

THE GLASGOW Free Press.

No. 564.—Vol. XI.] GLASGOW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863. [UNSTAMPED, 3D.—STAMPED, 4D.

Wants.

A FEW respectable DISTRICT AGENTS wanted for a MANURE which is highly recommended and so d carriage free. Liberal terms given. Address with occupation and references, B. C., No. 10 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

WANTED, a Stout, Active LAD, for a Pawn Office. Must have had some experience. Address—C, Free Press Office.

WANTED, a TEACHER for the R.C.C. School, Saltcoats. Applications to be made to the Rev. W. Hallinan, Saltcoats.

WANTS a Situation, a man of forty years of age, and twenty years of experience of the 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.

CLYDESDALE BANK, Glasgow, 5th January, 1863.
THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND will be PAID to the Partners here, and at the Branches on the 2d day of February next. No transfer of Stock will be entered in the Bank's Books between 16th instant and 2d proximo. By Order of the Directors, GEO. READMAN, Manager.

CLYDESDALE BANKING COMPANY.
IN terms of a Requisition by the Directors of the Clydesdale Banking Company, I hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the PARTNERS thereof, to be held in the MERCHANTS' HALL, Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of confirming and adopting, an Agreement entered into between the Directors of the Eastern Bank of Scotland and the Clydesdale Banking Company, for uniting the said Banks under the Firm or Designation of "THE CLYDESDALE BANKING COMPANY." (Signed,) GEO. READMAN, Manager. Glasgow, 24th December, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Solicitors for Glasgow—Messrs HAMILTON & M'LACHLAN, 98 West Nile Street.
All information respecting the collection of Debts, tracing of absconding Debtors, Commercial Status Department &c., can be ascertained on application at any of the agencies. Testimonials and Prospectuses; also list of Agencies and Solicitors, Gratic.

New Works.

"GLASGOW 100 YEARS AGO." See "EARTHEN VESSEL" for January. Forty-eight Columns, price 2d. Office, 54 Paternoster Row.

The Eighteenth Volume of "EARTHEN VESSEL," now ready, bound in cloth, price 3s.

REV. W. LINCOLN'S ADDRESS ON LEAVING CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Fourth Thousand. Price 2d.

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION.
A Person whose respectability and attention may be relied on will be able to Board and Lodge Boys whose parents, residing at a distance, may wish their children to attend the Schools in St. Aloysius' College, 77 Charlotte Street. Further information may be obtained from Rev. T. B. Parkinson, 77 Charlotte Street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
MONSIEUR JULES A. BERTHOUD, of Paris, has RESUMED his MORNING and EVENING CLASSES, at his House, where Prospectuses will be sent. 111 WEST NILE STREET.

Hotels.

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

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

Business Intimations.

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.

TO COMMITTEES OF CONCERTS, &c.

Mr. STEMBRIDGE RAY - - - (Tenor and Soprano)
Miss MATILDA DUNSMORE - - - (Solo and Duettists).
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 Holmhead Street, Glasgow.

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

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IN order to devote entire attention to his Consulting Rooms and Medical Hall, 188 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.

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All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired, All orders punctually attended to.

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Furniture Bought or taken in Exchange.

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GEORGE RINTOUL, Agent for Glasgow and West of Scotland, Smithfield Buildings, 2 Oswald Street.

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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.

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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.

NOTICE.

NEIL BROWN HAS REMOVED HIS WHISKEY STORES AND WINE VAULTS, From 87 and 69 Maxwell Street, TO 111 DUNE STREET, Where Colley and Old Scotch Whisky can be had extra.

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

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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 Coolartra and Bond Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), Gourrock Copper and other Mining Companies.

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MONEY LENT, &c.

GEORGE RINTOUL, SMITHFIELD BUILDINGS, OSWALD STREET.
The only Agent in Scotland for THE NATIONAL TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.
WISHAW COLLIERY OFFICE.

J. CAIRNS AND SON, TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened New Premises at 99 LONDON STREET.

The business is carried on under the immediate superintendence of Mr JOHN CAIRNS, for many years Manager, and latterly sole proprietor, of the business lately carried on under the firm of JAMES CAIRNS AND SON.
P.S.—OBSERVE—J. CAIRNS AND SON, 99 LONDON STREET.
N.B.—No connection with the Old Establishment.

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 Internments, both Day and Night.
Licensed for Mourning Coaches.
COACHES FOR WEDDINGS, &c.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 6 BELL STREET, STABLES, M'PHERSON STREET.
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JOHN FLEMING, BILL POSTER AND CIRCULAR DELIVERER, 19 BRAD GLOVE (One Step Up), HIGH STREET, GLASGOW.

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 approval, 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!

In order to accommodate PARTIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, there will be One more MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THIS GORGEOUS PANTOMIME ON SATURDAY FIRST, 10th JANUARY, Commencing at a Quarter past Two precisely, and terminating at a Quarter past Four.
Doors open at Half-past One o'clock.
N.B.—Places may now be secured for this Performance.

PRINCE'S THEATRE, WEST NILE STREET.
CINDERELLA!

THE PRINCE, THE FAIRY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SHOE.
This highly-successful and beautiful Pantomime, with every accessory in Scenery, Fairy Ballet, Vocal Music, Sparkling Dialogue, and Brilliant Appointments, is drawing crowded and delighted Admirers every Night.
Doors Open at Seven—to commence at Half-past Seven.

PRINCE'S THEATRE, WEST NILE STREET.
CINDERELLA!

EVERY EVENING AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Doors Open One Hour before each Performance.

INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS. CORPORATION GALLERIES, SAUCHEHALL ST.
LAST WEEK.

CLOSES ON MONDAY, 19th INST., AT 4 O'CLOCK.
DAY ADMISSION, 6d.
(Children under Ten Years, Half-price to day Exhibitions).
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.....10 till 5 | Evening Do.....6 till 10
Saturday evenings.....5 till 10.

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

SATURDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1863.
Miss CLARI FRASER, Soprano,
From the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James' Hall, London.
MRS. HUDSON LEE, Soprano;
Enthusiastic reception of Miss HELEN KIRK, Contralto, Just returned from Paris.
MR. FOURNESS ROLÉ, Tenor;
MR. NORMAN KIRBY, Baritone;
MR. HARRY CLIFTON, Comic.
MR. BANKS, Pianist.
MR. LAMBETH, Organist.

Admission—3d., 6d., 1s; Tickets to Platform, Reserved and Numbered Seats, 2s: to be had at the office, 118 Union Street, One Step up.
Organ Performance, 7.30.

WHITE-BAIT CONCERT ROOMS.

FIRST CLASS TALENT ARRIVING EVERY WEEK.
See other Advertisements.
JAMES O'NEILL, Proprietor.

Calendar for the Ensuing Week.

Jan. 11	Sun.	Within Octave, I. after Epiph.
12	Mon.	Sixth Day within Octave.
13	Tues.	Octave Day of Epiphany.
14	Wed.	St. Hilary, B. Conf. and Doct.
15	Thurs.	St. Paul, first Hermit, Conf.
16	Frid.	St. Marcellus, P. M.
17	Sat.	St. Antony, Abb.

Reviews.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN CHURCH, WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON THE STUDY OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church London, 1861.

THIS is a shallow and a mischievous book. It is sad to think that the youth of the country depend on Professor Jowett for their principles of theology, on Professor Stanley for their facts of ecclesiastical history; these two gentlemen are what our prophet, Mr. Carlyle, would call two of the most solemn shams of the day.

In the volume before us, Mr. Stanley proposes to give a general introduction to ecclesiastical history, some account of the first general Council of Nice, an essay on the relations between Mahometanism and the Christianity of the East, and, finally, a sketch of the rise and fortunes of the Russian Church. Such an undertaking presupposes no ordinary acquaintance, one would imagine, with the faith and the theology of the Eastern Churches, and with the faith and theology of the Western Churches, without which Eastern theology must be an insoluble riddle; at least the historian of the vicissitudes of some profane science would not be considered competent to his task unless he had made himself familiar with its principles and applications, and it does not seem unreasonable to look for the same qualification in one who proposes to trace the course of sacred science. Within the short space of a newspaper review we cannot pretend to prove in detail Professor Stanley's incapacity for his task from his profound ignorance of theology; we must content ourselves with pointing out, first, his mistake as to the origin of the word "theology," which, he says, arose from the peculiar questions agitated in the East; second, his note at the end of lecture I. on the Procession of the Holy Ghost, the discussion of which he scoffingly describes as an excellent specimen of the race of "extinct controversies," and ignorantly dismisses with the sentence that "each of the statements expresses a truth which the other overlooks or omits;" third, his description of the Arian question—"When we perceive the abstract questions on which it turned, when we reflect that they related not to any dealings of the Deity, with man; not even, properly speaking, to the divinity or humanity of Christ, nor to the doctrine of the Trinity (for all these points were acknowledged by both parties) but to the ineffable relations of the Godhead before the remotest beginning of time, it is difficult to conceive that by inquiries such as these the passions of mankind should be roused to fury." P. 98.

What are we to think of a theologian, or an historian of theological controversy, who gravely instructs his class that the divinity of Christ was acknowledged by Arias, and that the discussions on the ineffable relations of the Godhead excited by that heresiarch *properly speaking* did not relate to the divinity of Jesus Christ? Can we be surprised if he confounds questions of discipline and doctrine together; if he totally mistakes what is meant by determining a point of faith; if he appeals to "common-sense as after all the supreme arbiter and corrector even of Ecumenical Councils" p. 177; if he seriously supposes the Council of Nice to have looked for "finality" as Lord John Russel did at the time of the Reform Bill (see section headed Finality of the Nicene creed, p. 173), if on almost every point of doctrine he commits himself to some blunder!

The question we cannot help asking is, How comes it that scholars of the Anglican Branch of the Great Apostasy of the 16th century, who express themselves so modestly and cautiously on the force of a Greek particle and write with so much calmness and consideration on the history of Pagan Rome and Pagan Greece, throw themselves so recklessly into theological discussions and speak with such a tone of dogmatism on the deepest problems which have ever occupied the intellect of man? How is it that once engaged in the theological arena they renounce their good taste, their refinement, their sense of responsibility, their love of truth? This is a problem worthy of meditation.

Mr. Stanley's lectures are, we have said, a mischievous book. It is mischievous because it is dishonest, and, we regret to say it, our convictions force us to say we think it wilfully dishonest. Under the course of lectures on the Eastern Church, Professor Stanley touches on very many of the points of controversy discussed between the Catholic Church and the Anglicans, and in dealing with them, he repeats the old charges, the old misrepresentations, the old fallacies, without however adding one single argument which might change the merits of the dispute; there is not a word to imply that his statements are called in question, that Catholics impugn the validity of his arguments, that many of them have long since been laid aside by honest

Protestants; nay, he goes further, and imputes to Catholics reasoning which they never adopted.

It may be well to mention one example, the question is in itself an important one: in Mr. Stanley's book it is all-important. Catholics revere in the Pope the Vicar of Jesus Christ, they acknowledge him to be the Visible Head of the Church on earth, its chief Bishop, the first Guardian of the Faith, the source of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and, consistently with this belief, they maintain that the important manifestation of the life of the Church, which is implied in a General Council, cannot be independent of his authority. The Council must assemble by his order, or with his approbation; he must in person, or by his legates, preside over its deliberations; and he must sanction its enactments before they can become law, binding on the whole Church. Now, Mr. Stanley, in his account of the General Council of Nice, studiously and laboriously seeks to make it appear that the Emperor Constantine, or Eusebius of Cæsarea, or any one else but the Pope exercised the several acts of supremacy which Catholics believe to devolve on the Pope. There are serious difficulties in the way; but they are not touched upon, except very lightly; certainly they are not impartially weighed. This is not honest. Mr. Stanley might study with advantage some of the writers of the Roman Catholic Church. With the temptation of a plausible argument, pressed by the unavoidable necessity of acknowledging their belief, they freely confess that the documents which remain to us of this the first General Council do not clearly and unmistakably establish the principles which that belief supposes. Their faith is independent, quite independent of the documents; the insufficiency of the documents does not interfere with their creed. At the same time their creed leads them to anticipate a certain course of events; they own that their expectations are not fully realised; they appeal to the acknowledged poverty of the documents; they insist on many very striking points which may be interpreted on this hypothesis; they extend the investigation to subsequent councils, and claim to be allowed to explain obscurely recorded events by the light of others, of which we possess more accurate details.

This line of argument has the merit of honesty and candour; it is the line of argument on which all history must be studied; it may leave portions of the past unexplained, it will never lead to false results. Mr. Stanley's reckless and unqualified contradiction of the supremacy of the Bishops of Rome over General Councils is a direct violation of the canons of historical investigation.

The quotation of similar transgressions would form an easy task; they abound throughout the work. Our limits oblige us to make a selection; we shall confine ourselves to two others—one, the misstatement of a general principle, the other a falsification in a particular fact. The merest novice in church history must be aware that the doctrinal deliberation of the Council of Nice mainly turned on the adoption of a word unknown to Holy Scripture; the perfect equality of the Eternal Son of God, the orthodox Fathers wished to describe by the term *Homoousios* of the same substance; the Arians resisted this introduction. It was evident that the authority of Holy Scripture was not sufficiently defined to decide the dispute, and recourse was had to the tradition of previous ages. The Council solemnly and unerringly pronounced that the belief of antiquity was represented by the term *Homoousios*; no fact in history can rest on stronger security, unless we prefer to generalise the assertion, and say that the Council of the Church and her Pontiffs, when speaking authoritatively on matters of faith, have invariably limited themselves to the re-assertion of what they had received from those who had preceded them. Mr. Stanley has the courage to offer to his youthful hearers the following summary:—

Traditional and episcopal authority was regarded as insufficient for the establishment of the faith. . . . The battle was fought and won by quotations, not from tradition, but from the Old and New Testaments. . . . The eager discussions of Nicea present the first great precedent for the duty of private judgment, and the free, unrestrained exercise of Biblical and historical criticism. P. 135.

The Arians made great use of Biblical and historical criticism; but they would have informed Mr. Stanley their use of it was far from being free and unrestrained. This point, however, we pass by, to remark the note which accompanies the passage from which we have copied our extracts—

It has been often maintained that the decisions of the Council were based on authority, not on arguments. It is certain that some of the reasonings of Athanasius rest on the general reception of the Nicene doctrine, rather than on their intrinsic worth. But the whole tenor of the narrative in Eusebius, Socrates, and Sozomen, points to the conclusion that the existing tradition was alleged not as authority, but as historical evidence, and it was alleged subordinately to the argument of the Bible itself.

What can be the meaning of a tradition alleged as historical evidence, not as authority? If the tradition was an evidence, of what did it give evidence? surely of the faith of antiquity, and a faith which, however it might be contained in the Bible, was not so clearly expressed as to exclude doubt and error. As a fact the doubt and error arose the Scriptures were invoked by Arius as well as by his opponents; the controversy was determined by an appeal to the faith of antiquity, as the unerring interpreter of Scripture. Mr. Stanley can scarcely have fallen into the error of supposing Catholics to profess a faith which they know, or believe to be, in contradiction with Holy Writ.

The particular instance to which we call attention is the

doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. Mr. Stanley twice refers to it. At p. 42, contrasting the stationary character of the Eastern Church with the progressive Latin Christianity, he says the Easterns venerated the Blessed Virgin with a deep devotion, but "the reverence for her sanctity has never crystallised into the modern dogma of the Immaculate Conception." At p. 312, describing Mahometanism, he remarks—"Some few of his doctrines and legends are remarkable, not only as having been derived by him from Christian sources, but as having been received back from him into Christendom. One is the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The assertion of her entire exemption from all stain of sin first appears, so far as is known, in a chapter of the Koran." Such a history baffles the craft of a Catholic theologian; that the same dogma could at one and the same time be a modern dogma, be borrowed by Mahomet from Christianity, and from Christianity borrowed again from Mahomet, will appear a difficulty to ordinary comprehensions. Dr. Stanley plainly detects no contradiction.

But passing over this difficulty, we are at a loss to understand how so experienced an Eastern traveller can fail to have discovered the faith of the Easterns in the prerogative of the Immaculate Conception; why there has never been any controversy on the matter in the East, and in all probability the definition was not published to the Eastern Catholics; to them it would appear strange that there ever had been any hesitation, in a portion even, of the Western Church.

We must draw our remarks to a conclusion. We confess that we wholly and entirely differ from Mr. Stanley; every succeeding lecture adds intensity to our antagonism. He is not only shallow and dishonest, he is a trifler; he writes the History of the Eastern Church, as a young and ambitious contributor, to "All the Year Round," might tell the tale of Mormonism. East and West, Greek and Latin, Catholic and Protestant, we have all been wrong, we all are wrong, we all shall be wrong to the end of the chapter; let us bear with error and falsehood, let us repress all indignation, all aversion towards them, let us overlook the miserable distinctions between heterodoxy and orthodoxy: one does not much differ from the other. And in this spirit, these lectures abound with silly parallels between Christianity and Buddhism, between Mahometanism and Christianity, between Egyptian idolaters and Roman Christians. What purpose can be served by dragging the faith of christian youth through all this nonsense? By degrading christianity in their eyes? By familiarising them with the idea that the first duty of religion is to undervalue it and to show indulgence to error? Could anything add to our disgust, it would be the silly cant about liberalism, and free discussion, and rights of man: these are the names of great ideas, but maudlin theology and falsified history will never plant them in the hearts of the rising generation. The very language catches an injection from the unhealthy tone of the book. Imagine these two sentences in juxtaposition, taken by chance as specimens of the sterling English dealt out to young Oxford: "Prayers for the dead exist, but no elaborate hierarchical system has been built upon their performance. . . . The reverence for her sanctity has never crystallised into the modern dogma of the immaculate conception, p. 42." To what geological formation does crystallised reverence belong? What hierarchical system is built on the performance of prayer?

Mr. Stanley occupies a certain position in the University, and in English society: he was chosen as the fittest guide for the Prince Royal in his eastern travels: he is one of her Majesty's chaplains: his name therefore carries some weight and should command attention and respect. The remarks we have offered on his Eastern Churches may be received by some with surprise and doubt. That our readers may form their own judgment, on the justice of our strictures, we will conclude with Mr. Stanley's appreciation of the effects of the French Revolution: it occurs in the Introductory Lecture, p. 27.

The Gallican church, first the most brilliant in Europe, brilliant alike in its works of active mercy and in its almost Augustan age of great divines—Vincent of Paul, Bosnet, Fenelon, Pascal—lived to become the miserable parent (!!!), and then the victim of the great convulsion which, whilst it shook the belief of the whole of Christendom, in France for eleven years suppressed it altogether. The French Revolution must always be considered as an epoch in the religious history of man. Not only was its hostility to the Christian faith the most direct that the world has seen since the days of Julian; not only did it spring, in great measure, out of the corrupt state of the French clergy—the church of Dubois, of Maury, Gieyes, and Talleyrand; but it possessed in itself that frightful energy, which, as has been truly observed by its latest exponent, can only be likened to the propagation of a new religion,—the wild fanaticism, the proselytism, the self-devotion, the crimes as though of a western Mahometanism—of what its own disciples have often called it an imitation, a parody, a new distorted edition of the Gospel. It was itself swallowed up in the gulf which it had created. Its traces on European religion have, to all outward appearance, been almost effaced."

It would be as true to say that the traces of the Scotch Puritans on St. Mungo's Cathedral, have, to all outward appearance, been almost effaced. What can be Mr. Stanley's acquaintance with European religion, if he can detect no traces in it of the French Revolution?

Mr. Stanley has not the eye to scan the page of history, nor the soul to catch its interest, nor the hand to picture forth its lights and its shadows, the heroism of the good, the crimes and punishments of the wicked.

Why is the Orangemen's prayer—To H— with the Pope—a regnlar Irish bull? Because, were it granted, they would be pretty sure to find him in their way again. Whereas, if they sent him to the other place, they would be rid of him for ever.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan 3.

Patrie of this evening says:—The Emperor and Victoria exchanged new year congratulations through telegraph. La France announces that a reinforcement of 10,000 men has been sent to the army in Mexico. The paper says:—When receiving the clergy on New Year's Day the Emperor expressed his sorrow at the death of the Archbishop of Paris, adding that the deceased had left behind him an example of moderation and moderation which the whole French clergy should follow.

A number of workmen in the cotton manufacturing in France, out of employ, are now said to amount to 1,000,000, without any prospects of being relieved from their state of absolute destitution.

Times Paris correspondent says, the Moniteur has published the laconic speech of the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps at the reception on New Year's Day. It has said about the few words which I understood were addressed on the same occasion by his Majesty to Mr. Seward, the Minister of the United States. They were to the effect that His Majesty regretted the continuance of the war, but that he hoped before next New Year's Day the war would be settled. This was said with a sort of irony, and may be interpreted either as a pious wish or as a prediction, or even an indication of something still more definite. To another person who the same day, expressed the hope that the affair at Fredericksburg might be the result of the battles between the Federals and Confederates, the Emperor observed that he desired so too, and that he hoped the war would be at an end by next New Year's Day. This incident has given rise to a good many conjectures.

ITALY.

REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT AT NAPLES.

Naples Jan. 5.

On Monday a demonstration hostile to the Government took place. Several arrests were made, among whom were some of the former members of the Bourbon service. Documents were found upon the latter relating to a revolutionary conspiracy. The population was perfectly quiet.

ROME.

From Rome in the Monde, dated 27th December, it is stated that the Christmas feast has been celebrated throughout the city, and chiefly at St. Mary Major and at St. Peter's, in the midst of an extraordinary concourse of the Italian and foreign Faithful. The Pope was prevented by illness from officiating pontifically, as usual, or assisting at the ceremonies in the Sixtine Chapel, or in the Vatican.

It is said that his physicians succeeded with difficulty in inducing the Holy Pontiff to remain in Rome, as they feared that his illness might be fatal. On the morning of the 27th, the feast of St. John the Evangelist, the members of the Pontifical College, the Ministers, the French and Roman Legation, the civil and military authorities, who were to present him with their felicitations, were able to do so, and to express their confidence in his recovery. His physician, Mgr. de Merode, Minister of Arms, in presence of the Pontifical army, spoke in Italian a few words which we reproduce here, as they seem to answer the report circulated by the Patrie, that the Pontiff's illness was about to be dissolved:—

"Holy Father, it is for the third time that I have the honor of laying at the feet of your Holiness the homage of the Pontifical army, represented here by its officers. If you feel at this moment any regret, it is at not being able to render—in the present circumstances—services to your cause. However, every time as had an opportunity of braving any peril or of exposing himself, and has given proofs of the greatest ardour, deeming it the greatest good fortune to happen to it, to give its blood and life for the Holy Father's soldiers of your Holiness have had to endure it, others have suffered an unjust and iniquitous death; and everywhere they have shown their love for your sacred person. I implore, then, the blessing of your Holiness for the army, its officers, and for those who are absent, whose hearts are at your feet."

Holy Father, whose countenance presented, as an expression of graceful serenity, answered—'My heart fails me, and I cannot answer you with words. I can make use of my hand to bless you.' There deal said about the arrest of Madama Mastricola, former revolutionist, who, after being sent away in 1860, has been made by the Piedmontese Government, as a refinement of impertinence, Prefect of the usurped Pontifical province which is nearest to Rome. Madama Mastricola carried to the Revolution Committee in Rome the instructions which her husband had given her from Turin, and kept up an active propaganda in favour of the Revolution. The gendarmes arrested her at Marcigliana, five miles from Rome, and she was taken with all the civility which the Government lavishes on its prisoners—the contrast its proceedings with the proverbial conduct of the Piedmontese. There Madama Mastricola was confined by the wife of a sergeant of gendarmes, and a hundred letters were found concealed on her. This lady is the mother of two daughters who are

being educated in a convent in Rome, and she was in the habit of going freely from Rieti to Rome, provided as she was with a special order which a French general had given her. She has been confined in her own house, where she has the society of her daughters. A gendarme in private clothes is commissioned to watch at her door.

PRUSSIA.

THE PLANS OF THE MINISTRY.

A letter from Berlin of the 1st says:—"I am now able to complete my information respecting the propositions which the Ministry will lay before the Chamber. The Budget of 1862 is to be again brought forward, but this time without a deficit, as already announced. If the Chamber should not sanction the expenditure made contrary to the votes of the last session, the Ministers seem decided not to trouble themselves about the matter. The Budgets of 1863 and 1864 will also be presented without a deficit, that is with a reduction of three millions of thalers. The Ministry will also introduce a bill to modify the military law of 1814, by diminishing the time of service in the reserve of two years, and three years that in the landwehr. As to the number of the annual contingent, the bill does not refer to it, the Ministry supposing that the bill of 1814 gave the Government the right to fix the number of men to be called out each year, without the control of the Chambers. All the other changes introduced since 1860 into the organization of the army are considered to be perfectly in accord with the law of 1814. The Ministry will also again present the bills on Ministerial responsibility, and on the Court of Accounts. But the Ministry appears to have taken a still more important decision; it is said to be resolved not to dissolve the Chambers under any circumstances. If concord is maintained, the session will be put an end to, and the Ministry will continue to act as it should think most advisable. Such, in a few words, is the programme of the Bismark Ministry. There is not the shadow of a project of conciliation. The will of the Ministry and that of the country are placed in open contradiction; the question now is as to which will have to give way."

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 2.

In to-day's Congress Senor Sallaverria stated, in answer to an appeal to defer the settlement of the English coupons, until England should have delivered up Gibraltar to Spain, that Government was not about to propose the settlement of the English coupons.

Madrid, January 4.

It is asserted that Marshall O'Donnell is determined to dissolve the Congress, and to make an appeal to the country should his policy be opposed by the Deputies. In such a case, his continuing to hold office, as his resignation, would depend upon the result of the election.

GREECE.

The Gazette publishes the copy of a memorandum which Mr Elliot had delivered to the President of the Provisional Government of Greece. It states Her Majesty's earnest desire to contribute to the pleasure and prosperity of Greece. If this Greek nation should maintain constitutional monarchy, and should refrain from all aggression against all neighbouring States, and if they should choose a Sovereign against whom no well-founded objection could be raised, Her Majesty, with a view of strengthening the Greek Monarchy would wish to see the Ionian Islands united to Greece. And if this wish should also be expressed by the Ionian Legislature, Her Majesty would then take steps for obtaining the concurrence of the Powers, who were parties to the treaty by which the seven Ionian Islands were placed as a separate state under the protection of the British Crown. An aggressive policy towards Turkey would prevent any relinquishment of Her Majesty's protectorate of the Ionian Islands. Her Majesty's Government trust that in the selection of a Sovereign to rule over Greece, the Greek assembly will choose for their King a Prince from whom they can expect a regard for religious liberty, a respect for constitutional freedom; and a sincere love of peace. A Prince possessing these qualities will be fitted to promote the happiness of Greece, and will be honoured with the friendship and confidence of Her Majesty the Queen.

AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 23.

General Burnside has tendered his resignation, but President Lincoln refused to accept it.

It is supposed in some quarters that a reconstruction of the Federal Cabinet will take place.

The hostile public feeling against General Halleck and Mr. Stanton daily increases.

General Burnside admits that he attacked Fredericksburg from Falmouth instead of from Warrenton, contrary to the advice of President Lincoln, General Halleck, and Mr. Stanton, and at an earlier moment than they directed. He estimates his loss at 1100 killed and 9000 wounded.

The Times' New York correspondent, writing on the 23d ult., says the President has not improved his policy with either party, and that after the 1st of January, his danger will take a formidable shape. If he issues on that day his threatened proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels, this and many other dangers will have in due time to be confronted, not only with a diminished support on the part of the people, but worst of all, with a diminished and diminishing army. It is, in fact, the military, rather than political, situation, that causes disquiet. If letters from officers, as well as from privates, are to be believed, the great army of the Potomac is rapidly melting away.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, Dec. 24.

The Ministerial crisis is at an end.

The committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the disaster at Fredericksburg have presented their report. They examined Generals Burnside, Sumner, Hooker, Franklin, Halleck, and others, and have presented the evidence without comment. Burnside assumed the whole responsibility. He stated incidentally that he had not been properly supported by Generals Halleck and Meagher. He did not consider his troops demoralised by the result. General Sumner expressed a contrary opinion.

No movement of importance has taken place on either side of the Rappahannock. The Confederates are strengthening their front.

It is denied that the expedition down the Mississippi has been postponed.

General Sherman is reported to have replaced General McClelland in command, and to be at the head of 25,000 men. He will be aided by a flotilla of gunboats.

Other news from the south-west indicates that General Grant's army is in a critical position, and in danger of having its communication with its base of operations cut off.

The New York Herald of the 24th ult., gives the following as the situation of affairs at that date:—

The Cabinet crisis is over. Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase have resumed their duties in the departments of State and the general feeling in Washington now is, that no changes whatever will take place either in the Councils of the President, or the military commanders. The firmness of Mr. Lincoln in rebuking the dictation of the Senatorial caucus, and reserving to himself the exclusive right to judge of the conduct of the ministerial advisers, has served to bring the difficulty to an end, which threatened to embarrass his action very seriously, and caused so much uneasiness throughout the country for some days past.

We learn from Baltimore that the rebels are supposed to be moving large bodies of troops from Fredericksburg to the west, under the impression that the former points can be held against our army with much a smaller force than is now concentrated there. Our correspondent says that there are literally no troops of any account at Richmond, or on the peninsula. 75,000 at Fredericksburg, and not a man more. Except guerillas, there is no other troops in Virginia, unless it be 15,000 at Petersburg. But there are 40,000 at Charleston and 30,000 at Savannah, both under Beauregard, and 25,000 at Mobile. The great strength of the Confederacy, however, is now being concentrated towards Nashville and Vicksburg, and it is safe to say that there will be in a few days fully 100,000 rebel troops at each of these two points.

The following address has been issued at Washington:—

"To the army of the Potomac.

"Executive Mansion Washington, 22d December.

"I have just received your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river, in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will get victory to the cause of the country and popular government.

"Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small.

"I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The following letter has been addressed by Gen Burnside to Gen. Halleck:—

"Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Dec. 19, 1862.

"Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, United States Army, Washington.

"General,—I have the honour to offer the following reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:—

"During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his forces down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front, and also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, but I hoped, by throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below, from the forces behind and on the crest, in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favour.

"To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

"How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy 24 hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong position, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed the place first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

"Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we re-crossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property.

"As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralisation or disorganisation existed.

"To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the

feat of thus re-crossing the river in the face of the enemy I owe everything.

"For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them were never exceeded, and would have carried the point had it been possible.

"To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies; but for the wounded, I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery.

"The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War, and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me responsible.

"I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand division corps and my General and Staff departments of the army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

"I will add that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary, and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

"Our killed amounts to 1152, our wounded to about 9000, and our prisoners to about seven hundred, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

"The wounded were all removed to this side of the river and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

"The surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual, there being only 1632 treated in the hospitals.

"I am glad to represent the army, at the present time, in good condition.

"Thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac."

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

The Richmond papers contain accounts of the defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg. The Richmond Despatch says:—

"Our loss has been heavy, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy. We have to regret about 2500 killed, wounded, and missing, while, according to the report of those best skilled in making estimates of this description, their loss does not certainly fall short of 10,000, and in all probability greatly exceeds it. This will not be regarded as at all improbable when we take into consideration the relative position of the opposing armies. The Confederates were on the heights, which rendered them less accessible to cannon. The Yankees were in the low grounds, subjected to a murderous fire of artillery and musketry as they advanced. Every shot told, and those who witnessed it say that the slaughter was awful beyond anything yet witnessed in the war. General Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of a long stone wall on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, and in placing a whole division behind it. The Yankees, with more boldness than they usually exhibit on such occasions, attempted to get possession of it. They were repulsed with unparalleled slaughter in every attempt, and at last broke and fled in confusion."

The Southern journals contain the following intelligence from Fredericksburg:—

"Fredericksburg, Dec. 18. Matters are comparatively quiet in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg. A report was brought by passengers last evening that the enemy was moving down the north bank of the Rappahannock in the direction of Port Royal, and that a corresponding movement was taking place on our lines; but from facts communicated by a gentleman who left the army yesterday morning we are inclined to believe this is mere conjecture. After it was ascertained that the enemy had recrossed the river, a reconnaissance was made towards Port Royal, but it failed to develop any intention on the part of Burnside to attempt a passage at any point lower down. The original plan was, doubtless of Sigel to cross at Port Royal, had they succeeded in dislodging General Lee on Saturday; but their failure in that attempt annihilated all their calculations, as well as a considerable portion of their army. We are told that our troops were much disappointed when they learnt that the Yankees had retreated from their immediate front."

(PER NORWEGIAN, AT DERRY.)

New York, December 26.

The position of the Federal armies in the south-west is exciting apprehension.

The Confederates recaptured the town of Holly Spring, and destroyed 100 waggons of cotton, commissary stores, ammunition, &c., valued at 500,000 dols., and burned Union City. The Federals state their loss at Holly Spring at 200 killed and wounded, and 150 taken prisoners.

It is supposed that the Confederates will make an effort to crush the army of Rosencrauz at Nashville, Tennessee, and recover that place, and defeat Grant's campaign against Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

No change in affairs on the Rappahannock.

Foster's army has returned to Newburn. The results of its four victories, in which it sustained heavy losses, has been the destruction of a portion of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and telegraph, and of a large amount of private property.

Intelligence from Key West states that more than fifty large vessels of the "Inks' Expedition had been seen passing into the Gulf.

A large steamer with a full freight of supplies for the Confederate Government was reported by the Richmond papers to have entered Charleston, South Carolina.

Thirty-nine out of three hundred Sioux Indians imprisoned at Dakon, Minnesota, are to be hanged to-day, and fears are entertained that the whites who will witness the execution may break open the prison and lynch the

remainder. The Colonel commanding the post has invoked the aid of the citizen to maintain the law.

Witnesses before the Congressional Committee concur in attributing the disaster at Fredericksburg to the delay in sending the pontoons from Washington. General Halleck states his responsibility ceased when he gave the order to forward the pontoons. The responsibility of delay is not clearly fixed upon any one.

The New York Herald urges Governor Seymour to call a Convention of the loyal States, and issue an invitation to the rebellious states to join the Convention, and once more establish peace upon the platform of the United States' constitution.

New York, Dec. 29.

The Confederates have evacuated Winchester in Virginia and moved towards Staunton.

The Federals have occupied Winchester.

The Confederates have destroyed the Winchester railroad and carried away the iron.

The Federals have destroyed the Confederate works at Yelleville, Arkansas.

New York, Dec. 28.

The guerilla General Morgan has occupied Glasgow, Kentucky.

President Davis has issued a retaliation proclamation, dated the 29th inst., to the effect that General Butler or any of his commissioned officers, if captured, shall be delivered to the States where they belong to, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States. Commissioned officers commanding slaves will be delivered to the authorities of the States where they may be captured.

THE IRISH THE MAIN SUFFERERS.

General French's division went into the fight 6,000 strong; late at the night he told me he could count but 1,500. What cruelly useless slaughter this must have been.

Now, be it noted that French's division was principally composed of Irish troops—guess then how fearfully our poor countrymen must have suffered. Another American writer says:—"The divisions of General French and Hancock were so fearfully cut up, or rather so entirely scattered and dispersed, that but 1,200 in the latter answered the roll-call this morning. General Howard, who went into action late in the day, estimates his loss in killed, wounded, and missing, at 1,000. I happened to meet General Howard next morning as he was riding along the line of his division who were every moment expecting to be ordered into battle. His troops received him with the greatest enthusiasm. General Meagher, with his fine voice, called for three cheers from all that was left of the Irish Brigade. These war veterans gave a cheer that could be heard all over the city, and many of the officers came up to him and cordially shook him by the hand, and congratulated him upon his escape." Meagher, we learn, had been wounded; but, thank Heaven he has come safely out of this strife. Many a noble young Celtic warrior lies this day, cold and stiff, upon the battle field who would be strong in life and martial in vigour but for the criminal ignorance and folly which produced this murderous battle.—Irishman.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

New York, Dec. 27.

It has been discovered that extensive frauds have been committed on the Government by persons raising equipments, furnishing arms and supplies, maintaining troops, or engaged in other Government contracts.

Many merchants and banks in New York are involved in the frauds on the Government. A secret investigation has been in progress for two months. The loss sustained by the Government amounts to about \$1,000,000.

The evidence given in the court of inquiry on General McDowell continues to show that all the insinuations against his loyalty and military capacity were without any foundation.

A decision of the Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, fully establishes that colour is no bar to citizenship under the United States constitution.

Orders for supplies for the French army in Mexico continue to be received here.

THE SKEDADDLE AT THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The Times directs attention to a letter from an eye-witness of the battle of Fredericksburg, which throws doubt on the heroic courage which has been so loudly claimed and so readily conceded to the army of the North. If the account be the true one—if the army of the Potomac, instead of performing prodigies of valour, has exhibited, we will not say a carnival of cowardice, but such qualities as its defective composition and indifferent officers and commanders might not unreasonably lead us to expect—its position must be regarded as exceedingly critical. The writer concludes by giving a gloomy picture of the present state of the Northern States and Government.

NOTICEABLE SPEECH OF GENERAL CORCORAN.

In reply to a New York deputation (Nov. 4th), presenting him with the badge of a new organisation in that city, General Corcoran is thus reported:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I welcome you most heartily, I thank you most warmly and sincerely for the compliment that you have just paid me, and for the very flattering address by which it has been accompanied. As I am a soldier, not an orator, you must not expect from me anything like a set speech. But, nevertheless, rest assured, though many and great have been the tokens of regard offered to me of late, and though high the sources from which they have emanated, and none of them has been more grateful to my heart than your presentation of this day. I must also say that the terms of your address coincide more fully with any personal feelings and please me more thoroughly than anything that has been delivered to me either by my Irish or American-brother-citizens. At this particular time it has come most seasonably, when, I am sorry to say, certain parties would covertly strive to obstruct my endeavours to uphold the American Union, and to maintain the character of its Irish-born citizens in the field, and their devoted loyalty to this Republic. I am, it is true, placed in a distinguished position just now. But it is no less perilous than it is honourable. A very great deal is expected of me—there, perhaps,

than I can accomplish, while the general public will indulge for anything in which I may not come up to expectations. Still, supported by my devotion to the institutions of my adopted country, and by my zeal for the Irish name and race, I shall boldly enter upon the before me, and if I fail, it shall not be the fault of the will to do what I deem right and straightforward hazards. Since my landing in America I have endeavored and studied to make myself as perfect a soldier as could. But, in doing so, I had no suspicion that I would be the first to call me to the field. I learned of arms for the purpose of one day righting the wrong native isle, and winning her independence. For this have laboured for years to instruct my fellow-countrymen the use of arms, and to band them together, not only in civil organisations. To my exertions in this I chiefly owe my popularity among my fellow-citizens of my own race and kindred. To it also I owe that position enabled me to be foremost among the defenders of the when her liberties became endangered, and to vindicate Irish character upon this soil. My sword is now in defence of the Union, nor shall it be returned to its scabbard until the unnatural and causeless rebellion that menaces completely quelled, or until freedom and peace be restored to these United. But when that task is accomplished, the of Ireland will claim my first and my only care. I am better prepared to fight for it, not alone by reason of my of Irishmen, my companions in arms, who are now in art of war on the battle-fields of America.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT—THE IRISH AMERICA.

The Irish American of December 13th thus writes a leading article on the subject of the O'Connell monument:—

"It was stated, in the initiation of this movement, as soon as a certain sum should have been contributed, Ireland, the committee would apply for aid to America and Australia. Let them be advised to do so to make no partial or sectional, for to none of our people respond. Removed far beyond the petty bickerings and personal jealousies which unfortunately have been permitted to divide the councils at home, the Irish in those countries should glance the whole case of their native land, and plainly how ineffectual for good a mere instalment of rights must be, while the power and independence alone can preserve and sustain nationality are. To ask them, therefore, to endorse and subscribe a monument commemorating only a portion of O'Connell's career, while that other part of his service as a patriot, which they regard as most important and peculiarly marked manner ignored, would be to insult reason and common sense, and could only result in the Irish statue committee desire the aid and cooperation of their countrymen on this side of the ocean to come forward with an explicit declaration of their monument they are about to raise shall honour the champion of religious freedom, and perpetuate his memory as the patriot, who, to the of his existence, hoped and battled for the independence of his native land; they shall have the most successful operation from the children of our race in this world the aid which was never yet withheld from any which had the honour or the advantage of our Erin for its object, shall be extended to the ungrudging hand."

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

(From the Irish American.)

The news of Burnside's attempt to throw pontoons across the Rappahannock, and operate against Fredericksburg and beyond, held and strengthened as they had by the Confederates, commanded by Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson, came upon us with a curiously painful shock. Painful, because we believed that winter quarters had been contemplated and constructed. Indeed, only three weeks ago, the winter front in the vicinity of Falmouth and Stafford heights, most of the Federal troops were encamped, and saw the were erected. Hence the rumours of Thursday and Friday and 13th, were indeed startling and surprising. The absence of the fearful battle of Saturday did not reach the general days after; and even now those who have been only from the published accounts, can have no adequate simple, from persons on the spot, and who were engaged in the conflict, conveying in their plainness and simplicity a notion that is awful and heartrending. I have seen and affected reading these letters and reflecting on the friend of mine especially, who is here detained on duty with the Irish Brigade and the army of the Potomac, through all the battles and marches of the war—this man, this indomitable soldier, I have seen weep and weep a woman. And what wonder? Of the thirty-two who he parted with four weeks ago, and who dashed themselves into the battle of Fredericksburg, only eight remained. And the most poignant reflection of my friend he was not there to lead them. Think of it! My friends, twenty-four brothers, lying there on that red battle-torn, writhing in agony, parched with thirst, and less, their wounds festering and rotting for want of moment of any kind. Twenty-four did I say? Yes; the twenty-four brothers to weep for, to sorrow for; but a regiment, of our brigade, of old Sumner's noble corps, faithful to be here in New York with two or three companies fretting and chaffing, watching and running wildly for a particle of news; thinking of and realising all the battle-field, without feeling the hot rushing of the grand, steady enthusiasm of the struggle. Your dearest friends, your comrades through all the trials and death that proved men, they were fighting, dying, wounded and you were not sent them to succour or to have the of sharing with them the dangers, the glory, or the

The little Brigade, in which all our hopes and hearts have centred, which has proudly, defiantly, grandly shaken the banners in the battle of the Republic—which has sustained us and for this generation the old martial traditions and of our Irish race—this little Brigade was going up to death, last battle, which was to be, alas! the most stupendous the most fatal of all that ever it had gone through. The last brave, young enthusiasts, whose hearts were full of the wild of the Celt, and eager and sure to uphold it and transmit it stirring after generations—these young heroes were giving up their lives for what? for Ireland? for the Republic? Let us hope for us for even a little while, through our tears, look at the remember the lives, the labours, the grand struggles of our heroes who have fallen, and who are this day, and this hour, will be for many weeks to come, lingering on in pain and death.

The papers of Sunday gave a sketchy account of the battle of the day, and gave also partial lists of the killed and wounded—the latter was General Meagher. This intelligence was not at least by any member of his brigade here in New York. He has been so many and so marvellous, he has stood his heart's beat of eternity so often, that no matter who else killed or wounded, an impression is nursed that he was not to fall in this war. That the impression may become permanent the desire of every two Irishmen in the land. Monday's papers confessed the disaster, as this terrible defeat was but still only partial and confused lists of the killed and wounded. As far as the brigade was concerned, there were scarcely any sent over the wires—noting at all in comparison with the placed *hors de combat*. Still no letters from our friends, indeed, to some extent verified the rumour that they had been detained at the post-office by orders from Washington.

ould be on a par with the other stupid acts of this imbecile administration, which does very little but joke over the and blunders of the war, an administration about as appropriate the present time as would be a mountebank jibbering in a rd. We do not wait until Friday and Saturday for letters from friends who had escaped all the perils of the fight. They were athletic, and yet feeling, as of old, with the recital of the at deaths. The same cool, deliberate, yet enthusiastic bravery inhibited in this immense forlorn hope, as at Antietam, at Station, at Malvern Hills. The director of the assault, who may have been, surely could not have had brains to estimate and, thinking of our own losses, one cannot help recalling action of an eminent military critic of France, as in a battle planned, glorious achievements are horrible misfortunes. The regiments, the pet of General Meagher and General Sumner, has serious and heavy losses. Major Horgan and Lieutenants and M'Carthy were shot dead; Captains Clarke, Horgan and Lieutenants Ryder, Grainger, O'Brien, and Adjutant Young were wounded. Up to the time of writing full lists of the and wounded have not yet reached New York. Captain Nagle's states that Lieutenants Ryder, Grainger, and O'Brien are ad, and that Adjutant Young was struck in three places. Col. reports most of the wounded of the 69th as being mortally be hoped that this is not quite authentic. The 63d has suffered severely. Major O'Neill and Captains Moore and O'Sullivan hurt; rumours also of others, but, as we will not credit rrible news till the last moment, we omit to notice them, tell- friends to hope for the best. Our new additions to the 116th Pennsylvania, and the 28th Massachusetts have ac- themselves splendidly, and have proved themselves worthy comrades of the men of the three old regiments. The living safe need sympathy and recognition. A letter from a friend ants the few that remain as wandering about the huts of the desolate and sick at heart. The general in agony, thinking of his loss of his men—those commandants of regiments who still left as being utterly stricken down—the cause of the et anguish being that we could not relieve our own wounded. in Hart, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, gallantly led a out to succour and bring in the wounded, but was compelled after losing some men and horses. Lieut. M'Coy of Com- G, 88th, distinguished himself: in the first place, having splen- and handled his company, he commanding it in the ce of the captain; in this he was ably seconded by his Orderly ant, Musterton, who was badly wounded. In the second place, that Lieut. M'Coy and some of his company crept out on hands and knees, under a brisk fire, to bring in their wounded I wish I had the names of others who did likewise. I of nothing finer than this during the war. Lieutenants M'Coy, ger, O'Neill, O'Brien, of the 88th, Dwyer and others of the 63d, Buckley, Callaghan, and others, of the 69th, who won their and shoulder-straps on the battle-fields, have, in this and other es of the war, displayed the courage and skill that renders them ay successors of Duffy, of Shanley, of Cavanagh, of O'Donoghue, yce, and of Emmet. Colonel Kelly, I am rejoiced to hear, es- I unhurt, although the bullets pierced his clothes in several

CHINA.
Shanghai, Nov. 23 (via Jubal).

larming reports are current, of the rebels being in the neigh- hood of this city. n engagement has taken place at Paokong, between Bur- ne (?) and the rebels, in which the latter lost 20,000 killed. he Russians have offered their assistance for the capture of skin.

Canton, Nov. 30.
en Spanish ships have been lost off Manila in a violent

CENTRAL ASIA.
CAPTURE OF HERAT.

Advices have arrived from Teheran to the 21st Nov. ey confirm the capture of Herat, which had been con- ducted by the English journals. The Governor of Herat, md Khan, took refuge in the Persian camp at Khoori- and a. The Persian army, undner the command of Prince urad, awaits orders to attack Herat. The Affghans are masters of the whole province, and even preparing to invade Khorassan. An English agent has been publicly installed at Caboul, ar Mehemed Ali, son of Dost Mohamed. The sudden departure of the English agent from Persia as owing to the seizure of letters proving that England ad promised protection to the Affghans.

In connection with the charge of arsenical poisoning preferred against John Garner and his wife at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, the dy of Hannah Garner, first wife of the accused, has been exhumed. n analysis having been made, arsenic has been detected, though in smaller quantity than in the case of Jemima Garner, the mother of he accused, whom he is suspected to have also poisoned.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI AND PASSAGLIA.

I am acquainted with the exact terms of the truly classic dia- logue between Passaglia and Cardinal Antonelli, on the return of the former from Turin. He went to the Cardinal and commenced speaking of the great piety of Cavour, of his sincere desire for com- ing to an agreement, of the guarantees which he was willing to give, &c. The Cardinal, with kindly courtesy, let him say, and say, and say. When he had done he asked him—

Cardinal—Signor Abate, do you speak in this way from yourself, as Abate Passaglia, or as an envoy?

Passaglia—I speak as envoy, to tell you the truth; and I have got my credentials.

Cardinal—Are you alone, or have you companions?

Passaglia—One companion, and he is a layman.

Cardinal—I understand—it is Pantaleoni.

Passaglia—The very man.

Cardinal—I am sorry for it: because either to-day or to-morrow he is to be expelled from Rome by the police. I am also sorry for you, because you have fallen into the grave crime of felony.

Passaglia—How, and in what way?

Cardinal—It is clear you have no experience. A subject of the Pope such as you, one who is salaried by the government here, and lives at its expense, everyone knows cannot accept diplomatic mis- sions, and place yourself on a par with the government, of which you are a subject, without its permission. I can comprehend, how- ever, that you have erred through ignorance. Besides, that does not surprise me.

Passaglia—What do you mean?

Cardinal—I mean that you entered as a young man in religion and afterwards were always engaged with sacred studies. As I would not attempt to contend with you in ecclesiastical history or erudition of the fathers, so you ought not to feel offended when I tell you, you know nothing of diplomacy; and do you wish a positive proof of it?

Passaglia—Let us hear.

Cardinal—If you had any experience in such matters, you would have ascertained, with the aid of some third person, if I were dis- posed to receive this mission, and not have exposed yourself to be thus ill-received. It is evident you are not acquainted with such matters, since you present yourself here as an ambassador without knowing beforehand if I will receive you as such. And do you not perceive that your nomination to such an office is an insult to the Holy See?

Passaglia—How?

Cardinal—It is evident. Between sovereigns are always sent as ambassadors persons who have regularly graduated as such. Hav- ing selected you the Sardinian Government give proof that they do not even recognise the Pope as a sovereign; they recognise him as a bishop, to whom, in order to send a message, they employ, instead of a doorkeeper, the first priest they find in the street. Have you not reflected upon this?

Passaglia—I am, however, a priest.

Cardinal—Who for that reason should not meddle with politics, according to those who have charged you with commissions.

The unfortunate Passaglia was so terrified and mortified that he had not a word to reply. The Cardinal gave him a good sermon, intimating to him that his employers themselves were laughing at him, and ended by hoping he would not allow himself to be so em- broiled again. Good advice, that let us hope at least on his death- bed he will repent not having followed. *Armonia of Turin.*

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.

Our readers are aware that the infamous calumnies invented by the foul imagination of Italian hired scribes, have been eage- rly repeated by several of the organs of English "Liberal" opinion.

We find from the *Correspondance de Rome* that the organ of the late Count Cavour, the *Opinione* of Turin (which, by the way, like many other Italian "patriotic" journals, is owned and edited by Jews), repeated on the 11th of December, with newly invented details, the story of the Queen of Naples having stabbed one of her Ladies of Honour, whom the *Opinione* states to have been a daughter of General Statella. The *Opinione* states, as the reason of this "return to its vomit," that "the recent condemnation of a captain of Pontifical Zouaves to 25 years' penal servitude by a French court-martial, has brought before the public one of the chief heroes of that bloody adventure."

The *Correspondance de Rome*, a French weekly journal pub- lished in Rome, not only declares that no Pontifical Zouave or Zouave officer has ever been judged by any French court-mar- tial; but states that the Lady of Honour, said to be a daughter of General Statella, must be a similarly imaginary personage, as the Countess Statella Berio, the widow of the General, writes expressly to the *Correspondance* to state that, thank God, all her daughters live to declare along with her that "the narrative in question is in every point false and calumnious."—*Weekly Register.*

DISTRESS IN FRANCE.

The Lancashire distress has been described as "unparalleled in the vastness of the calamity, in the patience of the sufferers, and in the abundant generosity that has hurried to their relief." It is but too true that, in France, the efforts of public benevolence at relieving the distressed have not, up to this moment, been so fruitful as they have been in England, but the national calamity under which the labourers are groaning on the other side of the Channel is hardly less lamentable, and their fortitude is not less worthy of admiration. About eleven months ago the workmen in the Seine Inferieure had much ado to find employment—to be employed now is, for the most part of them, next to impossible, and, in many places, absolutely impossible. How mournful the transformation undergone by so many rich towns and happy valleys! No longer is that cheering noise to be heard which testified to the development of a busy life in our cotton mills. The fires are extinct. The workmen are dis- persed. The looms are silent. One may form an idea of the num- ber of fam lies doomed to starvation by reflecting that, in the de- partment of the Seine Inferieure alone, the cotton trade sets in mo- tion more than the fourth part of the whole number of spindles that are worked all over France. Day after day, night after night, the country is scoured by bands of unfortunate people who creep along from door to door, asking for bread and shelter. Railway sta- tions are besieged by poor half-naked children with emaciated faces, imploring the assistance of the traveller. All this misery is to be seen. How much more affecting still, the unseen distress of those who had rather die than beg, and of those, too, who having either to attend an aged parent or nurse a baby, are, as it were, imprisoned in their wretched dwellings. The following figures will enable you to judge of the extent of the evil. There are in the Seine Inferieure 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, 32 chintz manufactures, and

64,000 hand-ooms. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactures em- ploy 50,000 working men. Now-a-days they employ 20,000. Con- sequently, 30,000 are out of work. Each hand loom must occupy a man, and a woman or child, in all, 128,000 hands. Since the crisis, five weavers out of six stand still for want of work; in other words there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of starvation. Nor do those fare much better whose work is, either directly or indirectly, connected with the manufactures; so that the number of persons in utter destitution round Rouen is reckoned at 260,000. As the night comes on, all the by-streets begin to swarm with famished spectres. In the surrounding country, little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get them that they cannot come back but the day after. In many a "commune," withered leaves are burnt in lieu of wood or coals. No bed, no linen, are to be found there. The children sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a plank.—*Spectator.*

Ireland.

DR. HUGHES AND THE NATIONALISTS.

Upon the whole we think the so called Nationalists must be admitted to be from blame throughout the transaction, and to have received hard treatment. No complaint whatever was made by them of the Archbishop, to whom they wished to show their attachment and their respect. They do not appear to have been guilty of any intentional deceit or misrepresentation. They wrote beforehand to the Archbishop to ask him to receive them as a deputation from "a meeting of Nationalists held in Dublin." They sent beforehand a copy of their address, in which they spoke of themselves as "patriotic Irishmen devoted to the assertion and maintenance of Irish Nationality," and called the Archbishop "one of the most gifted and exalted exiles of their dear country," bidding him remember "that the sons of Ireland are still in chains, and that their hearts yearn unceasingly for freedom." They have put their names to this address, The O'Donoghue's being the first signature. The Archbishop consented to receive this address, and appointed a time. They came; they read their address, and heard the Archbishop's remarks, and without any attempt at concealment took down in shorthand a report of them.—*Tablet.*

JOHN MARTIN'S LECTURE.

(From the Tipperary Advocate.)

On last Monday evening Mr. Martin according to public announce- ment, delivered a lecture on O'Connell, in the theatre of the Mechan- ics' Institute, Dublin. The lecture was for the benefit of the finances of the Dublin Brotherhood of St. Patrick. In praise of Mr. Martin we need not say one word; every one who knows him personally, or even by repute, respects him, and believes him to be as honest, as patriotic, and as single-minded a man as ever breathed Irish air. His selection of O'Connell as the theme of his lecture, under the cir- cumstances, exalts him more, if anything could do so, in our esti- mation. It is to be regretted that the attendance was not all that we could wish; we thought a lecture on O'Connell was a subject on which all parties of Liberals could

Like the rainbow's light,
Their various tints unite,
And form in Heaven's sight
One arch of peace.

But such was not the case; the blight of disunion overshadowed the proceedings, and many stayed away who would go a hundred miles to hear John Martin as a patriot and a scholar—who would not attend at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday night, because the lec- ture was delivered at the solicitation of St. Patrick's Brotherhood, and for the benefit of their funds. The rudeness experienced by some members of the press, at the hands of the managers, is also to be much regretted.

The reporter of the *Morning News*, and a gentleman representing the *Irish Times*, the only Protestant national paper in Ireland, were refused admission, yet we find that the *Freeman's Journal* reporter was admitted. It was unfair to give one morning journal even forty eight hours' monopoly of such a valuable document as Mr. Martin's lecture, and which we understand was sought after by the reading public with an avidity not surpassed during any morning of the state trials, or any other important era of the national struggle. With this conduct, on the part of the managers, Mr. Martin had nothing to do. He has even expressed his pain and displeasure at the exhibition of such discourtesies towards the members of the press alluded to; and we are very much grieved that any untoward event of the kind would be the occasion of annoyance to our respected and very valued friend.

IRELAND AND ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

The London *Tablet* is fond of discussing the condition of Ireland's representation in the English parliament, and what chances there are of amending it at the next general election. From a long article in its issue of last Saturday, a portion of which we quote, it will be seen what are our contemporary's views on the subject. It will be seen, too, that it holds the mistaken idea, that Ireland is to go into the fight at the next general election, not exactly to achieve some advantage of her own neglected interests, but to be dragged at the tail of one or the other of the two great English parties. That, according to the *Tablet*, is to be her grand aim, and her electors are to brave the frowns of landlords and agents, and endanger their existence in the country, that a Whig ministry may reign in England, or a Tory government expel them from power.

Now, the *Tablet* is very much mistaken if it imagines that Ireland is going to trouble herself with questions of this de- scription. She has, to her own undoing, practised that sort of folly long enough. She trusted the Whigs, and they deceived her—she endured the Tories, and gave them a fair trial and they gave her very little in return. Both are her enemies, be- cause they are English—and to no English party—be it what may—will she again attack herself, except for the purpose of aiding it, for the time being, on overthrowing some wrong that oppressed her people.

The *Tablet* should understand all this when it adverts to the efforts Ireland is likely to make at the next general election. There are, to be sure, men in the country, who will advise the electors to sustain Palmerston, Russell, & Co., and there are others who will urge them to assist Lord Derby and his party. But if the Irish people act wisely, they will turn away from both, and direct their attention to the formation of a party em- bodying the feelings and aspirations of their own nation.—*Democrat.*

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Irish Brigade in the Federal service is cut to pieces! Thirteen hundred strong, its soldiers gathered around General Meagher on the morning before the fatal fight at Fredericksburg to receive a stand of colours. Thirteen hundred hearts throbbed high as their orator chief told them of the valour of their race in all the battles, whose echoes yet ring through the world, and bade them follow their standard with the old heroism of their name and fame. Alas, too well was his injunction obeyed! The first of the reckless stormers—who breasted the fiery hail which poured death and destruction with such terrible effect along that plateau enflamed by the batteries of Lee—were the men of the Irish Brigade. Who shall tell the story of their daring? Who shall tell how they dressed their ranks with devoted precision as the hissing grape and hurtling canister tore through their files? Who shall thrill us with the delineation of the desperate sternness that supported them when they followed their flag step by step across that terrible third of a mile, where every advance was a progress in slaughter and a rush to death? Who shall tell us of the gathering of the remnant of the gallant troop when darkness sank upon them and the battle was over—when the thundering gun had ceased its stunning roar, and the angry cries and hoarse commands of war had been lost in the wail of agony that rose far and wide amid the hush of the winter night along that snow covered Virginian landscape? It may be we shall never hear, never know the details of the fearful part they played upon the fatal December day beyond the Rappahannock, in assertion of a stranger's cause, and in battle for a foreign land; but, not the less, we know there rests no shame upon their graves. Ten hundred and fifty corpses cumbering the blood-stained slope attest their valour. Ten hundred and fifty of the gallant fellows lay killed or dying upon the crimsoned hill nearest the batteries of the enemy when the bugle sounded muster. Two hundred and fifty gathered at the call. What a meeting that must have been for each survivor!

The charge at Balaklava has won its (need?) of fame. Poets have sung its memory of wild valour. Historians have made it a theme to ring in their most burning words: but not even that death story equals this, which, it may be, will be without a note—which, it may be, will be a subject for derision even in the land that remembers those devoted soldiers as her children. There are those amongst us, unfortunately, who can recognise nothing good, nothing honourable, nothing generous that springs from Irish feelings or Irish sentiment. But we trust that even those who mock at the very virtues of our people may let the dead rest. Poor fellows, they have won that rest hardly, and the least it is that those who will speak not in their praise, should not asperse them as they sleep. In that single battle five fell for one who lives; but how many of those who are gone have left home desolate? How many a widow weeps their fall—how many an orphan is unconscious of its loss? Those are questions that from the Irish heart of New York alone can be answered, and they hold all the bitterness of the desperate undertaking that won those lives in loss. Surely, enough of our people have been sacrificed to the motives of this war, that the Angel of Death should not be tempted again to strike them down. Surely, if they require to show a proof of devotion to the nation that sheltered them under the folds of its flag as it flew North and South—they have given that proof. The names of our land have swelled the fatal lists of this war but too often. It is not too much to trust that the beggary and ruin that follows untimely death in every household where its mourning falls, may at least have reached its most disastrous limit now.—*Morning News.*

England.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY NEAR WIGAN.

Wigan, Sunday.

An atrocious murder, transcending in its fearfully diabolical features any of the crimes on record, has been perpetrated in this neighbourhood. The name of the murdered man was James Barton, fifty six years of age, and father of a large family. He was engine-driver, and fireman at a pit called Bawkhous Pit, better known as the "Button Pit," in the parish of Haigh, and situated on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. On Friday evening last, Barton, who is said to have been a remarkably sober man, and respected by his neighbours, left his residence for the pit to take charge of the pumping engine for the night. At three o'clock next morning the other workmen arrived on the bank, and astonished to find the engine stopped, looked about for Barton. He could not be found, and two ponds close to were dragged. By-and-by one of his sons came to relieve his father at the furnace, and noticed something peculiar in the burning of the fire. He searched the ashpit, and found the ashes beneath caked as though fat had dropped on them. Orders were given to draw out the fire, and the ashes were riddled. A heap of bones was found, and buttons, buckles, and other articles of dress, which fire could not consume. This was done when daylight came; but other dreadful evidences of foul play have been noticed. The benches of a cabin close to the fire were found splashed with blood, and also the walls. In the grate a half-burnt scarf was picked up, and a crowbar lying on the floor was also smeared with blood.

The place has been visited by hundreds of people since the news was promulgated; and to-day the chief superintendent and a staff of men visited the pit. The supposition is that an attack was made on the old man while in the cabin—his watch possibly attracting the villains; that he was beaten with the crowbar, and then thrust into the flaming furnace, and the doors closed upon him. So fiendish an act of murder has not disgraced the district for years. The feeling of the neighbourhood is most intense. As yet no trace of the devilish miscreants has been discovered.

BARON BRAMWELL AND THE MONSTROUS SENTENCES PASSED ON THE IRISH PRISONERS AT BIRKENHEAD.

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir,—As a man of peace, and in the cause of peace, allow me to give voice to the universal feeling of astonishment which the above sentences have created and will create in the mind of every Irish Catholic dwelling on the face of God's earth. The Irish require just laws and a fair and unprejudiced administration of those laws, and when ever that is the case, no people in the world will be found warmer or firmer supporters of law and order, I have read with very considerable attention various

accounts of the fight, or row, or riot, at Birkenhead; and it is very much to be regretted that the Irishmen of Birkenhead did not know that it was unlawful to disturb or interfere with a sectional and party meeting legally convened. Irishmen are as much interested and benefitted in preserving and upholding the right of public opinion and private meetings as any other section of the community. But the second and more disastrous fight was a very different affair altogether. In this case the meeting was not disturbed or assailed. After reading various accounts, I have come to the conclusion, that the Irishmen, considering all that transpired during the week, congregated in numbers, believing their ancient antagonists the Orangemen would set about wrecking their houses. But instead of encountering the Orangemen, which probably they believed was the case, during the whole riot they encountered the police believing also the police were aiding the Orangemen. Some persons state it was the police who began the riot, and others that it was the Irish. The night was rather dark and hence the difficulty of clearing up this point. Altogether it was a lamentable affair, and as it appears to me, done on the spur of the moment and without premeditation. An unruly policeman or an unruly Irishman might have precipitated the catastrophe. At all events such a thing was not likely to occur again. Every Irishman will admit the supremacy of the law must be vindicated, but he also knows well that in all such cases and under such circumstances, the law deals leniently with its victims. There is a painful rumour afloat, which I hope is not true, that Baron Bramwell acted the threefold character of the executive, judge, and advocate. The magistrates committed the prisoners on certain specific charges, but rumour has it that Baron Bramwell sent for the Crown prosecutors and made them aggravate the character of the indictment against the prisoners.

Sir, if Irishmen were like the American niggers, destitute of manly courage, the sentences passed on some of them at Birkenhead might have the desired effect, but when passed on brave and then misled men, the law is made an instrument of disorder. Yours obediently,

WILLIAM KELLY.

St. Mary and St. Michael's, Commercial Road, East.
Dec. 29, 1862.

DREADFUL ATTACK ON A LADY.

On Friday afternoon a determined attempt to murder was made upon a lady at Cainham, near Tenbury. Just after dusk, a middle-aged man, with iron-grey moustache, dressed in a black coat, and without any covering to his feet, presented himself at the residence of Mr. Robinson, the Whitehouse, at Cainham, where he solicited alms. It so happened that only Mrs. Robinson and her three children were at home at the time, and the fellow, from his opportunities having become aware of the fact, and the lady refusing to give him so much as he required, he began to abuse her, and then attacked her in the most brutal manner. She resisted, and tussled with her assailant, when he showed a knife, and as she held him, he drew the instrument across the upper part of her arm, which he nearly severed from the body. A fierce struggle ensued, when Mrs. Robinson got away from him and escaped into a closet, where she secreted herself. The ruffian then deliberately went through the apartments of the house, and secured several valuable articles. It is supposed that the scoundrel pulled off his boots by the door step, as when he went out he dropped a gold watch and other articles out of his pocket, as he stooped down to put on his boot. The Hereford police succeeded in apprehending, early on Saturday morning, a man answering the description of the scoundrel, with blood upon his coat and stockings.—*Globe.*

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.

One of the tubes on the pneumatic despatch principle, recently laid down in the streets of London, is to be open for use in the beginning of the year. The object of the apparatus which has just been completed is to send letters, newspapers, and packages "under the size of a man," from one end of London to another with the least possible delay. For this purpose tubes have been laid under the street. The one now to be opened is that which connects the Railway Clearing House and North-Western District Post Office. When the whole system of pipes had been completed, the General Post Office, situated in the heart of London, will blow its letters through tubes to the district post-offices—suck up letters posted there, and blow them back to the railway station if they be addressed to the country, without the cumbrous machinery of letter bags and post-office vans. The pipes are two feet six inches in diameter. They have a flat floor and an arched roof. I mean that inside they have the shape of a railway tunnel on a small scale. On the floor runs a little car on wheels, and upon it the various objects to be conveyed from one point to another are placed. When I say that this carriage is moved by a current of air passing through the tubes, it might be supposed that it must fit tight into the cavity, like a piston in its barrel, but it is not so. The little car runs free, leaving all around a narrow space which it does not catch suffices to make it trot nimbly to its destination. But how, it may be asked, is the current produced? An air-pump, driven by a steam-engine, naturally suggests itself as the means employed to produce a draught, but this would never suffice, and in the contrivance employed in the despatch consist the merit and novelty of the invention. At the end the tube rises upwards, and becomes the hollow pivot, a shaft on which turns a huge fanner. This fanner, twenty feet in diameter resembles the cowls placed on chimney tops. It is covered by a solid plate above, and opens to the air by the space between its fans, turned round by steam machinery, or becoming, in other words, the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, it produces a current of air in the tube which sends the car whizzing along like a bullet from an air-gun.—*From the Cor. of the Inverness Courier.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—COLDS, INFLUENZA.—Unt within a very few years these complaints were treated with blood-letting, blistering, and emetics. Now a more rational method of cure has been adopted; Holloway's Ointment and Pills purify, heal, and strengthen. They neither weaken the body, nor disconcert the nervous system. Depletion, doubtless arrested these diseases, but at the same time took away nature's means of restoration. Holloway's remedies, on the contrary, while working the cure, are laying the foundation for perfect recovery, not only of the afflicted, but every other organ. Holloway's preparations are also the best preservatives against the whole list of winter ailments; they throw out impurities, and preserve the vital principle from disease or lead it back to health.

DREADFUL TREATMENT OF A SAILOR BOARD A SPANISH SHIP.

A case has just been brought to the knowledge of the Liverpool police, exhibiting gross and continued cruelty inflicted by Captain Antonia Mollidal, of the ship St. Lucia, upon Thomas Neale (by birth, but of English parents), who was a seaman on board the St. Lucia. When the St. Lucia arrived in Liverpool the police received information that a man was confined on board naked, in chains, and on proceeding to the ship they found Neale in the castle, in a most wretched condition, quite naked, and his hands fastened in chains, which were fastened to the side of the ship. He was taken to the police-office, and then made a statement that he had been on board the St. Lucia about three months ago, in Algeiras. Before he came on board he bought 500 cigars for 11. 10s. The captain afterwards accused him of stealing. Neale was taken with the alleged theft by the captain, before the British consul, St. Helena, but the case was dismissed. Subsequent disputes appear to have arisen between Neale and the captain, and the captain after one of these disputes ordered Neale to go forward and put in irons. Neale also states that the boatswain, who was chief executant of the captain's orders, on one occasion endeavoured to cut his (Neale's) throat. Neale was kept in irons and fastened to the side of the vessel for a period of six weeks altogether, during whole of which time he was naked and very scantily fed. His irons were fastened upon him the captain stood by with a sword. The depositions in the case will be forwarded to the British authorities, who will also, it is understood, take charge of the captain.

GREAT FIRE IN SALFORD.

DAMAGE TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

A second edition of the *Manchester Examiner* of Friday contains the following:—On Thursday night, at midnight, a fire broke out in the bleaching and finishing works of Mr. Henry Stratham, Messrs. Thorpe & Stratham, Sunnyside Works, Ordral Lane, Salford. These works are very extensive; they comprise a four-story measuring in length about 180 feet, and two-story finishing, bleaching, and packing rooms. The mill runs down to the bank of the Irwell, and is hugged on both sides by large mills. We are fully satisfied that no work had been in operation during the day, which, on New Year's Day, is customarily a holiday. On the appearance of the fire a messenger was despatched to the Salford Town Hall for the fire engine, and before its arrival a large number of men voluntarily entered the burning building, and the houses in the neighbourhood were stored with the goods that were saved. The mill was an old one, and was filled with a very valuable stock, business had been exceeding good, and all the hands being in constant employment. The fire made rapid progress, and before the arrival of the fire-brigade had obtained a complete mastery of the building. The floor burned through in rapid succession, a loud report marking the moment that each storey gave way. The roof seemed to be blown through in sections, and as each portion fell, pillars of fire and shot up into the heavens to great heights, illuminating the district by the fierceness of their glow, and people in streets considerable distance off shrank before the intensity of the heat, which were borne on the wind. The Salford Fire Brigade, under Superintendent Atherton, worked heroically. The men scrambled up the roofs of the adjacent building, and standing upright on stone window sills of rooms in an adjoining mill which had not yet burned, directed jets of water upon the flames. Masses of burning timber fell into the midst of groups of firemen, who, from the great height, were directing streams of water upon the interior of the building, and great apprehensions were at one time excited for the safety of some men who had penetrated into the engine-room, and with their own hands, stood with the utmost coolness, stand pipe in hand, playing on the burning mass; a large quantity of burning debris, while the men stood in the position described, and completely obscured them for a moment from sight, but when the smoke cleared away they were seen to be standing in the same position and apparently unhurt. The mill which was built on the wall of Mr. Statham's was occupied by Mr. Billington, and was used for the manufacture of small wares. One end caught fire, but the damage will be, comparatively speaking, slight. The Salford Mill was still burning when we went press. The sight which we saw at its height was most picturesque. Regent Road seemed the most favourite spot for the crowds that were attracted to the fire, as the reflection of the flickering flames, the showers of sparks, and pillars of light in the Irwell, combined to make a picture of unusual brilliancy. There was a large police force on ground to keep the crowd in order, and as there were many officers, drunken men, the police had plenty of work. The total damage upwards of £20,000; but the building and contents also, we believe are insured.

MURDER IN THE NEW FOREST.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on the night of Friday the 26th Dec. a party of about a dozen men and boys left the White Hart Inn, Cadnam, where they had been carousing, but none of them appeared to be in liquor. Two men, of the names of Gains Perkhams and Samuel Soffe, soon afterwards began to quarrel and fight till both of them fell to the ground together. A man of the name of J. Whitehorn attempted to part them, but another man of the name of George Peckham, pushed Whitehorn back and hit him, upon which Whitehorn knocked him down. No more blows passed, but George Peckham soon afterwards said to Whitehorn, "I will go and fetch something for you." He then ran out of his brother's house, and fetched a large piece of wood (part of a fir-pole, which had been used as a post rammer), and after swinging it round two or three times with both his hands, threw it with all his might over the top of the spot where Whitehorn stood. The small end of it struck Whitehorn on the leg, but the large end of it, which was three inches and a half in diameter, struck a lad of the name of Arthur Didden on the right side of his head, nearly cutting off his ear and inflicting a lacerated wound upon the scalp. The poor fellow immediately fell to the ground, and was shortly afterwards taken to the house of his father, a woodman, at Newbridge, in the parish of North Eling, where he expired on the following Tuesday. By a mortem examination of the body, made by Mr. Nunn of Lyddmouth, it was ascertained that the death of the deceased had been caused by inflammation of the brain, occasioned by the external injury to the head. An inquest was held upon the body by Mr. Todd, one of the county coroners, on Wednesday, when the above facts were proved, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against George Peckham, who was immediately committed for trial at the next assizes. An elder brother of the deceased was killed in a fight about four years ago, and it is said that their father was once tried for manslaughter.—*Daily News.*

EXECUTION AT LIVERPOOL.

The condemned prisoner, Thomas Edwards, suffered death at noon in front of Kirdale jail. The crowd of spectators was estimated at 10,000, all of the lowest class. The prisoner joined in prayer before the bolt was drawn.

MURDER OF AN INMATE OF THE GREENWICH UNION.

An inquest was held on Friday evening, at the Greenwich Union-House, on view of the body of Samuel Barber, aged seventy-one, an inmate of the Union. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased—a quiet, well-behaved man—left the union-house the day before Christmas-day, on a visit to his son and son-in-law, at Deftford. On Friday he left his son's house for the purpose of returning to the union, a distance of about two miles. He got back apparently as well as usual, but on Sunday he complained of being ill, and was taken to his bed by the wardman, who observed that his eyes were much swollen. On Monday, as he continued extremely ill, Mr. Kilby, master of the union-house was sent for, and elicited from him that he and another man were walking together on the afternoon of his returning to the house, and when within a few yards of the union, two or three drunken navvies knocked him into the road from off the footpath, and ill-used him, as also the man who was with him, and who then went on to Woolwich. Medical aid was then rendered, but the old man became worse, and died on Wednesday afternoon. The result of a post mortem examination showed that deceased had sustained injuries from blows to both eyes, an abrasion of the skin on the lower jaw, and also on the posterior parts, and that the spleen was ruptured. The cause of death resulted from this latter injury, which, according to the medical evidence, could not have been occasioned by deceased falling, but arose from a kick or blow on the abdomen or on the spine. The coroner remarked that it was perfectly clear, from the statement made by the deceased to the witnesses who had been examined, that the deceased had been grossly ill-used outside the union-house on his return. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ALICE.

On Wednesday last, about noon, as the Princess Alice, accompanied by Mrs. Bruce, was passing in a phaeton through Broadlands, a suburb in Newport, Isle of Wight, the phaeton came in contact with a cart, and was completely overturned. Princess Alice escaped with slight bruises on her left arm, and Mrs. Bruce with scratches on the hands. They returned to Osborne in the course of an hour, and both were quite well next day.

Another account states that the ankle of the Princess was sprained and she was severely shaken, but sustained no further damage. Her attendant was also considerably shaken, and the muscles of her hand were severely lacerated.

ACCIDENT TO THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin notices, that on Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Crown Prince and Princess met with an accident while riding along Templehofer Strasse. The carriage, which was drawn by two horses, was proceeding at a very moderate pace, in order to avoid coming in contact with some fire-engines which were passing by at the time. A careless driver from the country, however, managed his horses so clumsily that the centre pole of the waggon to which they were attached was carried right through the window of one of the doors of the royal carriage, shattering it to pieces. The Crown Princess, in terror of the moment, put out her hand to seize the door, and was cut by the broken glass. The injury is not considerable, and the accident might have been greater but for the exertions of the Crown Prince.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY AT BLACKBURN.

At the Blackburn Town Hall, on Monday, the Rev. Joseph Wood, incumbent of Clayton-la-Moors near Blackburn, was charged with having forged and uttered a receipt for £400 upon the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The prisoner was the president of the Clayton-la-Moors Friendly Society, established in connection with the church in 1840, and under the management of a committee, whose rights are vested in trustees, of whom he is one. A few months ago, the committee agreed that £400 of their surplus funds should be invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the treasurer was instructed to remit the money. Instead of doing so himself, however, he agreed that the prisoner should do it on behalf of the society, and accordingly placed the money in his hands. Some days afterwards, the prisoner laid before the committee a receipt, purporting to be from the Commissioners, for the sum of £400, and it was accepted as bona fide. On the 26th December last, he sent for Thomas Stuart, one of the trustees, and told him that he had kept £200 for his own use. The matter was made known to the committee, and last Monday he met them, and told them the same tale, and assuring them that the receipt for the £400 which he had given them was a fictitious one. They communicated with the authorities on the subject, and on Saturday last he was apprehended. He was remanded for a week to give time to complete the case.—Manchester Guardian.

SINGULAR CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A most remarkable case of mistaken identity has occurred at Kingscote, in Hampshire, in which it was supposed that a tailor at Trowbridge, named Jacob Long, had been drowned in a mill dam, a dead body having been found there.

It appears that a man who gave the name of Jacob Long, and who stated that he came from Trowbridge, Wilts, applied for relief at the Kingscote Workhouse, and was placed in the casual ward. After breakfast the following day he left, and beyond being seen in Kingscote, nothing more was heard of him. However, on Christmas morning, it was stated that a baker in Kingscote, named Martin Palmer, had disappeared, and could not be found. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that Palmer had, on the day immediately before his disappearance, been to the Workhouse, and left a loaf as a sample of a tender for supplying the Union. It appears that there was a great resemblance between the men—Palmer of Kingscote, and Long of Trowbridge—and when the body was taken from the mill dam, it was believed to be that of the latter. An inquest was held on the body in the name of Jacob Long, and the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased Jacob Long was found drowned, but how he got into the water there was no evidence to show. The coroner's warrant for the burial of the body was made out, but just before it was removed a jurymen thought he would take a last look at the body, as he was not altogether satisfied it was that of Jacob Long. The result of his inspection was a perfect conviction that the coroner and jury had been mistaken in the identity of the deceased, and that the body before him was not that of Long, of Trowbridge. In order, however, to be thoroughly satisfied of the accuracy of his surmise, the wife of Palmer was sent for, and she at once identified the body of her husband. Palmer's body was removed to his native village for burial, but it was thought that a second inquest would have to be held.—Daily News.

Scotland.

MELANCHOLY EVENT AT GREENOCK.

An occurrence of a very painful nature, resulting in the death of four children, took place here on Saturday morning. On Friday evening, William Wood, a caulker in a shipbuilding-yard, and his wife, went out from their house in Shaw-street on a visit to the family of an acquaintance in another part of the town, leaving five children—two boys and three girls, between the ages of three and eleven years—at home in charge of a niece, and taking with them their eldest boy, a youth of fourteen. In the course of the evening they caused the boy to go back several times to see that all was right with his brothers and sisters, and bring them word again. His last visit was about one on Saturday morning, when he found them all preparing to go to bed, and apparently with nothing wrong about the house. The parents returned about five o'clock, and on going round to the back window for the purpose of tapping on those within to rise and admit them, Wood felt the chess of the window warm, and immediately threw up the sash, but he was prevented farther ingress by a volume of smoke which burst forth. He then ran to the front and forced the door, making his way to the back room, where he found four of the children in bed, apparently past hopes of recovery. Medical aid was procured, and Drs. Lochhead and Macfie were shortly in attendance, but it was too late; three of the children were dead some time, and the fourth had just expired. The small building is on the ground floor, and is divided into two apartments, the front being used as a shop and kitchen. There is an aperture for a bed between the shop and back apartment, and in it were one of the girls, and the niece asleep unharmed, having the door which opens into the back room shut.

On Monday the remains of the four children were borne to their last resting place in the cemetery, followed by a long train of mourners. A subscription was opened on behalf of the remaining members of the family. Messrs. Steele, his employers, headed the subscription with 2*l.*, Provost Grieve followed with 1*l.*, and no doubt by this means a sum will be raised to assist the sorrowing parents in their sad emergency.

Greenock, 6th January, 1863.

Yesterday evening, the fourth of a course of lectures was delivered to the Catholic Young Men's Society of St. Mary's, in the Hall of St. Mary's School. The lecturer was A. H. Keane, Esq., of the Free Press, and the subject of the lecture was—"How the Pope became a King, and what kind of King he became?"

The hall was filled by members and their friends; and there could be but one feeling on the lecture—that Mr. Keane not merely gratified his audience, but reflected much credit on himself, by his able, eloquent, and most interesting mode of treating the subject. History, argument, and wit seemed to be perfectly at his command, and the frequent and warm applause of his hearers showed how thoroughly his address was appreciated. We trust soon to have again the pleasure of listening to Mr. Keane; and we have no doubt his lecture of Monday last will gain for himself and the Free Press many warm supporters in Greenock. After the lecture, a deputation from the Society called on Mr. Keane, at St. Mary's Presbytery, to express to him the warmest thanks of all for his admirable lecture. G.—Communicated.

COATBRIDGE.

A meeting of the Poorhouse Committee of the parish of Old Monkland was held in the Poorhouse on Monday, for the purpose of electing a chaplain when Mr. Hamilton, who is at present assistant to the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, parish clergyman, was unanimously appointed to that office.

It was also unanimously resolved that the Catholic inmates of the house be allowed on Sundays to attend at their place of worship in Coatbridge, on the condition that it be certified by the clergyman or some official in connection with the chapel that they do attend when allowed out for that purpose, and that after leaving chapel they return immediately to the house.

It is exceedingly agreeable to be able to acknowledge the fair and impartial spirit with which the whole of the Parochial matters in Old Monkland are conducted, particularly when we find these conducted so differently at Greenock, Campbeltown, and other places throughout the country.

PERMISSIVE BILL DODGING.

Our friend Court, whom we condescended to notice in the columns of the Free Press on his last visit here about nine months ago, has again favoured us with a tirade of absurdities put forth upon his pet movement, the Permissive Bill. Under the most discouraging circumstances, the audience being less than half of what he had on his last visit, or somewhere about two dozen at commencement, to which a few boys were afterwards added. Mr. Court made pretensions to explain the nature of the Permissive Bill, but did not; he knew the dodge too well for that, as its absurdities would have shut the ears of even the audience he had if he had mooted them. The truth of the matter is that a formal review of such a tissue of improbable statements and illogical conclusions would be a waste of time and an insult to the intelligence of the country, to which Mr. Court no doubt thinks he is a distinguished honour.

But let us see a few of the tomfooleries he indulged in. The gist of his argument for the evening against spirit dealers was that, by carrying on their trade, they were the direct cause of increasing taxation to a fearful extent, and this he attempted to prove by the queerest logic we ever heard spouted, forgetting all the while—most conveniently as he thought—that the trade in which spirit dealers are engaged pays an immense amount of taxation. According to his own shewing, and even allowing for his exaggeration, there is seventy millions of pounds sterling spent annually upon strong drink; now, if he knows even what he ought to know, he will be aware that out of this sum considerably upwards of fifty millions go in the form of taxation for the support of Government, and this is very likely a great deal more than a set-off against all his fancied mischiefs and backslidings.*

Mr. Court entertains rather decided views about police duty in regard to the last Forbes M'Kenzie movement, for he said something to the effect that if they entered the house in search of the enemy, he would shew them the way quicker down stairs than they came up.

It would be a most ungracious task to follow this learned gentleman through all the amount of abuse which he heaped upon the

* The seventy millions here referred to belong to Permissive Bill statistics, and, of course, has nothing to do with truth.

heads of poor spirit dealers, or to enumerate the foul, but perhaps not un-Courtly, names he gave them. He seemed altogether to ignore the idea that they have a more legalised right to carry on their trade than most others; and that while this is the case, anyone may as well enter their premises and rob them of their goods or their purse as abuse either their character or profession.

We need not follow this poor man farther amongst his mystified statements, deductions, and abortive attempts at wit. It was evidently an ungainly task even to himself; but he seemed to have been stung to the quick with the criticism which we favoured him with upon his last visit to Coatbridge, and the wound seems to have been festering ever since, till last night, when the suppurating broke out and emptied itself of more foul matter than we could have conceived it to contain. We have, however, no doubt that this discharge will do him good, and that when he again returns to Coatbridge he will assume a milder tone; like the big man who allowed his wee wife to beat him, because it amused her and did him no harm. He stated to us last night that it had done him much good, and we have now to state that we hope it will do him much more, as there is still room left, and till he manages to extract all the benefit out of it, or set it aside altogether, we can afford to rest upon our oars, and might even chuckle over what we had done, were we wicked enough.

We have seldom seen such an expenditure of fury to so little purpose. He came such thumps upon an old writing desk which stood before him, that he absolutely awakened the sleeping echoes within, and they may have responded to his dogmas, although no reasoning person would or could. Mr. Court says he kens a nice bit of a dodge on the subject, with which he will return to Coatbridge some fine afternoon, and carry all and sundry along with him, knowing that its application has never failed. He complains that it is unmanly to attack him through the press. We opine he is wrong there, as that medium is open to all who can use it anything deftly. He complains that no one will discuss with him; but if he uses the same sort of language in discussion which he does in declaiming, we are not surprised.

If we had a desire to damage a case, we would employ such a man as Mr. Court to advocate it, and we are glad to find that the Permissive Bill is still in his hands on that account. It strikingly reminds us, indeed, of a poor man who exhibited a monkey till it became so contemptible that both he and it became objects of pity, and at last somebody bought the poor animal for a shilling and put it out of pain by killing and burying it.

In case that Mr. Court might fail in his Permissive Bill dodge, he threw out a hint that he had two strings to his bow, that he was a teetotaler as well, and that if his audience could not swallow one bait they might have a nibble at the other.

We have nothing to say to Permissive Bill advocates, but to respectable teetotalers, of whom we know many, we wish God speed, while they keep to legitimate discussion of the subject; and if they can supplant the horrors of drunkenness by the blessings of temperance, or if they will abstinence, they deserve well of their fellow-men. G.

GLENLUCE.

A POACHER DENIED THE PRIVILEGES OF THE CHURCH.—Some few years ago an individual in Galloway was apprehended and brought before the Justice Court at Stranraer on a charge of killing game. He was sentenced to a period of imprisonment for the offence, and underwent the sentence. After his release, he applied to the minister of the parish in which he resides to baptise a child. The rev. gentleman peremptorily refused to administer what he termed the ordinance, because the landed proprietors of Galloway (so we have it) had suffered great loss through the applicant's destroying their game. We would advise those parties that follow the occupation of poaching to have no children to baptise if they belong to the Protestant Church, or if they do happen to be troubled with such encumbrances, they should make it a point to have them formally admitted into the Church before commencing business.

BLACKBURN.

A new era seems to be opening for this village, the teetotalers having commenced in good earnest. On Saturday evening last they held a concert in the School-room, which was well attended, and indeed it deserved to be patronised, as the programme was first class. Miss Ogilvie and Miss Arbuckle delighted the audience, whilst Mr. Gibson's Teetotal Mill, with its enlivening chorus, called forth thunders of applause from all parts of the Hall. We wish success to their undertaking.

DREADFUL MURDER IN FREDERICK ST., EDINBURGH.

We regret to have to record one of the most dreadful murders that have been perpetrated in this city for a long series of years. The scene of the tragedy was the shop No. 31 Frederick Street, occupied by Mr. A. Milne, jeweller and fancy hair-work manufacturer, and the victim was a young man named James Paterson, about 28 years of age, a working jeweller, residing in No. 5 St. James' Square. We learn that shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, Paterson rushed into the shop of Mr. A. Forrester, (which immediately adjoins the Premises of Mr. Milne), threw himself on a form placed in front of the counter, pressing his hand on his left side. Mrs. Forrester, who was in the shop, saw blood flowing profusely over his clothes from a wound in the region of the heart, and asked what was the matter. On this the unfortunate man exclaimed—"Oh, I am stabbed;" and Mrs. Forrester then inquired by whom he had been wounded. Paterson, however, was unable to reply, sank into a dying stupor, and became insensible. With all speed a messenger was despatched to Dr. Header on the other side of the street, and information was also sent to the police. Dr. Header was immediately on the spot, but already the wounded man was beyond his power to assist. The blood continued to flow rapidly from the wound, and the young man gradually sank, and expired in about ten minutes. Nothing was elicited from the dying man beyond the ejaculation which he made when he rushed into the shop. The wound consisted of a deep stab, about three-quarters of an inch in length, below the left breast, immediately above the heart. It appears that the wound was inflicted by Mr. A. Milne, in a quarrel with the deceased. The weapon which the murderer used was a sharp dirk or poignard about eight inches in length, and the appearance of the wound indicated that the instrument had been pierced into the man's body with a violent and direct thrust, causing the blade to penetrate the heart. Dr. Littlejohn arrived shortly after the man died, and gave instructions for the removal of the body to the Main Office in the High Street, whither it was immediately taken. The murderer was immediately apprehended in his own shop by the police, and lodged in one of the cells in the Main Office. It is said that on being arrested Milne showed symptoms of insanity—whether feigned or not, we cannot say.—Courant.

INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.—Our readers will observe from our advertising columns, that the exhibition of Works of Modern Artists, at the Corporation Galleries, will close on Monday, the 19th instant. We would advise those who have not yet seen it, to do so immediately, as the last two or three days are generally crowded.

CASE OF THE REV. MR. M'LAUGHLIN.

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ACTION OF SUSPENSION AND LIBERATION
IN THE CASE OF
THE REV. MR. M'LAUGHLIN,
IN THE
EDINBURGH HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY
THIS DAY.

GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS to the Funds of this Institution will be held in the Religious Institution Rooms, 75 St. George's Place, Glasgow, upon THURSDAY the 15th January, at Two o'clock p.m.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRESENTATION TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. GREY.—We have waited to the last moment before going to press for the account of this interesting event, which had been promised early in the week. Having been ourselves engaged to deliver a lecture in Greenock on the same evening, we were unable to accept the invitation we had received to be present on the occasion. We trust next week to be able to give a full account of the affair.

JANET.—Your communication is anonymous. We shall be happy to give it insertion next week, if you will kindly favour us with your name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for our own protection.

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR DRAKE.—We have received from Mr. John McGairy a detailed account of the inhuman conduct of W. Drake, Inspector of Poor in the parish of Chapelhall, who is charged with having refused assistance to a poor Irish Catholic, to enable him to bury his wife, who died on the morning of Christmas-day, of cold and starvation. It is asserted that the body was allowed to remain for several days in the wretched hovel tenanted by deceased, until the matter having been referred to some Irishmen of Glasgow, a party was at once deputed to proceed to the spot, and procure Christian burial for the unfortunate creature. They found the body, our informant tells us, in a state of decomposition, and obtained means to consign the remains forthwith to the grave. We refrain from publishing the document itself, pending the result of inquiries we have instituted into the truth of the charge, about which, so far, there seems to be no reasonable doubt.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF AN IRISHMAN BY HELENSBURGH OFFICIALS.—This case would appear, if possible, to be worse than that just referred to, and as we are now in full possession of the facts, it will receive all due consideration next week. The unfortunate victim of official brutality and cowardice writes to us, through a friend, that he is still lying dangerously ill from the effects of the attack made upon him by a certain Provost and others, weeks ago, and as he is surrounded by a helpless and starving family, hitherto entirely dependent on him for their support, he is a most deserving object of the sympathy and charity of the public.

Catholic Soiree in Perth next week.
Bathgate held over till next week.



GLASGOW, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1863.

CASE OF THE REV. MR. M'LAUGHLIN.

THIS matter continues to occupy the same position that it did at the date of our last publication. We have received notice that it is to come before the High Court of Justiciary to-day, and have been authorised by the Committee to retain a special reporter for the occasion. We have accordingly made arrangements for issuing a penny supplement on Monday first, embodying an official *verbatim* report of the whole proceedings. We need scarcely add that we hope, and confidently expect, that the decision of the High Court of Justiciary will be that the sentence passed on Mr. M'Laughlin was not only unwarrantably severe, but unjust in law, and beyond the powers of the Court which pronounced it. But, as we remarked on a former occasion, the discussion of what the decision may be is premature, and would needlessly occupy the time of our readers; and we have made these remarks accordingly, not with a view to any such discussion, but to counteract a most unjustifiable attack made by Mr. Kidston, in his letter to Sir George Grey of 17th ult., and repeated in a recent editorial article in our daily contemporary, the *Morning Journal*, upon Bishop Murdoch and the Rev. P. M'Laughlin, in which the latter was accused of having divulged to his Bishop the whole information which he had been called upon to give in the Justice of Peace Court, and which he had then refused to give; and in which the former was accused of having, in his communication with the Home Secretary, availed himself of the information thus assumed to have been divulged to him, by admitting the guilt of Terence M'Ghee. The following letters, which were on the same day, and, we may add, without any communication between the respective writers, addressed to the three Glasgow daily papers, will serve to show how utterly unfounded were the charges so brought against these gentlemen.

(To the Editor, &c.)

Sir,—The appearance in to-day's *Journal* of the correspondence and other documents connected with the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin renders it imperative on me to declare, as I hereby do declare, that the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin never revealed to me the name of the man Terence M'Ghee, and that I came to the knowledge of his name only from the account of the trial in the newspapers. I beg leave further to state that in my petition to Sir George Grey I merely assumed, as I believe the public in general did assume, after the trial, and still do, M'Ghee's guilt.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
JOHN MURDOCH, R. C. Bishop.

Glasgow, Jan. 5, 1863.

P.S.—I have to request that you will publish the above in to-morrow's *Journal*.

J. M.

(To the Editor, &c.)

Sir,—With regard to the correspondence published in your paper of this morning, and in particular Mr. Kidston's commentaries, I

beg most distinctly to state that I never told any person who was the guilty party. "This secret" I have never revealed to any one, and I never shall.—I am, Sir, yours ever faithfully.
P. M'LAUGHLIN.

Before dismissing the subject, we beg to call the attention of our readers to an able article on the "Privileges of the Confessional," quoted in another page, from the "Journal of Jurisprudence," for Jan., 1863, and which seems to give a correct view of the law both of England and Scotland, on the duties of clergymen in reference to information communicated to them by members of their flocks regarding crimes committed by them. The authorities are certainly conflicting; but the tendency of the age undoubtedly is towards greater liberality of legal interpretation, and in the presence of such tendency we feel great confidence that the decision of the High Court of Justiciary will be that the course adopted by Mr. M'Laughlin was justifiable and proper. Every consideration of expediency warrants such decision, and it cannot be denied that if any other decision be pronounced, the effect will be most baneful, not only as regards the members of the Catholic Church, but also as to those of the Protestant denominations. Protestant clergymen are not so likely to have confidential communications made to them by the members of their flocks as Catholic clergymen are; but we doubt not such communications are occasionally made, and we have equally little doubt that where they are, the interests of society will benefit by it, for we have a much higher opinion of the clerical order, both Catholic and Protestant, than to believe—whatever their faults in other respects may be—that there are many, if any, of their number who would not, exactly as Mr. M'Laughlin did, advise restitution of property stolen as the best means of making amends for the crime of theft. If a party, after having made his priest or minister aware of his having committed a crime, were to persist in the further perpetration of that crime, then we would consider it clearly the duty of the clergyman to give the criminal authorities the benefit of the information so acquired by him, with a view to bringing about the conviction of the criminal; but when the party confessing has arrested his criminal proceedings, and done all that could be done to atone for his crime, and to prevent any one from suffering by it, it appears to us that sound policy and humanity alike demand that the knowledge of the clergyman should be held as sacred and inviolable. The penitentiary is neither the cheapest nor the most efficient school of reformation, and we feel strongly assured that (assuming that he really abstracted the money from the letter) Terence M'Ghee is much more likely to act as an honest man during the rest of his life than he would have been had he kept the two half sovereigns, and suffered the penalty in a three months' residence within the walls of Glasgow jail.

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. IV.

FROM what we have already laid before our readers, they will agree with us, we think, that there can be little doubt of our satisfying any intelligent and impartial number of men of the hopelessness of our situation while doomed to look for justice to the Board of Supervision. We have made trial of that Board, partly in the vain hope that it would be induced to do us justice and put down the proselytising of our children; partly from an idea that we were in a manner bound to do so before appealing to a higher tribunal. So completely have we failed that our best subject of congratulation is that our enemy has overshot the mark, and made it the easiest matter in the world for us to convict him of an entire disregard both of truth and honour in the zeal of his partizanship with those against whom we claimed his protection. The proof of this we may now consider complete. In mercy to our children we must have no more appeals except in cases where it is impossible to give a farther stimulus to proselytism. As the clergy of Greenock told the Board, we are "effectually deterred from all applications to the Board of Supervision on behalf of Roman Catholic children," unless the case cannot be made worse. The proof as to the past is what it is our special duty now to study. We shall devote this article to placing before our readers a little more of that proof.

We have seen the Board of Supervision dealing with individual cases of kidnapping; we shall now see it dealing with the system. What was that system, or, rather, what is it?—for it would be the greatest mistake to regard its recent modification in two parishes as anything more than a concession which will disappear the moment the agitation which produced it ceases. The investigation in the Adam

Johnstone case, 1860, embraced also the system of smuggling the Catholic children to places like Elsrickle, in the wilds of Lanarkshire, there to have their Popery taken out of them by the Janet Bells and Jenny Geddeses, who receive half-a-crown a week per child for the discharge of this among their other duties. We shall first give an extract from Mr. Campbell's evidence on the subject, and then from that of the Inspector of children of the City Parish, Edinburgh. After giving the names of several Catholic children boarded as Protestants in various places, and of no fewer than ten who had been consigned to their fate all on the same day, Mr. Campbell deposes:

I applied to Mr. Mathieson (the inspector of all children boarded out) in the spring or summer of 1859 to have some of the Roman Catholic children I have mentioned removed to Roman Catholic nurses. I mentioned a Roman Catholic nurse at Dunbar, another at Haddington, and another near Dalkeith. Mr. Mathieson answered me that he could not do what I wished on his own responsibility, as it was a new thing for him to board children with Roman Catholic nurses or to have them brought up otherwise than as Protestants.

Mr. Mathieson, the official, be it observed, of the Board, places the matter beyond doubt, and confirms Mr. Campbell in every particular of the least significance. Before quoting his evidence we beg to call attention to a characteristic of Parochial and Board of Supervision tactics of which it furnishes an example,—that of keeping what is called "a clean Book." There is no "rule" that children shall be proselytised, but it is "an understood thing." The Board of Supervision even goes further. It makes "rules and regulations," issues anti-proselytising minutes, and so on; but when these are honoured in the breach by the Parochial Boards, not only inflicts no penalty (of which hereafter) but even resorts to the means exposed in Parliament and in these articles to secure the victim and render hopeless future complaint. But now for Mr. Mathieson—

Depones—My instructions in April, 1859, were the same as those I had acted on for twelve years previous, which were general instructions to board out children in rural localities, and not in towns. Interrogated—Depones—I had no instructions as to the religion of the nurses with whom the children were to be boarded, but it was an understood thing that they were to be boarded with Protestant nurses and taken by them to the church they attended themselves. And further—Interrogated—When the petitioner stated to you that he wished the locality of some of the children whom you have mentioned changed, did you say that it was a new thing to you to board children with Roman Catholic nurses? Depones—I have no doubt I may have said something to that effect. Interrogated—Did you state that it was a new thing to you to have children brought up otherwise than as Protestants? Depones—I have no recollection of saying that. Interrogated—Might you have said that? Depones—I do not think so. Interrogated—In point of fact was it a new thing with you to have the children brought up otherwise than as Protestants? Depones—Yes.

Now we put it to the world to say if all the records of meanness and judicial iniquity can show anything more disgraceful, than the attempt of the Board of Supervision to conceal what the official of the Parochial Board itself does not attempt to deny; the twelve years uninterrupted proselytising of every Catholic child, up till at least the middle of 1859; and to which in its grossest form the Board of Supervision had given its sanction on the 3d of September, 1858. Let us read the well weighed words with which it does its best to whitewash its accomplice; and observe particularly those we have put in italics, so eminently characteristic of that Board.

Mr. Campbell's fourth charge is that the Roman Catholic pauper children boarded in the country by the Parochial Board, are placed where they have no facilities for obtaining religious instruction from Roman Catholic Priests, and it appears that although the ground of this complaint had in a great measure been removed before Mr. Campbell preferred it, there was a time, not very distant, when it was well-founded. It does not appear that there was at any time an intention on the part of the Parochial Board or its officers to exclude these children from religious instruction in the persuasion of their parents, but it does appear that until very recently no great pains were taken to find suitable places for them, within reach of such instruction. This omission has now to a considerable extent been rectified, and the Board do not doubt that the Parochial Board and its officers will continue to make every proper exertion to remove all reasonable ground of complaint on this subject, without endangering the health or the material well-being of the children.

No intention, at any time, to exclude these children "from religious instruction in the persuasion of their parents"! Only, "no great pains taken to find suitable places for them within reach of such instruction"! Such is the honour of a Board of Scottish gentlemen, headed by one whose prefix of "Right Honourable" to his name, might surely have taught him to keep himself from sharing in the dirty work of Parochial managers and their officials. Is it for him to try to dissemble what even the poor Sub-inspector, at the risk of losing his salary of £100 a year, makes no attempt to conceal? Well; English gentlemen, at least, are said to have feelings of honour; and some of these we may hope to have upon our committee. Let us bide our time.

But let us exhaust this decision. "This omission" says the Board, "has now to a considerable extent been rectified," and "the ground of this complaint had in a great measure been removed before Mr. Campbell preferred it." Quick work indeed, between April 1859, when, as Mr. Mathieson tells us, the "understood thing" was in full vigour, and the 16th of March 1860, when Mr. Campbell's complaint was preferred, to effect the transfer of the great majority—for surely "a great measure" cannot mean less—of about 80 Catholic children. We wish the Glasgow Boards would be equally expeditious; but let us see.

Mr. Mathieson always receives a schedule from the committee along with each child to be boarded. One of these he produces, and here is his account of it:—"The

copy which I produce is dated 30th March 1860. It is headed thus "X Catholic." This heading does not appear I believe in any such Extract Minute of a prior date," that is, not till a fortnight after the preferring of Mr. Campbell's complaint!

But schedule or no schedule, does not Mr. Mathieson give the following testimony, of what took place before the 16th of March 1860?

Interrogated, after the petitioner had spoken to you about removing the children you have mentioned to other localities. Did you receive any instructions on the subject of boarding out Roman Catholic children. Depones, I received instructions from the Inspector, Mr. Greig, to remove some of the children I have mentioned. Accordingly the three McDonalds were brought back from Pathhead to the Poorhouse. Two more children are specified by Mr. Mathieson who as he states correctly were removed from a distant village, and sent to Carstairs, near a Catholic chapel, and then he adds, "the O'Connors (three in number) were also brought back to the Poorhouse."

Here then are eight children brought back accordingly. Let us dispose of six of them

At this stage of the proceedings" says the proof, "the petitioner moved the Commissioner to be allowed to be re-examined, in regard to the reason why the three children named MacDonald, and the three children named O'Connor, were removed from the localities to which they had been sent, as deposed to by the previous witness."

This is objected to by the Parochial Board; but luckily its own minutes could not be refused, and here follows—

Excerpts moved for by Mr. Campbell and taken by the Clerk to the Commission from the Minute Book of the House Committee.—Wednesday, 28th Sept., 1859.—The Inspector read letter from Mrs. O'Connor, demanding her children from the Board. The Committee instruct the Inspector to deliver over the children to Mrs. O'Connor, as soon as possible.

Wednesday, 28th Oct., 1859.—The Inspector read report as to the case of Alexander McDonald, 652 blue, that he had for a short time in harvest 18s. per week; that he was now earning 12s. The Committee instruct the Inspector to deliver the children over to him.

And so Alexander McDonald—much against his will, we have no doubt—has to take his three children; and Mrs. O'Connor, now able and willing to support hers, claims them from the Board. Such is the "accordingly" under cover of which six children were about to be put to the credit of the Board, as instances of Mr. Campbell's ground of complaint being removed before he preferred it.

Two children, then, and two only, remain upon Mr. Mathieson's evidence as placed within reach of Catholic worship and instruction, prior to the preferring of Mr. Campbell's complaint. For these two, Mr. Campbell, in his evidence, had given the Board the fullest credit, much as it had cost him to coax and worry it out of them; and it is by mistake that in the second of these articles his complaint is said to have borne that every Catholic child was in course of being proselytised.

Now here is the evidence that stared the Board of Supervision in the face when it wrote, and has since printed and laid before the legislature, the scandalous untruth that the petitioner's ground of complaint had "in a great measure been removed before he preferred it." Whether does Mr. Campbell now stand convicted of making a false and unfounded complaint, or the Board of Supervision of a total disregard of truth and decency, in the desire to screen its accomplice?

Although the question is, what was the state of matters before the complaint was preferred, we have no objection to give both Boards the benefit of all that is proved, even after that date. Mr. Mathieson "thinks" that when he gives his evidence—1st August, 1860—there were actually three Catholic children at Carstairs—that is, one more than when Mr. Campbell preferred his complaint. Interrogated—Depones—"I think there are eight children boarded at Carstairs. Of these three are Roman Catholics and five are Protestants, so far as I know." But then, besides these three there are two more, whom Mr. Mathieson would fain put to the credit of the Parochial Board, and to whom it will be worth while to pay a moment's attention.

One of these is the famous "X Catholic" of the 30th of March. Time will not allow us to inform our readers of all that had to be done to obtain for this fortunate orphan a distinction that "does not appear, I believe," says Mr. Mathieson, "in any such extract minute of a prior date."

Doubtless the name of one so signalised in the annals of orphan emancipation should be saved from oblivion; and therefore let that of Catherine Kellie not be forgotten in these humble "Memoirs to serve as a History of the Board of Supervision," until a better shall be written.

Catherine Kellie and Elizabeth Callachan, says Mr. Mathieson, were not put on my list of the same date. (We hope our readers duly appreciate the importance given to all that concerns these two orphans, even if a little too late to prove that Mr. Campbell's complaint was in a great measure unfounded.) Catherine Kellie was put on my list on 30th March, 1860, and Eliza Callachan on 10th April, 1860. I got information from Mr. Greig that they were Roman Catholics. I boarded them at a place within two miles from Dalkeith. I sent no intimation to any Roman Catholic clergyman of the girls being boarded there; but I mentioned to the nurse (a Protestant) that they were Roman Catholic children, and that very likely the priest would visit them.

Priests are wonderful people. The Board of Supervision sneers at Father d'Arcy for not having seen through the walls of the Protestant Orphanage at Musselburgh, where Mary Ann Reynolds was secreted, and then, with the Rose Ann Gillon case to encourage him, brought the matter sooner "to the notice of this Board!" It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that Mr. Mathieson thinks Father M'Corry, then of Dalkeith, equally gifted with the second sight. Father M'Corry, however, no thanks to Mr. Mathieson, comes to hear of the orphans in about a couple

of months, and "the day following" goes to visit them. As might have been expected, "the old woman with whom they lived," says Father M'Corry, in his evidence before the Commissioner, "stated that it would be impossible to expect the children to be able to walk to church at Dalkeith and back. I should think the children were both about six or seven years of age;" and Father M'Corry is of opinion that from their distance from Dalkeith, it would be "impossible to bring them under the influence of Roman Catholic religious instruction," though if boarded with a Catholic the disadvantage would have been materially diminished.

If any excuse may be offered for this desperate attempt to screen the guilty, to change the "understood thing" of twelve long years into nothing more "at any time" than a "taking of no great pains;" and to swell up two children wheedled out of a Committee into a removal "in great measure" of the ground of complaint before it was made, the excuse lies in the real and serious difficulty of doing justice to Catholics, even if so disposed, into which the Board's own antecedents had brought it. The Board which sanctioned the placing of an Edinburgh Catholic child at Elsrickle in 1858, would find an awkwardness, to say the least, in turning round upon its accomplice in 1863. We can't shake off old chums exactly when we please. The Board of Supervision pronouncing a serious severe censure on the Parochial Board of Edinburgh, taxing it upon the evidence of its own Inspector with twelve years uninterrupted robbery of its Catholic orphans, with a conspiracy or "understood thing" between it and its officials to place one and all of them with Protestants, to be brought in their religion, and following this up with an order to bring every one of them back to the Poorhouse without delay; this would indeed have been highly edifying and highly just, but could hardly escape coming under the category of Satan reproving Sin. Sin might not be quite patient under the discipline, but might bring up the past in a way that Satan, who is tender on the point of "character," would not particularly relish. But really this is assuming on the part of the Board of Supervision a wish to retrace its steps of which we confess we cannot see the slightest indication, although the apprehension of the future may compel it to walk on somewhat less boldly than before.

We have now disposed of another item of the evidence which, we trust, in due time will be laid before the legislature, to enable it to judge what hopes of justice Catholics may be reasonably expected to entertain from the present administration of the Poor Laws. We regret to be obliged to detain our readers by going so much into detail; but in what other way is it possible for them to acquire that intimate knowledge which they ought to have of the character of a Board in whose hands our dearest interests are unfortunately placed? We all know, indeed, generally, how much we are wronged; but this is not enough. We must see the particulars of what the Board has done before we can know the full measure of its "meanness and injustice," as Father d'Arcy has expressed it, and before we can form an adequate idea of "the iniquitous administration of the Poor Laws, and of their skilful and unscrupulous perversion to the proselytising of Catholic children."

In our next week's article we shall accompany the Board of Supervision into the Poorhouse, and see how it deals with the children there. It will not take us long, however, to satisfy ourselves on this head; and we shall then proceed to a separate section of our historical evidence not less important or less worthy of our study than any we have hitherto adduced.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE IRISH NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

SINCE the famous pastoral of the Irish Hierarchy, condemnatory of this system of education, the Government have been sadly troubled as to what course to pursue, so as to make matters satisfactory for the clergy and people of Ireland. The immediate abolition of the system was perhaps more than could be looked for at the time; nevertheless, some change was necessary, and this change, we believe, is fast approaching; and, furthermore, we are in a position not only to state what the contemplated changes are, but also that we are the first public exponent of them. Some change in the school books has been spoken of; and an attempt is to be made to bring them back to what they were in their original issue. Regarding this we cannot speak very positively, but the change we allude to consists of an entire renovation in the form of government. Sir Robert Peel is the author of the new arrangements, which will consist principally of the abolition of the Board of Commissioners, their place to be supplied by a board of three paid Commissioners, similar to that of the Irish Poor-law Board. In addition to this, all premiums and gratuities hitherto given to teachers are to be swept away, and the extravagant excrescences of Head Inspectorships are to receive the same fate. District Inspectors are to be limited in number, and the minimum salary of the ill-paid literary slaves called teachers, is to be raised to one pound per week. This is certainly a sweeping change, and will probably create a noise equal in ex-

tent, if not greater, than that which followed the "Revised Code" in Great Britain.

There can be no two opinions regarding these changes; for all who are acquainted with this system of education, in its government and its workings, have long since come to the conclusion that the sum voted annually by Parliament (over a quarter of a million) is swamped to a disgraceful extent by the payment of officials whose whole worth seems to consist in the ridiculous multiplication of teachers' duties to an extent so farcical and absurd as to beggar the intricacies of the Circumlocution Office. In connection with this system we have first pupil teachers, monitors, and monitresses, probationers, assistant-teachers, agricultural and literary regular teachers, male and female (the only officers worth paying), professors of this and that, compilers of books remarkable for nothing but their size, organisers of schools, sub-inspectors, district inspectors, head inspectors, and chiefs of inspection, together with secretaries, commissioners, clerks, and sub-clerks innumerable. Never, since the days of Peroglesi, was the world blessed with such an inspected system; and, if perfection could arise from it, the Irish system of national education should stand forth foremost in the world as a paragon for the nations to follow. But with all this attempt at perfection, the system is thrown into a state compared with which chaos itself is beautiful and orderly.

When Archbishop Murray graced the Board of Commissioners, common-sense had not taken its leave of them, nor up to the time of the significant withdrawal of Dr. Denvir of Belfast; but since then, these sapient commissioners seem only to have had one idea prominent in their minds, that of creating and filling up as many sinecures as possible. So well have they succeeded in this that some of their highest paid servants, whose duty was simply to report on a few schools, have fulfilled this duty at the time they were hunting in the Highlands of Scotland, and where the schools said to be reported upon were actually closed, it being vacation time.

Since the issuing of the pastoral above mentioned, the training department in Dublin has lost its chief support, in the non-attendance of Catholic teachers. This was the first effective blow that followed the unanimous disapproval of the Irish Bishops, and we are more than half inclined to believe it is owing to this important fact that changes are about to be introduced into the working of the system. Whether all this will have the desired effect, we cannot say; but, so far as we are enabled to judge, we think not. The system has become so thoroughly impregnated with sectarianism that nothing but its total overthrow, or at least a change to the denominational system, as practiced in England and Scotland, will suffice.

Ireland is fast becoming studded over with national model schools, and these are producing an effect on the vast numbers of children attending them such as has been long foreseen by the Irish prelates as injurious to faith and morals. These model schools are academies where the name of God dare scarcely be mentioned, except in private rooms, and at some stated period of half an hour. Should a Catholic child in any one of them dare to bow his head at mention of the holy name of Jesus he is reviled and scoffed at, and most probably reprimanded, for such practices are not only discountenanced but positively forbidden. No such child dare make the sign of the cross, nor venture to utter the revered name of the Virgin Mary! And these things happen in Catholic Ireland!

We believe Sir Robert Peel is anxious to effect the changes mentioned, by way of a set-off to his late escapades since his appointment to the Irish Secretaryship. If he thinks to gain popular favour by trying to change what cannot be amended, we fear he will only enlarge the present cause of well-founded and general discontent towards a system that is fast ruining the minds of the rising generation in Ireland.

There is but one remedy for the system we allude to, and that is its entire abolition, which can very easily be effected by substituting in its stead, an Irish denominational system. At present the Protestants of Ireland who, although very small in numbers are yet powerful in influence, are equally dissatisfied with this system as it exists, and have nearly all withdrawn themselves from all connexion with it. Why, then, is it sought by the English Government to thrust upon all classes of the Irish people a system of education which is proved to be unacceptable to both Catholics and Protestants, and which they repudiate on the grounds of religion and morality as well as on those of nationality.

To call this Irish system national is the greatest nickname that ever was invented, excepting in this that it is carried out in Ireland. A child at an Irish national school will learn more about the physical geography, natural productions, and situation on the earth's surface of Timbuctoo, than he will about his own country. For a certainty he will learn more about the history of the people of that interesting portion of Africa than he will about his own people. If, by any chance, a lesson on Irish affairs is introduced to him, it generally consists of some scientific analysis of manners, or the nature of rotation crops as befitting the soil and climate of his country, or of the extent of the gratitude which should fill his young rebel breast towards the good gentlemen of England who provide him with the means of being so very nationally educated. Everything that can tend to lessen his feeling of nationality and make him ashamed of his country and his name, is carefully placed before him, and the more English he becomes in his tastes and sentiments, the better has the Irish national system fulfilled its work. Thus it is in all things pertaining to the English Government of Ireland, and thus it will always be until the day arrives when Ireland shall both govern and educate herself as she did in days gone by, when England had not yet merged from barbarism.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

ONCE more there is black, heart-rending distress in Ireland. Sad and sore privation have overtaken many a family homestead, and gaunt famine stalks abroad, where plenty once abounded. The Mansion House Relief Committee have undertaken their sickening duties again. From their report of '62, we learn that £20,000 only was raised to meet the direful want of last year. How afflicting and humiliating is the sight of this amount, compared with the generosity which characterises England and Scotland. But we will be told that Irish munificence cannot afford to equal the riches of the former countries. This is true in one sense only. There is abundance of riches in Ireland, but unfortunately for that country it is not fashionable to recognise distress existing there. To labour in behalf of Ireland is a work rank with provincialism; besides, when bland and unctuous Government officials deny the prevalence of Irish distress, it is so unfashionable and so very Irish to gainsay it, that few can be found to lend a helping hand, or give assistance where it is urgently required.

From Mayo we learn the afflicting intelligence that thousands of poor families are reduced to a condition of poverty before which the distress of Lancashire must hide its head for very shame. In this country, as well as in others, the small farmers are reduced to beggary and ruin. Accumulating debts on their little holdings, arising from deficits in harvests, together with the usual amount of rack-renting, have brought the sturdy peasantry of this fine county to a state worse than has been witnessed since the fearful epoch of '47. Farmer's wives are glad to receive the small pittance of 1s. 6d., after travelling on foot a distance of sixteen miles, to pawn the last bed-sheet of their little household. Want and ruin stare these people in the face, and leave them with but one sorrowful loophole in their hour of despair, and that is the cold and comfortable workhouse, the living prison that English legislation has provided for them in their dark hour of misery and distress. Landlords (with a few honourable exceptions) exact their rents, both as to amount and date, with fearful precision, and the poor, heart-broken people, after selling their all in the mad effort to realise this price of "the pound of flesh," are left in a state of destitution that is literally harrowing to think of and agonising to detail. Why is it that nearly all the South and West of Ireland is fast merging into the dreary list of the famine stricken? Why is it that year after year the most direful distress is sure to visit some part of unhappy Ireland? Alas! all these questions could be easily answered by one and the same word. Ireland is beggared, while at the same time her soil is a Golconda of riches. In the worst years of her distress she has sent forth millions of pounds worth, to feed nations near at hand. Landlordism, as it exists in Ireland, is the heavy curse which blights her prosperity; whilst her land laws are a code of unmentionable tyranny such as was never felt in the most despotic regions of the earth.

Only last week a case occurred at Downpatrick Assizes which clearly points out the truth of what

we say. A poor farmer is served by his landlord with a notice of ejection to quit his holding. The farmer appeals to the Court of Assize, and in evidence proves that he owes no rent; that he was always punctual in the payment of the same; that he promised and offered to pay his last November rent beforehand; that the farm from which he is sought to be driven was inherited by his forefathers, 100 years before the present landlord's occupation of the estate on which it is placed; that several dwelling-houses and out-offices, together with stabling and other buildings, have been erected by him and his predecessors. In other words, that the farm has been rendered valuable by the life labour of generations—reclaimed from a barren waste, and almost made into a garden. What was the result of this lawful appeal? Nothing more than what our readers will easily surmise. The poor man is sent adrift with his wife and family, without one farthing for all his toil, to beg or starve, to steal or die of want; to outrage the laws of his country, that have so unmercifully thrust him and his on the cold and cheerless sympathy of the world, or to do aught else that the frenzy of his sufferings may suggest. This is the true cause why Ireland suffers periodical famines, and she will so continue, until in some wise moment her legislators will come to her rescue.

CONCERT IN ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL-HALL.

SHOWERY and disagreeable as was the weather on Wednesday evening last, we were glad to find that its inclemency did not prevent the above hall from being crowded almost to inconvenience on the occasion of the concert given in aid of the St. Elizabeth's Clothing Society. So large and select an audience, (amongst whom we observed the venerable Dr. Murdoch and his able co-adjutor, the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, with about a dozen of our local clergy, besides several of our leading Catholic citizens,) at such a season as this, when our two theatres are in the bloom and fulness of their pantomime attractions, to say nothing of the concerts, soirees, balls, and conversaciones which have recently followed each other in rapid succession, besides the innumerable other entertainments throughout the city, must naturally suggest the idea that no ordinary inducement has produced such a satisfactory result. And so it was. *Mlle. Vaneri*—a lady whose musical talents have deservedly rendered her, in this part of the hemisphere at least, the most popular *artiste* of the day; whose abilities have received the highest encomiums from the leading organs of the press; and whose name has now become a household word among the musical *dilettanti* of this city—with that graceful benevolence so characteristic of the noble nation to which she belongs, on being informed of the charitable nature of the concert, gave her valued services gratuitously, when her recognised status could command the highest terms in the profession. All honour to her, then, and may her professional career be a lengthened and a brilliant one. She was in good voice on Wednesday evening, and her singing, of which it is impossible to speak too highly, exhibited qualities of the most refined description. Her voice, full, mellow, and resonant, and under perfect control, in her rendering of "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "Auld Robin Gray," gave beautiful expression to every emotion, breathing forth the tenderest affection. *Mlle. Vaneri* is sparing of ornamentation—there is nothing meretricious in her style; no superfluous embellishments; even the *trillo* or shake she but seldom employs—but she makes her way to the hearts of her hearers by the intensity of expression with which she imbues every vocal phrase. It is almost superfluous to say she was received with the warmest enthusiasm by the audience, and was rapturously encored on more than one occasion.

The crowded state of our columns this week precludes us from entering into detail upon the merits of the other professional and amateur ladies and gentlemen, who either gave their services gratis, or abated considerably their usual terms, and whose efficient co-operation contributed much to the success of the concert. But we cannot pass over Miss Murie, the richness and clearness of whose voice, and the tasteful manner in which she sang "The Last Rose of Summer," and "Eily Mavourneen," arrested the attention, and gained for her warm applause. She was also happy in the duet "Hear me, Norma" with *Mlle. Vaneri*, all the beauties of which were well brought out, and the brilliant sprightliness of the rendering elicited for both ladies a deserved encore. Mrs. McKenna was also most pleasing and tasteful in her execution of the songs which she favoured the company with; while Mr. Borland, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the Gentleman Amateur, gave each indication of considerable talent and skill in their several departments. Mr. W. G. Ross sustained the comic element, and kept the house in convulsive roars of laughter by his ludicrous grimaces, and quaint delivery of "The Yankee Pedlar," "The Nice Young Girl," and the "Lively Flea." But we must enter our emphatic protest against Mr. Ross's last song about Sligo, in which he had the excessive bad taste to classify dogs, pigs, and cats among the ordinary members of an Irish family, which he endeavoured to describe seriatim; and what astonished us not a little was, that this vulgar display of his was applauded by the audience. As this song, however, was not mentioned in the programme, it would be unfair to hold the committee of management in any way responsible. The pianoforte accompaniments were performed with the skill and taste of a first-class *artiste*, by Mr. M. J. Colgan; and an efficient band of amateurs and professionals, gave variety to the entertainment by playing several favourite airs in admirable style. A bass solo on the violoncello was given by Mr. McKenna, and executed with such consummate taste and skill as to give the greatest satisfaction, and it narrowly escaped an enthusiastic redemand. Altogether this concert must be pronounced a great success, and eminently satisfactory in the double aspect of a quasi-amateur and benevolent effort, the appreciation of the large audience being indicated with frequency during the evening, and, in several instances, with such vehemence as to render repetition imperative. Should the ladies of the St. Elizabeth's Clothing Society be so fortunate next year as to secure the services of such a talented company, we do not think they would run a great risk in taking the City Hall, on which occasion we hope to see that vast building as well filled as St. Andrew's School was on Wednesday evening last.

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

CONVERSAZIONE.

On Tuesday evening a Conversazione of the Active and Honorary Members, and their families, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Western District of Scotland, was held in the large Hall of Bell's Temperance Hotel, Trongate, which came off with great eclat, there being about three hundred present. Notes of invitation had been sent to the clergy of the various parishes, where conferences of the Society had been established.

The following Rev. gentlemen were present:—The Rev. Father Thomson, S.J., St. Joseph's, Glasgow; Rev. Father Parkinson, S.J., Rector of the Catholic College, Glasgow; Rev. Father Longton, S.J.; Rev. Duncan M'Nab, P.P., Airdrie; Rev. Francis Dunaher, P.P., Duntocher; Rev. M. Condon, P.P., Carlsdyke; Rev. Hugh Chisholm, P.P., Johnstone; Rev. John Vassal, St. Andrews', Glasgow.

The following Rev. gentlemen sent letters of apology:—Right Rev. John Gray, D.D.; Rev. Eugene Small, P.P., St. Mungo's, Glasgow; Rev. Donald MacEachen, P.P., St. Patrick's, Glasgow; Rev. John Black, St. Andrew's, Glasgow; Rev. Jeremiah Buckley, P.P., St. Alphonsus', Glasgow; Rev. Maurice O'Sullivan, St. Alphonsus', Glasgow; Rev. Donald Carmichael, St. John's, Glasgow; Rev. Mr. Hennessy, St. Mungo's, Glasgow; Rev. James M'Intosh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow; Rev. James Boyle, St. Patrick's, Glasgow; Rev. Constantine M'Que, Paisley; Rev. James Donaher, P.P., Hamilton; Rev. Thomas Robertson, P.P., Port-Glasgow; Rev. J. Canning, P.P., Alexandria.

The orchestra was composed of a few of the leading members of the musical profession in Glasgow. Mr. Alwood's performance on the violin was really splendid, and could scarcely be surpassed; while Mr. Banks, at the pianoforte, proved himself a thorough artist.

Refreshments were provided in an adjoining hall during the whole evening, which reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Bell.

The evening was varied with addresses, select pieces of music, songs and recitations.

The following was the musical programme:—Overture, "Zampa," Overture, Irish Airs; selections from the opera of "Maritana;" Scotch Quadrille; English "Serenaders;" Waltz, "Hunt of the Fairies;" Galop, "Regatta;" Polka, "Konnigsburg;" Irish Quadrille; Quadrille, "Gorilla;" &c. &c.; final "God save the Queen."

The meeting was first addressed by the President of the Society; who gave some of the statistics of the Society since its establishment in the district, showing its gradual increase in income, and in conferences, that from a small beginning the annual income of the district was now over £1000. He then quoted, at some length, the address of the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, who presided at the first general meeting of the Society. "My presence," said his Lordship, "this evening, I view in the light not of a favour done to you, but in that of a duty which I owe to my position. This, I believe, is the first aggregate meeting of the various branches or conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the city, and, I trust it is the first link of a long chain of similar annual meetings," &c.

Before concluding the President said that he had a good piece of news for the Treasurer of the Society, viz., that a friend of his, who was not able to be present at the meeting, had sent 20*l.* to the Society as an apology, which was handed to the Treasurer amidst great applause.

Father PARKINSON said that he was asked by the President of the Society to say a few words on Education. He thought that it was one of the duties of the Society to look after the education of the children of the poor. He said that education was the grand stepping-stone to Catholics—particularly of Glasgow—by which they might raise themselves to that social position which they ought to hold; and it they did arrive at that position they would not be insulted from time to time as they have been by the Glasgow press, and heading a paragraph as it did lately with, Case of "Priest M'Laughlin." In saying this he did not wish to raise any ill feeling against Protestants, but merely for the sake of justice. He then in his own beautiful style related an anecdote, which particularly addressed itself to the ladies present—saying that they also could assist the good work. Sometimes, no doubt, their patience was put to the test by waiting dinner perhaps, a little too long, whilst the brothers were attending to the works of the Conference—but they must have patience. The Rev. gentleman then related an anecdote of St. Vincent de Paul, who one day called around him a number of ladies—duchesses and others of the highest rank—and with a poor little foundling in his arms, "This," said he, "ought to be your care," which so affected his audience that they gave up everything in order to clothe the naked and harbour the harbourless. The Rev. gentleman said that this meeting was a most excellent medium for bringing the members of the Society of this district together, affording them such ample opportunities during the whole evening of conversing with one another, and of exchanging each others ideas.

The learned rector's address was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. JAMES WALSH, at the request of the President, spoke on the Poor Laws, which he ably explained. It was shown by him that it would be beneficial to the Catholics of Glasgow, and the districts around, to get a petition signed by every one, for an examination into the present workings of the Poor Law in Scotland, and he had no doubt but the result would be a Royal Commission of inquiry—that would improve the general condition of the Catholic poor in Scotland. He understood that the President, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the Western District of Scotland, would give their full support to this great and glorious object—and that most likely the President of the Society, the President of St. Patrick's Conference, Glasgow, and a number of others, would be summoned to London, on this and other matters connected with the Poor Law. Referring to the articles and correspondence on this subject, which have appeared from time to time, in the *Free Press*, he observed that it was now more than ever the bounden duty of the Catholic body to support the only exponent they possessed of their views, and the only advocate of their interests in this country. There could be no excuse for not taking it, because if a labouring man could not afford three pence a week, to purchase it, he could join with one or two others being in the same land, and take it in with them. If the paper were to fail under its present able management, the harm done to Religion and Catholic interests in Scotland would be all but irreparable. Mr. Walsh concluded amidst great cheering.

Mr. JOHN TREANOR, an old member of the Society, on being called upon, gave some interesting information on the establishing of the first conference in Glasgow. He then read some of the original documents in reference to this matter, which showed that the Rev. William Gordon of Greenock, was the first Spiritual Director of the Society, and that permission was granted for the establishment of the Society in the western district, by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, in 1848.

Mr. TREANOR handed the documents to the President, and then finished his address, for which he was loudly applauded.

The Rev. FRANCIS DONAHER, Duntocher, said, it was with great pleasure he was called upon to address such a large and respectable meeting of the members of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He spoke at some length of the social condition of Catholics in Glasgow, and said, that according to their numbers they did not take that decided position in society to which they were entitled.

He thought that they should try to get themselves better represented than they are at present in the municipal government of Glasgow. They ought to have Catholic representatives in the Town Council, Parochial Boards, &c., and recommended unity of action as essential to this result. He thought the St. Vincent de Paul Society should make it their especial care that our poor Catholic people had their rights, as far as parochial relief was concerned. It was a crying shame that the men who gave the sweat of their brow, and the work of their hands; to make this country wealthy—the men who formed our railways, built our bridges, who made our rivers navigable—the men who alone had the perseverance and patience to submit to toil whose severity no other men on the face of the globe could submit to—that they should at the end of 40 or 50 years, when they are no longer able to work, be cast upon our resources, or sent back to Ireland, a country in which they were born, but which had no right to support them in their old age, as they had contributed nothing towards its prosperity. This would not happen if the Society taught these poor people their rights. They should instruct them in the knowledge of the Poor Law, so that they might have it in their power to obtain for themselves a relief in their old age. The Rev. gentleman was listened to with very great attention—and concluded amidst unbounded applause.

This terminated the first Conversazione of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the Western District of Scotland, which was a great success in every sense of the word.

SOIREEE OF ST. PATRICK'S CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY.

The seventh Annual Soiree in connection with the above Society, came off on Thursday evening, the first inst., in the Western Hall, Cronston Street, Anderston. The Rev. D. M'Eachin in the chair. On the platform, we observed the Rev. P. Hanley, Springburn; Rev. F. Donaher, Rev. Mr. Dwyer, and the Rev. Mr. Boyle; the President of the Society, and a considerable number of members. After partaking of an excellent tea, supplied by Mr. G. May, Glassford Street, the evening was spent in a very agreeable and instructive manner. It was indeed cheering to all lovers of religion to see the harmony which prevailed, and it must have been gratifying to those pious young men, who constitute this most useful society, to see how they were patronised by the clergy of several congregations, besides their own, and also, by the respectable members of St. Patrick's congregation. Of the artists present, the names of Miss Sweeney and Miss Trainer, two promising young ladies, deserve special mention. They were ably assisted by Messrs. Durning, Lemasse, Graham, and other young men who, by story and song, contributed not a little to the entertainment of the company. It should also be stated that the committee, Messrs. Graham, Boyle, Lennon, Kery, M'Morrow, &c., did their utmost, and succeeded in pleasing every one, by their assiduous attention, and careful arrangements.—Communicated

ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, CHARLOTTE ST.

CHRISTMAS PLAYS.

Christmas is, and ought to be, a season of joy and amusement, especially for the young. We therefore think the entertainment to which the parents of the students, and other friends, of the College were invited on Monday, was of a character well suited to the time. Moreover, such performances serve as an excellent exercise in enunciation and elocution; a point which all will admit, should be carefully cultivated by the rising generation of Catholics, that they may be able to support the interest of our religion effectually and creditably on the platform, the hustings, or in the senate.

The plays were performed in the large room at St. Andrew's Schools, by the kind permission of the Right Rev. Dr. Gray. A very tasteful stage, with suitable scenery, having been hired for the occasion.

The audience was of course limited in number, the admission being only by printed invitation.

Among those present we observed, Rev. Messrs M'Intosh; Vassal; Cameron; Thomson, S. J.; Leslie, S. J.; and Myers, S. J.; Dr. Scanlan; Messrs Baily; C. O'Neill; J. O'Neill; Tiernan; Allen; Lynch; Maguire; M'Kay; Rogan; Carlin; Guibara; Donnolly; &c., a great number of ladies, and friends of the young actors.

The performance was opened by a prologue, in the form of a dialogue, between Old Father Christmas, attired in character, and followed by attendants laden with Christmas cheer, and a group of youths of the modern time; these inquired of the hoary and venerable representative of the olden times, how Christmas used to be kept in days of yore, and in what it differed from a modern Christmas. Father Christmas replied by sketching the chief feature of the Christmas festival, as celebrated in the ages of faith, showing how everything in it referred to the mystery of Our Lord's nativity, and how religion then led the way in all such rejoicings. The prologue was closed by a pretty and appropriate Christmas song, "The merry merry time."

The first play was entitled "The Young Reefer." The plot consisted of a series of pranks of a young midddy, played off at the expense of his trusty old uncle, Sir Marmaduke Weston, the Mayor of Southampton, and all aiming at one object, viz., to persecute the old man out of his consent to the marriage of his daughter with her sprightly young cousin the midddy. To effect his object, two elder and richer cousins, one or other of whom this avaricious old man has determined to take for a son-in-law have to be disposed of. One of them is a linen-draper from Cheapside, the other a surgeon apothecary. By the aid of an old nautical acquaintance, a rollicking Irish quarter-master, the Young Reefer contrives to intercept these two worthies before their arrival at the mayor's, to bring them together, and engage them in a duel for the hand of the young lady; in which, though the pistols are loaded with blank cartridge, one believes himself killed, and the other makes off in dread of being apprehended for murder. Of course the play ends in the correct manner by the old uncle giving his consent at last, and the young people being made happy.

The part of "The Young Reefer" was played with great spirit by P. Dougherty. The old mayor of Southampton was also well rendered by Crumlish. Logan gave the Irish quarter-master to perfection. The cockney linen draper, and apothecary were creditably supported by Maguire and M'Wade. The minor parts were also fairly represented, and Jacob was rendered one of the most amusing characters by Layton.

In the intervals between the acts the young men's band from St. Joseph's parish performed some airs, having kindly lent their services for the evening.

In the play which followed,—"Where shall I dine"—the adventures and mishaps of the two Sponges, who are the principal heroes of the scene, were very amusing, but rather too intricate to trace here in detail; suffice it to say, that the chief characters did themselves great credit. Logan's part of Sponge, though such a complete contrast to his former character, was admirably sustained. Much the same may be said of Sponge 2d, played by P. Dougherty. Maguire's Dr. Soothem, was also extremely good; and Layton in Diggony, maintained the popularity he had gained in the former pieces. The other characters were on the whole creditable.

The whole was closed by the actors singing "God save the Queen" upon the stage, and the audience broke up about half-past ten,

after giving unequivocal marks of their being highly gratified and amused.

We trust that the important work that the Fathers of the Society are doing amongst us may grow steadily, and meet with the support which it deserves.

POLLOKSHAWS.

SOIREE AND CONCERT.—The annual soiree and concert took place in St. Conval's School, Shawhill, on New Year's evening. Father Tracy occupied the chair, and on the platform we observed the Rev. Mr. Keane, Barrhead; Rev. Mr. Carlin, Neilston; Messrs. Tracy, Garnet, and others. Tea having been done justice to by the large assembly, the chairman in a neat speech introduced the musical portion of the programme, which was fairly sustained, the artistes on the occasion being Miss Johnston, Miss Fleming, Miss Hughes, Messrs. M'Gonigal, Hughes, and Curran. Mr. Garnet, in a neat speech, proposed the Scotch Hierarchy, Father Tracy responding. The Hierarchy of Ireland was ably given, in a speech occupying an unusual length of time by Mr. Boyle, teacher; and last, though not least, his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, which were all enthusiastically responded to. St. Patrick's flute band also enlivened the proceedings. A vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Conolly brought the proceedings to a termination, being for the benefit of the poor visited by the Brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul. They trust to be able to aid in alleviating those who are in want. The Conference being only lately formed here promises to do much good.

Correspondence.

CHRISTMAS AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

(To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.)

Dear Sir,—We have had a merry Christmas at St. Joseph's and at the same time a very edifying one. I thought your readers might take some interest in our doings, so I proceed to give you a short account of them.

At three o'clock on Christmas morning we had High Mass, the choir sang much better than usual. I need not say the Church was well filled, more so than last year. The next Mass began at five, while one Father said Mass at the Sacred Heart Altar, and then began by giving Communion at the High Altar. This Communion lasted about three-quarters of an hour, besides another long communion given at the close of the Mass. The confessions, which had begun at half-past five the preceding afternoon, and continued until near midnight, were resumed at three, and went on till about ten. There was a grand benediction in the evening. There was High Mass on the Sunday within the Octave. On Monday evening a soiree was given to the penny collectors, the church officers, and the choir. We were all right merry; the tables were liberally supplied by ladies of the parish. After tea, Father Thomson drew prizes from a Christmas-tree, which was covered with candles, and stood as high as the school-room. "Box and Cox" was well acted, and elicited frequent peals of laughter. A gentleman favoured us with some airs on the bagpipes, and we had some first-rate singing and playing on the violin, accompanied by Herr Serr on the piano.

On the last night of the year there was Benediction, given by Bishop Gray, when a *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving for the mercies of God during the past year.

On New Year's Day there was High Mass at ten. I am told that the attendance at the Mass on this day was about the same as on Sunday, so I hope this may be taken as an indication of how we would observe holidays of obligation if work allowed. There was Benediction in the evening, after which the Girl's Guild had a soiree. As I passed the school in the evening I could make out that there were lots of fun going on, but only the devout sex were admitted.

On Friday evening the boys of the Poor School gave an entertainment. This was begun by a contest in Catechism. Father Leslie examined them. They were divided into two bands, one called the North, the other the South Americans. They were questioned at random. Not a single mistake of consequence was made, but the slightest deviation from the text was pounced down upon by the boy of the opposite party. The sharpness of the little fellows seemed to please everyone even more than the play which followed. This was "the most lamentable comedy and cruel death of Pyramus and Thisbe," acted by the same boys who had just appeared in Catechism. The audience were much amused. At the conclusion, Mr. Allen, in a short speech, praised the boys, and called for cheers for Miss Maclean and Miss Lochrie, who had so well instructed them. Father Leslie made some remarks on the sacrifices parents were called upon to make for their children, especially in sending them regularly to school, saying if parents sacrificed themselves for the children, the children would, when grown up, sacrifice themselves for their parents, and expressed disappointment at so few parents being present, for whom this entertainment had been got up, hoping thus to convince them of how good an education the boys were getting.

The same evening, I believe, the collectors of the Altar Society were entertained in the girl's school-room by the Lady President of the Altar Society for the past year, as her predecessor did the year before. The party broke up soon after half-past ten.

I believe the attendance at Mass was better this year than last. Certainly, I was struck by the numbers at the ten o'clock Mass on the Epiphany. We had Benediction in the evening, and afterwards "The Chinese Mother" was acted by the collectors of the Altar Society; everyone seemed quite pleased.

Doubtless, we owe a great deal of our happiness to the exertions of the Fathers; but I should not omit to say how well some of our young men have co-operated. The ass's head which was slipped on Bottom in the boy's play was very cleverly made by Mr. W. Lochrie. He and his brother helped through our dramatic performances in many ways. Mr. Allen superintended the rehearsal of "The Chinese Mother," the success of which was in a great measure due to him. I have forgotten to tell you before how prettily the Church has been decorated, with festoons and spiral wreaths of evergreen about the columns. In one corner we have a representation of the cave, and our Lord in the manger, perhaps not very artistic, but I always see some praying there.

BIRKENHEAD POLICE RIOTS.

(To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press.)

I will thank you to insert, for the information of your readers, the following sum that I have received during the past week for the payment of the debt due to the solicitor for the defence of the prisoners—£4 2*s.*, which will reduce the debt to the sum of £252 15*s.* 8*d.*

You very justly remarked last Saturday that my account on the debtor side did not include the sum of £70, paid by Mr. Scannell to the Rev. Mr. Rogerson, on the 13th December. I am very sorry that it was not found there, and my only reason for not so placing it was, that the Birkenhead Committee of the Fair Trial Fund had refused to pay it over to me, and I am sorry further to add that they still hold that sum of £70, and to my frequent applications they continue to return repeated refusals or excuses.

I think it is due to you, as editor of the *Free Press*, who have exerted yourself so energetically and successfully in collecting sub-

scriptions for the defence of the prisoners, and to the numerous respondents to your appeal, that I should submit the following statement, that all may understand the position in which the Rev. R. W. Brundrit and myself are now placed, by the course pursued by the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee.

Some time before the trial, Mr. Bretherton, solicitor, was engaged by the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee to conduct the prisoners' defence, and on their behalf to retain Messrs. Welsby, M'Intyre, and Pope Hennessey as counsel for them. Some preliminary steps were taken, and an estimate made of the costs of the defence, which it was found for the 18 persons could not be less than £500.

The Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee then consisted of the following parties:—Thomas Welsh, joiner, president; Edward Hendrick, beerhouse-keeper, treasurer; Bartholomew O'Sullivan, schoolmaster, secretary. Patrick Feehan, stevedore; Edward Fahey, marine store-keeper; Charles M'Mahon, joiner; Henry O'Neill, labourer; Edwd. Butler, baker; Anthony Lydon, coal dealer; Patrick Kevins, blacksmith; David Quirk, tailor; James Pryal, tailor.

The solicitor, finding the anticipated costs so large, declined to accept these parties for his clients, and required more responsible parties as his paymasters, refusing to proceed with the defence unless a more sufficient guarantee was given for the expenses.

Considering it would be a pity not to give the prisoners a chance of a defence, and to avoid the disgrace of declaring themselves guilty of the charge against them, the Rev. R. W. Brundrit and myself concluded that we might take the responsibility of the expenses of the Trial of the Prisoners on ourselves, provided the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee would deliver into our hands, for the purpose of the defence, all the money they had then in their hands, and whatever sums they should receive thereafter, for the purpose of the defence, all necessary expenses being deducted, and on their, also, undertaking to continue, and even to extent, their exertions to procure further donations.

An express agreement to this effect was entered into between the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee and ourselves, and on the faith thereof, the Rev. R. W. Brundrit and myself became the clients of the Solicitor, and took upon ourselves the entire responsibility of the defence, and also obtained for the Committee a written discharge for all claims of Mr. Bretherton upon them for the business done, and retainers already given on their behalf.

To indemnify myself and my co-surety I immediately commenced soliciting subscriptions from my personal friends and others, and by this means I raised the handsome sum of £236 3s. 4d. To this was added, a few days before the trial began, through the Rev. John Rogerson, £130 from the London Committee, and a sum of £20 from the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee, which is all the last named parties have thus far contributed.

The Trial took place, you know the result, its good success or ill success was no part of our agreement with the Committee. On the previous Sunday Mr. Scannell called on me and told me he had brought from London a cheque for £70. I told him I was glad of it, for we should stand in need of it in a day or two; he declined paying it to me, but he said he would give it through the Committee.

On the Monday of trial I met the treasurer of the Committee, Mr. Hendrick, in Chester, and, upon his telling me he had £70 for me for the defence, from Mr. Scannell, I asked him to give it to me as I should want the money. He said, he had not it with him; but promised to bring it to Chester on the Tuesday, which promise he entirely failed in fulfilling.

I must observe that if the trial of the prisoners had not concluded on the Wednesday night, by the assizes being continued three hours beyond the usual period, the defence of the prisoners must have broken down for want of funds, although the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee had £70 in their hands, received from the friends of the prisoners in London and other towns, for the express purpose of the defence.

On the Thursday following the trial I requested by letter, the treasurer of the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee to pay me the sum of £70, received from Mr. Scannell.

I received this note in reply.

"Borough Hotel, Friday.
"Rev. Father,—I send you a copy of a resolution passed in committee, on Wednesday night last. In my capacity as treasurer, I cannot at present comply with your request; but I will lay your letter before the committee on Sunday night next.—Yours obediently,
"EDWARD HENDRICK."

THE RESOLUTION.—Proposed by Mr. M'Mahon and seconded by Mr. H. O'Neill.—"That this committee pay no more money to Canon Chapman, or any other person, till such time as he or they furnish the committee with a full report of whatever monies he or they receive or have received on account of the Fair Trial and Relief Fund." Carried *nem con.*

To this communication, I replied, I had received nothing for their committee, or through their committee; but what I received I had received on personal application, or through my letters in the *Tablet*, and other newspapers. I gave them, however, the amount of the total sum I had received for the defence, but I declined to give the names of the subscribers, many of them not wishing their names to appear. I gave this account through simple courtesy, declining to admit the right of the committee to demand it.

Their agreement with myself, and co-guarantee was that they should pay over to me the whole of the money they had received for the defence, all necessary expenses being first deducted.—I and Mr. Brundrit guaranteeing all charges. We have fulfilled our engagement to the letter, whilst the committee, most dishonourably, seek to evade theirs.

You now have the plain statement of my position in this matter, which I desire to lay before the Catholic public, that it may judge how I have fulfilled my agreement with the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee (it was on the Wednesday night when the trial concluded that the addition "and relief" was added to the title of the Committee) and how they have adhered to theirs. I think I am how justified in requesting you to call upon this committee to give an account of their stewardship, that you may learn for the benefit of the subscribers in what way the accumulated shillings and pence of the toiling Catholics have been applied by them.

Tuesday January 6th, 1863.

Since the above was written, I have waited a week to allow the Birkenhead Fair Trial Committee to comply with my repeated requests for the fulfilment of the agreement between us, and I am sorry to say that no notice has been taken of those requests.

R. CANON CHAPMAN,
St. Werburga's, Birkenhead.

I beg to acknowledge through your journal the receipt of £3 8s., from the Irishmen of Springburn, per A. H. Keane. I request all subscriptions for the defence of the Birkenhead prisoners be paid to me, or the Rev. Robert W. Brundrit, who alone are responsible for the expenses of the trial.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.—We understand that the late Marquis of Breadalbane made, previous to his death, the most liberal provision for a large number of workmen and other servants on his extensive estates in Argyleshire and Perthshire. The deceased nobleman has bequeathed sums varying from 50l. to 1000l. annually to various individuals, according to the situation they occupied; and provision has been made for a number of old infirm servants who have been unable to discharge their duties for some time.—*Scotsman.*

A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN THE J. P. COURT.

SCRUPLES OF CONSCIENCE.

In our Justice of Peace Court, on Monday, an extraordinary scene was witnessed, and which could not fail to impress the large number of spectators who were present. In a case of petty theft being tried before the court, it was necessary that the Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic priest at Eastmuir, should be examined as a witness, in order that the ends of justice might be furthered; but the clergyman refused to tell all that he knew. From the antagonism we uniformly show to clerical intolerance and priestcraft on every side, we shall not be accused of entertaining sympathy for the special privileges which either Catholic or Protestant clergymen may lay claim to, and therefore feel free to express our unbiassed admiration for such genuine scruples as Mr. M'Laughlin entertained against being examined. From the evidence brought before the court, it appears that the rev. gentleman had officially become acquainted with the fact that two half-sovereigns had been abstracted from a letter by an Irish labourer, over whom he had, as is suspected, so far exercised his religious authority that the stolen money was returned to the owner in an envelope, which Mr. M'Laughlin confessed he sealed, and declines to say to whom he handed it. The Court insisted that the information obtained by the clergyman was not strictly pertaining to the confessional, and silence could not therefore, be held as binding upon his conscience. On the contrary, Mr. M'Laughlin held that whatever information reached him on the sole ground that he was a Catholic priest, could not be revealed without violating the professional confidence reposed in him. His argument, it will be confessed, is strictly correct, and by no stretch of pleading can the inference be avoided, that if he held one professional secret sacred, all others must be regarded in the same inviolable light. Mr. Fiscal Douglas, while recognising the estimable worth of the witness, endeavoured to force upon him a distinction between the secrets of the confessional, strictly so called, and professional confidences given at other times, but to which nefarious line of argument the clergyman very properly would not listen. If, as the Fiscal alleged, it was not proper that the secrets of the confessional should be extorted, Mr. M'Laughlin logically believed that no other professional secrets were within the cognisance of the Court. The demoralisation which our public officials suffered through the infamous system used to suppress the whisky traffic appears to have sanctioned a looseness in the manner of obtaining evidence which a scrupulous conscience revolts at, and to which one so courageous in the defence of his convictions as Mr. M'Laughlin could not lend himself. His delicacy of judgment, at all events, seemed rather to puzzle the Court, and when false logic failed to coerce the priest, he was told that he must be committed to jail for contempt of Court. A more generous course was eventually pursued and he was allowed to depart in the curious expectation that the authority of his superiors would ultimately remove him from the conscientious scruples he then held. In a spirit which both Protestants and Catholics must commend, Mr. M'Laughlin stated that his conscientious convictions belonged to himself alone, and to shake which the authority of others had no power; and in which declaration a rebuke the most caustic that could have been delivered was administered to the Court. While we thus hold that the scruples preferred by this Catholic clergyman were unanswerable, we may still question the right of clerical privileges to protect any class of repentant criminals. In no other country are the scruples of conscience so leniently dealt with as in our own; but the liberality shown can never form an excuse for its abuse. It may be quite necessary for the propagation and exercise of the Catholic or any other faith that the confidence reposed in its priesthood should be held inviolable, but the administration of the law which protects life and property is the first security of the State. If Mr. Fiscal Douglas had plainly told Mr. M'Laughlin, that, while he respected his religious scruples, he could not permit any recognition of these to interfere with the course of justice, he would have saved the Court the absurd exhibition of an attempt to cozen a clergyman into violating privileges which the Court in some degree recognised, and would have further saved himself from the stinging rejoinder with which Mr. M'Laughlin answered the hope that his opinions might give way to the dictates of others. The plain course is either wholly to recognise or wholly to ignore the privileges of the Catholic priesthood. Which decision would be most in accordance with the public interest it would be a difficult matter to agree upon; but some clearer course is needed than the absurd and painful one followed on Monday last. It seems evident that in the interest of no religious quahms ought a certain class of felons to be protected against sudden vengeance; but if clerical privileges are to be respected at all any needful line of demarcation ought to be fixed beyond the absurd interference of such shallow casuists as Mr. Fiscal Douglas proves himself to be. In the hands of Mr. M'Laughlin, indeed the whole Court cut a pitiable figure, tending to lessen what respect remains for one of our most important tribunals.—*Glasgow Penny Post.*

THE DREADFUL MURDER IN FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

On Thursday morning, at the Police Court, Alexander Milne was brought up before Bailie Auchie on a charge of murdering James Paterson, on Wednesday forenoon. The prisoner, who was remitted to the Procurator-Fiscal on the capital charge, had a very dejected appearance, and seemed perfectly insensible or indifferent to the formality of his remit. He was then removed to the cell which he had occupied since his apprehension, whence he was taken to the City Chambers, to undergo an examination before the City Procurator-Fiscal. At the conclusion of the examination, which was of course strictly private, the accused was sent over to the Calton Jail in a cab. The remains of the unfortunate man Paterson, on which a post mortem examination was made yesterday, still lie in the surgery of the Police Office, and so far as appearance can guide to a conclusion, the pleasing face of the deceased, and the regularity of his dress, all tend to the belief that no encounter took place between him and his assailant.—*Scotsman.*

A SCENE AT THE EXECUTION OF THE LIVERPOOL MURDERER.—The *Liverpool Mercury*, in its notice of this event, relates a circumstance briefly alluded to in our correspondent's account of the execution:—"Shortly after eleven o'clock a neat four-wheeled carriage, driven by a man in livery, made its appearance near the scaffold. The vehicle contained three boys and three girls, all well dressed and ruddy looking. The driver, on being questioned by the police, said his master had given him instructions to give the 'children a drive anywhere,' and the juveniles having heard of the execution, directed 'Jehu' to give them a sight of the gallows. The driver accordingly obeyed the orders of the children. The boys got out and gratified themselves with a sight at the awful instrument of death, but, much to the credit of the girls, they declined to leave the vehicle. Upon the recommendation of the police, the driver then left the ground with the juvenile 'sight-seers.'"

THE CONDEMNED WOMAN AT DURHAM.—The convict Mary Cox remains in the same state as before the execution of her unfortunate husband. She is in a very weak condition, and fears are entertained that she will not recover the event that delays her execution. The Rev. Canon Platt is in constant attendance upon the unhappy woman.

PRIVILEGE OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

The commitment of a Roman Catholic priest by the Justice of Peace Court in Glasgow, for refusing to divulge a confession made to him by an accused party, raises two very important questions of law,—the one having relation to the supposed privilege of spiritual advisers; the other, concerning the power of inferior magistrates to imprison for contempt of Court.

We must admit our inability to sympathise with, or even to comprehend, the distinction taken by the learned Assessor between confessions made in the confessional of a Roman Catholic chapel, and confessions made elsewhere to clergymen either of the Roman Catholic or any other persuasion. It will be admitted, we suppose, that the creeds of all denominations of Christians recognise and inculcate the duty of seeking spiritual advice and consolation from their ministers; and in the case of a penitent, whose conscience is afflicted with the burden of a crime for which he is amenable to the law, and for which he is desirous of making atonement, a confession of the fault, whether absolutely enjoined by the Church or no, comes fairly within the scope of the relations which ought to subsist between the penitent and his spiritual adviser. If, therefore, the Assessor to the Lanarkshire Justices was right in holding that there was a custom binding on the Court to respect the secrets of the confessional, the reason of the custom ought in equity to have protected a communication which was substantially a confession, although not made in the formal manner enjoined by the canons of the Roman Catholic Church. To hold otherwise, is simply to allow Roman Catholic priests to usurp a privilege not conceded to ministers of other denominations, who may receive confessions, but who have not the institution of the confessional.

The tendency of the later English authorities has been to recognise the privilege of clergymen in regard to confessions. In *Rez v. Gilham* (1 Moody, C. C. Res. 186), it was decided, by the unanimous opinion of all the English Common Law Judges, that a confession made to a chaplain in prison was receivable as evidence; but the question was not raised, whether the Court would compel the disclosure of such evidence. When this case was cited to Lord Tenterden, in *Broad v. Pitt* (3 Car. and P. 519), his Lordship observed:—"I, for one, will never compel a clergyman to disclose confessions made to him by a prisoner." And in the subsequent case of *Reg. v. Griffin*, 1853, Baron Alderson expressed his opinion, that conversations between the chaplain of a workhouse and a prisoner charged with murder ought not to be given in evidence. However, in a more recent case,—tried, we think, in 1860, and which was the subject of a conversation in the House of Commons,—Mr. Justice Hill committed a Roman Catholic priest for refusing to give evidence as to property which had come into his possession in the course of the exercise of his duties in the confessional; but, somewhat inconsistently, directed him to be liberated immediately afterwards.

The authorities in our own law are conflicting. Baron Hume questions the propriety of allowing such disclosures (2 H. 335); but in another passage he lays down that communications to clergymen are not privileged (p. 350), qualifying his statement, however, by the remark that no call would probably be made upon a clergyman to disclose a confession of guilt made to him by a prisoner when in jail. In some early cases of this nature the evidence was received, no question being raised as to competency or privilege. On the other hand, the opinions of the late Lord Justice-Clerk Hope and of Sir Archibald Alison are favourable to the privilege claimed by the clergy.

As the case has been brought up by a suspension before the Court of Justiciary, we refrain from offering an opinion further than to say, that if the privilege be conceded, it ought to be personal to the clergymen, and not to the accused. A criminal may divulge a partially executed crime to his spiritual guide, but instead of making amends, may go on to consummate the crime. In such a case, we conceive it might be the duty of the clergyman to inform against the criminal, and, if necessary, to support his information by evidence. At all events, if the clergyman took that view of his duty, has society any interest in refusing to receive the confession? We think not.

The right of inferior judges to punish for contempt is supported by certain general assertions in Erskine (1, 2, 8), and Hume (II, 138). But the examples referred to by these institutionalists do not embrace any cases on appeal from the Sessions of Justices of the Peace. It may be doubted whether the powers of these Courts to punish for contempt extend further than to the imposition of a fine. Supposing imprisonment to be competent, a sentence of thirty days goes beyond all precedent, and indicates a disposition to test the extent of the authority of the Court, rather than to adjust the sentence with a due regard to the nature of the act of contumacy, which we do not suppose to have proceeded from any want of respect for the Court, or, indeed, from any cause except a conscientious and honourable desire to be reticent of a confession imparted under the seal of secrecy.—*Journal of Jurisprudence. January, 1863.*

THE GORILLA CONTROVERSY.—Apropos of another matter in connection with which Dr. Gray has been much before the public, M. du Chaillu and the great gorilla question, I understand that the public may soon expect from that gallant and humorous traveller, Captain Burton, an account of his explorations in the Cameroona country, not far from the Gaboon, and within the gorilla range, which, though not directly impugning M. du Chaillu's veracity, will in no way tend to support that traveller's account of the formidable nature of the gigantic ape. It seems that the dead gorillas are now not unfrequently brought into Glasstown by the black hunters, and that they may be purchased by no means rarely, when first shot, for about 17 worth of goods. I believe the magnificent specimen in the Liverpool Free Library, much better than the best in the British Museum, was bought here in open market for about 30l.; 15l. for the skin and as much for the skeleton. But Captain Burton, I hear, has really brought a new quadruman to this country, in the shape of a chimpanzee, with long thick hair—almost as dense as that on a bear—all specimens of the ape hitherto known having very thin and scanty hair.—*London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

SHAMEFUL FACTS.—A private letter from a soldier in Burnside's army to his mother in this city, written from Falmouth a day or two previous to the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, states that on the day when the letter was written there were brought into the dead-house twelve dead bodies of our soldiers who had been frozen to death while on guard duty. He says several of the men were on guard duty without pantaloons, having had for two or three weeks only overcoats and drawers. The mercury on two nights sunk to 13 deg. and 14 deg., and ice six inches thick floated on the river. Their shoes were in many instances almost worthless, being Massachusetts' contract shoes, with soles glued on: and the men were, moreover, half starved. The writer had just received some money from home, and he says he devoted 25c. of it to the purchase of a quart of meal, which he stirred up with water and boiled; and he adds that it was the best dinner he had had for two or three months. There is a terrible responsibility resting on the heads of guilty contractors, quartermasters, and shoddy patriots generally, who have directly done so much to cause these evils. While white soldiers are absolutely freezing to death in Virginia, our Government is having fifty thousand suits of clothes made in New York for negroes.—*Hartford Times.*

Home and Foreign Miscellaneous.

Mr. Charles Dickens gives a gratuitous reading of one of his novels "David Copperfield, on the 17th inst., for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund of Paris, the funds of which are rather low at present. The reading takes place in a room of the British Embassy at Paris.

RAILWAY PROFITS.—The Times, in a leader on the railway question, and the small profits derived, thinks the only prospect of improvement is to avoid a false policy for the future. If the capital accounts are kept at their present amounts without further increase, all the improvement which occurs will tell in the dividends.

It is said that Blondin will go for a six months' tour in Italy, for which the adventurous Frenchman is to receive 10,000*l*. The engagement commences in March next and at its conclusion M. Blondin will visit Russia, prior to his return to America, his adopted land, to enjoy the princely fortune he has acquired by his performances in Europe.

"Manhattan" the New York correspondent of the Herald, writing on the 23d ult., says—If the democrats of the city of New York cannot make a change in the present state of the Government, New York State will set up for itself alone, or with others who may join in the movement. All wait for Seymour and his message. In a few days we shall have it in a few days we shall have it. We expect it will be a landmark for our future guidance. We all reckon upon the 1st of January.

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW."—In our comments on the October number of "Brownson's Review," we called attention to the praises which he bestowed on the book of Professor Froeschhammer (of Munich), on the Liberty of Science—Ueber die Freiheit der Wissenschaft—De Libertate in Scientia—a book in which the Professor put forward much the same views about the independence of scientific investigation as those put forward by the "Home and Foreign Review." We find that the last decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index (date, Dec. 15), puts on the list of condemned works, as well this work of Professor Foschammer, as his Introduction to Philosophy, and the Athenæum, the philosophical periodical of which he is editor.—Tablet.

HORRIBLE SCENE.—On the 16th ult. one Thomas Cook, a blind man, was executed at Woodstock, Canada West, for the murder of his wife. The rope used on the occasion being above nine feet long, caused a very great fall, and the result was that when the drop was withdrawn the vertebrae and muscles of the neck gave way, and the head actually rolled off, while the body fell with a heavy plunge into the interior of the scaffold. The life-blood poured out in streams from the headless trunk, and the torn muscles and gaping arteries presented a sickening spectacle. For some minutes the body lay as it fell, the authorities apparently shrinking from the task of touching it; but it was at length raised and put into a coffin. This shocking occurrence was attributed to the man's emaciated condition, the effect of dissipation and bad living, and to the diseased state of the body.

DUNDEE—A SCENE IN THE THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, at the close of the play preliminary to the pantomime in the Dundee theatre, a young man, who had been for some time seated in the right hand box, next the stage, flung at one of the actors a tin flagon, containing water or some other liquid, which spread over the floor. The performance was brought to a stop, and the large audience hissed, and demanded his immediate expulsion. The young man who appeared somewhat the worse of drink, was then seized by one of the men employed about the theatre, and dragged from the boxes, when the play was proceeded with. The play was just finishing when the interruption took place, and, on the curtain falling, Mr. Harris, the stage-manager, was loudly called for. On coming before the curtain, he said the person who had created the disturbance had been handed over to the police, at which proceeding the man had seemed somewhat frightened, and had confessed that he was sent by Mr. Gardiner Coyne to annoy them in some way. If any one doubted his (Mr. Harris's) statement, they were at liberty to ask the man himself, who was in the theatre. The statement was received with cries of "all right," and loud cheers. After the lapse of a few minutes, the young man was introduced before the audience by Mr. Harris. He was received with hisses, and he expressed his regret for what he had done, and confirmed what Mr. Harris had said as to his being sent by Mr. Gardiner Coyne.—Dundee Courier.

CAN HARES BE UNSOUND?—A curious case has been heard at the Birmingham Police Court. A game-dealer was charged with having exposed for sale five hares, which were unfit for human food. Dr. Hill, the borough analyst, declared that they were unwholesome, and therefore not fit to be eaten. He was asked to taste some jugged hare which was brought into court, and pronounced it to be good, whereupon it came out that it was made with one of the hares which had been condemned as unfit for food. He then declared that it must have been unwholesome. For the defence, witnesses in abundance were called to prove that hares never were good until they stank, and that fire wholly destroyed the effects of decomposition. The magistrate, a Mr. Lloyd, could not resist this testimony. He had, however, ordered the hares to be destroyed, and in giving his decision said he should not stultify himself by dismissing the case, but he should not fine the defendant.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A Copenhagen letter of the 30th ult. says:—"The Hon. A. B. Paget, the English Minister at this Court, and M. Hall, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has received special power from the King on the subject, have commenced the necessary negotiations relative to the marriage contract of the Princess Alexandra. A sum of 100,000 rix-dollars (about 300,000*l*.) to be voted legislatively, will be allowed by Denmark to the Princess. A lady of honour is to accompany Her Royal Highness to London, but will only remain with her during the stay of the Prince and Princess of Denmark in England. Prince Frederic will probably stop in that country for some time after his sister's marriage, and he intends, it is said, to study for some months at Oxford."

LARGE DISCOVERY OF KING JAMES II.'S HALF-CROWNS, SHILLINGS, &c.—A labouring man who was digging a few days ago at Brickley, a townland near Cratloe, turned up an old linen bag, rotten with age and damp, containing a number of half-crowns and shillings, and a few sixpences, of the reign of the unfortunate King James II. It is evident that these coins were placed in the ground from which they were dug about the period of the second last siege of Limerick; they are nearly all of the date 1690; a few are dated 1689; they do not appear as if they had ever been in much use at all in circulation.—Limerick Reporter.

EXTENT OF A HOTEL.—A hotel has just been completed in St. Louis, which is thus described:—"It is eight storeys high, contains 515 rooms, 21 parlours, 27 acres of plastering, 7 acres of flooring, 32 miles of bell-ware, 9 1/2 miles of base-board, 12 miles of gas, steam, and water pipe, 1 1/2 mile, or 1930 yards, of hall, 810 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of cornice. The quantity of bricks used in the building is 3,900,000. In the basement there is a railway running the entire length, for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above."

FATAL EXPERIMENTAL HANGING.—An inquest has been held at Stainmore on the body of Thomas Bousfield, aged fourteen. The deceased, a few days ago, went out from his dinner to fodder cattle, but instead of doing so he had amused himself, it is supposed, by trying the effects of hanging with a cow tie, which he attached to a nail, and put in a noose round his neck. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally hanged."

The wonderful escape is reported of a boat's crew belonging to the ship Gipsy, of Shields, who had left their ship on her running ashore in the mouth of the Thames, and who were in the course of fifteen hours drifted round the Foreland and right over to the French coast, where they were attended to by the Coast Guard at a station near which they came ashore. The sea was most tempestuous, and as the men had only one oar, the escape is almost miraculous.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A MILLER AT FARNHAM.—An extraordinary sensation has been created at Farnham, and for many miles round, in consequence of the fearful and melancholy death of Mr. Simmonds, the proprietor of the Bourne Mill, on Wednesday. It appears that the deceased went into the mill at about a quarter before eight o'clock, and, having arranged for the business of the day, asked Mr. Ellis, the miller, where his lamp was, and was told in the window. He procured the lamp, and after lighting it, went into the engine-house. The miller went to the top of the mill to shoot a sack of "shafts," and in returning heard a jerk in the tackle and mill staggered. He felt sure there was something the matter with the water-wheel, and then heard the deceased going round the lathe shaft, which is connected with the water-wheel. He immediately went to the top of the mill, ascending sixty rounds of ladder before he could stop the mill; this being done, he ran into the office for the eldest son of the deceased, and told him what had happened, and on their return the unfortunate man was found wound up on the lathe shaft. He was extricated, but his injuries were so terrible that he died in two hours.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CLYDE.—The total emigration from the Clyde for the year ending 31st December 1862, is 8043, which exceeds that of 1861 by 4961. These have been despatched from the river in 40 ships, under the Passengers' Act, of the aggregate tonnage of 38,415, manned by crews of 1775 men. Of these 20 steamers have gone to Canada, with 2821 passengers; 3 to the United States, with 147 passengers; sailing ships—1 to New Brunswick, with 248 passengers; 13 to New Zealand, with 3412; 2 to Queensland, with 461; 1 to Tasmania, with 338; and the remaining 616 in "short ships," to various parts of the world.—Glasgow 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 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., and 1s. 4d. each, of all respectable Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, &c. Wotherpoon & Co., Glasgow and London.

Markets.

GLASGOW BAZAAR—JAN. 7.

This being the first market of the new year, there were few country dealers in attendance, and little business doing in cheese. About three tons passed the weigh-house scales.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Cheese, Butter, Country fresh, Irish powder, New country powdered, Eggs, Duck eggs, Bacon, Ham, Beef, Smoked, Mutton, Poultry, Hens, Turkeys, Rabbits, Fruit, Lemons, Barcelona Nuts, Red currants, White do., Grapes, Pears, Apples, American Apples, New Figs, Vegetables, Ayrshire potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, Onions, Cauliflower, New Rhubarb, Greenhouse Flowers, Pease.

GLASGOW GRAIN MARKET—JAN. 7.

The arrival of United States and Canada wheat and flour have been again limited, but we have received 5255 quarters Egyptian wheat, and 1029 sacks French flour, since the 1st. The supplies of Irish flour, oats, and oatmeal, also of beans and peas from other quarters, are fair. Wheat remains firm at the improvement of last week, but with only a moderate business. Flour is steady. Oats firm. Oatmeal 6d. per load dearer. Barley, beans, and peas, are all firm. The weather is cold and wet.

This day's market was fairly attended, and a good inquiry was experienced for wheat, with less offering; extreme rates were realised in the sales effected, and the better kinds of barrel flour advanced 6d. Scotch oats were 6d. dearer. Fine malting barley was 6d. higher, and other kinds steady, as were also beans and peas.

Table listing grain market prices for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Beans, Pease, Indian Corn, Oatmeal, Flour.

THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Table listing cattle market prices for Scotch—Top current, Secondary, Middle and inferior, Irish—Top, Secondary, Middle and inferior, Sheep—Top current, Secondary, Middle and inferior, Lambing, Secondary and mauling.

Advertisements.

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 Craighton.

In previous Advertisements the following were erroneously advertised:—"Charles Malcom, £1 1s.," should be "Charles Mabon, £1 1s.;" "Alva Young Men's Christian Association, £16," should be "Inhabitants of Alva, £16;" "Proprietors and Staff of Sentinel, £1 17s. 11d.," should be "Proprietor and Staff of Sentinel, £1 17s. 11d.;" "Mr. Forrester, £2 2s.," should be "J. M. Forrester, £2 2s.;" "John M'Dowell, £25," should be "Mrs. John M'Dowell, 8 Park Terrace, £25."

Amount subscribed to 2th December, 1862, £23,244 16 7

Large table listing subscribers and amounts for the Glasgow Unemployed Cotton Operatives' Relief Fund, including names like Anderson, Fordyce & Co., Allan and Co., A. S. per R. H., Alexander, Wm., etc.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be found at the Royal Exchange, and the different Banks throughout the City; and Subscription Books may be had on application to the Secretary. The amount subscribed will be received by the Treasurer, at the Clydesdale Bank, Miller Street.

GEO. READMAN, Hon. Treasurer. W. M. WILSON, Writer, 116 St. Vincent Street Secretary.

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 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 4d., 1s., 2s., 4s., and 8s. each, by Grocers, Chandlers, Druggists, &c. and wholesale by the manufacturers WOTHERPOON & CO., Glasgow and London.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED AT GLASGOW, 1826, AND INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Ordinary Directors. Thomas Hill, Esq., of Merryles. David Law, Esq., Phoenix Iron Works. M. E. Robinson, Esq., Merchant. George Stevenson, Esq., Manufacturer. Robert Jameson, Esq., Writer. Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Barony Parish. William Crawford, Esq., Merchant. Andrew MacEwan, Esq., Accountant. Medical Adviser—J. G. FLEMING, Esq., M.D.

Pamphlets explaining the general benefits of the Society's arrangements as to Bonus and the liberal conditions of its Policies, and the special advantages of its Minimum Premium System, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or to any of the Agents.

WILLIAM SPENS, Manager. JOHN STOTT, Secretary.

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

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

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

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

GLASGOW BRANCH.

DIRECTORS. J. GRAHAM GILBERT, Esq., of Yorkhill. W. S. LORRAIN, Esq., Merchant. F. J. FERGUSON, Esq., of Hugh Baird B. Co. G. W. CLARK, Esq., Corn Factor. A. GIBSON, Esq., Caledonian Railway. ELIAS GIBB, Esq., Caledonian Railway.

MEDICAL OFFICER. DR ANDREW ANDERSON. 2 Woodside Crescent.

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

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100 AT DEATH.

Table with columns for Age (35, 40, 45) and Premium (£ s. d.)

Thus, a person of 30 may secure 1000l. at death for a yearly payment of 20l. 15s. which, if paid to any of the other Mutual Offices, would secure a policy for 300l. only, instead of 1000l.

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

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

In this way Policies originally for 1,000l., which have shared in two Septennial Divisions, have been increased in some instances to 1,750l.

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

In all points of practice—as in provision for the indefeasibility of Policies, facility of license for travelling or residence abroad, and of obtaining advance on the value of the Policies—regulations of the Society, as well as the administration, are as liberal as is consistent with right principle.

Reports explanatory of the principles, with every information may be had on application at the Head Office; or at the

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

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.

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

CAPITAL—£250,000,

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME. POLICIES CONVERTIBLE INTO CASH AND MADE PAYABLE TO HOLDER.

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

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

Loans granted in connection with Life Assurance on approved Security.

Furniture, &c.

SUBSTANTIALITY IN FURNITURE.

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

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

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SMITH'S GLASGOW FURNITURE POLISH.

MAY BE HAD OF ALL IRONMONGERS, CABINET MAKERS, GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, &c. Wholesale, at 100 Montrose Street

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

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

HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNISHINGS. TELESCOPIC TABLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

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

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

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

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

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

HAVING resolved to retire from the

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

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

- GOLD AND SILVER, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, GOLD NECKLETS, RINGS, STUDS, SCARF PINS, PENCIL-CASES, GOLD AND SILVER CARD-CASES, FINE GILT JET ORNAMENTS, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, SPOONS, FORKS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, BASKETS, SALVERS, BUTTER COOLERS, TOAST RACKS, JUGS, etc.; Great Variety of Glass & Alabaster ORNAMENTS: Fine GILT ORNAMENTS IN JEWEL CASES, FLOWER VASES, TOLLETTES, BOUDOIR CASES, CARD BASKETS, etc.; Papier Mache TEA TRAYS, in Sets of Three; ROSEWOOD DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, TEA CADDIES, Papier Mache Goods of every description; GENTS' DRESSING CASES, LEATHER BAGS, CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS.

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

8 BUCHANAN STREET, CORNER OF ARCADE, GLASGOW.

BRISK TRADE.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.

Table with columns for Lot, Item, Present Price, Former Price

Locks and Hinges, and all House Furnishing, equally cheap Lot 5th.—Hemstitch, Scrubbing, Black Lead, Shoe, Hair, and Cloth Brushes. Pails and Brooms of every description. The Stock is so extensive that it is impossible to mention the one-fourth of the various articles. N.B.—Purchasers cannot form any notion of the Bargains which are to be had until they visit those extensive Premises—

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

MAGNIFICENCE IN FURNITURE.

SUBSTANTIALITY IN FURNITURE.

ECONOMY IN FURNITURE.

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

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

DINING-ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, PARLOUR, BED-ROOM, LIBRARY, HALL AND OFFICE. Iron Bedsteads in every Style, Colour, Quality, and Size 150 slightly damaged at Half-price. Goods sent home Free of Charge; also, Packed and Stored if required. Feathers Purified on the newest and most approved principle. A Large Stock of Second-hand Furniture (little used) always on hand.

NOTE ADDRESS:—39 40 41 GREAT CLYDE STREET, GLASGOW, FIRST DOOR EAST OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Miscellaneous.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! AT 37 ARGYLE STREET.

The Entire Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, partially Damaged by FIRE and WATER, will be cleared out at Sweeping Reductions. SALE TO COMMENCE EVERY DAY AT 11 A.M.

Subjoined are a few examples of the Startling Prices at which this Stock will be offered. The Goods are WARRANTED ALL LEATHER.

- Ladies' Memel Balm, and Side-Lace Boots, Pt. Fronts 3/5 Do. do. Elastic Boots, Stout Soles 4/5 Do. Very Finest Kid Elastic Boots, French Fronts, first-class style and material 9/9 Do. Patent Leather and Brussels Carpet Slippers 1/3 Gents' do. do. do. do. 1/6 Women's Superior India Rubber Overshoes 1/4 Gents' Strong Kip Blucher Boots 5/11 Do. do. very good 6/11 to 9/6 Do. Short Wellington and Clarence Boots 8/6, 9/9, & up Do. Elastic Boots, Goloshed 10/6 Do. do. do. do. 11/6 Do. do. do. do. 11/6 Misses' Memel Balmoral Boots, Patent Fronts, from 2/5 Infants' Fancy Slippers and Boots, good material, from 1/6 Other Goods in Proportion. An early call will secure the best selection.

PURE BREAD.

GRAY, DUNN & CO., BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

FACTURERS, have added a large number of Ovens to their new Premises, Kinning Park, and made other arrangements for the Manufacture of LOAF BREAD, on an extensive scale; and as they intend to make a Superior Quality (warranted pure), from the finest selected Wheats, they hope to be liberally patronised by the Public.

G. D. & Co.'s Bread may now be had at the following Shops, viz.—No. 8 Morrison Street; 37 Eglinton Street; 98 South Wellington Street; 177 Upper Crown Street; and 122 Cowcaddens Street. Other Shops are intended to be Opened shortly, of which due notice will be given.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

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

PETER M'FARLANE, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, AND JEWELLER, 10, 11, AND 12 ARGYLE ARCADE, GLASGOW. ESTABLISHED 1837. Has always on hand an Extensive Assortment of

CLOCKS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SEALS, KEYS, CHAINS, GUARDS, WEDDING RINGS, GEM FINGER RINGS, EAR RINGS, WATCH RINGS, CLASPS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, PINS, PENCIL-CASES, TOOTH-PICKS, SMELLING BOTTLES, VINEGAR-TETTES, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c. &c. NICKEL AND ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, BUTTER KNIVES, TOAST RACKS, LIQUOR AND CRUT FRAMES, SALVERS, BREAD BASKETS, TEA AND COFFEE POTS, CREAM POTS, SUGAR BASINS, BUTTER COOLERS, FINE STEEL CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c.

The Stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS is First-Class, all Skillfully Examined, Timed, and Warranted for Twelve Months, Free of Extra Charge. EXPERIENCED WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, Gold and Silver Workers on the Premises.

REPAIRING, RE-PLATING, and GILDING TABLE PLATE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Every Order executed Moderately and Expeditiously, and all Goods Warranted as represented.

KEEP THE COLD OUT.

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

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL, 139 BUCHANAN STREET.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

Table with columns for Wholesale, Retail, Item, Price

WM. M'LAY, FISH AND PROVISION MERCHANT, 126 STOCKWELL STREET. ESTABLISHED 1839.

PIANOFORTES—HARMONIUMS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED

J. MUIR WOOD & CO. have now received nearly all the new Stock recently selected by Mr. Muir Wood from the Manufacturers of Broadwood, Colclard, Erard, and other good makers. The Instruments are chiefly of the highest class, and of all forms, many being in Cases of the finest Foreign Walnutwood. The Stock—the largest in Scotland—classified and disposed in Ten Rooms, and offers, for the selection of either Buyer or Hiver, a greater variety than can probably be found in any other establishment out of London.

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

PRICES FROM £5 TO £50.

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

NEW TEAS.

Table with columns for Item, Price

COFFEES.

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

SUGARS

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

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

PAPER BY WEIGHT.

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

D. FORBES, STATIONER, 95 UNION STREET.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

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

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., TEA AND

COFFEE MERCHANTS, 121 TRONGATE, beg to direct the attention of Families to their Stock of TEAS, which consists of the finest qualities of this Season's Importation. These Teas having been purchased before the recent advance of fully 3d. per lb., they are enabled to sell the finest descriptions without any advance in price. Families desiring really fine Tea will find this a great advantage, as none but those who bought for forward use can offer those qualities on the same terms. Buyers of Cases, containing 10 lbs. and upwards, allowed a considerable reduction from usual retail prices.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., 121 TRONGATE, 213 COWCADDENS STREET, AND 146 GALLOWGATE.

TO RETAILERS OF TEA.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO., TEA MERCHANTS, 121 TRONGATE, beg to draw the attention to Buyers of Tea to a Large Parcel they are at present selling, in Chests, at 3s. 1d. per lb. cash, which will be found extra value in the present state of the Market.

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 ARAKAN SHAWLS, from 9s. 6d. 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 16s.

DALY, BUCHANAN & CO. 97, 99, AND 100 TRONGATE.

ARRIVED! ARRIVED! FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION. L. BLOOMFIELD & CO., AT 48 BROOMFIELD, GLASGOW.

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

PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

Awarded by the Jurors of Class 2, for the GLENFIELD STARCH. Being a Confirmation by some of the most eminent Scientific men of the age, of the SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.

Sold in Packets at 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d., each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen &c. WOTHERSPOON & CO., Glasgow & London.

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

PARCELS, PACKAGES and MERCHANDISE transmitted Daily, per Mail and Goods Trains, to London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and all parts of England and Scotland; and per Rail and Steamer to Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Belfast, and all parts of Ireland, at Reduced Rates.

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

PATENT AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. R. E. SIMPSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they are now supplying the SEWING MACHINES, of all different sizes, and of a quality not to be surpassed. Their machines have been everywhere pronounced the first of their class and are adapted to every kind of work, from the finest Cambric to the heaviest Leather.

supervision, by experienced and skilful workmen, each Machine being thoroughly tested before leaving, and warranted. The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect them.

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

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS CURED BY HERBS

J. CLARKE'S HERB MEDICINES.

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

J. Clarke's Celebrated Herbal Fluid. As a Purifier of the Blood cannot be surpassed. Sold in Bottles, at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 4s, and 7s each.

J. Clarke's Universal Ointment or Golden Ointment. For Ulcerated Sore Legs of long standing. Sold in Boxes, at 3d, 6d, and 1s 1/4.

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

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

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

TEETH AND DENTAL SURGERY.

JAMES WALLACE, Surgeon Dentist, 177 TRONGATE, Glasgow.

Supplies Artificial Teeth on New and Improved principles from 2s. 6d each.

Best Mineral Teeth, 6s, Full Upper or Under Set, 2l.; Best 3l. 10s.

J. W. begs to call attention to the New Patent Self-Adhesive Vulcanite base, being free from Taste or Smell, and creating no irritation of the gum. Its Softness and Flexibility recommend it to the public.

Decayed Teeth Carefully Stopped or Stuffed. Teeth extracted, with the New Patent Forceps, at charges strictly moderate.

Attendance Daily. Consultation Free. 170 TRONGATE, GLASGOW.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND DENTAL SURGERY. Discovery of a New Principle in Dentistry, the Best Workmanship Guaranteed, and Great Reduction in Price.

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

HAS introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed with-out Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any Teeth ever before used.

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

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE. ATTENDANCE DAILY. 7 WINDSOR PLACE, SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW. (Nearly Opposite the Wellington Arcade.)

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

M. O'REILLY, MEDICAL BOTANIST, 151 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW. (2 Doors from Charlotte Street.)

Undertakes to Cure, by the agency of Herbs alone, SOURRY.

Of the most inveterate kind, and in its worst forms, whether induced by bad air, unwholesome food, or family taint—even if inherited through three generations.

M. O'REILLY engages by a remedy, as safe as it is certain, entirely to eradicate all forms of this disease. ASTHMA (The curse of our climate).

Rheumatism, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Complaints of the Bowels, Sore Throats, &c., &c., treated with care and skill.

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

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

THE HERB DOCTOR, 151 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW. Attendance from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS CURED BY HERBS

J. CLARKE'S HERB MEDICINES.

J. CLARKE'S Dandelion Mixture. Sold in Tins, at 7d., 1s 1/4, and 2s 3d each. A most delicious and invigorating Beverage; a trial will prove it is very different from many articles sold under that name, by parties who do not know how to prepare it properly.

J. Clarke's Botanical Cough Syrup. A valuable Remedy for any kind of hard, dry, or irritating Cough, Asthma, or Consumption. Sold in Bottles, at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each.

J. Clarke's Celebrated Lotion. An effectual cure for Black Eyes. Sold in Bottles, at 6d. and 1s. each.

J. Clarke's Celebrated Hair Dye. Dyes Either Light and Dard Brown or Black. Sold in Bottles, at 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each.

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HEALTH AND CHEERFULNESS.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Exciting Cause of Sickness.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve, and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the arteries and veins its distributors, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production is expelled.

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

Sick Headache with Loss of Appetite. A certain cure for headache, loss of appetite, and low spirits. These Pills may be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no restraint from business or pleasure.

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

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life. This is the most distressing period in woman's history, it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humours collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills.

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 everybody.

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

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

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

Ague, Dropsy, Jaundice, Secondary, Asthma, Dysentery, Liver Com., Symptoms, Bilious Com., Erysipelas, plights, Tic-Doloureux, Blotches on the Face, Female Irregularities, Lumbago, Tumours, Skin, Itch, Piles, Ulcers, Bowel Com., Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Worms of all kinds, Colic, Gout, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Constipation of the Bowels, Indigestion, Sore Throats, Consumption, Inflammation, Stone & Gravel, Debility, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/4, 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 disorder affixed to each Box.

AMERICAN APPLES.

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

Best Newtown Pippins, 3/4d. per lb., in 12lb. Parcels. Do. Do. in Barrels of 120lbs., sound, 24s.; extra quality, 28s.

East American Baldwin Apples, 2 1/2s. 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 ARGYLE 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 Crinoline, 8s 6d. 20 Row Composition of Ground Down Leather and Gutta Percha, 10s 6d. 25 Do. Do., 14s 6d. 30 Do. Do., 16s 6d.

SHOWING CLASS 8' EASTERN ANNEX EXHIBITION. 30 Row Patent Band 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 Embroidered Patent Bustle, &c., very handsome, 27s 6d.

BEST AMERICAN TRAIN. Nearly a Ship load this week, direct from the Maker. 16 Row White American Train, 6s 0d. 25 Do. Do., 9s 6d. 30 Do. Do., 12s 6d.

16 Row Grey 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 0d.

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

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

Victoria Spiral Bustles to match, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d. 450 Job Lot Skeleton Crinolines, 2d a Hoop. CRINOLINES FOR ALL CLASSES.

Half-Lined, from 1s 1/4, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 1/4, &c. All Covered, from 2s 6d to any price. Wool and Cotton Nets, from 11d 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.

EPPS'S COCOA

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

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

1lb., 3lb., and 11lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb. Sold by Grocers in every part of London, and by Grocers and Druggists in every town throughout Great Britain. MANUFACTORY: LONDON.

PATENT IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.

ALEX. MACKENZIE & CO. direct the attention of the Public to their extensive Assortment of SEWING MACHINES, Suitable for EVERY CLASS OF WORK;

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

Illustrated Catalogues sent post free, and personal inspection respectfully invited.

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 Homeopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskillfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

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

ESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE, FOR GENERAL USE,

ON SALE ON THE BEST TERMS.

TEAS—New Season—the Finest Quality COFFEES—Plantation, Ceylon, and Mocha. SUGARS—Patent, Crystallised, Crushed, and Loaf. TREACLE, and finest GOLDEN SYRUP.

RAISINS—New Muscates, Sultanias, &c., CURRANTS—New Patras, and Vostizza. FIGS—New Turkey, &c., the Finest. ROBERTSON, HUGH & COY., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 72 UNION STREET.

PICTURE FRAMES! PICTURE FRAMES!!

At the following Prices: O. G. Moulding in Rosewood and Bird's-Eye Maple. Washable Gilt Slips. 1 1/2 in. - - 2 1/4 per Foot. 1 in. - - - 1d per Foot. 2 in. - - 3d do. 1 in. - - - 1 1/2d do. 3 1/2 in. - - 3 3/4 do. 1 in. - - - 2d do. 1 in. Flat - 1d do. 1 1/2 in. - - - 2d do.

In Lengths of from 8 to 10 Feet. FRENCH POLISHING. Mouldings, - 1d per Foot. Flats, - - - 1d per Foot.

Cash, at these Prices, must be sent with the Order. A great variety of other kinds of mouldings for Sale, and Frames of every description Made to Order, by WILLIAM WEIR, Manufacturer, ROYAL ARCADE, GLASGOW.

NOTICE FOR 1863.

L. BLOOMFIELD & CO., AT 48 BROOMIELAW.

WE respectfully inform our numerous Customers to examine our GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which we have already greatly reduced in price; also, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c. The above are all marked in large plain figures, and warranted, by written obligation, for three years.

P.S.—Credit given on most liberal terms, and second-hand Watches taken in exchange, at 48 BROOMIELAW.

SOAP SUPERSEDED BY THE USE OF THE PATENT FRENCH IMPERIAL SOAP POWDER. (By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

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

The Powder may be had from all Grocers, and wholesale from Messrs. SMITH & SHARP, BROWN, DOWNS, & Co., REID & ANDERSON, ROBERTSON, HUGH, & Co., HOGG, HONEYMAN, & WILSON, Edinbrough, CLARKE & M'ULLAN, Belfast, C. LECKIE & Co., PROPRIETORS.

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

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

PATENT NOISELESS ELASTIC KAMPTULICON, OR INDIA RUBBER FLOOR CLOTH.

Messrs. HUNTER & ERSKINE, of 33 Renfield Street, Glasgow, are appointed SOLE AGENTS in SCOTLAND by Messrs. GOGG & BOYCE, the Original Patentees and Manufacturers, and beg to call particular attention to the print and quality of their Material, being more superior and durable than any other.

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

57 LONDON STREET. AMERICAN Steam Process for CLEANING and RESTORING LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, and Making them look like New.

Gentlemen's Hats Dressed, 0s 6d each. Coats, 1s. 6d. Trousers, 1s. 6d. Vest, 0s. 6d. All kinds of Tailoring done on the Premises. Repairs punctually attended to. OBSERVE—57 LONDON STREET.

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

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Carpets, Silks, Satins, Curtains, Velvets, Laces, Crumcloths, Gent's Suits, Table-Covers, Kid Gloves, Chintz Prints, Feathers, Rugs, &c., &c., Straw and Felt hats, &c., Cleaned and Dyed with the utmost dispatch.

ROBERT MURRAY, 259 ARGYLE St., AND 263 SAUCHIEHALL St., GLASGOW. 9 ARTHUR SQUARE, BELFAST. WORKS—HAYFIELD, LITTLE GOVAN.

ROYAL ALBION EXTRA REFINED POWDER STARCH

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

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

BEN NEVIS DISTILLERY WHISKY, NEAR FORT WILLIAM.

THE above famed WHISKY, well known as "Long John's Dew off Ben Nevis, can now be had, fully matured, at M'PHERSON'S WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS, 200 DUKE STREET, GLASGOW.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

KEEP THE COLD OUT.

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

THE BERLIN WOOL ESTABLISHMENT, 139 BUCHANAN STREET.

MEN'S CLOGS, ALL NEW LEATHER, 2s. 4d. PER PAIR. AT E. & S. SCOTT'S, 8 & 32 JAMAICA STREET.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. GREAT AND IMPORTANT SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.

This will be a rare opportunity for the Citizens of Glasgow to buy First-Class Goods at Third-Class Prices.

Messrs. Ligand & Son's Exhibition Merinos. Extra fine French Merinos that Messrs. L. & S. had marked to sell from 3s 6d a yard to 5s are now marked 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 11d.

Wm. Turnbull & Co., of Glasgow and Hawick. Exhibition Stock of Tweeds and Hand-Knit Asseery, Travelling Plaids, etc.

William Turnbull & Co.'s Fine Scotch Tweeds that they sold in the Exhibition from 4s 3d to 12s a yard; the price now ranges from 2s 11d to 8s 11d a yard.

Entire Stock of Ernest Calvert and Messrs A. Regis & Co.'s Prize Medal Paris Kid Gloves, will be offered for Sale, in the Polytechnic, on Saturday, First and following Days.

Regis' Prize Medal first quality of Paris Kid Gloves all sizes from 6d to 1d, price only 1s 6d a pair.

E. Grabau & Co's Turin Exhibition Gloves. A beautiful Assortment of Turin Kid Gloves, all at 1s 2d a pair; Exhibition price, 1s 6d a pair.

Maltese Exhibition Goods. Real Maltese Exhibition Cloths, at prices varying from 1s 3d to 1s 11d; Exhibition price, from 2s 6d to 4s.

Messrs A. J. Deheselle & Co's Exhibition Stock of Lyons Silks and Filled Long Shawls—Rich Lyons Fancy Silks, light and dark, at prices varying from 1s and 1 1/2 to 2s 11d.

Rich Lyons-Filled Long Shawls, at 7s 6d, 6s, 11s 6d, and 15s; Exhibition price ranged from 12s to 25s.

Augustus Koch & Co's Stock of Exhibition Long Filled Shawls at 10s each; Exhibition price, 17s.

Anderson bought five different Manufacturers Stock of White and Coloured Saxony Flannels, exhibited in the Belgian Department.

Messrs Apollo and Messrs Hammelbauer's (of Vienna) Stocks of Austrian Wax Candles, Soap, and Perfumery.

A large Assortment of Austrian Wax Candles, all sizes, from the above eminent firms, at 1s 3d a lb; Exhibition price, 1s.

Victor Vandepu'te's (of Brussels) Prize Perfumery. Consisting of Highly-Perfumed Pomades, Essences, Fancy Soaps, &c., will be offered for Sale at Half the Price of his printed Catalogue.

N. Debannoy's (Brussels) Prize Chocolate. 1s Lots of the Prize Chocolate will be sold for 7d; 2s and 3s Lots will be sold for 1s 3d and 1s 9d.

Chinese and Japanese Exhibition Goods. Japanese Toys illustrating the different Costumes of the Country all at 1s 11d; Exhibition price, 3s 6d.

Messrs Sigwart's (of Paris) Prize Medal. Preserved Sweet Bread will be sold off at 1 1/2d a Packet; Exhibition price, 1s 6d.

Carlo Gros' (Stuttgart) Exhibition Toys. Will be sold off at the following Reduced Prices, viz.— Wardrobes for 9s 11d; Exhibition price, 15s.

Messrs. Bayren's (Munich) Exhibition Toys, Consisting of Beautiful Models of Tin Carriages, Bouquans, Hansoms, Omnibuses, Ships, etc., to be cleared out at 1/2 from 2s 5d to 21s each.

Math. Bauer & Aug. Keoch, Vienna. Two Cases of Beautiful Accordions and Concertinas. Accordions for 3s 5d, 8s 4d, 10s 11d; Exhibition price, 7s 6d, 15s, and 18s.

Accordions for 12s 6d, 35s; Exhibition price, 20s, 38s, and 55s.

Prize Medals were awarded for the above Accordions. Concertinas at the same reductions.

Sale of the entire Stock of French, Austrian, and Zollverein Exhibition Carte de Visite Albums, many of them bound in Ivory, Tortoise Shell, Inlaid Wood, Russia and Morocco Leather, some with Gold and Silver Mountings, and all

At Half the Exhibition Catalogue Price. The whole of the above will be arranged for sale on Saturday (10th) and following Weeks.

THE Subscriber has now ready a Lot of MEAT SAFES or GAME PRESERVERS, suitable for Town or Country. A Variety of Sizes. CHARLES MACLAREN, 72, 74, and 76 Howard Street. Glasgow, Jan. 7, 1863.

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 ALICE AND LAMAN CAKES. CREAMS AND JELLIES.

Which for Brightness, Colour, and Richness of Flavour, nothing can surpass. BISCUIT AND TEACAKES, 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. CUTLERY,

And every requisite for the Table. Lent out on Hire. FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES, ALES, &c. 155 QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW.

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 Stearn process, at

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

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

JAMES BOYD & CO., ANDERSTON SOAP WORKS, GLASGOW.

SOAP AND CANDLES FOR EXPORT. MACHINERY OIL, nearly equal to Sperm, 5s per gallon. LARD OIL of EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Pale Seal, Sperm and Rape Oils, Composite, Mould, and Dipt Candles, Soda, Ashes and Starch at the Lowest Prices.

Dress.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, & TIES. In these Departments DALY, BUCHANAN, & CO. are now showing a Large and Carefully Selected Stock of White, Shetland, and Scarlet 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 TRONGATE.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! CHEAP SALE OF SEWED COLLARS and CUFFS, BABIES' CHRISTENING ROBES, WRAPPERS, and CAPS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, MORNING CAPS, &c. &c.

The above being Damaged by Smoke from a Fire in the neighbouring Premises, I am selling off, at Greatly Reduced Prices, to effect a speedy clearance, and make room for fresh Stock.

REID'S SEWED MUSLIN AND UNDERCLOTH WAREHOUSE, 77 LONDON STREET.

REMNANT WAREHOUSE. PATRICK TONER, 47 SOUTH ALBION STREET AT STIRLING SQUARE GLASGOW.

HAS always in Stock Remnants of PRINTS, MINKIES, WIMONS, BURGONTS, GRAY AND WHITE FANTA, LINES, TUMBLING, BURGONTS, &c. &c. &c.

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 price—the price being marked on each Garment in plain figures.

The following Departments 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.

B. HYAM'S Charts 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.

PRETTY BABY THINGS. There is nothing tends so much to the comfort and health of Infancy as Nic (lothing and Underclothing. Comfort brings health—the latter 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 52 COWCADDENS, Near the Caledonian Railway Station. THOMAS COWAN.

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

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

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

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

1600 Pairs of ENGLISH BLANKETS, from 5s 9d to 26s 9d. 178 Pieces of FLANNEL, from 1s to 1s 6d a yard, ordered early in the season before any rise had taken place, and put up at each term.

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 Pieces.

We find this to be much appreciated by all who visit THE HALL, and we are convinced that thousands more would take the advantage of it, if more generally known. 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.

MEDICAL. WILLIAM JOSEPH MACLOSKEY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, that he has opened Consulting Rooms at No. 10 WILLIAM STREET, Greenock.

Consulting Hours from Ten A.M. till Ten P.M. Gratuitous Advice on Diseases of the Eye from Ten A.M. till Eleven, A.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE LATE FIRE. IN ARGYLL STREET.

THE serious Fire that took place in Argyll Street, immediately under Gardner & Co.'s Warehouse, and which threatened the destruction of the entire Building, DAMAGED UPWARDS OF 4000 GARMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 undervalued Goods, which will be found in unusual variety and elegance.

LIMERICK LACE and TAMBOURED MUSLIN DRESSES, in the following New Styles:— ROYAL QUEEN, PRINCESS ALICE, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, DOUBLE SKINS and TWO FLOUNCES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and BERTHES, TARLATANS, SPOTTED MUSLINS, BAREGES, 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.

THE CHEAPEST WEAR IN SHOES—CLOGS. MEN'S BLUCHERS, 2s 4d per pair At E. & S. SCOTT'S New Clog Department 2 JAMAICA STREET,

BUY YOUR HATS FROM THE MANUFACTURER. ANDERSON At all times prepared to meet the Demands of the advancing spirit of the age, respectfully invites public attention to the MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF LONDON-MADE HATS.

In addition to his own Manufacture, which he is now Exhibiting at his Extensive Premises, CORNER OF MAXWELL STREET. Anderson's Celebrated LIGHT DRESS HATS For Young Gentlemen, at 7s 6d, 9s 6d, and 11s 6d.

Are still increasing in Demand; and no wonder. They are Neat-Shaped, Manufactured with every recent Improvement—Self-Fitting, and Ventilating. VERY MUCH RECOMMENDED.

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

Remainder and Published every Saturday Morning by the Free Press, at the Managers' Office, No. 10, William Street, Glasgow.