The Daily News,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION BY A SISTER OF MERCY.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Mr Mellish continued his address to the jury. He said the question with regard to the children's food was not so much that Miss Saurin took the food, but that the sisters informed Mrs Starr she did, and that the latter believed it. The evidence of the young children should be received with caution. They did not speak to particular facts, but only that they did not recollect being slapped five years ago, or that they had lost any food. What would have been said if the defendants had called them? Would they not have been laughed at, and would they not have been told that the nuns had gone to them, and instructed them what to say? The brother's letter was a most extraordinary document, and it was equally extraordinary that he, a confessor and a Jesuit, could have acted in such a manner. What an enormous exaggeration it was, and could they for a moment believe that he had obtained information in his priestly character, and then have made it public? Mrs Starr might have had excellent reasons for keeping the letters of this man from his sister, as being unfit for her to read. There was an appeal from the bishop to the archbishop, and Miss Saurin might have pursued that course. Archbishop Manning is a gentleman of high honour, a most learned and just man, and if the plaintiff was dissatisfied with his decision, she had an appeal to the Holy See. There is nothing we know of in the private character of his Holiness to lead us to believe that, in a matter of this kind, he also would not have done perfect justice in her case. The bishop's letter requested Mrs Starr not to use force, because it might give rise to an action. What, therefore, was she to do? I think it was a great act of kindness when the bishop directed that she should not leave the convent alone. I now come to the question of imprisonment.—The Lord Chief Justice: I must take every possible precaution to prevent the chance of this case ever having to be tried again.

The Solicitor-General then replied on the whole case. He said: It must be matter of sincere congratulation to all, and especially you, that we are at last, step by step, coming somewhat nearer to the end of that which at one time appeared to be an interminable case. I suppose never before was so much time taken up in inquiring into details, so mean, so petty, so utterly contemptible as those which have formed, I do not say the whole, but the main staple of the inquiry you have been occupied upon for three mortal weeks. Whether her staylaces were broken too soon, whether too many bits of calico, papers, pins, needles, bobbins, and silk were in the pockets; whether she put a pair of boots on her feet when a great man visited the convent belonging to another sister; whether she ate too much ham in the pantry when she ought to have been eating mutton in the parlour; whether she talked to externs, and matters of this unimportant character, have chiefly, though not exclusively, taken up the time of twelve gentlemen of the county of Middlesex, and of the Chief Justice of England, in the first court of common law in the country, for eighteen days, and, perhaps, when we come to reflect quietly on the matter, you will think that the time thus consumed has been anything but wasted. Certainly, so far as the plaintiff is concerned, it has not been wasted; for however trivial and contemptible the details of this case may appear to be, and may be in fact to a great extent, the issue to her is of the most momentous kind. This is the truth, and in fact an issue to her of social life or death. It is a question whether she is to be permitted to continue in a life to which she has devoted herself, to which she is intimately wedded and passionately attached—whether her desire to consecrate what is vouchsafed to her of health, life, or strength, is to be permitted, or whether she is to be flung back on the world which she had believed she had left forever, and for which she was utterly unsuited, with a stain upon her character which no lapse of time can efface, and exposed to the contempt and the dislike of every well-regulated member of the Roman Catholic community. And, therefore, gentlemen, no time I should think is wasted which is spent in an attempt to do justice to a subject of the Queen, who has been outraged, if her story be true, by a very ingenious accompaniment of cruelty and oppression. Neither has time been altogether wasted in exposing to public view what convent life in England in the nineteenth century really is. With the essence and substance and the reality of a religious life no Christian man, to whatever sect or body of Christians he may belong, can have any serious objections to make. But I cannot help thinking that the trial will have this effect—that it will point out what common sense might have done, without the expensive and tiresome process of so long a trial; that, in order to do this, it is not necessary to go into a convent; and that, if you do go into a convent, and shut yourself up from mankind, you by no means get rid of temptations, but subject yourself to temptations far baser and more contemptible than those out of doors, and that, dragged into the light of common day, and judged by the power of the ordinary human understanding, this life loses all its romantic character, and turns out, on inspection, to be a very poor and ordinary affair indeed—little sins created by silly rules; the childish penances for childish faults, boots worn round the neck, and dusters worn on the head; pins and needles watched and counted, as a miser counts his silver and gold; all simplicity of character destroyed by a perpetual petty self-consciousness and self-watchfulness; all independence of mind destroyed, and an abject humility, which is a very different thing from the true humility, is enforced. And I do hope that one of the good results of this trial may be to show men and women throughout the length and breadth of the land what thorough rubbish all this is; what a parody it is on the stern simplicity and manly sense of the teaching, to use no higher or holier name, of St. Peter and St. Paul—not immorality, indeed, in the ordinary sense of the word, but dull, unattractive, prosaic, utterly unsuited to all the best, greatest and most crying needs of the world that surrounds us. There may be men and women, for aught I know, who feel it their duty to separate themselves entirely from the world, and may find some kind of serene satisfaction in going along their lonely path, if kept fresh by Christian charity and lighted by Christain faith. But I cannot help thinking that the miserable and petty system disclosed in this case is a travestie of the religion of antiquity, and is not suited to the people of this time, or adapted to the wants of this world. Nevertheless, I agree that the question is not whether this life is in itself good or bad, a wise or unwise mode of passing existence; but whether (all that being given) the system in the case of Miss Saurin was honestly and fairly work out. If so, she having submitted herself to it, she must fail. On the other hand, if the system was dishonestly and unfairly prevented to her disadvantage, in a spirit of private hostility, and used against good faith to drive her from the

(Continued on First Page.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The latest New Zealand and Australian papers bring more encouraging reports than their predecessors. The Melbourne *Argus* of the 4th January says that there is now no danger at Wanganui, and that on the east coast of New Zealand the movements of the rebels have not been of a formidable character. The revolt has not spread; the Maori King still holds aloof, though many of his followers are said to have gone to the war. The colonists have resolved in public meeting to rely on themselves, and to seek no aid from the Home Government or the regular army.

A writer at Wellington takes a less hopeful view of the situation than is entertained by the Melbourne journals. He sends a letter addressed by Tito Kowaru to Colonel Whitmore, which is a curiosity in its way. The letter is dated Weraroa, December 5, 1868. Tito says:—"This is a piece of earnest and sound advice for Whitmore. Salutations to you. This is to ask you whom does England belong to, and to whom belongs the land or country you are now standing upon? I will tell you; the heavens and the earth were made at one time. In one day was man created, and all productions of any kind that are in the world; and if you think or are aware that God created all, it is well; we are equal thereon. You were formed a European, and England was named as your country; we are Maoris, in New Zealand. Bethink you—there has been placed between you and me a great barrier—an ocean. Why did you not consider, or take thought, before you crossed over here? I did not go from here over to you. Stand away from my place to your own country in the middle of the ocean; go away from the town to some other place. Arise, and be baptized, and let your sins be washed away. Calling upon the name of the Lord. Sufficient. From TITO KOWARU."

Fifty years hence, it is predicted, St. Petersburg will not exist, because the soil whereon the city stands is steadily sinking, knowledge of which fact has led to steps being taken to remove the Court.

A genius of a photographer in New York is giving folks pictorial likenesses with the ghosts of their deceased wives, mothers, or children leaning over their chair or kneeling beside them,—the ghost presenting a likeness of the departed, which is declared to be generally very good. Sometimes, however, the likeness of an unknown man of unprepossessing appearance takes the place of that desired. This photographer's name is Mumler, and his coadjutor is appropriately named Miss Fox. Both are mediums, and consequently able to call up spirits at will; but the process is so exhausting that they can only do two or three pictures a day. According to this, the witch of Endor seems to have come back again, and found a congenial residence in the commercial capital of America.

That remarkable part of the civilized world—if it is a part—Indiana—has furnished a new sensation. The Democratic members in the Legislature, or nearly all of them, have resigned their seats and have brought about a dead lock. A stupid provision makes a quorum in either House consist of two-thirds of the members, and though the rule against absentees is very severe, there is no law against resigning. Hence a minority of more than one-third can block legislation by resigning in a body. This the Democrats have done on the plea that they have no other way of preventing the majority from passing the pending constitutional amendment enfranchising the blacks. By their action they have not only stopped that measure but all the appropriation bills as well—thus leaving the State Government, the Schools, Asylums, &c. without the usual grants. The Government has issued writs for elections to the vacant seats, and called the Legislature to meet again next month. If the people in the vacant Counties prove as factious as the resigning members, and re-elect them, the same game may be played over again when the Legislature meets.

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BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
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GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONNELL.
March 15, 67.

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

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JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jan'y 16.

W. R. Mingaye,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c.
Kingston, C.W. Dec. 1.

James S. Cartwright,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE—CLARENCE STREET, opposite the Post Office.
February 17.

James Agnew,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office Bagot Street, second door south of the *British Whig* Office, upstairs.
August 1.

Wilkison & Reeve,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Napanee, C. W.
OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.
WM. H. WILKISON. W. A. REEVE, M. A.
County Crown Attorney.

O'Reilly & Draper,
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August 6.

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MONEY TO LEND. $50,000 to lend on the security of Real Estate in the City or Country at a low rate of interest. No commission charged.
April 23 R. M. ROSE.

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OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

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OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.
CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,000,000.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.
☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.
JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

1869. Marine Insurance. 1869.
Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $5,150,931,71
HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.
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Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.
THIS Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the deposit with the Government of Stocks to the amount of
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And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
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Toilet Soaps.	Toilet Powders.
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All the above are carefully prepared for Exportation, and retain their excellent qualities in any climate.
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DR V. BAUD, Graduate and Member of the Medical College of Paris, Chief Physician Extraordinary for Epidemics in Paris, late M.D. of the Civil Hospitals of Algiers, has just introduced in England his ORGANIC MEDICINES.
They consist of three preparations—
THE BAUDEINE,
An efficient and prompt Remedy for Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the excessive action of the Bowels. A gold medal was awarded by the French Government to Dr V. Baud for this valuable preparation.
Price: Small, 1s 1½d; Medium, 4s 5d; Large Size, 11s per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
For strengthening the System.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
For purifying the Blood.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
*** The above Preparations are in the form of Sweetmeats, pleasant to the taste, and particularly adapted for Infants and Mothers nursing.
By the combination of the Iron or Iodine with Cress Seeds in a state of germination, they are united with organic life, which thus renders them digestible. The irritative and stubborn mineral has thus become the nucleus of an organic substance capable of being absorbed by the blood without injury to the stomach.
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EARL RUSSELL sent to the College of Physicians a communication received by him from Manilla (where cholera had been graing fearfully) to the effect that, of all remedies tried, Chlorodyne was the most effective.
"The day seems as yet, unhappily, far distant when public opinion or State interference will prevent the advertisement or sale of any secret medicine whatsoever. It is to be hoped that the profession will continue to brand as unworthy the conduct of those of its members who by testimonial or otherwise aid the disposal of such things."—*Lancet.*
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The Original Preparation of known Composition.
From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.
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Sir,—I think if you would advertise your Chlorodyne more than you do, you would help to beat the others, which are secret compounds, out of the market. Many medical men think with me, and recommend your compound, but will never prescribe a secret remedy. CHARLES KIDD, M.D.
To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.
A Surgeon from New York writes:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitatien in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
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Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.
The Medical Times and Gazette, January 13th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
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The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp (outside each Bottle), "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE."

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID or natural disinfectant purifies, deodorises, and disinfects, by the agency of nascent or ozonic oxygen,—its active principle. Being entirely innoxious, this truly scientific preparation is peculiarly adapted for the following useful purposes, for which all other disinfectants, on account of their poisonous or other objectionable qualities, are unavailable and useless:—
Detecting organic impurities in air and water.
Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.
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Maintaining the health of plants in pots and conservatories.
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Dressing poisoned wounds and destroying animal virus,
Treating the infectious diseases of cattle, horses, dogs, &c.
One gallon makes 200 to 300 gallons adapted for use.
N.B.—Condy's Fluid is the Standard Scientific Test for Organic Matter in Water, and affords the only known means of rapidly and completely freeing Drinking Water from Organic Taint, which is so common a cause of serious disease.
To rapidly purify the air, use the diluted fluid with "Condy's Ozoniser" or other Spray-producer.
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Removes from the mouth impure and foreign tastes and odours, whether arising from tobacco or other causes, and counteracts the irritation and morbid secretions of carious teeth. It purifies and softens the skin, and, used in the bath, tends to promote a healthy state of the whole body.
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MEMORANDA.
MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.
BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.
OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.
SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
BLANCMANGE, JELLY, CORN FLOUR ICE CREAMS, &c: While in a liquid state add one or two drops of Magenta. A more simple or elegant tinting cannot be had.
CONFECTIONERS will find Magenta, Violet, Orange and Pink useful colours.
GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.
INK: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta to a pint or more of cold water
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PRINTING on Cotton, Silk or Wool in the ordinary way.
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AND
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