

THE GLASGOW Free Press.

No. 562.—Vol. XI.]

GLASGOW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

[UNSTAMPED, 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.]

Wants.

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.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS and SUBSCRIBERS to the GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY, will be held in the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1863, at Two o'clock afternoon, for receiving the Report of the Directors for this Year, and for Electing Directors for next Year—all in terms of the Royal Charter.

Those entitled by the Charter to attend the above Meeting and vote are—Contributors of £10 or upwards; Annual Subscribers of not less than £2 2s., who have been Subscribers for not less than One Year, and still continue to pay the said Subscription; and the Presses or Heads of such Societies as shall respectively have contributed £50 or more, or shall have paid an Annual Subscription of £5 5s. or more, and been Subscribers for One Year, and who still continue to pay the said Subscription.

"A full attendance is earnestly requested."

HENRY LAMOND, Secretary.
36 St. Vincent Place,
Glasgow, 17th December, 1862.

DR. CULVERWELL, of 3 Gt. Marlborough St., London.
Will Visit Glasgow, Professionally, on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863, for one day only.
Consultations from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.
CROWHOTEL, GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TO COMMITTEES OF CONCERTS, &c.

Mr. STENBRIDGE RAY - - - (Tenor and Soprano)
Miss MATILDA DUNSMORE - - - (Solo and Duets).
AND
Misses EMILY and JANE RAY,
Soprano and Pianist.

In addition to the usual Concert Business, they perform, if required, COMIC OPERETTAS IN COSTUME. Terms, &c., may be had of Mr. S. RAY, 18 Colindale Street, Glasgow.

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 of Bankers, Merchants, and Traders generally.

Solicitors for Glasgow—
Messrs HAMILTON & McLACHLAN,
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-nail-Ealean Whiskey can be had entire.

NATIONAL SECURITY SAVINGS BANK OF GLASGOW.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of this Bank, will be held in the Merchants' House, 70 Hutcheson Street, on Monday, the 5th January, at Twelve o'clock, when the Report for the past year will be submitted.

Depositors and the Public are invited to attend.
By Ord r of the Directors,
WILLIAM MEIKLE, Actuary.
86 Wilson Street,
26th December, 1862.

FORFEITED HIGH PLEDGES,
BY AUCTION, WITHIN THE AUCTION MART,
64 SALTMARKET.

ON TUESDAY, 30th INSTANT,
Commencing at Half-past One o'clock afternoon,
CONSISTING of Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewellery, &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 Mr Robert Cooper, Pawnbroker, Alva and Alloa, in months prior to date.

JOHN KERR, Auctioneer.

Business Cards.

DR. MILNER,
SURGEON AND DRUGGIST,
IN order to devote entire attention to his Consulting Rooms and Medical Hall, 183 and 202 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.

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

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.

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.

CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, 190 TRONGATE,
(CORNER OF GLASSFORD 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.

PETER MCCORRY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
No. 26 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.

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

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.

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.

MR. ALFRED G. VANCE, the Versatile Comique, from St. James' Hall, London, has returned from Aberdeen (Morrison Kyle's Concert's) and sings nightly at the Grand Concerts given by the Social Reform Society, in Glasgow and vicinity.

ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED for TOWN or COUNTRY.
Grand Soirees on the 1st and 3d of January, Exchange Rooms, Paisley.
Grocers' Festival, at the City Hall, Glasgow, on the 8th of January.
For particulars, etc., apply to Mr. A. G. V., 13 Hope St.; or Morrison Kyle, Queen Street.

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.

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.

JAMES BOYD & CO.,
ANDERSTON SOAP WORKS, GLASGOW.
SOAP AND CANDLES FOR EXPORT.
MACHINERY OIL, nearly equal to Sperrin, 5s per gallon.
LARD OIL OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY.
Pale Seal, Sperrin and Rape Oils, Composite, Mould, and Dpt Candles, Soda, Ashes and Starch at the Lowest Prices.

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.
FEUING PLANS, DRAINAGE WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, SURVEYS IN REFERENCES, and SALE or LEASING of PROPERTIES, undertaken on Moderate Terms.

JAMES INGLIS,
LAND AND ENGINEERING SURVEYOR.

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 Coolarra and Bond Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), Gourock Copper and other Mining Companies.

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.

WHITE-BAIT CONCERT ROOMS.

FIRST CLASS TALENT ARRIVING EVERY WEEK.
See other Advertisements.
JAMES SHEARER, Proprietor.

SHAWLS AND FURS.

DALY, BUCHANAN, & CO.
Have now on Sale a Large and Choice Assortment of FANCY WOOL LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, including the latest productions in the new Tasmania and Queensland Shawls, very much admired. Also, the HIMALAYAN and ARACAN SHAWLS, from 9s 9d to 20s.
Those requiring Marriage Plaids will also find a Beautiful Selection of FRENCH and PAISLEY WOOL PLAIDS, from the most noted Makers, in all the Newest and most Fashionable Designs, from Three to Fifteen Guineas.
On the same floor will be found displayed a well-selected Stock of FURS, in all the favourite Skins, including Marten Sable, French Sable, Fitch, Minx, Musquash, Mock Sable, Seal skin, Ermine, and Miniver, at moderate Prices. Children's Muffs from 1s 8d to 5s; Full Size from 3s 6d to 150s.
DALY, BUCHANAN & CO.
97, 99, and 100 TRONGATE.

Amusements, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUNLOP STREET.

BLUE BEARD!

The success of this Magnificent PANTOMIME is beyond all example. It was received last night with Enthusiastic Cheers of approbation, and will be performed every Evening until further notice, preceded by a PETITE COMEDY.

Doors Open at Seven—Commence at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUNLOP STREET.

BLUE BEARD!

GRAND ILLUMINATED MORNING PERFORMANCES, OF THE PANTOMIME ONLY.

SATURDAY FIRST, 27th DEC. at 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY, 1st JAN. at 12 o'clock.
Do. at 3 o'clock.
And as usual in the Evening at Half-past Seven o'clock.
FRIDAY, 2d JAN. at 12 o'clock.
Do. at 3 o'clock.
And in the Evening at Half-past Seven.
SATURDAY, 3d JAN. at 12 o'clock.
Do. at 3 o'clock.
And in the Evening at Half-past Seven.
MONDAY, 5th JAN. at 2 o'clock.
And in the Evening at Half-past Seven.

Doors Open One Hour before each Performance.

PRINCE'S THEATRE, WEST NILE STREET.

CINDERELLA;

OR,
THE PRINCE, THE FAIRY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
This highly-successful and beautiful Pantomime, with every accessory in Scenery, Fairy Ballet, Vocal Music, Sparkling Dialogue, and Brilliant Appearances, is drawing crowded and delighted Admirers every Night.

Doors Open at Seven—to commence at Half-past Seven.

The FIRST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE will take place on Saturday first, 27th December, at 2 o'clock.

PRINCE'S THEATRE, WEST NILE STREET.

CINDERELLA!

GRAND ILLUMINATED MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THIS
MAGNIFICENT PANTOMIME
ON
THURSDAY, 1st JAN. - - - at Two o'clock,
FRIDAY, 2d JAN. - - - at Two o'clock,
SATURDAY, 3d JAN. - - - at Two o'clock,
AND
EVERY EVENING AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Doors Open One Hour before each Performance.

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

NOW OPEN,
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS.
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.

NEW-YEAR HOLIDAYS.
From 1st till 10th January the Price of Day Admission will be as follows:—
Single Admission, 6d
Parties of three or more Persons, 4d each.
On 1st and 2nd January, the Galleries will be open without Intermission from 10 morning till 10 evening.

CITY HALL SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS,

Under the Auspices of
THE GLASGOW ABSTAINERS' UNION.
SATURDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1862.
Miss CLARI FRASER, Soprano,
From the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James' Hall London.
Miss HELEN KIRK, Contralto,
Just returned from Paris.
Miss MANLEY,
and
Mr. HENRY MANLEY.
The Celebrated Duet and Solo Vocalists.
Mr. J. M. ALLEN, Tenor.
Mr. HARRY CLIFTON, Comie.
Miss CAROLINE TURNER, Harpist.
Mr. BANKS, Pianist.
Mr. LAMBETH, Organist.
Admission—3d., 6d., 1s; Tickets to Platform, reserved and Numbered Seats, 2s; to be had at the office, 11 Union Street, One Stair up
Organ Performance, 7.30.

Calendar for the Ensuing Week.

Dec. 28 Sun. Within Octave of Christmas.
 29 Mon. St. Thomas of Canterbury.
 30 Tues. Office and Mass of Sunday within
 Octave of Christmas.
 31 Wed. St. Silvester, P. Conf.
 1863.
 Jan. 1 Thurs. Circumcision of Our Lord.
 2 Frid. Octave Day of St. Stephen.
 3 Sat. Octave Day of St. John.

Reviews.

NIPPON AND PE-CHE-LI: OR, TWO YEARS IN JAPAN AND
 NORTHERN CHINA. By Edward Barrington de Fon-
 blaque. London: Saunders, Otley & Co. 1862.

Here is a book which honestly renounces all pretensions. The author candidly informs his readers that he knows little of nothing of the two countries of which he is going to treat; he confesses that the knowledge he possesses is probably very inaccurate, and he courageously owns that he has worked up no statistics, studied no institutions, borrowed no ideas, and discovered no secret sources of information. His ambition rises no higher than to describe some of the sights he did see and recount some of the adventures he passed through. He gives a selection from his journals.

Mr. Barrington de Fonblaque formed one of the Chinese Expedition of 1859; he reached Hong Kong on the 15th of December. Almost immediately afterwards he was sent by General Straubenzee to Japan, that he might examine and report on the resources of that country, and, if possible, secure some thousand transport horses. Ten months were spent in Japan—the remaining time of the two years in Northern China.

The voyage to Japan was made in the *Powhattan*, commanded by Commodore Tatnall, the American officer who so courageously led his ship into action, to rescue the crews of some English gunboats, exposed to a deadly fire from the Chinese. The old sailor incurred no little personal risk by thus breaking the neutrality; his conduct was severely blamed by a portion of the American press.

"I committed a direct breach of orders," he said to his guest, "but when I saw your fine fellows helpless under that fire, it was more than flesh and blood could stand; I would do the same again though they dismissed me for it." P. 9.

We cordially share the feelings of Mr. Barrington de Fonblaque—

"It was with sincere pleasure that on reaching Japan I heard from this noble old man that he had found despatches awaiting him, in which the President had expressed his approval of the course adopted; and although this was conveyed in the very driest official language, it cannot be doubted that the humanity and gallantry of Commodore Tatnall was fully appreciated by the better if not by the larger number of his countrymen." Ibid.

There are notes on Yeddo, in whose suburb, Singawa, Mr. Alwik had his official residence.

"What first strikes us as an unusual feature in Eastern cities is the admirable order and cleanliness of the town; its broad, well-paved streets, handsome shops, and the prosperous appearance of its crowded population. The main street, which may be said to begin where the suburb of Singawa ends, appears interminable, and is probably not less than eight miles in length. At about each quarter of a mile there is a barrier and guard-house, in appearance like one of our turnpikes, presided over by a Yaocin and an armed party, whose duty it is, on the first symptoms of any popular commotion, on the commission of a crime, or the outbreak of a fire, to close the gates and sound a signal of alarm, whereupon similar precautions are at once adopted in all the adjoining districts of the city. By this means, large gatherings of people are prevented, and the capture of offenders against the laws is greatly facilitated." P. 19.

The structure of the wall of the Tycoon's palace is worthy of notice—

"The outer walls are massive and well-constructed, and, as is usual in Japan, built entirely without cement, being composed of huge blocks of granite, so cut into various forms, regular and irregular, as to fit one into the other with such perfect nicety, that it would be difficult to insert the blade of a knife between any two of them. This plan is adopted, not from the want of cement or mortar, of which there are several excellent kinds, but to guard against earthquakes, which make, they say, less impression upon a yielding than a solid mass." P. 23.

The interviews with the Japanese Ministers; the well-told adventures of our author with the natives; his investigations in the curio-shops; and his judgments on the carvings, the bronzes, and the porcelain of Japan, we must omit, and refer the curious reader to the volume. We may exemplify the routine of Japanese official life; their circumlocution, in Mr. Fonblaque's judgment, shames all our English attempts—

"As an instance, I want to build stables and having found a suitable site, apply to the Governor for leave to build on it: he must refer to Yedo. Authority obtained, after the usual delay the Vice-Governors wish to consult with me on the matter. The officer charged with land matters is called upon for his opinion. The officer of public works is asked for his. The whole affair is referred back to the Governor—who refers back to Yedo, and in due time the site is placed at my disposal: but when I speak to my architect and builder—the prince of carpenters—he shakes his head, he dare not work without the permission of the proper officers. Again I go to the Governor, and again the whole matter goes through the usual channels; and if, during the progress of the work, the slightest improvement suggests itself to me, I cannot have it carried out without an official reference. P. 55.

The Carpenters won our traveller's heart. He found them intelligent and more trustworthy than any he had

met: the trade is hereditary in Japan, and the architect of the new stables could boast that he was the twenty-seventh of his family in direct descent.

We next make room for some of Barrington's experiences in his effort to make up the quota of horses.

"Farriery is an art much respected in Japan, and the horse-dealer accordingly, a person of some repute. The English farrier occasionally called in one of his native colleagues to consult with in bad cases, and was surprised at the intelligence and professional knowledge of these men; they in turn watched his mode of treatment with the greatest attention and interest. Most of the diseases to which European horses are subject prevail in Japan;—but I lost several of my horses from a disorder quite unknown to us, which commencing with the symptoms of a violent cold or incipient glanders, terminates fatally in a few hours. My farrier after a post-mortem examination in one of these cases found that the throat and stomach were violently inflamed, and the blood throughout the body in a state of corruption. It is noticeable that trifling wounds, such as hurts obtained by kicking in their stalls, or fighting with other horses, frequently induced lock-jaw.

"The arts of shoeing and gelding horses are unknown in Japan. . . . Japanese horse-dealers are quite as 'sharp' in their practice as their confreres all the world over, and I must admit to having been on more than one occasion taken in by them. They judge by the same rule as we do, the marks of the teeth, of a horse's age. One of my dealers—he deserves to be named—Onoome Siodzi, resorted to the ingenious device of lacquering marks on the teeth of his animals, and nothing could exceed his hilarity and good humour, when I detected and taxed him with the fraud. The Japanese is merciful to his beast. p. 59 &c.

Unfortunately Mr. Barrington de Fonblaque appears to have been little interested in the religious history of Japan; his work contains not one allusion to the wonderful tale of Japanese Christianity so suddenly called into existence, so cruelly extinguished. The chief evidences of his personal religious convictions are a few illiberal commonplace sneers at Catholicity. He has been more careful in remarking and noting down the besetting sin of these idolaters, they still are what St. Francis Xavier described them, the most licentious race of men known. They are utterly lost to shame.

"The Japanese are depraved, sensual, and obscene in every sense. The men of all classes, from the first Damio in the land to the meanest of his retainers, delight in contemplating human nature in its most animal form. Respectable mothers of families, and young girls of otherwise irreproachable conduct, will take an undisguised pleasure in sights and scenes which would shock an English street-walker; and little innocent-eyed children, toddling by their fond mother's side, or nestling in their mother's bosom, may be seen playing with toys so indecent that one longs to dash them from their tiny hands and trample them under foot.

"In shopping in Japan, the greatest care must be exercised to guard against the acquisition of indecencies, which are found not only in books and pictures, but are painted on their porcelain, embossed on their lacquer, carved in their ivory, and surreptitiously conveyed into their fans. . . . I was deeply grieved to learn that even the sacred character of the Bishop of Victoria, who had neglected the precaution of minute examination, could not save him from a similar outrage. Had not an acquaintance providentially examined his porcelain cups, they would in all probability have been stopped and confiscated at the English Custom-house, as inadmissible, even as the private property of a Bishop." Pp. 134-5.

What is to be the future of this race, morally so debased, yet intellectually so superior to the other Eastern nations? With their vice, their pleasure-seeking, their civilisation, their antipathy to foreigners, their eagerness to know all that takes place in Europe, with their intelligence, patience, courage, and perseverance, they seem destined to play a prominent part in the coming history of the remote East. Alas! that our ministers and diplomatists undervalue religion, and seem never to bestow thought even on the temporal advantages they would derive indirectly from its introduction into Japan! How easily they might have given a new world to the zealous missionaries of Europe!

The present volume furnishes an instance of the extent of the information the Japanese have on European affairs.

"When Count Eulenberg introduced the members of the Prussian Embassy, which he represented, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Yedo, that functionary appeared struck by the name of one of these. 'Brandt, Brandt, are you the author of a work on military tactics?' M. de Brandt replied that his father had written such a work. 'Oh,' said the Minister, 'it is very good; I had it translated from the Dutch into Japanese. I will give you a copy,' and on the following day a Japanese translation of General de Brandt's 'Treatise on the three Arms,' reached the Prussian Embassy. Is it a wonder that such a people manufacture rifled cannon, while the Chinese mount bamboo guns on their batteries?" P. 175.

The second part of the work regarding China will not prove so interesting to the general reader. We select some observations on Chinese matters.

"The Chinese rely principally upon their clothing to keep out the cold. It is wonderful what a weight of fur they will carry. Unlike ourselves, who undress to go to bed, they put on additional clothing, and their morning toilette in winter consists simply in putting on shoes, taking off a robe or two, and untying their pig-tails, which at night are wound around the head." p. 188. "The horrible practice of cramping the feet, which prevails universally in the north, originated 1200 years B.C., when the Emperor Cheu, to please a greater tyrant than even himself—his beautiful wife Takya—who had, unfortunately, clubbed feet, issued an edict that all women in the land should adopt the chaussure of the Empress." P. 191.

Our concluding extract will be taken from the author's observations on "looting," or plundering in war.

"Before the Battle of Sinho, the Celestial Government had fired the valour of their braves by no less an indulgence than the issue of six months' arrears of war pay in hard silver. After the action it became speedily known among our men that each Chinaman had seven dollars on his person, and a certain Owen's regiment was particularly conspicuous for its powers of appropriation.

"An ardent Hibernian distinguished himself above his fellows by the rapidity with which he secured and converted his spoils; but there was one dead Chinaman who seemed to puzzle him. He was seen to turn him over and over and over, evidently at a loss for something, searching now his pockets, now his boots, and diving into every nook of the dead man's clothes. It was in vain—there were only six pieces—one dollar was amissing, where could it be?

One more search; it was no use, and time was precious; so Pat pocketed the sum, less the missing dollar; and, shaking his head sorrowfully at the corpse, exclaimed in tones of melancholy reproach, 'Ah, thin, you profligate, you've been and spent one of them already!' P. 199.

In a general way, this volume of travels is well written; it may be a pleasant companion for leisure hours. The printing, the illustrations, the get-up are excellent, worthy of all praise; they tempt the lazy and the indolent and provoke curiosity and interest.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE AND GREECE.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says it seems General Fleury has gone to Brussels on a mission from the Tuileries, and his interview with King Leopold is presumed to be connected with the Greek succession. The disposition shown at Athens not to insist on the clause of orthodoxy in an acceptable candidate, removes one of the main impediments in the way of solution, and, failing Don Ferdinand, the Count de Flanders is again uppermost among the favourites. According to the *Nationale* the state of the poll at Athens, where 8000 votes have been registered, stood as follows:—

Prince Alfred	7994
Abd-el-Kader	5
Duc de Leuchtenburg	1

Paris, Dec. 23.

La France of this evening says:—M. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, will shortly communicate to the French Government a list of reforms already realised in the Roman States, and of those which it has been determined to accomplish. The same journal announces that Mgr. de Merode and the Comte de Montebello are now reconciled, and that the French military authorities at Rome are about to take measures which have been long demanded by the Holy See.

ITALY.

Turin, Dec. 22.

In to-day's sitting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, a Royal decree was read proroguing the session. The official *Gazette* will shortly publish the decree closing Parliament. Baron Ricasoli has refused to become a member of the committee deputed to inquire into the causes of brigandage in Naples.

A body of French and Italian troops, commanded by Major Labbelle, has made an expedition on the Roman frontier, and dispersed the remainder of Tristran's band.

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ROME.

The *Correspondence de Rome* officially denies the assertion of some unscrupulous journals that the Vicar of Rome was about to impose a tax of five per cent. on legacies left by Sews. In Rome all legacies are untaxed.

Several more priests have indignantly protested against the use made of their names in connection with Passaglia's petition.

The *Monde* expresses the belief that there is something fatal in the attempt to make Rome the capital of Italy, since ill fortune attends every one who strives to arrive at such a result. It says:—Rome, capital of Italy! Those words bear misfortune with them. The first who pronounced them, Cavour, disappeared suddenly. Ricasoli repeated them and fell. 'Rome or Death!' cried Garibaldi, and a ball sent him to within an inch of his grave. 'Rome as capital!' repeats Ratazzi, and Ratazzi falls. But before descending from his elevation, he is obliged for a whole week to undergo all the outrages, to bear all the insults of a frenzied Parliament, to hear the revelations of MM. Massari and Ricciardi upon the situation of the Two Sicilies, of M. de Cesare declaring to the whole world that the annexation of Tuscany almost failed for want of money, and of M. Pepoli, who stated that the annexation was accomplished because the money arrived. He saw the royal dignity attacked without being able to defend it and it is now known that Victor Emmanuel, who signed the Treaty of Villafranca, lent or guaranteed 500,000 fr. to aid in destroying that treaty. He falls, after having persecuted the Church, exiled or imprisoned a number of Bishops, thrown Ministers of religion into dungeons by hundreds, and despoiled and driven away thousands of Monks and Nuns. He falls, after having swept down under the musketry of the state of siege the people of the Two Sicilies, and the work of unity is not yet accomplished. Far from it, the edifice is cracking on all sides."

SPAIN.

The *Moniteur* says:—A rumour was current yesterday that a difference had occurred between the French and Spanish Governments in consequence of the speech of Senor Collantes in the Madrid Senate; but the explanations given by Spain having been satisfactory, the incident has had no further consequence.

GREECE.

The Greek colonists at Naples voted unanimously in favour of Asmodeus, son of the late Duke de Genoa.

Athens, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Mr. Elliott has arrived here. Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout Greece.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Dec. 23.

It is said the Emerald frigate brought to Don Fernando an autograph letter from the Queen of England, which is reported to contain an offer of the throne of Greece—a distinction that Don Fernando is said to have promptly declined.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

New York, Dec. 13.

The main body of General Burnside's army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, and occupied the south side of the river and Fredericksburg. The Confederates have two strong lines of batteries—the first one mile in the rear of Fredericksburg, and the second one mile in the rear of the first. The Confederates opened fire yesterday from their first line of batteries upon the Federals who were in Fredericksburg, and upon those who were crossing the river, but the Federal batteries along the banks of the river silenced them in half an hour. The Confederates have concentrated their forces, and it is supposed that unless they retreat, a decisive battle will be fought to-day. Gen. Sigel has marched to join Gen. Burnside, and it is supposed that he has reached his destination. The Federal losses have been slight.

The commander of the San Jacinto writes that the Governor of Martinique would not allow him to enter the harbour to watch the Alabama, and that he was obliged to move out one marine league. The Alabama escaped during a foggy night.

The following are extracts from further diplomatic correspondence, which has been published:—

"In May last, the French Consulate at New Orleans writes to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, that Gen. Butler made use of the most extraordinary language in addressing him. His first words were almost always 'I will hang you, or, 'I will send you to Fort Jackson.'"

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Capt. N. F. Maury, Confederate States' Navy, has arrived in London, having just run the blockade of Charleston. He writes to the *Times*, stating that the South was never in better heart as to the success of their cause. Food is plentiful, and arms enough have been taken from the enemy to equip the forces required. He says events now transpiring in America show that the Confederates are quite as able to keep the field as the enemy, and are more united.

Financial ruin is coming on the North. President Lincoln does not enforce on his people a draught nor a tax bill. They will neither give him his full contingent in men nor money, and they are beginning to be tired of him and his war.

The *Times* also contains a letter from its New York correspondent, dated Dec. 9:—The weather has become very severe; six sentinels had been frozen to death at their post on the Rappahannock. As Banks' flotilla has been observed from Charleston, S.C., still steering south, the belief was gaining ground that Texas, after all, might be the scene of the General's operations, and that Burnside must endeavour to take Richmond without naval or military co-operation on the James River, or build his huts and make himself as comfortable as he can for the winter between Falmouth and Aquia.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. CITY OF MANCHESTER.
BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

New York, Dec. 15.

Early in the morning of the 13th instant, in the midst of a dense fog, General Reynolds, commanding the left of the Federal army at Fredericksburg, advanced, and engaged the Confederate infantry. The Confederates immediately opened fire from batteries of heavy artillery. Two hours later the fog disappeared, and two divisions of infantry charged the Confederate position in the rear of the city. The Federals experienced a check. Having been reinforced, they again charged the enemy, but were again repulsed. From that time heavy firing continued on both sides till dark. The Federal General Franklin, who commanded on the left, succeeded in driving the Confederates about one mile. The latter then attacked them, but were repulsed with a loss of 400 prisoners. On the night of the 13th the Federals slept on the ground where the battle had been fought. The Federal Generals Jackson and Bayard were killed, and five Federal generals were wounded. The Confederates continued to throw shells in Fredericksburg until eight p.m. General Longstreet commanded the Confederates left wing, and held the main works. Generals Hill and Edmonds were in front of General Franklin, with Edmond's right wing resting on the Rappahannock. No battle occurred on the 14th. The Confederates were occupied in extending their works and strengthening their position. The Federal dead in front of the Confederate works remained where they fell. It is supposed that 40,000 Federals were engaged in the battle on the 13th. The whole of General Lee's army is believed to be at Fredericksburg. The Confederates are supposed to have six lines of works behind the city. It is expected that General Burnside will renew the engagement to-day. A large number of Federal officers were killed, and the loss of life on both sides is believed to be very heavy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALABAMA.

New York, Dec. 11.

The Alabama until close upon the captured vessels carried the American flag. The crews of the two vessels, except Capt. Sinclair, of the T. B. Wales, were kept in irons till they reached Martinique. Semmes said she was the 23d vessel he had burned. The second mate and eight of her crew joined the Alabama's crew, which now numbers 150. Upon the arrival of the San Jacinto at Martinique, she furnished the brig Hammond in port with rockets to be sent up when the Alabama was leaving port

The San Jacinto also kept two armed boats plying about the harbour at night, but they did not observe her exit. The Alabama was furnished with a pilot by the French authorities and was supposed to be piloted out by a channel unknown to the San Jacinto. The Hammond was immediately seized by the French authorities and was still in custody when the schooner Alice left. The San Jacinto was 3 miles out at sea and only knew of the Alabama's escape when the Alice came out. The cargo of the T. B. Wales was valued at \$200,000. The Alabama went to Martinique to receive coals from an English brig. The latter also brought her two Armstrong 100-pounders. The brig went off with the Alabama. It was reported at St. Thomas that the Alabama had been piloted into the harbour of St. Johns a few miles above, and was taking coals and guns. The intelligence was sent to the San Jacinto. Semmes boasted of having been at one time within 70 miles of Sandy Hook.

A private telegram from New York, by the Hibernian, states that intelligence from Fredericksburg had arrived, announcing that the great battle, which was expected to come off on the Rappahannock, had commenced that morning, by the Federals under Gen. Reynolds attacking the Confederate infantry. The results will be anxiously looked for by next mail.

The City of Manchester arrived on Thursday morning, and brings from New York some further details of the battle on the Rappahannock, on the 13th inst. The opposing parties seem to have fought with great obstinacy till dusk separated them. The Federal loss in officers is very heavy. No fighting took place on the 14th, but it was expected that it would be renewed on the 15th, when the whole of the armies of Lee and Burnside would be engaged, and when a much more bloody and momentous struggle would ensue.

GENERAL MEAGHER AND THE IRISH
BRIGADE IN AMERICA.

An important order has been issued by General Meagher on the subject of resignation in the Irish Brigade, dated Nov. 9, from the head-quarters of the Brigade, in camp before Fredericksburg. In this document General Meagher states that some few officers in his command having sent in their resignations, he has felt it to be his duty respectfully to withhold his approval. Proceeding to explain his intention with regard to the officers in question, he says he felt he would be doing "an injustice to them of a grievous character were he to approve of a proceeding which, under present circumstances, would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved. For this reason, in the first place, the Brigadier-General declined to approve and forward their resignations." General Meagher ascribed the resignations to the recall of General McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac, and were intended, as he believed, as "a signal expression of devotion to that trusted and beloved young general." He also reminds the Brigade that "the great error of the Irish people, in their struggle for an independent national existence, has been their passionate and blind adherence to an individual, instead of to a principle or cause. Thus, for generations their heroic efforts in the right direction have been feverish and spasmodic, when they should have been continuous, equable, and consistent." As a further reason for not accepting the resignations, he says, "At this moment, when the Union army confronts the forces of the enemy, and a battle of the gravest consequences to the authority and grandeur of the American nation is close at hand, the Brigadier-General holds it to be the sacred duty of every officer of the Brigade to appear at the head of his men, and with them generously and heartily share the fortunes of the day." To stand by the Brigade at this moment, General Meagher says, is a duty from which nothing but absolute physical incapacity should, or can, exonerate an officer; and resignations now persisted in are tantamount to desertions, and tend emphatically to the demoralisation of the military force; and they "shall be discountenanced, codemned, rebuked, and reprobated, and that in terms of unqualified severity, by the Brigadier-General commanding the Irish Brigade." In conclusion, he declares his conviction "that to the overwhelming majority of the officers of the Brigade those latter remarks of his cannot, as they do not, have the slightest application. The few sluggards, imbeciles, and cowards, who once held commissions in it, most happily for its well-being and good name, have been ignominiously sent about their business, and, in their disgrace, the Brigade has been purified, strengthened, and exalted. For his own part, the Brigadier-General will stand by his Brigade to the last. So long as Heaven spares his life, he will be true to its oath, true to the high spirit, as well as to the strict letter of the military law—true to the brighter history, the pride and expectations of their noble, soldiery old race—the race of the O'Donnells, of Spain, the McMahones, of France, the Nugents, of Austria, the O'Neills, and Sarsfields. While a shred of the flag that symbolises this race defies the ravages of the battle, and fifty men be left to hold it high and haughty in the face of death, the Brigadier-General, should it be the will of God, shall be found standing firm and faithful at his post; and this determination, he is confident, animates and fires this moment every true heart in the Irish Brigade."

DEATH OF MAJOR THOMAS O'NEILL.

By a despatch from our respected friend, D. A. Bosman, of Washington, D.C., we learn the melancholy news of the death of Major Thomas O'Neill of General Meagher's Irish Brigade, which occurred on Saturday morning at the Seminary Hospital, near Washington, from injuries received by his horse falling under him on the evening of the Thanksgiving Day. In the unexpected demise of Major O'Neill we have to lament the loss of a tried friend, a warm-hearted associate, a true and gallant Irishman. Devoted, heart and soul, to Ireland and America, he was ready at any moment to give up life, and all that made life dear, for the interest of either. A soldier almost from his childhood, he had served through two great wars with credit and satisfaction, only to prove the uncertainty of our hold upon this world in the loss of his life by one of those accidents that beset humanity in all its stages of existence. Beloved as he was

by his commanding general and his brother officers, his loss will be sincerely mourned by them as that of a cherished and reliable companion. Coming upon us (as this intelligence does) suddenly and at a late hour, we are unable to do adequate justice, as we would wish, to the deceased. In our next issue, however, we shall endeavour to pay to his memory the tribute which the proved friendship of many years demands from us in behalf of one whose best wishes and kindest encouragements have ever been with us. The remains of Major O'Neill are expected to arrive in New York this (Tuesday) morning, en route for Boston where the bereaved family resides. The officers of the brigade now in New York will see that fitting honours are bestowed on the ashes of the gallant soldier in their transmission.—*Irish American.*

WHO IS "MANHATTAN?"

(To the Editor of the Boston Pilot.)

New York, Nov. 29.

The Dublin *Irishman* has been deceived, and in turn has misled the *Tablet* of this city into making a statement (which your correspondent desires to correct) in reference to the authorship of certain letters which have been written to a London newspaper from New York, by a correspondent signing himself "Manhattan," and which have been coarsely abusive of loyal citizens of the United States in general, and of Irish-Americans in a particularly malignant manner. The *Irishman*, of Nov. 8, says, "Manhattan" is a Corkman, William Dowe, and after speaking complimentarily of Mr. Dowe, as it once knew him, as a thorough gentleman, it proceeds to censure him for "holding our people up to ridicule." The New York *Tablet*, of Nov. 29, copies, under the caption of "Just as we Supposed," the *Irishman's* unfortunate paragraph—indirectly assailing Mr. Dowe as "a renegade Irishman, or an Orangeman." "trying to make people believe he is an American." Now, it happens to be well known in New York that "Manhattan" really is an American, at least by birth; that he is a native of Connecticut; that he was once an attaché of the New York *Herald*; that he subsequently acted in the capacity of private secretary to the late Senator Calhoun, of South Carolina; that still later he edited and published in this city certain low, comic sheets, called the *Picayune* and the *Pick*, which took special delight in ridiculing our people, and to which, by the way, one of the principal contributors was a certain Irish literary adventurer, which the proprietors of the *Tablet*, after a few months' experience of his mischievous disposition, were obliged to discharge from their employment; that he wrote bitter secession communications to the *Charleston Mercury*, before the outbreak of the rebellion, in which he assailed every national man and movement in the free States; that he lately contributed to the *N. Y. Leader* a series of sketches of "Old Merchants, by Writer Barret, Clerk," many of which sketches appeared in book form but a few weeks ago; and that, in short, "Manhattan" is no other than Jo. Scovell, once a notoriety in this city.

Your correspondent exposes "Manhattan," not because of any interest he feels in such a repulsive subject, but to vindicate an honourable, patriotic, and highly accomplished Irish-American from the aspersions unjustly, and, I am willing to believe, reluctantly cast upon him by two of our representative journals. I have the honour of knowing personally Mr. William Dowe, and I can deliberately affirm that a more thorough gentleman, an honest and more simple-minded man I have never been acquainted with. He is a man of genius, of culture, of sterling uprightness, of high and noble aim, singularly unselfish, peculiarly modest, and unflinchingly true to the freedom-loving instincts of our race. General Thomas Francis Meagher, his warm personal friend, first favoured me with an introduction to him. Mr. Dowe, at the time, was a leading literary contributor to the *Irish News*. I am perfectly well satisfied that he at all events never could be induced to calmly listen to, not to say to utter, one word disrespectful or derogatory to our people. I am equally certain that he could not be drawn or forced into the employment of vulgarly coarse language even against an enemy, such as "Manhattan" customarily applies to his own fellow-citizens. I sincerely hope that both the *Irishman* and the *Tablet* will promptly correct a mistake so injurious to the character of Mr. Dowe, and so painful to the feelings of every one who really knows him, and the pure, generous exalted nature of the man.

RUSSIAN TEA.—Here for the first time we made acquaintance with the somervar, a sort of tea firm, but exclusively a Russian specialty, and enjoyed the Russian tea as it is made and drunk in that country. The Russians attribute the superiority of their tea to the fact that it is sent overland from China, and does not get spoiled by the sea air. I should be inclined to think that the real reason is, that it comes from provinces in China near the Russian frontier, where there is a better growth of tea than in the provinces from which comes the article we use. I think also that they understand infusing the tea better than we do. They drink it as soon as the boiling water is poured on it, while we allow it to stand until it becomes as black as one's hat, and as bitter as hops. The gentlemen mostly drink their tea in tumblers, without milk, sometimes adding a slice of lemon, whilst the ladies take it in cups, with any amount of cream. We were afterwards, especially while travelling on the Moscow and Nijni railroad, surprised at the large and constant use of this beverage at all hours of the day and night, but we very soon became as large consumers of it as the most native Russians themselves. Indeed, after a night in the railway carriage, we found that tumbler of tea in the morning more exhilarating than the "best sherry," and more refreshing than even hock and soda-water. When at St. Petersburg we bought a small quantity of fine samples of caravan tea, for which we paid at the rate of thirty-eight shillings the pound, but, of course, this was one of the fancy sorts, and not that which is in common use, which costs about six shillings and sixpence the pound. At the shop where we bought this tea, we were informed that they had some as high as seventy shillings the pound. As we were accompanied by a resident in the city who always dealt there, we knew that we were not being victimised.—*Bohiley's Magazine.*

Pat Grant, Lady Morgan's footman (the Dennis Fagan of the novel of the "The Princess"), had followed his master and mistress within the Royal palace at Brussels, where they were to be guests of King Leopold. Lady Morgan said to him, as she gave him her cloak, "This is a noble palace, Grant," he answered, with a look full of reproach and contempt, "Well, then, I wonder to hear your ladyship say that, you that has been at the Castle of Dublin!"

A great fire broke out on the 6th inst. in Lockhaven, in the State of Virginia, and destroyed a bank and a hotel, and other valuable buildings, doing damage to the extent of \$0,000 sterling.

Ireland.

A SAD STORY.

FUNERAL OF MR. BRYAN O'NEILL.

The mortal remains of Serjeant-Major Bryan O'Neill, late of the 88th or Connaught Rangers, were consigned on yesterday to the grave in Mount Prospect Cemetery, Glasnevin.

The funeral cortege was large and respectable, and consisted of a long line of carriages, amongst which we observed those of Charles Henry O'Neill (Clanaboy), chief of his house, and W. Farnworth, Esq., the good Samaritan, the noble-minded, the tender-hearted English gentleman, whose pen depicted to Sir Bernard Burke the condition of the poverty-stricken and aged gentleman, and was the means of assuaging the keenest pangs of want during the last few days of his life. What a lesson of the mutability of fortune was taught by that funeral procession, which wound its way from the empty garret room in Cook Street, by Sackville Street, to its destination. No further notice was taken of it than was taken of the one which preceded it by a few minutes—an humble artisan with an obscure name and lineage; and yet, within the hearse drawn by six horses in sable, were the remains of a descendant of the ancient kings of our people—of that royal line which were legal and illustrious centuries before—the Plantagenets or Guelphs, the Houses of Hapsburg or Romanoff, or Braganza, were heard of—of Niall the Great, who conquered Britain and Gaul in the days of St. Patrick, and whose descendants exclusively occupied the throne of Ireland for six hundred years afterwards. And he himself and his immediate progenitors were worthy of such a lineage. At Edge Hill "Colonel Bryan O'Neill distinguished himself," says Sir Bernard Burke, in his first series of "Vicissitudes of Families" "in the highest degree, leading on his dragoons, rallying them when broken, charging again into the serried ranks of the enemy, and breaking and pursuing them, but never losing sight of the king's person; for at that critical moment, when the dragoons had pursued too far the routed horse of the Roundheads, and left his Majesty exposed, O'Neill was among the small but Spartan band that defended his Majesty's person. For his bravery on that occasion the honour of an English baronetcy was conferred upon him by his Majesty." The sixth baronet, Sir Francis O'Neill, father of the deceased gentleman, was related maternally to the Welleslys, the Brabsons, the St. Lawrences, the Bagots, and the Plunketts. Broken in fortune by the Penal Laws, he fell into the lowest state of poverty. "Retiring," says Sir Bernard Burke, "into the village of Slane, Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth baronet, the descendant of a race of kings, representative of the dashing dragoon of Edge Hill, and the cousin of three peers, Mornington, Dunsany, and Meath, rents a cabin of four apartments, and keeps in it a small huxter's shop and dairy." In that humble cabin he was visited in May, 1798, by John, the first Viscount O'Neill, and his two sons, Charles and John, the late earl and the last viscount. On that occasion Sir Francis O'Neill took a melancholy pleasure in showing to his lordship the last remnant of his family plate, in silver ewer and table-spoon, engraved with his crest, the land patent of baronetcy; and in a little outhouse or shed, open at three sides, in that humble yard he also pointed out his broken carriage, emblazoned with his arms, "The Red Hand of O'Neill," which was almost illegible from exposure to wind and rain.

His eldest son, Henry, went out to Spain to his relative, Colonel Con O'Neill, of the Spanish service, grand uncle to Charles Henry O'Neill (Clanaboy), who got him a commission in his own regiment, and the one is in that country. Bryan, his brother, the youngest son, enlisted in the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, and was throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, fighting under the late gallant Gen. O'Malley, and having attained the rank of serjeant-major, retired on a pension of 2s 2d per day. Sir Bernard Burke describes him thus when he wrote, "Serjeant Major Bryan O'Neill, youngest son of Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth baronet, is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is a tall and distinguished looking man, in whose appearance and manners, notwithstanding his age and poverty, and the ordeal through which he has passed, may be traced the high lineage and noble blood of Clanaboy." And he concludes—"The descendant of the gallant and dashing Colonel of Charles the First's dragoons, at the battle of Edge Hill, the cousin of three peers, and of a duke (Wellington), and the lineal descendant of a hundred kings, is reduced to the humble lot of a discharged pensioner of the crown, at two shillings and twopence a day, and occupies a room in a small shop in an obscure street where his eldest son is a coffinmaker." His worldly cares are now at an end. A pious and a good Christian, a worthy and an honourable man, he has received, we should hope, the reward of his virtues and his trials from a merciful and Divine hand. But he has left behind him, in the humble home, 75 Cook Street, a son in delicate health, whose wife and six small children are dependent on his personal labour, for his father's pension is gone. Shall it be said in this Christian land, with the memories of their royal race, and of the sacrifices of that race for country and religion (fresh in the minds of Irishmen), that they will be suffered to perish of want?—*News of Saturday.*

THE MEETING AT HEADFORD AND TRALEE.

The meetings which have recently come off at Headford and Tralee will, we trust, have the effect of inducing the over-zealous friends of Lancashire whom we have in this country to confine their future movements within the bounds of sober reason and the limits prescribed for them by the real merits of the case which they have undertaken to advocate. They have lately pushed their movement a good deal farther than they are warranted in doing; they have said a great deal in their orations and their sermons for which they have had no actual foundation, and they have omitted to state a number of facts, a knowledge of which is necessary to a fair appreciation of the condition in which the Lancashire operatives are at present placed. No one could expect that their reckless assertions, their sensation speeches, their extravagant descriptions of a misery that had no existence, and their public meetings for a further working up of the Lancashire *furor*, could go on without creating public disgust and provoking popular opposition; and no one will be surprised to find that the attempted Lancashire relief meetings in the distressed countries of Mayo and Kerry turned out as they have done.

At Tralee, on Thursday last, one of these meetings was brought together by requisition of the High Sheriff. It was well attended by the fashionable class whose sympathies are with every English movement; there were present also to act with them, a few good Irishmen, whose motives were, beyond question, highly honourable to them; but the body of the meeting consisted of a great mass of the shrewd and honest men of Kerry, who saw at once the absurdity of such a proceeding, enacted as it was in the midst of a really distressed and grievously suffering population. The business of the meeting had scarcely commenced when it was made evident that the party on the platform, who had never been engaged in a movement for the relief of

Irish distress, were about to have some unwelcome truths told to them by men who knew them well. During the reading of several letters by the High Sheriff, enclosing subscriptions, and during the speech of Colonel Herbert which followed, not only were the expressions of popular disapprobation loud and long, but many of the remarks shouted out by persons amongst the audience were exceedingly well put and to the purpose; they exhibited a very high degree of intelligence on the part of those who made them, and they must have stung those to whom they were addressed like daggers. Whithal, not a heartless or an unfeeling word was spoken of the Lancashire operatives; for them there was every good feeling, but the strong common sense of the audience revolted against the conduct of those who could be soft-hearted when relief was asked for Englishmen, but hard as flints when Irish distress appealed to them for charity, and who could not only disregard the claims of starving Irishmen, but could reduce them to that miserable condition by acts of tyrannical landlordism.

The excitement caused amongst the people by the presence and the conduct of those persons did not quite subside when even so good a friend as Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, stood up to second the resolution which had been proposed by Col. Herbert. He was subjected to many interruptions, excepting in a part of his speech in which he bore important testimony, based on most reliable information, to the terrible privations which are at present being endured by great numbers of the people of Kerry. But when The O'Donoghue stood up to move an amendment, asserting simply that the destitution existing at home had the first claim on Irish charity, the storm of applause that greeted him was such as has not often been heard amongst the Kerry mountains, since the death of his great relative, O'Connell. The High Sheriff having most unfairly refused to put the amendment, he was voted by acclamation out of the chair, another chairman was appointed, the amendment was carried as a substantive resolution, and the meeting broke up.

The meeting at Headford was almost exactly of a similar character. It was brought together by a little clique who thought to keep the affair very much to themselves, and then to cut a fine figure in the pro-English newspapers. But the Rev. Peter Conway, P.P., attended, and moved an amendment in favour of the poor of the West, whose wretched condition is already known to the world. The chairman, Dean Plunket, refused to put it to the meeting, whereupon he was moved from the chair; the Rev. Father Ryan was called thereto, and the proposition was carried with a storm of acclamation. And now, in reference to both these meetings, the nature of which is certain to be misrepresented by the anti-Irish papers, and referring also to the writings of the popular press on the whole subject, we have again to direct attention to the fact that on no occasion has an unfriendly word concerning the English operatives been spoken in this country. The Lancashire workmen are certainly out of employment, but we know that they are in receipt of an abundant relief, contributed to them by their own wealthy people, and by their countrymen in all parts of the world. We wish them a continuance of it while they need it, and we have a conviction that their Government will not, and durst not, let them starve. We recognise the Christian duty of our people, and of all other people, to aid them when their other resources fail; all we contend is, that while those resources are proving fully equal to the demand on them, and while fearful distress is pressing on our own countrymen at our very doors, the attempt to rake up a general subscription in this country for Lancashire is an absurdity which, when pressed too far, becomes an impropriety and a nuisance.—*Nation.*

THE POPE AND MR. JAMES DUFFY, THE PUBLISHER.

His Holiness the Pope has transmitted, through his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, a beautiful silver medal, accompanied with his apostolic benediction, to Mr. James Duffy, the eminent publisher, 7 Wellington Quay, in recognition of his services to morality and religion, by the publication of useful and pious works. The medal is exquisitely wrought, and bears on one side a likeness of his Holiness, and on the other a representation of Daniel in the Lions' den, to typify the enemies which surround the Holy See, and the impotence of their malice, because of the protection which God extends to it. The token of paternal regard from the Holy Father must be a source of deep gratification to Mr. Duffy. The letter from Cardinal Barnabo, which came with the medal, speaks highly of some of the works forwarded to his Holiness.

LANCASHIRE OR IRELAND.

Elsewhere we give a speech made by the Rev. Dr. Magee, P.P., Stradbally, at a meeting held at Maryborough, for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. The rev. gentleman felt himself impelled, by his knowledge of the distress around him, to move an amendment, just as the O'Donoghue had to take the same course at Kerry. He asserted in his resolution "that it would be neither wise or expedient on our part, nor, indeed, consistent with well ordered charity, to contribute to the distressed operatives of Lancashire, until we shall have at first done what in lies to mitigate the more intense and extreme distress at home." Well and calmly, indeed, he supported the cause which he supported on an unfriendly platform, and we do believe that no one who heard his address, or none who reads it, will fail to appreciate the earnestness of the protest he makes, that the poor of Ireland have all the claims on Ireland that she can possibly satisfy.—*News.*

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK IN REFERENCE TO THE DEPUTATION FROM NENAGH—AND OTHER TOPICS OF DISCUSSION IN IRELAND AS ITS SEQUEL.

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner.

New York, Nov. 30, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—The letter of leave-taking which I drew up in the library of his honour, the Mayor, on the morning before my departure from Cork, has given rise to much discussion in the Irish newspapers since my departure from Queenstown. I regret the necessity that I felt incumbent on me to make known my sentiments. And if the results have been unpleasant to others, they are almost painful to me. I have been placed in an ambiguous position before my friends and before your country. My veracity which, as far as I am aware, has never been doubted in any other land, has been called into question in Ireland for the first, and probably the last time, in my life. And though when I read the report of my reply to that deputation in a public journal, and though I felt I was wounded, and that an unworthy advantage had been taken of me,

still, after ten minutes reflection, I made up my mind rather to submit to it in silence for the sake of my native country, than to expose its parts or its aggregate in detail. This purpose I retained—shunning as much as possible all allusion to the subject until the Friday evening previous to my embarkation. On that evening I was the honoured guest of Mr. Maguire. He was kind enough to invite a number of respectable gentlemen to meet me at dinner. There was no topic of politics introduced at table. But, during the *desse't*, a gentleman who had sat directly opposite to me, took occasion to allude to my reply to the deputation in Dublin, and, with a frankness for which I thank him now, he mentioned that it had been the theme of discussion in the railway carriage among highly respectable gentlemen, whom he named—that they regretted it—that, in their opinion, it was calculated to do mischief in the interior of Ireland—and that they thought I was bound to give some explanation before leaving the country. The gentleman himself seemed to be of the same opinion, and the others around the table, if silence could be construed into an approval of what he said, seemed to be of the same opinion. I felt this not a little. But I gave no verbal explanation of my feelings at the moment, or of the facts of the case.

Still I made up my mind to give an explanation, and the next day the good Mayor provided me in his library with pen, ink, and paper. His books were at my service, but the case did not require that I should consult them. The letter was written between ten and eleven o'clock, with scarcely time left for its appearance in the *Cork Examiner* that afternoon.

Perhaps, however, I will accomplish my object best by giving with as much simplicity and brevity of language as possible, the history of the whole proceedings.

On the night of Wednesday, the 23d of July, about eleven o'clock p.m., when I had already retired to rest, a message was brought to my room from a gentleman in the hall of the hotel, who gave his name as P. Gill, editor of the *Tipperary Advocate*, who wished to know when it would be convenient for me to receive a deputation from Nenagh or, it may be, that he was from Nenagh at the head of a deputation. It was too late to give an answer, but he was to call in the morning to receive a response. Together with the message I received what I considered a rough draft of an intended address which was to be presented to me. This rough draft, as I regarded it, was written partly on two sides of a single leaf of ruled paper, such as might have been picked up from the desk, or even the floor, of a scrivener's office. It bore no date—it had no signature—it was not written on the responsibility, so far as the document itself is evidence, of any man or any number of men in Ireland. All this you will see in the original before the close of this communication.

I do not mean to say that the value of an address is not to be sought for in the sentiments which it expresses—for those indeed constitute its true worth. But, in presenting anything worthy to be called an address it is usual to incorporate something of its history and derivation. It is also customary to furnish, in connexion with it, something that may be called its mountings. Thus, the Catholic young men of Dublin, with exquisite taste, surprised me at their meeting with a complimentary address imprinted with gold letters on green silk, and beautifully mounted. Thus, also, the municipal authorities of the city of New York in their own name, and in that of their constituents, presented me with an official address of congratulation on the occasion of my safe return to my home and to my flock. This, as may be supposed, was got up in a style superior to anything that I had previously received.

Addresses from my thousand orphans—from the boys and girls of our parochial schools, were all, both before my departure and since my return, engrossed and presented with sentiments and the formality of mountings, which rendered them very dear to me, and worthy of being preserved as long as I live.

How, then, could I imagine that the leaf of ruled paper to which I have alluded, could have been intended as the address to which the deputation referred? At the close of the interview, seeing that they had no copy of their own, and that they had borrowed mine for recital, I offered it to them, thinking that it might be of use to them in engrossing what they had intended to be the real address. This they declined, stating that they did not need it.

But to return to it—it was appointed, however, the next morning that I should be happy to receive the deputation, or whatever it may be called, between eleven and twelve o'clock that day. They were punctual at the hour. They were introduced, one after the other, by The O'Donoghue.

It appears they had no address of their own, but they borrowed mine which I had read in the morning, and they caused it to be read again by a young man accompanying them. After the reading had been concluded, there were but two courses to be adopted by me. One was, to thank them briefly for their kind attentions. But this, especially, if they had come from Nenagh to pay me a compliment, would seem to be discourteous, if not harsh, on my part. I determined, instead, to make a few impromptu remarks in reference to what had just taken place, and bearing on the substance of their address.

These remarks, though not without a purpose to render them instructive, if not agreeable, were uttered in a playful manner and colloquial tone of voice. I did not know any of the gentlemen present, not having seen any one of them either previous to or since the interview, except the gentleman who introduced them. My language was familiar and confiding. The O'Donoghue's presence made me feel that I was half surrounded by friends. Judge of my astonishment when I discovered in the public newspapers a report of my reply without any preceding report of the so-called address, of which it would be an acknowledgment. It never occurred to me that there was, among the gentlemen composing the deputation, or whatever they may call it, one who had been professionally—unknown to me—purloining the sounds of my voice—and acting as a "skilled shorthand writer of many years' practice, and preparing for the public press a report of my observations," which I never was to have an opportunity of seeing, revising, or correcting, until it had appeared in the press. If he had come and been introduced as a reporter for the press he need not have been one *iota* less the gentleman. I should have received him just the same as the others, and should have either declined making any remarks, or should have furnished him with the appropriate accommodations for the exercise of his mysterious, though sometimes useful art, with a view to correct his report before it should be handed over to the mercenary type. Nothing of this, however, took place. But, after the appearance of my letter in Cork, and of my departure from the Irish shores, new issues have been raised. The reporter insists on the entire accuracy of his production. Now that, after all, was not the grievance of which I complained. But my complaint was, that any one of those gentlemen, so respectfully introduced, should have turned stenographer, or reporter—I may say, so far as I am concerned—in a clandestine manner, and surreptitiously procured for his own use a report of my remarks, which I was never allowed to have seen until it was too late for me to suppress, amend, or correct, anything therein contained.

In my letter I said the report was partly true, and partly the reverse of truth. To be a true report it should have omitted nothing—it should have added or altered nothing. The reporter admits that he, writing as he tells us against time, "omitted, in transcription of his notes, the unimportant and irrelevant observations which were spoken in a colloquial tone, and, as it were, in a parenthesis, by the

Archbishop, and which had no reference to the subject matter before us." And he added, immediately, "this faithful accuracy of my report is then unquestionable." This is a most illogical conclusion from his foregoing acknowledgment—that he left out what he took upon himself to think irrelevant.

When you reflect on the circumstances under which I spoke, and when the short-hand reporter had his own version of my remarks already in type, I am sure you will come to the conclusion that it was a hard and ungenerous task that I should correct from memory the inaccuracies of his report. I remember, however, one case in which I know he has substituted a word of his own in place of the word expressed by me. To understand this mistake, permit me to observe that a member of Parliament in the British dominions is, I believe, called the member for such a town or city. In my reference to the O'Donoghue, for whose honourable presence I did not know to what circumstance either I or the deputation was indebted, and, somewhat curious, I observed, "The O'Donoghue is, I suppose, your representative." But, so long unaccustomed to the ordinary language used in Ireland and England to express my idea, I said, "The O'Donoghue is, I suppose, your representative," or some word equivalent to that, meaning thereby that I supposed the audience were his constituents, and he was their member in Parliament. Of this sentiment and purpose I am entirely conscious, as the idea which I wished to express. In this country members of Congress are called in their aggregate by that term. But the country is divided into congressional districts, allowing a member for each district, according to the required number of its population. Towards the district the individual member is called the representative of district Number So-and-So—and the people of that district are called his constituents. This was my idea, and from this idea clearly in my mind at the time, as well as now, I think my observation was, "The O'Donoghue is, I suppose, your representative." The reporter makes me say, "The O'Donoghue is, I suppose, your leader."

The word "leader" at such a moment it would be impossible for me to use, nor do I employ the term. But some one replied, "The O'Donoghue, my lord, is leader of the nationalists of all Ireland." The *Freeman's Journal* says that this remark was made by Mr. Holland. In that case Mr. Holland was rather in front of me, slightly on my left hand, at probably a distance of six or seven feet. Mr. Holland says "that he carried on his operations by my side." The O'Donoghue says that Mr. Holland stood within two or three yards of the Archbishop, and not behind him, or behind some one else, as might be ingeniously suggested. "The report," continues The O'Donoghue, "though neither quite full nor free from error, seems to me to be truthful, so far as it went."

Mr. Holland says, "I was standing at his (the Archbishop's) side all the time."

Mr. Hartnett says, "that Mr. Holland stood only one pace from him (the Archbishop) to the right." Mr. Hartnett also says of the report "it is, of course, an abbreviated account."

Thus it will be seen that while I was engaged in speaking, and thinking of nothing that might be going on, these gentlemen, listening and looking with their eyes towards the point on which I stood, are yet unable to describe, or at least to agree upon, the exact locality occupied by Mr. Holland. He says "that he stood by my side all the time." I say that if he was the person who described the O'Donoghue as "leader" of the Nationalists of Ireland, then, at that period, Mr. Holland stood slightly in front of my left, and about six feet in front of me. If he changed quarters, and found himself, as Mr. Hartnett says, "standing only one pace from me, to my right," I am at a loss to know how the locomotion was effected—the more so, because Mr. Holland himself says "that he was standing by my side all the time." Now, supposing that Mr. Holland was on my right at the distance of one pace; or supposing he was by my side, all those in front of me would have an opportunity of seeing him at his work, because he would be facing them, and not me. Besides, as a kind of guest for the time being of a number of Irish gentlemen, it would never occur to me to look sideways or backwards, as if I suspected something might be going on, unworthy of them or unworthy of me.

I might add another circumstance with which every gentleman accustomed to public speaking must be familiar in his own experience—and that is, if his mind is thoroughly engrossed with the ideas which he wishes to express, his eye will accompany the direction of his voice—but the look is not fixed upon any one in particular. Things of a slighter nature may occur which he might have seen if his mind were not pre-occupied and absorbed in the topics he was discussing.

At all events, if gentlemen who are simply listening and looking on are not agreed as to where the note-taker stood, there may be some allowance made for the speaker's not having detected the work that was going on of the operator. At all events, such is the fact in the present case.

Permit me, sir, to acknowledge with thanks the kind offices of several of the Irish journals that came to my defence on this question. I have before me your own excellent *Examiner*, as perhaps the very first—also the *Dublin Nation*, which, by its deep, searching analysis of the case, merely on circumstantial evidence, rendered any remarks of mine at that time almost unnecessary.

There were some other papers that took up the same view of the case, but I regret that they have disappeared from my table. In both these papers I am sorry that the learned writers did not fathom with deeper attention the points on which it is said that the question between the reporter and myself amounted to one of credibility or veracity.

I am happy to say, that there is not any question of veracity between Mr. Holland and myself. This gentleman says that I saw him engaged in his professional labour. I say I did not. And on that point I am a witness; and Mr. Holland is not a witness. He may be of opinion that I might have seen him, which probably is the fact, if my attention had been called to the subject. But to say that I did see him, as he describes, is going too far.

The object of the testimony is not the same as regards the two witnesses, and therefore there cannot be a question of veracity involved. It is on one side a positive fact of which I am conscious. It is on the other side an opinion in reference to a point on which the reporter is disqualified to furnish any credible testimony. But it is in keeping with that professional arrogance by which some of his class pretend to know better what a speaker has to say than the speaker himself.

Thus, Mr. Holland tells the Irish people that, in his report, "there is nothing which distorts my remarks by a hair's breadth from the meaning intended by his Grace."

This is a bold plunge for a reporter to make into the mind and consciousness of a speaker. He knows, as he alleges, what you have said, but he knows still more—the very meaning which you had intended to convey.

I must apologise for trespassing on your valuable space at such length; but as I am determined never to return to this unpleasant topic, I must throw myself on your indulgence for even additional space in order to bring it to a close, which I hope will be satisfactory to my friends in Ireland as well as to myself.

You have seen in the foregoing remarks how the affair of the Nenagh deputation, or whatever it may be called, passed off in Dublin. The interview lasted, I should think, during less than an hour. And here I pray you to notice two things—one is, that I had no intimation at any time, except as above described, of who the gentlemen were, or, as if it turned out, whence they severally

came, or of their place of meeting, or of their proceedings as a society in framing and adopting an address, or of their chairman at any meeting, or of anything connected with them, except what turned up from their own statement afterwards in connection with their unauthorised publication of my remarks.

They did not communicate with me either before or after the interview. The other remark is—that in their subsequent explanations there are contradictions from the pen of the same writer, and mutual discrepancies in their general testimony—whereas, I pray you to hold me acquitted of everything connected with the affair, except what occurred in the Gresham Hotel. I had nothing to do with their proceedings before or after; and for these they may account to themselves and to each other as they think proper, leaving me out of the question.

I have said already that nothing could be more manly, direct, and creditable to its author, than the letter which the O'Donoghue published on his connection with the deputation, or whatever it may be called. I had divined already that he was, perhaps like myself, availed of for the occasion without any previous knowledge or consent. His letter proves this, and I hold that amiable and honourable gentleman as blameless in the matter as if he had not been present.

I would apologise to him if I said anything improper when I asked of a person who had described him as the leader of the Nationalists of Ireland, "Why he should not be the leader of all Ireland?" My idea was that public men like him, whilst attending to the local duties of their high office, should embrace in the grasp of statesmanship the whole people of Ireland united, and not allow themselves to be self-appropriated by any one fragment of a socially or politically divided nation.

The deputation, or whatever it was, appears to be much offended at my having stated in my letter that I had been told they were a secret society. This they deny. And I am very glad they are able to do so, with, I trust, a good conscience. But I did not say in my letter that they were a secret society, but that I had been told so. I confess that their denial, in the manner in which it is made, has not altogether removed my doubts on that subject.

On the day of the procession in Dublin there was a multitude which no man could number. And yet they can tell you, in a tone of boasting, that their members counted exactly two thousand—not to speak of the uncounted thousands of their brethren in England or Scotland. If they wish to stand acquitted of the suspicion, at least, which was entertained, I might say generally in Ireland, by those who spoke on the subject—that the Brotherhood of St. Patrick was a secret society—let them give proof to the contrary; and let any respectable clergyman of Dublin, but especially the venerable prelate who adorns whilst he governs that Church, give a public statement to the effect that they are not a secret society, and then they will be regarded, both at home and abroad, as worthy members of the one great universal society—the Catholic Church. But this privilege of genuine and free Catholics they cannot expect to enjoy if they bond and bind themselves together by ligaments of an unholy, forbidden, and secret bondage.

They have written to me, requesting that I should give the names of my informants as to their true character. This is asking too much, and I beg leave, once for all, to decline respectfully a compliance with their request. I may say in general, however, that when Mr. M'Manus was interred for the third and last time in Dublin, some misunderstanding grew up between the clergy there and those who had taken so deep an interest in his remains and in his obsequies. The noise of that occurrence reached New York at the time, and was heard with deep regret.

Again, in Rome, during the latter months of last winter, I heard of the annoyance, and almost opposition, to the Archbishop of Dublin growing out of resentment at the course which his Grace thought it right to pursue on the occasion referred to. All this left an impression on my mind. But neither in Rome nor in Ireland had I any conversation with his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

If any one can imagine the calamities that have been entailed upon Irishmen in the United States, to my knowledge, during a period of thirty-six years of ministry, he will not be surprised that, independent of their being forbidden by the Church, I should have a dread of secret societies.

I have seen more than one young Irishman brought to an ignominious scaffold in consequence of having previously placed their neck in the yoke of secret associations. Aye, young men who would never have disgraced their country or their name, if they had stood by themselves as free and untrammelled individuals—acting for themselves, instead of being called upon to render a service to some fellow-member of the same unhappy fraternity to which they belonged. No one shall rejoice to learn that there are no secret societies in Ireland more ardently than I shall. For if there should be none in Ireland, there will be none here. And whereas, all such societies in the diocese of New York, at a period when its extent was by 11,000 square miles greater than all Ireland, they suppressed by a statute enacted at my First Diocesan Synod, in 1842, depriving their members of access to the Holy Sacraments of the Church during life, and of Christian burial after death, unless they should have severally renounced their bad associations—they submitted and became, as opportunity was afforded them in their wanderings, good, practical Catholics. And whereas, religion—peace—an increasing respect for Irishmen—have continued to increase since that time—it would be very sad for me and for my clergy that the new affiliations were about to be propagated to bring back to this country the old state of things.

I take the liberty of enclosing to you the original address presented to me in the Gresham Hotel. My apology for this will be found in the fact that it is an anonymous document, and that I would not know to whom it belongs, or to whom I should address it.

I have taken an American copy of it out. I should not wish the Irish original to be found among my papers, either during life or after my death.

Perhaps from this notice its author or authors may claim it. And in that case you will oblige me much by transferring it to their custody.

In the meantime, I shall forget, if possible, all that has occurred in connexion with it, and think of old Ireland and her people, as I used to do, before I had the honour of being waited upon by the deputation from Nenagh.—I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
† JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

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.

On Friday night, the drivers of four carriers carts were stopped near Cork by some thirty young men, who leaped out of an ambush in ditches, &c., by the road. The carriers were thrashed, knocked down, and searched for money, though none of any consequence was found. The carriers were so much alarmed, that they would not proceed, but returned to Cork.

England.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A grave inquiry was commenced by Mr. Coroner Walthew, at Limehouse, on Monday. The body of a young man, named William Curtis, was brought into the West India Docks on board the ship Martha Pope. It was stated that he had died while the vessel was coming up the river, and application was made to an undertaker to bury him. The undertaker asked Dr. Giles to give the necessary certificate of death, but that gentleman, after seeing the body, declined to do so until an inquest had been held upon it. His description of the appearance of the body is horrible. "The whole anterior surface of the body was covered with bruises and wounds. On the left leg there was a gaping wound, an inch long and half an inch wide, evidently recently inflicted. There was a wound on the forehead, and another on the right leg. The forefinger of the left hand had been all but cut off by a blow. All the wounds appear to have been inflicted with a rope an inch thick. Such dreadful wounds could not have been inflicted through clothing. In my opinion the deceased must have been laid on the deck naked, and lashed while exhausted from want of food and from ill treatment. While extending his hands and legs in his agony to protect his head, the wounds in the legs were received, and his fingers nearly broken off." The unfortunate deceased according to the belief of Dr. Giles, had had no food for a fortnight before his death, and when in a state of prostration had been brutally lashed. Dr. Giles says the captain of the vessel offered him £7 to pass over the matter, which as an honest man he indignantly refused. The captain, who was examined, denied this, and that he had behaved well to the man. He admitted, however, that he had on several occasions "punished" deceased as well as others of the crew. The inquest was adjourned for further evidence.—*Manchester Guardian*.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBERS ON THE POOR ROLLS IN LANCASHIRE.

The *Times*' special reporter says:—"For the first time during eight months the returns of pauperism from the cotton manufacturing Unions have shown a diminished number of persons upon the rates; when compared with those of the preceding week. It may be thought premature to conclude from the limited data that 'things have taken a decided turn for the better in Lancashire,' though that conclusion have already found public expression in the district more than once; but the favourable result which the last statement of the Poor Law Board communicated to the country was not expected, for it had its own premonitory signs and collateral manifestations. There appear to be only two direct causes for this decrease of pauperism. The poor may have gone off the rates in some places and on to the funds of the local relief committees, or they have found employment in the partial resumption of factory work. There is a suspicion that the first-named cause may have produced some part of the change under discussion; but from the entire absence of specific returns it is impossible to involve the complex action of the committees upon pauperism of separate Unions. It is unfortunate to be thus baffled in our attempts to analyse the effects of mixed relief, considering the large number of recipients who are supplied from independent sources and the great importance of the question upon purely economic grounds. The second cause is known to be producing its legitimate effects in several Unions. The trade reports from Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Burnley, Preston, Rochdale, and other places, speak of a new-born activity in the mills; some have resumed work; others have changed short into full time. This partial revival is due to diminishing stocks of certain descriptions of cotton fabrics, and the consequent increase of demand. The determination evinced at the great county meeting in the early part of the month not to apply to parliament for pecuniary assistance, must likewise be considered as favourable to an increase of employment. When relief is confined to the destitute unemployed, the ordinary checks being in full play to hinder it from depressing the labour market, manufacturers, like other employers, may find it more profitable to spend money in wages instead of poor-rates."

THE YELVERTON CASE.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

"No Name" has been the story of the year. The wrongs of Magdalen Vanstone, her labours to obtain redress, her guilt of innocence, and the ultimate issue of her strange fortunes, have been the subjects discussed in every household where novels are read or talked of. Meanwhile, side by side with the fiction a yet stranger story, with a wilder plot and more mysterious denouement, is being worked out in real life, of which "No Name" might also be the appropriate description. What is the name of the wife or wives of the heir-presumptive to the barony of Avonmore, is a question which has been debated for months past before the law courts of the United Kingdom. The two ladies who have the fortune or misfortune to claim the doubtful honour of being the wedded wives of Major Yelverton, have each of them no name. The first is Mrs. Yelverton in Ireland, and now in Scotland, while in England she is Miss Longworth only; the second is Mrs. Yelverton in England, but across the Irish channel or north of the Tweed, she is still Mrs. Forbes. Each is a married wife in part of the United Kingdom, and each in another part of the same kingdom is—whatever else she may be—not the wife of her alleged husband. Property left to the wife of Major Yelverton would go to two different women, according to the locality in which it happened to be placed. Letters addressed to Mrs. Yelverton might be claimed by two ladies, according to the place in

which they were delivered. One of them would be liable to bigamy if she married at Gretna Green, and free to wed who she liked in London, the other might take a husband with impunity at Edinburgh or Dublin, but would have to apply to our Divorce Court before she could contract a legal union in England.

The decision of the Scotch Court of Appeal has only complicated the confusion of the question of name. The great Yelverton case is too recent, and has created too strong an impression on the public mind, for it to be necessary for us to recur to its merits. What we wish to point out is the bearing of this remarkable trial on the whole subject of our marriage system. At present, the position of the lady whom—for the mere sake of convenience, without any wish to prejudge her case—we call Miss Longworth, is this. She claims to have been married on two separate occasions—in Ireland and in Scotland; or, more strictly speaking, she claims to have performed acts which constitute a marriage in either of these countries according to its own peculiar laws. A Dublin jury decided that her Irish marriage was a legal one. She then applied to the Scotch Courts to establish the validity of her reputed marriage in Scotland. Lord Ardmillan, before whom the case was tried, decided that the evidence was not sufficient to prove her case. From this decision she appealed to the Court of Session; and that tribunal has reversed Lord Ardmillan's judgment, and declared that by the law of Scotland Theresa Longworth is the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. Here the matter stands; and the next step will be to bring the issue before the House of Lords. What the decision of that body may be, it is premature to speculate on. It is still open to doubt how far the two marriages are valid in England, and, if they are valid, whether an English Court is able to take cognisance of them. The glorious uncertainty of the law in a case like this provides the public with all the excitement of a sensation romance; and no novel-reader of well-regulated mind would desire to know the end before he had followed out the varied fortunes of the plot. It may be doubted, however, whether this uncertainty is as advantageous in a practical as in a romantic point of view. Supposing there had been one uniform marriage law throughout the United Kingdom, the Yelverton case would have been an impossibility. The legal profession would have suffered in pocket, and the public would have lost a topic of interest; but a grave scandal to the dignity of marriage would have been avoided. Happily, the class which is injured by the irregularities of our matrimonial law is a very small one; and there the evils of our anomalous system excite no general interest.

The ceremony of marriage has two aspects—the religious and the civil. Each sect has its own views to solemnise the ceremony with rites and customs of its own. As to the latter, however, there is a universal agreement. Marriage, whatever else it may be, is undoubtedly a partnership of a legal though peculiar character, entered into by two persons capable of contracting it. There is no intrinsic reason why these two characters of matrimony should not be combined together. Supposing the whole population of this country belonged to one uniform faith and to one national Church, then the civil ceremony might well be identical with the religious one. All that the State has a right to require is that matrimonial, like other partnerships, should be conducted according to fixed legal forms and if everybody were wedded according to the ritual of the Established Church, there would be little need of any distinct civil ceremony. This, however, is not, and is never likely to be, the case. At the present day there is absolutely no principle whatever about our marriage law. If you chose to get married with the Church of England service in banns, you have no need to apply to a registrar at all; and though every clergyman is bound to register the circumstance of any marriage, yet the non-performance of his duty would not necessarily render the contract void. All persons who prefer the ritual of any other creed are obliged to apply to a registrar and obtain his certificate before their religious union becomes valid in the eyes of the law. Something of the Roman Catholic belief that marriage is a sacrament still hangs about our legislation on the subject, and it is a moot question whether the ceremony, if performed, by a duly ordained clergyman, would not be valid, even though all parties should wilfully refuse to comply with the provisions of the statute. In Scotland registration is not required, and simple consent of the man and woman is sufficient to establish the legitimacy of children born in wedlock. In Ireland, again, a difference in the religious creeds of husband and wife may, under certain circumstances, as in this Yelverton case, prove a bar to the legality of the matrimonial contract. These are only a few out of the many flagrant inconsistencies of our law. Unfortunately, the difficulties in the way of reforming it are considerable, owing to mutual jealousies of our different religious sects. The only way we can see to remedy the evil is to make registration compulsory, as a preliminary condition to the performance of any religious marriage ceremony whatever. In France, every couple who wish to get married must present themselves before the Mayor. When the contract has been signed at the mairie, they are man and wife as far as the law is concerned. Afterwards they may, and almost invariably do, get married according to the ritual of the sect they belong to; but this religious ceremony adds nothing to the validity. French experience has shown that few persons dispense with the religious service, and we believe that this would be still more rarely the case in England if a like system were introduced. The fact that the civil character of matrimony was observed with due accuracy could hardly detract from the solemnity of the church service. Whether the French system would work well in England it is impossible to say, but any change which made our marriage law uniform could not fail to be a blessing.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

A Protestant Clergyman has lately exulted over the destruction of Christianity in Japan. He may find that his rejoicing was premature. The triumphs of the evil one, which afford this gentleman a singular consolation, are apt to be short-lived. Even his co-religionists admonish this Anglican minister to suspend his hosannas, and not to be too sure that the demon has won a final victory. At the risk of marling his satisfaction, we will quote their words. "There is reason to believe," says Mr. Oliphant, "that the last spark has never yet been extinguished, and that the fire of Francis Xavier still burns in the bosoms of some of those who have received the traditions of his teaching." [Lord Elgin's Mission, vol. ii., ch. 2, p. 25.] "In the Island of Yezo alone," adds Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, "I have reason to believe that there are more than 80,000 persons . . . who actually by stealth still practise the worship of their Catholic ancestors, . . . and were it allowed by the Government, I have no hesitation in asserting, that from one end of Japan to the other the Roman Catholic religion would be hailed with delight, and accepted with unanimity." [A Residence in Japan, by C. Pemberton Hodgson; ch. vi., p. 143.] Catholics can afford to wait. They know who is on their side, and that, sooner or later, the world will know it too.—*Weekly Register*.

Scotland.

ST. PATRICK'S BURIAL SOCIETY—IMPORTANT DECISION.

COURT OF SESSION, EDINBURGH.
OUTER HOUSE—Before Lord Ormisdale.
SUSP.—KILLEN v. O'CONNORS.

An important case has just been decided by Lord Ormisdale in regard to Friendly Societies in the following circumstances:—The suspender in the present action is the collector at Edinburgh of the United Assurance Sick and Burial Society of St. Patrick's. The respondents are the representatives of the late Mrs. Mary O'Connor, who for some time survived her husband, the deceased Bernard O'Connor, broker, residing in Cowgate, but now is now dead. On her husband's death, Mrs. O'Connor, in respect of certain payments made by him to the Society, applied for a sum of £5, to which she considered herself entitled, but payment was refused, on the ground (1), that no proper certificate of death was produced; (2), that the deceased had given a false statement as to age on becoming a member; (3), that the deceased had died from apoplexy superinduced by his own conduct and intemperate habits. Thereupon she raised a small-debt action for the amount before the Justices of the Peace for the County of Edinburgh, and the Justices gave her decree for the sum. At the calling of this summons, the suspender attended, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, in respect that a special mode of settling disputes about such claims was provided by Rules 26 and 57 of the said Society; but his objection was not entertained. The suspender, on behalf of the Society, now brings a suspension of the decree of the Justices, and an action of reduction is, we believe, also in dependence in Court.

After the preliminary debate, the discussion turned chiefly upon the question—Whether, in point of law, a branch in Scotland of an English Society, having its rules approved of in England but not in Scotland, was or was not entitled to the privileges of a Friendly Society. The parties, however, were at one in regard to certain material facts, and the Lord Ordinary accordingly allowed a proof. His Lordship has now pronounced the following Interlocutor and Note, from which the grounds of the action and the nature of the case will be more fully understood:—

Edinburgh, December 19, 1862.—The Lord Ordinary finds that the Society called "The United Assurance Sick and Burial Society of St. Patrick's" is an English Society; the said Society is governed by the rules of which No. 6 of process is an authentic copy; and has been duly registered, and has its rules duly certified in England, in terms of the Friendly Society Act; that the now deceased Bernard O'Connor was at his death, which happened on or about the 2d April 1861, a member of said Society; that when the said Bernard O'Connor became a member of said Society, he was made aware that it was governed by, and that he thereby became subject to the fore-said rules; that after the death of the said Bernard O'Connor, his widow, who is now represented by the respondents, made a claim on said Society for £7, which she alleged to be due to her by the Society in respect of the death of her husband; that the Society denied that they were due anything to the widow of said Bernard O'Connor, and, on various grounds, refused to comply with her demand; that, in consequence of the dispute which thus arose between the widow of O'Connor and the Society, the former sued the latter through their then collector in Edinburgh, Edward Crawford, as representing them, for the fore-said sum in the Justice of Peace Small-Debt Court of Edinburgh; that although Edward Crawford appeared in said Justice of Peace Court for the Society to defend them against said claim of O'Connor's widow, and objected that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, inasmuch as the jurisdiction was excluded by the rules of the Society and also by the Friendly Society Act 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, which required that said disputes should be settled by arbiters, the Justices disregarded the plea or objection, sustained their jurisdiction, and decreed against the said Edward Crawford as collector in Edinburgh, and as representing said Society, for 5*l.* stg., with 2*s.* 6*d.* of expenses; that by rule 26 of said Society, the only competent mode of determining said dispute as that referred to between the Society and O'Connor's widow, was by arbitration as therein provided; and that the Friendly Societies Act, 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, declares in its 40th section that all disputes between the Society and any of its members, such as that referred to, should be settled by arbitration in the manner therein set out; that the said Edward Crawford presented the present suspension of the decree pronounced against him by the Justices, and in the course of the process, he having ceased to be the collector of the Society in Edinburgh, and the widow of O'Connor having died, the present suspender, who succeeded Edward Crawford as collector in Edinburgh for said Society, was as such sisted in his, Crawford's, place; and the present respondents, the children of O'Connor and his widow, were sisted in her place: Finds, in these circumstances in point of law, that the said Justice of the Peace decree complained of was incompetently pronounced by a Court having no jurisdiction in the matter, and that it is inept and ought to be suspended: Therefore, sustains the reasons of suspension and suspends the proceedings complained of and decrees: Finds the suspender, James Killen, entitled to expenses of process; allows an account thereof to be lodged, and remits it when lodged to the auditor to tax and report.

(Signed)

R. MACFARLANE.

Note.—It was disputed that, according to the plain reading of the rules of the Society in question, as well as of the provisions of the Friendly Society Consolidation Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 63, the Justice of Peace Small-Debt Court had no jurisdiction to pronounce the decree complained of, and that it would therefore fall to be suspended, were it not for the specialities to be immediately noticed. Couper, 11th March 1862, 3 sh., 648; and Manson, 5th June 1840, 2 D. 1015.

But it was maintained by the respondents (1st), That the present suspender, being merely the collector in Edinburgh for the Society, had no right or title to represent, or to insist in the present process; and (2d), that the Society, although an English one, and although duly registered and having its rules duly certified in England in terms of the Friendly Society Acts, never having been registered, and never having had its rules approved of or certified in Scotland, as applicable to its Edinburgh branch, these rules were inoperative and of no effect.

In regard to the right and title of the suspender to insist in this process, it is thought that it is enough to remark—(1), That the widow of O'Connor, in whose place and right the respondents are, having sued the Society through their collector in Edinburgh, they cannot be heard to object that the collector now appears for the Society in this process of suspension; (2), that the decree complained of being one obtained by the respondents of their mother against Crawford, the collector in Edinburgh, and of representing the Society that individual had an undoubted right and title to insist in a suspension of the decree; and (3), that the present suspender, now the Society's collector in Edinburgh, succeeding to Crawford, having been sisted without objection on the part of the respondents, and without reservation or qualification of any kind, in the place of Crawford, his, the present suspender's right and title to maintain the process cannot be questioned by the respondents.

In regard again to the respondent's plea that the Society has not

been registered, and its rules approved of and certified in Scotland, it appears to the Lord Ordinary sufficient to observe (1), that the Society being an English one, it was not necessary that it should be registered, and its rules approved of and certified, in Scotland; (2), that a party who proceeds to enforce a claim against a society for payment of a sum as being due in terms of its rules, is bound by these rules, and cannot be heard to object to the only mode thereby prescribed for determining the validity of the claim; and (3), that the mode so prescribed—viz., arbitration—not being in any respect opposed to law, must be sustained to the exclusion of the Courts of law.

(Intd.),

R. M.

Counsel for Suspenders—Mr. McLean.
Counsel for Respondents—Mr. Paterson.

ALARMING OUTBREAK AMONG THE FEMALE CONVICTS AT PERTH.

From the Scotsman.

On Sunday forenoon, during the time of public worship, an alarm was raised throughout the city of Perth to the effect that the convicts of the General Prison at Friarton had overpowered the warders, and that many of them had made their escape. The truth of the alarm was apparently confirmed by the circumstances of a detachment of the 25th Regiment marching quickly with fixed bayonets through the South Inch, in the direction of the General Prison, and a body of city police conveyed thither in cabs. The excitement in town was intense, but it was much allayed when the actual state of matters, though sufficiently serious, was ascertained. The circumstances under which the outbreak commenced are as follows:—The female convicts, about 300 in number, assembled in the chapel of the prison on Sunday forenoon, as usual, to engage in public worship, but the chaplain had not proceeded far with the service when the convicts, in a most excited state, commenced shouting, making discordant noises, and defying the female warders. One of the latter was knocked down, much abused, and eventually carried out in a state of insensibility. The scene of disorder which the chapel presented was one which baffles description. On the male officials being apprised of the outbreak among the female convicts, the former promptly hastened to the chapel, from which all egress was strictly prohibited. As the female warders had lost all control over the female convicts, who, with increased rage and energy, uttered most dreadful yells, it was resolved by the head male officials present to fire several shots from revolvers over the heads of the women. This being continued for some time had the desired effect of quieting them in a great degree, until at last they were completely subdued. At the same time, great fears were entertained of an outbreak among the male convicts, many of whom, it had been learned on Saturday, were in possession of keys wherewith to open their cells; and accordingly it was resolved to call in the assistance of the Perth city police and the military in Perth barracks. On being apprised of the outbreak, Mr. Welsh, superintendent of the city police, repaired with a large body of constables to the General Prison, armed with swords, batons, and cutlasses. The city police were conveyed to the General Prison in cabs, and, under the superintendent, rendered most efficient service. A detachment of the 25th Regiment was also promptly on the spot. With the assistance of the military and police the female convicts were conveyed one by one from the chapel to their cells, and by two o'clock in the afternoon things within the walls of the General Prison had assumed their ordinary quietness. There was no movement among, or attempt at an outbreak, by the male convicts; but it was considered necessary to keep the military and police on duty within the prison the whole of Sunday night. There is every reason to believe that the insubordination of the women in the chapel yesterday was part of a preconcerted scheme to enable the male convicts to overthrow their keepers, and set all the convicts, both male and female, at liberty.

EDINBURGH.

CHRISTMAS EVE—MIDNIGHT MASSES.—Last night at twelve o'clock, high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Chapel, Cowgate, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Lauriston Street, and at the Convent, Greenhill Gardens. At St. Patrick's which was numerously attended, the following music was performed:—"For unto us" (Handel), Haydn's Imperial Mass; Novello's Offertorium, Adesdes Fideles; and the Hallelujah Chorus. Dr. Marshall preached on the occasion. The same music was performed at the Lauriston Street Church, where the Rev. Ignatius Grant preached, and where a collection was made on behalf of the poor of the district.

MR. MURE AT ROTHESAY.

David Mure, Esq., M.P. for Buteshire, addressed his constituents on Wednesday, in Rothessay, on the work done in Parliament during the last session, and also referred, at considerable length, to some of the most important questions which at present agitate the public mind. Amongst the Scotch Bills introduced, Mr. Mure, in particular, referred to the Public Houses Bill, with which he had some connection, and defended his action regarding it. He thinks that, on the whole, the Act is working well, and producing good results. Mr. Mure then discussed the subject of Education in reference to the Revised Code, and the present system of Privy Council grants. His opinion in reference to the measure debated in last session of Parliament is, that a further investigation is necessary before any legislation takes place. Mr. Mure then adverted to the distress in Lancashire and the American war; and in reference to the latter subject discussed the conditions of the North and South, and the question of the recognition by this country of the Southern Confederacy. He does not think that recognition would be attended with the beneficial results which many suppose it would have. From the state of parties in the North, and from the disclosures made in the financial statement of Mr. Chase, Mr. Mure is inclined to think that the American Government itself will, in a short time, see it to be its duty to put an end to the war.—*Herald*.

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 Wotherpoon'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 "Wotherpoon's Victoria Lozenges" at 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 8*d.*, and 1*s.* 4*d.* each, of all respectable Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, &c. Wotherpoon & Co., Glasgow and London.

COATBRIDGE.

THE TRACT NUISANCE.

On Saturday last, while busy reading the *Free Press*, solus, a little before dusk, and after a hard day's labour, which made a little rest desirable, a rude knock came to the door, but from being a locality much infested with beggars, who find it their interest to ply their trade with some vigour on Saturday afternoons when people have a little money at hand, we paid no attention to the first knock, which was soon followed by others so rudely given that we thought it advisable to rid the stair head of so forward a visitor. On opening the door, however, what was my astonishment to see a decent, although rather pert looking young woman respectfully dressed, carrying a great bundle of tracts in her hand.

Of course, carrying a bundle of that sort of literary trash was none of our business, had she not had the effrontery to knock so loudly at the door for no other purpose but to offer us one of them. Now, in the name of goodness, what could she, or whoever sent her, expect to gain by such an insult. A trashy abominable thing, written as it said by some one calling himself the Rev. Wm. Arnot, of Glasgow, filled with a lot of over-coloured statements, very likely all falsehoods, and so far from being deftly strung together that the thing, if intended to serve a purpose must have insured its own failure. Its purport was to warn people against getting "fou" at the New-Year, and this would have been all well enough, but like the silly trashy stuff issued in the form of tracts generally by such would-be Christians as push the propagation of their own views, it was nauseous—nauseous in its style, in its spirit, and in its details—without one sensible sentence or sentiment in the whole thing.

That silly people become the dupes of these propagandists and occupy themselves in distributing their absurdities may be thought by themselves to be meritorious enough; but really the idea of any young woman connecting herself with such employment, and throwing aside that modesty so becoming in her sex, by going about in such a place as this, in colporteur style, an unwelcome visitor on a Saturday night, and on such an errand is lamentable enough, and if this meet her eye, we would advise her to see if there are no buttons awaiting on her father's shirt sleeve, or other useful occupation, to keep her from annoying people by tract distributing. G.

GREENOCK.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—Another of these capital music treats was given in the New Town Hall, last Monday evening, under the distinguished patronage of Greenock district of the Ancient Order of Foresters. The vocalists on the occasion, were Madame Vaneri, Miss Bessie Aitken, Mr. Alleyne (the new Tenor), and that accomplished and gentlemanly comique: Mr. Alfred G. Vance, from the St. James' Theatre, London, and his second appearance at these concerts, with the Society's celebrated Glasgow Orchestra. The Hall was crowded in all parts. Madame Vaneri's rendering of "The Marseillaise" and "Scots wha hae", brought down thunders of applause. Miss B. Aitken, sang "The Land of my Birth" and "Down the Burn", very sweetly and received unanimous encores. Mr. Alleyne, from Halle's Concerts, Manchester, proved himself to be a tenor of high order, and his singing of "The Anchors weighed" and "Afton Water", gave evident satisfaction. Mr. Alfred G. Vance, received a very flattering reception on making his appearance, and his capital song "Popular favourites", caused quite a *furor*, this gentleman is the most refined and versatile comique we have ever seen, for in this one song, he takes off most cleverly, almost every leading vocalist and favourite of the day. His "Mr. Simms Reeves", "Mr. Gorilla" (the Cure-ious), "Blondin", "Leotard", "the Colleen Bawn," &c., &c., are inimitable, and the concluding feature of this witty "Medley"—a Fugitive Slave—evinces him to be a most exquisite dancer. His other songs of the evening—"A Love Affair," "An Awful Narratiff," and the "I.C.U. Policeman," brought down deafening acclamations. We consider Mr. Vance's appearance a great success, and congratulate the Social Reform Society upon his engagement.

Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. R. J. Adams delighted us with some beautiful selections and solos, the "Gorilla Quadrills" causing much amusement.

Correspondence.

THE EASTMUIR CASE.

To the Editor of the *Glasgow Free Press*.

Sir,—All things considered, and upon looking a little farther into this case, we cannot say less than that you seem still very mild—almost, in our opinion, blameably so—in the remarks you make. Nor do we think we exceed the bounds of propriety when we say that we consider it a disgrace to Glasgow and to Scotland; while the new features brought out in the exposure of the tricks resorted to to procure identification of the handwriting of the rev. gentleman, give a deeper shade to the already dark enough transaction. This argues a pre-conceived determination to lug him in by hook or crook; and espionage was accordingly set to work with its detestable duplicity and cunning. How like in principle is this to the system pursued with poor spirit dealers when Forbes M'Kenzieism was rampant a few years ago, and which was luckily, for the credit of our country, confined to Glasgow alone; and the sapient magistrates of that city at that time earned laurels which did the reverse of adorning their brows. In saying magistrates, we would not be understood to include all the body: but such as were or are really free from blame must just bear their share, as a tax upon the honour of the position.

No one will read your account of the way in which the handwriting was identified, and the means resorted to to effect it, without a cold shudder, as if the days of Richmond the Spy were again looming in our social horizon, with all their attendant horrors. The worthy who rejoices in the name of Captain M'Call, for what he has done in this matter will certainly be put upon the list for promotion—or is it the practice in Glasgow to reward by secret service money instead—or perhaps the simple approbation of a magistrate of such known patriotism, and of a disposition so thoroughly imbued with Forbes M'Kenzieism, may be enough in itself to satisfy the said Captain M'Call as a reward for his unenviable ingenuity; but in whatever light such services may be viewed by those who retain and abet them, we have more respect for the public than to suppose that there they will be looked upon otherwise than with disgust.

Should the Court in this case find itself in a scrape, it will not be the first time they have been in that position from over-officiousness; and few indeed will feel for them in the present instance if a snubbing awaits them for the over amount of zeal displayed.

We always feel sorry to award blame to constituted authorities; but where their conduct will not warrant immunity, why should they be spared? No man as a magistrate ought ever to take his seat upon a bench of justice unless he can divest his judgment of all bias in regard to religious matters; and we put it honestly to the public, if that was done in this case, and if it does not seem as if it had been looked upon as a godsend by some of the over-zealous followers of a different and less amiable creed, and the most made of it in consequence. Because, if the letter of the law was slightly violated (which we question much), it was not only excusably done, but the motives which led to it and the consequences which followed were praiseworthy, and therefore a slight reproof, or at most a few hours'

imprisonment, would have satisfied the ends of justice a thousand times better than this undue and uncalled-for severity. Perhaps Mr. Kidston rather likes to be before the public in this way, and is not satisfied with the amount of notoriety obtained through Forbes M'Kenzieism—not, properly speaking, in an official, but in an officious capacity—and wishes to add bit by bit to his fame in any sort of way that may cast up; while, as a matter of course, not being in possession of magisterial feelings and aspirations, we ought scarcely to form an opinion upon the matter.

The first error committed in this case was the fatal and unwarrantable one of making a witness of Mr. M'Laughlin at all. The second was, bargaining about the oath, and then breaking faith after allowing it to be taken in a restricted form; and the third and most gratuitous of all was the undue severity exercised in punishing an alleged offence, towards the committing of which—if it is one—the officials themselves largely contributed.

A PROTESTANT.

SENDING CATHOLIC CHILDREN TO PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the *Glasgow Free Press*.

Sir,—I entertained a hope that my friend "J. P. M'S." alias "Catholicus," would not have denied the facts contained in my letter which appeared in your issue of 6th current, and that I would be saved the trouble of proving their truth; but I find, from his letter in your last issue, that I was wrong, and that he not only denies the facts, but does so in very strong language indeed. He characterises my letter as "barefacedly mendacious," my statements as "false," and speaks of myself as being "totally unacquainted with the present as well as the former condition of the Catholic schools of Coatbridge." It is obvious he has written in a passion, and with a desire to make the best of a bad job. However, let us see how the facts stand—and first of all with regard to my ignorance of the schools past and present. It is positively amusing of "J. P. M'S." to accuse me of ignorance on this point. He could not do so of himself, because he has only been here a very few months: he therefore must have made the statement on the authority of some ignorant person, who either did not know the fact or who desired to deceive him. The truth is, I knew Coatbridge before there was a Catholic school in it. I witnessed the erection of the present schools. I have witnessed the additions, subtractions, multiplications, divisions, and reductions these schools have undergone. I knew all the twenty teachers who have had charge of them, from Mr. M'Guire to Mr. J. P. M'S. I knew the schools before the Government system was adopted. I knew them after the adoption of the Government system, and I have known them since the relinquishment of the Government system. And notwithstanding all this, I am to be told by a stranger that I am totally unacquainted with the matter. Bosh!

J. P. M'S. denies my statement that there were some time ago in the Coatbridge Schools six pupil teachers, besides the two certificated teachers, and he has thereby put me to the trouble of placing myself in communication with the Government officials, and with the teachers themselves, and, also, of turning up for a few years back the Government reports, and the Catholic directory for Scotland (to the latter of which a false return must have been made for the last two or three years), the result of all, is that I not only found my statement correct, but I discovered that another pupil teacher, in addition to the six I am about to name, was to be given to the female school, if a suitable girl could be found. To convince your readers, and J. P. M'S., of the truth of my statement, I beg to refer them to the above sources of information, and to give the names of the six pupil teachers, which my enquiries have elicited, viz.:—Daniel M'Alcer, Henry Bannan, William Gallocher, Mary Brown, Mary M'Alser, and Catherine Hendry.

In regard to the number of pupils attending the schools at that time, I cannot say whether it justified such a number of pupil teachers. If it did not, the Government officials must have been deceived, and restitution ought now be made. It is sufficient for my case to prove that my statement is an "authentic fact," and that J. P. M'S.'s contradictions of it is a bit of ignorant impertinence.

J. P. M'S. says my statement regarding the present state of the schools is false, I say it is not, and I repeat the statement most emphatically, indeed I maintain the truth of the whole of my first letter, and I hold it here as repeated *brevitatis causa*. I defy J. P. M'S. to adopt my plan and name his sufficient staff of pupil teachers who receive two hours special instruction each evening, for the services rendered by them during the day.

One word more and I have done. I did not originate, nor do I desire to continue, this controversy. It originated with Catholicus, and was not noticed by me until he had written three letters, in which he went out of his way considerably to attack some Catholics here, a Greenock guardian, the state of education in neighbouring districts, &c., &c., he is not to expect these attacks to pass unnoticed for the future, if he does he will find out his mistake.

AUTHENTIC FACTS.

P. S.—If necessary I will publish, with your permission, in your next issue, the correspondence I have had with the Government officials and others in support of my statements.

A. F.

The following appeared in our second edition of last week:

DISTRESS IN DUNTOCHER.

To the Editor of the *Free Press*.

Duntocher.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, through the columns of the 'Free Press,' to address a few words to your readers, regarding the distress at present existing in Duntocher.

There is not, perhaps, in Scotland, another town or village so completely dependent upon the cotton trade as Duntocher. Out of a population of about 3000, nearly 2000 were directly connected with the cotton factories; whilst the remaining portion are all, more or less, inextricably involved in its prosperity or misfortune. Since the October of last year, the workers in the four factories of this locality have been on half-time, and when, in September last, they were thrown wholly idle, the great majority of them became totally destitute, after a year's hard struggle on half wages.

Cases of distress became immediately so numerous that a public meeting of the inhabitants took place on the 2nd of October, at which a Relief Committee was appointed.

That committee, composed of the clergy of all denominations, and of some of the respectable inhabitants of the parish, co-operate with that unanimity which zeal for the common cause of suffering humanity inspires. Indeed, the diligence, discretion and delicate kindness of the Relief Committee, during the period of its existence up to the 10th of this month, has won for the gentlemen composing it, the warmest regards of every section of the community. The legates of the late Mr. Dunn have been, of course, the principal contributors to the Relief Fund, whilst the private charity of the resident gentry has tended largely and materially to mitigate the general distress. A peculiar misfortune for Duntocher, at the present crisis, is, that the estates of the late Mr. Dunn are in the hands of Trustees, and are likely to be so, we cannot say how long. Nevertheless, the three legates—Mr. A. D. Paterson of Mountblow, Mr. John Macindoe of Auchintoshaw, and Mr. James Black of Dalnair—caused a deed to be executed, authorising the Trustees to advance the munificent sum of £1000 towards the relief of the cotton workers of Duntocher. These three gentlemen, acting as an execu-

tive committee, commenced their duties on the 10th of this month, when the "old committee" virtually ceased to exist. When it is born in mind, that these gentlemen are no more bound to meet the whole distress of Duntocher, than are the Lancashire proprietors to meet the distress of their locality; when they are not at all, as yet, *de facto* proprietors, when they undertake to relieve none but mill workers, and only such mill-workers as happened to be employed when the mills stopped, the number having then dwindled down to 750, it will, at once, be seen what an amount of unemployed poverty here exists, having little or no claim on the Parochial Board, but, solely dependent on public charity for relief.

With regard to my own congregation, I may safely say it is the poorest of the poor. A large number of Catholics were employed during the summer at the Bams of Clyde. That work also is stopped since November, and will not be resumed until March. Such, to be sure, has been the case every winter since it commenced; but then the men could fall back on the wages of the junior members of their families who wrought in the mills, and they had credit in the shops to carry them through the winter; but, for obvious reasons, they have neither to depend upon at present.

The other clergymen of this parish have wealthy members of their respective communities, who, I have no doubt, will generously assist them in relieving the more destitute members of their congregations; but as for me and mine, who are almost all poor, the little that we can do, we do it, and that is not much. Indeed, it would seem to be expected from the clergy, and particularly from myself, that we should exert ourselves to meet the present crisis in the best way we can.

I therefore, in the name of God, confidently appeal to all Catholics to assist me in relieving the helpless poverty of their fellow Catholics and countrymen in this locality, and, let them be assured in doing so, they will be assisting largely the general poverty of the place. I am confident that the Catholic charity that stretches to Ireland and to everywhere it is needed, will lend a helping hand to the poor of this stricken locality, for well ordered charity begins at home.

The noble Society of St. Vincent de Paul, whose practice it is to concentrate their energy wherever it is most needed, will not, I am sure, be unmindful of their brethren of Duntocher during the present crisis. The President-provincial, has, I am informed, already brought the distress of this place before the meeting of the "Glasgow Centre Council" held on Sunday last. The result was (may God bless them) that they "unanimously resolved to render every assistance in their power to the rev. pastor of Duntocher in his endeavours to alleviate the present sufferings of his poor people."

As my case is a very exceptional one indeed, I have every confidence that my brethren in the ministry will both advise and befriended me should I visit their respective parishes. Bishop Gray has kindly promised me his influence and advice when I shall visit Glasgow; and as for Bishop Murdoch his warm-hearted letter, which I give below, will I think sufficiently speak for itself.—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

FRANCIS DANAGHER, C.C.

Glasgow, 17th December, 1862.

The distress at Duntocher has reached me, not only through the public press, but also through other sources of information, upon which I can place the utmost reliance.

The cotton factories, upon which the people depended for the means of subsistence, have been stopped for several months. The out-door labourers—almost all Catholics—who wrought at the Bams of Clyde, are likewise stopped, and will be so until an advanced period of the spring. Thus, I may say the working portion of the population of Duntocher, especially the Catholic portion, are at this moment, and will be, God knows how long, entirely dependent on public charity.

Under these painful circumstances, I have not the slightest hesitation in warmly recommending to the charity of the clergy, and laity the Rev. Francis Danagher, the pastor of Duntocher, who has kindly volunteered his services to raise funds in order to alleviate, at any rate in part, the lamentable distress of his people.

† JOHN MURDOCH, V.A.W.D.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of to-day, says:—"The Papal Nuncio has remitted to M. Drouyn de Lhays the sum of 10,000 francs, sent by the Pope for the poor workmen of the department of the Lower Seine, at the same time stating that his Holiness regretted that the state of his finances prevented him from sending a more considerable offering. His Holiness, however, wished to testify his sympathy for the French people, and his gratitude for the tokens of devotion which he received from France."

The *Times*' Paris correspondent writes:—

"It is stated that the Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of the French, enumerating the reforms which his Holiness purposes to make, not, however, on compulsion, but by his own mere motion; and that these assurances will be repeated in the Imperial Speech on 12th January."

PRIZE FIGHT.—A fight took place at Aldershot on Monday for 100l. a-side, between young Broome of London, and Ike Baker of Walsall (the Unknown). The fight was understood to be a "trial" between the two for the purpose of backing the winner against a sturdy fistic hero, whose performance in the P.R. was a short back the general talk, and no weight was mentioned, the men being allowed to come to the scratch catch-weight. Twenty-six rounds were fought, occupying fifty-one minutes, when Baker fell without a blow, and Broome was accordingly declared the winner.

THE LATE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE IN PORTUGAL.—Messrs. Robinson Brothers, cork manufacturers, Halifax, have just received from their factory at Portalegre, a communication, in which the following account of this dreadful calamity is given:—"A terrible accident occurred at Ponte Sor, on the 2d inst. A locomotive left Abrantes, with several trucks laden with rails and sleepers, to convey near to Crato. Eighty workmen were on the trucks. The engine-driver drove across the Ponte Sor (Sor Bridge) at a rapid speed. On passing the centre, the bridge fell in, carrying with it the whole of the train into the river, which was swollen with heavy rains. Fifty-five men were killed or drowned, twenty wounded, and five escaped. This line (Salamanca) was to have been opened from Lisbon to Portalegre station, six miles hence, in February next, now it will not be opened till October on account of this accident."—*Leeds Mercury*.

A DISTINCTION WITH VERY LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

'Twixt Proudhon and Russell small difference is left; Monsieur Proudhon says, Property's nothing but Theft; Whilst quick to the rescue of morals in jeopardy, Earl Russell says, Theft's a good Title to Property!

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

LECTURE on the above Subject will be delivered in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, 30th DECEMBER, 1862, by the Rev. JOHN S. MCCORRY.

The proceeds of the Lecture to be devoted to the benefit of the Poor visited by St. Andrew's Conference of the Brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul.

REV. ALEX. REID IN THE CHAIR.

Lecture to Commence at Eight o'clock Evening.

Admission: Reserved Seats and Platform, 1s.; Second Seats, 6d.; Third Seats, 3d. Entrance to Reserved Seats by Albion Street. Tickets may be had from Mr. Margey, Great Clyde Street; Mr. Walsh, Glassford Street; or from any of the Members of St. Andrew's Conference.

GRAND CONCERT IN ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL-ROOM, GREENDYKE STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7TH, 1863,

In aid of St. Elizabeth's Clothing Society, St. Mary's.

A talented company have been engaged including the names of MDLLE. VANERI AND W. G. ROSS.

The Splendid Band of the 29th Regt. will also be in attendance.

Programmes and Tickets to be had of Hugh Margey, Great Clyde St.; James Walsh, Glassford St.; the *Free Press* Office, Mr. Leslie, Abercrombie St.; Madame Johnstone, 64 Charlotte St.; and at St. Mary's Chapel, Abercrombie St.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

CONVERSAZIONE.

CONVERSAZIONE of the Active and Honorary Members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held in

BELL'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 68 TRONGATE,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH JAN., 1863.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Tickets (1s. 3d. each) can be obtained from the Presidents of the various Conferences—application for which must be made not later than Monday first, 29th inst.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

GLASGOW: H. MARGEY, 14 Great Clyde Street; EDINBURGH: J. MILLER, 49 George IV. Bridge; ABERDEEN: J. SMITH, 50 Union Street.

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Of the Catholic University, Ireland; and Editor of "*Glasgow Free Press*."

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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*.

BIRTH.

At Strathaven, on the 20th inst., Mrs. James Doyle of a son.



GLASGOW, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1862.

LIBERATION OF THE REV. PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN.

It will, we are sure, be a source of much gratification to very many of our readers to learn that the liberation of Mr. M'Laughlin has now been obtained. Under any circumstances, his unrighteous detention must have been a thing deeply to be regretted; but had it been continued for even a few days longer, it could not have failed to give rise to feelings of still stronger dissatisfaction, operating, as it would then have done, in removing him from the midst of his people, and debarring him from the discharge of his official duties on the occasion of the Church's most solemn festival.

It would have been, we are sure, a source of still greater gratification to them if we could have added that his liberation had been brought about by the generous feelings of Sir George Grey, or through exertions prompted by a returning sense of justice on the part of those through whose instrumentality the sentence was passed upon him; but this gratification is denied to them, and we must frankly state that Mr. M'Laughlin's return to his altar is to be ascribed to no external liberality, but to the well-directed and promptly-executed efforts of a committee of the Catholics of Glasgow. It has been the custom to say that the Catholic body in Scotland is destitute of unanimity and adhesion, and during

last week the fact of their having continued passive, and without apparently moving a limb to obtain that gentleman's freedom, was pointed to as affording conclusive evidence of the justice of this accusation. We are able to say that the accusation has, in the present instance at least, been utterly destitute of foundation. They remained, apparently at least, inactive for a week; but their inactivity was not the result of *vis inertiae*, but of very proper deference to the head of our Church in this locality, the Right Rev. Bishop Murdoch. It was known that Dr. Murdoch had transmitted a memorial on the subject to the Home Secretary, and though it was also known that this memorial had been deprived of a great deal of the weight it was expected to bear, from the withdrawal of the support which the Fiscal and Assessor of the Justice of Peace Court had promised to give, still there seemed good reason to expect that a memorial emanating, as it did, from the ecclesiastical head of a section of the people of Glasgow, numbering more than 100,000 souls, and making, too, a request so reasonable, would not entirely fail in its object. The committee were unwilling to interfere, so long as there seemed any hope of the object being reached through means of this memorial, and it was only when it had continued unnoticed by Sir George Grey for nearly a week that they felt warranted in making any new movement in the matter.

A report of the proceedings of the committee by whom the conduct of this movement was undertaken will be found in another part of this sheet. After waiting till Friday the 19th they resolved that something was necessary to be done, and they met accordingly on the evening of that day, to decide upon the course to be followed; but still, unwilling to move, they adjourned their meeting till next morning in the hope that an answer would by that time be received from Sir George Grey. When they then met no answer had been received. Longer delay seemed inadmissible; and so they at once decided upon a double course of action, the first to get up a petition to Sir George Grey for Mr. M'Laughlin's liberation, to be signed by the citizens of Glasgow, without regard to religious creed, and the second to present a note of suspension and liberation to the High Court of Justiciary. A petition was, accordingly, prepared on Saturday forenoon, and such was the promptitude of the committee in laying it before the citizens of Glasgow, and such was their readiness to support its prayer, that the committee were enabled to transmit it to the Home Secretary on Monday evening, bearing not less than 8000 signatures, many of those being the signatures of clergymen of the Church of Scotland (the Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, of Barony, being of the number), and of ministers of other presbyterian bodies, and gentlemen of standing and influence in the city. Messrs. Burns & Maclean, solicitors, Glasgow, having undertaken the management of the action of suspension and liberation, proceeded to Edinburgh on Monday to instruct their agents there to raise said action forthwith. A note of suspension was accordingly laid before Lord Neaves, when it was found that a caveat had been lodged at the conclusion of the trial in the names of Mr. Douglas, the Fiscal of the Court, and Mr. Kidston, the Justice who presided at it, and his lordship accordingly ordered a notice of the petition to be served on these gentlemen, requiring them to appear before him on Tuesday, at 5.30 p.m., should they feel inclined to offer opposition to its prayer. With singular bad taste, these gentlemen went through to Edinburgh on Tuesday, appeared before Lord Neaves, and used all their argument and all their influence to induce his lordship to refuse it. We are glad, however, to be able to say that they did so unsuccessfully, and that they had what, to the J.P. at least, must have been a bitter pill—the mortification of returning to Glasgow by the same train which conveyed the messenger who carried the order for Mr. M'Laughlin's liberation. Mr. M'Laughlin was liberated next morning, and after attending a meeting of friends and sympathisers in the Clarence Hotel, at eleven a.m. on that day, returned to his flock at Eastmuir, where we understand he was most enthusiastically received, and where, should any member of that flock fall into error, we hope they will long find him at his post, ready to advise and to aid them in returning to the right path, from which they have strayed.

As we have just mentioned, the petition from the people of Glasgow to Sir George Grey was sent off on Monday evening, and next morning Bishop Murdoch received from Sir George Grey an answer in

the following terms to the memorial he had sent him on 12th inst.:—

53794.

"Whitehall, 20th Dec., 1862.
"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, applying for the release of the Rev. Patrick M'Laughlin, who has been committed to prison for thirty days for contempt of Court, in refusing to give evidence in a criminal matter.

"Sir George Grey having called upon the committing Magistrate for a report upon the case, has now received that report, and has carefully considered all the facts, and he regrets to say, that he cannot consistently with his duty direct the discharge of the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin.

"It appears to him, that were he to do so without any intimation from Mr. M'Laughlin that he is convinced that he was in error, or any assurance that he would not, in any similar case, adopt the same course, he should be giving his sanction to the assumption of a privilege by Ministers of Religion, of every denomination, which he is advised they cannot legally claim, and which would tend, even in the most serious cases, to defeat the ends of justice.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

"The Right Rev. John Murdoch,
"Glasgow."

"H. WADDINGTON.

It will be observed that his letter is dated on the 20th instant, so that had it come in due course it would have been received here on Monday the 22d. It was not, however, received till Tuesday morning, being the exact time at which the new petition would come into his hands; the respective documents having thus crossed each other upon the road.

The fact that the petition for liberation was signed by 8000 individuals in two days was, we fear, a source of considerable irritation to the at-no-time-very-placid temper of Mr. Kidston; and so, with a view to the soothing influence expected to proceed from it, he at once proceeded to get up a counter-petition, urging the Home Secretary by no means to grant the request of those who, thinking that thirty days' imprisonment among felons was too severe a punishment to a clergyman for refusing to violate the dictates of his conscience, prayed for Mr. M'Laughlin's liberation; and so zealously did he work in procuring signatures to his petition, that, we have been informed, he actually stood for some hours in the lobby of the Exchange, importuning the by-passers to subscribe it. His success, after all (notwithstanding the gigantic falsehood of the *Morning Journal*), was not much to boast of; for while the signatures to the former petition numbered 8000, the whole that he could secure was only 382, though he had copies of his petition exposed in the Royal Exchange, Athenaeum, Tontine, and Religious Institution Rooms, and also in public thoroughfares, from which they were not removed by the police, as some of those in favour of the liberation had been the day before. We believe we are warranted in saying that many of the signatures which he succeeded in getting were obtained virtually under false pretences. The petitions were placed on the same tables where, the day before, had lain the petitions in favour of liberation; and we know that, if it were to be inquired into, it would be found that no considerable proportion of the few names affixed to it were the names of individuals who believed that they were signing a petition for Mr. M'Laughlin's liberation. In one case—that of the Rev. Mr. Hay, minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Baillieston—the error was discovered in time to admit of the subscription being at once obliterated; but in a great many others the error was only discovered after the petition had been transmitted to London, and when the blunder was past remedy.

Mr. Kidston's zeal has certainly outrun his discretion; and it is likely to involve, if not himself, at least some of his coadjutors, in serious trouble. We do not know whether, in the event of an action of damages for wrongous imprisonment being raised, he will have to pay any part of the damages awarded, or whether he may be able to skulk aside and leave the Fiscal of the Court to bear the penalty; though we are afraid he will devise some means by which the latter alternative will be secured. Nor do we think it judicious to occupy the time of our readers with any disquisition as to how far there is really good ground for such an action. The decision of the Court in the action of suspension and liberation will be got in a very few weeks, and will settle the point; but it may not be altogether out of place to caution them in the meantime against being led away by the sophistry and mis-statements of the *Morning Journal* on this point. In a recent editorial on the present case, our contemporary asserts that there is no such ground, and has the effrontery to state that the plea in the note of suspension and liberation, as to the form of the oath administered to Mr. M'Laughlin "was put forward rather as a matter of form, with a view of getting into Court, than with any intention to support the action for liberation exclusively on such grounds." We happen to be better acquainted than our contemporary is with the views of those who promoted the action, and we can assure him, accordingly, that the plea in question was put forward, not for the sake of getting into Court, but because they had been led to believe, on high legal authority, that the plea

was good, and one on which they might safely rest their case. But our contemporary undertakes further to lay down the law upon the point, and to prove that Mr. McLaughlin was bound to tell the whole truth, even after the Court had, by special compact, agreed to receive his evidence under the qualification that he should tell *nothing but the truth*, by quoting an Act of Parliament which declares "that whatever may be the form of oath administered, to any witness, he may, in case of wilful false swearing, be convicted of the crime of perjury in the same manner as if the oath had been administered in the form and with the ceremonies most commonly adopted." The utter irrelevancy of the quotation is so apparent, that it would be waste of time to point it out. We daresay, indeed, our contemporary is quite sensible of it; and we suspect we must ascribe its introduction, not to any incapacity on his part to see the difference between "wilful false swearing," and the refusing to give information which the party's conscience bound him not to give, and which the oath that had been administered to him laid upon him no obligation to give, but to a certain *animus*, which has on sundry occasions manifested itself in his lucubrations in connection with Mr. McLaughlin's case. He fancies that by telling his readers that "wilful false swearing" is punishable as perjury, in whatever form the oath violated may have been made, he will at once lead them to the conclusion that Mr. McLaughlin was guilty of wilful false swearing; and that the sentence against him was a righteous one, and that his crime was only a manifestation of the iniquity of Popery. Now, honesty is said to be the best policy, and we are sure our contemporary would serve his own end much better by adhering to the plain truth, even though by a slight deviation from it he should afford an appropriate text for a homily upon the "Man of Sin." In fact we believe the deviation in question is the result of a blunder, and that that blunder is an entire misapprehension of the views of the public on the point of religious liberality. Since our contemporary, on the demise of the *Scottish Guardian*, took upon itself the post of organ for the Free Church, it has deemed it necessary to afford evidence of its sincerity in its new calling by the occasional introduction into its columns of vituperative articles against the Church of Scotland, and it now seeks to afford a further manifestation of its zeal by an indirect expression of hostile feeling towards the Catholic Church. Very agreeable such manifestation of feeling doubtless will be to Mr. Kidston and a few more narrow minded bigots; but we are sure it will meet with little sympathy among the great mass of the educated part of the community. In confirmation of this opinion, we need only refer to the fact above-mentioned of the extensive subscription by ministers and laymen of different Protestant denominations of the petition for Mr. McLaughlin's liberation, and state in addition that Mr. Kidston's sentence was pronounced in opposition to the judgment of almost every one of the Justices who sat on the bench along with him. Mr. Craig and Mr. Watson urged him to limit the sentence to three, or at most seven days, while we believe others would have been better pleased with a sentence of imprisonment for a few hours. We may add, in conclusion, that during the period of Mr. McLaughlin's imprisonment, two of our most influential citizens waited upon him, and assured him that his conduct met with the sympathy and admiration of the public of Glasgow; and should any expense be incurred, in the further prosecution of this case, we feel quite satisfied that they will be prepared to prove the sincerity of their expressions in a substantial manner. At the same time we must ourselves be ready to meet the possible consequences of the steps which have been already taken to vindicate our position in society, and to prove that we will no longer allow ourselves to be trampled in the dust and insulted with impunity. A good example has already been set us by one who has never yet been found wanting when work was to be done. We are in a position to state that Robert Monteith, Esq. of Carstairs, at present absent on the Continent, has written this week to Bishop Murdoch, offering to head at once with £5 a subscription to meet law expenses if required, and if not, to be applied for the purpose of getting up a testimonial to the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin.

HOW IS THE KIDNAPPING OF CATHOLIC CHILDREN KEPT UP, AND HOW IS IT TO BE PUT DOWN?

"THE CARE OF THE CHILDREN IS NOW THE GREAT WORK WHICH OCCUPIES THE CHURCH."—Cardinal Wiseman.

No. II.

We left our readers, at the conclusion of the first of this series of articles, to console themselves as they best could under what the parochial boards no doubt called a pretty good "snub" or "set down" from the Board of Supervision to the Papists, as well as a pretty clear hint to themselves to lay aside all fear of trouble or molestation in carrying out their plan of educating Catholic orphans in the Catholic religion, something according to King James's idea of teaching children the primitive language by sending them to live with the nuns in the island of Inchkeith. We pointed out how completely the decision of 3d September, 1858 unmasks the sympathy of that Board with the proselytising of these children, and its determination to support it through thick and thin. No man in his senses, we presume, will believe that a Board which pronounced such a sentence in September, 1858, became a convert to justice and liberality in February, 1862, or that the minute of the 13th of that month and year is anything but so much dust thrown into the eyes of stupid Catholics in the meantime, to prevent their following up their charges, and to be thrown into those of the Committee of Parliament

before whom these charges will one day come to be investigated. The dread of this investigation might oblige that Board to hedge, to yield to necessity, to give up occasionally a victim, and to blame more or less sharply acts of kidnapping too gross to be defended. Care, however, would be taken to excuse and confirm its exercise whenever possible, under any pretence, to do so, and at all hazards to avoid everything that would really check or suppress it; waiting for the day when opposition would be wearied out, and the hopeless contest given up. Such was precisely the plan adopted by the Board of Supervision on finding that it could no longer safely uphold kidnapping with a high hand. But to proceed with our narrative.

Things when at their worst are said to amend. The decision which apparently settled the case of all Catholic children in time to come, aroused a feeling of indignation, shame, and determination to make an effort on behalf of these children, which, if only more generally extended and unweariedly persevered in, promises the most favourable results. This feeling naturally sprang up and developed itself most strongly in Edinburgh, where the Board of Supervision was best known, and to which the widow Rose Ann Gillon and her daughter belonged. Upwards of a year was spent in collecting information, examining registers, tracing out Catholic children in distant villages, and questioning inspectors; and at last, on the 16th of March, 1860, a petition was lodged with the Board of Supervision, from Mr. Campbell, then a member of the Edinburgh Parochial Board, complaining that every Catholic child in the hands of the Board was smuggled away to the country, to be proselytised, and that only two days before, an orphan who, through Mr. Campbell's influence with the inspector, had been made the first exception ever allowed to this rule, and sent to a Catholic nurse, had been removed to a Protestant one for the acknowledged purpose of being converted. We shall confine ourselves to this part of the case at present. The removal had been made on the application of a Protestant brother and two sisters who had deserted their father and two younger brothers in their necessity, but, now appeared after the father's death, and had no difficulty, it need hardly be said, in persuading the managers to set about proselytising the youngest boy, there being no hope of the other, who was above 14 and a staunch Catholic. The petition urged *immediate interference*; but no notice was of course taken of this. A second and still more urgent petition was presented on the 30th of May. On the 12th of June, intimation came from the Board that a "Commissioner" would give notice when an investigation was to commence. We call attention to this as the first and the last instance of any petitioner against the kidnapping of a Catholic child being allowed by the Board of Supervision to prove his case. Since that time except once when the Commissioner was watched and followed into the room where the pretended "investigation" was going on—of which immediately—the whole affair has been managed between the Boards and the Commissioner in the strictest secrecy. It was otherwise, let us freely admit, on this occasion. The child was examined in the month of July, by which time, under judicious treatment—having, as he stated in his evidence, been better fed than in his former quarters—he had made as much progress as could have been expected in four months, and had learned that it was wrong "to pray to the Virgin Mary, because she is no god and cannot save me from sin." He stuck, however, to the assertion that this pious scruple had never crossed his mind until he was removed from his Catholic to his Protestant nurse. This appears to have been thought not quite satisfactory, so he was allowed a few weeks more to refresh his memory. Now, will our readers be pleased to attend to what follows:—

Reappeared the said Adam Johnston, who, being again admonished—the child was too young to be put on oath—to speak the truth, and again interrogated by the Commissioner—"When did you first wish to be a Protestant?" Depones—When I was in the Poor-house. Interrogated—Was this before you were at Backdean—his Catholic nurse's? Depones—Yes; and so on, the entire examination being confined to this one point, in contradiction of his former evidence.

This time, then, all was right. Here was an incipient Protestant before he was sent out to nurse at all. "But for this," says the Board of Supervision, "this Board might have been compelled"—not to remove the child from the proselytisers; care is taken not to commit itself to that, but—"to hold that the act of the Parochial Board was unjustifiable and illegal." And yet the Parochial Board is mildly blamed for having never seen nor spoken to the child before directing him to be brought up a Protestant. His hidden faith, brought only to light on a second examination contradictory of the first, saves the Parochial Board from the charge of injustice and illegality, and gives the Board of Supervision a plausible excuse for adding another to the list of its victims.

Our limits will not allow us to deepen the indignation which every honest mind must feel at these proceedings by quoting the evidence of what that child really was up to the date of his transfer to the proselytisers; his devotion to his father's faith; his rejecting with scorn an attempt by an inspector and schoolmaster to proselytise him; his weeping bitterly for his father's prayer-book, kept from him by his sisters, those very sisters who alone could be found to say that the child had ever given the remotest indication of a bias to Protestantism. That the Catholic clergy of Scotland, however, may see what credit is given by the Board of Supervision to the evidence of Catholic priests we give the following extracts:—

The Rev. John Stewart McCorry, sworn, &c., depones—I am the Roman Catholic clergyman at Dalkeith and its neighbourhood. I remember of being asked by the petitioner to visit a boy named Adam Johnston, at a place called Backdean, about one mile and a half from Portobello. This was some months ago. I went and saw the boy. I spoke to him and questioned him on the subject of the Roman Catholic religion. I had a conversation with him. I asked him if he considered himself to be a Roman Catholic, and if he wished to be instructed in the Roman Catholic religion, and he answered Yes. He told me that his brother had become a Protestant, and that he wished him to become one too, but that he would not. I encouraged him to persevere. I did not repeat my visit to the boy because I found that Backdean was within the district belonging to the priest at Portobello.

Compared the Rev. William d'Arcy, sworn, &c. Depones—I am the Roman Catholic clergyman at Portobello and the neighbouring district. I remember being requested by the petitioner to see a boy named Adam Johnston, at Backdean. I had him brought to me by Michael Hanlin, with whom he was staying. I spoke to the boy about his religion. I asked him if he was a Roman Catholic, and he said Yes. I did not speak much to him on the first occasion that I saw him: it was immediately after service. I saw him twice after that occasion in my house, which communicates with the church. I examined him on his catechism. He appeared to understand very well the questions which I put to him, and he answered them very correctly in accordance with Catholic doctrine. Interrogated—depones, Decidedly he said nothing to me adverse to the Roman Catholic religion. On the contrary, he left the impression on my mind that he abhorred anything adverse to it. So far as I recollect, it was in the end of March that I first saw the boy. All which is truth, &c.

All this, and, we doubt not, everything that a Catholic priest can swear, is utterly unworthy of belief in the eyes of Sir John McNeill and the Board of Supervision. Still, there was at least the form allowed of adducing this evidence. It exists upon record, and affords the means of exposing the Board of Supervision before a Committee of Parliament. Had this been foreseen, we may judge how far it is likely to have been permitted from the improved system adopted by the Board immediately upon discovering that the Catholics of Scotland were fairly roused, and determined to expose their proceedings before the Legislature. The investigations must be henceforward *in secret*, so that contradiction and exposure might be impossible. Our best-laid schemes, however, do not always quite succeed. Light has been unexpectedly thrown on some, at least, of the hidden "investigations" of the Board of Supervision. We have been favoured with the following statement from the Rev. Father d'Arcy of Portobello, one of the witnesses in the Adam Johnston case, in 1860, and now a witness to us of an investigation conducted in 1861. Let us beg the attention of all to Mr. d'Arcy's narrative: it will well reward their pains.

Happening to be in a railway train, which stopped at Musselburgh, I saw the Commissioner of the Board of Supervision leave the train. I knew him, as he had called on me about a week before, to ask if I was prepared to prove that three children of the name of Reynolds, whom the Parochial Board of Inveresk was endeavouring to proselytise, were of Catholic parentage, and had been left to my charge by their mother on deathbed. I had given him the names and addresses of my witnesses and expected to receive notice when the examination was to proceed. I watched him leave the train and walk to the inspectors' office, when, having my own suspicions, I went immediately to the houses of two respectable women who had been present when the children were consigned to me by their mother, and who, I had informed the Commissioner, were ready to prove the fact. On my questioning them, they told me they had both been already examined, but I soon discovered that this, the only material part of what they had to say, had been *entirely omitted*. No question relating to it had ever been asked them. I immediately went to the inspectors' office where I found the Commissioner and taxed him with having omitted everything material in the examination of those women. That he denied, affirming that he had questioned them on everything material. I insisted quietly but firmly on seeing the Depositions; he produced them, and they agreed entirely with what the women had told me; not containing a single word about the dying charge of the mother. I upbraided him without reserve for this one-sided behaviour, and asked to have the two witnesses sent for and 'fairly' examined, telling him that otherwise I would denounce the whole affair as a hoax. With great reluctance he consented. The witnesses came and gave their evidence clearly and in full. I found that the Commissioner had also examined several persons brought before him by the Parochial Board, in my absence, to say that the mother of the children was a Protestant; but fortunately the name of a Protestant missionary had been introduced in one of the depositions, as cognisant of the fact, and he happened to be at hand. Nothing could be more creditable to any man than the manner in which he contradicted the whole story, and established everything I had asserted, stating that he knew the woman to have been a sincere and fervent Catholic, and to have brought up her family the same. This so far disconcerted the plotters, but the worst is to follow.

I cannot now recollect with certainty how I came to be aware of the examination of Mary Anne Reynolds, a child of 8 or 9 years, whom the Parochial Board had sent to a Protestant Orphanage. I make, therefore, no charge of any unfair attempt to smuggle this through in my absence. The child was with the Commissioner and the Chairman of the Parochial Board when I entered the room, and I could not avoid crying "shame" on them for torturing, as they did, a child of such tender years, who evidently showed the greatest repugnance to answer them. She cried bitterly, and looked to me with every indication of a wish to escape from them to my protection. The examiners never got beyond a few preliminary questions as to whether she knew the sinfulness of a lie, &c. I most solemnly affirm that she was never asked a single question either as to her "religious feelings and sentiments," or as to her feelings in regard to the Orphanage or any of its inmates. The Commissioner and Chairman both agreed that it was hopeless to attempt this. I should have made the attempt, and I think with success, had I imagined that it was possible for the ingenuity of man to devise a *subterfuge* for refusing to bring up the child in the faith of her parents. She was dismissed on the clearest understanding that her examination was finally closed, and I never received notice of any other. If then she was afterwards examined, it was an act of the most unprincipled breach of faith. But of this I have no certain proof, as the Board of Supervision in deciding the case, insinuates rather than affirms that she had become a convert, or at least had a bias to the Protestant religion. It represents me as claiming that "however repugnant to her feelings and sentiments the change may be, she shall be compelled to receive instruction in the Roman Catholic religion." The claim thus put into my mouth, and which covers an insinuation, if not an assertion, of the Board of Supervision itself, is entirely false. I never claimed what had no foundation in the facts of the case. The insinuation that such was the state of the child's feelings I do not hesitate to

pronounce to be utterly untrue. After the scene I have described, of which I was a spectator, and after the Commissioner's unambiguous words, that no more was now to be said by anyone to the child, I do not wonder at the Board's not having the hardihood to go beyond an insinuation. Does the Board mean that it had before it an atom of evidence of any such "feelings and sentiments?" It dare not say that it had, for it would thereby stand convicted of the grossest violation of faith and truth between man and man, by the secret re-examination of the child. I give it, then, the choice of either having violated every principle of honesty and honour towards myself, or of having given authority for the proselytising of the orphan child of Catholic parents, without having before it a title of evidence that the child was otherwise than deeply attached to her parent's faith, or that they, the Board of Supervision, were not sanctioning the perpetration of an outrage on her "feelings and sentiments."

I have stated only a part of the meanness and injustice to which I was subjected in these proceedings. They certainly exceeded all I had ever heard and all I could have otherwise believed, of the iniquitous administration of the poor laws, and of their skilful and unscrupulous perversion to the proselytising of Catholic children. I may add that the child's elder brother, who firmly resisted the attempts to proselytise him, presented a petition to the House of Lords on behalf of his sister, to which no answer was attempted, but the child still remains shut up in the orphanage."

The Earl of Wicklow remarked in the House of Lords, that whereas Catholics had frankly admitted the honour and integrity of the superior Poor Law Board of England, in dealing with the Catholic poor, the very opposite account was everywhere heard of that of Scotland. What if it should appear that that Board was guilty both of the unprincipled act of secretly examining the child after passing its word through its officer not to do so, and of confirming the kidnapping after that examination had failed to such an extent that they hesitate to do more than make a negative insinuation of the contrary? A sentence in the decision seems to us to make it plain that a second individual, under a different designation from the first was despatched to Musselburgh to effect what, but for Father d'Arcy's presence, the first would have probably accomplished. We scruple, however, to add a single word to Father d'Arcy's simple but affecting picture. It is well worthy of a week's study. Let us bestow this upon it, and thus acquire a vivid and correct idea of an "institution" which will not, we predict, be forgotten by the future historian of the Catholic Church in Scotland—"The Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor."

BIRKENHEAD RIOTS—THE SENTENCES.

THE poor Irish people—men and women—who, in defence of their lives, were forced to take part in the late riots at Birkenhead, have been tried at the late Chester assizes, found guilty, and sentenced. We confess that, under the circumstances, we believed that these poor people would be found guilty by an English jury, and sentenced to punishment more or less severe. But we must also confess, that we did not anticipate the remorseless severity of the punishment that has overtaken them.

The momentary passions evoked by a riot are always violent while they last; but we have always hitherto experienced a lenity on the part of the Judge who tries such cases as those of Birkenhead; and the mercy that would not strain the spirit of our laws has always found acceptance with the people. In the present case, we cannot say that the judicial power has not been stretched to its utmost limits; but, on the contrary, we have to affirm that the sentences passed at the late trials, on those who took part in the Birkenhead riots, are such as to leave no doubt on our minds of a determination on the part of the Judge to use every privilege which the law, in its widest interpretation, could give him. Such may be English judicial wisdom: we stop not to question its legality, although there might be cause enough for that, but we question very much if less severity would not have answered the purpose which the law intends in such cases, and with far better effect.

The moment a sentence is passed, the public mind examines and weighs it with a scrutiny that the highest order of jurisprudence cannot reach. Should the sentence be precisely just, without any tendency to severity, the public mind upholds it, and the laws of the realm are strengthened and respected by the force of national opinion. But, on the other hand, should an extreme penalty be enforced, where one iota less would have served the same purpose, the spirit and constitution of our laws suffer in such a measure as to lessen their efficacy, and the obedience that is due to them is grudgingly given and faithlessly kept.

The sentences passed at the late trials consist, in one case—that of Lennon—of FIFTEEN years' penal servitude, two years imprisonment to nine others, one year's imprisonment to three more, one year to a female, and six months with hard labour, to the rest of the women. The sentences, it will be observed, are of the severest kind, but the worst of all is that of poor Lennon, who, after being struck on the head by a policeman with a heavy baton, struck back at his assailant with a piece of iron, and although nothing very serious, and by no means fatal, followed this, yet the sentence is twenty times

greater than that which is usually given in aggravated cases of manslaughter! When we consider further that Lennon was simply acting in self-defence, our astonishment is increased beyond all bounds at the bold and audacious character of the sentence. Again, when we examine the cause of these riots, and reflect on the conduct of those who were the real originators of the disturbance, we feel something worse than alarm at the effect which these sentences are calculated to produce.

Here we have a parcel of brainless and senseless debaters, headed by a few reverend fanatics, anxious to gratify their shouting vanity and bigotry at the same time by discussing the fool's question, "Is Garibaldi deserving of sympathy," and announcing their intentions on orange coloured placards for the avowed purpose of creating a riot. In the next place we have the police bantered and bullied for not making a sufficient onslaught on the Irish who gathered near to the place where the debate was held. Again, we have these same police, anxious to appease the bloody appetites of their instigators, rushing without cause on multitudes of people, and without the usual warning of reading the Riot Act, slashing at and cutting all that came in their way. In the last *melee*, poor Lennon, acting as any man of courage would act, by repelling the blows of a murderously intentioned policeman, is made to suffer for his self defence by penal servitude for FIFTEEN years! Blows as hard and as heavy were given and received at the Hyde Park riots, and although the grossest partiality was shown in this case, by having none but the Irish punished, yet their sentences did not assume a tithe of the severity which has fallen on their brethren at Birkenhead.

It will be hard indeed for the public to divest their minds of a belief that Baron Bramwell has either of himself, or at the instigation of others, pushed matters regarding the Birkenhead rioters to an extremity which betrays more of the spirit of revenge than the equity of the judge. The Hyde Park defeat roused a dangerous spirit amongst the intolerant portion of the English, and some sacrifice was necessary to appease the wounded feelings of the Garibaldians. That sacrifice has been consummated, but we trust only until such time as Parliament opens, when we hope to find the cases of outraged justice which we have noticed brought prominently before it.

WHY THE CLERGY OUGHT TO BE PRIVILEGED.

If we could but examine fairly into the condition of the bulk of our Catholic population in these kingdoms, there is no denying that we should be forced to admit that they belong to the class of the poor, and in a very large proportion to the class of the destitute and friendless poor. Amidst all their difficulties and distresses they have but one adviser, one refuge for the solution of their doubts, one friend to consult with, and he is their priest. Difficulties of all kinds, with their employers, their husbands and wives, with their parents and children, with their acquaintance, are poured into the sympathising ears of those who, from their special training, and by virtue of their very position, have learnt to have compassion on them that are ignorant and that err. In the majority of instances, well is this confidence from their flocks deserved by their pastors, and the smiles with which they are welcomed in the wretched homes down our crowded courts, proves clearly that it has been fairly won.

But if the fate of Father McLaughlin is to be looked upon as the penalty that is to be attached to the due performance of the duties that in consequence devolve upon our clergy, if such be the rewards of acts of charity and mercy, which in some measure redeem the lives of our poor from the dull uniformity of sorrow, a still more special training will be required to fit them for the priesthood;—we shall require seminaries in which they may be taught not only the knowledge that is requisite for their work, not only the zeal and spirit of self-sacrifice that is now required to carry them through it, but the spirit of martyrdom itself. None will be fit but heroes.

And if on the contrary we are to be content that they shall escape this fate at the price which it was tried to extort from him who is now suffering in so holy a cause, what will be the result? If the poor once conceive the idea that their secrets are no longer safe, that when, in asking advice from those whose duty it is to give it, they sincerely expose their own mistakes, or, it may be, their own breaches of the law, a pettifogging lawyer will have

the power to extort admissions which will imperil their safety and bring them into the power of justice, naturally they will be unwilling to run the risk. If, as we conceive is undeniable, the influence of the priest is an influence that is used for good, society will suffer; for that influence will be undermined, and instead of being restrained from acts of folly and sin by their confidence in their natural advisers, they will abandon themselves to their own uneducated instincts and untamed passions. And it will be not only by the loss of the guiding hand in difficult circumstances that the common interests of society will suffer, but the whole relations existing between priest and people will be overruled. With what face shall a priest ascend the pulpit on a Sunday morning, conscious that some who should be his hearers are absent, because his own want of generosity and manhood have betrayed them, when the dictates of even worldly honour should have led him to self-sacrifice to save them? No devotedness in other respects could ever compensate, in the minds of his flock, for his untrustworthiness in this.

Again, the suicidal policy of those who would thus use a body of clergy as a supplementary detective force, is matter of astonishment. How long could such a system as it advocates work? We would answer this question by another. How many instances of such betrayals would be required to sap the foundation of the confidence which is felt in the sacred character of a priest? Clearly one instance, if that one were a declaration of the admission of the non-privileged nature of such communications as we are considering, would utterly overturn any claim to confidence. The old fable that has been so frequently applied, again comes to our minds. Society, not content with the good that it at present receives from the ministers of religion, who, slowly but surely, are advancing the cause of social order, by influences higher and holier than any human agencies can bring to bear, would avail herself too greedily of their administrations, and doing so, destroys them.

For us, as Catholics, the question assumes more than social interest. If we grant that no extra-sacramental communication is privileged (the second case that is advanced in the letter of our correspondent G. P., in our impression last week), how shall we be able to save even sacramental communication? For a confessor, with regard to his penitent, holds a position wholly unique; and it becomes impossible, in the ordinary practice of life, always to bear in mind the line of demarcation between the circumstances which would and those which would not secure the necessary consideration for the trust which was reposed in him. Hence, that which is essential in our religion is endangered: practically, the liberty of conscience which we won by Emancipation is denied us when our priests are exposed to be tormented in public courts by questions as to their knowledge of facts with which they may have become acquainted, either in the direct exercise of that most onerous of their sacerdotal functions, or in consequence of that special relation which exists between them and their flocks. Nor is the hardship diminished because it is shared in—doctors, as well as clergymen of all denominations, may fairly agitate for their own sakes for some certain legal protection when summoned as witnesses; and the laity in general, on their sides, both for their own sakes and for the sake of those who are professionally employed in the alleviation of their sufferings, whether of body or soul, may join in such agitation until the law on this point is placed on a more satisfactory footing.

THE REV. MR. McLAUGHLIN AND THE CONFESSIONAL.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.

Sir,—I now proceed to consider the case, in which a Catholic priest is called upon to produce in evidence knowledge acquired through the Sacrament of Confession, or, more exactly, knowledge which he could not have acquired unless by means of this Sacrament. The distinction between the sacramental knowledge and the professional knowledge which a priest may possess has not always been attended to; and many of our friends ground the claim of privilege for communications made in confession on the sacred character of the clerical profession. That character, however, belongs to many who neither claim nor exercise the power of giving absolution for sins, and therefore other principles must be taken into account.

It will be well at once to describe, with all possible exactness, the state of the law as it now affects the Confessional. As the law is at present explained by the highest authorities, the communications between the priest and the penitent are not held to be privileged. Justice Hill, in March, 1860, pronounced the Rev. Mr. Kelly guilty of contempt of the Court, for refusing to answer where the secrecy of the Confessional was concerned, and ordered him to be committed to jail. It is true the judge urged upon the witness that he was not asked to disclose what was said in the Confessional; that all he was required to state was from whom he had received a stolen watch, which had been restored through his hands; but the distinction was a futile one—the knowledge demanded was sacramental knowledge.

The Rev. Mr. Kelly's case was brought before the House of Commons, by Sir George Bowyer; the learned baronet thought himself warranted in saying that by the old common law of England, the seal of confession constituted a privilege. Sir George Lewis differed, and held that the law did not privilege a priest from answering questions as to communications made in confession; and Sir Fitzroy Kelly added that it was established by a decision of the Exchequer Chamber that communications made in confession were not privileged.

Baron Alderson is understood to have given a different opinion, and to have supported it by the express provisions of an Act of Parliament, and by the authority of Lord Coke. However this may be, the law used not to be so clear as Sir George Lewis pretends, and the Courts deliberately avoided giving a decision. Sir George Lewis might quote Justice Buller, in *Wilson v. Rastall* (1792), "The privilege is confined to the cases of counsel, solicitor, and attorney. I take the distinction to be now well settled, that the privilege extends to those three enumerated cases at all times, but that it is confined to these cases only." Or even Sir Michael Smith, the Master of the Rolls, before whom the Rev. M. Gahan was examined, in the case of *Butler v. Moore* (1802), on knowledge which he might have acquired through confession, relative to the religion of Lord Dunboyne. Mr. Gahan demurred "that his knowledge of the matter inquired of (if any he had) arose from a confidential communication made to him in the exercise of his clerical functions, and which the principles of his religion forbid him to disclose, nor was he bound by the law of the land to answer. Having heard the argument on both sides, Sir Michael felt bound to overrule the demurrer. "It was the undoubted legal constitutional right of every subject of the realm who has a cause depending, to call upon a fellow subject to testify what he may know of the matters in issue; and every man is bound to make the discovery, unless specially exempted and protected by law." It was candidly admitted that no special exemption could be shown in the present instance.

On the other hand, Lord Kenyon, in *Du Barre v. Livette*, when Rex v. Sparkes was cited as an instance in which the privilege of confidential communications had been overruled, remarked that "the Popish religion was then unknown to the laws of this country," and added that he should have paused before he admitted the evidence then admitted. And Justice Buller, whilst laying down the law in *Wilson v. Rastall*, lamented that the law of privilege was not extended, viz., to medical persons, that they might not be compelled to disclose the information which they acquire by attending in their professional capacity. The Judge, in *R. v. Radford*, refused to allow a Protestant clergyman to put a prisoner's confession in evidence; and Chief Justice Best, in *Broad v. Pitt*, after stating that the privilege did not include clergymen, continued, "I, for one, will never compel a clergyman to disclose communications made to him by a prisoner."

The law of Scotland appears to coincide with the English law in confining the privilege to the legal advisers of the accused party, but, remarks Baron Hume on evidence, "probably no call will ever be made on a clergyman to disclose confessions made to him as such;" (he had not contemplated the disgraceful proceeding of Mr. Fiscal Douglas) and Sir George Lewis, in the House of Commons in 1860, stated that the practice of the Irish Courts now is to waive the question.

If we pass over the uncertainties of recent legislation and administration of justice and go beyond that dismal period during which, as Lord Kenyon described it, the Popish religion was unknown to the law of this country, we find principles and practice alike clear and decisive. It is quite certain that before the Reformation no priest could have been asked or allowed even to give evidence from knowledge obtained in connection with the Confessional.

Lord Coke himself bears witness to this privilege of confession, excepting in the case of high treason. In his commentary on the 10th chapter of the *Articuli Clui*, of the time of Edward II., he says, "This branch extendeth only to thieves and approvers indicted of felony but extendeth not to high treason; for if high treason be discovered to the Confessor, he ought to discover it for the danger that thereupon dependeth to the King and to the whole realm." And so it was resolved in 7 Henry 5th, whereupon Friar John Randolph, the Queen-Dowager's Confessor, accused her of treason for compassing the death of the king. And so it was resolved in the case of Henry Garnet, Superior of the Jesuites in England, who would have shadowed his treason under the privilege of confession.

I have not the means by me now to test Lord Coke's account of Friar John Randolph's alleged violation of the seal of confession. The instance of Henry Garnet, it is plain, will not justify the exception made to the privilege of sacramental knowledge in the case of high treason; the condemnation of that holy priest was considered both in England and the Continent, as a judicial murder. The horror which it everywhere excited would alone induce me to suspect the account of Friar Randolph; and that suspicion is confirmed by the analogy of the laws of other countries and a consideration of the enactments of Canon Law. In all Catholic countries the privilege of the Confessor extends to all knowledge obtained by him in his priestly character, whether in confession or out of confession. And the few limitations established in certain Protestant codes, viz., in those of Prussia, of the Electorate of Hesse, of Hanover and Saxony, whilst betraying their post-Reformation origin from the very countries in which they are met, may be excused by the natural confusion arising in the mind of a Protestant legislator between the sacramental confession in use among Catholics and the pretended confessions tolerated in some Protestant sects, or may be explained by the Erastian tendencies of the 17th century, which tyrannically endeavoured to make the church and religion a mere tool of a miserable and paltry statecraft.

The enactments of the Canon Law are too significant to be passed over; they speak irresistibly of the civil law before the 16th century to those who do not wish to be deceived. The Canon Law never allows or tolerates a violation of the seal; it imposes on confessors the obligation of the most perfect secrecy in regard of all knowledge obtained by them as Confessors; and the canonical penalties for a breach of the seal were perpetual privation of office and benefice, and confinement to a monastery for life.

From these facts it may fairly be inferred, 1st, that confessional knowledge was everywhere privileged previous to the Reformation. 2d, that Protestantism at first narrowed the privilege, and required the Confessor to betray a project of high treason, confided to him in his capacity of Confessor. 3d, That when the Catholic religion was so far persecuted, that it was unknown to the law of this country, the privilege was only supposed to hold in favour of the legal advisers of an accused person. 4. That during the period of partial toleration which Catholics have since enjoyed, the tendency of the courts has been to deny the existence of any privilege in favour of the priest, either as priest or as confessor.

At the same time it is only fair to acknowledge fully and gratefully that the practice has not been so severe as the theory. Sir George Lewis certainly stated in Parliament that in Ireland it was the practice of the courts never to press for evidence from knowledge derived from the Confessional. And if I remember rightly, during the same session of 1860, when Sir George Bowyer proposed to bring in a measure to amend the law of evidence, Sir George Lewis pledged himself that instructions should be sent to the judges to follow the same practice in England and Scotland. The Courts in general profess to respect the secrets of the Confessional, and even Mr. Justice Hill and the Assessor and the Fiscal all studiously disclaimed

any intention of intruding into its sanctuary; they did not ask for the disclosure of what had been said in the Confessional; their questioning touched only on what they conceived to have nothing to do with the Confessional.

Sir, I cannot forbear to remark on this admitted principle of the practice of our courts. It is a great homage to the sacred character of the sacramental knowledge held by the priest: even Mr. Justice Hill and Mr. Douglas and Mr. Kidston shrink from the exercise of a right which they say the law gives them, in presence of the sacred right of a fellow-man who believes, in union with the numerically larger portion of the Christian world, in union with Christian antiquity, in union with the legislators of Europe, the promise of Christ, "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven," to be no mockery; who believes that priests duly ordained and duly delegated have power to reconcile his guilty and repentant soul with his offended God; who believes that the sacrament is the Divinely-appointed means by which he can recover his right to eternal life. These men, I say, with all their pretended right of examination, are compelled from very shame to profess respect for the high claim of the accused party, that the tyranny of human laws shall not bar the freedom of his repentance and his return to his God. In deed and in reality these men have not respected this right—they have invaded it, wantonly and harshly; but in words they have honoured, and their lip-homage furnishes a stronger argument for the maintenance of that right.

On this ground I take my stand. The Catholic prisoner has a right to the consolations of his religion: no human authority can justly restrain him in its exercise: that exercise is, however, seriously and fatally restrained, so long as it remains a matter of doubt whether the confessor may be summoned to the witness box and examined on any matter connected with his confession. This uncertainty is a continuance of persecution; it is a denial of toleration to Catholics; it is an insult to their faith. I say nothing of the cruel persecution to which the priest is exposed. I say nothing of the torture of mind—of the misery arising from the uncertainty of the law, from the doubts he must entertain as to the obligations of his oath, as to the exact limits of his sacramental knowledge. I say nothing of the aggravating circumstance of this cruelty, that it is inflicted when he is engaged on the highest and holiest duty of the priesthood, the reconciliation of a repentant sinner. I say nothing of the comparison which might be drawn between such persecution and that which would punish with fine, with imprisonment, with degradation, the priest who should devote himself to the service of the plague-stricken or the dying. I say nothing of the service the priest, as a priest, renders to society, to good order, to respect for property and life. I say nothing of the many considerations which proclaim the sentence of 30 days' imprisonment on the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin as a monstrous piece of oppression. I say nothing of the priest, I confine myself to the right of the prisoner: he has a right to be reconciled with his Maker by the sacrament; and the human law which directly or indirectly invades this right is inhuman and unjust—it is a disgrace to any Christian code.

This truth is well understood by the French. In Art. 378 of the Code Pénal it is enacted, "Les médecins, chirurgiens, et autres officiers de santé, ainsi que les pharmaciens, les sages-femmes, et toutes autres personnes dépositaires, par état ou profession, des secrets qu'on leur confie, qui hors le cas où la loi les oblige à se porter dénonciateurs, auront révélé ces secrets seront punis d'un emprisonnement et d'une amende." That persons who are confidential advisers by profession are liable to imprisonment and fine for a breach of the confidence reposed in them. Art. 378 makes an exception for the case when they are obliged by the law to give information: but I am informed by a competent French lawyer that the priest is never liable to be called upon, and that the exception regards the case a medical officer who is employed by the authorities and in the interests of justice.

And in America the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a priest is not liable to answer questions as to revelations made to him in confession. And the New York Legislature, and that of other states, have ordained "that no minister of the Gospel, or priest, of any denomination whatever, shall be allowed to disclose any confession made to him in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of such denomination."

It is time that the English Law should be amended in this point of evidence. Catholics have a real grievance in this imperfection of the law: they should combine and claim redress. They should ask for the amendment of what all acknowledge to be a flaw, viz., the unprotected position of persons whose profession constitutes them confidential advisers: they should ask for an extension of the privilege allowed to the legal adviser, so that it may comprise the spiritual and the medical adviser.

If their position as citizens is honestly recognised, it will not be necessary to demand special protection for the priest when acting as confessor: the sacramental knowledge would be eminently included in his professional knowledge. And it will be of vital consequence, that a bar be put to the discretionary tyranny of Mr. Fiscal and Mr. Assessor: they are not to prescribe to the priest or to the doctor what questions implicate their professional confidence. Their oath that they cannot answer without imperilling the knowledge they hold under the seal of secrecy, and not the unscrupulous eagerness of counsel or the fancy or bigotry of the judge must define the limits in the exercise of their privilege.

Society will not suffer by respecting the most holy rights of individuals. What can be the value of evidence, which is obtained by a sacrifice of honor or duty? Above all, what can be the value of evidence preferred by a priest in violation of the strongest obligation of divine and national law? the betrayal of his trust would justly expose him to the charge of perjury. No society has nothing to fear from the fidelity of the priesthood, or the honor of its medical profession.

One word before concluding on the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin. He withheld, rightly and nobly, not a secret of the confessional, but a secret confided to his honor as a priest. Grant that the law does not respect his secret. Was it incumbent on Mr. Assessor to sentence him to 30 days' imprisonment? Did the law require this full penalty? Was no discretion left to Mr. Assessor to shorten the period? Catholics have a right to know what are the penalties which still attach to the exercise of their religion?

Dec. 23d 1862.

G. P.

THE UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES.

The following letter from the Lord Provost has been received by His Lordship Dr. Gray:—

"The Lord Provost, with best respects to the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, begs to return thanks for the amount of £41 18s. 10d., collected yesterday in aid of the Fund for the Unemployed, at St. Andrew's Catholic Church.

"Glasgow, Dec. 22."

It should be mentioned that this sum includes the full amount of the usual quarterly collection, which was not deducted from the sum raised by the parish of St. Andrew's for this purpose, both collections having been merged into one, and made over to the funds for the unemployed operatives of Glasgow.

CASE OF THE REV. PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

In submitting to the public a report of the steps which have been taken to effect the liberation of the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin, the committee acting on behalf of his friends feel that some explanation is requisite at the outset, of their apparent apathy in moving earlier in the matter. Delay seemed to be justified by the circumstance that a memorial had been forwarded by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch to Sir George Grey, immediately on conclusion of the trial, embodying a statement of the case, and petitioning for a mitigation of the sentence.

Pending a reply to this memorial, any further action might be considered premature. After the lapse, however, of several days, during which the rev. gentleman was enduring the hardships of prison life amongst ordinary criminals, a number of gentlemen, finding that nothing was being done, and time wearing on, came together early last week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most judicious steps for effecting a liberation before Christmas. At a preliminary meeting, held on last Friday evening, they formed themselves into an active committee, appointing a formal meeting at 10 a.m. the following day, to await the possible reply that morning from Sir George Grey to Dr. Murdoch's memorial, and, in case it should not arrive, to proceed at once, and vigorously, to action. The committee met accordingly at the appointed time, and in the unaccountable absence, up to that moment, of any word from Sir George Grey, waited forthwith on law agents (Messrs. Burns and M'Lean), for the purpose of submitting to their consideration two propositions—a memorial from the citizens of Glasgow to Sir George Grey, and an action for immediate liberation *ad interim*.

Both propositions meeting with their approval, the following memorial was forthwith drawn up, and steps were taken to have it extensively signed:—

Unto the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Home Department.
The Humble Memorial of the Subscribing Citizens of Glasgow and Neighbourhood,

Sheweth,
That in course of a trial, before William Kidston, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Lanarkshire, in a Court held at Glasgow, upon Monday the Eighth day of December, in this present year, with reference to a criminal complaint at the instance of Robert Duncan Douglas, Esq., Procurator Fiscal, against Terence M'Ghee, Labourer at Eastmuir, Glasgow, the Rev. Patrick M'Laughlin, Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church at Eastmuir aforesaid, was called as a witness, and certain proceedings adopted with regard to him, which the memorialists are humbly of opinion may with propriety be reconsidered, with reference to the exercise of her Majesty's prerogative of pardon or commutation.

The accused Terence M'Ghee was a member of Mr. M'Laughlin's congregation. He was accused of having abstracted two half-sovereigns from a letter addressed by Terence Ferguson to his father in Ireland, which letter had been committed to M'Ghee to put into the neighbouring Post Office at Tolleross. It appeared that, after the money had been missed, Terence Ferguson received a letter enclosing a bank note for one pound, stating that this was the money that had been lost. The Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin was made a witness, with the view, apparently, of connecting M'Ghee with the letter enclosing the bank note, by being called upon to admit that he (Mr. M'Laughlin) was the writer of the letter enclosing the note, and that he had given that letter to M'Ghee to put into the Post Office.

Before noticing what passed in Court, it is proper to explain that the circumstance of the letter referred to being in Mr. M'Laughlin's handwriting, was ascertained by means of the superintendent of the detective of police having written to the rev. gentleman a letter, apparently confidential, making enquiry into the character of the accused party (M'Ghee), to which an answer was made by Mr. M'Laughlin in his own handwriting.

Mr. M'Laughlin seems to have felt, when called on as a witness, that he would be violating his duty as a Clergyman and a Priest, either by disclosing, directly, that the accused had made any confession to him, or by stating a fact, necessarily arising out of such a confession, and tending indirectly to implicate a penitent.

When required to take the oath, Mr. M'Laughlin, in the first instance, objected to doing so at all; but, ultimately, upon the Court agreeing to modify the usual oath, which is in these terms:—"I swear by Almighty God, as I shall answer to God at the Great Day of Judgment, that I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" and substituting therefore this formula:—"I swear by God that I will tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and whatever I shall say in the case will be true."

The examination thereupon proceeded, when the witness admitted the writing of the letter enclosing the bank note; but, upon being questioned as to the posting thereof, and the person to whom he delivered it, he declined to answer. The court agreed to adjourn the trial, in order to allow Mr. M'Laughlin an opportunity of re-considering his position.

Upon the trial being resumed on Thursday the Eleventh December, the question was put whether the witness did deliver the letter enclosing the bank note to the accused party, M'Ghee; and the witness having still declined to answer, was, by the Justice presiding, committed to prison for a period of Thirty days, which was accordingly put in force, and the witness has ever since remained in prison, subject to the usual treatment of criminals.

The memorialists being certified that the proceedings in court are fully and accurately given in the public journals (which indeed are the only record of such a summary trial), they respectfully refer to the accompanying number of the Glasgow Herald of the 9th, and Daily Mail of the 12th December, where the whole proceedings are reported, and which contain, *inter alia*, the witness's explanation of his views and motives by which he was actuated.

That while the memorialists disclaim any intention of interfering with the proper administration of justice in any of Her Majesty's courts; and while they do not presume to give any opinion as to the legal question involved in this matter, they are under a very decided impression that, looking to the whole features of the case—to the character of the witness, as certified even by the public prosecutor in course of the proceedings—to the motives and feelings by which he seems obviously to have been actuated throughout, and to the fact of restitution having been promptly made under his directions—that the extent of the punishment inflicted was unnecessary, great, and calculated rather to impair the effect intended to be produced by the example.

That the subscribers, not confined to the members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, but embracing members of the various religious denominations, would humbly and respectfully represent the desirableness of that sentence being commuted and therefore

Pray that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State may be pleased to submit the matter to her Most Gracious Majesty, with a recommendation that the sentence be accordingly commuted to such an extent as may, in the circumstances, seem reasonable and just.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.
Glasgow, 20th Dec., 1862.

By three o'clock on Monday afternoon upwards of 8000 signatures were obtained, and the memorial was then forwarded by the law agents to the Home Secretary, crossing on its way the unfavourable reply of Sir George Grey to Dr. Murdoch's original petition, which arrived on Tuesday morning and which is published in this day's *Free Press*.

Meanwhile the law agents had presented on Monday forenoon the note of suspension and liberation to the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh on behalf of the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin.

The case came before Lord Neaves, when it was found "that a caveat had been lodged by the authorities in Glasgow against the prisoner's being set at liberty, even *ad interim*, without their having an opportunity of being heard in opposition. Lord Neaves thereupon fixed a special diet for the following day (Tuesday), at 5.30, for the purpose of hearing parties. Mr. Kidston, the Justice of Peace before whom the case was tried, and Mr. Douglas, the J.P. Fiscal, were both present at that hour, with counsel [and strenuously opposed liberation.] His Lordship, after argument, granted warrant for interim liberation on the following grounds: that

1. The proceedings complained of were irregular and inept, in consequence of the departure by the presiding Justice from the recognised form and substance of oath usually administered in the courts of Scotland.

2. The qualified oath above mentioned having been accepted by the Court, more especially after the explanations given, the complainant could not be held as guilty of a contempt by declining to answer the question referred to.

3. The complainant was illegally and improperly committed to prison for contempt, in respect that in his testimony he complied with all that he undertook in the oath taken by him, and that he was not required to take any other or farther oath.

4. It was irregular and incompetent for the Justices to issue the sentence and warrant complained of in face of the offered plea of guilty by the accused party, which plea would have rendered procedure against the complainant as a witness unnecessary.

5. The information possessed by the complainant in regard to the subject of enquiry before the Justice having been obtained by him as a confession from a penitent to a clergyman, and having been received on the footing that it should not be disclosed by the complainant, he was not bound to answer the question put to him.

6. Generally, in the circumstances stated, the proceedings complained of being illegal, unjustifiable and oppressive, the warrant ought to be suspended, and interim liberation should be granted as craved.

Notice of this was received here on Tuesday evening, by telegram, between seven and eight. The warrant itself arrived by the train which left Edinburgh at 8.45. Mr. McLaughlin's agents, who had previously informed the governor of the jail as to the upshot of the application, at once proceeded to the prison with the document; but were met by objections on the part of the head warder, in the absence of the governor, to allowing the rev. gentleman to quit the place at so late an hour. A formal protest against this delay was served.—*Mail*.

The Committee who had met at the Clarence Hotel in anticipation of the release of the rev. gentleman on the arrival of the warrant, finding themselves thus disappointed, adjourned till next morning (Wednesday), when a deputation from the body accompanied the agents to the prison, and returned with Mr. McLaughlin to the Clarence, where he was met by a numerous company of friends including the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, and several clergymen.

The Committee having thus brought this matter so far to a satisfactory condition, cannot disguise from themselves that further exertions may be necessary for the final success of their efforts. This, however, will depend entirely upon the nature of the reply of Sir George Grey to their memorial, by which it is hoped the rev. gentleman may be at once set at liberty, or upon the course the officials may pursue in respect of the action which may require to be raised against the illegality of the conviction. In the event, however, of further proceedings being taken in support of the action, rendering an appeal to the public necessary, they feel that it will not be made in vain.

ST. MUNGO'S ACADEMY, ST. MUNGO STREET, TOWNHEAD, GLASGOW.

(Contributed.)

The Christmas exhibition of studies of the pupils of this excellent and justly-popular institution, took place in the schoolroom, Glebe Street, on Tuesday evening, the 23d instant.

The Rev. Father Eugene Small presided on the occasion, than whom a more fitting gentleman could not have been appointed.

We noticed amongst the rev. gentlemen present Father Hennessy, Father A. Langton, of St. Aloysius' College. We also observed Messrs. Lee and Foxwell, scholastics; and Messrs. O'Halloran and Doyle. Several of our venerated clergy were absent, owing to being compelled to attend their sacred functions in the Confessional. The audience were select and highly respectable.

St. Mungo's Flute Band, composed of boys, played several soul-stirring pieces during the evening, which were received with hearty and unanimous applause. Mr. Jos.

Daniels, organist of St. Vincent's, kindly gave his valuable services as pianist.

EXAMINATIONS.

RELIGION.

The pupils gave evidence by their promptness and proficiency, that great pains had been taken by the Marist Brothers, to implant in their minds a thorough knowledge of the Christian doctrine, and Church history.

GEOMETRY.

In this interesting but difficult branch of science, Master P. McOmish particularly distinguished himself, and was awarded the victory.

Master O'Halloran, a mere child, under the able and zealous directions of brother Vincent, played a very pretty piece upon the piano, and received an oration from his hearers.

ALGEBRA.

In this branch of education, Master J. McGuire carried off the palm.

DRAWING.

Master Christopher Monkes' pencil sketch of the Italian Hunter, was very favourably noticed, and considered very good indeed.

ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATION.

We may truly state that the scholars in both these branches, proved themselves quite up to the mark, and received in consequence the general applause of the audience.

The Sol-faing from the modulator, was tolerably well performed, taking into account the short time the boys have been under training.

GENERAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Upon the whole commendable.

The Rev. chairman then addressed the assembly in a brief but terse and telling speech, which received the marked plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. Doyle moved the following resolution, which was put and carried by acclamation. Resolved—"That the unqualified thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and hereby given, to the Marist Brothers for their untiring zeal, attention, and devotion to their onerous duties as teachers, and at the same time records its entire satisfaction with the result of their labours and their system of instruction as manifested this night, and coupled with those gentlemen associate the Rev. Father Eugene Small, the worthy and respected chief pastor of the parish."

Father Small returned thanks on behalf of the Marist Brothers and himself.

The meeting then separated, highly delighted and gratified with the evening's proceedings.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

HAVING already noticed in these columns the pantomime at the Prince's Theatre, which still continues to attract large audiences, we now proceed in fulfilment of our promise last week, to say a few words about the one at the Royal.

"Blue Beard" was produced at the Theatre-Royal on Monday week last, and, in justice to all concerned, it must be confessed, far surpasses the pantomime at the Prince's in point of dialogue, scenery, and mechanical effects. As everybody knows, or should know, the story of Blue Beard and his twenty wives, we need not here dwell on the plot further than to say that the nursery legend is as faithfully adhered to as can be in a pantomime; and having the advantage of being set off with rich and gaudy dresses, excellent songs, charming dances, and gorgeous scenery, leaves a pleasing impression on the minds of those who go to witness it. The first scene that calls for particular mention is "The Golden Strand," in which are exquisitely depicted the projecting rocks and gushing waves, and in an instant the view is further enhanced by a troupe of tender fairies, who, gracefully attired in blue and white gauze, go through a very nicely arranged garland dance. After being introduced to the terrible Blue Beard (Mr. Lloyd) and his household slaves, whom he cruelly dooms to be stewed alive in his bath, the scene next changes to a "Turkish Village," studded with trees, cottages, and bridges, relieved by a placid waterfall and the distant view of a castle, where the youthful Selim (Miss H. Watson) sweetly serenades in poetic strains the lovely Fatima (Miss Hamilton), till he is rudely interrupted by Gillidadee (Mr. Hamblin), and Sister Anne (Mr. Harding) the paternal and sororal relatives of the future Mrs. Blue Beard. Then, as the stage is "to let" for some minutes, each spectator gazes with eagerness and anxiety to ascertain what is to come next, when suddenly a lilliputian army, accompanied by the faint strains of distant music, is seen to emerge from the castle on the top of the hill, and, crossing the bridges, terraces, and aqueducts, with the precision and regularity of a well-disciplined troop, approaches nearer and nearer, while the music becomes louder and more distinct, till at last a gorgeous procession, with Blue Beard borne aloft on a triumphal car or palanquin of state, enters upon the stage, amidst the clang of armour, the din of loud music, and the joyous shouts of a tumultuous throng. This is called the wedding procession of Blue Beard, and here, when each one has taken his or her place, we are treated to some more singing and another dance by the corps de ballet. Selim next appears, and a pretty row ensues between the valorous youth and Blue Beard, which is only put a stop to by an unexpected shower of rain, which somewhat damps their courage, and after the storm has abated, Blue Beard summons his ministers to appear before him, when the following dialogue, in which occurs allusion to passing events, takes place:—

Blue Beard. Ben Mustapha, Ben Lomond, Ben Nevis, and Ben Ali, My faithful ministry, straight this chap to parley Stand forth. Your name.

Selim. Ben Venu.

Blue Beard. Indeed! I beg to state that is not true: We knew Ben well, and you are not the Ben we knew; You are from Greece, we know it by your nose—What's the last telegram? what do they propose?

Selim. The latest news from Athens makes France and Russia wince:

Upon the Grecian throne they'd put an English Prince.

Blue Beard. Look out for squalls, then, our crown they next may crack:

From Greece our royal brother Otho's got the sack!

Selim. Exactly! But should he accept 'twould so exalt them.

Blue Beard. Pooh! They'll make an English princess next Grand Sultan.

We must pass over Blue Beard's pretended departure from home; his strict injunctions to Fatima not to enter a certain chamber; her curiosity overcoming her, and leading her to peep into the "Chamber of Horrors," where she beholds with terror and dismay her twenty

predecessors with their heads under their arms; the vain attempt to destroy all traces by scrubbing the blood from the key with a Bath brick; Blue Beard's return, and sentencing Fatima to be beheaded within fifteen minutes,—and come to "Selim's Encampment," where the vanquished loving swain gives the audience some idea of his wanderings, and in doing so gracefully touches upon recent events on the Continent and the forthcoming marriage of the Prince of Wales, in the following soliloquy:—

Sel. Through distant climes I've travelled far,
And visited the scenes of war.
On classic ground a bloodless fight
Has ended in a monarch's flight
While wounded patriot suffers wrong,
And languishes in land of song.
But scenes must change, and nearer home,
The days predicted long have come—
United by the ties that bind
Affections of the heart and mind,
All kindred nations will rejoice,
And echo with a grateful voice,
"Union is strength, let discord cease."
Behold the blest effects of peace,
And stronger still than fiction, truth
Shall seal upon the lips of youth,
Alliance of the hand and heart,
Connecting countries far apart:
A dream surpassing fairy tales,
That Denmark shall belong to Wales.

The next scene discovers Blue Beard busy sharpening his scimitar, and Fatima bewailing the cruel fate which is about to befall her, when she is saved by the timely arrival of "Ye Good Fairy" (Miss Rollason), who by a wave of her magic wand changes the scene to "Fingal's Cave," and then to "The Fairy Home of the Deep," which is the Grand Transformation Scene; and, without doubt, it is one of the most strikingly effective and artistic designs we have ever witnessed in a pantomime. And as each shell and seaweed, and other inhabitants of the vasty deep, bedecked with gold and dazzling tinsel of variegated hue, reveals itself and displays its many beauties, the grandeur of the whole culminating in the reflection of the blue lights which add still greater brilliancy to the scene, the pent-up feelings of the audience find vent in one loud and protracted burst of applause.

The harlequinade which follows calls for no special comment. Mr. Nicolo Deulin as *Clown*, and Mr. Paul Deulin as *Pantolon*, bustle through their business with considerable tact and agility, and prove themselves industrious and amusing. Mr. H. Howard might make an excellent *Harlequin* were he less of a "heavy build;" but, as it is, he gets through his laborious work satisfactorily; while Miss Meriton (we hope the lady will pardon us for mentioning her last) is as graceful and charming a *Columbine* as one could wish to see. It Blue Beard has not a successful run it certainly is no fault of those who have had any hand in putting it on the stage.

GLASGOW WINTER CIRCUIT COURT.

The winter sittings of the Circuit Court of Justiciary opened on Monday in the Court-houses, Jail Square,—the presiding judges being Lords Cowan and Jerviswoode.

OLD COURT—Before Lord Cowan.

GAROTTING ROBBERY.

James McDonald and William Donnelly were charged with having, on the 1st or 2d of August last, in a close in High Street, Glasgow, assaulted Thomas Waddell, road surfaceman, Old Kilpatrick, by seizing him by the throat, forcing back his head, and striking him one or more severe blows on the breast, after which they robbed him of a silver watch. The prisoners pleaded not guilty; and witnesses being called, Thomas Waddell was examined, and deposed to the commission of the assault. He had come to Glasgow from Kinkintilloch between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 1st August, and met the prisoners in High Street. They invited him to go with them and have a glass of ale; and although he professed unwillingness to partake, they succeeded in getting him into a close in High Street, where the garrotting was effected in the manner indicated in the charge.—After a lengthened trial the charge was found proven. In passing sentence, Lord Cowan commented upon the nature of the crime which the prisoners had committed, and remarked that garrotting was a form of street robbery which must be put down by severe punishments. He therefore sentenced them to ten years' penal servitude each. On leaving the bar, Donnelly cried, "Cheer up. Are ye there, anty?" while a female commenced to cry in the gallery allotted to the public. McDonald thanked his lordship, and loudly indulged in the rather obscure remark, "Ten years! I can do't on the croon oi ma heed."

WEDNESDAY.

THE HAMILTON MURDER.

Robert Turner, who yesterday pled guilty to culpable homicide in this case, was brought up to receive sentence.

Lord Cowan (who was accompanied to the Bench by Lord Jerviswoode), addressing the prisoner, said he was charged in the indictment with the crime of murder, but had entered a plea of culpable homicide, which had been accepted by the Crown. Statements had been made, and contradicted, as to his previous good character, and in regard to the circumstances under which he committed this great and grievous injury to the partner of his bosom, whom he was bound to protect. It might have been that her previous weak condition had accelerated the result of these injuries; whether it did or not, they could not tell. But he knew of her weak condition, and with this knowledge he dragged her out of her bed, and along the floor, and struck her severe blows on or near the head and face, on or near the legs and arms, and other parts of her body, and dashed one or more bucketfuls of water on her. It was quite true that they must assume that there was no intention on the prisoner's part to commit the crime with which he was charged, and that his wife was in a state of drunkenness, which, unhappily, had been her habit. He had found her lying in her bed, and his house, no doubt, was comfortable, and he then and there abused her till she was killed. He (Lord Cowan) had previously consulted with Lord Jerviswoode in reference to the character of the punishment which should be awarded the prisoner. After referring to the cruel nature of the crime, his Lordship sentenced panel to five years' penal servitude.

(Before Lord Jerviswoode.)

James Mackay, who pleaded guilty on the previous day to assault by discharging firearms, was brought up for sentence. His Lordship said that after the most serious consideration he had come to the conclusion that justice would be satisfied by ten months' imprisonment, in addition to the three months' which the prisoner had already undergone.

James Wilson and Helen Hughes pleaded not guilty to having, on 1st November, when in a close in High Street, assaulted John Anderson, baker, by sizing him by the throat and robbing him of a silver watch; but the charge was substantiated, and the male prisoner sentenced to fifteen years', and the female to five years' penal servitude.

This concluded the business, and the usual compliment was paid to the Sheriffs of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumfries, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, JAMAICA STREET.—We are compelled, by press of matter, to hold over till next week, a detailed account of these premises which have been recently reopened to the public with renewed splendour and magnificence.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.—We notice with pleasure that the rate of admission to the day exhibition of paintings in the Corporation Galleries is to be reduced during the New Year holidays. There are some very fine works of art in the collection, lent by Mr. John Tennant, of St. Rollox, Mr. John Graham, of Lancefield, Sir Andrew Orr, the Duke of Hamilton, and other gentlemen; and a large number sent in by the artists themselves. Altogether, there are about 800 paintings and pieces of sculpture exhibited, affording to all intelligent minds an opportunity of spending a few hours in an agreeable and instructive manner.

Home and Foreign Miscellaneous.

A whale, forty-five feet in length, got on shore near Falmouth a few days ago, and was easily secured.

The Government have selected the tender of Mr. W. Henley for the manufacture of the Persian Gulf telegraph cable, 875 miles in length.

It is stated that next spring Mdme. Goldschmidt Lind and Herr Otto Goldschmidt are to give a series of concerts in London, and afterwards to make a farewell tour in the provinces.

A tradesman in Liverpool was garrotted last week by three men, who took from him a valuable gold watch. The three fellows had been his companions on the railway from Manchester.

The Patti "fanaticism" in Paris seems to increase rather than diminish. The *Gazette Musicale*, and other publications of like nature, speak in a very enthusiastic strain of the youthful cantatrice.

Two coal miners, named Wood and Hides, were, on Tuesday, caught in the act of garrotting an old man at Leeds, and have been committed for trial.

A mysterious crime has just been discovered at the railway station of Chimay (Belgium). A box was sent on the 12th from Cerfontaine, addressed to a person in the former town, but who refused to take it, and it was carried back to the railway. A message was sent to the place whence the box had been forwarded; but as some delay took place in the arrival of the answer, the box was opened, and in it was found a human body in an advanced state of decomposition, and the face so disfigured that no recognition was possible. Information was given to the proper authorities, and an investigation has been set on foot. —*Galignani*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.—Dangerous and complicated as are the diseases of the air passages during many parts of the year all their afflictions may be removed by these renowned remedies. The Ointment must be well rubbed upon the sides and front part of the neck twice a day, or oftener in diphtheria, sore throat, scarlatina, quinsy, and all maladies assailing this highly sensitive part. In measles, whooping-cough, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, and asthma, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed on the chest, and up and down the back with sufficient briskness to ensure its penetration. Holloway's Pills may be reduced to powder, and taken at the same time; they purify the blood, materially contribute to arrest diseased action, and restore health.

THE IRON-PLATED WAR FRIGATE "HECTOR" IN A FIX.—This gigantic specimen of the most recent style of naval architecture having made considerable progress towards completion (at least as much as can be ventured on the river), an attempt was made on Sunday to float her from the Broomielaw to Greenock. Sunday was chosen in order that no obstruction might be caused to the usual traffic on the Clyde by the passage of such a vessel as the Hektor. The attempt, however, was not successful. The frigate drew 20 feet of water, which is just about the depth of the river at high water, and though every exertion was made, and no less than six steam tugs were employed, she could not be got down the Clyde. To facilitate the trip, a number of plates were taken off the hull on Saturday, but without the anticipated effect. The Hektor at present lies out in the river.

ARTIFICIAL "SIAMESE TWINS."—A curious and interesting experiment was lately made at Strasburg to effect the union of two animals, so that they might, to a certain degree, have a life in common. It was, indeed, produced artificially what nature produced spontaneously in those extraordinary phenomena, the Siamese Twins. Two white rats, of the Albino species, were selected for the experiment, probably as being more manageable than their darker brethren. An incision was made on the right side of one, and on the left of the other, engaging the skin and the cellular tissue under it. The surface of the two wounds were kept closely together by sutures and bandages until the sixth day, when union by the first intention was found to have taken place. They then walked side by side, being united by a fleshy band. An attempt to poison both by the mouth of the one did not succeed, but an injection thrown into the jugular vein of one animal was found to have entered the superficial femoral veins of the other, showing clearly that an intimate vascular union had already taken place between them. This interesting experiment may have a most important bearing on restorative surgery. —*Galignani*.

CURIOUS RECOVERY OF LOST PROPERTY.—A very singular case of the recovery of lost property was brought before the Westminster Police Court the other day. A young lady lost a brooch, and asked the servant in the house to look for it. It was not found, but a short time afterwards the servant was found wearing the identical brooch openly in her shawl. She was given into custody, but she said she had received it from a female acquaintance of hers who was employed in riddling dust heaps. The dust girl was called as a witness, and told such a plain straightforward tale of having found the brooch among the ashes that the magistrate honourably acquitted the servant, though he remarked it was one of the most singular instances of the return of lost property to the house it had gone from that was probably ever heard of.

A REFRACTORY JURYMEN—SHAMEFUL SCENE.—In an action of seduction tried in the Queen's Bench on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Crompton and a common jury, after evidence had been led and counsel heard, the Judge summed up. The jury then retired, and were locked up from one o'clock till ten at night, through the obstinacy of one jurymen, who differed from the others. During their deliberation, it is stated, several angry altercations took place between them, in the course of which the one struck a brother jurymen, and afterwards hurled a chair at him. At last, the others feeling so much annoyed and disgusted at his conduct, set on him, and in the course of the scrimmage got him against the door, making a noise which was audible outside. At ten o'clock they were called into Court, and it being found they were not likely to agree, they were discharged without giving a verdict.

The subscription for a national monument to O'Connell in Dublin now amounts to over 4000l.

The *Temps* asserts that the Italian Ministry have determined upon superseding General La Marmora at Naples.

GREAT FIRE AT THE GLEN FLOUR MILLS, OLD PARK.—Belfast, Tuesday Morning.—Last night, about half-past nine p.m. the above mills were discovered to be on fire. About half-past three a.m. the only thing remaining was the bare walls, in which there was a large stock of wheat at the time, and a quantity of Indian corn. It is believed the entire property is destroyed, and the loss will amount to 5000l. The property is insured for 4000l. in the Imperial and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

THE COTTON FAMINE.—There is at last some reason to hope that we are approaching a turning-point in the cotton famine, and the indefinite continuance of the war cannot but force upon our manufacturers the use of Indian cotton. The more discouraging the news from America the more urgent the necessity of adapting their machinery to the Indian fibre. This making the best of a bad business must come home to them. Hopes are held out by competent judges that the price of raw cotton, as compared with that of piece goods, will be low enough, and the supply of it sufficient, in March next, to set the mills going for three or four days a week. Let us make a considerable deduction from this sanguine prediction, and admit that the sensible effects of this cotton famine may remain as great, if not greater, after its immediate causes shall have begun to abate. There will still remain evidence enough that we have done wisely in abstaining from a grant of public money, and that we need not have the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Bright. —*Times*.

DESTRUCTION OF IRON SHIPS BY GALVANIC ACTION INDUCED BY PREPARATIONS OF COPPER.—The French floating battery, *La Gloire*, has lately been examined, and found to be seriously injured by the action of copper on her iron plates, the whole of which, below the waterline, will have to be removed, being converted into a kind of plumbago by galvanic action. We had occasion some time since to call attention to the extraordinary state of Her Majesty's ships *Triton* and *Sharpshooter*. On their being docked for examination, the iron plates were in some places reduced to the thickness of writing-paper, and in the case of the *Triton*, the scrapers actually went through the plates when removing the tons of oysters, barnacles, &c., attached to her bottom. It appears that this ship had been coated with a preparation of copper, and the destruction of the plates and rivets arose from galvanic action on the exposed surface of the iron where the undercoating had become rubbed off under the bows and forefoot and along the light-load waterline. The salvation of this ship from foundering was no doubt occasioned by the adhesion of the shell-fish. She has just been thoroughly repaired at Devonport Dockyard, and is now coated with Messrs. Peacock & Buchanan's preparation, which is superseding the copper preparation hitherto used in Her Majesty's dockyards. —*Shipping Gazette*.

DUNCAN BAN MACINTYRE.—If a representative poet of the modern Highlands be sought for, Duncan Ban MacIntyre is unquestionably the man. With this feeling, his countrymen lately erected a monument to his memory in a conspicuous situation in Glenorchy, not far from the place of his birth, and within a few miles of all the scenes which he has celebrated with such loving minuteness in his poems. This mark of respect was truly well deserved. Not only did Duncan Ban lead a pure life and always bear a good character—he was a genuine son of Nature and a real poet—without doubt, the most remarkable of all Scotland's rustic and uneducated bards; for he, unlike all the others, to the day of his death, could neither read nor write. It may surprise those who do not know the Gaelic language to learn that he not only composed long poems, notwithstanding his utter want of the common elements of education, but that his style is distinguished for its elegance, its beauty, and correctness. I can myself vouch for the music of his numbers; and Gaelic scholars have assured me that he invariably uses the very choicest Gaelic. But here certain peculiarities connected with that ancient language must not be forgotten. From what reason it comes I cannot tell; but I know that old men, who never heard of grammar or dictionary, are still to be found who speak as pure and graceful a style as the best scholars. Some go as far as to say they speak even better! This is a well-known fact. Then, along with that, this other fact is to be remembered:—All Gaelic poems, of whatever nature, are meant to be sung; or, rather, are actually sung. Highland poetry is still what all poetry was originally—veritable song. The longest and most elaborate productions are composed and chanted to a tune. So much is this the case, that an uneducated Highlander finds it impossible to repeat the verses he has got by heart. A collector of Highland songs once told me that he experienced the greatest difficulty in taking down a certain interesting poem; for, directly he stopped the singer to explain a word, or for any other reason, the man got perfectly bewildered, and was obliged to begin at the very beginning again before he could go on! The three parts of a Gaelic poet are, to this day, that he be able to compose; that he be able to sing his compositions; and that he be able to write them. The last, however, is the least important. The other two only are essential. The habit of composing and chanting poetry to a tune will help to account for Duncan Ban MacIntyre's carrying such a quantity of verse as he must have done in his mind. The other fact will account for the purity and beauty of his language. The great excellence of his compositions consists in his having sung of what he was perfectly familiar with, what his taste led him to study, and what his mode of life gave him every opportunity of knowing. Finally, he had no inducements to make attempts too great for his strength—no chance of affecting feelings which he did not actually possess. Thus, with his true feeling, his accurate knowledge, his cordial love of his subject, and the native-born music of that gifted though untutored soul of his with which he wedded his sentiments regarding it, Duncan Ban MacIntyre may be pronounced a genuine poet. —*Hedderwick's Miscellany*.

THE PENTATEUCH CONTROVERSY.—The Rev. Dr. Forbes, Governor of Donaldson's Hospital, has, in a letter to the *Athenaeum*, started the theory that most of the numerical difficulties enlarged on by Bishop Colenso are owing to an error in the transcription of the original numerals, "equivalent in our present notation to adding a cypher to all the larger numbers." "If it be asked (says Dr. Forbes) how could an error of such magnitude have crept in? it is not difficult to find an answer. If the Hebrews, like other Oriental nations, anciently employed letters to express numbers, as is generally supposed, the units and tens up to a hundred would all but exhaust their twenty-two letters, and every additional decimal placed would be expressed most probably by small marks attached to the letters. How readily might a misunderstanding of these by the copyists who first transcribed them into words at full length as they are at present found in the text have originated the error! The same remark would apply, should the Hebrews have been in the habit of using the *abacus* or Chinese *swampan* (which was in common use all over the East) in their calculations, and in the original copies of the Pentateuch have expressed the larger numbers by a rude delineation of the lines and balls of the *abacus*. Thus, supposing the number to be expressed had been that of the tribe of Ephraim, 4050, how easily might [what was intended to present the framework of the *abacus* have been mistaken for an additional line, and thus the number have been read, as in the present Hebrew text, 40,500."

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

GLASGOW UNEMPLOYED COTTON OPERATIVES' RELIEF FUND,

In terms of the Resolutions of a Public Meeting held at Glasgow, on Tuesday, 2d September, 1862.

Convener of Committee—The Honble. PETER CLOUSTON, Lord Provost.
Sub-Convener—HENRY DUNLOP, Esquire of Craigton.

In last Advertisement the following were erroneously advertised:—

W. St. rang, £5, should be Dr. Strang.
R. and T. Greene, £5 5s, should be R. and P. Griever.
J. Finlay and Co., £25, should be Jas. Finlay and Co.
Do. Employes of, £1 11s, should be Employes of do.

Subscriptions formerly advertised.

Dallas, M., for sundry subscriptions, £5 3s, consist of—John Paul, £1 1s; Mrs. J. Drummond, £2; John Douglas, £1 1s; a Friend, £1 1s—£5 3s.

Amount subscribed to 11th December, 1862, £17,689 2 7

Aitken, Robert	£1 1 0	Lochrie, Thomas	0 5 0
Adam, Thomas	0 5 0	Mitchell, S. and Son ..	10 0 0
Aitken and McKenzie ..	20 0 0	Mitchell and Whitelaw, first	8 0 0
Alva Young Men's Christian	16 0 0	fortnightly instalment ..	8 0 0
Association	20 0 0	Do. Employes of, at Grove	0 0 0
Auld, Berrie, and Mathieson	20 0 0	Park Weaving Factory—	8 0 0
Arnew, George	1 0 0	fortnightly instalment ..	8 0 0
Anderson, William	0 7 6	Mechanics, Motherwell Iron	2 12 0
Baird, John	2 0 0	Works, per Morning	10 0 0
Black, J. and W.	2 2 0	Journal	25 0 0
Blackwood, Isaac	0 10 0	Mann, Byars and Co. ..	3 3 0
Brown, Archibald	0 5 0	Miller, Henry	0 10 0
Bentzen, F. and Co. ..	2 2 0	Martin, J.	10 10 0
Beith and Johnstone ..	100 0 0	Muirhead, Andrew ..	0 10 0
Bow, John	2 0 0	Mekie, James	100 0 0
Bell, D. and Co.	2 2 0	Muir, John and Co. ..	5 5 0
Begg, A. and Co.	3 0 0	Morris and Co.	20 0 0
Banks—		M'Arthur and Fairlie ..	1 1 0
Bank of Scotland	210 0 0	M'Farlane, John	0 10 0
Royal Bank	210 0 0	M'Kirdy, Robert	20 0 0
British Linen Co.	210 0 0	M'Ewan and Auld	5 0 0
Commercial Bank	210 0 0	M'Nab, R.	2 2 0
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Union Bank	210 0 0	M'Cubbin and Johnstone ..	5 0 0
Clydesdale Bank	210 0 0	M'Cowan, David	1 0 0
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Bogle, Hugh and Co. ..	2 0 0	M'Brice, James	1 1 0
Brougham Literary Club	2 0 0	M'Gregor, George	1 0 0
Blackburn, David	5 0 0	M'Arthur, Peter	1 0 0
Burgess, D.	1 0 0	Newton, John	1 0 0
Bell, Thomas	25 0 0	Napier, James	30 0 0
Blackie, John jun.	50 0 0	N. A.	1 0 0
Blackie and Son	20 0 0	N. per Glasgow Herald ..	20 0 0
Brown, Archd. and Co. ..	20 0 0	Neilson, William	0 10 0
Brown, Hugh and Co. ..	20 0 0	Nemo	9 12 6
Burns and Maclean	10 10 0	Normal Sabbath School of	30 0 0
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Burns, Dr.	2 0 0	Paterson, James and Co. ..	5 0 0
Barr, John	1 0 0	Parker, James and Co. ..	2 2 0
Bong, James	0 10 0	Peckles, W. J.	1 19 5
Burnside, James	0 10 0	Proprietors and Staff of Sen-	50 0 0
Bisland, A.	0 10 0	tinel	3 3 0
Brown, David	0 10 0	Port-Eglinton Spinning Com-	1 0 0
Brown, John	5 0 0	pany	25 0 0
Cuthbertson, Thomas ..	5 0 0	Puller, John and Son ..	20 0 0
Cuthbertson, J. Neilson ..	5 0 0	Pollock, Matthew	25 0 0
Carrick, Wm. and Son ..	2 2 0	Reid, John, Jr. and Co. ..	1 1 0
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Colquhoun and Balloch ..	25 0 0	Reid, James	20 0 0
Clinckskill, James	1 1 0	R. A. A.	10 0 0
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Crookall, W. and G. ..	10 0 0	Rochard, J. T.	50 0 0
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Masons	3 0 0	Steel, William	0 10 0
C. S.	15 0 0	Strang and Turnbull ..	0 5 0
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Crawford, David	5 0 0	Small, Wm. Smal	10 0 0
Christie, Thomas	5 0 0	Stewart, Lewis	5 5 0
Cochran, James	2 2 0	Stewart, Thos. and John ..	1 0 0
Crawford, John	1 0 0	Sinclair and Mitchell ..	2 2 0
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Eadie and Spencer	5 0 0	Somers, Miss	2 0 0
Finley, A. S. M.P.	50 0 0	Simpson, William	1 0 0
Foster, John	0 5 0	Smellie, George	0 10 1
Fletcher, Peter	1 0 0	Smith, William	7 13 0
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Ferguson, James, Ro hesay	0 10 0	T. J.	5 0 0
Farquhar, George	3 0 0	Thorn, R. Jun.	5 0 0
Fraser, Alexander	1 0 0	Do. Employes of	50 0 0
Fisher, Robert	5 0 0	Teacher, Wm. and Sons ..	5 0 0
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Gordon, John	1 0 0	Whitelaw, Alexander ..	2 2 0
Gow, Andrew and Co. ..	1 0 0	Walker, Robert	5 5 0
Gibb, David	5 0 0	Walker, John and Co. ..	3 0 0
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Hart Hugh	1 0 0	Workmen of R. Nelson,	5 6 4
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Gillies and Son, Cathcart	2 0 0	Workers of Bowser and	2 2 0
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Johnston, W. D.	5 0 0	Wilson, Miss Heath ..	4 6 7
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Kelso, James	5 0 0	Son	
Kelso, James Jr.	0 5 0	Wyllie and Loghead's Cab-	
Kinnear, Alexander	20 0 0	inet Works, Kent Road ..	
Kerr, Anderson and Bodie	1 1 0	Works in Anderson's Fac-	
Kennedy, A. and W. ..	0 5 0	tory, P. side	
Lightbody, William ..	0 5 0	Yule, William and Son ..	
Liebert, Julius	10 0 0	Young Men's Christian As-	
Lockhart, Robert	5 0 0	sociation	
Lochline, Gunpowder Co.	2 0 0		
Lady, A. in Ayrshire, per	10 0 0		
Mr. D. Bryce			
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Amount Subscribed to 20th Dec., 1862, £21,236 18 1

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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 excre-
tions.

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 resis-
tance 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 with 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 pre-
vented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thor-
ough 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 re-
medy 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 posses-
sion of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally effica-
cious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn
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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
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healthily.

Holloway's Pills are the best purifiers, and therefore the
surest preventives of serious diseases; of which, if they be
already established, they then become the most unremitting
extirpators.

Nervous Disorders.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disas-
trously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid
Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. They in-
part 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 twitches, and other kindred com-
plaints, 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-	Tie-Doloureux
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas	plaints	Symptoms
plaints	Female Irregu-	Lumbago	Tumours
Blotches on the	larities	Piles	Ulcers
Skin	Fever of all	Rheumatism	Veneral Af-
Bowel Com-	kinds	Retention of	fections
plaints	Fits	Urine	Worms of all
Colic	Headache	King's Evil	kinds
Constipation of	Indigestion	Sore Throats	Weakness
the Bowels	Inflammation	Stone & Gravel	ever cause
Consumption			&c., &c.
Debility			

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244
Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised
world, at the following prices:—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.,
22s., and 33s. each Box.

* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every dis-
order affixed to each Box.

AMERICAN APPLES.

Immense Reduction in Price, in consequence of arrivals
per "Caledonia," S.S., and Cunard Steamers.

Best Newtown Pippins, 3d. per lb., in 12lb. Parcels.
Do. Do. in Barrels of 120lbs., sound, 24s.;
extra quality, 25s.

East American Baldwin Apples, 2½s. per lb., in 12lb.
Parcels.

Do. Do. in Barrels of 130lbs. nett, 16s.,
same as those which fetched the other day, at Public
Sale, 20s.

G. B. M'NAIR & CO.,
24 ARYL STREET.

WITTY INVENTIONS.

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

17 Row Sansflectum Crinolines, 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 Silk Tapes, Silk Bustles, &c., 25s 0d

30 Row Half-Lined Mauve, Crimson, or Pink, 30s 0d

30 Row in Mauve, Scarlet, or Black Merino, 25s 0d

PATENT SUSPENDER CRINOLINES,
Beautifully suspended with Silk Bands, and Em-
brodered Patent Bustle, &c., very hand-
some, 27s 6d

BEST AMERICAN TRAIN.

Nearly a Ship load this week, direct from the Maker.

16 Row White American Train, 6s 0d

20 Do. Do., 8s 6d

30 Do. Do., 12s 6d

16 Row Gray American Train, 6s 0d

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 11d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 11d, &c.

All Covered, from 2s 6d to any price.

Wool and Cotton Nets, from 1½d 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 FLOORS.

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.

MANUFACTORY: LONDON.

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 spoonsful of
Powder with as much cold Milk as will form a stiff
then add, all at once, a sufficient quantity of boiling M
or Milk and Water in equal portions, to fill a break-
cup.

1lb., 1½lb., 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 manu-
facturing purposes. Their New Double-Action Cylinder Ma-
chine, 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 inspec-
tion respectfully invited.

POLSON'S 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.

Homeopathic Practitioners, and the Medical Profession
generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most Healthful
of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homoeo-
pathy 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
subject, and at length succeeded, with the assist-
ance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to
article perfectly pure in its composition, and
by the perfect trituration it receives it
passes through, as to be acceptable
stomach, and a most

ESIRABLE BREAKFAST P
FOR GENERA

PICTURE FRAMES! PICTURE

FRAMES! PICTURE FRAMES!!

At the following Prices:

O. G. Moulding in Rosewood Washable Gilt Slips.

and Bird's-Eye Maple. 1 in. - - - 2d per Foot. 1 in. - - - 3d per Foot.

THE GREATEST HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

NOAH'S ARK, LEIPSIK FAIR,

AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

NOW ARRANGED FOR THE NEW YEAR.

No One will allege that ANDERSON does not keep pace with the enterprise and spirit of the times. He is satisfied that his preparations for the New Year are far ahead of any former efforts. The varied articles have been selected with the greatest care, and the rising generation will find their wants more than anticipated.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY ARRANGEMENTS.

To accommodate the Crowds that flock to the Polytechnic on New-Year's Day, Counter Accommodation has been prepared to allow 500 Customers to be served at one time. No Boys or Girls, unless accompanied by their Parents, will be admitted to the Galleries; every precaution will be used to prevent overcrowding.

Mr. ANDERSON would impress on all who intend selecting their Toys and Fancy Goods in Noah's Ark and Leipso Fair to call before NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The following are a few of the attractive Bargains in Noah's Ark, Leipso Fair, &c.:

1st 6d Magic Lanterns with 6 Views, for 1s 3d and 1s 5d.
2nd 6d and 5s 6d Magic Lanterns, with 12 Views, for 2s 3d and 3s 5d.
15s Magic Lanterns, with 12 Views, 4 Chromotopes, for 1s 6d.

6d and 1s 6d Boxes of Bricks to Build, for 3d and 9d.
3s and 6s Boxes of Bricks to Build, for 1s 7d and 3s 11d.
2s 6d and 3s 6d Gothic Temples to Build, for 1s 2d and 1s 7d.

5s 6d Boxes of Conjuring Toys for 3s 0d each.
1s, 1s 6d, and 2s Boxes of Games of Patience, for 5d, 9d, and 11d.

1s, 1s 6d, and 2s Boxes of Architecture, for 5d, 9d, and 11d.
Toys Crying Dolls for 5d, 9d, and 11d.

2d, 4d, 6d and 8d Dressed Crying Dolls, for 1d, 2d, 3d, and 4d.

3s, 4s, and 6s Large Crying Dolls, for 1s 11d, 2s 5d, and 3s 11d.

Fiddles, with Gut Strings, from 2d to 1s 9d.
2s Boxes of China Tea Sets for 1s 11d.

An endless variety of ever description of Toy Boxes, at prices varying from a Halfpenny each to 2s 11d.

Large Assortment of Barking Dogs, Mewing Cats, Baying Donkeys, Wine Carts, Theatrical Carts, Omnibuses, Wood and Tin Trains, Transparent Slates, Windmills, Indestructible Balls, Rooking Horses, Vexation Knots, Holy Polys, Jumping Jacks, Engines and Tenders, Warriors on Horseback, Glass Harmonicans, Noah's Arks, &c.

Beautifully Decorated Glass Ornaments, at 11d, 1s 3d, 1s 5d, 1s 7d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 3d, 2s 5d, 2s 7d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d, 3s 1d, and 4s 11d. Exhibition price ranged from 1s 6d to 12s 6d; gorgeous stock of Toilet Bottles, from 3d to 3s 11d; large assortment of Silvered Glass Ornaments, richly engraved, at less than half price; very rich Water Carafes, consisting of Bottle, Tumbler, and Tray, for 3s 5d; Cut Crystal Tumblers, for 3d; Cut Wine and other Glasses, 3d.

Work-Boxes, Dressing-Cases, Writing Desks, and Fancy Boxes at less than half the regular price.

Lot of Leather Writing-Cases, slightly damaged, at 1s 4d, 3s 7d, 1s 11d, and 2s 5d; Lot of Fancy Leather Reticles slightly soiled, at less than half the usual price; very handsome Walnut Desks at 9s 11d, 10s 9d, and 11s 6d; Gentlemen's Handsome Dressing-Cases at 5s 11d, 6s 4d, 6s 11d, 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 10s 9d, 12s 9d, 13s 9d; Do., with Plated Silver Mountings, at 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 4s 6d—all in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut; Ladies' Handsome Rosewood Dressing Cases, 15s 11d, 17s 6d, 19s 6d, 23s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, and 33s; Rosewood Work Boxes, from 1s 5d to 12s 11d. An endless variety of Medieval Mounted Glove Boxes, Cigar Stands, Tea Caddies, Ink Stands, Work Boxes, Watch Stands. Large 2s 6d Bobbin Stands for 1s 2d.

The above are only a few of the Articles arranged in Leipso Fair.

Boys' 6d, 9d, and 1s Canes, 2d, 3d, and 4d each.

A lot of Vienna Exhibition Walking Sticks at half Prices.

Carte De Visite Albums for Presents.

2s 6d and 3s 6d Carte de Visite Albums for 1s 2d and 1s 10d; 4s 6d and 5s 6d handsomely bound in Morocco Carte de Visite Albums for 2s 11d and 3s 11d; 6s 6d and 7s 6d very beautiful Carte de Visite Albums for 3s 10d and 4s 5d; extra rich 5s 6d and 9s 6d Carte de Visite Albums for 4s 11d and 5s 11d; handsome 15s 6d and 16s 6d Carte de Visite Albums, holds 100, for 7s 11d and 9s 11d.

Large Assortment of Handsomely Bound Books for Holiday Presents.

Our Living Painters, their Lives and Works, 1s 3d, pub. 2s; Girl's Keepsake 3d, pub. 1s 6d; Juvenile Annual, 8d, pub. 1s 6d; Pledge of Affection 1s 11d; Priceless Pearls for all Christians, 1s 11d, pub. 7s 6d; Overland Route to India for 5s 3d, pub. 21s.

"The Christmas Tree," published 3s 6d for 1s 8d; "Horse and its Rider," 1s 3d, published at 2s 6d; "Life of a Dog," 1s 3d, published at 3s 6d; "Elephants' Feast," 1s 3d, published at 3s 6d; "Natural History," 1s 10d, published at 3s 6d; "The Casquet," illustrated, for 1s 8d, published at 3s 6d; "Life of Oliver Cromwell," 1s 8d, published at 3s 6d; "Illustrations of Women of England," for 2s 10d published at 7s 6d; "Lives of Eminent Men," 2s 5d published at 7s 6d; "Selections from the Poets," for 2s 5d, published at 3s 6d.

4s 6d Vols of Howitt's Journal for 1s 5d; the Gift Book for 2s 9d, published at 7s 6d; Wonders of the World, 3s 5d, published at 10s 6d; Christmas Keepsake for 3s 7d, published at 10s 6d; Yearly Volume of the Illustrated News of the World, handsomely bound, full of pictures, from 6s 11d, published at 11s 6d. The above are only a specimen of the Polytechnic stock of Books.

1d Picture Story Books for 4d; 3d Picture Books for 11d.

2d, 3d, 6d Indestructible Picture Books for 3d; Sabbath School Messenger, full of Pictures and Pretty Stories, for 4d published at 9d; 1s Picture Books for 7d; 1s and 1s 6d Crotchet Books for 1d and 1d; Peter Parley's 1s and 1s 6d Tales for 7d and 9d; The 1s Juvenile Histories of Scotland, France, China, &c. for 7d; Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," 5d, published at 1s; "Gray's Poems," 5d, published at 1s; Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," and other Poems, 5d, published at 1s; Hannah Moore's "Practical Piety," 4d, published at 1s; "Pilgrims Progress," with Illustrations, 10d, published at 1s 6d.

Paper Mache Trays in Sets of three, at 7s 11d, 8s 11d, 10s 11d, 12s 9d, 14s 6d a Set—regular price from 1s 6d to 28s a Set.

Immense Stock of Concertinas, 20 Keys, 3s 7d, 3s 9d, and 5s 9d, usual price from 5s 6d to 9s 6d; 5s 6d Cosmorama Mahogany Stereoscopes for 2s 11d; large Bagatelle Boards, complete, for 5s 6d, 7s 6d, and 8s 6d; 2s 6d and 4s 6d Venetian Shell Boxes for 1s 2d and 1s 11d; 2s 3d Venetian Pearl Bracelets for 10d; 6s 6d and 6s 6d Venetian Pearl Necklaces and Head-Dresses for 1s 8d and 1s 11d; Austrian Bead Baskets that sell at 6s 6d and 6d, now reduced to 2s 11d; Austrian Bead Table Mats, reduced from 3s 6d to 1s 11d; gorgeous Bead Belt Pulls at 7s 11d, regular retail price 21s; very handsome Hungarian Fancy Baskets, reduced from 10s 6d and 12s 6d to 10s 11d, 4s 11d, and 5s 11d; 9d and 1s 6d Swiss Cottages for 4d and 9d.

Sale of Slightly Damaged Damask Tablecloths.

ANDERSON will offer for Sale on Saturday first 60 Slightly Damaged (at the edge) Damask Tablecloths; 8 Damask Tablecloths for 2s 11d, perfect price, 5s 6d; 10-4 Damask Tablecloths for 3s 2d, perfect price, 10-4.

Bargain Lot of Black Merinoes.

Fine Black French Merinoes at 1s 11d.

11s 3s 3d a yard, worth at least 1s 11d more.

Bargain Lot of Black French.

6-4 white Black French Coburgs and 1s 5d a yard.

Sale of Beautiful M.

ANDERSON will offer for Sale of Beautiful Lyons, Vienna, and other half the Polytechnic Dress Boots and

ROYAL

SMITH BROTHERS, CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRYCOOKS,

155 QUEEN STREET, GRATEFUL for past favours, beg respectfully to call the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their choice Selection of

NEW-YEAR BUNS, As they have made use of nothing but the Finest Fruits and Seasonings for them.

They would particularly recommend their SEED, RICE-PLUM, VICTORIA PRINCE OF WALES, AND BRUNSWICK TEA CAKES; Also their

PRINCESS LICE AND LAMAN CAKES, CREAM AND JELLIES, Which for Brightness, Colour, and Richness of Flavour, nothing can surpass.

BISCUIT AND TEA CAKES, In Great Variety; SHORTBREAD AND PATHCATELY BANNOCKS; CHRISTMAS PIES, VEAL AND OYSTER PATTIES, &c; MARRIAGE AND CHRISTENING CAKES, Done up in the Newest Style, Richly Ornamented, FIGURES

Of Every Description for Ornamenting Cakes, Silver Borders, Dessert Pastry, &c. WEDDING LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS.

And every requisite for the Table, Lent out on Hire. FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES, ALES, &c.

155 QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

PERSONS contemplating effecting Assurances at this time are requested to consider the SPECIAL PAMPHLET OF THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, regarding its System of MINIMUM PREMIUMS, whereby it is conceived that the utmost advantages of the pure principles of Life Assurance are economically secured.

39 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, December, 1862.

COALS—FINEST, CLEANEST, AND CHEAPEST.

COALS to be had at the Clydesdale Coal Office, 42 St. Enoch Square.

A. M'CORKINDALE.

PIANO-FORTES—ADDITIONAL STOCK.

J. MUIR WOOD & CO., beg to announce that a Portion of the NEW INSTRUMENTS, which Mr. MUIR WOOD is now Selecting in London will arrive early next Week, and may be seen on the 9th or 10th instant.

Some unusually fine Instruments have been secured.

42 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW.

THE MOST USEFUL CONCERN IN THE CITY.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothes Cleaned and Restored to their former colour by the new Steam process, at

DOW'S DYING & CLEANSING ESTABLISHMENT, 84 EGLINTON STREET, GLASGOW.

COAT, 1s 6d. VEST, 6d. TROUSERS, 1s.

PURE BREAD.

GRAY, DUNN, & CO. have appointed ARCHIBALD M'CALL, 63 Rine End Street, and 24 Hamilton Street, AGENT for the Sale of their LOAF BREAD in GREENOCK.

Dress.

EVENING DRESS.

ARNOTT & CO. are at present making their annual display of requisites for Evening Dress, and would respectfully draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Goods, which will be found in unusual variety and elegance.

LIMERICK LACE and TAMBOURED MUSLIN DRESSES, in the following New Styles:—

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, DOUBLE SKINS and TWO FLOUNCES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and BERTHES, TARLATANS, SPOTTED MUSLINS, BARGES, FLOWER WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

A. & Co. having purchased several Cases of the French Flower Wreaths and Head-Dresses shown at the Exhibition, their Stock at present contains 800 Head-Dresses of the newest Patterns for the present season.

OPERA MANTLES, OPERA HOODS, WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURED KID GLOVES, &c.

ARNOTT & CO. 19 JAMAICA STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, & TIES.

In these Departments DALY, BUCHANAN, & CO. are now showing a Large and Carefully Selected Stock of White, Shetland, and Scarle LAMBS' WOOL SHIRTS, in Single and Double-Breasted, from 2s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Plain and Ribbed L. W. PANTS, in White and Shetland, from 3s. to 7s. 9d.; all Summer Finished; Ladies' LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, all Sizes; Shetland, Brown, and Fancy WOOL SOCKS, from 6s. to 24s. per dozen; Cloth, Cashmere, and Fancy Wool GLOVES, in all the favourite shades, from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pair; Real KID GLOVES for 1s. 9d.; Best Quality, 2s. 9d., all colours; Black and Coloured TIES, London-made, 6d. to 3s. 6d.; New Fancy Patterns, all Silk, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; Gents' Plain and Fancy SCARFS, 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; White DRESS SHIRTS, 2s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. (old Price List); London-made COLLARS, 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per dozen; Plain and Fancy WOOL SHIRTS, 5s. to 12s. 6d.—twelve New Patterns to select from.—INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

READY-MONEY PRICES. DALY, BUCHANAN, & CO. 97, 99, and 101 TROGATE.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

CHEAP SALE OF SEWED COLLARS and CUFFS, BABIES' CHRISTENING TRAPPERS, and CAPS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CAPS, &c. &c.

above being Damaged by Smoke from a Fire in the Frankses, and selling off, at Greatly Reduced to effect a speedy clearance, and make room

RED MUSLIN AND UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 100 LONDON STREET.

B. HYAM'S TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS

Have for thirty years been celebrated for the production of SPECIAL NOVELTIES adapted for PRESENTATION, or CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

Every Garment produced for the New Year, 1863, is useful in adaptation, novel in make, elegant and pleasing in design, good in quality and strictly economical in the prices—the price being marked on each Garment in plain figures.

The following De art ens may be referred to with a degree of pardonable pride, being replete with an immense Stock of Fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable in quality and style for all grades of the community.

Gentlemen's Full Dress, Undress, and Lounge Suits, Clerical & Professional Suits, &c., &c. 25s. to 63s.

CAPEES And OVERCOATS In all the Leading Styles, 10s. 6d. to 30s.

ETON SUITS, RUGBY SUITS, HARROW SUITS, OSBORNE SUITS, ZOUAVE SUITS, KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, And KILT SUITS, 9s. to 35s.

Ready-made or to Order, from Choice and Durable Materials, Adapted for Play, School, or Dress Wear.

48 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

HYAM'S Chartre of Winter Fashions, with detailed List of Prices and Plan of Measurement, may be had on application, and sent post free to all parts of Scotland.

Orders per post should contain Remittances in favour of BENJAMIN HYAM.

KEEP THE COLD OUT.

A. & J. DOUGLAS have a large Assortment of KNITTED WOOL VESTS, SPENCERS SLEEVES, SCARFS, SLEEPING SOCKS, &c.

A Great Variety of SHETLAND KNITTED GOODS.

THE BERLIN WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, 139 BUCHANAN STREET.

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.

REAL FRENCH LACE FALLS,

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

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

THOMAS COWAN.

NEW WINTER STOCK.

MESSRS. JOHN M'KNIGHT & CO., intend 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. 172 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.,

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 Piece.

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. All therefore, who feel the benefit of our System are requested to spread the information.

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

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

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