

Free Press.

No. 558.—Vol. XI.]

GLASGOW, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

[UNSTAMPED, 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.]

Wants.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as PRIEST'S HOUSEKEEPER. Can be highly recommended from her last place. Direct "C. W." Office of this Paper.

A FEMALE, well recommended, wants a situation as COOK, in a Catholic Family. Address "G" office of this paper.

WANTED, for a Pawn Office in the Country, a Smart BOY, twelve or thirteen years of age, to learn the Business and make himself generally useful. Must have respectable references. Apply by letter, addressed "J.S.P.B., Free Press Office."

WANTS a Situation, a man of forty years of age, and twenty years of experience of the Grocery and Provision Business, lately returned from America. Would be glad to accept a situation in the above line of Business, as a Traveller, or to attend behind a counter, or make himself generally useful. As to reference of character, apply to "D. M.D." Free Press Office.

Notices.

FOUND, a RETRIEVER DOG, between the Head of Stockwell and King Streets. The owner may have it by applying to John Fleming, Bill Poser and Circular Deliverer, 19 Broad Close, High Street, Glasgow.

BARONY PARISH OF GLASGOW.

I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, by virtue of Powers conferred on them by the "Glasgow Barony Parochial Board Act, 1862," have fixed the First Wednesday in December, in this and future years, as the day on which the Commissioners of Supply, deriving their qualification as such within the Barony Parish shall, in terms of the said Act, nominate Four Persons from their own Body to be Members of the Parochial Board of Barony aforesaid. AND, FURTHER, I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That a Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply, deriving their qualification as such within the Barony Parish of Glasgow, will be held on Wednesday the third day of December next, at Two o'clock p.m., within the Religious Institution Rooms, 75 Saint George's Place, Glasgow, for the purpose of Nominating, in terms of the "Glasgow Barony Parochial Board Act, 1862," Four Persons from their own Body to be Members of the Parochial Board of the Barony Parish of Glasgow for the Year then next ensuing; and for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary for subsequent Annual Meetings, with a view to Nominations under the said Act. THOS. GORDON, Clerk to the Landward Heritors in the Parish of Barony. Glasgow, 18th November, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION respectfully intimate their having appointed MR. GEORGE RINTOUL, Accountant & Insurance Agent, Smithfield Buildings, 2 Oswald Street, as the Commercial Agent for Glasgow and West of Scotland; also to state that WOOD'S English, Irish, and Scotch Mercantile Informant and Trader's Guide (published by them) has been recently so improved in detail, &c., that they feel confident of its being immediately recognised as one of the most Effective Protective mediums against the contraction of bad or doubtful debts, ever presented to the notice Bankers, Merchants, and Traders generally. Solicitors for Glasgow—Messrs HAMILTON & M'LACHLAN, 98 West Nile Street.

All information respecting the collection of Debts, tracing of absconding Debtors, Commercial Status Department, &c., can be ascertained on application at any of the agencies. Testimonials and Prospectuses; also list of Agencies and Solicitors, Gratic.

NOTICE.

NEIL BROWN HAS REMOVED HIS WHISKEY STORES AND WINE VAULTS, From 87 and 89 Maxwell Street, TO 111 DUKE STREET, Where Coal-man-Falloan Whiskey can be had entire.

NOTICE to Committees of CONCERTS, SOIREEs, &c.

The following Talented Company supply their VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT on Moderate Terms:— Miss MARIANNE SMITH, Soprano Vocalist. Miss EMILY RAY, Harmonium and Pianist. Mr. PALMISTE, Negro Vocalist, Concertist, &c. &c. Mr. DONALDSON, Comic Negro Singer, Dancer, Violinist, &c. Mr. STEMBRIDGE RAY, Tenor Vocalist. For Terms, please address Mr. S. Ray, 13 Holmhead St., Glasgow. N.B.—Either of the above Artists may be arranged for separately.

Hotels.

FIRST-CLASS DINNER FOR 5d, IN BELL'S HOTEL, 68 TRONGATE, UP TWO STAIRS. SOUP, ROAST, POTATOES, AND VEGETABLES. Two Courses served in first-class style. A change every day. Coffee and Toast as usual, 3d. Soiree Contractor. FISH DINNERS ON FRIDAYS.

M'ARTHUR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 132 TRONGATE. Established for 17 Years.

THE Most Central TEMPERANCE HOTEL in Glasgow. First-rate Bed Room Accommodation. Committee Rooms, and a Hall to Let for Public Meetings. Beds, 1s; Breakfast, Dinner, and Teas on the same Moderate Scale.

Business Cards.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. MONSIEUR JULES A. BERTHOUD, of Paris, has RESUMED his MORNING and EVENING CLASSES, at his House, where Prospectuses will be had. 124 WEST NILE STREET.

GORBALS FUNERAL AND COACH OFFICE. JAMES HOWIE, UNDERTAKER, 204 UPPER MAIN STREET, GORBALS. Parties supplied with everything requisite for Interments, both Day and Night.

Licensed for Mourning Coaches. COACHES FOR WEDDINGS, &c. CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 6 BELL STREET. STABLES, M'PHERSON STREET. GROUND IN DALBETH.

LIFE IN MINIATURE.

BURNE'S ALBUM PORTRAITS.—First Copy, 2s. 6d.; Extra Copies, 6d. Glass Portraits, from Sixpence upwards. 184 SALT MARKET.

C. WINTERHALDER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, 91 LONDON STREET. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired, All orders punctually attended to.

CHARLES MABON, CABINETMAKER AND HOUSE FURNISHER, 30, 31, and 32 MILLAR PLACE. WORKS—No. 40. Furniture Bought or taken in Exchange.

DEBTS COLLECTED &c.

EVERY Information and Assistance given to Creditors who become Subscribers to the National Trade Protection Association. GEORGE RINTOUL, Agent for Glasgow and West of Scotland. Smithfield Buildings, 2 Oswald Street.

DR. MILNER, SURGEON AND DRUGGIST.

IN order to devote entire attention to his Consulting Rooms and Medical Hall, 188 and 292 Argyle Street, Glasgow, attends no out-Door Practice. Ship and Emigrant Medicine Chests supplied and refitted (in accordance with the Government Act) with the Finest Medicines, &c., on the lowest terms.

CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, 190 TRONGATE, (CORNER OF GLASSGOW STREET).

JAMES WOOD & CO., Auctioneers and Valuers, are prepared to conduct Auction Sales of every description of Merchandise, Pawnbrokers' Pledges, &c., on the most Moderate Terms, at their Sale Rooms, 190 Trongate.

ENLARGEMENT OF LOGAN'S DINING AND COFFEE ROOMS, 21, 23 MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

THE above Dining and Coffee Rooms have just been Enlarged and comfortably fitted up. Hot Joints, Soups, &c., from Half-past Twelve till Half-past Five o'clock. Tea, Coffee, &c., from Eight a.m. till Eight p.m. The Times, Herald, Mail, Morning Journal, Scotsman, Cornhill, Macmillan, Punch, and other Papers taken in.

MR. ALFRED G. VANCE, "The Versatile and Genteel Comique," from St. James's Hall, London, and the principal Concerts in the United Kingdom, received quite an ovation on the evening of Oct. 21st, at a Soiree given on the occasion of the opening of the Catholic Schools, Greenock, and engaged for the Social Reform Society's Concerts till next March. Engagements accepted for town or country. An extract from the "Morning Journal" of Wednesday, Nov. 19th:—"CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL, GREENOCK.—The hall was crowded overflowing in every part, and an enthusiastic reception given to the artistes. Madam Vaneri, as on the previous occasion, was warmly applauded; and Mr. Alfred Vance, new candidate in the "Genteel Comique" line, was most enthusiastically received, his personifications and vocal powers being above the ordinary. For particulars, apply to Morrison Kyle, Publisher, Queen Street.

JOHN FLEMING, BILL POSTER AND CIRCULAR DELIVERER, 19 BROAD CLOSE (One Stair Up), HIGH STREET, GLASGOW.

ALEX. POLLOCK, 232 GALLOWGATE, PASTRY BAKER and SOIREE CONTRACTOR, BEGS TO RETURN HIS SINCERE Thanks to his numerous customers and the Public in general for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last Six years, and to state that he has now greater facilities for conducting SOIREEs. Having purchased a Large Supply of New Utensils, tastefully got up, he is enabled to supply Soirees and Parties on any Scale at Moderate Charges.

SOIREE UTENSILS LENT OUT ON HIRE. JAMES BOYD & CO., ANDERSTON SOAP WORKS, GLASGOW.

SOAP AND CANDLES FOR EXPORT. MACHINERY OIL, nearly equal to Sperm, 5s per gallon. LARD OIL of EXTRA FINE QUALITY. Pale Seal, Sperm and Rape Oils, Composite, Mould, and Dipt Candles, Soda, Ashes and Sta ch at the Lowest Prices.

EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOMS, 150 TRONGATE (CORNER OF BRUNSWICK STREET.) J. THORNTON & CO., Auctioneers and Valuers, are now prepared to conduct Auction Sales of every description of Merchandise, Pawnbrokers' Pledges, &c. J. T. & Co. also undertake Out-Door Sales and Valuations Money Advanced on Goods Consigned for positive Sales.

LAND SURVEYING AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING OFFICE, 34 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GASGOW.

PLANS OF ESTATES or FARMS, on the Ordnance Survey, Revised on the Ground to Date, separated from adjoining Properties, with the contents on each Field, supplied for a Penny an Acre and upwards, according to agreement. FENCING PLANS, DRAINAGE WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, SURVEYS in REFEREES, and SALE or LEASING of PROPERTIES, undertaken on Moderate Terms.

JAMES INGLIS, LAND AND ENGINEERING SURVEYOR. DEBTS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED. MONEY LENT, &c.

GEORGE RINTOUL, SMITHFIELD BUILDINGS, OSWALD STREET.

The only Agent in Scotland for THE NATIONAL TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

WISHAW COLLIERY OFFICE. THOS. MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND SHARE BROKER, 27 Hope Street, is a Dealer in Mining Shares of every description. Buy and Sell on Commission, or at Net Cash Prices. Agent to Colliarua and Bond Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), Gourock Copper and other Mining Companies.

CRAWFORD'S CHEAP HAT AND CAP ESTABLISHMENT, 188 1/2 COWCADDENS. Improved Ventilating Hats, with Grease-proof Bands, 10/6 Caps at 2/6, Unequaled. Umbrellas, Scarfs, Neck-Ties, &c.

PETER M'CORRY, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, No. 25 BERRY STREET, BELFAST.

DEALERS in Glasgow and surrounding district who are desirous of consigning goods to Belfast, for Sale by Public Auction, by addressing them to the above, will have prompt attention and earliest remittance of cash. Parties bringing over their own goods can have them sold quickly and on moderate terms.

MUSIC.

W. M. COWAN, Successor to Robert Ballantyne, Tuner, Musical, Instrument Maker, Importer of Musical Instruments, and Musician, 36 Brunswick Street begs respectfully to announce to his numerous Customers in Town and Country that he has always on hand a very Superior Assortment of Harmoniums, Music Boxes, Accordions, Flutinas, Concertinas, Violins, Violoncellos, Gui ars, and Double Bases, which will be sold at an unusually low figure. The Concertinas being had from Germany, can be had at wholesale prices. Strings and Fittings of the best quality for the above instruments. And all descriptions of Stringed and Wind Instruments in Wood and Brass Tuned and Repaired. Brass Bands supplied with Instruments at wholesale prices. A First-Class Quadrille Band always in attendance for Ball or Party Music. W. COWAN, 36 BRUNSWICK STREET.

MR DANIEL M'COLGAN, Coal Dealer, appointed agent and collector for the district of Dumbarton. FRANCIS M'IVER, Manager for Scotland, 50 North Albion St. Glasgow 14th August, 1862.

Amusements, &c.

INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS. CORPORATION GALLERIES, SAUCHIEHALL ST.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS. WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY 4TH NOV. DAY ADMISSION, 1s. (Children under Ten Years, Half-price to day Exhibition). Evening Admission (Monday Evenings excepted), 3d. Workmen's Evening Tickets, in Sheets of Twelve Tickets, 1s 6d per Sheet. (The use of these is strictly confined to the Working Classes.) Day Exhibition, 9 till 4, Evening Do, 6 till 10 Saturday evenings, 5 till 10. SEASON TICKETS. SINGLE TICKET, admitting at all times to Exhibition (except Monday evenings), and to Saturday afternoon Musical Promenades, 5s. SPECIAL SEASON TICKETS. SINGLE TICKETS, admitting at all times to Exhibition, to Saturday afternoon Musical Promenades, and to Monday evening Conversations, 7s 6d. FAMILY TICKET, admitting all the members of the household to the Exhibition, but limited to three on Saturdays from One till Four and on Monday evenings, 21, 1s.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON PROMENADES. An arrangement has been made by which the Social Reform Society's Band will attend on Saturdays from Two till Four. This will make no difference in the Price of Admission, which will remain uniform throughout the day. All Season Ticket Holders entitled to Free Admission.

CONVERSAZIONI. On Monday Evenings there will be a Conversazione Musical Promenade. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Music begin at 8 o'clock. The admission on these Evenings strictly confined to Holders of Special Season Tickets. money taken at the doors.

WHITE-BAIT CONCERT ROOMS. FIRST CLASS TALENT ARRIVING EVERY WEEK. See other Advertisements. JAMES SHEARER, Proprietor.

CITY HALL SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS, Under the Auspices of THE GLASGOW ABSTAINERS' UNION.

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1862. Miss BESSIE AITKEN, Soprano. Miss MARION TAYLOR, Mezzo-Soprano. Mrs. F. R. PHILLIPS, Serio-Comic. Mr. GEORGE HODSON, Comic. THE DRECHSLER-HAMILTON FAMILY. Miss EMY, Violin. Master CARL, Violincello. Miss BERTHA, Violin. Mr HAMILTON, Acco pianist. Mr. A. W. BANKS, Pianist. Mr. H. A. LAMBETH, Organist. Admission—3d., 6d., 1s; Tickets to Platform, Reserved and Numbered Seats, 2s; to be had at the office, 118 Union Street, One Stair up. Organ Performance, 7.30.

BRITANNIA MUSIC HALL, 115 TRONGATE. Proprietor, JOHN BEARD.

LIST of the COMPANY for the ensuing Week, commencing MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1862. Mr. R. MACE, the Great Indian-Rope Performer. Mr. FRED HANBURY, the Celebrated Comic Vocalist. Miss MARRION, Serio-Comic Vocalist. Messrs DIBY and KELLY, The Funny Blacks. Mr. GEORGE ASHFORD, The Favourite Baritone.

Calendar for the Ensuing Week.

Nov. 30. Sunday,I. of Advent.
Dec. 1. Monday,St. Andrew, Apostle, Patron of Scotland.
2. Tuesday,St. Bibinia, Virg., Mart.
3. Wednesday,St. Francis Xavier, Conf.
4. Thursday,St. Peter Chrysologus, B. Conf. and Doctor.
5. Friday,St. Nicholas, P. C.
6. Saturday,St. Nicholas, B. Conf.

Reviews.

GENEVA PAST AND PRESENT, WITH NOTES OF A JOURNEY TO NAPLES. By Edward Mahon Roose, Author of "Ecclesiastica," &c. Adam & Charles Black. Edinburgh, 1862.

THE title, "Geneva Past and Present," took our fancy, and we turned over the pages of the book in the hope of meeting with some information on a very interesting subject. But we may as well caution our readers not to imitate our rashness: they will be grievously disappointed otherwise; for the volume gives no account of Geneva past and present—it makes little or no comparison between the two, and is filled with a quantity of information of no value, ill assorted and ill presented. The writer belongs to the genus English traveller, and falls under the species Anglican-English traveller—an English traveller who belongs to the Church of England, and would have all the world acquainted with the fact. We almost suspect him of being an Anglican parson, he combines so many of their peculiarities. On the very last page he betrays the readiness of that class to take the public into their confidence: he throws a portion of the deficiencies of his little book on the shoulders of a fair young friend, who cruelly requested him to chronicle the incidents and impressions of a delightful journey; he knows the risk he runs, but he is ready to face still greater ones to comply with the wishes of one so grateful, &c. At p. 77 the author delivers himself oracularly and without any consciousness of the absurdity of the position he occupies, on some leading mysteries of Christianity, and defines how the world should accept them. Every Anglican is his own Pope, and wishes to be everybody's Pope.

"For myself, though firmly believing in the great mystery of the Holy Trinity, as taught by the Church of England, I do not claim for that doctrine a monopoly in the great benefits of the atonement [what benefit does the doctrine of the Blessed Trinity derive from the atonement?] nor would I dare to deny to a church the title of Christian, which, like that of Geneva, professes its belief in God, the Father Almighty, in Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord, and in the Holy Ghost, even though they mean thereby the grace of the Holy Spirit which Jesus promised to His disciples, and which He will not refuse to them that ask for it. In this belief they feel their justification and acknowledge their obligation to baptize in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

Alas! for the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. Alas! for the Church of Geneva, even though she has received the serenely-delivered decree of toleration of Mr. E. Mahon Roose.

Who but an English traveller of the stamp recognised in all the principal towns of the Continent would have published the following narrative of an adventure at a railway station?

"St. Jean de Maurienne, where we had to wait about six hours for our diligence, is a miserable, dirty little town, and we had a wretched time of it there. Our inn was a hovel, our rooms more fit for quadrupeds than for human beings, the food ditto, and the people *filthy savages*. To add to our misery, a storm arose which threatened great danger to our passage across Mount Cenis, and filled us with gloom and apprehension. Fortunately, towards the close of our melancholy sojourn in this horrid place, the weather cleared, and afforded us reasonable hope of accomplishing our journey in safety; so that relieved, we hastened at the proper time from our dismal quarters, and drove down to the railway station to meet our conveyance from Chambéry. We saw two public coaches all ready to start; a large crowd was around them, consisting of postillions, conductors, travellers, and beggars, assisting each other, heart and soul, in making a scene which might truly be described as 'confusion worse confounded.' Immediately I became one of the most lively characters of the entire *dramatis personæ*; and good reason had I for my active and earnest share in the scene of confusion. We were not properly accredited to either of the important gentlemen named conductors, who were entrusted with the destinies of the two huge conveyances that were about to leave the station. In vain did I, with piteous eloquence, assert our claims and display our credentials. The brutes were inexorable, and laughed at our misery. Away they drove, depriving us altogether of any little remnant of sanity that was left to us from the really desperate encounter through which we had passed. The despair which tore our hearts was still further heightened by loss of all our luggage.

"Nothing remained to us; our wretchedness was complete; but just as we were about fairly to give way to the agonising emotions that afflicted our souls, we heard of yet another *diligence*, which had all this time lain hid, through some mysterious agency, at the other side of the railway. With hysterical eagerness we rushed to the spot, and encountered the conductor, *tearing away with the rage of a wild beast*, and heaping on our devoted heads unutterable imprecations for having kept up so long waiting. Thoroughly broken in spirit as we were, we submitted in meekness to the rowing he gave us, and suffered ourselves to be tumbled in, in nearly an unconscious state, amongst I know not how many passengers, all women, with one child imbedded in innumerable bundles and parcels." (Pp. 99, 101.)

The man who could go through such a scene and afterwards recount it in the above passage was not likely to leave the Anglican minister at Geneva undisturbed in the government of his flock. Accordingly we learn without any surprise that he noticed with displeasure sundry omissions, that he suggested various changes, that he found fault with the begging system by which the Anglican minister improved his position; in one

word, Mr. E. Mahon Roose passed through Geneva, judged Geneva, and left instructions for an improved state of things.

A further trait of the true Anglican is his wonderful readiness to swallow any tale, to see any argument as proving almost any conclusion, to combine what to ordinary minds appears plain contradiction. The writer of "Geneva Past and Present" in this respect yields to none of his co-religionists: his intrepidity reveals itself frequently in his book. Two or three instances deserve our readers' attention, if only to show how far an Anglican can carry his daring.

"Dr. D'Aubigne has no sympathies with our convictions, that an alliance between Church and State may prove a mighty means of promoting the spiritual interests of the people. He does not see its influence mitigating the unchristian severity of our laws, pervading our councils, or restraining the immorality of the masses. Nor does he acknowledge any benefits in a machinery, which, as in our own favoured land, secures the blessings of religious teaching to millions of our fellow-countrymen, whom no voluntary system could ever have approached."—(P. 48).

The calm tranquillity which pervades this astounding statement almost awakens a feeling of envy. O for the nerves and stomach that can gather so much honey from the desolate Church of England!

His brief notice of Calvin is scarcely less refreshing. Mr. E. Mahon Roose gracefully bows the Genevan tyrant on his way to life everlasting, after he has "gathered the chiefs of the city around him, and addressed them in such words of exhortation as befitted the death-bed of so great a man and so devoted an apostle." And immediately, as if in no degree compromised by his having given Calvin the title of a devoted apostle, he presents us with a picture which most persons professing belief in Christianity would shrink from attaching to an *apostle's* name.

"Unfortunately Calvin, like many other great historical personages, was not without serious blemishes in his character. At times, violent in temper and vindictive in disposition, he cast aside the spirit of Christ's religion and succumbed to the sway of an unholy fanaticism. He was then as he described himself, in a letter to his friend Prucer, a *ferocious beast*, animated by *great and numerous vices*. The awful part he performed in the infamous tragedy of Servetus showed how sometimes the deadliest vices of the heart, pride and arrogance, intolerance and cruelty, may burn as fiercely in the bosom of a Calvin as within the savage breast of Torquenada. What can we think of him when at the very time of Servetus' death he found materials for ridicule in the last afflicting agonies of affrighted nature?"—(PP. 13, 14).

Perhaps the essential spirit of Calvinism has not been correctly appreciated hitherto. Let Mr. Roose, from his lofty elevation, correct the prevailing error.

"In these alone he had no faith, but the arguments, denunciations, and *entreaties* which he *thundered* forth were accompanied by fiery mandates from the consistory over which he presided, and which in bigotry and intolerance would have disgraced the worst periods of the Papacy. And it was thus that he succeeded in founding a religion whose very essence consists in its toleration of the errors of hostile creeds."

(To be Concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 22.

La France of this evening, in an article upon the attitude of England with respect to Greece, and on the candidature of Prince Alfred for the throne of that country, draws attention to the gravity of the situation, and says the Great Western Powers have common interests in the East which ought to unite and not divide them. It is evident that, if one of the Powers desired to obtain a preponderance to the prejudice of the other, the equilibrium of their relations would be disturbed, and a shock be given to the principles on which their good understanding rests.

Paris, Nov. 26.

Judgment was given to-day by the Court of Versailles upon the claim of Madame Dillon on the Duke de Grammont Cadrouse, for an annuity as compensation for the loss of her son. The Court condemned the Duke to pay to Madame Dillon an annuity of 2600 francs, to revert, on her death, to her two sons, while they remain in a state of mental alienation.

La France, of this evening, says that Russia will not support the Duke of Leuchtenberg, as such an attitude would offer a pretext for the candidacy of Prince Alfred.

It is asserted that a deputation of Greek notables has left the Piræus for England to present an address to Prince Alfred, bearing numerous signatures.

ITALY.

EXTRACTION OF THE BULLET FROM GARIBALDI'S WOUND.

Brussels, Nov. 23.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a despatch stating that a splinter of bone and the bullet have been extracted from Garibaldi's wound with great ease.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Turin, Nov. 26.

The whole of to-day's sitting was occupied by a speech from Signor Ratazzi on the interior policy of the Administration. The Minister stated his object to be the concentration of the forces of the nation for the pursuance of great national ends, adding, however, that this did not imply that the Government should abdicate. When Garibaldi, he said, wished to elevate himself above the law, it became necessary to oppose him. Signor Ratazzi thought the Administration had rendered great services to the country by proving to Europe that the Italian Government could triumph over revolution. The Minister also defended the fusion of the Southern army, and the dissolution of the Emancipation Society, and replied to the accusations of the Opposition. Cheers followed the conclusion of his speech. To-morrow the Ministers for Foreign Affairs will speak on the foreign policy of the Italian Government.

ROME.

Between the months of November, 1859, and the end of October, 1862, the collection of Peter's pence amounted to 5,150,000 crowns.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE POPE.

November 17.

It is not an event of which history offers us many precedents, that the heirs-apparent to the two first Protestant thrones in Christendom should have been simultaneously in Rome, and proceeded together to pay their respects to the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church. This rare occurrence took place this morning. The Prince of Wales and his suite, attended by the British representative, Mr. Ode Russell, and the Prince and Princess of Prussia with their suite, attended by the Prussian Minister, Baron de Kanitz, left the Caffarelli Palace in five carriages about noon, and drove to the Vatican Palace, where they were received at the foot of the great staircase by the Pope's majordomo, M. Borromeo, and conducted to the Pope's suite of apartments. The formality observed in the Papal Court on the reception of persons of Royal rank by his Holiness is, that after passing through the various ante-chambers in which the noble guards and household prelates are stationed according to their respective ranks, the persons to be presented proceed alone from the last ante-chamber into the audience-chamber, conducted only by the prelate entitled *maestro di camera*, who opens the door, and kneels down, whilst the visitors, stepping forward, find themselves in the presence of the Supreme Pontiff, who on such occasions is entirely unattended, and receives his visitors *tête-à-tête*. The diplomatists and members of the suite who accompany the royal personages wait in the last ante-chamber until, on a given signal, the *maestro di camera* gives them access also into the audience-chamber, where they are successively presented to His Holiness by the Sovereigns or Princes, who have previously enjoyed their own private interview with the Pontiff.

In accordance with this custom, the Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Prussia entered the audience-chamber without the members of their suite, and were most affably received by Pio Nono. His Holiness had formerly known the Prince Consort, he had known the King of Prussia, and he had known the Prince of Wales so lately, that there were plenty of topics for conversation to be found in family reminiscences, besides the customary commonplaces of inquiries about travelling and sight-seeing. The Pope was charming, and kept up a brisk conversation for about ten minutes, when the gentlemen and ladies of the Princes' and Princess's suite were admitted and presented to His Holiness. The whole party, on leaving the Pope's apartments, proceeded to those of the Cardinal Secretary of State, to pay him the customary visit of restitution. Cardinal Antonelli was not so cheerful as the Pope, nor did he look by any means so well; for he is at this moment suffering from a recent family affliction, the death of his mother, to whom the Cardinal, as well as his brothers, was sincerely attached. Such is the simple account of their Royal Highnesses' visit to the Vatican, a proceeding purely of a private and complimentary nature, and, as such, satisfactory to all parties.

The official journal of Rome of this evening gives the following narration of the event:—

"Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Hereditary Prince and Princess of Prussia, on their arrival in this capital on Wednesday the 12th of this month, were complemented in the name of His Holiness by the Monsignore major-domo and *maestro di camera*, and visited by the very eminent and Rev. Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State. This morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, the august Princes repaired, in grand train, with the persons of their respective suites, to the Apostolic Vatican Palace to do an act of homage to the Holiness of our Lord. At the foot of the noble staircase they were received by his Rev. Excellency Monsignore Borromeo-Arese, major-domo, and then conducted and introduced to the presence of His Holiness by Monsignore Pacea, *maestro di camera*. The Holy Father, with the amibility which distinguishes him, received the august princes, and entered into a long colloquy with them. After which their Royal Highnesses presented to His Holiness the persons composing their suite. The members of the noble Pontifical ante-chamber were collected as usual in the apartments of His Holiness for the ceremony of the reception. After the Pontifical audience, their Royal Highnesses went to return the visit of the Most Eminent and Rev. Cardinal Secretary of State, by whom they were received with the distinction due to their exalted rank. Finally, their Royal Highnesses returned with the same train to their residence."

November 18.

I have no occurrence of political importance to report by this post, and therefore limit my correspondence to a narration of the proceedings of the royal party now residing at the Caffarelli Palace. Sight-seeing is the order of the day with them, and they are out the live-long day doing churches, galleries, museums, and ruins with undiring energy. The Prince of Wales seems to take an especial interest in revisiting whatever pleased him most during his last visit to Rome; and the artistical taste of the Princess-Royal renders it a real enjoyment for her to visit the treasures of art contained in the palaces of the Eternal City. On Saturday morning their Royal Highnesses visited the Church of San Clemente, one of the most ancient in Rome, and the only one that still preserves entire the form of the primitive churches. The convent adjoining San Clemente, is inhabited by the Irish Dominican monks, and their superiors, Father Mullooley, had the honour to conduct the Princes and Princess to the excavations under the present church, which have revealed still a more ancient one underneath, and the remnants of Roman constructions, probably of the Republican period, still lower.—*Correspondent of the Morning News.*

GREECE.

Intelligence from Athens states that the choice of Prince Alfred to the Greek throne is certain.

Athens, Nov. 20.

It is asserted that the British Minister has consulted his Government with respect to the demonstrations taking place in favour of Prince Alfred. The British Government is stated to have replied that the Ambassador should in no way endeavour to influence the election.

Athens, Nov. 22.

The English Minister has declared that he will in no way influence the election to the throne, and that Greece is perfectly free to make her own choice. It is considered certain that Prince Alfred will be elected.

Paris, Nov. 23.

The Paris papers of to-day publish a telegram, dated Athens November 21, asserting that orders had been sent to Corfu from London to make preparations in that island for the reception of Prince Alfred.

The probable election of Prince Alfred is the great topic of the Continental journals received this morning.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government energetically opposes the nomination of Prince Alfred. A flotilla, consisting of three steam frigates and two sailing vessels, has been ordered to hold itself ready for the Mediterranean.

In Austria, the Government is hostile to the wish of the Greeks. The Ost Deutsche Post does not regard the candidature of Prince Alfred as serious, but only as a political manoeuvre to set aside the Duke de Leuchtenberg.

The Paris journals of Tuesday night treat the subject in a more subdued tone; but the Government is sending more vessels to the Levant.

Some of the Paris journals are doing their best to excite prejudice against England.

The Opinion Nationale puts the acceptance of the Crown by Prince Alfred as a casus belli. The Government, it says, sends ships to Mexico, when they may be wanted in Greece.

La France tells its readers that the report of an English officer of the navy, on the excellence of the Greek sailors, has made a great impression at the English Admiralty, and touches one of the gravest sides of the Greek question. The same journal accuses the English of the intention to establish a coaling depot in the Aegean Sea, and this depot is an important strategic position.

La Presse remarks that the electoral success of an English Prince is due to the moral influence of England, which says to the nations "be free."

The Independence makes a similar observation, and says that, upon this ground, neither Russia nor France can contend against England; and the success which she obtains in Greece is but the corollary of the sympathies which she receives in Italy, without even having done anything to deserve them.

The Globe's Paris correspondent remarks on the attempt of the French press to exasperate Frenchmen at the prospect of preference, which is the more significant in its moral effect as it is manifestly spontaneous and unsolicited.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORWEGIAN.

DISMISSAL OF M'CLELLAN.

The following despatch, dated Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Salem, Va., Nov. 8, is published in the late Quebec papers:—

The order relieving Major-General M'Clellan from the command of the army of the Potomac was received at head quarters last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, therefore, everybody was taken by surprise. On its reception the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside.

General M'Clellan and staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report. The order was delivered to General M'Clellan by General Buckingham. M'Clellan's last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them in a few words that his command had devolved on General Burnside, and taking an affectionate farewell of them.

Washington, Nov. 8.

Major-General Fitz John Porter has been ordered here to answer the charges preferred against him by Gen. Pope.

A special despatch in the New York Mercury says— A Cabinet crisis is impending. It is reported that Seward, Smith, Blair, and Bates are to retire. Their places are to be filled by Fessenden, from Maine, Colfax, from Indiana, and Winter Davis, of Maryland, and other Western Republicans. It may not be announced before January, as the present heads of the departments must make their reports to Congress in December.

Confederate preparations for a retreat have been going on for two months. All their plans are known to be matured for their winter quarters at Richmond.

The President notifies all who call on him that he will not modify or withdraw his emancipation proclamation.

New York, Nov. 10.

The Herald says that Seward and Blair are opposed to M'Clellan's removal.

Gen. Hooker takes the field to-day as second in command to Burnside.

Advices from Sigel's head-quarters state that the Confederate General Hill's forces are at Fort Royal moving down the valley, and a portion of White's Confederate cavalry has been captured at Aldie by the cavalry of Gen. Stabel.

A general engagement cannot longer be delayed.

New York, Nov. 11.

A despatch to the Herald from the army of the Potomac says—"The enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, and will be ready there to give us battle.

THE ATTACK ON NASHVILLE.

A correspondent writing from Mitchellsville, says that "an escaped prisoner, who left Murfreesborough on Wednesday reports that Generals Polk and Breckenridge, with 25,000 men, and considerable artillery, attacked the south side of Nashville on Friday morning, while the guerillas under Gen. Morgan, on the north side, with 30,000, attempted to destroy the bridge and were repulsed. The result of Gen. Polk's attack was not known.

General Cheatham, with a portion of General Bragg's army, was at Murfreesboro'; and the remainder of Bragg's army, with the exception of 15,000, had left the Cumberland Gap and was pushing towards Nashville.

Gen. Bragg has been put under arrest, and superseded by Gen. J. Johnston.

Bragg's directions in the Kentucky campaign it is stated were the cause of his arrest.

Louisville, Nov. 10.

Nothing has been heard of Gen. Polk.

On Wednesday night the Confederate pickets on the Murfreesboro', Minneville, and Franklin roads commenced marching. Eight hundred of our cavalry drove them within 5 miles of Richmond (?) Meanwhile a Confederate force, supposed to be Morgan's, made a dash on the new railroad bridge north of Nashville, but were repulsed.

Bragg was obliged to destroy most of the property captured by his forces in Kentucky, to prevent its falling into Buell's hands.

New York, Nov. 12.

M'Clellan has been officially relieved from command, and Burnside appointed to command the army of the Potomac, M'Clellan has virtually retired from active service.

The correspondence between Halleck and the Secretary of War has been published, in which Halleck states that he issued peremptory orders to General M'Clellan, on the 6th ultimo, to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him

south. M'Clellan failed to obey this order, saying he was short of supplies. Halleck, however, states that M'Clellan's requisitions were promptly supplied, and that there was nothing to prevent him advancing.

M'Clellan's removal caused considerable excitement in the army and people generally.

All the Republican journals endorse the President's action. The New York World thinks President Davis could have asked no better aid than M'Clellan's removal.

The New York Herald thinks the removal will be received with doubts and apprehensions by Conservatives.

The Harper Ferry Investigation Committee censure M'Clellan for marching only six miles a day in pursuit of the enemy.

The Confederate General Lee has availed the Federals so as to avoid fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, and is supposed to be at Gordonsville.

It is reported from Louisville that the Confederates, under General Breckenridge, 20,000 strong, attacked Nashville on two sides. They were repulsed on one side, but the result of the attack on the other side was not known. Two divisions of the Federal General Rosencranz's army had arrived at Nashville.

No information has been received of the remainder of the Confederates at Plymouth, North Carolina.

The draft in New York City is indefinitely postponed. The Hammonia, Glasgow, and Bohemian have arrived out.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Roche's Point, Saturday.

The Royal Mail steamer Arabia, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at 6.30 p.m. Having landed 110 sacks mails and 11 passengers, she proceeded at 6.35 p.m. for Liverpool—all well. She brings 240,805 dols. in specie.

The news contained in the New York journals brought by the Arabia has been anticipated.

New York, Nov. 13.

There is a slight panic in the stock market. Various rumours are current that Burnside has been defeated and that the Confederates again occupy Harper's Ferry. Those rumours cannot be traced to reliable sources.

M'Clellan's parade address to the army is short. He says that he and the army will always be comrades in supporting the constitution of the country.

M'Clellan has retired to Trenton, New Jersey.

Stonewall Jackson's whole column is at Front Royal, with the exception of 2000 men remaining in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Federal General Rosencranz has arrived at Nashville. Communication between Nashville and the North is restored.

The Confederates have retired southward from Nashville; but there is no truth in the reported capture of Mobile, or the surrender of the Confederates in South Carolina.

Liverpool, Sunday.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, which left Boston on the 12th and Halifax on the 14th instant, arrived in the Mersey at half-past two this afternoon.

The New York Herald of the 11th inst. furnishes the following summary of the state of affairs on that morning:—

"General M'Clellan took a final leave on Sunday evening of the gallant army of the Potomac, which he had done so much to organise, which had shared with him so many perils, and had invested him with so much of its confidence and esteem. In company with General Burnside, he visited several army corps in succession, and as he rode along the shattered colours of the different regiments, bearing upon their face the evidence of many hard-fought battles, were lowered in salute, while the continuous applause of the men spoke fully their love for the young General who was paying them his parting visit. In the evening, the officers attached to General M'Clellan's headquarters all assembled in his tent to say farewell. Only one toast was given on the occasion, and that was by the General himself. It was simply 'The army of the Potomac'—the sentiment, doubtless, nearest to his heart.

"General Burnside issued an address to the army on assuming command, which he accepts with diffidence on his own part, but with reliance on the patriotism of the troops. In allusion to his predecessor he says:—'Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old regiment of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feelings of respect and esteem for General M'Clellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command. With diffidence for myself, but with proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.'

AMERICAN NEWS.

General Corcoran's brigade has left for the seat of war.

Archbishop Hughes has written a letter to Mr Seward, which states that America should be prepared, for there is no love for her on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Times remarks that, if M'Clellan had refused to give up his command, the army in all probability would have stood by him, and that a large party of the Democrats would have applauded him. But a great defeat in Virginia would bring back M'Clellan with augmented power and reputation, and would finish up the present decaying government. Such may be the calculation of the obedient general who formed the army of the Potomac, and who naturally thinks that the operations which he did not believe wise to attempt himself, could not be successfully carried out by the general who has superseded him.

The Daily News says Burnside must lead the army to victory, or he cannot justify his appointment; but before he can do so he must reconcile it to the substitution of himself for its favourite leader. Unless he can very soon accomplish both of these feats, he will have reason to wish he had never been appointed.

M'CLELLAN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

General M'Clellan had been received with the greatest honours at all points of his journey to the North. His destination was said to be Trenton, New Jersey.

The following farewell order from General M'Clellan was read to the troops composing the army of the Potomac on dress parade:—

"Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Camp near ecortown, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.

"Officers and Soldiers of Army of the Potomac,—An order of the President devolves upon Major-General Burnside the command of

this army. In parting with you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will probably live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the constitution of our country and the nationality of its people."

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

It is announced in the Times' city article that the reputed agents of the Confederate cause in Europe are asserting, in the most positive manner, that the recognition of the South, by at least one European power, will be announced before the lapse of many days.

THE 17TH WISCONSIN IRISH AMERICAN REGIMENT.

This gallant Regiment has well sustained the reputation of our race for valour and fortitude, in the the recent bloody engagements in the South-West, under Generals Rosencranz and Ord.

To the Editor of the Irish American.

Corinth, Miss., Oct. 19.

Eds. Sentinel:—Though the Seventeenth had failed up to this time to contribute its aid in the defence of the Union, still were they eager for battle, and desired to deserve the confidence of old Wisconsin, not unwilling to pay too extravagant a price for it. The zeal that it possessed, worthy of any patriot, was properly and wisely cherished and cultivated for some months past, when on the 3rd instant the enemy came within its grasp. The earth it trod upon soon became one common battlefield; the troops in front, though noted for their well-known bravery, stood powerless in resisting the enemy, and then were the eyes of Gen. M'Arthur, commanding the division, turned towards the 17th; neither did they fail to contribute their aid in defence of the Union. Invincibility was written on that day on the escutcheon of their nature.

The long expected word of command was given—"Charge Bayonets!" Deafening cheers welcomed the order. The 17th rushes forward and renders itself signally illustrious by routing the already exulting rebels, and driving their trembling foe over half a mile.

This charge saved two camps' equipages, etc., and hundreds of human victims. They evinced a patriotism and a chivalry which challenged the admiration of the General—they met and repelled an intrepid rebel soldiery already flushed with an unchecked success, and became the pride and boast of General M'Arthur, who exclaimed in gratitude, "Boys of the Seventeenth, you have made the most gallant charge of the campaign." The statement made, that our patriotic band was supported by a brigade, I fearlessly deny. The victorious flags of the Seventeenth were the only ones waving in the brilliant charge, and our proud bond was the only one which rebuked the insolence of the foe in a most summary manner, at that critical moment when a rebel brigade was advancing down on the Tenth Ohio Battery, which was depending on us as a support. This brilliant charge has won here at least, if not in Wisconsin, for our brave officers and men unfading laurels. They all fought gloriously, without one exception. Colonel Doran more than realised the ideas of bravery we had conceived in his favour, but the bravest men I have seen on the field are Lieutenant-Colonel Malloy, seconded by the undaunted Major M'Mahon, both in the pride of youth. I have seen these two priceless jewels of gallantry; I have heard with pride their deep voices as they rose above the thunder of cannon, and I said to myself, silently, 'Oh, Wisconsin, thou art ever glorious whilst thou canst boast of such sons as these.'

Far, very far, distant be the day when these "stars and stripes" shall be obliterated from a flag so honoured and so respected. The sons of the green isle, among others, will be the Spartan band to defend the citadel of the Union; like the veteran guard of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, they can die, but never surrender; rather than cower ingloriously, they would make every plain a Marathon, and every pass a Thermopylae. The enemy may bluster and gasconade, may murder a few of our citizens, and raise upon one or two occasions the shout of victory, but like the last song of the swan, it will be but the promonitor of early defeat.—Yours truly,

LITTLE CORPORAL.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT DENTON, MARYLAND.

The Baltimore Sun contains the following account of a horrible affair at Denton, Maryland:—

Denton, Maryland, November, 3.

A damnable deed of murder was committed by a negro man, named Jim Wilson, in the upper part of the county, on the 30th ult. On Friday the funeral of the girl took place at the residence of her father. The scenes there witnessed very naturally intensified the already fearfully excited public mind, and the negro's doom was plainly written. Towards night on Saturday the people arrived in town, there were not less than three hundred people collected. About this hour a general movement was made for the jail, and the sheriff, being unsupported, could only protest against violence. The crowd pressed forward and gained an easy entrance. They rushed to the room in which the negro was confined, broke open the door with an axe, and in a few minutes repaired outside with the prisoner in charge. He was taken to a tree in the rear of the jail, a rope placed around his neck, and in less time than it takes to tell it his body was gangling in the air. Simultaneously with the hanging his body was perforated by perhaps a dozen or more musket and pistol balls. After being pronounced dead, the more excited of the crowd took the body down, and dragged it through the street to the coloured people's church, where it was suspended to a tree. Various propositions, we learn, were then made as to what further disposition to make of it, one of which was to place it inside the church and to burn both together. These propositions were however, voted down, and it was finally concluded that the body should be taken to the river's shore and burned. Accordingly a fire was kindled, the body was cut into small pieces and thrown into the flames and consumed. This last act, as we have before intimated, was well calculated to shock the moral sense of the community, and to elicit everywhere expressions of earnest condemnation. He seemed quite penitent, and anticipated that he would be hung without a trial.

THE RECENT STORMS AT NAPLES.

A Naples correspondent gives a vivid account of the severe gales that have recently taken place in that neighbourhood:—

"It is difficult to believe, while looking this morning upon a cloudless sky, mirrored as it is in the glassy surface of our sea, that but so few hours have passed since so frightful a tempest was raging. Six or seven years have intervened since we had any weather like it. The Malacca was here at the time aiding and abetting, as the Bourbons had it, in blowing up ships of war and the arsenal, and well we remember the dangers to which she was exposed in the offing. Last week the London had her turn, and terribly she pitched. But why is it that when such a storm is on, vessels do not run to Bahia or take refuge in the military port? Surely hospitality would not be refused to the ships of a friendly Power, and every effort should be made to avoid exposure to probable or possible risks. The Norwegian brigantine, which lay closer in than the London, as I have already mentioned, dragged her anchors, was carried right over the break-water, and now lies a mass of fragments high and dry. It was a fearful sight, for the disaster occurred under the very windows of the houses, not a pistol shot from the shore, where upwards of 10,000 people were assembled impotent to save her. Had it not been, however, for the brave exertions of some of the National Guard and others of the bystanders, instead of recording the loss of three lives, I should have had to record the loss of ten, the entire crew. Forming a line, and bound by a rope, these fire fellows rushed into the sea and rescued seven. Three who were lost threw themselves, like the others, into the boiling sea, but never rose. The damage that has been done by the storm is considerable. The sea broke over the road which runs along the Marina to the Carmine, tearing up the curbstones and the pavement, and the large stone fixtures to which the sailors attach their boats. The street was covered with debris, and was converted in many parts into a vast sandbank. On the Chiatamne, where, during the whole summer, hundreds of workmen have been employed in constructing a vast piece of masonry to bank out the sea and to form a road, the storm made a sad breach and did great damage. In the Villa Reale a whirlwind tore up by the roots or snapped in two many large trees; and if I were to take you round the country many proofs might be given of the extreme violence of the tempest which raged here for four days. At Beneventum, a monastery, which was used as barracks, was undermined and fell in, killing several of the soldiers. From Sicily the telegraph has already reported the loss of five vessels—two English, two French, and one of another nation.

THE ALABAMA—MR. SEWARD'S COMPLAINTS.

The *Times* remarks that it will need all the allowance reasonably claimed for a partisan to excuse the tone of Mr. Seward's complaint. Of course Captain Semmes is no more a pirate than General Jackson is a brigadier. As to our part in connection with the Alabama, that can be very briefly despatched. The *Times* then argues as follows.—We have served the Federals and we have served the Confederates, each customer according to his want. The Federals wanted weapons to equip an army, the Confederates wanted a ship to begin a navy. We sold the steamer as we sold the rifle, and precisely as the Americans sold ships to the Russians in the war of 1856. For that matter, indeed, there was much less mystery made about the Grand Admiral than was made about the Alabama. The Alabama was sent from a friendly shore no doubt, but from the same friendly shore were sent those countless cargoes of cannon and gunpowder which enabled the Federal army to keep the field. If we violated international law in one case, we violated it in the other; but the Washington Government will find it hard to impeach as a crime what is simply a repetition of its own deliberate proceedings, or to indict as indicating an unfriendly policy a system from which they themselves have notoriously taken the great advantage.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S PAMPHLET.

The expected pamphlet, entitled "Le Gouvernement temporel des Papes, jugé par la Diplomatie Française," has just appeared in Paris. It is by M. Hubaine, the Private Secretary of Prince Napoleon, and is a collection of documents relating to the temporal power of the Papacy. The object of the publication says the preface, is that of supplying those who steady the Roman question with unpublished materials of indisputable authenticity. The pamphlet is divided into four parts, the earlier portions relating to the powers of the Papacy in the 17th and 18th centuries. The last part consists of numerous miscellaneous documents expressing the opinion of well-known persons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* gives the following summary of the pamphlet:—The present record takes up the subject at the comparatively modern epoch of Louis XIV., and the first report is from the resident Ambassador, Duc de Chaulnes, under Innocent XII. His successor at the same Court, Marquis d'Aubeterre, confirms in 1767 all the damaging statements already forwarded, and after him, Cardinal de Bernis, who acted from 1769 to the outbreak of the French Revolution, furnishes a long and consistent series of similar returns. It will occur to the impartial reader that many other European Courts and Cabinets of the period were open to like reproaches of maladministration, venality, and disregard of public interests, but the real antagonism between a systematic exclusion of the governed from the management of the commonweal and its complements monopoly by a special caste only becomes prominent after the great convulsion that swept the Continent of kindred nuisances elsewhere. The reports of Duc de Cadore to the First Napoleon, of Bishop de Pressigny, a promoter of the Imperial Concordat, of M. de Blaces to the restored Bourbons, of Count Portalis, followed by M. de Laval in 1825, and C. de Courteubriand in 1828—all concur in attesting the deep-rooted and growing discontent of the Romans. From a letter of Count Rossi to Guizot (July 21, 1847) it is only requisite to quote these few words—"In ten years hence, or it may be twenty, there will not exist in this or other small Italian States, a single man or woman, a functionary or magistrate, a monk or soldier, who will not be beyond all other feeling, intensely national. What is to be done? Can you exterminate the population, or people and land with Helots?" Prince Jerome closes this long roll of documents by a letter drawn from his father's archives, written to Pope Gregory XVI, by the reigning Emperor of France. Ex-King Jerome was at Rome in 1831, when Louis Napoleon had joined his elder brother in the effort to abate loyal tyranny in the Legations. His uncle sent his secretary, Baron Stoelting, to dissuade both his nephews from that attempt, but the Baron was sent back to Rome with the princely insurgent's address to His Holiness, dated Teurni. Some passages deserve notice:—"Most Holy Father,—Baron Stoelting informs me that your Holiness is deeply affected to find us among the assailants of temporal rule, as exercised by the Roman Court. I open you my heart to tell you what those

around you would conceal as to the true state of things. I know the spirit that animates the population. They want law, a national representation, and to be on a level with other European inhabitants. They love your Holiness, they wish you to dwell in Rome, with all your riches, your Swiss Guards, and your Vatican; but you will have to allow a Provisional Government for worldly affairs. (Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

It is of course open to conjecture whether this publication has or has not the Emperor's sanction; but there can be no doubt as to the sensation it must create. A similar issue of documents from the archives of the Tuscan Government is stated by the *Opinione* of Florence to be there forthcoming. Altogether the *status quo* is doomed to encounter the assault of continuous battering-rams, nor does the patchwork of Drouyn de Lhuys offer the desired element of cohesion or stability.

It is perhaps right to remark that the letter signed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, given above, is from the Emperor's elder brother, afterwards killed at Forli, the surname of Napoleon being only subsequently adopted by the survivor. Some of the evening journals fall into this mistake; but the letter has been alluded to before in Prince Jerome's speeches before the Senate.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following report of the trial at Versailles, on Tuesday, of the Duke Gramont Caderousse, for killing Mr. Dillon, an Englishman, in a duel:—

The Assize Court was crowded. The gallery was filled with fashionably-dressed ladies. The five prisoners, who took their seats on the felon's bench, were—1. The Duke de Gramont Caderousse, aged 27, attache of embassy. 2. Viscount Talon, aged 33, Lieut. of the 1st Carabiniers. 3. Count de Fitzjames, aged 27, Lieutenant in the navy. 4. Louis Robert Jean de Noe, aged 50, lieutenant-colonel on the retired list.

The indictment having been read, the judge interrogated all the prisoners, with a view of ascertaining whether they had done all in their power to arrange what he called a miserable quarrel without a meeting. Several of his questions were pointed and severe. He expressed an opinion that Mr. Dillon's articles upon the Duke de Gramont Caderousse did not exceed the bounds of permissible discussion and fair difference of opinion, and that the Duke was foolish to be offended by them. On the other hand, the Duke's letter, published in the Belgian *Journal du Havas*, was really extremely insulting to Mr. Dillon. The gravamen of that letter was a phrase in which the Duke said, "It is curious that Mr. Dillon should set himself up for a judge of the qualifications of gentlemen. Where could he have had an opportunity of learning them. The Duke, however, said (and this was one of the strongest points for the defence) that the offensive letter was only inserted in the *Journal du Havas* in consequence of Mr. Dillon having refused to publish any letter of his whatever in *Le Sport*; that he had three times modified and softened his letter, at the suggestion of the proprietor of *Le Sport*; and that the proprietor was at length willing to insert it, but had been prevented by Mr. Dillon. The judge pressed the Duke very much with the question why, as a matter of fairness and generosity, even though his seconds had arranged that the duel should be fought with swords, he did not over-rule their decision, when he knew that Mr. Dillon had no experience in fencing? To this the Duke replied that he was in the hands of his seconds, and that it would have been folly in him to have waived a right which they had stipulated for, more especially as he had reason to know that Mr. Dillon was very expert with the pistol, and he (the Duke) had never been in a shooting gallery in his life.

Viscount de Noe said that Mr. Dillon was unknown to him before the duel. He had seen him but once, in a railway train, three or four years ago. But on being asked to be his second he at once agreed, both because he (the Viscount) was now a journalist himself, and because, according to the military school in which he had been brought up, he was always ready to act as a "friend" to anybody requiring one. Here the Viscount excited some laughter by pointing to the densely packed crowd of soldiers of the Versailles garrison at the bottom of the court, who seemed lightly to applaud his doctrines. He said that Dillon was utterly ignorant of the art of fencing, and had never so much as had a foil in his hand in his life. The day before the duel he recommended him to take at least one lesson, and offered to accompany him to a fencing master. They went first to the celebrated M. Pons; but he, on hearing that the object was to fight the Duke de Gramont Caderousse, objected to give a lesson, on the ground that the latter had been a pupil of his. Thereupon, they went to M. Gatehair, in the Passage de l'Opera. This professor observed that Mr. Dillon was utterly ignorant, but he thought it possible to teach him a particular lunge by which he would have a good chance to kill his adversary, if his second had the luck to put him in a good position. This deadly rehearsal was practised by Mr. Dillon in the presence of Viscount de Noe, and the latter said he encouraged him to think that if he well remembered his lesson he would spit the Duke. The laughter which followed this word caused the Judge to beg Viscount de Noe to avoid, if possible, such technical duellists' expressions, which, although he did not use them with levity, were liable to be misunderstood by the profane. Viscount de Noe being asked why, after having expressed an opinion that Dillon was entitled to choice of arms, he had so easily yielded the point, and why he had not tried to effect an amicable arrangement, said that Dillon would hear of nothing but a meeting, or a written apology, which the other side would not give. He described Mr. Dillon as ravenous to "eat Caderousse." He himself told Dillon that his demand for a complete retraction was tantamount to asking the Duke to go down on his knees to him. Viscount de Noe, who seemed to feel his position more acutely than any of the other prisoners, said he did not sleep for a week after the duel, and that "that man's figure was ever before him."

The result of the trial was an unqualified acquittal of all parties. Mrs. Dillon's claim for damages, laid at 80,000*fr.*, is not affected by the acquittal. Her attorney said that her papers were not ready, and the matter stands over till Monday. It is understood that the Duke has offered her 25,000*fr.* as a compensation for the loss of her son's assistance.

THE BEST SOUVENIR of the International Exhibition is one of Benson's Watches, which unite use with beauty, and which are so highly spoken of by the whole of the public press. J. W. Benson's principal show is at his great clock, in the Middle Avenue at the Exhibition, and in Class XV., North Gallery. Benson's "Illustrated Pamphlet" contains an interesting account of the rise and progress of the science of Horology, with descriptions of the various escapements in use at the present time. It also uses a number of specimens of engraving, and a copious price list, from which persons in distant parts can select the watch suited to their wear, without the necessity of a visit to London. Full instructions are given for the care of a watch, and the pamphlet will be sent post-free for two stamps, or gratias on application at the Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, E. C. Established 1749.

George Peabody and Co., have offered a reward of £1000 for the discovery of the parties who have stolen £50,000 from the Bank of America.

LECTURE OF DR. CAHILL.

THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CASE OF IRELAND.

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

On the evening of the 24th October, over three thousand people collected in the City Concert Hall, to hear the Rev. Dr. Cahill's argument on the case of Ireland.

On the appearance of the lecturer, the most deafening cheers burst spontaneously from the immense throng. He said that surely he heard the music of a Kilkenny cheer. This sally was received with another cheer.

It is generally supposed that Ireland is the oldest country in the world. This is a mistake. Many empires existed before Ireland commenced. We came into existence 700 years before the Christian era. The lecturer regretted he could not speak Irish. The construction of the words is such that one word expresses as much as five or six of other languages. This gives a great advantage over other languages. When Caesar came to England, France, Spain, Portugal, &c., were colonies of Rome. He conquered England, and made a province of Rome of her. What a pity he did not conquer Ireland! It would have given us unity. We would not have had as many kings, nor so many divisions. The king was related to half his kingdom. Hence the expression that the Irish are a royal people. The English are brave, united, and follow their leaders. We set up a leader, look at him a week, and then tear him down. The Roman Empire fell, and with it fell the Government of Europe. All nations then struggled for liberty. The Irish, who had not been conquered, turned to literature. King Alfred went to school in Lis-more. Ireland was called the island of Saints and scholars, and became the teachers of Europe.

The Rev. Dr., in explanation of the fact that the Bible was not in general circulation in early times, said that they were not all written, and that a lawyer told him that an attested copy of the Bible would now cost 800*l.* Ireland supplied Europe with Bibles then.

The Irish missionaries taught Europe letters and religion. The mark of Irish zeal was found through all Europe. If justice was done, the Irish would have the credit of re-lighting the torches of learning and religion when they were extinguished all over Europe. Some of the Irish colleges at this period had 3000 students. Divisions came with five monarchs in so small a territory. Five kings in a cabbage garden! Painting, sculpture, poetry, and music flourished in Ireland, while the nations of Europe (*bouleversement*) were struggling for liberty. At this time Ireland was conquered by England. Not the England of today. The whole history of the world was but one lesson, that the dominant nation will force the iron into the soul of the weaker. The Government of Ireland, for a long period after her conquest, was Catholic. As a truthful historian he must acknowledge it. The Kilkenny constitution, however, showed how the conquerors hated the conquered nation. The soldiers were prohibited from marrying a Kilkenny girl under a penalty of 50 lashes. In a regiment of 700, 699 men were lashed for this offence.

Under Catholic England to teach a child in Ireland was a crime. The schoolmaster was hanged in Ireland.

Seventy thousand of the male population were put to death. (Cries of "Oh!") I would rather you'd take your handkerchiefs and weep.

From 1172 until 1731 the most absurd libels were spread. In Geraldus Cambrensis it is recorded that in the north of Ireland the plough was tied to the horse's tail.

What became of the religion under all this? The people met the priests at the "Moss Bush," the "Moss Rock," the "Moss Loch," where the shepherd whistled, and the flock gathered about him to be protected from the wolf. The only bishop in Ireland at this time, his name was McDonald, travelled about Ireland in the garb of a sailor. The lecturer pictured some of the violent persecutions of the Catholics in Ireland under Elizabeth. We are violent, but who can read the history of Ireland and wonder at it. James I. said—"I will kill no more of these Irish, they increase the more rapidly for it."

The lecturer said he would meet a popular charge against Ireland that it is not a commercial nation. How could they be commercial on an acre of ground?

James the First undertook to change the names of the people. He attempted to name them after the trades, &c. "I will change their names," and so he commenced to call them after the trades. He would call one Mr. Mason and another Mr. Baker (laughter). He would call one Mr. Stone and another Mr. Rafter; another Mr. Rivers, another Mr. Banks. Then he called them after the denizens of the field, as Mr. Hare, and Mr. Fox (laughter), and then after the birds of the air, as Mr. Woodcock (laughter), and Mr. Crow (renewed laughter). Then after the fishes, as Mr. Pike and Salmon (continued laughter). And so he called them by all the names in the world except by Irish names. But did they think that a Mrs. O'Donnell would call her little fellow a "Woodcock," or that Mrs. O'Flaherty would call hers "Crow" (more laughter). So we had O'Donnells and O'Flahertys, and have them still. This was the most insulting act the Government could have thought of. Cromwell came in 1649, and he took all the little property they had acquired away from them. They tell an idea of Cromwell's time. They had a jury, and a poor Irishman was put in the dock and tried for killing a man. Well of course the evidence was very strong, and the man was convicted. But just then the dead man walked into court.

(laughter). There was great work then, but everything had to be done in order, and affidavits were prepared to show that this really was the man the other had been tried for killing. At length the judge sent the jury back to reconsider their verdict. When they returned to Court the Judge asked them for their verdict, and one of them said "Guilty, my lord." How can you say that said the Judge to the foreman. "Oh," said he, "the man stole a grey mare from me eight years ago, and I would rather leave the verdict as it is" (great laughter). In the time of Cromwell a man was to be hanged. The presiding Judge was certainly the ugliest man that ever lived, and when he asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, the prisoner asked him where he (the Judge) was going to be buried? "Why," said the Judge "what good will it do you to know that? I cannot say where I will be buried," and he then asked the prisoner what his object was in putting the question. "Why," said the man "I would like to be buried ten miles from you" (laughter). This was Cromwell's time. In William's time they took us into the army to fight for them, and the Irish fought the battles of England all over Europe. The flag of victory was never raised on any field where Irish blood was not freely shed (great applause). Our loyalty was never questioned. Indeed to do us justice we were always loyal to the throne. As an instance of the devotion of Irishman, the lecturer mentioned the case of one poor fellow, who was bleeding to death on one of Nelson's ships, and he was catching the blood in his hand as it flowed from his wounds when some one went up to him, and the only remark he made was, "If this blood was only shed for Ireland I would die happy." The love of fun of the Irish appeared on all occasions. Under William they fought the battles of England all over Europe. The flag of England was never elevated on any field where Irish blood did not freely flow.

In the time of the Georges the 40s. freehold vote was granted. After superhuman efforts O'Connell gained emancipation. When the Government found that they sent men to represent them, they took away their leases from us. Against all this we retained our nationality and our creed. It was then said that nothing could be done with these Irish until their faith was changed. They then sent the *soupers* among us. A poor fellow without work or money, and starving, was offered food, clothing, and wages, if he would change his faith. He replied that he would not feed his family on perjury.

The Gregory clause provided that a cabin without more than a quarter acre of land attached must be thrown down. In ten years, from 1840 to 1850, 70 cabins in every 100 were thrown down.

When they could not conquer us by education they began to exterminate us. We were compelled to emigrate. Our country is a desert. You can travel in Clare thirteen miles without seeing a house. I can't bear to hear the country praised, for its soil is crimsoned two feet deep with the blood of the murdered population.

The lecturer said that agricultural societies had been established. These are accepted as indications of progress. But he asked, do the fine cattle exhibited represent the cattle of farmers. You might as well dress your wife richly, exhibit her, and say that all the women in Ireland are dressed like her.

The lecturer gave a sketch of the Irish in the States, where they have been well received and well treated.

We were obliged to emigrate. The poor sickly people were left at home, and the healthy ones were sent out to America. Ireland was called a fine country, but he could not bear to hear it praised, as the land was crimsoned with the blood of the murdered people. (Sensation.) The grass grew upon the graves of millions. We had to fly from the country. But he found the Irish well treated in America. When he was in the South a gentleman asked him why the Irish were always howling. This was because the Irish were afflicted with the Church Endowment. The country was taxed for the support of 500,000 men. It was enough to have to pay for what other men ate and drank; but it was an awful thing to pay these men to abuse us year after year.

He next depicted the enormity of the Church Endowment in England, to maintain which the extermination of the Irish is necessary. He said that under the government of Canada the people were happy. If a union like this existed in Ireland we would not wish for its repeal.

In stating his case for Ireland he said that for 700 years they could not write, for 700 years they could have no commerce, for 700 years they could not hold public situations.

He said that by moral order all their wrongs would be righted. Violence would not effect it, because they were not strong enough.

The lecture was characterised by the high patriotic sentiment by which the Rev. Doctor is distinguished. It was pervaded by the deep pathos that an earnest review of a series of wrongs always awakens.

The attention of the audience was undivided. Many of the best passages were emphasized by cheers from the audience.

On Saturday, at Eagly, near Bolton, a number of boys were sliding on a sheet of water, when the ice broke, and three of them (all cousins) were precipitated into the water. One of them succeeded in getting out; but the two others, named Thomas Hardman and James Fielding, aged respectively twelve years and nine years, were drowned.

PIEDMONTESE MISRULE IN NAPLES.

Here are a few facts relating to the towns and villages burnt and erased from the map of Naples since the beginning of the reaction for the crime of pronouncing in favour of the Bourbons.

PROVINCE OF MOLISE.		
Guarcia, inhabitants	...	1,322
Campo Chiaro	...	979
Casalduni	...	3,032
Ponte Landolfo	...	3,917
CAPITANATA.		
Viesti	...	5,417
San Marco, in Lamis	...	10,612
Rignano	...	1,814
BASILICATA.		
Venosa	...	5,952
Basile	...	3,400
PRINCIPATO CITERIORE.		
Auletta	...	2,023
Eboli	...	4,175
PRINCIPATO ULTERIORE.		
Monte Falcione	...	2,018
Monte Verde	...	1,988
TERRA DI LAVORO.		
Vico	...	730
CALABRIA ULTERIORE SECONDO.		
Cotrone	...	1,089
Spinello	...	280

These towns have been fired, and either entirely destroyed, or nearly so, making a total of 49,331 people robbed of their homes, and driven to the mountains and forests for shelter. Besides these in Basilicata alone, the villages of Vignola, Avigliano, Acceranza, Pietragalla, Guizzano, Lagoneze, Lauria, Moliterno, and others, have been nearly ruined.

These communes number 150,000 inhabitants, and for the most part consisted of isolated farms and cottages, which have been cleared to prevent provisions reaching the brigands.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

PRINCE ALFRED & THE GREEK THRONE.

The desire shown by the Greeks to elect Prince Alfred for their future sovereign is the leading topic in all the Continental journals. Other candidates are not now spoken of.

The *Globe*, in a leader, assumes that the understanding contemplating the exclusion of the reigning families of the protecting Powers has fallen to the ground. Should the Greeks choose the English Prince, they will have made a decision calculated to bring them into alliance with institutions most conducive to national prosperity. It is not yet the proper time to speak of the interests of England in the matter. The question will demand the gravest consideration.

The Paris semi-official journals either are or profess to be extremely unhappy about the ambitious designs of England in Greece.

The *Nord* is greatly disturbed at the appearance of affairs. Public opinion, it says, cannot reconcile the manoeuvres of the English agents in favour of Prince Alfred, supported by a great display of maritime force, with the disavowals proceeding from London. The *Nord* is astonished that the Greeks can let themselves be carried away by an annexation of the Ionian Island, when it is very evident that what England aims at is an indirect annexation of the Continent to those islands.

Ireland.

THREATENING LETTERS.

A curious case relative to threatening notices, was heard at Ardmore Petty Sessions, County Waterford, on Tuesday, before Lord Stuart de Decies and other magistrates. The facts of the case briefly told are these. A man named John Loneragan, who had been a bailiff on the property of Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., near Dungarvan, reported to the police, that, on the 13th inst., he was fired at at his own house, and that stones, flung at him, struck the door and made marks therein. Shortly before this alleged outrage, a threatening letter had been sent to Mr. Pierce Newport Barron, agent of Sir Henry Winston Barron. The police proceeded to Loneragan's house, and after an examination they concluded that no outrage whatever had been committed, and that Loneragan must have fabricated the whole story. Search having been made there was found among Loneragan's papers a letter, dated from Kilmallock, and addressed to Mr. O'Dell, J.P., who resides near Dungarvan, threatening that gentleman with the fate of Mr. Fitzgerald, if he did not lower his rents. This letter, strange to say, was written on paper used by the National Board of Education, one of whose teachers lodged in Loneragan's house, and when Captain Barry, R.N., saw the document he instituted a diligent and careful search, the result of which was the finding of a quantity of paper at Loneragan's corresponding exactly with that on which the threatening missive to Mr. O'Dell had been penned. The handwriting of both documents was the same, and though Mr. P. N. Barron cannot say that the writing is Loneragan's it would appear that the authorities are in possession of some evidence on the subject, given by a young lad, named Maurice Power, Loneragan's grandson, who, it is stated, wrote both letters at the dictation of his grandfather. When Loneragan was taken to the Bridewell, at Dungarvan, he wrote a letter to a friend, which he read in the presence of the bridewell keeper, who, at the request of the prisoner, went to procure an envelope. When the gaoler came back Loneragan folded the letter, which was put into the envelope.

The gaoler subsequently ascertained that the letter contained a smaller piece of paper on which Loneragan had written directions to his wife to sell off his cattle and keep all the money, as he knew how the matter would end.

This is a summary of the case, which is reported at length in the *Cork Examiner* of Wednesday. The matter is to undergo another hearing. Pending the result, we shall not offer any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. If guilty he ought to be punished; if innocent he should be set free. But we avail ourselves of this opportunity of recalling attention to the fact, that in several cases in which the sending of threatening notices had been charged upon the peasantry, it has turned out that they never had anything to do with them; and notwithstanding the clearest evidence on this point, the *Times* insists with its usual propensity for falsehood, in calling the Irish people a nation of thugs and murderers. The *Times* should look at home. There, where there are no cruel and infamous land laws—where ejection and notices to quit do not disturb the equanimity of the wealthy farmers—where extermination does not, as it does in Ireland, root out and kill the people—murder is the order of the day, and public executions, with all their disgusting and brutal accompaniments of immense crowds, obscene jests, and heartless cries, may be ranked among the common exhibitions of London.—*Irishman.*

O'CONNELL ALWAYS RIGHT.

O'Connell was the greatest national teacher that ever lived. We are not so fanatical as to say that he was always right; on the contrary, we believe and hold in a general way that being human he was often wrong. But somehow or other, when we descend to particulars and investigate what he did and said on each occasion under the particular circumstances of the case, our general belief that he must often have been wrong is limited by the discovery that on the special matter under consideration, whatever it may be, he was in the right—right in the general scope and purpose of his life, and in the magnificent devotion of his vast genius and stupendous powers to the regeneration of his country, and to the recovery of the rights of his religion and his race. Right in opposing the Rebellion of '98. Right in opposing the Union. Right both as to time and manner and means in his first attempts to revive the broken spirits of the people. Right in every conflict with the Catholic leaders of the time. Right in founding the Catholic Association. Right throughout in his arduous task of guiding and controlling it. Right against everybody who opposed him in it—and their name was legion. Right always till Emancipation was achieved. Well, that is cheap and easy; every one admits it. But was he ever wrong afterwards? Of course he was, and often, speaking in the general, for was not he human like the rest of us? But when we come to the particulars, and have to lay our finger on the spot and say, Here it was that he was wrong, we cannot find the spot.

Was he wrong immediately after Emancipation in his quarrel with the Whigs, in his demand for Repeal, in his quarrel with Lord Anglesea? It is a common cry, many think so. We once took it for admitted, till we looked into it. But though there is a deal to say about it, we believe that just in proportion to the pains taken to judge fairly will be the strength of the conviction that at the time and in the circumstances, he was right. And so it is throughout. Right on every single point, at the time, and under the circumstances. Right when he opposed the Whigs, and right when he supported them. Right in the Tithe Agitation, and right in the Tithe Compromise. It is the fashion now to say that he was wrong, and that it was the mistake of his life. We have satisfied ourselves that at the time, and under the circumstances, he was right. Then Sir Robert Peel came into power, and O'Connell was Lord Mayor of Dublin, and he took up the Repeal. Was he right or wrong? It is the fashion to say that he was wrong. But, for ourselves, the boyish instinct which then told us that he was right, has been since confirmed by everything that we have learned. At the time and under the circumstances, it was more than the best course, it was the only course he could take.

Would Repeal, if desired and asked for by the people of Ireland, i.e., by the Irish nation, do good to Ireland? We think yes. Would it injure England? We are satisfied that it would not, and that it would be far more in the interest of England than in the interest of Ireland to repeal the Union. . . . But O'Connell failed in uniting all classes of the Irish people in the demand for Repeal; and in 1846 the Whigs came in again, and he virtually abandoned the struggle for Repeal, and he saw the rise and growing strength of the Young Ireland party; and his last days were spent in counterbalancing their influence, and in a sort of a renewed alliance with the Whigs.

At least he was wrong there? Well it is our faith and our conviction that in the face of the disasters which were about to blight his country, which he had loved so well and served so faithfully and steered through so many dangers, if on the verge of the grave which was already open to receive him, his great intellect and his patriotic heart had been supernaturally enlightened and strengthened for the purpose, so that his last service to Ireland should be his greatest service, he could not have acted otherwise than as he did when he used all his powers and all his influence to check, to defeat, and to put down the Young Ireland party. It is our conviction that O'Connell's influence was exerted to prevent the Young Ireland party (with the most pure and excellent intentions, and with the most generous and noble enthusiasm) from destroying the fruit of his life's labour, from severing the ties which unite the Catholic people to the Catholic priesthood, from procuring the reconquest and reinstatement of the Catholics of Ireland, and from causing the restoration of the Penal Laws.

A statue to O'Connell! If a statue were erected to him in every town and village, and a monument to his memory on every mountain and headland, the honour and the gratitude due to him would be but imperfectly expressed.—*From a Leader in last Saturday's Tablet.*

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE JOHN DONEGAN, ESQ.

(From the Morning News.)

On Saturday all that was mortal of the much-lamented John Donegan was consigned to its final resting place in Glasnevin Cemetery, amid the regrets and prayers of the Catholic community of Dublin. The mournful occasion was particularly remarkable for the manner in which all classes came forward to testify their appreciation of worth, and to do honour to the memory of a good man. The clergy, headed by their reverend Archbishop, the laity, led by men of the first standing in the city, and including alike professional men, merchants, and artisans, vied with each other in anxiety to evince their grief at the loss which the country had sustained. For a lengthened period there has not been seen in Dublin such a demonstration as that of Saturday; and this under circumstances which at first sight would appear likely to rob the occasion of its desiderated character. The expressed wish of the relatives of the deceased that in keeping with the unostentatious tenor of his life, the funeral should be strictly private, and the selection of Saturday, the busiest day in the week, were both calculated to derogate much from the carrying into effect the ardent desire of the people of Dublin to do honour to the worth of a life well spent at the grave of the deceased. At half-past ten o'clock the remains were removed from the late residence of the deceased, and were placed in a hearse drawn by six horses, and surmounted by white plumes. They were encased in an oak coffin, on the breastplate of which was the inscription:—

MR. JOHN DONEGAN.
Died 18th November, 1862:
Aged 68 Years.
R.I.P.

The hearse was followed by three mourning coaches, bearing the principal chief mourners, Mr. Patrick Donegan, Mr. William Donegan, Mr. John Donegan, jun., Mr. Terence Small, and Mr. J. Polard. The sister of the deceased was likewise present, as she would not be denied the sad consolation of paying the last mark of affection to a brother whom she fondly loved, and who was equally attached to her. The mournful cortege moved forward by College Green, Westmoreland Street, Carlisle Bridge, Sackville Street, Earl Street, and Marlborough Street, to the Metropolitan Church. Here a vast congregation was assembled to assist at the solemn Office and High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased. His Grace the Lord Archbishop presided, and the Very Rev. Canon M'Mahon, P.P., St. Michael's, and the Rev. W. Purcell, Metropolitan parish, officiated as assistants at the throne.

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, was present within the sanctuary, and, to the left of the preaching prelate, sedilia were provided for the chief mourners. The choir of All Hallows

College chanted the sacred music of the Office and Mass. At the conclusion of the Office, Mass for the Dead was celebrated. The Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, President of the Catholic University, officiated as high priest celebrant, and students of All Hallows, as deacons and masters of the ceremonies. When the Mass was terminated, the Lord Archbishop, vested in cope and mitre, proceeded from the archiepiscopal to the catafalque, where his Grace pronounced the solemn absolution of the dead, after which the prelates and clergy retired in procession. The funeral cortege, which by this time had swelled to vast proportions, then moved forward by Marlborough Street, Great Britain Street, North Frederick Street, Dorset Street, Eccles, North Circular Road, and to the cemetery at Glasnevin.

On the arrival at the cemetery, the remains were removed from the hearse, and received by the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, and the Rev. Mr. Delany, chaplain to the cemetery, where, vested in surplice and soutane, a procession was then formed, the officiating clergymen and the students of All Hallows College preceding the coffin, and the chief mourners, friends, and general public following, which moved onwards to the mortuary chapel, where the burial service was chanted. The remains were then conveyed to the place of interment within the inner circle, where they were lowered into the grave amid the tears of the vast concourse. The *De Profundis* having been intoned, the sad ceremonial concluded. And thus was committed to the dust the corpse of him who, to the attributes of a pious Christian, a good man, and a generous benefactor to the poor, added a warmth and sincerity of friendship never surpassed, and but seldom equalled.

Such souls are rare, but mighty patterns given
To earth, and meant for ornaments to heaven.

May the Lord have mercy upon his immortal soul.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM ON THE O'CONNELL STATUE.

A second letter from the Archbishop of Tuam was read at the meeting of the Statue Committee, on Thursday, from which we observe that his Grace maintains the exception which he took to the resolution passed at the Conference as the basis of the Statue movement. That resolution was as follows:—

“Proposed by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, seconded by Dr. Corrigan, and resolved:—

“That the time has arrived when a National Monument to commemorate the services of O'Connell, as the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and as the emancipator of the Catholic people of these realms, may be erected in the metropolis of his native land, with the approval and co-operation of all who value the sacred principles of which he was the greatest and most successful champion.”

It was remarked at the Conference that this resolution omitted to speak of O'Connell's great and noble, though unsuccessful efforts to vindicate his country's legislative independence; but it was considered that as the services of the Liberator in obtaining Catholic Emancipation were the most generally acknowledged, the resolution afforded a basis upon which all Irishmen who venerated the name of O'Connell might unite to do honour to his memory. The desire to secure on such a subject all possible unanimity, consistent with the maintenance of principle, is certainly a praiseworthy one, and despite what has occurred, we cling to the hope that dissension and discord will not be allowed to mar the patriotic project for whose initiation Dr. Gray has obtained so much well-merited praise. The Committee, at its meeting on Thursday, adopted unanimously another resolution, reiterating its sentiments of respect and admiration for the entire career of O'Connell, “from the cradle to the grave.” The question which has been raised by his Grace of Tuam is, however, a wide and momentous one. It is not as to what are the sentiments and feelings of the Statue Committee, but what is to be the significance of the statue itself. Had this question been earlier mooted, either previous to or at the Conference, it might have received at once a complete and satisfactory answer; but in the present stage of the movement we fear no good will be done by pressing a controversy for which apparently no solution can be found. The Executive Committee believes itself incompetent to alter the basis of the movement laid down for it by the Conference which called the Committee into existence. A second conference or aggregate meeting of the subscribers to the Statue Fund might be held competent to effect such a change, but its doing so would be liable to some objection. At all events we trust that any differences which have arisen amongst the admirers of the great Irishman, to whose memory all are anxious to do honour, will not mar the progress of the Statue movement, which hitherto has proceeded so prosperously, and which we fondly hoped would have done much to restore perfect unanimity amongst the countrymen and compatriots of the immortal O'Connell.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

MORE CALUMNIES.

The French journal *La France* asserted, some days ago, that Cardinal Mattei, Bishop of Velletri, had ordered all the Jews out of his diocese. As in days when Scotland was a kingdom, and Scotchmen were men, the fiery Cross was passed from hand to hand through the length and breadth of the land at some special call of patriotism, to summon the people to defence of their Faith and country; so, upon every single occasion that offers, and with even eagerness and more unerring rapidity, does the English press pass on from journal to journal the obscene, lurid torch of slander through the length and breadth of the Three Kingdoms. Of course, this statement was reproduced everywhere with a simultaneity of spiteful eagerness that but too obviously betrayed the passion that was the prompter. We had intended to meet the statement with a flat denial on our own authority, simply on the strength of its innate impossibility. The Roman correspondent of the *Gazette de France*, however, enables us to give the facts which form the foundation of the Turin falsehood.

At Cori, a small commune near Velletri, there lived a few Jewish families; and some young men belonging to one of these families, had, on account of their scandalous conduct, obliged the authorities of the place to admonish them. These cautions having been several times repeated, without producing the smallest effect, they were threatened with being turned out of the commune—particularly one of them, who was labouring to seduce a young Christian lady belonging to one of the most honourable families of Cori. Had this young man been a Christian, he would have received precisely the same treatment.—*Northern Press*.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

The Constitutional Party have triumphed in the elections which have taken place in the Federal States; and with their triumph draws on the popular mind a new hope for the preservation of the Union. The peaceful struggle which has just been decided in the North will certainly have a greater effect on the future of the civil war than would a dozen victories gained by Federal arms. The Confederate soldiery might have been defeated, Confederate towns might have been reduced to ashes, Confederate harbours might have been blocked up, and a servile insurrection might have

been produced in the Confederate States, without bringing the South to entertain for a moment the idea of return to the Union; but it remains to be seen how far their desire for independence may be effected by such action as the Democrats are now able and willing to offer them.

The Democrats mean, indeed, to wage war for the Union, but, on the other hand, they offer conciliation to the Southern. They are for a removal of the causes that have led to the accession; they are for a return to the Constitution, which for many years satisfied all parties—the Constitution as it was framed by the Fathers of the Republic—the Constitution as it existed before the Abolition party imposed on it their conditions and their compromises. They are for a full and practical acknowledgement of the right of each State to its own domestic concerns; they are for removing all Federal interference with the institution of slavery—and what more than this can the Southern States require?

The reply of the Southern States may be that the abolition party are, and would always be, strong enough to give them trouble in the Federation; and that as they have struck out for separation, and fought for it so long, they will go through with it to the end. But it is possible to think that they may reply in a different spirit. The glory of the old Union may still have some hold on their affections, and they may represent to themselves that after this terrible warning the people of the North would be careful that no party of strife and dissension should again dominate the Republic.

But, be the chance of a reconstruction of the Union by consent great or small under a Democratic Government, it is manifest that it could never take place under the rule of the Abolition party. The cherished design of those men is to extinguish the slave system at any cost. Some of the more outspoken amongst them have in express terms threatened an utter extermination of the Southern, and the conversion of their territory into a howling wilderness, rather than allow a perpetuation of slavery in America; and extermination by the sword the Southern would regard as a lesser evil than submission to the yoke of those fanatical and detested leaders. It is, therefore, under the Democratic regime, which may now be said to have commenced in the North, that the question will be fairly tried whether the world will ever see again the “great American Republic, one and indivisible.”—*Nation*.

ANOTHER GALLANT IRISH AMERICAN.

We copy, with much pleasure, the following notice of a brave Irishman from one of the American papers. We have a right to feel a particular interest in the subject of it; as it was in connection with this journal he commenced his career. With the Muses his gifted brother was a greater favourite, but the talents of young James M'Gee were of a high order; and we are proud to see that with the sword, as well as with the pen, he has proved himself capable of achieving high distinction:—

“Captain James E. M'Gee, brother of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, and commandant of a company of the 69th N.Y.V., most honourably distinguished himself in the battle of Antietam. After eight colour-bearers had been shot the intrepid captain seized the green flag of his regiment, and pushed bravely forward. A ball took off his cap, and as he laughingly stooped to pick it up, another cut the flag-staff in two. He then deliberately wrapped the precious emblem around him, and fearlessly advanced some distance in front of his men, cheering them on to the conflict. Strange to say he escaped with a slight wound, where so many of his brave soldiers were stricken down. This direct testimony to the personal valour of Captain M'Gee, your correspondent found in a note, written under the authority of his noble commanding officer, Colonel Robert Nugent. Captain M'Gee is about thirty-four or thirty-six years of age; of full average height and well built; strongly marked features which would prove him a Celt all the world over; dark eyes and black hair. He was a member of the Bar of New York, prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, and has been constantly with the Irish Brigade from its organisation. He is now acting as judge advocate of the Brigade on Bolivar Heights, Va. He is a favourite with his gallant Colonel, and the chivalrous General Meagher. Long may he live to win renown for himself, and vindicate the character of his race.”—*Nation*.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday the commencements for the present session of the Catholic University of Ireland took place in the church of the University, Stephen's Green. The success which has attended this really national institution, and the progress which it has made in the space of a few years, was fully shown in the brilliant array of its professors, numbering men of the highest attainment in arts, science, medicine, and other branches of learning, and in the number of students who thronged the chapel, either to receive the honours awarded to them, or to witness the proceedings, which to them were fraught with the highest interest. The presence also of a large number of the most distinguished prelates of the Irish Church, who had come from various and even remote parts of Ireland specially for the occasion, lent additional *clat* to the proceedings, and enhanced the imposing solemnity that distinguishes them. At three o'clock the archbishops, bishops, and dignitaries, and professors of the College, and a number of the most eminent of the clergy, entered the church, which was already thronged with the students and with a number of the citizens of Dublin. The following were the archbishops and bishops present:—The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Primate of Ireland, and Chancellor of the Catholic University; the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland; the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel; Most Rev. Dr. Flannery, Bishop of Killaloe; Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of Ferns; Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Lord Bishop of Clogher; Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Waterford; Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin; Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert; Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Lord Bishop of Armagh; and the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

On a raised dais on the platform sat the Rector of the University, Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, and the Vice-Rector and Dean, supported on either side by the Deans of Faculties. On the platform also were all the Professors of the University.

In the body of the church sat the students of the University, to the number of several hundreds, in academic costume; and the space unoccupied by them, as well as the gallery, were thronged with spectators, including many of the fair sex, and of the most eminent citizens of Dublin and residents in its vicinity. The aspect of the interior of the building during the proceedings was imposing to a high degree; and even a stranger, entering casually, could not but at once be convinced that something of more than common importance and interest was going on. The array of college dignitaries and professors on the platform, whose robes attested their high vocations; the prelates assisting officially in their sacred robes; the students, of different ages, assembled in such large numbers, could not fail to impress him with the belief that what he saw was something in which the whole Irish nation was interested; and to one acquainted with our early history—the history of that age when the English flag had not yet cast its shadow over our soil—it must have recalled the ancient glories of our country, when she was the great sanctuary of piety and learning.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, presided as Chancellor of the University.

The Rector delivered a long address.

After which the degrees were now for the first time publicly conferred upon all the students who had graduated in the University since its opening. Very few of these gentlemen were present on the occasion.

THEOLOGICAL DEGREE.

Theological degrees were conferred on the Rev. J. Vincent Cleary and the Rev. Thomas Keatings; the degree of Doctor of Theology on the former, and that of Licentiate of Theology on the latter, both gentlemen having taken the prescribed oaths.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The following students having passed all the examinations required by this University, and fulfilled the other prescribed conditions, received the degree of B.A.:—

Henry T. Bethel, Count Louis de Vaulchier, Augustus Henry Keane, Augustus Philip Bethel, Charles Edward de la Pasture, Jas. Lynam Molloy, Andrew Washington Kirwan, Joseph Michael Hanley, Hugh Hyaicinth M'Dermot, Prince of Coolevin; John Joseph Tully, John Greene.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of prizes and other academical honours to the successful candidates during the current year.

England.

SEAHAM.

REV. R. BELANEY'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS FLOCK.

My dear brethren, though I am taking farewell of you, after a stay of about two years among you, I cannot take farewell of my interest in your future welfare. On the present occasion then, instead of a sermon such as I usually preach, an address of a less connected character will, perhaps, be as useful to you; an address touching on a few every day topics of every day importance to you.

You are proud of two things above all others, of being Catholics and of being Irishmen. The name of both separately or together is deservedly dear to you. But forget not that a name, however good, is nothing if the THING OR CHARACTER, signified by it, be wanting. Under a good name, how many a bad book has been published? So under these names which to your honour and credit you would exchange for none other, how many bad men do we see in this corrupt and corrupting world. Every man who has been in Ireland, and seen the Irish in their own land, must be pained there in such a nation upon earth—so open, so warm-hearted, so generous, so simple and artless, so grateful for any service, so patient under privations and sufferings, so attached to the faith of their forefathers, so free from everything mean, and so zealous in everything that is good, everything whereby the cause of God or of their religion may be promoted. But from that land when we turn to this, what do we often see? Many, no doubt living from necessity in the midst (it may be) of vice and infamy, yet shedding a luster—the luster of a quite and saintly life, on all around them. Of these your COUNTRY may be proud, as they may be proud of their country. But there are, alas, others besides these, men and women, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, carrying the faith of Christ and the law of Christ, only shout with them, it might seem to make it a scorn and loathing to infidels. What is it to these to be called Catholics or Irishmen? Alas, worse than nothing! To call brass gold will not make it gold; even if you gilt it, it will still be brass; and should you wish to pass it off for anything but brass, it would be an act of fraud. Be as proud, then, as you please of the name of Catholic and Irishman; but at the same time do something to make that name honoured and respected among those about you. Above all, do nothing to make it a reproach to your native land, or to your holy religion. Abstain from drink. Turn from the public-houses as you would from a trap door which opened into hell. Abstain from quarrelling, from fighting with one another, “remembering ye are brethren.” Let the condition you are in, in this place, in this country, which commonly resembles the condition of exiles more than of citizens, bind you together in harmony and peaceableness, and in mutual affection.

And in respect to this point let me say, if there be some few in this place who in the hour of adversity would have no pity on you, because you are Irish, no respect for your feelings, who to save a farthing to the ratepayers, which the ratepayers are far from begrudging, would threaten you with the workhouse, with banishment from the home you have made yourselves by years of toil, nay, with every terror short of death, remember also how many there are even in this place, though called by some of you a “Botany Bay,” and a “Van Dieman's Land,” who rather than see you starve, have trusted you beyond anything I have ever before known. May God reward such charitable persons a hundred-fold. There are many of these in this place. You who have benefited by them can never be too grateful to them. Let them prove that you are grateful. Let them see that you are worthy of their generous conduct towards you.

I must not conclude these words without saying how deeply I feel the token of gratitude you have afforded me in contributing the handsome present* which have I just been told awaits my acceptance. I will not conceal the satisfaction it gives me to have your assurance, in so unmistakable a shape, that you appreciate labours, however humble, however imperfect they may have been, which had for their one object and end the salvation of your souls. True to your national character in this, as in all other instances, you magnify every service that is done for you. In return for such undeserved kindness, I can only beg the blessing of God upon you all. I can only pray that that which is the main cause of my leaving you may soon cease to exist; that ere long you may be enabled to assemble for the worship of your God in a place less derogatory to His glory, and less painful and humiliating to yourselves, as men and citizens.—*From the Seaham Observer*.

* A 25 guinea gold watch, with a gold chain, the watch bearing the following inscription:—“Presented to the Rev. R. Belaney, M.A., Cam., by the Catholics and other inhabitants of Seaham Harbour, in token of their deep respect for his high character as a most kind and generous friend to the poor of the place, of all denominations, from the day he came among them to the day he left them.—November 15th, 1862.”

ARGENTINE.—The presentation of a testimonial of affection to any popular or hard-working clergyman is alike praiseworthy on the part of the donors as it is acceptable to the recipient; but, unfortunately, in many parts of the country these pleasing instances of public acknowledgment of the usefulness of clerical labours have been very limited for the want of an article obtainable at a moderate cost, and possessing all those enduring qualities requisite to make the gift worthy of acceptance. Mr. Benson's Argentine—appropriately named from its resemblance to silver—possesses these advantages, and can be manufactured in every description of service or ornament suitable for presentation as well as the more unpretending articles ordinarily to be found on every dinner and tea-table.—*Clerical Journal*, April 23d, 1861. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, No. 6605, International Exhibition 1862, manufactures, both in Argentine and Silver Plate. It consists of 130 pp. Imperial 8vo, and includes a full and carefully arranged price list, and upwards of 300 engravings of articles of various kinds. It will be sent post-free by enclosing six stamps to J. W. Benson, 46 and 47 Cornhill, London, E.C.

DEPLORABLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SIXTEEN MEN AND BOYS KILLED.

On Saturday morning between five and six o'clock, a painful catastrophe occurred at Walker Colliery, three miles from Newcastle, the property of Messrs. Lambert, Nicholson, and Co., by which sixteen men and boys were killed. The colliery at which the explosion happened is called the Ann Pit, and is situated a short distance from the June Pit, the shaft of which is employed as the up-cast, and that of the Ann Pit as the working and down-cast shaft. The first indication of the calamity was shown by a volume of air rushing with a loud roar up the shaft, bearing with it a cloud of steamy vapour and a quantity of debris caught up in its course. It was at once apparent that an explosion had taken place, and two banksmen at once gave the alarm. Shortly before seven o'clock three men were brought up alike, but much affected by the deadly gases they had inhaled below, and shortly afterwards eight others were brought to bank similarly affected. They were at once removed to their homes, and were attended by Dr. Richardson, who believes the whole of them are likely to recover. The three men first brought, after recovering a little, stated that there were from 20 to 25 men in the workings at the time of the accident, some of whom would be working at a considerable distance from the shaft. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by some of these men having exposed the flame of the safety lamp while engaged in blasting stone. The first indication the miners working in other parts of the pit had of the explosion was given by the roaring noise made by the air through the air-courses, carrying away the whole of the stoppings, brattices, and other ventilating apparatus. The men who attempted to escape were thrown violently to the ground, many of them, unhappily, to arise no more. It was soon found the explosion had set the coal on fire, and steps were at once taken to extinguish the impending conflagration. As soon as the stoppings and bratticing could be temporarily restored men descended with the hazardous object of exploring the workings and extinguishing the fire. The fire was ultimately got under. Amongst the first who descended was the resident viewer, Mr. Cole, who, in company with some of the workmen, penetrated into the workings some distance, but found the air very bad, and many of the men were seriously affected by it. In the afternoon, Mr. Jobling, the principal engineer, and one of the owners of the colliery, and Mr. Matthias Dunn, Government inspector of coal mines, went down, and on their return, they stated that fourteen men and boys had been killed. At the time of the explosion there were about ten horses and twenty ponies in the pit, and the whole of them have been destroyed. The stables had been on fire, and the carcasses were very much charred. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the air had been restored to a more wholesome state, and preparations were making for bringing the bodies to bank. The following is a list of the men who have perished:—John Holt, a wife and family; James Haswell, wife and four children; William Burrell; Martin Facton, wife and two children; Geo. Watson; John Moore, married; John Miller, mother dependent upon him; John Hetherington; Joseph Forster, family grown up; John Mitchison, wife and four children; and George Barnes; while four boys are as yet unaccounted for, but their names could not be ascertained.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Walker, Saturday, 3 p.m. It being pay Saturday, not many men were employed as usual, the number being restricted to about 30 at the utmost. These were engaged in what is called shift work, in order to make their shift less. The survivors state that the accident occurred in the main air course, where they were engaged in blasting a stone trouble, about 350 yards south of the shaft. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a blower of gas coming in upon them.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN MACE AND KING.

The above event took place on Wednesday morning, in the neighbourhood of Thames Haven. The combatants entered the ring a few minutes after nine o'clock—when, after fighting 38 minutes and 21 rounds, mostly in favour of Mace, King countered heavily on the nose, and knocked him insensible. The winner was seconded by Jack Macdonald and Boss Tyler, and Mace by Bob Travers and Bob Brettle.

The fight between Gallagher and Hicks was interrupted by the police. The Sun says the punishment received by Mace during the last two rounds was terrific. It is currently reported that Heenan has challenged King.

Another account says:—Mace and King, accompanied by upwards of 700 of the "Fancy," left Penchurch Street Station in two special trains, for the scene of action; and, in the rush to get to the train, a great many watches were stolen, and other robberies committed. On the train arriving at Thames Haven, the ring was quickly made, and the combatants set to work in desperate style, inflicting serious punishment on each other. Mace endeavoured to avoid his antagonist—in the Tom Sayers' style—by springing and slipping away from him; but King had prepared himself, and caught Mace frequently on the nose and eyes, which told fearfully on him. After the 17th round, it became evident that Mace was losing the contest; but he still fought with indomitable courage. In the four subsequent rounds which terminated the fight, King repeated his tremendous hits, so as to knock Mace out of time; and King was declared the winner and champion. The fight lasted thirty-eight minutes. Heenan and Sayers were present. Mace appeared very much disfigured about the face and head, but walked to the station unsupported.

It is said that Heenan will contest with King for the championship and £500.

THE MEETING OF IRISHMEN IN LONDON.

The morning telegrams inform us of a meeting held by the London Irish on Tuesday to pronounce their sympathy with the Pope. Their doing so is regarded by the London journals with suspicion, and their movements are visited with the most hostile criticism. Truth to say, we do not ourselves quite approve of such a meeting just now, with the recollection of recent disturbances so fresh in the public mind. The risk run was by no means compensated for by the object to be gained; and we entirely agree in the spirit of the addresses put forward from the altar by the clergymen of the different chapels. What sinister motives may be assigned to those clergymen by the impartial English press we cannot tell. Judging from the manner in which the pastorals of Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Grant, the Bishop of Southwark, were received, we may easily imagine with what a candid and christian disposition these addresses, if they be commented upon at all, will be treated by the impartial judges who sit in the editorial chairs of the London papers. But all who love peace and desire the avoidance of rancorous conflicts will approve of the humane exertions of these priests. Fortunately the apprehensions which dictated them proved groundless. The meeting was perfectly peaceable. The police prevented the parties from forming a procession, and they conformed to the authority of the representatives of law.

They assembled quietly and made speeches and passed resolutions in the most unobjectionable manner. Being let alone they molested nobody. The account with which we have been favoured does indeed state that the tranquillity existed in spite of the speeches which were delivered. As we are not likely to obtain a report of these orations we are without the means of testing the accuracy of this observation, but the very tone of the paragraph suggests the animus which dictated it, and we do not hesitate to set down this expression as an ill will which resorted to this mode of defaming the holders of the meeting when there was no tangible offence to be laid hold of. It is another ebullition of that feeling of hostility which, always latent in England, has broken out into such bitter hatred within the past few months.—Cork Examiner.

THE SUCCESSION IN GREECE.

La Patrie publishes the following information on this subject:— We are informed from London, under date of the 21st Nov., that H. E. Baron de Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, has communicated to Lord Russell a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff with a view to establish that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg did not intend to deviate from the spirit and the letter of the third paragraph of the London protocol of the 3rd February, 1830, and that consequently it could not recognise as Sovereign of Greece a Prince belonging to either of the families placed under that interdict.

We believe that a similar communication has been made to M. Drouyn de Lhuys by M. D'Ubril, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.

This double step still leaves the question open as to whether the Duke of Leuchtenburg ought to be considered as excluded by the stipulations of 1830.

ATTEMPT TO RENEW THE PAPAL AND GARIBALDIAN DISTURBANCES.

During the last week a call was made upon Catholics, and especially Irish Catholics, to meet on Sunday on Blackheath, and pass resolutions of sympathy with the Pope. The Catholic clergy, however, denounced the meeting in every service in every chapel in London, on Sunday morning, as unwise and unnecessary. Their denunciations and appeals, however, did not prevent the gathering. The London Irishmen were to meet in Bermondsey Square, and thence proceed to Blackheath. They did meet; but the police prevented them from forming into procession. A portion of them made their way to Blackheath, and joined men from Deptford and Greenwich. The meeting then took place; and a resolution, denouncing Garibaldi and sympathising with the Pope, was carried. The proceedings were of an orderly character—a circumstance which seems to have been rather in spite of the speeches which were delivered.

A CALIFORNIAN REMEDY.

The atmosphere of California must be pregnant with sulphur. Either that, or the people there must be subject to occasional fits of frenzy, for in no way else can we account for the queer echoings which now and again reach us from that auriferous region. Our own countrymen there are not exempt from the climatic influence—indeed, we should more correctly surmise they are peculiarly sensitive to it, to judge from a manifesto, which appears in a prominent place in the columns of the organ which professes to represent them over there, Mooney's San Francisco Express, in the last number which has come to our hands. We could scarcely believe our eyes when we read the proclamation to which we refer, and which we now offer to our readers, suppressing the name of the man against whom it is directed, for obvious reasons, and erasing a certain other portion of it in which the words of an Irish clergyman are dragged in in a conjunction that gives them a sense which he never meant or meditated:—

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE HEAD OF AN IRISH LANDLORD.

We publish on our first page a circumstantial report of an Irish "Leveling," at which the houses, butts, and cottages of 80 persons were thrown down with the crowbar in the Erris District, in the wilds of Connemara, in Ireland, on a bitter, bleak day of last December. Read it, read it, read it! The statement of counsel, supported by evidence on the trial, makes our blood boil! and, in the inspired language of Father —, we repeat —. These poor people were "unjustly evicted," for they owed no rent, not even the hanging half-year's rent.

Now, in the spirit of Father —, we declare that — deserves death! And we further declare that it is patriotic, noble, and righteous to shoot or slay the said —, whosoever he may be found. Moreover, we hereby offer on the part of the undersigned, and other Irishmen of San Francisco, five hundred dollars as a reward to whosoever will shoot or slay the said — within the next 12 months.

We mean to put these tyrannic landlords down. We shall cherish and protect, on their arrival at this side, the brave man who shall kill one of them. We think Beckham was a valiant Irish patriot, worth fifty Smith O'Briens. We want many more Beckhams in Ireland to-day. The law in Ireland is a vast humbug, and must be opposed by force when and how we can—by stealthy stratagem to-day, by open force to-morrow.

'Let the maid go unwed, And the ploughshare be rusted, Till vengeance is wreaked on the murderer's head.

We request our countrymen in California, who are subscribers to this paper, to send this day's copy to some patriotic friend in Ireland by the next steamer. It will cost but two cents for transmission to Ireland; and will, when it drops down there, be useful as a lighted fuse.

THOMAS MOONEY.

San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1862. If Mr. Mooney be in earnest, and has not written this vengeful manifesto for the mere purpose of a newspaper "sensation," we feel bound, as the exponent of the tenant farmers of to take the earliest opportunity of stigmatising it as wicked and barbarous. We yield to none in our abhorrence of cruelty, but to God, and God alone, doth vengeance belong.—Tipperary Advocate.

THE CHASE AFTER THE ALABAMA.—There are now at sea no less than six Federal war vessels on the look-out for the Alabama, viz.:—The Tuscarora, Commander Craven, which left Lisbon on the 6th instant; the St. Louis, Commander Martin, which left Fingal (Azores) on the 10th ultimo; the Sabine, spoken cruising on the 5th instant, lat. 40 N., lon. 71 W.; the frigates Dakotah and Ino, which left New York on the 9th inst.; and the steamer Vanderbilt, which left on the 10th inst. The Vanderbilt (well-known on the New York and Southampton line) had, previous to sailing, undergone extensive alterations in the Brooklyn navy yard, and strengthening by extra bulkheads and fastenings. In point of speed she is said to be the fastest American ocean steamer afloat, and mounting 13 guns, is the most likely of the six to meet her wily foe, who was last seen on the 30th Oct., in lat. 41 N., long. 69 W. The next American steamer is anxiously looked for, as it is thought some of them will be sure to "come across her."—Liverpool Post.

AN OCCASIONAL DISCOURSE ON THE M'LACHLAN CASE.

Under this heading, a very able article on the Sandyford Murder has been recently contributed to the Morning Journal by no less a person than the celebrated philosopher and historian, Thomas Carlyle—so, as least, the public is led to believe by some prefatory observations in that paper; but for our part we strongly suspect either that the writer is the victim of an innocent hoax, played off upon him by some pseudo-Carlyle, or that he is himself endeavouring to impose upon the credulity of his readers a mere imitation as the genuine production of that writer. The document, though well reasoned, is little better in point of style, than a caricature of Carlyle's marked peculiarities, bearing about the same relation to his writings that the spurious chapters 82 and 83 of the third book of Thucydides do to the authentic writings of the great Athenian historian. However, the following passages, by whoever penned, deserve to be quoted, and will, we trust, be read with pleasure by those who still take an interest in the case:—

To the seeing eye—not ghastly eye-socket with spectacles, such as most do merely glare withal, seeing (to call it seeing) nothing whatever in this God's world, save swine-husks, whereon to batten obscenely—this Sandyford slaughter-business has elements in it which raises it at times into the region of the tragic, the perennially poetic. Deep-sunk away from us it lies; hidden under a mountain of horse-hair wigs, and the droppings—very deadful, indeed, to me—of mere owls of the shockingly obscene legal species. Seems to present writer.

1st. That more authentic upbursting at our very feet of Tartarus and the nether fires, than this of the Sandyford murder-business he does not since the great Burke remember—business really on its artistic side, almost gratifying to him in tragical depth of colour, and the sanguineous—Tartarean complexion of it.

2d. That owing to mere Tartarus exploding upon us so; owing to Tartarus-explosions confounding us; to thick, foul, fumes of sulphur, and the much thick blinding smoke, belched up upon it from the Pit, obscurities do hang heavily round this sad M'Lachlan murder-business. Wherefore, will it not surely be Juhu of the Jury-coach to drive warily, and these fifteen passengers to have an eye upon him? this Juhu, being to the apprehension of observant persons, obviously much inflamed, and nowise a safe kind of Juhu. Obscurities on all sides embraces the open and candidly inquiring mind here, doubts. One doubt in particular—to wit, of the positive blood guiltiness (with cleaver) of this poor feminine person—M'Lachlan, the unhappy name of her—in a certain mind, perhaps acute enough, is, certes, most strong and assured. So strong, as indubitably to suggest that verdict of not proven was distinctly the only verdict competent to any jury, not wholly composed of four-footed, long-eared creatures, rather given to the eating, by preference, of thistles, and nowise, as regards intellect, commonly accounted bright.

3d. That to blame, or any way evil-entreat said long-eared four-footed creatures,—acting they surely with entire honesty and singleness of soul, as the long-eared instincts necessitated—would be highly improper, irrational, and even, as one might say, un-Christian. Stupid creatures these indubitably; yet also, so far as seems, indubitably most honest. Stupid, indeed! but with much excellent reason for being so, in the having—each of the fifteen—ears of great and even extravagant longitude, four indubitable feet, and a healthy appetite for thistles. Gifts these, graces, valuable, if not entirely human; indeed—if we must reluctantly say it—assinine to extent among huge and unexampled; yet, withal, let us reverently admit, conferred on them by the supreme powers, who, doubtless, had deep reasons for it. Of these fifteen utterly respectable, unimpeachable, and, indeed, clearly useful animals, happily now remitted, each to the dragging of its appropriate cabbage-cart—sphere of humble activity in which it may be clearly useful and cannot in anywise be noxious—be no single ill-natured or disrespectful word even darkly hinted by this writer. [!!!]

4th. That a certain Juhu, aforesaid, driver of the fifteen long-eared; driving, driving, with frightful, reckless, and alas! alas! too obviously inflamed speed, in midst of mere mist-shrouded awful precipices, with such frightful overturn as we have seen, is distinctly in some sort to blame. In what precise sort to blame; accurately how much to blame, this writer, with a modest sense of mysteries here inscrutable to him, knows better than to seek to determine. Plainly the upper powers are to some extent responsible also for Juhu, no less than for the long-eared. Upper powers responsible to what extent for an inflamed Juhu, and the mad rash, inflamed drivings of him? an inflamed Juhu himself to what? Questions which present writer admits to be deep, much beyond his poor soundings. Questions so deep as to become frivolous; questions frivolous-insoluble. On the whole, charity will be good as regards even an inflamed Juhu. An unhappy kind of Juhu, the inflammations of him nearly indelcent at times; yet, on the whole—the upper powers having probably some little hand in him—to be pitied and perhaps forgiven. An inflamed Juhu, though forgiven, emphatically not a pleasant object of contemplation. For the present we will quit this all too inflamed Juhu.

5th. That final "Declaration"—"tissue of lies," so called by a certain high-absurd horse-hair image—has in it clear traces of human veracity. Of this curious document no word yet laid before the dim populations of a final or any way deeply intelligent character. Some such word, present writer doubtless could, but meantime will decline to furnish, the botheration of it being too great. Inventive detail—clear minute sequence—art of Defoe—unutterable jargon to certain blockheads. Art higher than any ever reached by Defoe; a deep and intricate art, somewhat reminding one of Shakspeare, and scarce of any lesser constructive genius; strangest contatenation of details reaching over wide spaces; everywhere inter-relation, intricate minute correspondencies, harmonies, &c., &c., &c., the botheration, being really great. Clearly, if guilty, woman of vast genius this, whom in the mere interest of the belles lettres, it would be little less than highly criminal, to throttle and hang, and so waste. Let due ink and goose quills—suicide with steel pen being possible—be furnished her at Perth Penitentiary, and along with these, sufficient stores and reams of foolscap. This done—and really would the official powers be kind enough to look very strictly to it—results—on the theory of guilt—are not unlikely, meseems, to ensue, astonishing to the literary world.

6th. That in the light of Declaration aforesaid, with clear traces of human veracity in it; light, also, of much other suspicious, unexplained circumstances, already more than enough expounded to the dim populations, it is as nigh as possible certain that one particular "old gentleman"—most "venerable" old creature he, in the eye of this writer—was, in some more or less deadly way, involved in this sad Sandyford murder-business. Feminine person—M'Lachlan, the unhappy name of her—also indubitably was involved. To apportion the guilt between these two, seems, with our existing lights, to present writer impossible, except in vague ways of inference and mere precarious guess work. "Not proven" on all hands, by our present lights, suggested to present writer, most cautiously manipulating evidence.

Readers are courteously requested to seriously ponder these, as certain of the results, conclusions, with nowise inconsiderable toil, arrived at by their humble servant.

FAIR TRIAL AND RELIEF FUND,
FOR THE ALLEGED BIRKENHEAD RIOTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the above Fund solicit the aid of all Irishmen and Catholics. They believe the majority, if not all, of the prisoners to be innocent, and hope in a few days to give a full contraction to the exaggerated statements and lies that have been so freely circulated.

The Editor of *The Universal News* has kindly consented to receive Amounts subscribed for the above Fund.
JAS. O'NEILL, Hon. Sec. pro tem.
irkenhead, Oct. 28th, 1862.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Now Ready, Two Shillings Cloth.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By A. H. KEANE,

Licentiate in Honours, Catholic University, Ireland; and Editor of "Glasgow Free Press."

London: Longman & Co. Glasgow: Hadden, High Street and Sauchiehall Street, and Walsh, Glassford Street.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

In this Hand-book much correct information is communicated within a moderate compass. The genealogy and early history of our language are treated with great ability. No one need a better introduction to the subject.—*Athenaeum*.

A very excellent Hand-book, concise, yet complete.—*Manchester Review*.
A more admirable and practical introduction to the proper study of English literature it is difficult to conceive. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the very best treatise on English Philology in the widest sense which has yet appeared.—*Nation*.

It supplies a want which has long been felt, that of a book which shall give a succinct account of the successive changes that have passed on the English language, reducing it from its pristine Anglo-Saxon type down to the rich composite tongue of our modern literature.—*John Bull*.

Any candidate, who has thoroughly got up this unpretending little volume, will find himself far better armed for the combat than many who have attempted to grapple with the larger works.—*Tablet*.

NOW READY, IN ONE GRAND VOLUME, Royal 8vo, 594 pages
Fancy Cloth, Price 10s. 6d.,

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT REV. JOHN MILNER, D.D.,
Bishop of Castabala, Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District of England, F.S.A., and Cath. Acad. Rome.

By F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D., V.G., Provost of Northampton.

Dublin: James Duffy, Wellington Quay, and 22 Paternoster Row,
London. Glasgow: James Walsh, 36 Glassford Street.

"THE FREE PRESS,"

Published every Saturday;

Office—97, MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR "THE FREE PRESS,"

IN ADVANCE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Yearly, Unstamped, ...	13	0	Stamped, ...	17	4
Half-Yearly, ...	6	6	"	8	8
Quarterly, ...	3	3	"	4	4

Single Copy—Unstamped, 3d; Stamped, 4d.

4s. per Quarter, Unstamped, and 5s., Stamped, will be charged in all cases when payment is not made in advance.

To be had of all News-agents, and at the principal Railway Stations.

Post-Office Orders to be made payable to A. H. KEANE, 97 Maxwell Street, Glasgow.

"THE FREE PRESS" is the only organ of the Catholics in Scotland, and enjoys a considerable circulation in Ireland and England, particularly the Northern Counties. Advertisers will find it a most desirable advertising medium.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One Insertion, ...	3d. per Line.
Thirteen Insertions, ...	2½d. "
Twenty-Six " ...	2d. "

PRINTING,

CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS,

"THE FREE PRESS" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE

97 MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Proprietor of "THE FREE PRESS" having purchased an entirely New Stock of the most Modern Descriptions of Type, is prepared to execute PLAIN, FANCY, and GOLD

LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

Placards and Posters,

Announcing Meetings of Societies, Annual Soirees or Entertainments, Charity Sermons, Public Meetings, Sales by Auction or Private Contract, etc., Printed to any size, with any Coloured Ink or Paper, and with the utmost despatch.

Pastoral Letters, Sermons and Pamphlets; Printing for Young Men's Societies;

Funeral Letters and Notices; Address, Calling, Marriage, Direction, and Business Cards, equal to Lithography; Circulars, Handbills, Window Cards, Bill-heads, etc. etc.

Mercantile and Commercial Work,

Invoices, Prices Current, Trade Reports, Commercial Circulars, Share Lists, Bills of Lading, Delivery Notes, Check-books, Rent Receipt Books, House-Letting Agreements, Law Forms, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, etc.

Printing for Churches and Religious Institutions.

YEARLY CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO

with Public Bodies, Public Companies, Building and Benefit Societies, Solicitors Auctioneers, and Estate Agents.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

May be transmitted by Post, and will be forwarded as early as possible. The great advantages offered to all favouring the Proprietor of the FREE PRESS with their orders are

MODERATION IN CHARGES,
AND
PROMPTNESS IN EXECUTION.

"FREE PRESS" STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,

97 MAXWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

LECTURE BY THE REV. FREDERICK MYERS, S.J.,
IN
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PORTUGAL STREET,
On Sunday 7th Dec. at Seven o'clock p.m.

Subject:—"The Catholic Church, the Church of the Past, the Church of the Present, and the Church of the Saints."

Admission.—Reserved Seats, 1s. Body of the Church and Gallery, 6d. Back Seats, 3d. Tickets to be had from St. John's Collectors, and at the Door, and from H. Margey, Clyde Street, Jas. Walsh, Glassford Street, and at the *Free Press* office.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bathgate, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Father Galvin, Mr. George Brady to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Edward McKerroll; both of Durhamtown.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AIRDRIE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PLAIN FACTS replies to our correspondent of last week to the effect that the majority voted for the Conservatives solely because the minority refused to vote as previously arranged with the majority; that the merits of Mr. Thom were fully discussed beforehand, and that it was resolved to put him out because at a general meeting he had opposed the admission of Catholics into the Parochial Board. He writes in conclusion to know whether our correspondent "is one of the electors and attended the meeting, as he still appears not to be in full possession of the real facts, and when he is we will be in a better position to meet him." "Plain Facts" makes personal allusions, which have compelled us to give the substance of his communication instead of the letter itself.



GLASGOW, SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1862.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR G. GREY & OLD FLEMING'S AGENTS.

The exclamation, "Save me from my friends!" may not unreasonably be presumed to have issued frequently from the lips of James Fleming during the last few weeks, as he observed the blunders committed by his friends and champions, successively brought to light during that period. Acutely sensible, as he must be, that in so far as he is concerned further inquiry into the facts of the Sanddyford murder can only tend to make his guilt more manifest, his desire must doubtless be to let the curtain which shrouds them remain suspended, and to rest satisfied with the comfortable reflection that if the public regard him as the murderer of Jessie M-Pherson, and as the would-be murderer of Mrs. M'Lachlan, he is neither the occupant of a condemned cell nor a resident within the walls of a penitentiary, but at liberty to move about, subject to no greater infliction than the hisses and groans of the crowds he passes through. His opinion we daresay is that it is better to

"Bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

But his friends are less judicious. Not many weeks since his daily organ, the *Glasgow Herald*, came out with the unguarded sentiment that "he ought now to be tried for the crime." Then his friend Fiscal Gemmell, with equal imprudence, rushes into a newspaper correspondence with the editor of the *Morning Journal*, the result of which is only to give greater publicity to, and add his own confirmation to the truth of, the rumour that in his zeal for old Fleming's safety he had posted from Glasgow to Cloch Point, and ferried across to Dunoon in a little boat, that he might give him the earliest possible information as to Mrs. M'Lachlan's respite, with a view to his making an immediate change in his quarters, that, in the then not unlikely occurrence of a warrant being issued for his apprehension, he might thereby be saved from the risk of capture. And now his agents, Messrs. Smith & Wright, with imprudence almost equally great, give to the world copies of the correspondence they have lately had regarding him with Sir George Grey.

Old Fleming's weekly organ, the *Glasgow Gazette*, of 1st inst., stated that "the agents of the venerable old man . . . had despatched a representation to Sir George Grey . . . with the view of challenging the law officers of the Crown in Scotland forthwith to bring him to the bar." The publication of the correspondence, however, proves that this statement is, like a good many more that have been published by it and its coadjutor in this unrighteous cause, a mere piece of unvarnished gasconade, and that so far from asking to have his "innocence" inquired into, the whole object of his agents' epistles to that Minister was to get him, if possible, to admit that old Fleming was not the true hero of the Sanddyford murder—an object, their efforts for the attainment of which, though conducted with determined pertinacity, have been signally discomfited. In

their letter of 31st October they "venture respectfully to remind" Sir George "of the position of Mr. Fleming, and the effect upon his character and that of his family," of the reprieve in favour of Mrs. M'Lachlan. They add, too, that "the opinion seems to be universal that the murder was committed by Mrs. M'Lachlan or Mr. Fleming; and the final respite of the sentence, taken in connection with the intimation made in the letter accompanying the final respite, leads to the inference that in your [Sir G. Grey's] judgment Mr. Fleming may be guilty, though the Crown authorities in Scotland, after the fullest investigation, declared him innocent;" and they conclude with urging him to "communicate [his] opinion that the alteration upon the sentence is not intended to lead to the inference that in [his] judgment Mr. Fleming is otherwise than innocent of the murder." The attempt to impose upon Sir George Grey by telling him that "the Crown authorities in Scotland, after the fullest investigation, declared him innocent," is about as foolish as it is mendacious, and cannot have served in any way to promote the end they had in view. Before their communication reached Sir George, he had been made aware by a letter from a citizen of Glasgow, dated 25th September, that it was "currently reported . . . that the Sheriff or other officials engaged in the expiscation of this painful case [were] the intimate friends and associates of the son of the old man Fleming. I hope, therefore [continues the writer], it will not appear to you unreasonable to ask that due inquiry should be forthwith instituted on this point; and if the report has foundation, it must appear obvious to the most casual observer that such officials are not the parties to be entrusted alone with the declarations and precognitions of a helpless female, without the aid of counsellor or friend, involving the guilt or innocence of the father of their personal friend and associate." This letter, as appears by Sir George Grey's reply, "was referred to the Lord-Advocate for his consideration," and coupled with the information that has since reached Sir George's ears, would, doubtless, satisfy him that the declaration of innocence presumed to have been made regarding old Fleming by our local officials, afforded no argument against the presumption of his guilt, but only served to show that these officials considered the claims of friendship stronger than those of duty, and accordingly, his secretary, Mr. Clive, writing on 4th November, states "that Sir George Grey must decline to express any opinion upon the point" of old Fleming's guilt.

Not satisfied with this very plain answer, Messrs. Smith and Wright return to the charge, and on 7th November they write to Sir George Grey, urging upon him "the necessity of ordering a renewed investigation, in order that Mr. Fleming may be afforded an opportunity of adducing evidence to test the truth of any statements which may have been made at the late inquiry, tending to criminate him," and adding that in the letter announcing the first respite of Mrs. M'Lachlan, it was stated "that there would be no commutation, unless her statements were substantiated. A commutation having followed on this statement, Mr. Fleming is subjected to imputations which the real facts do not warrant." Mr. Clive's reply, under date 14th November, states as follows:—"That Sir George Grey instituted the inquiry . . . in order to assist him in deciding whether sufficient doubt existed as to the share which the prisoner, Jessie M'Lachlan, had in the commission of the crime to justify a commutation of the capital sentence. The result satisfied Sir George Grey that the whole facts relating to the case had not been submitted to the jury at the trial, and that sufficient doubt did exist . . . to justify him in recommending a commutation of the sentence. But the result of the inquiry is far from removing all uncertainty, nor could it be justly held to fix a share of the guilt on any other person, especially when such person was not represented at the inquiry;" and he concludes by saying that Sir George has been informed that according to the law of Scotland, their client "having been examined as a witness" at Mrs. M'Lachlan's trial, "cannot afterwards be subjected to a criminal prosecution in respect of the matter of such trial."

While this clearly showed that Sir George had doubts as to "the share" which Mrs. M'Lachlan (is supposed to have) had in the murder, it also admitted that he did not "fix" the other share of the guilt upon old Fleming, though it leaves "ground for" the notion that he had little doubt that that venerable individual had at least a share in its perpetration; and, accordingly, Messrs. Smith and Wright, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, wrote to him again on 17th Nov., stating that it was universally believed that the tendency of the evidence that had been laid before Mr. Young was to criminate their client, and urging upon him that, "if it has in no way criminated him he is surely entitled to an explicit declaration to that effect." Such explicit declaration Sir George's letter, of 21st Nov., declined to give, and the inference is accordingly that what is "universally believed" is true, viz., that the evidence collected by Mr. Young served to place it beyond doubt that James Fleming is the murderer of Jessie M-Pherson.

The important point now comes for consideration; does the law of Scotland interpose any barrier to his being tried for this murder? Sir George Grey says he has been informed that it does. We have been informed that it does not. We understand the custom has been not to try, as the principal in any crime, any individual who has been examined as a witness at the trial of any other individual charged with it; but we are assured that there is no statute

to prohibit the trial of an individual under such circumstances, should the importance of the case be such as to render it desirable that he should be tried. The cases where this custom has been acted upon have, in almost every instance, been cases of secondary importance; and where the life-long liberty of an innocent young woman is the thing at stake, the idea of allowing such a custom to control the procedure is utterly revolting. Where a party to the crime becomes Queen's evidence, the reason why he should not be afterwards tried is apparent, but where a murderer, the evidence of whose guilt is clear before the trial, and is afterwards placed beyond doubt, comes forward and, displaying the grossest perjury, endeavours to obtain the condemnation of an innocent woman, the doctrine that he shall pass unpunished is repugnant to every principle of justice. It may be said that the legal officials should have brought him up for trial, and that if he was not so brought up the fault is theirs. And true it is that their criminality is frightful; but is it to be listened to for one moment that because an officer of the Crown, disregarding the sacred functions of his office, and looking only to the claims of friendship, allows a criminal to escape, that criminal is to be permitted, so long as he may choose to do so, to stalk about with the brand of the murderer on his forehead, a daily insult to the people, and a living monument of official corruption? Most certainly not. We believe that all that is required to have this old man brought to trial is simply to make Sir George Gray aware that the people of Great Britain desire that he should be tried, and that the failure on the part of the authorities to issue a warrant for his apprehension will prove utterly destructive to their confidence in the purity of the fountain of justice in this part of the kingdom.

Let a monster meeting at once be held in the City Hall; let petitions be sent to Sir George Gray from every town in Scotland, and from as many towns as possible in England and Ireland, calling for old Fleming's trial, and the desired end will at once be attained. He will not stand a trial, but the issuing of a warrant for his apprehension will sufficiently satisfy the ends of justice and the wishes of the people. His flight will prove his guilt almost as well as his legal conviction, and will afford an irresistible ground on which to ask for the liberation of the unfortunate young woman who is now suffering under his most artful villany.

THE "SABBATH ALLIANCE," VERSUS THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, EDINBURGH.

RELIGIOUS fanaticism is invariably considered the parent of many a farsical absurdity. The late maniacal disturbances in this country, known by the name of "Revivals," were so fraught with ridiculous and grotesque performances as to bring the blush of shame to every believer in Christianity. What with singing and dancing, pew-vaulting and skipping, screaming and roaring, yelling and moaning, from morning till night, and from night until morning, chanting "My Mary Anne" and "Old Bob Ridley," the country was well nigh thrown off its balance, until the famous "Dunlop Case" restored the equilibrium of common sense, by opening men's eyes to the absurdities practised in the name of religion.

Another and equally amusing absurdity is that of a society called the "Sabbath Alliance." What, in the name of Dr. Johnson, is a "Sabbath Alliance?" Are we about to have our Sundays tied up in a bunch, for fear of their paying a visit to their old acquaintances, the Thursdays and Fridays? or are the members of this society about to glue themselves together, in the Siamese twin fashion, so that if one member opens his mouth the rest must all follow suit?

Our readers must remember, however, in all time coming, that in Edinburgh, among all its curiosities, there is an "acting committee" of a "Sabbath Alliance." This committee met on the 17th Nov., 1862, in No. 5 St. Andrew's Square, and in the course of some hours adopted a "minute," and resolved to transmit a copy of the "minute" to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to the public newspapers. The private newspapers, were of course, overlooked; but as we happen to rank with the former important body, our claims to a copy of the "minute" were very properly recognised; and so, with this due acknowledgment of the favour done us, not forgetting the aristocratic compliment of being classed with real, living lords, we proceed to the examination of the "minute." The "minute," then, be it understood, is to the effect that "soon after" some 14,000 persons memorialised Her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury for leave to take a walk in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, on a Sunday afternoon, the "Alliance" committee, considering that this large number of people were about to dispense with their eternal salvation by taking said walk, got up a counter memorial (against the people who stand six days in the week behind their counters), subscribed by 36,570 inhabitants of Edinburgh

and its vicinity, to prevent the gardens being opened for the nasal indulgence and ocular delight of the Edinburgh ratepayers. Now, without attempting to investigate the means used by the "Alliance" to procure signatures to their memorial, we will take it for granted that the number laid down is correct; but it is a well known fact that the first memorialists could easily have trebled the number of their signatures in Edinburgh alone, without going into its vicinity, had they only thought fit to do so. Their object was reasonable and good—neither opposed to religion nor morals, but, on the contrary, strongly calculated for the promotion of both; hence they only desired to show that a very large number of the ratepayers and working people were desirous of improving their health by a visit to those beautiful gardens on the day most available to them for that purpose.

But the "Alliancers" are in deep trouble at the fact of their memorial being unnoticed by the Lords of the Treasury, in their late letter on this subject. They complain very bitterly of this conduct, but we fear much that they have only themselves to blame, for, on their own showing, their memorial was only deposited with the Lord-Advocate on the 30th Oct.; whereas, "my Lords" had their letter issued in forty-eight hours afterwards, and were most probably engaged in writing it, or giving orders to that effect, before the memorial of the "Alliancers" had reached the Lord-Advocate.

They tell us they expected their memorial would have reached "my Lords" on or before the 1st November. Now this was certainly a very naughty expectation, and reminds us very much of spoiled babies who expect to get the moon whenever they cry for it. What right had they to expect the Lord-Advocate and the Lords of the Treasury to wait in patience beyond a proper hour, to compensate for their indifference? Yet this is the whole cream of the "minute," viz., that hours flew by during the framing of the "minute," and now the "Alliancers" are afraid of their constituents showing any disposition to relax their meekness on account of the dilatoriness of their well paid officials.

We would comfort them, however, and quietly whisper into their ears that they need neither weep nor gnash their teeth at this apparent slight upon their God-fearing labours by the statesmen of England. Their efforts may be as good intentioned as possible, and their desire to save the Sabbath from being desecrated by the smelling of a flower as earnest as need be; but the plain fact of the matter is simply this—their Pharisaical notions about the Lord's-day are as far behind the age as the Puritans were before the days of railways and telegraphs.

An immense population, cooped up in workshops and places of business for six days in the week, are surely not very unreasonable in their demand when they ask to have the gates of a garden opened for them and their families for a quiet stroll on a Sunday afternoon. Many of the Alliancers have good gardens of their own, where their wives and children can romp and play at will on Sabbath days as well as other days. Why, then, do they seek to deprive the workman of his garden which he, in common with others, contributes to the support of, and to the benefit of which he is legally entitled? But why propose questions on such a subject to those who are deaf to the voice of reason? The Alliancers are selfish much more than religious in their views of Sabbath observance. Nothing must interfere with their kirks, lest a "beggarly account of empty boxes" should greet the minister in the pulpit. This is the true meaning of the agitation against the opening of the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh on Sundays.

Those sticklers for Sabbath observance will go any length in support of their favourite hobby, and we should not be at all surprised to find them quoting, by way of argument, that original sin took place in the Garden of Eden. The fact is, we once heard one of them express himself to this effect! What could we do under such circumstances but hold our peace; and, although an occasional titter betrayed our inward enjoyment, our far-seeing opponent firmly believed we were "squelched," or as Charles Dickens would have it, "spificated." O hers will quote the Judaical observance of *Saturday*, without either rhyme or reason; while some will go the whole length of admitting the indulgence of debauchery within doors as preferable to the scandal (?) of out-door amusements on a Sunday. To those, and to all others who can see nothing but offence to God in quietly gazing on the beauties of creation on that day, we would say—Multiply every source of recreation and healthful

enjoyment for the sake of those whose lives are devoted to ceaseless labour and toil. Look upon them as men possessed of natures susceptible of good impressions, and try not to drag them into the slough of vice, from which they are endeavouring to emerge. Keep them imprisoned as heretofore on Sundays and Scotland retains her character for drunkenness and immorality, in spite of all our legislative efforts to the contrary.

Immure our artizan's and workmen in the dark closes and alleys of the metropolis, where the light of heaven can scarcely ever reach them, and be assured that, as true as effect follows cause, so will they become vitiated in morals, profligate in habits, and eventually remorseless haters of those who deprive them of the means of spending their Sundays in a manner at once conducive to the well-being of society and beneficial to themselves.

We hope to find our new friends the Alliancers laying these things to heart which we have mentioned, and turning from the evil of their ways, for the sake of their less favoured brethren. We will be glad to hear of them acting on our advice, and leaving off making "minutes" in future; but should they remain obstinate, and persist in troubling the Lord Advocate and my Lords of the Treasury, they may rest assured that, so far as we are concerned, we will offer the Alliancers every legitimate opposition which our position enables us to give.

DANGER OF SECRECY IN INVESTIGATIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

A case has come to light in France which shows strikingly how much the interests of justice may suffer through the conducting of criminal investigations in secret, and without allowing the accused any opportunity of communicating with law adviser or friend. The mode of conducting such investigations in Scotland is much more humane than that adopted in France; but it is so much less humane than that followed in England, and so little consistent with the spirit of the age, that a change is urgently called for, and we can hope that as good comes out of evil, so the disclosure that has taken place in France, in connection with the case of Rosalie Doise, and in Scotland in connection with the cases of Mrs. M'Lachlan and old Fleming, may serve to direct public attention to the defects in our Scottish system, and to bring about an improvement in it.

The young woman Rosalie Doise is brought before the criminal authorities on a charge of parricide, and is subjected there, as she would have been here, to a preliminary examination "in private, or rather, we imagine, a succession of preliminary examinations. Evidence cannot be got to prove her guilt; but the prosecutors are resolved that there shall be no "miscarriage of justice." They think it better that an innocent person should suffer than that a crime should go unpunished, and so they continue their examinations till at the end of six months their perseverance is rewarded by the confession of the accused that she committed the murder. As a return to her for having given the court so little trouble her life is saved, and she is sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. This occurred two years since; and two men who had been taken up for having committed another murder, confess that they were the murderers of Rosalie Doise's father. Investigation made into the matter, and the result has been to show that they did not know her—that she could not have done the deed—that it was really perpetrated by them—and that, of course, she was entirely guiltless of the crime for which she had been condemned to penal servitude for life. Why did this young woman plead guilty to a crime for which she was innocent? She was intimidated into confession—the officers of justice being the parties by whom the intimidation was used. Before her confession, she was kept in a miserable dungeon. She was told that if she confessed, she would be taken out of it; and so much more desirable was the position of a convicted criminal than that of a party accused of crime, probably innocent, and with guilt unproven, that for the sake of this improvement in her condition, she was led to plead guilty to a crime of which she was entirely innocent. The question naturally occurs—What motive had the officers of justice so to intimidate her? It does not appear that the life or character of any other individual could be protected by her condemnation; nor that any pecuniary advantage was to flow to them from it. Their conduct seems to have been prompted entirely by an excess of "Fiscal zeal," and by a desire to prove their own efficiency in the detection of crime!

It does seem strange that the claims of benevolence and conscientiousness should be so entirely ignored; but it is a fact, not more melancholy than true, that there are individuals so callous, and so utterly devoid of moral sensibility, in France (and, perhaps, in Scotland too), that they will use torture itself to compel an innocent person to confess the commission of a crime of which he knows nothing, rather than they should run the risk of being regarded as insufficient in detecting crime. Irresponsible power, to be exercised in secret, is a thing too terrible to be entrusted to any man, and the proper and only effectual way to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities in France is to allow

accused parties to communicate freely with their law agent or other legal adviser, and in cases of murder to allow the recognition of the witnesses who are to be brought forward at the trial to be made in public. Had Rosalie Poise been examined publicly, her innocence would probably have been made clear, or, at all events, she would have been liberated, in the absence of any sufficient evidence of her guilt; and so, in like manner, had a coroner's inquest been held over the body of Jessie McPherson, or had James Fleming been in any other way examined in public, his committal for trial as either the sole murderer, or, at all events, a party to the murder, would have followed as a matter of certainty. Knowing how rarely their doings are scrutinised by the world, the idea would never once occur to the mind of the Fiscal or Sheriff that there was any danger of detection; and so they thought that if, by suppressing the evidence against old Fleming, and their keeping the Advocate-Depute and the Sheriff in ignorance of the facts of the case, they could get them to consent to his liberation, they had nothing more to fear, and they would have the satisfaction of saving a friend from the mortification of seeing his father brought to justice, without having done any harm to themselves. Had the inquiry been public they would have had no temptation to sacrifice the calls of duty to those of friendship, for the obvious reason that they would have had no power to do so. They might be quite willing to overlook newly-washed floors, cloths used for washing these floors still wet, bloody stains upon his shirts, bloody footprints on the floor of a private room to which the old man alone had access, plated goods cunningly selected, and silver ones left behind, brown coat unaccounted for, and terrible inconsistencies in his story; and they might be quite willing, too, to give him the benefit of three hours of their own valuable time, spent in the house 17 Sandyford Place, on the Monday night after the murder, employed (wicked rumour asserts), in removing as far as they could all evidence of the old man's criminality; but all this would have been of no avail. The eyes of the public would have been upon them, and to trial accordingly old Fleming must have gone. As we said before, power, irresponsible because secret, is not a thing to be placed in the hands of any man, and the sooner its existence is blotted out from our criminal procedure the better, if Scotland is to maintain its position as a civilized country.

Correspondence.

SENDING CATHOLIC CHILDREN TO PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.

Sir,—In your last impression, I observe that your Coatbridge correspondent "Catholicus" repeats and publishes a charge made some months ago by a Protestant member of the Greenock Parochial Board against one or both of our Catholic guardians, viz.:—That whilst the latter insisted on having Catholic orphans sent to Catholic schools, they sent their own children to Protestant schools. Now, there can be no second opinion but that the Catholic parent who should prefer sending his child to a Protestant school, when he could send him to a suitable Catholic one, would be wanting in proper feeling and be acting sinfully. No matter how carefully a Catholic child may be watched over by its parents, there will be always danger to its faith and morals from the class-books used in Protestant schools, from the grooves of thought of its schoolmates, and more particularly from the tone and authority of the teacher. There are, however, times and places when and where Catholic parents have no other alternative than to send their children to Protestant schools. Many of our priests, before entering college, had no other schools to attend. In such cases, the parents would, of course, call upon the teacher and inform him that their child was sent solely for his secular education, and that his religion must on no account be tampered with. Such parents would themselves teach their children night and morning prayers, would oblige them to get their catechism daily, and would take or send them to mass instructions on Sundays and holidays, and see that they were properly prepared for their confirmation, confession, and communion, so as to try and counteract any evil consequences likely to result from their attendance at Protestant schools. With these precautions the danger would not be so great to such children as it would be to orphans sent by parochial boards to country places, to be boarded with Protestant families, and sent to Protestant schools and kirks. In the latter case all is lost: no Catholic prayer is taught the orphans; no Catholic questions committed to memory; no mass heard; no preparation for sacraments is made; but everything seen, said, heard, felt, or inculcated, is Protestant. There is some check for the child residing with its parents; there is no safeguard for the proselytised orphan. Catholicus must not be aware of the fact that neither of the Greenock Catholic guardians has had son or daughter at any Protestant school for the last six or seven years. One of the guardians had all his daughters educated in convents in this country or on the Continent. The other likewise had his daughter educated in an Irish convent, and he has had his son in a Catholic college in Ireland for the last four years. During their early years, these children were sent to Catholic schools or were taught at home by Catholic teachers. When they had gone through the course of studies taught by their Catholic teachers, and aspired to higher branches, they had for a time no other resource than to go to Protestant seminaries, as it is not everywhere that a Catholic teacher, like Catholicus, can be found to undertake to teach geometry, music, and the Latin and Greek classics, &c.

It is always painful to a pastor to see any of the lambs of his flock sent, under any pretext, to imbibe the bitter waters of contradiction at Protestant schools; it is doubly and quadruply so when and where parents, calling themselves Catholics and having suitable Catholic schools whereto to send their children, prefer, through pride or passion, or to "spite a priest," to endanger their faith and morals at Protestant schools. Such parents are undeserving of the name of Catholic. The Greenock Catholic guardians never acted in this spirit, and Catholicus should be careful before adopting the tone and language of an enemy towards those who have made large sacrifices to give their own children a first-class education in Catholic colleges and convents, and who sacrifice their time in manfully battling for the orphan.—I am, sir, &c.,

Greenock, Nov. 24, 1862.

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.

Sir,—In your leader on "Inconsistency" in last week's issue of your paper you state that I informed you in my private note that the fact of sending Catholic children to Protestant schools exists to an alarming extent in the neighbourhood of Coatbridge. I beg to say that you were quite correct; but lest the "neighbourhood" of Coatbridge might be read by some to imply the Catholic congregation of Coatbridge, I beg to say that I meant no such thing. On the contrary, the Catholic schools of Coatbridge were not since their erection in such a prosperous condition as at present, in proof of which I may mention that the average attendance for the last four months has been over 300 pupils. I may state also the following fact, which speaks for itself:—The proprietors of many public works in the parish of Coatbridge oblige their workmen to pay a certain sum monthly towards the support of local Protestant schools. The Catholic parents employed in such works, not only forfeit this amount rather than send their children to such schools, but also pay honourably for their education in our schools. On the whole the congregation is thoroughly what it ought to be as regards the education of its children.—Yours truly,

CATHOLICUS.

Coatbridge, November, 1862.

[We have been informed from other sources that the Catholic schools of Coatbridge are really in a flourishing condition, but that matters are fearfully bad in some of the neighbouring districts, where the Protestant schools are attended by hundreds of Catholic children. We should be sadly wanting in our duty to the public were we to neglect pointing out the prevalence of such abuses, and shall have no hesitation in giving the greatest possible publicity to any authentic facts, bearing upon this matter, which correspondents on the spot may wish to communicate to us.—Ed. F. P.]

BATHGATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

A meeting of miners was held in the Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of hearing reports from the different districts concerning the support each intended to give to the men of the Armadale district, who are out on strike. Mr. Patrick Docherty occupied the chair. Mr. John McCrossan gave a report of his correspondence with the delegates of the different works appealed to, which was most satisfactory, with the exception of Wishaw, which place seems to be cold in coming forward to the assistance of their brethren. The speaker stated to the meeting that the conduct of the Wishaw men was most disgraceful in not contributing, as they, in particular, were bound to do so.—Mr. Hugh O'Reilly addressed the meeting at some length, and at the conclusion of his address it was agreed that the men of Bathgate and Durhampston do support the men now on strike until the termination of the struggle. The Armadale men are resolved, if the masters do not agree to their present demand, namely—that the store will be at once and for ever done away with. After some other business regarding future meetings had been arranged, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting, which was a most respectable and well-attended one, broke up.

Trade is at present duller than usual at this season. A large number of workmen have been dismissed from the chemical works, and a portion of those kept on were on Monday last put on eight hours a day: The boiler-makers not liking this arrangement, left off work on Wednesday at one o'clock, asked and received their wages, and took leave of the chemical works.

BATHVILLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CANNIBALISM.—Bill Campbell is a stout young man, about 5 feet 10 in. in height, and from 12 to 13 stone weight; he is a "southern," and occasionally indulges in what is commonly known as a "fuddle." Now there is nothing very strange in all this, but, then it happens that there is a person named Tom Powell, a "southern" like himself, but whether he takes strong drink or not, or what his height and weight may be the little bird has not told me. But I think I hear the reader exclaim what is there in all this to talk or write about. Well, it is this—there is a certain Mrs. G— in Bathville, who happens not to be living with her husband, and the people of the neighbourhood (nasty talkative people they are,) have been saying that "Bill," and Mrs. G— are on rather intimate terms. Now, it appears that Tom Powell had formerly been a lodger of Mrs. G—'s and, also, that he stood very high in the lady's estimation. Judge, therefore of Bill's feelings, when one evening last week he entered the house, and found Tom enjoying a friendly chat, with his friend Mrs. G—. He immediately ordered him to leave the premises, and Tom refusing, he proceeded to eject the intruder. This turned out to be not so easily done, although Tom is a smaller man, he seemed to keep his ground. How long the fight might have continued, it is difficult to say, but Bill grew furious, and resolving to finish off his opponent; he caught hold of him by the nose, with his teeth and almost severed it from his face, leaving it hanging by a very slender thread of skin. Bill was taken into custody, and lodged in Linlithgow gaol, but liberated on bail.

Now, there are some things which are not very pleasant to the senses, and yet, bring forth great results; it was so in this case, as it must have been the encounter between Bill and Tom which has caused the Messrs. Watson to distribute, (gratis) the *British Workman* among the people. Just as if one or two British workmen were not enough in one village, but I suppose, it is meant to apply to Bill's case in particular, as the last issue of that periodical tells of the finding of salvation in a railway carriage. Perhaps they would at all events it would be a benefit to Bathville, if he would forget to return.

DEATH OF THE REV. NORMAN MACLEOD, OF ST. COLUMBA'S, GLASGOW.—We regret to record the death of the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., minister of the parish of St. Columba, Glasgow, which took place on Tuesday morning. Deceased was the father of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, of the Barony Parish, and was for some years one of the Deans of the Chapel-Royal. He was 75 years of age, and his ministry extended over a period of 55 years. He was ordained in 1808, and was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1836.—*Scotsman*.

ATTEMPTED GAROTTING.

To the Editor of the North British Daily Mail.

Sir,—When passing along Cook Street, Tradeston, last Saturday week, about eleven o'clock in the evening, I was attracted into a dark close by moans which I heard proceeding therefrom—when instantly I was struck on the head, and thrown to the ground, by a man who endeavoured to take my watch. A severe scuffle ensued, when I succeeded in extracting myself out of his clutches—not, however, without my watch-guard broken, and my head hurt. Trusting you will give this a place in your paper, as a warning to others against being dupes in like manner, I remain, yours, &c., J.W.N.

Glasgow, Nov. 22, 1862.

GREENOCK—OLD FLEMING BACK AGAIN!

On Wednesday, Mr. James Fleming was again an object of public curiosity here. On this occasion, he came down from Glasgow at ten o'clock, and remained at the Steamboat Quay till the arrival of the Alma, at half-past twelve. He was at once recognised, and soon a crowd was around him. He was taken into the Steamboat Waiting Rooms, and remained there till the steamer came in. During the time, the wharf opposite the rooms was crowded with persons of all classes, anxious to get a glimpse of the celebrated old man. The news of his arrival soon spread over the town; and by twelve o'clock, the crowd that had gathered was immense—and the police had enough to do to keep the Waiting-Room windows clear from peering eyes. On his coming out, an opening was formed by the police from the door to the gangway; but the crush was so tremendous that the eight policemen had hard work to get him through—everyone was so anxious to get a sight of him;—and, indeed, it was almost surprising that some of those present were not pushed over into the water. The hooting was considerable; but there was a large number of respectable townsmen present. During the time he was here, several of his sympathisers advised him to get a machine, and drive down to Gourck; but he remarked that he would do where he was; and a strong suspicion gained ground that his appearance all alone, and staying here so long, was a piece of bravado; but it is to be hoped such is not the case.—*Morning Journal*.

THE COTTON FAMINE IN GLASGOW.

(From the Morning Journal.)

The number of operatives, male and female, employed in the cotton factories of Glasgow is in round figures 25,000. It is a serious vice of this manufacture, in a social point of view, that probably four-fifths of the whole number are women and girls. This, however, only in passing to what we were about to observe, namely, that our 25,000 cotton factory operatives probably represent a total population, directly dependent on the going of the mills, of not less than 50,000 persons. It is no extravagant assumption that for every person employed in the factories, there is one depending on that other's wages for subsistence; for even the women and girls have their old parents, their little brothers and sisters, and their children in many cases to support. It thus follows that the maintenance of probably at least 50,000 people in Glasgow, or about one-ninth of our entire population, is at this moment trembling in the scales—reduced in many instances to a thread, in many more indeed the thread already snapped, there would seem every danger that this vast multitude of people may be plunged into the abyss of suffering and destitution. We confess we feel little fear of exaggerating the possible evil, for it is not only a very safe side to err upon in an emergency when a great public effort is required, but there are also various important elements which are not included in this estimate of the cotton manufacture, and which must inevitably swell the amount of distress in the event of any long-continued suspension of the factories. What if the printing and bleaching works, which are already suffering, and cannot long remain active, if cotton continues scarce and dear, and grey clothes to advance? What if the various trades which depend directly on the cotton factories for work, and which must be at once disabled if the factories are closed? It seems little else than absurd in an estimate of distress from the cotton dearth to include the spinner and the weaver, and to leave out the small shop-keeper who supplies the provisions, the pitman who digs out the coals, the engineer who makes and repairs the machines, the carters, the smiths, and workmen of every class who derive employment directly from the wants and operations of the factories. There are no doubt some happy alleviating features in the cotton distress in Glasgow, which it would be wrong to overlook. It can scarcely fail to appear to the readers of the statements which from time to time appear in the newspapers how nobly the employers have been exerting themselves to keep their factories open at as much time as possible under circumstances the most adverse in the history of the trade. Some instances of this might be quoted, were it not all too invidious, which are quite heroic, almost indeed incredible. The cotton manufacturers of Glasgow in this respect appear most favourably in comparison with the millowners of Lancashire; and it must be admitted that there are reasons, in the special character of much of our cotton trade, to hope that our factories may weather the storm more gallantly on the whole than those of many other districts of the country. But the notion must be altogether thrown to the winds that the cotton manufacture forms so small a speck in this great scene of trade as to excite no serious uneasiness, or to call for no public interposition even in its extremest crisis. There can be no question, we think, that the cotton trade still remains, amidst all the varied and gigantic developments of our industry, the greatest trade of Glasgow as regards employment and the support of the subsidiary arts and occupations of the citizens. A branch of industry which directly maintains a probable ninth of the vast population of this city cannot be regarded as a thing which the community can either lose or carry on its shoulders without a very heavy stagger. If Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland should remain indifferent to this cotton calamity at home amongst themselves, we do hope that our own city at least will arouse itself, and that the Relief Committee in its approaching meeting will take such a broad and adequate view of the crisis, including the whole cotton manufacture of Scotland and its dependent trades, in its scheme of relief, as will show to the kingdom that Glasgow is actuated by no narrow or illiberal view of its duty and responsibility at such a moment.

PRIZE MEDAL, Awarded for the GLENFIELD STARCH by the Jurors of class 2, International Exhibition 1862. This unrivalled starch is used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress has pronounced it to be the finest starch she ever used. Her Majesty's Lace Dresser declares it to be the best she has tried. And the above Award by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age, confirms its superiority. The "GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH" is sold in every City, Town and Village, in Great Britain and Ireland, in Packets at 1d. 2d. 4d. and 8d. each, by Grocers, Chandlers, Druggists &c. and wholesale by the manufacturers WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.

(From the Dundee Courier.)

When the Home Secretary, after instituting an inquiry into the case of Jessie M'Lachlan, commuted her sentence from one of death to penal servitude for life, the majority of people who had taken an interest in the case appear to be discontented. Sir George Grey had said that there would not be any commutation unless the last statement of Jessie M'Lachlan was confirmed. It was said, when the final result was known, that she had either been punished too little or too much—that if the results of the inquiry corroborated her, she ought to have been pardoned, and that if it did not, she ought to have been hung. We suggested at the same time that those who argued in that fashion were very unreasonable. It seemed to us possible that the investigation might have produced strong doubts as to the convict being alone concerned in the murder, and as to her being the principal actor in it. We always attributed a certain amount of truth, but not the whole truth, to her statement, and were led up to the inference that she was so far a party to the crime as to deserve the punishment she is now doomed to suffer. If there has been a failure of justice, it has not been in respect to her, but in respect to some one who has escaped altogether. That appears to be the conclusion at which Sir George Grey has arrived, and the opportunity for saying so has been furnished him by the agents of Mr. James Fleming whose correspondence with the Home Office we publish to-day. They, after the sentence had been commuted, represented that inferences were drawn from the circumstances which placed their client in a very unenviable position, and they asked for a judicial inquiry. Sir George Grey replied that he had no power to order a judicial inquiry on any one not charged with an offence, and that the inquiry raised doubts as to the share Mrs. M'Lachlan had in the tragedy; but the uncertainty had not been removed, and that no ground had been furnished for a charge against any person not represented at the investigation, so a judicial inquiry was out of the question. Mr. James Fleming's agents asked that the evidence led before Mr Young should be published. Sir George Grey, for obvious reasons, declined to comply with the request. We do not think Mr. Fleming's agents have gained much by their motions in this matter. Perhaps most people will think they are farther off from their object than before they wrote their letters; and we are inclined to take that view. They have succeeded in drawing from the Home Secretary his impression that it is possible Jessie M'Lachlan was not alone concerned in the murder. The Glasgow Herald, which has all along defended old Mr. Fleming against the suspicions cast on him, tries hard to make it appear that there is nothing in Sir George Grey's letters to indicate that he supposes there is any reason to believe the murder was a "partnership" affair; but it fails. The words of the Home Secretary, when he speaks of the doubts as to "the share" Jessie M'Lachlan had in it, cannot bear any other construction than that he deemed it probable some one else was implicated, though, of course, he does not give a hint as to whom that was. It is absurd to argue that he does not evince any such suspicion, because he says that uncertainty has not been removed. The uncertainty to which he points is as to the "share" of Mrs. M'Lachlan, and as to who was her accomplice. It is threatened that as nothing more can be got out of Sir George Grey, there will be an application to Parliament. That might serve the object of those who are trying to strike a blow at the Royal prerogative of mercy, and are striving to throw our criminal law into hopeless confusion; but we do not see that it will serve the purpose of any one else. There is an old proverb which wisely recommends folk to "let sleeping dogs lie." Those who are moving in this matter may possibly "go farther and fare worse." There is one sentence in Sir George Grey's letter, however, on which we should like more precise knowledge than we have. He says, as if he was rather doubtful, that he is informed the law of Scotland is, that when a person has given evidence for the Crown in a criminal trial, he cannot be prosecuted for any share he had in the crime which formed the subject of the trial. That is certainly not the case in England, unless the person has given his testimony as what is known as "Queen's evidence." Is it so in Scotland? Perhaps some legal correspondent can inform us.

"The President," says Manhattan, "is so disgusted with Cassius Clay (General) for going into the show business with mad Train, for 100 dollars a night, that he has ordered him to be exiled back as Minister to Russia."

The murder of Herr Falkner at Warsaw has been speedily succeeded by that of his head assistant in the performance of the arduous work of political espionage. The victim in the second case is a wretched fellow, of the name of Jacobsohn, or Joelsohn, or some such like, who has been hanged in his own room, with a label pinned to his coat, describing him as "zhrajca" (traitor.)

A NOBLE RESCUE.—A number of children were amusing themselves on the Quai de l'Ecol, near the Pont Neuf, on Saturday afternoon, when during their rough gambols, one of them, a bare-footed urchin about twelve years old, was forcibly pushed into the river. The screams of his companions, and the noisy confusion of a hastily-gathered crowd, were alike unavailing to save him, and the boy having floundered out of his depth was in the most imminent danger of perishing, when two gentlemen luckily reached the spot. One of them, without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the river, and after some trouble succeeded in rescuing the boy from drowning. Not content with this, the "good Samaritan" hailed a passing vehicle, and paid for the child's conveyance home, whilst he himself pursued his way on foot, dripping with wet and mud. We are informed by the gentleman's companion—an American clergyman—that the enactor of the good deed we have recorded is Mr. C. Milward, an English gentleman and an invalid, at present sojourning at the Hotel du Louvre.—Galvani.

A NEW NAVAL MONSTER.—New York papers received by the last mail contain an account of the Paissac turret battery, built on the plan of the Monitor, carrying two guns in her turret, one of 11in., and the other of 15in. bore, the latter being the largest piece of ordnance that has yet been mounted on board any vessel. The following are the dimensions of the Paissac's monster gun:—Maximum diameter, 48in.; minimum ditto (rough), 38in.; minimum ditto (finished), 26½in.; bore, 15in. The length of the gun is 13ft. 7in.; the weight of rough casting, 68,000lb.; of the finished gun, 42,000lb.; of the solid shot, 460lb.; and of the shell, 330lb. The maximum of service charge of powder is 15lb. The speed attained by the Paissac on her trial was only five knots.

DINNER TO THE VERY REV. CANON O'NEAL OF ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—On Tuesday evening upwards of 100 of the Catholic clergy of the metropolis and of the adjoining counties, as a testimony of high regard and esteem for the rev. gentleman, entertained Canon O'Neal at a banquet at the Albion Tavern, Aldergate Street. The Right Rev. Dr. Morris presided on the occasion, and was supported by Bishop Grant and the leading members of the Roman Catholic clergy. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman, in an eloquent address, proposed the health of the rev. guest, dwelling at length on his many excellent qualities.—Star.

AN ITALIAN GENERAL'S VIEWS OF EDINBURGH.

A correspondent in Genoa favours us (Scotsman) with the following extracts from a letter of General Bixio, dated at Glasgow, 12th October, 1862, and published in the Corriere Mercantile of Genoa.

Edinburgh is one of the most beautiful cities I have ever seen. Targioni is enamoured of it. Having arrived together on the evening of the 8th, we passed the 9th and 10th of October there, and visited the University and the Museums annexed. Targioni was pleased to observe in the Anatomical Museum some preparations of the whale which he had not seen elsewhere. We admired also a rich library, and found the Zoological Museum a small affair, but we also there noticed some species of fish and of seals not seen elsewhere; but when one has seen the British Museum of London, one finds all other similar collections poor, if there is not some peculiarity of the place. We visited also in Edinburgh the Industrial Museum, the director of which was courteous in the best manner, conducting us in person and explaining all that was particular, and the new acquisitions in the applications of the sciences. It is a filial Museum, if I may say so of that of London, from which it receives models. Another of the same kind is in Ireland. Large and rich we found the Horticultural and Botanical Garden—as large as any of the same kind we saw in England. The thing that pleased us most in Edinburgh was the personal acquaintance of the celebrated geographer Johnston, whom we visited in his studio in St. Andrew Square, where he keeps also his business rooms of paper, and where we could admire many of his works, too little known among us, such as the Atlas of Physical Geography and the Royal Atlas of Modern Geography, besides some of his best papers.

In the afternoon of the 10th we made a tour to the port and docks of Edinburgh at Leith, about two miles distant from the city; and, as before mentioned, we observed how we found it so always on the worst parts of the English coast—buoys of indication of shallow water with fog bells, indication of the height of the water at the entrance, tug steamers, dockyards and harbours of every kind for new works and repairs of ships, level docks and machinery for the discharging and transport of merchandise from the ships to the magazines, printed regulations, and exposed to the public, so that every one may know what he ought, and what he ought not to do, things that we will have after another Flood. Returned in the evening to the city, we left at half-past eight for Glasgow. Edinburgh is truly a beautiful city, has magnificent streets, and more magnificent squares with small parks. Many monuments are seen to the great men of Scotland. Walter Scott has a magnificent one in Princes Street. I was surprised to find a monument to Melville, who, I believe, was the same whom the inquiry of the Lords of the Admiralty put on the rack for certain embezzlements of public money under his administration. In general, it appears to me that the Scotch abound as much in public monuments as the English are niggardly of them. I dare not say that it may be so everywhere, but it is an impression which the cities of Scotland leave in comparison with London. Before leaving Edinburgh, we wished to visit the celebrated palace of the ancient kings of Scotland. Here they speak of Mary Stuart with more veneration than history permits. At the same time, and art apart, this palace does not give a great idea of the riches of these times. The famous Castle of Edinburgh, which took Cromwell six months to make himself master of, would not to-day be so great a fatigue. Excepting the locality where it is constructed, it has nothing remarkable as fortificatory art, and at a short distance there are heights which command it. It might be a check on the city in case of insurrection, and it appears to me that at the most it deserves to be preserved as a memorial of the past of which the English may be proud. Happy they who drove away the Stuarts, who would have made of the English people—to-day the wonder of the civilised world—a cipher of servants to strangers and hypocritical dominion. Arrived at Glasgow, which is the commercial maritime capital of Scotland; in the morning Targioni took railway for the lakes, I the steamer for Greenock, by which to take a run on the river Clyde, and to see the lovely banks of this river—a harbour not less active than the Tyne.

LORD DUNDREARY ON PHEASANT AND RABBIT SHOOTING.—Then there's rabbit shooting. "Forward," cries the keeper, and in the dogs go, all their tails worming in among the furze at once, as if being nearly torn to pieces was the greatest fun in the world. You stand with your gun cocked, waiting in a lane between the furze, every moment afraid the other fellows will see you stir, and shoot you in mistake for a wabbit; for the furze is higher than a fellow's hat. All at once you see a wabbit coming straight towards you, and while you are waiting to see how near he will come, in he goes into the furze quick as lightning, so that no fellow, you see, can shoot a wabbit. But I know something more howid still, and that's pheasant shooting among those howid hazle bushes that switch back in a fellow's face, and howid bwanbles that tear a fellow's coat, and oak boughs that knock your hat off, and the sharp stakes that wun into into a fellow's boots; and pwsently in the middle of this up gets a pheasant like a squib going off on the 5th of November, or any other night, and off he goes like a special twain with wings, and so quick that no fellow can get a shot at him.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—The Dublin Express is responsible for the following singular story, which, that journal asserts, formed a topic of conversation in the city on Thursday:—"It is stated that a young lady of high respectability, daughter of a well-known merchant in Dublin, left her father's residence early on Tuesday afternoon for a walk. Not returning home at the hour at which she was expected, her friends became uneasy for her safety, and their anxiety increased when hour after hour passed by without any tidings or her being received. Search was of course made, and persons sent in various directions to endeavour to discover some intelligence as to what had become of her, but it was not until late in the evening that she was discovered by one of the servants, who found the young lady tied hand and foot to a tree in her father's shrubbery, her mouth being so completely gagged that she was totally unable to cry for help or utter a sound. She was, of course, immediately released and conveyed to the house, but it was some time before she was restored from the condition of exhaustion to which she had been reduced. On recovering she stated that, while walking through the grounds, she suddenly met two men engaged in talking to each other; that the moment these parties observed her one of them followed her, and asked if she had heard any of their conversation. She replied in the negative, but they proceeded to drag her to a tree, to the trunk of which they bound her securely, and having gagged her so as to prevent her crying for help, they decamped, first cautioning her that if she valued her life she would not disclose to any person what had occurred. Beyond tying her to the tree and gagging her they did not offer her any molestation. The state of terror in which the lady remained until discovered by the servant may be readily imagined. It is stated that her father subsequently received an anonymous letter warning him to take no proceedings nor pursue the matter further, as, if he took any step towards discovering the parties, his daughter would be shot. It is surmised that the parties were connected with the murder of Mr. Braddell, and that one of them was Hayes, and that they feared that the lady had overheard sufficient of their conversation to point out who they were."

THEATRE ROYAL.

An advertisement announces the benefit of Mr. Charles Calvert for Monday first, when the new drama of "Payable on Demand" will be produced, to be followed by a recitation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," several songs, and two acts of the "Corsican Brothers." We trust that an overflowing house will be the reward of Mr. Calvert's efficient management.

ANCIENT GRAVES.—On a slightly rising ground, close to the houses at Muirtown of Dalvey, near Forres, discoveries have been from time to time made, which indicate that the ground, still uncultivated at the particular spot referred to, had been used as a place of sepulture in ancient times. Clay urns, with human remains, have been found years ago by accidental digging here, and on Thursday last an urn was carefully disinterred in presence of several gentlemen of the district, who take an interest in such matters. After removing a mass of blackened tenacious sand, mixed with bones and charcoal, a small clay urn was discovered, bottom uppermost, at the depth of twenty-eight inches from the surface, resting on the plain side of a split boulder, the size of the circumference of the urn. On removing this cover the urn appeared to be full of calcined bones and dust, which collapsed and fell to the bottom on being exposed to the atmosphere. On closer examination, the contents were found to consist of fragments of the bones of a child—parts, several inches in length, of the ribs were seen. The urn, although of the ordinary type, belonging to what is called "the stone period," is by no means inelegant in shape. It measures eight inches high, and six inches across the top, decreasing to three inches at the bottom. The upper part shows three gird-like circles, but it is otherwise destitute of ornament. The urn and contents have been transferred to the Dalvey Museum.—Inverness Courier.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—The Morning Star announces that the expenditure during the next financial year is to be reduced £2,000,000. The Star agrees with Mr. Disraeli that £5,000,000 could be saved, and argues that a reduction of £5,000,000 would allow space for the exercise of a beneficent financial genius, while the most magical faculty could do nothing with two but spend it upon the relief of Lancashire.

The London garotters continue to ply their vocation with astounding audacity. On Saturday night, a Mrs. Hartnall was waiting with her husband, at the Knightsbridge end of Sloane Street, to see some friends into an Islington omnibus, when she was seized by the throat by a ruffian and her brooch stolen from her. She called out, and her husband and his friend succeeded in releasing her from the fellow's grasp, and in holding him unto a policeman, who was only some yards off, came up. They were, however, surrounded by several of the accomplices of the thief, who tried to get him away, and insulted Mrs. Hartnall by using towards her the foulest language. Her assailant, who calls himself Timothy Sullivan, was brought up at the Westminster Police Court on Monday and was remanded.

At the Head Police Court on Tuesday, 17 male paupers of the South Dublin Workhouse were brought up on remand, charged with riot, and also with having maliciously set fire to different parts of the building on the morning of the 19th instant. The presiding magistrates said it was desirous to collect as much information of the occurrence as they could; and as some of the pauper inmates of the institution were keeping back from giving evidence, they would postpone the further investigation of the case until Saturday.

DARING BURGLARY AND OFFICE BREAKING IN LEEDS—ROBBERY OF £830.—One of the cleverest and most extensive robberies which has occurred in Leeds for many years was accomplished at the offices of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning. On Friday night both the house and offices were properly secured, and although no noise was heard during the night, next morning it was discovered that they had been entered, and a sum of £830 abstracted from a large safe in the office. It is believed that one of the thieves had entered unobserved during the day, or in the dusk of the evening, and had hidden himself in a closet near the door. Having broken a pane of glass in the window which supplied the closet with light, he was enabled to reach another room, the door of which he forced open with a poker. He thus gained access to one of the windows which looks towards Mr. Lupton's warehouse, and opening this, without any difficulty admitted his confederates. It was the ordinary custom of the office that in the evening all the money was taken from the several cash-boxes, and placed for greater security into a large safe, the key being removed to the drawing-room of Mr. Hodgson. With an amount of daring scarcely credible, the thieves made their way into this room, obtained possession of the keys, returned to the offices, and then, without difficulty, were enabled to open the safe. Their courage had been stimulated by a couple of bottles of sherry, which they found in one of the closets, and, there being no probability of disturbance, they proceeded deliberately to examine the contents of the safe. The amount of money collected there was nearly £1000, and for some reason, almost inexplicable, they left behind about 130l. Notwithstanding this act of self-denial, they secured a valuable booty, consisting of a 50l. Bank of England note, six 20l. Bank of England notes, fifty four 5l. notes of Leeds banks, fifty notes of the same value of country banks, gold and silver to the amount of 140l. making altogether 830l.

CRUELITIES OF THE INDIANS.—Savage as the old Indians are, the young ones, both male and female, are more to be dreaded by the captive than those of maturer years, for they have no restraint upon their savage propensities, and they indeed often vie with each other in inventing excruciating modes of torture. Their modes of torture are many and horrible. They often scourge men and women to death, and burn others alive in slow-piled fires so as to prolong their agony. I have seen four Indian fiends seize a wretched captive, each taking hold of a limb, swinging him up and down the ground with full force until they had mangled his body and killed him. Their only parallel is to be found in Mexico, in the inhuman abominations of that atrocious, cold-blooded villian Miramon—a wretch who, among other enormities, ordered five hundred lashes to be laid on the bare back of a man simply for entreating peace for his country, and who exclaimed, as the victim was reported dying after three hundred and fifty had been administered, "Let the remainder, then, be given on his dead body." Such heart-sickening inhumanity is only equalled amongst the barbarous northern Indians and the Chinese brutes. I have heard of an old squaw who constantly endeavoured to outdo all others in cruelty to captives. Whenever she came into a wigwam where any poor naked starved captives were sitting near the fire, she would stealthily take up hot brands and throw them over their uncovered bodies; if they were weak or young she would seize them by the leg and drag them through the fire. One poor old man who had fallen into the hands of these ruthless barbarians had a burden of sticks placed upon his back, and, although feeble and weak, was compelled to carry his load several miles into the swampy forest, where they stripped him naked and bound him to a tree. These fiends amused themselves by plucking the white hairs from his head, by beating him with wands, and other cruelties, until finally they scalped him and roasted him alive, making thereafter a hearty meal upon the smoking human flesh.—Macdonald's British Columbia.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 27.

The Presse of this evening publishes news from Greece stating that two more English vessels were expected at the Piræus, on the arrival of which the English squadron at that port would consist of twelve large vessels.

According to letters from Toulon, orders have been received there to equip several vessels immediately, in order to reinforce the French squadron in the Greek waters.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

New York, 15th Nov.

It is semi-officially announced that no resignations of army officers have been received since the displacement of McClellan; but there will be no difficulties if officers are disposed to resign.

The Confederates have been routed at Moorfield, Hardy County, Virginia.

The New York Tribune contains a report that the Confederates have occupied Chester and Thornton Gaps in the rear of Burnside's army. Stonewall Jackson is in the neighbourhood of Winchester.

The Southern journals represent Richmond to be in a very lawless condition—no persons venturing out after nightfall.

It is semi-officially announced from Washington that no foreign Powers have officially indicated any intention to recognise the Southern Confederacy.

Immense frauds have been discovered in the New York Custom House.

General Jackson, with 40,000 men, is stated to be still at Chester Gap. A portion of his command is reported to have passed through Winchester in direction of Harper's Ferry.

Several officers of McClellan's staff had been arrested. Cause of arrest unknown.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Times, "S.," writes that in no instance has McClellan served his country so well as in the caution by which he has preserved the army for the North, at the sacrifice of his own reputation. His dismissal immediately upon the triumph of the Conservative party, who had unwisely associated his name with their cause, indicates an intention at Washington to defy public opinion, and take advantage of the possession of office to carry out their own views. The writer again urges the recognition of the South as the true means of stopping the war.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Sickness still prevails to an alarming extent among the troops at Peshawur.

The cholera has considerably increased at Bombay.

HONG-KONG, October 15.—Japan advises mention another outbreak against foreigners by the Damios, resulting in the murder of Mr. Richardson, and in serious injury to Messrs. Marshall and Clarke and a lady who was with them.

The tranquillity of Shanghai had been undisturbed since the departure of last mail. The rebellion appears not confined to the valley of the Yangtze and Wwantung. Eleven out of fourteen principal cities are held by the rebels, and two others are on the eve of surrendering, if not already captured.

THE BANK-NOTE FORGERIES.—The whole of the prisoners are committed for trial, which will take place at the session of the Central Criminal Court, which commences on December 15.

GALLOTTE ROBBERIES.—The Globe publishes a letter signed "A City Man," who says he will carry a loaded revolver in his hand, ready for use against any one who may molest him. He is told the demand for revolvers is so great that it cannot be met quickly enough. At five o'clock last evening a gentleman was suddenly knocked down while passing from St. Paul's Churchyard to Paternoster Row. He was carried to the hospital bleeding and insensible. His assailant was captured after a severe struggle.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily News.)

There is now here an English missionary, Mr. French, who has called various meetings, which have been numerous attended. I regret to say that such exhibitions do infinite harm to religion in this country. The audience consists of sceptics, who go there for amusement, and to hear what Mr. French has to say about revivals. He tells them the opinions and conversions of Messrs. Crosby, Macintosh, Blunt, &c., of their successful exertions to convene prayer meetings, of a sailor who preached the Gospel, and a chimney sweep who became a godly man, and so on. Of course the audience was highly amused, and Mr. French declared, amidst great hilarity, that probably the great majority of his hearers were not saved. What rendered the scene still more ridiculous was, that he had an interpreter by his side, who translated every phrase, so that, as the majority of the audience understood English, they heard twice what appeared to them most lamentable nonsense. It is a pity that charitable and well meaning men in your country should waste money in such demonstrations as these, which will never answer in this country.

The London journals announce that the Garibaldian, Pietro Ansoni, who had been convicted of stabbing one of the "London Irish" during the Garibaldian riot in Hyde Park, has been sentenced to four years penal servitude.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT KILFINAN.—While Richard Bradley, gamekeeper to Mr. Hayes, an Irish gentleman who has shootings in Kilfinan, Argyllshire, was in the act of cleaning a gun, on the 21st inst., the gun accidentally went off, and caused his immediate death. Bradley was 24 years in our Indian army, and in the receipt of a pension of 1s. 6d. a day. He has left a wife and seven young children in Ireland, to lament their premature bereavement.

Markets.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

GLASGOW BAZAAR—Nov. 26.

With the supplies coming forward, and the extra stock lying over (mostly cheddar), the cheese market is overstocked. About ten tons passed the weigh house. Prices of prime Dunlop, of this year's make, rather above our quotations. Last year's make out of the market.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Cheese, Turkeys, Rabbits, Lemons, Apples, and Vegetables.

GLASGOW GRAIN MARKET—Nov. 26.

The arrivals of wheat and flour are fair; of barley they are very heavy, and abundant of oats, oatmeal, beans and peas. The market has again been without animation, but holders of wheat have shown more confidence more confidence in the present low rates being sustained; while good flour sells freely for consumption at last week's prices. Oats are again cheaper, and must be quoted at 3d per boll decline. Oatmeal has fallen 6d per load, and barley 6d per boll. Beans and peas were without change.

There was a good attendance at this day's market, but nothing beyond a retail business took place in any article, wheat and flour remaining firm. Barley and oats were offering at the decline, but in the latter not much progress was made. Other articles were without further alteration.

Table listing grain market prices for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Beans, Pease, and Flour.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

There was an ordinary number of cattle at market this day, many of which were of very middling quality. All sorts in good demand, and prices rather down from last week's quotations.

Table listing cattle market prices for Scotch, Secondary, Middling and inferior, Irish, and American cattle.

Of sheep there was a fair supply, but many of them were of inferior quality. Good sorts in fair demand at prices similar to last week's quotations.

Table listing sheep market prices for Sheep—Top current, Secondary, and Middling and inferior.

At the close good sorts were all sold, and a fair clearance of inferior kinds effected. The numbers of beasts at the market were:—Oxen, 982; sheep, 4834.

CORK CORN MARKET—THURSDAY.

White wheat, 18s to 27s 6d; red, 18s to 24s 9d; barley, 9s 6d to 17s 6d; oats, 7s to 13s 6d.

BELFAST PORK MARKET—THURSDAY.

Number of pigs, 1122. Prices, 35s to 45s.

The magistrates engaged in the investigation of the alleged poisoning case at Sudwell, near Hindon, Wiltshire, came off on Wednesday night, to the conclusion that nothing had been shown to justify the detention of Mrs. Trowbridge. They remanded her, however, on bail for a fortnight, in order that the contents of certain bottles which had been found in her house might be analysed.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT A FOX.—About two weeks ago a fox, less cunning than any immortalised, allowed himself to be caught in a trap at Sprinkell, but was adroit enough to liberate himself again. Reynard, however, in making his escape, fell into another difficulty. In leaping over a hedge, he found himself in a field where a mare was grazing, with a foal at her foot. The mare, moved with anxiety about her offspring perhaps, confronted the fox and showed fight. Foxey, however, considered discretion the better part of valour, and stretched himself in a furrow as flat as possible, pretending to be dead. The dodge was successful; the mare magnanimously declined to kill a dead fox, walked away, but had not gone many yards when foxey, seeing the coast clear, rose from his lair, and ran off at his utmost speed. The mare, however, observed the manoeuvre, and, galloping after Reynard, soon overtook him, and with one blow on the head with her forefoot she terminated the disreputable career of the wily plunderer of hen roosts.—Elgin Courier.

The French cotton manufacturers have taught an admirable lesson to their English confederates by the way in which they have acted towards their distressed operatives. One large house, which closed in August, has made provision to keep its hands employed on full pay till next July, the men in the fields, and the women at knitting and needle-work.

The Banffshire Journal states that Mrs. Jack, sister of Mrs. M'Lachlan, has become insane, through grief at the Sandford Place affair. This statement must be untrue, as we are informed, on good authority, that when James M'Lachlan, husband of the unfortunate prisoner, left Inverness on Thursday last, Mrs. Jack was in good health, and accompanied him to the steamer in which he returned home.—Morning Journal.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Never neglect a cold.—It is painful to hear of the many fatal cases, which commence with the ordinary symptoms of a common cold. Holloway's Ointment rubbed upon the back and chest prevents all disastrous consequences. It soothes the inflamed lining of both throat and chest. After rubbing in the Ointment for a few days the pectoral irritation and tightness of breathing diminish; the cough becomes looser and less frequent, and the phlegm is expectorated with less difficulty, till the lungs become free, and respiration natural. All subject to take cold from slight exposure to varying temperatures will find Holloway's soothing Ointment and purifying Pills an effective safeguard against pleurisy, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE of the International Exhibition, in its explanation of the diagram of the trophies in the middle avenue, describes Benson's Great Clock as follows:—"43. A Clock by Benson; striking the hours and quarters on five bells, the largest weighing 22 cwt. The works are 300 feet from the dial, which is situated in the Great Centre Tower, the connexion being carried underground, the weights exceed a ton, and are 200 feet from the works. A new remonitoir escapement allows the use of the great weight required to drive a clock of such size, so distant from the dial, and moving hands of such magnitude, sometimes in opposition to the wind. A two seconds compensation pendulum is employed." See the Official Catalogue, page xv. J. W. Benson begs to inform the public that he has every facility for the manufacture, on a large scale, of all kinds of clocks and timepieces. With the aid of steam machinery he is able to produce Turret Clocks at prices varying from 2,000 guineas to the small but accurate timepiece suitable for a village church or school at 15 guineas; and to supply at much lower prices than are usually charged all kinds of Carriage, Railway-station, Musical, and Chimney Clocks, Regulators, etc., etc. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Clocks contains numerous patterns suitable for the Drawing and Dining Room, the Library, the Hall, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting House, with a historical account of the rise and progress of Clock-making, and a carefully prepared price list of every description of clocks; post-free for two stamps, from the Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

A serious fire, involving destruction of property to the amount of about £10,000, occurred on Saturday night, at Messrs. Brown & Co.'s distillery, at Dundalk. One of the soldiers called out to assist in extinguishing the fire has died, while three others are seriously ill, from having drunk fusil oil, mistaking it for whisky.

A GALLANT YOUTH.—The Colonel of an infantry regiment, who shall be nameless, being hard pressed, showed a disposition not only to run away himself, but to order his regiment to retire. In fact, a retrograde movement had commenced, when my gallant and dear friend Lord Charles Spencer, aid-de-camp to Sir William Stewart, dashed forward, and seizing the colours of the regiment, exclaimed,—"If your colonel will not lead you, follow me, my boys." The gallantry of this youth, then only eighteen years of age, so animated the regiment, and restored their confidence, that they rallied and shared in the glory of the day.—Reminiscences of Captain Grenou.

A BRAVE FELLOW.—The Military Tribunal of Bordeaux last week tried a man named Civrac, aged 30, on a charge of not having drawn for the conscription. It was stated for the defence that the accused went to California when 19 years of age, and after working hard for 11 years, had managed to save a sum of 15,000f., with which he took his passage for Europe on board the unfortunate Golden Gate, which was burnt at sea. When no hope remained of extinguishing the fire Civrac secured his gold in a belt round his waist and leaped into the sea. Being a good swimmer, he might probably have reached the shore with his treasure had he not, when tossing on the waves, been thrown near a drowning woman, who implored him to save her child, which she held in her arms. Knowing that he must sink with the additional weight of the child, he sacrificed his gold, took the child and both got safe to land, as did also several of his fellow-passengers. He at last found means of returning to France, and on arrival at his native village gave himself up to the military authorities. After hearing the prisoners statement, the Tribunal acquitted him, and ordered him to be discharged.—Galignani.

HOW THEY FIRE IN BATTLE.—You wonder whether the regiment fire regularly or in volleys, or whether each man loads and fires as fast as he can. That depends upon circumstances; but, usually except when the enemy is near at hand, the regiment fire only at the command of their officers. You hear a drop, drop, drop, as a few of the skirmishers fire, followed by a rattle and roll, which sounds like the falling of a building, just as some of you heard the brick walls tumble at a great fire. Sometimes when a body of the enemy's cavalry are sweeping down upon a regiment to cut it to pieces, the men form into a square, with the officers and musicians in the centre. The front rank stands with bayonet charged, while the second one fires as fast as it can. Sometimes they form in four ranks deep—the two front ones kneeling with bayonet charged, so that if the enemy should come upon them they would run against a picket fence of bayonets. When they form in this way the other two ranks load and fire as fast as they can. Then the roar is terrific, and many a horse and rider goes down before the terrible storm of bullets.—American Paper.

THE WOMEN RATHER LIKE INVASION.—A letter from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where the rebels were expected every hour, says:—"The women rather like the invasion. It is odd that far less anxiety was exhibited by women than by men. They sat tranquilly on their doorsteps, and only the older ones seemed desirous to leave. The young ones had heard that Southerners were gentlemanly and often good-looking. Female curiosity was excited, and anticipated no harm. The girls, therefore, were as lively as at a strawberry festival, and trotted about with supreme indifference. 'I just feel like laughing all the time,' was the remark of one maiden, which well illustrated the sentiment of the rest."

UNFORTUNATE "BADES IN THE WOOD."—Two sisters, named Lee, have been missing from their parents' home at Clovelly for more than a week. Two long and anxious searches were made in the woods, and on Thursday last, in a wood near Mouth Mill, the bodies were found by four of the county constabulary, who formed a portion of the exploring party. There the unfortunate dead sisters lay, partially covered with leaves. The bodies were removed by the police, and on Friday an inquest was held on view of them, before one of the coroners for Devonshire. The position of the bodies and their appearance, taken in connection with all the circumstances known relating to their loss, indicate that they wandered in the wood, were overtaken by night, and died from exhaustion and exposure.—Globe.

Home and Foreign Miscellaneous.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince embarked at Civita Vecchia on the 24th November, in the Osborne, for Toulon or Marseilles.

Subscriptions to the relief of Lancashire distress are coming in liberally, the London average, for example, having risen to about £6000 a-day. Manchester, too, excited by the reproaches cast upon her tardiness, has held a great meeting, organised a canvass from house to house, and brought her subscription at once to £90,000.

"A Member of the United Church of England and Ireland Young Men's Society" gravely writes to the Northern Whig in deep censure of the introduction of a chess-board into the reading-room of that society. The wicked chess-board, he says, will, in his opinion and words, "do nothing but corrupt the mind and morals of the members, and learn them to be gamblers!"

The Rev. William Lincoln, of Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Walworth, has announced to his congregation his intention of seceding from the Church of England. He stated that when he viewed the connection of the Church with the State and the world, he was convinced "it was that Babylon out of which real Christians were commanded to come."

A few days ago, a fellow, named Challoner, who lived apart from his wife, but in the habit of frequently molesting her, came to her house at Wednesbury; but she fastened the door before he could get in. He, however, obtained a hammer and a lamplighter's ladder, and ascended to the window, which he smashed open.

A fresh duel threatens to emerge out of the Dillon affair. Viscount de Noe and the editor of Figaro are the new performers. De Noe was, some year or two back, engaged in Bourbon operations at Messina, somewhat akin to what Bishop is now in durance for at Naples, but got off Scot-free, save as to some strictures in a leader of the Times of that day, for which he wanted to make a Mr. Hardman, corresponding with that journal, responsible, sword in hand.

MYSTERIOUS POISONING IN YORK.—On Wednesday last the family of Mr. Cooke, astronomical instrument maker, of Bishophill, York, consisting of his daughter, three sons, and two female servants, were, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke in London, nearly poisoned to death. An analysis of the provisions used in the family showed that the flour contained a quantity of tartarised antimony, but how it had got so mixed could not be discovered.

FRIGHTFUL CRINOLINE ACCIDENT IN HULL.—On Friday evening a young woman received very severe injuries, in consequence of her cloths becoming ignited while passing before the fireplace at her lodgings. The unfortunate young woman wore a crinoline, which, though not of very large dimensions, so far expanded that, as she was crossing her room, between the table and the fireplace, her cloths touched the fire. She cried for assistance, ran down the stairs, and was met by the occupier of the house. By wrapping several articles round her the flames were speedily extinguished. Her cloths were, however, almost entirely burnt to ashes, and she was very much burned about the back, head, and shoulders.

MELANCHOLY EVENT IN A CHURCH.—In the church of Fetteresso, on the forenoon of Sunday last, as Mr. Watt was about to open divine service, Mr. Thomas Biccarton, who resided in Ann Street, Stonehaven, was observed to fall back in his pew, apparently in a swoon. All eyes were immediately riveted in the direction of his seat, and the minister likewise paused and gazed wistfully in the same direction. Gradually the countenance of the sufferer assumed a more pallid and death-like expression, and after a few minutes, which were passed by the congregation in the most profound stillness, and during which it was evident that the poor man was at the point of death, Mr. Watt suggested that the sufferer might be removed to the adjoining vestry, whither he was accordingly conveyed—Mr Watt, in the meantime, vacating the pulpit, and repairing to the vestry also. On his return in about a quarter of an hour, Mr. Watt sorrowfully announced to the awe-stricken audience—"Our brother is no longer with us."

MERIT REWARDED.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—The Jurors of Class III. have, after a searching series of analysis, awarded a Prize Medal for the Purity and Excellence of Quality of Wotherspoon's Victoria Lozenges, purchasers of which may rest assured that all are made of equal quality to those exhibited. They are flavoured with Peppermint, Cinnamon, Rose, Lemon, Musk, Lavender, Cloves, and Ginger, and are to be had only in Packets labelled "Wotherspoon's Victoria Lozenges," at 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. 4d. each, of all respectable Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, &c. Wotherspoon & Co., Glasgow and London.

The typographers of Paris who were condemned to different punishments in consequence of a strike, have made their advocate, M. Breryer, a present unique in its execution, and remarkable for the ingenuity of the thought. They have printed on vellum the orations of Bossuet, and have produced a book in a style of magnificence unequalled for typographical excellence. In order that no other copy should exist the forms were immediately broken up.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, on Saturday last, a cowkeeper, named Kindley, was fined in twenty shillings for horsewhipping his little daughter.

A MARINE STOLEN BY THE CHINESE.—SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—A court-martial assembled on board the flag-ship Victory, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, to try James Kent, a private soldier of the Royal Marines, for having deserted from her Majesty's gunboat Jason, while off Shanghai, February 28, 1861. It appeared from the evidence of various witnesses, that on or about the 20th of Feb., the Commander of the Jason granted the prisoner leave to go on shore. He never returned. The Jason remained off Shanghai for two months, giving absentees an ample opportunity of returning. The prisoner's recapture was very singular. When the Allies captured the city of Ting-poo, the prisoner was about to be thrown over the latter understand that he was an Englishman. In his defence the prisoner stated that he was on shore on forty-eight hours' leave, and became intoxicated. On regaining his senses he found himself on board a Chinese rebel junk, under hatches, and about thirty miles up the river. The Chinese wanted him to fight for them, but he refused, and they threatened to kill him. He was taken before a Mandarin, who ordered a band to be placed around him, next his skin, and that he be chained to a wall, in which position he remained for fifteen months, except when he was marched round the town. He was used most cruelly because he would not fight for the rebels. Three attempts to escape proved unsuccessful. When the allied troops attacked the city, a breach was made in the walls, and when in great peril he made himself known to some European soldiers. He was taken on board an English ship and brought home. He asked the Court to consider the features of his case, assuring them that he never intended to desert, but used every endeavour to return to his ship. The Court found the charge of desertion not proven, but were of opinion that the prisoner had been absent without leave, for which offence he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Winchester Jail, and to forfeit two day's pay.

Advertisements.

MERCHANTS' HALL.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS WILL GIVE HIS Celebrated New Entertainment, entitled "AT HOME," OR, "PERSONAL REMINISCENCES," ON WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. Piano-Forte—Mr. J. L. HATTON. Front Seats,.....2s. 6d. | Second Seats,.....1s. 6d. Tickets and Programmes of J. Muir Wood & Co., 42 Buchanan Street.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MONDAY FIRST, 1st OF DECEMBER, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES CALVERT,

The New Drama of PAYABLE ON DEMAND. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert.

LONGFELLOW'S "HIAWATHA," Recited by Mr. Calvert.

DANCE—"LA SYLPHIDE," By Miss Selina Veroni, Miss Swan, and Signor Veroni.

DUET Miss H. WATSON and Miss E. HAMILTON.

MACAULAY'S "LAY OF ANCIENT ROME." "Virginia" will be recited by Mr. Calvert.

SONG, . . . "King Turco's Policy," . . . by Mr. LLOYD.

The 1st and 3d Acts of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Mr. Calvert and Mr. Powrie.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

GLASGOW BOARD.

OFFICE:—No. 19 ST. VINCENT PLACE. THOMAS LEADBETTER, Esq., of Alderbank, CHAIRMAN. J. H. COLLINS, Esq., Paper Manufacturer. ROBERT GALBRAITH, Esq., of Greenhead. JAMES LUMSDEN, Esq., Merchant. DANIEL LADE, Esq., of Dalblair.

By this Corporation every description of Fire and Life Assurance and Annuity Business is transacted, both at Home and Abroad, on the most liberal terms.

Amount of Accumulated Funds at 31st December last, £558,358 Total Annual Revenue, upwards of 200,000 Total Sum Assured under 5091 Current Life Policies, 2,273,362

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LIFE POLICIES on the PARTICIPATION SCHEME, the Proposals for which are lodged at the Head Office or Agencies, on or before the 31st DECEMBER NEXT, will rank for FOUR YEARS' BONUS, at the Investigation to be made at 31st December, 1865.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

At the Fourth Investigation into the affairs of the Company, at 31st January, 1861, a Bonus was declared on the Participating Branch, at the rate of £1 7s 6d per cent. per annum on the accumulated amount of each Policy, with a farther prospective Bonus, at the same rate, on such of these Policies as shall become Claims before the next investigation.

The following are the additions to a Policy for £1000 effected in the year 1836:—

Table with 2 columns: Bonus declared in, Amount. Rows: 1846 (£125 0 0), 1851 (77 6 11), 1856 (82 12 9), 1861 (83 6 10).

Total additions, £373 6 6

Being equal, in the case of a person insured at the age of 25, to 71 per Cent. of the Premiums paid to the Office.

** Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be had at the Head Office or Agencies.

GEORGE C. SMITH, Secretary.

November, 1862.

PARISH OF BARONY, COUNTY OF LANARK. FORM D.

RETURN OF THE MANAGERS OF THE POOR

FOR THE

BARONY PARISH OF GLASGOW.

I do hereby certify that the Election of Managers of the Poor for the Parish of Barony was conducted in conformity with the Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 83, and that the Entries contained in the Schedule here underwritten are true.

Table with 5 columns: Names of Candidates, Residence, Designation, No. of Votes given for each, Names of the Members Elected. It lists candidates for the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards.

Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1862. PETER BEATTIE, Inspector of Poor for the Parish of Barony.

FORFEITED HIGH PLEDGES BY AUCTION, WITHIN THE AUCTION MART, 64 SALTMARKET, ON WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, Commencing at Half-past One o'clock, Afternoon, CONSISTING OF Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c, Several Chests Drawers, Tables, Chairs, French Bedsteads, &c., Blankets, Napery, Bits Cloth, Silks and Satins, Piece Goods, Harness and Tartan Plaids and Shawls, Books, Boots and Shoes, Wearing Apparel, &c., being the Goods forfeited to the Candleriggs and Bell Street Loan Company; 40 Candleriggs, and 67 and 79, Bell Street, Mr. ALEXANDER LECKIE, Proprietor, in months prior to date. JOHN KERR, Auctioneer.

Insurances.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

EDINBURGH: 14 ST ANDREW SQUARE. GLASGOW: 67 ST VINCENT STREET.

The only Office which combines the benefit of the participation in the whole Profits with Moderate Premiums.

GLASGOW BRANCH. DIRECTORS.

- W. S. LORRAIN, Esq., of Yorkhill. W. J. FERGUSON, Esq., of High Baird B Co. G. W. CLARK, Esq., Civil Factor. A. GIBSON, Esq., Caledonian Railway. ELIAS GIBB, Esq., Caledonian Railway.

MEDICAL OFFICER. DR ANDREW ANDERSON. 2 Woodside Crescent.

The Premiums at early and middle ages are about a fourth lower than in the Mutual or Participating Offices. They are as low as the Non-Participating Rates of the Proprietary Companies, which they admit of Profits to the Policy-Holders—being free from the burden of Dividends to Shareholders.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100 AT DEATH.

Table with columns for Age (35, 40, 45) and Sex (M, F) showing annual premiums in £ s. d.

Thus, a person of 30 may secure 1000l. at death for a yearly payment of 20l. 15s. which, if paid to any of the other Mutual Offices, would secure a policy for 800l. only, instead of 1000l.

The arrangement by which the Premiums are reduced to a rate commensurate with the risk, is obviously more suited for securing a competent family provision, in case of early death, than that which, by the same yearly outlay, secures a much smaller present sum, with the hope only of prospective and contingent additions.

The whole Profits are secured to the Policy-holders themselves, and are divided on a system peculiarly favourable to good lives, no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss to the Society.

In this way Policies originally for 1,000l., which have shared in two Septennial Divisions, have been increased in some instances to 1,780l.

Upwards of 12,000 Policies have been issued, assuring over Five Millions and a Quarter. The accumulated Fund, arising entirely from Premiums, exceeds 773,000l.

In all points of practice—as in provision for the indefeasibility of Policies, facility of license for travelling or residence abroad, and of obtaining advance on the value of the Policies—regulations of the Society, as well as the administration, are as liberal as is consistent with right principle. Reports explanatory of the principles, with every information may be had on application at the Head Office; or at the

OFFICE IN GLASGOW—67 ST. VINCENT ST. WM. CHURCH, Jun., Accountant, Local Secretary.

THE WORLD INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR LIFE ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS, &c., BUILDING ASSURANCE POLICIES.

CAPITAL—£250,000,

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME. POLICIES CONVERTIBLE INTO CASH

AND MADE PAYABLE TO HOLDER.

ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE. ACCIDENTAL DEATH, PLATE GLASS, AND MARINE INSURANCES EFFECTED AT MODERATE RATES.

Applications for Agencies, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposals, to be made to the Manager for Scotland, Mr. J. R. SWAN, C.A., 59 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

* Loans granted in connection with Life Assurance on approved Security.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

OFFICES—1 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; 20 AND 21 POULTRY, LONDON; AND 128 INGRAM STREET, GLASGOW.

The Annual Premiums in the Fire Department exceed £360,000. The Annual Premiums in the Life Department exceed £135,000. Accumulated Funds exceed £1,312,000. The Liability of the Proprietors is unlimited.

FIRE POLICIES expiring on 11th November should be RENEWED WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS from that date. D. STEWART, Resident Secretary, 128 Ingram Street, Glasgow.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHIEF OFFICES—53 LIME STREET, LONDON.

THE BRANCH OFFICE FOR GLASGOW IS REMOVED FROM 100 West George Street, to 48 RENFIELD ST., where Renewal Premiums in future must be paid.

Transfers from other Offices made free of expense, and every information may be obtained; on application to

Mr. NEIL JOHNSTON, 45 Renfield Street, Agent for Glasgow and the Vicinity.

N.B.—A Liberal Commission allowed to Proprietors, House Factors and others introducing business.

Homeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most Healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homeopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

JAMES EPPS, of London, Homeopathic Chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article perfectly pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect filtration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the delicate stomach, and a most

DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

FOR GENERAL USE,

Miscellaneous.

ON SALE ON THE BEST TERMS.

TEAS—New Season—the Finest Quality COFFEES—Plantation, Ceylon, and Mocha. SUGARS—Patent, Crystallised, Crushed, and Loaf. TREACLE, and finest GOLDEN SYRUP. RAISINS—New Muscatels, Sultanas, &c., CURRANTS—New Patras, and Vost'zza. FIGS—New Turkey, &c., the Finest.

ROBERTON, HEUGH & COY., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 72 UNION STREET.

SOAP SUPERSEDED BY THE USE OF THE PATENT FRENCH

IMPERIAL SOAP POWDER. (By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

WOOL and Silk Spinners, Mill Proprietors, Shipowners, Public Institutions, Hospitals, Railway Companies, Painters, Jewellers, Landdresses, etc., will find this a safe, speedy, economical Cleansing and Disinfecting Article.

The Powder may be had from all Grocers, and wholesale from

- Messrs. SMITH & SHARP. BROWN, DOWNES, & Co., Glasgow. REID & ANDERSON. ROBERTSON, HEUGH, & Co., Glasgow. HOGG, HONEYMAN, & WILSON, Edinburgh. CLARKE & M'ULLAN, Belfast. C. LECKIE & Co., PROPRIETORS.

The Undersigned having granted to Messrs C. LECKIE & Co., 159 London Street, Glasgow, the exclusive right of Manufacturing the PATENT FRENCH IMPERIAL SOAP POWDER, all Persons are hereby CAUTIONED against Making Sealing, or Using any other Powder made according to the above Patent.

Proceedings will be taken against all parties so offending. J. G. MACKAY, PATENTEE.

EPPS'S COCOA

IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS DELICIOUS AROMA, GRATEFUL SMOOTHNESS, AND INVIGORATING POWER; And to these qualities it is indebted for the adoption it now obtains as a BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Mix two tea spoonfuls of Powder with as much cold Milk as will form a stiff pa then add, all at once, a sufficient quantity of boiling M or Milk and Water in equal portions, to fill a break cup.

1lb., 1lb., and 1lb., Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb. Sold by Grocers in every part of London, and by Grocers and Druggists in every town throughout Great Britain. MANUFACTORY: LONDON.

PATENT IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.

ALEX. MACKENZIE & CO.

direct the attention of the Public to their extensive Assortment of SEWING MACHINES, Suitable for EVERY CLASS OF WORK;

Admirably adapted for Family Use as well as for manufacturing purposes. Their New Double-Action Cylinder Machine, far surpassing in every respect any other, can be seen in daily operation at their Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 62 NORTH FREDERICK STREET, GLASGOW. Illustrated Catalogues sent post free, and personal inspection respectfully invited.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE, 16 & 17 GREAT CLYDE STREET.

J. & M. LAURIE beg leave to return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their liberal patronage they have received since they commenced business, and beg to intimate that they are daily receiving, from the first Manufacturers, large quantities of GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE, comprising Tea, Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., which, from Newness of Shape Beauty of Design, and Quality of Ware, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

All goods marked at the Lowest possible Prices and when required carefully packed free, and sent by steamboat or railway. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage by observing the Address—

J. & M. LAURIE, 16 AND 17 GREAT CLYDE STREET.

ARRIVED! ARRIVED!

FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

L. BLOOMFIELD & CO., AT 48 BROOMIELAW, GLASGOW.

WHERE every Visitor is already procuring his new Patent Improved Gold and Silver Watches from 1 to 50 Guineas each, warranted for Three Years; also, Clocks from 10s 6d to 10 Guineas each, warranted for Three Years. Also, Jewellery, Silver and Gold Brooches, Rings, Pins, Alberts, Chains, Studs, &c. N.B.—Old Watches taken in Exchange, and Foreign Coins and notes Exchanged, and Credit given on the most favourable terms. AT 48 BROOMIELAW, GLASGOW.

PAPER BY WEIGHT.

FINE CREAM LAID NOTE PAPER, 10d. PER LB. SUPERFINE DO. DO. 1s. PER LB. Essay Paper, various Rulings, from 10d. to 1s. per lb.

D. FORBES, STATIONER, 95 UNION STREET.

PIANOFORTES—HARMONIUMS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

J. MUIR WOOD & CO. have now received nearly all the new Stock recently selected by Mr. Muir Wood from the Manufacturers of Broadwood, Colard, Erard, and other good makers.

The Instruments are chiefly of the highest class, and of all forms, many being in Cases of the finest Foreign Walnutwood.

The Stock—the largest in Scotland—classified and disposed in Ten Rooms, and offers, for the selection of either Buyer or Hire, a greater variety than can probably be found in any other establishment out of London.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES. Of all kinds for Sale or Hire. Every Instrument may be thoroughly relied upon as in good condition, and at least equal to representation.

PRICES FROM £5 to £50.

J. MUIR WOOD & CO., 42 BUCHANAN STREET.

57 LONDON STREET.

AMERICAN Steam Process for CLEANING and RESTORING LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, and Making them look like New. Gentlemen's Hats Dressed, Coats, Trousers, Vest. All kinds of Tailoring done on the Premises. Repairs punctually attended to.

OBSERVE—57 LONDON STREET.

Felt Hats Cleaned and Altered to present Fashion. P.S.—Will not be held responsible for Clothes not Claimed after 3 months.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Carpets, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Laces, Gent's Suits, Kid Gloves, Feathers, Straw and Felt hats, &c., Cleaned and Dyed with the utmost despatch. ROBERT MURRAY, 259 ARGYLE ST., AND 263 SAUCHIEHALL ST., GLASGOW. 19 ARTHUR SQUARE, BELFAST. WORKS—HAYFIELD, LITTLE GOVAN.

SCOURING, DYEING, & CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

HUGH GIBSON,

12 SILVERGROVE ST., 141 LONDON ST., GLASGOW. AND 165 HIGH STREET, AYR.

BEGS to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened the above premises, where he carries on Dyeing and Cleaning in all its branches.

Moreen and Damask Curtains Cleaned, Dyed and Finished. Crumblinths Cleaned, Dyed, or Pressed. Chintz Cleaned and Glazed. Carpets and Hearth Rugs Cleaned. Yarns Dyed all Shades or Colours. Merinoes, Coburgs, and Delains Cleaned and Dyed. Silk, Satin, or Velvet Cleaned Dyed, or Dressed. Crapes and Feathers Dyed and Dressed. Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel Cleaned, Dyed, and Dressed.

RECEIVING SHOPS:

141 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW, 165 HIGH STREET, AYR. WORKS:—12 SILVERGROVE ST., CALTON, GLASGOW.

COALS! NEW COALS! FROM NEW PITS.

ALL Parties annoyed with Bad Coals should make a Trial at once, and order a Waggon of my NEW COALS, to test their superiority over ALL OTHERS hitherto in the Market. Prices 8s 6d to 12s 6d. Finest known, 13s per Waggon of 24 cwt. delivered Free.

CLYDESDALE COAL OFFICE. 42, St. ENOCH SQUARE, 42, A. M'ORKINDALE.

COALS.

LANARKSHIRE COAL OFFICE, 26 ST ENOCH SQUARE, JAMIESON & CO. WISHAW COALS. STONELAW COALS. EASTLAW COALS. RUTHBERGLEN COALS. HAMILTON COALS. MONKLANDS COALS.

PRICES:

Delivered Free, Per 24 Cwt. Waggon: No. 1 STONELAW & EASTFIELD DIAMOND, 13s. Best WISHAW DROSS, 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d. TRIPPING COALS, for Stores, 8s., 8s. 6d., 9d.

N.B.—OUR COALS are all carefully HANDPIEKED, and Fresh from the Pits Daily. They are undoubtedly the "FINEST and CLEANEST in the Market," and also the CHEAPEST.

COALS—FINEST, CLEANEST, AND CHEAPEST.

COALS to be had at the Clydesdale Coal Office, 42 St. Enoch Square. A. M'ORKINDALE. Prices—8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s., 11s. 6d., 12s., 12s. 6d., per 24 cwt., delivered.

Clydesdale, No. 1, New Parlour Coal, Finest in the Market, 13s.

THE IMPERIAL STARCH

Preserves the Beauty of LINENS AND MUSLINS, And imparts to them that freshness and bloom so much desired by families of distinction. Put up in Neat 1lb Boxes. And the usual 5lb Papers. MANUFACTURED BY WM. POLSON & CO., PAISLEY. Sold by Grocers, &c., everywhere.

OUR COFFEES, Roasted by our own

Steam-Power Patent Roasting Machinery, are of the finest qualities, and will be found to preserve their flavour much longer than those prepared in the usual way. JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 121 TRONGATE.

PATENT

NOISELESS ELASTIC KAMPTULICON, OR INDIA RUBBER FLOOR CLOTH. Messrs. HUNTER & ERSKINE, of 33 Renfield Street, Glasgow, are appointed SOLE AGENTS in SCOTLAND by Messrs. Gough & Boyce, the Original Patentees and Manufacturers, and beg to call particular attention to the print and quality of their Material, being more superior and durable than any other.

N.B.—Messrs. H. & E. solicit an inspection of the above at 33 RENFIELD STREET.

BEN NEVIS DISTILLERY WHISKY, NEAR FORT WILLIAM.

THE above famed WHISKY, well known as "Long John's Dew off Ben Nevis, can now be had, fully matured, at

M'PHERSON'S WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS. 200 DUKE STREET, GLASGOW. FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., TEA AND

COFFEE MERCHANTS, 121 TRONGATE, beg to direct the attention of Families to their Stock of TEAS, which consist of the finest qualities of this Season's Importation. These Teas having been purchased before the recent advances of fully 5s. per lb., they are enabled to sell the finest descriptions without any advance in price. Families desiring really fine Tea will find this a great advantage, as none but those who bought for forward use can offer those qualities on the same terms.

Buyers of Cases, containing 10 lbs. and upwards, allowed a considerable reduction from usual retail prices. JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 121 TRONGATE, 213 COWGARDEN STREET, AND 146 GALLOWGATE.

PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

Awarded by the Jurors, of Class 2, for the GLENFIELD STARCH. Being a Confirmation by some of the most eminent Scientific men of the age, of the SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS WORLD RENOWNED STARCH. Sold in Packets at 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d., each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen &c. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Glasgow & London.

IF YOU WANT

GENUINE IRISH BUTTER, GO TO 78, PRINCES' STREET, FIRST DOOR FROM KING STREET (CITY). Where you will be supplied with a first-rate Article at the Cheapest Rate.

OBSERVE—

M. C. HUME & SON, 78, PRINCES' STREET.

TO RETAILERS OF TEA.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., TEA MERCHANTS, 121 TRONGATE, beg to draw the attention to Buyers of Tea to a Large Parcel they are at present selling, in Chests, at 8s. 1d per lb. cash, which will be found extra value in the present state of the Market.

JAMES LYNCH, COACH AND CAB PROPRIETOR, POSTMASTER, AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, 156 SALTMARKET.

IN drawing the attention of his present Patrons, and the general Public, to his increased facilities for affording them superior accommodation, with comfort and respectability, as regards Horses and Equipages, in the various departments of his

CARRIAGE HIRING BUSINESS, would also respectfully remark, that his FUNERAL UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT in its whole collateral branches, will be found second to none in the City. Attendance is given Night and Day, to meet the wants of those requiring assistance in this particular department.

Mr. Lynch thinks it proper, at the same time, to state that at the request of a number of those gentlemen who have been in the habit of honouring him with their support, he has had built for him, and now in active operation, a number of first class CABS, which he will, on all occasions, be most happy to supply to order. Stables and Carriage Yard, 15 and 17 Greendyke St., Where Orders can be Left.

THIS beautiful Starch

is prepared expressly for the Finest Laundry Purposes and is now selected for use by the HIGHEST FAMILIES in the Kingdom. One trial will prove its superiority. To be had of all Grocers; Chandlers, &c., and wholesale of the Manufacturers.

D. FRASER, & Co., THISTLE STREET, GLASGOW.

IMPERIAL STARCH.

THE difficulties of the Laundress in getting up Fine Linens and Muslins are at once obviated by using POLSON'S IMPERIAL STARCH. It is pure and strong, and imparts to Fabrics that Fine Glossy Finish, which so often puzzles the most experienced Laundresses to produce.

Sold by all respectable Grocers. MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAM POLSON & CO., PAISLEY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Jurors of Class 2, have awarded a PRIZE MEDAL For the Superiority of GLENFIELD STARCH. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.

NEW TEAS.

Good Black Tea, 3s and 3s 4d per lb. Superior Family Tea, 3s 8d " The Celebrated Mixture, 4s 0d " First-class as Imported, 4s 4d "

COFFEES.

Finest Gravaths, Mocha, and Jamaica pure, 1s 8d per lb. Mixtures of Coffee and Chicory, 1s 6d, 1s 4d, 1s 2d, 1s

SUGARS

Crushed and Refined of the Best Qualities at the Lowest Prices.

JAMES YOUNG,

IMPORTER OF TEAS AND COFFEES, 128 NEW CITY ROAD, AND 15 ROSEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c. WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

IF YOU WANT

GENUINE IRISH BUTTER, GO TO 78, PRINCES' STREET, FIRST DOOR FROM KING STREET (CITY). Where you will be supplied with a First-Rate Article at the Cheapest Rate.

OBSERVE—

M. C. HUME & SON, 78, PRINCES' STREET.

IF YOU WANT GENUINE IRISH BUTTER,
 GO TO
 78 PRINCES STREET,
 First Door from King Street (City).
 Where you will be supplied with a first-rate Article at the Cheapest Rate.
 Observe—
M. C. HUME & SON,
 78 PRINCES STREET.

THE GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS,
 Forward Parcels, by the most Expeditious Steam and Railway Routes, to all Parts of the World.

PARCELS, PACKAGES and MERCHANDISE transmitted Daily, per Mail and Goods Trains, to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and all parts of England and Scotland; and per Rail and Steamer to Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Belfast, and all parts of Ireland, at Reduced Rates. To all parts of the Continent Daily. Foreign Despatches, per Mail Steamers, to all parts of the World.
 Dates and full particulars may be had on application at
 17 RENFELD STREET, GLASGOW.
 17 MILLER STREET, Do.
 5 EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.
 QUEEN'S SQUARE, BELFAST.

Parcels from the Country should be addressed to the care of 'The Globe Parcel Express,' as above.
J. HINSBREW & CO.,
 General Forwarding Agents.

PATENT AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.

R. E. SIMPSON & CO.
 BEG leave to inform the Public that they are now supplying the SEWING MACHINES, of all different sizes, and of a quality not to be surpassed. Their Machines have been everywhere pronounced the first of their class and are adapted to every kind of work, from the finest Cambric to the heaviest Leather. They have now become the decided favourite in Manufactories, Workshops, and Families; and for durability, ease of management, beauty and strength of stitch, and rapidity of execution, stand unrivalled. Their new No. 4 Small Arm Double Action Machine has now proved itself to surpass anything of the kind hitherto offered and is an indispensable necessity to every Boot or Shoe Manufacturer. The Machines are all manufactured under their own supervision, by experienced and skilful workmen, each machine being thoroughly tested before leaving, and warranted. The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect them.



R. E. SIMPSON & CO.,
 MAXWELL STREET.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS CURED BY HERBS

J. CLARKE'S HERB MEDICINES.

J. CLARKE'S Dandelion and Health Restoring Pills, which surpass all other Pills as a Purifier of the Blood. Sold in Boxes, at 7s 6d, 1s 1/4, and 2s 9d each.

J. Clarke's Celebrated Herbal Fluid. As a Purifier of the Blood cannot be surpassed. Sold in Bottles, at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 4s, and 7s 6d each.
 J. Clarke's Universal Cerate or Golden Ointment. For Ulcerated Sore Legs of long standing. Sold in Boxes, at 3s 6d, 6d, and 1s 1/4.

The above should be used in the following cases—Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Bad Appetite, Ulcerated Legs, Skin Disease, Scarcity of Milk, or King's Evil, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Sore Heads, Stomach Weakness, etc.

Observe the Address—
7 CENTRE STREET, SOUTH SIDE, TRADESTON, GLASGOW.

Advice from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

TEETH AND DENTAL SURGERY.

JAMES WALLACE, Surgeon Dentist, 177 TRONGATE, Glasgow.

Supplies Artificial Teeth on New and Improved principles from 2s. 6d. each.
 Best Mineral Teeth, 5s, Full Upper or Under Set. 2.; Best Gold Teeth, 10s.

J. W. begs to call attention to the New Patent Self-Adhesive Vulcanite base, being free from Taste or Smell, and creating no irritation of the gum. Its Softness and Flexibility recommend it to the public.
 Decayed Teeth Carefully Stopped or Stuffed.
 Teeth extracted, with the New Patent Forceps, at charges strictly moderate.

Attendance Daily. Consultation Free.

170 TRONGATE, GLASGOW.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND DENTAL SURGERY.

Discovery of a New Principle in Dentistry, the Best Workmanship Guaranteed, and Great Reduction in Price.

MR. A. ESKELL, SURGEON-DENTIST, WINDSOR PLACE, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

HAS introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any Teeth ever before used. This method does not require the Extraction of Roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve Teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication, at CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE, and within the reach of the most economical.

Mr. ESKELL begs to call attention to his PERUVIAN ENAMEL SUGAR PALATE, protected by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, adapted to his Incurable Artificial Teeth, which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appearance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certainty to the most tender or decayed teeth; it is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL; keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out; and its durability is warranted.

Mr. ESKELL'S WHITE PERUVIAN ENAMEL for Filling Decayed Teeth, is superior to any composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like paste in the cavity of the decayed Tooth, hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell; thereby arresting the progress of decay, converting a decayed Tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady—the Toothache.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE. ATTENDANCE DAILY.

7 WINDSOR PLACE, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

(Nearly Opposite the Wellington Arcade.)

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

M. O'REILLY, MEDICAL BOTANIST, 151 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW, (2 Doors from Charlotte Street.)
 Undertakes to Cure, by the agency of Herbs alone, SCURVY.

Of the most inveterate kind, and in its worst forms, whether induced by bad air, unwholesome food, or family taint—even if inherited through three generations.
 M. O'REILLY engages by a remedy, as safe as it is certain, entirely to eradicate all forms of this disease.

ASTHMA (The curse of our climate), Rheumatism, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Complaints of the Bowels, Sore Throats, &c., &c., treated with care and skill.

M. O'R. can with confidence appeal to the public of Glasgow—among whom he has practised for many years—whether his treatment of the above-named diseases has not been eminently successful. His Medicines, though powerful, are so simple and safe that all who suffer may avail themselves of his assistance.

M. O'R. is no itinerant quack pretending to Cure his Patients by the power of some wonder-working Pill, but relies on the efficacy of Herbs, when properly and judiciously administered, for the Cure of every disease to which our country is subject; and, as a personal visit costs nothing, he earnestly advises the affliged to consult.

THE HERB DOCTOR, 151 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW.

Attendance from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS CURED BY HERBS

J. CLARKE'S HERB MEDICINES.

J. CLARKE'S Dandelion Mixture. Sold in Tins, at 7s 6d, 1s 1/4, and 2s 9d each. A most delicious and invigorating Beverage; a trial will prove it is very different from many articles sold under that name, by parties who do not know how to prepare it properly.

J. Clarke's Botanical Cough Syrup. A valuable Remedy for any kind of hard, dry, or irritating Cough, Asthma, or Consumption. Sold in Bottles, at 6d, 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d each.
 J. Clarke's Celebrated Lotion. An effectual cure for Black Eyes. Sold in Bottles, at 6d and 1s each.
 J. Clarke's Celebrated Hair Dye. Dyes Either Light and Dark Brown or Black. Sold in Bottles, at 1s, 2s, and 3s 6d each.

Observe the Address—
7 CENTRE STREET, SOUTH SIDE, TRADESTON, GLASGOW.

Advice from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

HEALTH AND CHEERFULNESS. PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Exciting Cause of Sickness.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve, and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the arteries and veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating both the secretions and the excretions.

The National Complaint.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable and dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary prescriptions, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

Sick Headache with Loss of Appetite.

A certain cure for headache, loss of appetite, and low spirits. These Pills may be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no restraint from business or pleasure. They strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, purifying the blood, cleansing the skin, bracing the nerves, and invigorating the system.

A Word to Females.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of these mild but thorough alterative.

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life.

This is the most distressing period in woman's history, it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humours collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Diseases of the Head and Heart.

Why are these diseases so fatal? The answer is self-evident—because the first disordered action is neglected, or the means for its rectification are misapplied. Neither need be the case at the present day, when these excellent Pills can be purchased everywhere, at a price which places them within the reach of every body. No misapplication can occur if the printed directions are properly attended to, as they invariably address themselves to the seat of the affliction, without deranging those organs which are already acting healthily.

Holloway's Pills are the best purifiers, and therefore the surest preventives of serious maladies; of which, if they are already established, they then become the most unerring expurgators.

Nervous Disorders.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. They impart tone and vigour to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system, which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headache, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints, which are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world or the following diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Jaundice	Secondary
Asthma	Dysentery	Liver Com-	Symptoms
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	plaints	Tic-Doloureux
plaints	Female Irregu-	Lumbago	Tumours
larity	larity	Phis	Ulcers
Blotches on the	Fetors of all	Rheumatism	Venereal Af-
Skin	kinds	Retention of	fections
Bowel Com-	Fits	Urine	Worms of all
plaints	Gout	Scrofina, or	kinds
Colic	Headache	King's Evil	Weakness,
Constipation of	Indigestion	Sore Throats	from what-
the Bowels	Inflammation	Stone & Gravel	ever cause
Debility			&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Box.

WITTY INVENTIONS.

Great men have made this a great age, Great men a ways appear on this world's stage, Great schemes by great men are laid, Great Sansifictum Crinolines in my Arcade.

17 Row Sansifictum Crinoline, 8s 6d
 20 Row Composition of Ground Down Leather and Gutta Percha, 10s 6d

25 Do., Do., 14s 6d
 30 Do., Do., 16s 6d

SHOWING CLASS 8, EASTERN ANNEX EXHIBITION.
 30 Row Patent Band Maure, Crimson, or Pink, 2s 6d
 30 Row Half-Lined Maure, Scarlet, or Black Merino, 30s 6d
 30 Row in Maure, Scarlet, or Black Merino, 25s 6d

PATENT SUSPENDER CRINOLINES, Beautifully suspended with SUK Bands, and Embroidered Patent Bustle, &c., very handsome, 27s 6d

BEST AMERICAN TRAIN.

Nearly a Ship load this week, direct from the Maker.
 10 Row White American Train, 6s 6d
 15 Do., Do., 9s 6d
 20 Do., Do., 12s 6d

16 Row Grey American Train, 6s 6d
 20 Do., Do., 8s 6d
 25 Do., Do., 9s 6d
 30 Do., Do., 12s 6d

17 Row White Train Coronet, 9s 6d
 20 Do., Do., 10s 6d
 25 Do., Do., 12s 6d
 30 Do., Do., 15s 6d

17 Row Scarlet American Train, 10s 6d
 20 Do., Do., 12s 6d
 25 Do., Do., 15s 6d
 30 Do., Do., 18s 6d

17 Row Magenta American Train, 10s 6d
 20 Do., Do., 12s 6d
 25 Do., Do., 15s 6d
 30 Do., Do., 18s 6d

Victoria Spiral Bustles to match, 1s 6d, 2s 2s 6d, and 3s 6d.

450 Job Lot Skeleton Crinolines, 2d a Hoop.

CRINOLINES FOR ALL CLASSES.
 Half-Lined, from 1s 1/4, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 1/2, &c.
 All Covered, from 2s 6d to any price.
 Wool and Cotton Nets, from 1 1/2 to 10s 6d.

Misses' in All Sizes.

Skeleton and Covered, and Scarlet, Dove, and Magenta Colours.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

All the novelties of the Season.
MANTLES, STAYS, AND UNDERCLOTHING, UP ONE STAIR.

Experienced Saleswomen at the head of these Departments IN THE

CRINOLINE ARCADE, THIRD AND FOURTH FLATS.

Now showing, 6 feet by 4, Straw Mattresses, 5s 6d.
 Second quality, 6 feet by 4, Straw Mattresses, 6s 6d.
 Best quality, 6 feet by 4, Straw Mattresses, 7s 6d.
 Wool Mattresses, 6 feet by 4, 12s 6d.
 Second quality, Wool Mattresses, 6 feet by 4, 14s 6d.
 Best quality, Wool Mattresses, 6 feet by 4, 16s 6d.
 Wool Beds, any size from 6 feet by 4, &c., 14s 6d.
 Bolsters and Pillows, &c.

Every facility for Cleansing, Teasing, and Washing Wool.

Furniture, &c.

SUBSTANTIALITY IN FURNITURE.

Magnificence | Elegance in | Economy in
 in Furniture | Furniture | Furniture

J. MACLUSKY'S MART AND BAZAAR.
 Nos. 34, 39, 40, 41, and 42, GREAT CLYDE STREET, GLASGOW.

J. MACLUSKY begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public generally, that he has the Largest Stock in Glasgow, his Premises occupying 150 feet by 200 feet, by which means he is enabled to keep an Extensive Variety of HOUSE FURNISHING, both New and Used, suitable for Town, Country, or Coast, consisting of:—

Telescope Tables, Feather Beds, 2, 3, & 4 Dored Sideboards, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Night Stools, Whatnots, Bookcases, Loo Tables, Pianofortes, Secretaires, Sofas and Sofa, Piano Stools, Commodes, Beds, Canterbury Devonports, Chests Drawers, Couches, Lobby Tables, Wash Stands, Easy Chairs, Hat Stands, Toilet Tables, Chairs in Sets, Hat Stands, Tester Beds, Cheval Mirrors, Office Chairs, French Beds, Gilt Mirrors, Office Chairs, Posted Beds, Dressing Glasses, Office Sofas, Iron Beds, Gasaliers

Bedding in Great Variety—Feathers, Wool, and Cotton.

INSPECTION INVITED.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures—One Price Only. Terms Cash.

Goods Packed Free of Charge—Note the Address—
J. MACLUSKY,
 Nos. 34, 39, 40, 41, and 42, GREAT CLYDE STREET, GLASGOW.

MAGNIFICENCE IN FURNITURE.

SUBSTANTIALITY IN FURNITURE.

ECONOMY IN FURNITURE.

J. MACLUSKY respectfully intimates to his numerous Friends and Customers, that he has produced many Novel and Elegant Designs in Furniture for this season's trade, and intends to give the public a great advantage by disposing of his most Extensive Stock at 10 per cent. below usual Prices charged in any other Establishment in Scotland.

The celebrity maintained for the last 21 years almost renders unnecessary renewal of his guarantee, that only Best Materials and First-class Workmanship are employed.

DINING-ROOM DRAWING-ROOM PARLOUR BED-ROOM LIBRARY HALL AND OFFICE

Iron Bedsteads in every Style, Colour, Quality, and Size 150 slightly damaged at Half-price.

Goods sent home Free of Charge; also, Packed and Stored if required.

Feathers Purified on the newest and most approved principle.

A Large Stock of Second-hand Furniture (little used) always on hand.

NOTE ADDRESS:—39 40 41 GREAT CLYDE STREET, GLASGOW.

FIRST DOOR EAST OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

EXCELLENCE, ELEGANCE, AND ECONOMY

AT THE
CLYDESDALE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES,
 8, 10, 12, 20, 22, & 24 GREAT CLYDE STREET, GLASGOW.

THOMAS SMITH invites the Public to inspect his Extensive WAREHOUSES and SHOW-ROOMS, which contain by far the Largest and most Varied Stock in Scotland of HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNISHINGS.

TELESCOPIC TABLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Sideboards, Work Table, Sofas, Couches, Whatnots, Chairs in Sets, Piano-Fortes, Easy Chairs, Piano Stools, Wardrobes, Canterbury, Commodes, Davenport, Secretaires, Office Desks, Chiffonieres, Office Tables, Bookcases, Office Safes, Chest Drawers, Office Chairs, Basin Stands, Fire Screens, Toilet Tables, Loo Tables, Toilet Glasse, Lobby Tables, Gilt Mirrors, Hat Stands, Cheval Mirrors, Night Stools, Tester Beds, Bidettes, French Bed, Iron Beds, Posted Beds, Gasaliers, Feather Beds, Perambulators, Mattresses

With an immense assortment of other Useful and Ornamental Requisites suitable for Mansion or Cottage.

T. S. solicits an inspection of the Quality and Prices—marked in plain figures—when Purchasers will perceive that they can effect a considerable saving at this Establishment, which has for upwards of Twenty Years sustained a high reputation from all classes of society throughout Scotland for the superior excellence and Low Prices of its Manufactures.

Terms, Cash. Goods Packed and Stored Free, if required.

T. SMITH,
 HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNISHER,
 8, 10, 12, 20, 22, & 24 GREAT CLYDE STREET
 (A little West of Stockwell Street Bridge)
 GLASGOW.

TRY

SMITH'S GLASGOW FURNITURE

POLISH. May be had of all Ironmongers, Cabinet Makers, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Wholesale, at 100 Montrose Street.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

W. O. STEVENS,
 JEWELLER, AND IMPORTER OF CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURES.

HAVING resolved to retire from the Trade, begs to submit his Large and Magnificent STOCK to his numerous Friends and Customers, from whom he has received the most liberal support for the last eleven years. The Jewellery Department is all Modern, and in fine condition, and that of the Fancy not less so, replete with the latest Novelties, both in the Useful and Ornamental. The Stock being very large, the Proprietor, to effect as speedy a Clearance as possible, will offer the whole at most inducing Prices, which will not fail to secure Buyers. This is a most favourable opportunity for those about to give Wedding Presents, and one that seldom occurs in a legitimate sense. The Entire Stock is NOW READY for inspection, and as all Goods are already marked in Plain Figures, these Prices will remain, and the Deductions made therefrom will convince the public of the advantages not before them.

The following enumeration will give a partial idea of what the Stock consists:—

GOLD AND SILVER BROOCHES, BUTTER COOLERS, PAPER MACHE BRACELETS, TOAST RACKS, TEA TRAYS, EARRINGS, JUGS, in Sets of Three; GOLD NECKLETS, etc., ROSEWOOD DESKS, RINGS, STUDS, Great Variety of DRESSING CASES, SCARF PINS, of WORK BOXES, PENCIL-CASES, Glass & Alabaster TEA CADDIES, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS: Paper Mache Goods of every description; CARD-CASES, FINE GILT JEWEL CASES, etc.; SILVER & ELECTRO-FLOR VASES, DRESSING CASES, PLATE GOODS, TOILETTES, LEATHER BAGS, SPOONS, FORKS, BOUDOIR CASES, CARTS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, CARD BASKETS, DE VISITE BASKETS, etc.; A L B U M S.

And an endless Assortment of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

8 BUCHANAN STREET, CORNER OF ARCADE, GLASGOW.

BRISK TRADE.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.

Lot	Present Price.	Former Price.
-----	----------------	---------------

Lot 1st—40s Oven-Grates, 13s 6d, 16s
 600 Register do., from 8s 6d, 12s 6d,
 200 Sets Kitchen Fire-Irons, 1s 6d, 2s 6d,
 About 300 Kitchen Fenders, 2s 6d, 3s 6d,
 100 Kitchen Ashpans, 2s, 3s 6d,
 A Lot of Room Fenders, 1s, 2s
 A Quantity with Stands, 4s, 7s 6d,
 Room Fire-Irons, 2s 6d, 4s 6d,
 Lot 2d—A Quantity of Gasaliers, 17s 6d, 25s
 Brackets, 3s 6d, 5s
 Penknives, 7s 6d, 10s 6d,
 Beautiful Crystal do., 4s, 6s

Lot 3d—Several Wagon Leads of Goblets and Stewpans, 6s, 9d
 Tea Kettles, 1s 6d, 1s 10d,
 Washing Pots, well Tinned, 3s 6d, 5s 6d,
 Lot 4th—Table Knives, per half-dozen, 2s, 3s
 Beautiful White, per dozen, 3s, 4s 6d,
 Britannia Metal Spoons, do., 1s 6d, 2s
 Tea Spoons, do., do., 6d, 9d,
 Britannia Metal Teapots, 2s 6d, 3s 6d,
 Toddy Kettles, 5s, 6s 6d,
 Hand Vices, 6d, 1s
 Table do., 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

Locks and Hinges, and all House Furnishing, equally cheap
 Lot 5th.—Hearth, Scrubbing, Black Lead, Shoe, Hair, and Cloth Brushes. Pails and Brooms of every description.

The Stock is so extensive that it is impossible to mention the one-fourth of the various articles.

N.B.—Purchasers cannot form any notion of the Bargains which are to be had until they visit these extensive Premises.

ADDRESS—242 BUCHANAN STREET, WM. H. CALDWELL.

Dress.

MORRISON BROTHERS, 51 AND 53 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW.

BEG respectfully to thank their numerous Customers for the liberal support accorded them during a season of unusual commercial depression.

They are now receiving a carefully selected Stock of SCOTCH TWEEDS and WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, suitable for the Season.

Inspection Invited

51 AND 53 JAMAICA STREET, 1, 3, 5, AND 7 HOWARD STREET, GLASGOW.

DEARTH OF COTTON. A SUBSTITUTE FOR MOLESKIN.

WILLIAM KINLOCH & CO., 126 COWCADDENS STREET, ARE AT PRESENT SELLING A LOT OF TROUSERS.

Made from All-Wool Scotch Tweed, at 7s 6d, which they can warrant to give Good wear.

BOYS' SUITS of the same material equally cheap.

Clothing of every description made to order by an experienced Cutter.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

Based on Free-trade principles, daily experience proves that Small Profits, Quick Returns, and a Large Trade is the order of the day.

WINTER WRAPPERS.....from 15s to 30s. WINTER CHESTERFIELDS... " 20s " 40s. WINTER FORRESTERS..... " 25s " 50s.

BOYS' CLOTHING. To Parents that study economy, we would say, give us a call before making your winter Purchases.

TOP COAT.....from 4s 6d. to 16s. HIGHLAND CAPES.. " 7s " 18s. 6d.

No Slop Goods kept, all our Stock being made by our own people

GARDINER & CO., 50, 52 ARGYLE STREET, AND 3 MILLER STREET.

BUY YOUR HATS FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

ANDERSON, AT all times prepared to meet the Demands of the advancing spirit of the age, respectfully invites public attention to the MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

LONDON-MADE HATS. In addition to his own Manufacture, which he is now Exhibiting at his Extensive Premises, CORNER OF MAXWELL STREET.

Anderson's Celebrated LIGHT DRESS HATS For Young Gentlemen, at 7s 6d, 9s 6d, and 11s 6d, Are still Increasing in Demand; and no wonder. They are Neat-Shaped, Manufactured with every recent Improvement—Self-Fitting, and Ventilating.

ANDERSON'S WHOLESALE HAT FACTORY, 121 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

CALICOES, LINENS.

ARNOTT & CO., anticipating the present rise in the price of LONG CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., made Large Purchases of these Goods in the month of July.

TOILET QUILTS, TOILET COVERS, CHRISTY'S PATENT TERRY COUNTERPANES. The Stock of QUILTS and COUNTERPANES is large and well-assorted, having been bought early in the season, and is now selling considerably under the Manufacturers' present prices.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS. A. & Co. have at present a very Large Stock of Summer-finished FLANNELS and BLANKETS, in Real WELSH and LANCASHIRE FLANNELS, in every different width and price.

SAXONY FLANNELS in all the various colours—suitable for Garibaldi Jackets, FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS in Union and All-Wool.

SCOTCH BLANKETS in 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4—the largest size made.

WITNEY and BATH BLANKETS in every size and quality, ranging in price from 5s 6d to 50s.

As Woollen Goods are likely to go much higher in price during the Winter Season, A. & Co. would respectfully request Ladies to make their purchases early.

ARNOTT & CO., 19 JAMAICA STREET.

REMNANT WAREHOUSE.

F. & W. TONER, 47 SOUTH ALBION STREET, AT STIRLING SQUARE GLASGOW.

HAVE always in Stock Remnants of PRINTS, MUSLINS, WINCEYS, DRUGGETS, GREY and WHITE FENTS, LINENS, TURKEY-RED FURNITURE PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

KEEP THE COLD OUT.

A. & J. DOUGLAS have at present a Large Assortment of Knitted WOOL VESTS, SPENCERS, SLEEVES, GAUNTLETS, SCARFS, SLEEPING SOCKS, &c.

Sign of the Golden Ball, 130 Buchanan Street.

THE LATE FIRE. IN ARGYLL STREET.

THE serious Fire that took place in Argyle Street, immediately under Gardner & Co.'s Warehouse, and which threatened the destruction of the entire Building.

DAMAGED UPWARDS OF 4000 GARMENTS. G. & Co.'s arrangements with the Insurance Companies render the Sale of the whole compulsory. Prices will therefore be fixed to each article that cannot fail to command an immediate clearance.

Never before was there such a Fashionable Stock offered under like circumstances—the Goods being just recently put into Stock for the regular Winter Trade.

GARDINER & CO., 50, 52 ARGYLL STREET, AND 3 MILLER STREET.

THE CLOTH HALL, ENTRANCE, 42 HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW. To the Readers of The Glasgow Free Press.

Gentlemen,—We beg to advise you that we have adopted the System of Cutting all our CLOTHS, any Lengths, at the same Prices as if you were Purchasing the Entire Pieces. We find this to be much appreciated by all who visit THE HALL, and we are convinced that thousands more would take the advantage of it, if more generally known.

The Stock at The Hall, which, in extent, is one of the largest in the kingdom, embraces every description of Black and Coloured Cloths, Bookskins, Tweeds, &c.

WATSON & GRAY, WHOLESALE WOOLEN CLOTH MERCHANTS, NEW ENTRANCE TO THE HALL, 42 HUTCHESON STREET.

MEN'S CLOGS, ALL NEW LEATHER.

2s. 4d. PER PAIR. AT E. & S. SCOTT'S, 8 & 32 JAMAICA STREET.

REAL FRENCH LACE FALLS, At Fifty per cent. Discount off Manufacturers' Prices. at REID'S SEWED MUSLIN AND UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 77 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW.

AT THE GRANITE WAREHOUSE, (CORNER OF TRONGATE & STOCKWELL) WILL BE SEEN THE EXHIBITION EMBROIDERED REPP DRESS IN GREAT VARIETY, being the greatest Novelty of the Season

FURS! FURS! FURS! SEALSINK MUFFS, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 4s. MONKEY MUFFS, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 9d, 3s, 4s. MUSQUASH MUFFS, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 6d. RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, 3s 6d to 100s. KOLINSKY SABLE MUFFS, 15s to 32s. ERMINE MUFFS. FUR BOAS AND TRIMMINGS.

100 HIMALAYAN SHAWLS—NEW PATTERNS. 2000 FILLED PLAIDS, SHAWLS, & MANTLES. 350 PIECES

WINCIES at the Lowest Old Prices, from 5 1/2d to 10d; Better Goods from 1s to 2s.

Summer-Finished FANNELS, all Widths and Qualities, at OLD PRICES.

500 Pairs SCOTCH and ENGLISH BLANKETS, From 4s 6d to 30s.

Although upwards of 100,000 YARDS

Of PRINTS and WINCIES have been carried away from the GRANITE WAREHOUSE within the last Two Months by a discerning Public, the Stock will still be found the Largest and Cheapest in Glasgow.

A Maker's Stock of CRINOLINES Cleared out—upwards of 2000—at little more than Half Price.

DORCAS and CHARITABLE SOCIETIES SUPPLIED WITH FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND WINCIES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES

From the IMMENSE PURCHASES made by M. LAUDER, Four Months ago, in COTTON and LINEN GOODS, in anticipation of the Unprecedented Advance that has since taken place, he is still able to Supply his Customers with these GOODS 40 Per Cent., Under Manufacturers' present Prices.

MUNGO LAUDER, Proprietor. 8th Nov., 1862.

THE CHEAPEST WEAR IN SHOES—CLOGS.

MEN'S BLUCHERS, 2s 4d per pair At E. & S. SCOTT'S New Clog Department 2 JAMAICA STREET,

J. CAIRNS AND SON, TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened New Premises at 99 LONDON STREET.

The business is carried on under the immediate superintendence of Mr JOHN CAIRNS, for many years Manager, and latterly sole proprietor, of the business lately carried on under the firm of JAMES CAIRNS AND SON.

P.S.—OBSERVE—J. CAIRNS AND SON, 99 LONDON STREET.

N.B.—No connection with the Old Establishment.

PRETTY BABY THINGS.

There is nothing tends so much to the comfort and health of Infancy as Nice Clothing and Underclothing. Comfort brings health—health brings beauty; but beauty is brought out and health is kept up by paying proper attention and in dressing your children comfortably and prettily.

At my Stay Warehouse, 34 Argyle Street, I have recently opened a Room for the sale of Baby Things, and it shall be my study to make it proverbial for Pretty Baby outfits, as I shall keep and Sell nothing but what that name can be applied to.

This department does not interfere in any way with my Stay Rooms, which are up stairs; but I would have Ladies to be particular, when they are buying these things, to see that they are in the right Shop, as an attempt is being made to get hold of my Trade under the pretext of a name—in fact, by putting up my exact Firm, Fyfe's Stay Warehouse—the object of which, although quite transparent, requires to be guarded against, as I have only one Place of Business and have no interest in any other.

FYFE'S STAY WAREHOUSE, (Opposite the Buck's Head.) Sept. 3, 1862.

NEW WINTER STOCK.

MESSRS. JOHN M'KNIGHT & CO., intimate the Return of their Buyers for the different Departments from the Markets with a most Carefully Selected Stock of NEW WINTER GOODS, in all Departments.

FRENCH MERINOES, WINTER MANTLES, WINTER PRINTS, WINTER DRESSES, WINTER BONNETS, WINTER RIBBONS, PLAID SHAWLS, WINTER HOSIERY, WINTER GLOVES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DRUGGETS, TABLE DAMASK & TOWELLING.

According to our system of business we visit the English Markets about the 1st of each Month, thereby we have our Stock continually receiving New Goods as produced by the Manufacturers, and by this saving the public that are buying the great annoyance so much complained of—of large Lots of Goods not suitable for the month that they are shown being pushed on them as New Goods, when they are really Old Stock that cannot be got clear of—

M'KNIGHT & Co., have one special request to make, which is, that before Purchasing they look at our Stock and judge for themselves, by comparing our Goods, at the prices asked with any other House. There is not a more certain way of judging Goods than by comparing one House against another. We feel confident of the Public decision by their comparison of Goods and Prices.

1600 Pairs of ENGLISH BLANKETS, from 5s 9d to 26s 9d. 178 Pieces of FLANNEL, from 1s to 1s 6d a yard, ordered early in the season before any rise had taken place, and purchased on cash terms.

Our Buyers Visit the Markets at the Beginning of each Month JOHN M'KNIGHT & CO.,

LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES SELLING CHEAP AT 32 COWCADDENS, Near the Caledonian Railway Station. THOMAS COWAN.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN AUTUMN MILLINERY.

A. GARDINER respectfully intimates that he is Now Showing his NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH and PARIS MILLINERY BONNETS, PLAIN and TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, VELVET, FELT, and STRAW HATS, CAPS, and HEAD-DRESSES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

A. GARDINER, 168 and 170 TROGATE.

WINTER FAHSIONS—PATTERNS POST-FREE.

DALY, BUCHANAN, & CO., 97, 99, and 101 TRONGATE, Respectfully intimate to their ordinary Customers and the Public generally, that there will be found now in all their departments a NEW SELECTION of the Leading Novelities for the present Month, in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES, VELVETS, TARTANS, REPPS, WINCEYS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, FANCY DRESSES, PRINTS, RIBBONS, LONDON and PARIS MILLINERY, LACES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., personally selected by experienced Buyers, in London and other Markets, on the most advantageous terms.

Having ordered, during the Summer months, a large portion of our Autumn and Winter Stock of ENGLISH and SCOTCH BLANKETS, WELSH and LANCASHIRE FLANNELS, PLAIDINGS, DRUGGETS, TICKS, SHEETINGS, TABLE-CLOTHS and COVERS, TOWELLING, GREY and BLEACHED CALICO, Lambs' WOOL HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING, FANCY WOOL and DRESSSHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES &c., &c., Visitors will find in these departments a well-assorted Stock of Medium and First-class Goods, suitable for Families in Town and Country, at the most moderate Prices.

NOTE.—In connection with the Cloth Department will be found Suitable Rooms, a First-class Cutter, and an efficient Staff of Superior Workmen.

During the recent extension and alteration of Premises, improved accommodation has been provided for the Mantle, Millinery, and Underclothing Departments.

Parties selecting Marriage Dresses, Complimentary Mourning, or Country Orders, may have the advice of our Dressmaker.

In House Furnishing, Mattress and Bedding Orders will receive prompt attention; will be supplied with carefully-prepared Materials, and made up by experienced Upholsterers.

Just now on Sale, 500 Yards Home-made Tweeds, in two and four-ply Twist Yarns, from 2s 6d to 4s 9d. Two dozen styles to select from.

DALY, BUCHANAN, & CO., WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 97, 99, and 101 TRONGATE, GLASGOW.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER TOPCOATS AND CLOAKS BOYS' WINTER TOPCOATS AND CLOAKS.

THIS WINTER We intend to maintain the Largest Stock and the Newest Styles of these Garments in the City.

OUR NEW FASHIONABLE TOP COAT. For this season is the most useful and durable ever introduced, and combines the ease of the Cloak with the comfort and Elegance of the Walking Coat. In beautiful variety of Material from 18s to 45s. All made on the Premises, and Workmanship guaranteed equal to bespoke.

DRUMMOND & LESLIE, GREAT GLOBE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE 151 & 161 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

THE ORIGINAL BLACKING WAREHOUSE OF SCOTLAND.



ALEXANDER ROSS'S SUPERIOR JAPAN PASTE BLACKING.

NOTE.

EVER since it was announced, that after the Close of the International Exhibition, as such, it would be open for the Sale of its Contents, Mr. ANDERSON, availing himself of this, spent six days in Purchasing out and out many of the Stalls in the following Courts—Scottish, English, Irish, French, German, Belgian, Saxon, Zollverein, Bavarian, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Swiss, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Indians, &c., specimens of which he purposes exhibiting in his spacious gallery. The Surplus Stock will be offered for Sale in the Polytechnic in a few days. Those who were not fortunate enough in getting a sight of the World's Fair will see the Polytechnic many of the Stalls there exhibited, and those who were will at once recognise them.

Waggon Load of American Stuffed Easy Chairs. On Saturday first (To-Day), ANDERSON will offer for Sale a large cargo of American Stuffed Easy Chairs; the choice for 15s 6d each, usual Retail Price, 25s.

On Saturday first (To-Day) ANDERSON will offer for Sale 800 doz. Badly Damaged and almost perfect Cambric Handkerchiefs at the following reduced prices:—

Lot No. 1. Cambric Handkerchiefs, in Half-Dozen Lots, at 4 1/2d, 5 1/2d, 6 1/2d, 7 1/2d, 8 1/2d, 9 1/2d, 10 1/2d, 11 1/2d, 12 1/2d, 13 1/2d, 14 1/2d, 15 1/2d, 16 1/2d, 17 1/2d, 18 1/2d, 19 1/2d, 20 1/2d, 21 1/2d, 22 1/2d, 23 1/2d, 24 1/2d, 25 1/2d, 26 1/2d, 27 1/2d, 28 1/2d, 29 1/2d, 30 1/2d. Perfect price ranges from 1s 6d to 4s 6d a bundle.

Lot No. 2. Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, almost perfect in Half-Dozen Lots, at 7 1/2d, 8 1/2d, 9 1/2d, 10 1/2d, 11 1/2d, 12 1/2d, 13 1/2d, 14 1/2d, 15 1/2d, 16 1/2d, 17 1/2d, 18 1/2d, 19 1/2d, 20 1/2d, 21 1/2d, 22 1/2d, 23 1/2d, 24 1/2d, 25 1/2d, 26 1/2d, 27 1/2d, 28 1/2d, 29 1/2d, 30 1/2d. Perfect price ranges from 1s 6d to 4s 6d a bundle.

Lot No. 3. Gentleman's Cambric Handkerchiefs, damaged, in Half-Dozen Bunches, at 1s 1 1/2d, 1s 3 1/2d, 1s 4 1/2d, 1s 5 1/2d, 1s 6 1/2d, 1s 7 1/2d, 1s 8 1/2d, 1s 9 1/2d, 1s 10 1/2d, 1s 11 1/2d, 1s 12 1/2d, 1s 13 1/2d, 1s 14 1/2d, 1s 15 1/2d, 1s 16 1/2d, 1s 17 1/2d, 1s 18 1/2d, 1s 19 1/2d, 1s 20 1/2d, 1s 21 1/2d, 1s 22 1/2d, 1s 23 1/2d, 1s 24 1/2d, 1s 25 1/2d, 1s 26 1/2d, 1s 27 1/2d, 1s 28 1/2d, 1s 29 1/2d, 1s 30 1/2d. Perfect price ranges from 3s 3d to 6s 6d.

Lot No. 4. Gentleman's Cambric Handkerchiefs, all but perfect, in Half-Dozen Lots, at 1s 4 1/2d, 1s 5 1/2d, 1s 6 1/2d, 1s 7 1/2d, 1s 8 1/2d, 1s 9 1/2d, 1s 10 1/2d, 1s 11 1/2d, 1s 12 1/2d, 1s 13 1/2d, 1s 14 1/2d, 1s 15 1/2d, 1s 16 1/2d, 1s 17 1/2d, 1s 18 1/2d, 1s 19 1/2d, 1s 20 1/2d, 1s 21 1/2d, 1s 22 1/2d, 1s 23 1/2d, 1s 24 1/2d, 1s 25 1/2d, 1s 26 1/2d, 1s 27 1/2d, 1s 28 1/2d, 1s 29 1/2d, 1s 30 1/2d. Perfect price ranges from 3s 3d to 6s 6d.

To-Day (Saturday), and following week ANDERSON will offer a Lot of Rich French Fancy Silks, suitable for Evening Dresses, wide widths, at prices varying from 1s 1 1/2d to 2s 1 1/2d; Paris price varied from 3f 60c. Beautiful Lot of French Glace Silks at 2s 7 1/2d, 2s 1 1/2d, and 3s 1 1/2d, wide widths; Extra Rich Brocaded French Silks, slightly damaged, at 3s 7 1/2d a yard, perfect price 6s 6d; Grande Athens Silks, extra rich and wide, for 4s 1 1/2d, Paris price 9f. A Silks, extra rich and wide, for 4s 1 1/2d, Paris price 9f. A Silks, extra rich and wide, for 4s 1 1/2d, Paris price 9f. A Silks, extra rich and wide, for 4s 1 1/2d, Paris price 9f.

Lot of French Terry Velvets—colours, Pink, White, Mauve, and Drab—all at 2s 9 1/2d, Paris price 5f 60c; Black Genoa Silk Velvets, reduced from 3s 6d to 5s 1 1/2d; Lot of Coloured Silk Velvets, were 5s, now 2s 9 1/2d a yard; Silk Tartan Velvets for Boys' Dresses, at 6s 1 1/2d a yard, Lyons price 15s a yard.

ANDERSON will offer for Sale to-day (Saturday) and following week, the following Special Bargains of French Merinos:—Lot No. 1, 1s 5 1/2d a yard; Lot 2, 1s 9d; Lot 3, 1s 1 1/2d; Lot 4, 2s 2 1/2d; Lot 5, 2s 6d; Lot 6, 2s 1 1/2d. The pick is worth from 2s to 6s a yard. Lot of 6-3 wide Painted All-Wool Tweeled Cashmeres, all at 1s 1 1/2d a yard; Paris price, 5f a metre. Lot of Hand Sewed French Stormy raincoats from 3s 3d to 1s 1 1/2d a yard. A Lot of Checked Alpaca Dresses, suitable for Servants' Dresses, at 6s 7 1/2d the full Dressing. A Job Lot of Printed Repps (all French), at prices varying from 6s 5 1/2d to 15s 4 1/2d a Dress.

Lot extra fine 12-4 and 18-4 sizes of English Blanket, slightly soiled, at 25s 6d, 27s 6d, and 29s 6d a pair; Several Job Lots of wide Wincey from 6 1/2d a yard to 1s 5 1/2d. Job Lot of fine Coloured Flannels at 1s 5 1/2d a yard. Several Lots of fine and coarse Flannels, in short lengths. Job Lots of all-Linen Table Cloths, at 1s 2 1/2d, 1s 7 1/2d, 1s 9 1/2d, 1s 11 1/2d. Several Bargain Lots of Towels, Linens, and Printed Crumblcloths.

A Job Lot of 6-4 wide Brown Sealskin Mantle Cloth, at 2s 5 1/2d a yard; Velvet Pile Sealskin, at 2s 9 1/2d and 3s 9 1/2d a yard; a great Bargain Lot of Heavy Melton Cloth at 2s 4 1/2d, 2s 9 1/2d, and 3s 9 1/2d a yard; 6-4 Wide Green and Brown Silk and Wool Damask, reduced from 8s 6d a yard to 3s 1 1/2d.

Anderson has cleared out a Lot of Extra Fine Crimean Shirts at a Price that will enable him to sell 8s 6d and 9s 6d Shirts for 5s 1 1/2d and 6s 1 1/2d; Lot of Gentlemen's Fine 5s 6d White Undressed Shirts for 3s 1 1/2d.

50 Dozen of the Florentine Knitted Wool Crinoline Skirts reduced from 5s 6d to 2s 1 1/2d.

The above (Crinoline Skirts) will be arranged for Sale on Saturday (To-Day). Anderson has fixed the Prices low in order to clear out the Lot in a few days.

Anderson will offer for Sale To-Day (Saturday), at 7s 1 1/2d each; Paris price 25f.

Anderson has cleared out a Lot of Himmlingyan Shawls, at a price that will enable him to sell 20s Shawls for 12s 6d.

On Saturday (To-Day), ANDERSON will offer for Sale a Lot of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets, and a Lot of Norwegian Fur Rags, at 18s 6d; same goods were marked in the Exhibition 23. 10d Bundles best Paper Pins for 6 1/2d. 1s 3d Bundles of best Tape for 10 1/2d. 9d Boxes Linen Tape for 6 1/2d. 3d Elastic Garters for 1 1/2d. 1s Boys' Coloured Girdles for 4 1/2d. 1s Boxes of Knight's Prize Needles for 6d. 1s Boxes of Nursery Pins for 6d.

A Lot of Children's 3s 6d Knit Wool Dresses will be arranged for sale on Saturday (To-Day) at 2s 3d each; also, a Bargain Lot of Gent's Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Lot of Gent's 5s Hand-Knit Life Preservers for 2s 9 1/2d; Ladies' 9s 6d Lambs' Wool Under Dresser for 5s 1 1/2d; 5s 6d Hand-Knit Vest for 3s 1 1/2d, Special Bargains of Fur Mitts and Boas will be offered for Sale on Saturday (To-Day) and following week.

OPENING OF THE POLYTECHNIC GALLERIES. Mr. ANDERSON purposes Opening the Front Galleries for Private View, on the Evening of Thursday, 11th Dec., with unusual splendour. One of the Galleries will this year be entirely arranged with selections from the International Exhibition. Tickets of Admission to the Private View will be ready early in December.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC WAREHOUSES.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning by the Proprietor, A. H. KEANE, at 97 Maxwell Street, Glasgow.