Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street
Newcastle on Tyne by the Proprietor
Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 102. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted

PLASTERERS WANTED. Two or Three good Hands. Apply to Mr JAMES MILLER, Shotley Bridge.

WANTED, a TRAVELLING AGENT to Sell Copies of the *Consett Guardian* in a New District. Apply to Mr DUFOUR, *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

Education.

CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL, CONSETT.
C. WYLIE, MASTER.
ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, GERMAN ELEMENTS.

In preparation, Twelve Philosophical Lectures, including "The Universe,"—"Human History,"—"The Living God"

Consett, 18th June, 1862.

Public Notices.

TEETOTALISM.

MR. GEORGE DODDS will LECTURE in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY EVENING, August 18.

ADMISSION FREE.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

THE CONSETT CATHOLIC JUVENILE TEMPERANCE DRUM and FIFE BAND intend to give a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, on SATURDAY EVENING, September 6, 1862.

Further particulars in future announcements.

V. R.

18TH DURHAM RIFLES.

THE above Corps will assemble on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at the Drill Room, BLACKHILL, at Six o'Clock, p.m., precisely, for the purpose of a MARCH OUT, preceded by their Band. A Full Meeting is earnestly requested.

By order,
LIEUT. RENTON.

ODDFELLOWS (M.U.) SOIREE, LEADGATE.

THE SOIREE of the Leadgate ODDFELLOWS SOCIETY, (M.U.), will be held on MONDAY, September 1, 1862, in the Marley Hill Marquee, which will be erected in a Field, near Leadgate, kindly granted by Mr. E. Charlton for the occasion.

The PONTOP BRASS BAND will attend and Play carefully selected Pieces of Music during the Afternoon.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. After Tea, there will be a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the Leadership of Mr. Bower, of Newcastle, who will be assisted by an efficient staff.

A BALL will be held after the Concert, to commence at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Bower's excellent Quadrille Band will attend. The Marquee will be tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Admission: Tea and Concert, 1s each. Children under ten years, 6d. each. The Concert only, 6d each. Ball: Gentlemen, 1s. each. Ladies and Children, 6d. each.

Refreshments on a liberal Scale at moderate charges will be provided by Mr. E. W. Featenby, of the Wellington Inn, Consett.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Matthews, Simpson, Tilley, Blakey, and Collinson, of Leadgate; Mr. Thompson, Bantling Castle; Mr. Tilley, Crook Hall; and others belonging the Society.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in the READING ROOM, Leadgate, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, August 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1862, for the Sale of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES.

The following Ladies have kindly consented to receive Contributions, in Money or Goods, to August 12th:—

Mrs SMITH.
Mrs BROWN.
Misses CHARLTON.
Misses CHEESMAN.
Misses GRAY.

The Stalls will be presided over by

Mrs BROWN, Leadgate.
Mrs PADDINSON, Leadgate.
Miss J. GRAY, Leadgate.
Miss HANDCOCK, Catchgate.
Miss GEORGE, Berryedge.
Miss S WILKINSON, Dipton.
Miss ORD, 9, Ridley Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Bazaar will open each Day at Twelve o'Clock, and close at Nine p.m.

Admission, each Day—Adults, Sixpence; Children, Threepence.

The Refreshment Stall will be under the management of Mrs BILLENY and Miss PHILIPSON, Leadgate.

The Proceeds will be applied to the Liquidation of the Debt resting on the Wesleyan Chapel.

Rev. W. SATCHELL, } Ministers.
Rev. J. BELL, }
W. KEENLEYSIDE, Treasurer.
S. LEYBOURNE, } Secretaries.
T. CHEESMAN, }

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THE GREAT INDIAN ROPE FEAT!
Performed by
HERR SELMO,
The only Rival to Herr Tolmaque. The Original
FUNNY BLACKS,
In their Entertainment Illustrative of Negro Life.
PADDY RYAN.

THE Public are most respectfully informed that a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT will be given on the Evenings of SATURDAY and MONDAY, AUGUST 16 and 18, 1862, In the Theatre Royal, supported by the following Talented Artistes:—Mr DALE, the Celebrated Tamborinist; Mr H. THOMPSON, Grotesque Dancer and Solo Concertinist; Mr LINDSEY, the Prince of Clog, Boot, and Pump Dancers; Mr E. STIRLING, the Celebrated Banjoist; Paddy RYAN, the Green Sprig from the Emerald Isle.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, Concert to commence at Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION:—BOXES, 1s. PIT, 6d. GALLERY, 3d.

Stage Manager and Musical Director, Mr W. WILLIAMS.

☞ A DAY PERFORMANCE on MONDAY, to commence at TWO O'CLOCK in the Afternoon. Admission to Schools and Children:—Boxes, 6d. Pit, 2d. Gallery, 1d.

18TH DURHAM OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Corps beg to announce that a GRAND MILITARY REVIEW, SOIREE and BALL in aid of the Funds of the Corps, will be held in

LOW WASKERLEY PARK,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
(Kindly granted for the occasion by Thomas Wilson, Esq.)
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1862.

The following Corps will be present:—

The — Durham or Bishop Auckland Corps.
— " Brancepeth "
20 " Stanhope "
17 " Wolsingham "
18 " Shotley Bridge and Consett.

The whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Trotter, and with the assistance of Adjutant Horne, will be reviewed in Battalion during the course of the Afternoon; after which, will take up position in preparation for the

SHAM FIGHT,

a programme of which movements will be duly announced.

The Corps will assemble at Berryedge, to meet the other Corps, by Train at 1 30 p.m., and the whole, preceded by their respective bands, will march from the Station, to the Park, viz. the Iron Works, Blackhill, Cutlers Hall and Shotley Bridge.

The Bands will be stationed at different parts of the Ground, discoursing, at intervals, their martial strains.

Tea to Commence at 4 o'Clock.

Tickets, including Admission to the Park in Large Marquee 1s; Small, 1s 6d.

Ball to commence at 8 o'clock, Tickets 1s each.

Admission to the Park, 6d each; Children under 12 years of age half-price.

Special Trains from Durham, Bishop Auckland, Crook, Towlaw, &c.

Tickets may be had of the Members of the Corps, and Messrs Siddell, Wilson, Jones, Brown, and Cuthbertson, at the Consett Iron Works; Richardson, Wood, Dickinson and Gibson, at the Tin Works; Brown and Waugh, Blackhill; Messrs Siddell and Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge; Brodie, Drapers; and Jno. Anderson, Commercial Inn, Berryedge; and also at the Office of this Paper.

No Dogs will be allowed to the Park.

An early Application for Tickets is requested.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Outstanding DEBTS belonging to the Estate of Mr WM. COLLINSON, Blackhill, having been purchased by Mr Henry Brown, Auctioneer, Berryedge, and that Mr Collinson is now empowered to receive the same and make arrangements for settlement. If arrangements is not made within a month from this date, proceedings will be taken to recover the same without further notice.

Dated this 7th Day of August, 1862.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the above Society beg to announce that their Fourteenth ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August instant, in a Field kindly granted for the occasion by THOS. WILSON, Esq., of Shotley Hall.

The Stanhope Brass Band will be in attendance.

All Entries to be made with the Secretaries, not later than the 27th day of August inst.

THOMAS WHINNEY, } Hon.
CHARLES MOSLEY, } Secretaries.

SOIREE AND BALL.

J. ARMSTRONG

RESPECTFULLY announces that he intends holding a SOIREE and BALL, in a large Tent erected in a Field adjoining his house

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
On WEDNESDAY, August 20th, 1862.

The TANFIELD LEA BRASS BAND will be in attendance, and play a selection of First-class Music during the afternoon.

Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock

The Ball to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.—Programmes to be had on the ground.

Tickets to Tea and Ball, Gentlemen	1s 6d.
" Ladies	1s 0d.
Ball only, Gentlemen	1s 0d.
" Ladies	6d.

Business Addresses.

WM. FOGGIN & CO.'S
STEAM POWER DYE WORKS,
PANDON BANK,

MOREENS & DAMASKS DYED AND PRESSED and WATERED by HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

Paisley, Barege, Cashmere, and all Varieties of Fancy Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.

Gentlemen's Clothes, including Coats, Over-Coats, Wrappers, Trousers, Vests, &c., Cleaned and Steam Pressed.

MOURNINGS DYED on the Shortest Notice.

RECEIVING SHOPS:—No. 79, PILGRIM STREET, 57, CLAYTON STREET, and 1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.

To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.

Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DISEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN
DENTISTRY,
FOR WHICH
MESSRS. PARKER
HAVE OBTAINED
HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED,
AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.

Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.

First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.

Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a 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 Tooth Ache.

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths. July 22.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, August 12th.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, August 5th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, July 15th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, August 7th.
BERWICK Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, July 23.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 16, Square, July 22.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, August 13.

☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, STRAW BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c.
AT
THOMAS POTTS',
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE,
FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

THOMAS POTTS begs to inform the Inhabitants of Berryedge and the surrounding district that his GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE will commence on Saturday, August 16th, 1862, for the purpose of CLEARING OUT his SUMMER STOCK at an Immense Reduction. He only considers it his duty to direct the attention of the Public that the time has now arrived when the appalling consequences resulting from the American War are being severely felt, as all cotton goods are now advanced 30 per cent., equal to 2d per yard on low cottons. He is at present in a position to offer a rare opportunity to his numerous customers, having, previous to the advance, made large purchases, which advantage he is determined to throw in the reach of all Purchasers, being less than the Manufacturer's Prices at this time, and owing to the Sale brings them below the old prices before any advance. The stock has been separately gone through and Re-marked at a great sacrifice. He requests an early call, as such a chance seldom falls to the lot of the Public. The following are a few Quotations of the Great Bargains, as our space will not admit of more.

Ladies' Fancy Dresses, from 3½d, worth 6d.
Do. Do., 4½d, 5½d, and 7d, worth 4d per yard more.
Alpaca and Plain Coburg, from 2½d, worth 7d. All better qualities equally reduced.
A Lot of Beautiful Prints, fast colours, to be cleared off at [illegible]
Wincey for Dresses, from 3½d, 4½d, and 6d, worth 2d per yard more.
A Large Lot of Ladies Wincey Skirts at 2s 6d, a Great Bargain.
Hemp Carpeting from 5½d.

Brown Hollands, from 3½d, worth 6d.
5-4ths do. from 6½d, worth 9d.
Scotch Linens (all linen), from 6½d, worth 9d.
Brown Harns, from 4d, cheap at 6d.
Regatta Stripes, from 4½d, now worth 6½d.
Grey Linsey, 6½d, cheap at 8d.
Blue and White Flannels, reduced 2d per yard.
[illegible]
Children's Fancy do. from ½d.
Hair Nets, from 1d.
Women's Good Drab Jean Stays, from 1s 9½d, worth 2s 9d.
Ladies' Grey Corsets, from 1s 4½d, worth 2s 6d.

Unbleached and White Calicoes, from 2½d, now worth 4d.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Mantles and Jackets greatly reduced; Children's from 1s 1d.
A Splendid Lot of Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs, in all makes, from 3s 9d upwards.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

This Department has undergone considerable Reductions. Ladies' Kid Boots from 3s 3d, worth 5s; Elastic Side Boots, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d; Double-Soled Kid Boots, 3s 11d, cheap at 6s 6d. Ladies' Cashmere Boots from 1s 6½d. Children and Maids' reduced in proportion.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery, &c., will be cleared off at Half-Price.
A Beautiful Lot of Bonnet Ribbons, re-marked nearly Half-price, from 1d per Yard.
100 Girls' Straw Hats to be sold off at 4½d each, worth 1s 6d and 2s.

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found a large assortment of Broad and Narrow Superfine Cloths, Fancy Coatings and Trouserings, all reduced 25 per cent. Broad Black Cloth from 3s 6d per yard, worth 6s 6d. All Ready-made Clothing and Pit Flannels, of which we keep a large Stock, in all its branches, greatly reduced.

Gentlemen's Hats and Caps in immense variety, all reduced.
Worsteds and Yarns from 1½d per ounce.
A Lot of Remnants in Stuffs (Plain and Fancy), Linens, Prints, Ginghams, &c., to be nearly given away.

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, SMITHS, &c.

ARTHUR E. TREGELLES, DERWENT FOUNDRY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, supplies IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, as under—

COTTAGE RANGE METAL, OVENS and POTS.
REGISTER STOVES.
SASH WEIGHTS.
COLUMNS.
RAILING BARS and COPING.
PLOUGH METALS, TUE IRONS.
WHEELS, &c.
BAR IRON and BRASS CASTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

IS IT ANY ADVANTAGE TO BUY AN ORIGINAL PACKET OF TEA?—We answer, Yes. Sometimes Custom House Officers go to sleep when Tradesmen are wide awake. One of these rare cases came under our notice the other day. A sample of Fine Keysow Tea, in small caddies of 18lbs each, was submitted to us; like cautious people we had a number sent down and carefully examined, and find the Customs overweight and Merchant's Tares reduced them about 4d per lb. The quality is of the richest description, and will do honour to the taste of the most fastidious. The latest news from China informs us of the very high prices paid for new Season Congous. This news has caused a marked advance in our market. We have such faith in the quality of these delicious Teas — such confidence in the judgment of our Customers, as to warrant us in securing a large parcel. We are willing to forward a sample, post free, to your residence, or, if preferred, they can be examined and tasted at our Grainger Street Tea Tasting Rooms. We ask no favour, the advantage will be mutual.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BOYS!

YOU have now but few Days remaining to enjoy your Midsummer Holidays. Your first duty, before returning to School, is to see that you have Proper, Neat, and Gentlemanly CLOTHING in your Boxes; for without that you will find it difficult to be respected by your Comrades, your Masters, or your Friends.

You should have Good Strong, Dark-Coloured CLOTHES for the Play-ground and School Wear; a Smart FLANNEL SUIT, for Cricket; and a Neat SUPERFINE SUIT for Better Wear.

Ask your Parents to procure them for you, and they cannot refuse. Do not neglect this, if you desire Success during the approaching Half-year. In conclusion, we need hardly remind you, that you can get all you require, either READY-MADE or TO ORDER, at the BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT of the HALL of COMMERCE.

B. JOSEPH & CO., Proprietors.

The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 12s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	" 8s 6d to 21s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 10s 6d to 55s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—A NEW STYLE.

In Black Cloth	from 16s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	" 8s 6d to 25s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 10s 6d to 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds	from 15s 0d to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 18s 0d to 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 18s 0d to 60s
In Angola Cloth	" 16s 0d to 50s

If preferred, all these Goods may be made to Order at the same Prices.

B. JOSEPH & CO., PROPRIETORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

EDWARD REED,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—CLOTH and TRIMMINGS, &c., may be had.

MR. THOMAS HARKER, from Durham, (Professor of the Piano-forte, Harmonium, and Singing), visits BERRY EDGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and Neighbourhood, EVERY MONDAY. Terms: £1 1s. per Quarter.

Piano fortes, and Musical Instruments of all kinds Tuned and Repaired. Orders left at the Office of this Paper.

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS BATY, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER, &c., (next door to Mr Carricks, Grocer,) Middle Street, Consett.

Account Books, Pocket Books, &c.
Drawing and Tracing Paper.
Violin Strings, Concertinas, &c., &c.
Temperance Medals, from 1d to 2s 6d each.
Shop Paper, Paper Bags, [illegible] Cords, &c., in great variety.
Pictures Framed. Funeral Cards neatly framed, as low as 1s each.
Periodicals on the day of publication.
Agent for Locke's System of Theology.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian*
IS NOW
BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND
COPIES WEEKLY
AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

☞ The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent WASHING MACHINE for the Million, with Loop Apparatus for Wringing, has been aptly termed the Poor Man's Machine. It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. It can be worked by a child (or a lady may become her own laundress) and will wash as many clothes in an hour with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will wash and wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation, or have tried it in their own houses, admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and the very thing long wanted for the working classes.

Prices—£2, £2 10s., and £3 10s.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London

Ask for BRIGG'S AUSTRALIAN STARCH where you purchase "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." One pound is equal to two pounds of any other.

AGENTS FOR CONSETT—J. MURRAY & SONS, Consett, and J. DIXON, Shotley Bridge

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY,
[THREE EDITIONS]
Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now
REDUCED TO 2½d.

Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.

Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Numbers, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.

GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES
FRESH FROM THE PATENTEES,
AT THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT-STREET

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

H. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
HOUSES TO LET.

WILLIAM JOHN SCOTT,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
CONSETT,
BY GATESHEAD.

Sales and Appraisements conducted on Reasonable Terms and with Promptness.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
S. PARKIN.
MEDICI'S RAILWAY TAVERN,
CONSETT.

PORTRAITS Beautifully Enamelled in Frames from 9d. and upwards, or Mounted in Magnificent Frames or Cases at Moderate Prices.

CARTES-DE-VISITE at 8s. 6d. per Doz.

PORTRAITS by the ALBUMISED PROCESS Taken on the Shortest Notice.

N.B. Parties Visited at their own Residences if required.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS.

WILLIAM WATSON,

ON behalf of Mr. JOHN BRADBURN, returns his sincere thanks for the extensive patronage bestowed, and respectfully intimates that he has resigned the Agency, not being able to conduct it and his own business successfully together.

W. Watson also wishes to announce that he will still continue his journeys monthly, in furtherance of his own affairs, and that next journey, September 3rd and 4th, he is deputed by Mr Bradburn to appoint Resident Agents at Leadgate, Berryedge, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, who will receive parcels for the Dyeing Business, and manage the forwarding and delivery of the same, due notice of which will be given in future advertisements.

BLACKHILL.

H. USHER respectfully announces that he has entered upon the house lately occupied by J. P. Dunn, Blackhill, where he hopes by offering a good article to merit a share of public patronage.

Bottled and Draught London and Dublin Stout.
Scotch, Burton, and other Mild and Bitter Ales.
Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Soda Water, Cordials, &c., &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CATCHESIDE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,
PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO PARTIES BUILDING.

PARTIES desirous of BUILDING DWELLING HOUSES at or near MEDOMSLEY, CONSETT, or BLACKHILL, in the county of Durham, can have LAND for that purpose or for GARDENS, on purchase, or, if preferred, on Lease of 99 Years, at a small annual Ground Rent.

Also LAND for POSITIVE SALE at LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and BENFIELDSIDE LANE, for Building purposes.

The Sites at Blackhill are contiguous to the proposed Railway Station.

Apply to Mr NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

PIANOS TUNED, &c.

MR. KAYE, of the Cathedral Choir, Durham, PRACTICAL TUNER and REPAIRER, 25 years' experience, purposes VISITING CONSETT and Neighbourhood FOUR times in the YEAR.

Address, 47, Saddler Street, Durham.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER,
PRINTER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c.,
55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
(Directly opposite Shakspeare Street,)
Respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.
BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION,
OR GOLD.

FUNERALS FURNISHED
WITH
PALLS, CLOAKS, SCARFS,
HATBANDS, GLOVES, &c.,
All in Good Condition and on Reasonable Terms,
AT
W. COLLINSON'S,
BLACKHILL.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.
In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

WESTERN MANCHESTER AND LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICES:
3, Parliament Street, London; and 77, King Street, Manchester.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

TRUSTEES FOR MANCHESTER (NORTHERN BRANCH):
Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.
John Platt, Esq., J.P. (Platt Brothers and Co., engineers), Werneth Park, Oldham, Lancashire.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, The Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
The Hon. Richard Edward Howard, D.C.L., Stamp Office, Manchester.
John Leigh, Esq., 26, St. John Street, Manchester.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London.
Thomas Statter, Esq., Stand Hall, Bury, Lancashire.
Henry Wilbraham, Esq., M.A., Chancery Office, Manchester.

SOLICITOR.
Harrison Blair, Esq., 40, Brown Street, Manchester.

ACTUARY.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London, formerly Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge; Member of the Royal Commission of Belgium on Statistics and Administrative Science; Author of the Treatise on Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, and Building Societies.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
William Bridges Row, Esq., B.A.

The number of Policies issued by this Society is 9,483, assuring £3,415,425, at annual premiums amounting to £112,363.

The Sums paid away in Claims to 31st December, 1861, represent £220,000, by which 430 families have received the benefits of Life Assurance; and the Bonuses declared at periodical intervals amount to £76,000.

The United Society is guaranteed by 235 wealthy and influential shareholders. The Reserved Margin of Profits over all Liabilities at the last division was £95,000. The New Premium Business transacted by the Society is at the rate of £10,000 a year.

N.B.—Bonuses may be applied to make Policies payable during lifetime of Assured.

Invalid lives admitted at the ordinary rates.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal (post free), and every information may be obtained on application to JOHN ELLIOTT, Consett Cottage, Consett, District Agent.

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW of the above Society, will be held at LANCHESTER, (in a Booth erected for that purpose), on THURSDAY, September 4th, 1862.

Parties wishing to compete for PRIZES in any of the Classes, must give notice to the Secretaries, in writing, by post or otherwise, of all Articles intended for Competition, on or before the 30th of August.

All Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables for Exhibition, to be in the Booth before Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and the Booth cleared for the Judges by Eleven precisely.

☞ Amateurs and Cottagers to reside within Eight Miles of Lanchester.

The Committee beg to call the attention of Exhibitors to Rules Nos. 4, 7, and 8, as they will be strictly adhered to.

Doors open to Exhibitors at Six o'Clock in the Morning; to the Public from Two to Eight o'Clock in the Evening.

ADMISSION:—From Two to Five, One Shilling; from Five to Eight, Sixpence. Children of Subscribers admitted with their Parents free, under 12 years of age; Children of Non-Subscribers, under 12, Half-price.

An ORDINARY at Mrs Proud's, Queen's Head Inn.

A BRASS BAND will be in attendance.

A BALL IN THE EVENING IN THE BOOTH.

Ladies' Tickets, 1s.; Gentlemen's Tickets, 1s. 6d. each.

H. BROWN, COMMISSION AGENT, BERRYEDGE, has on hand at present a Quantity of BROAD BLACK SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLACK and COLOURED DOESKINS, which will be Sold Privately, considerably below the usual Prices.

Berryedge Sale Rooms, Aug 7, 1862.

To be Let.

TO LET, immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP at Leadgate, formerly occupied by M. and T. M'Nally. Apply to Mr JOHN JAMES, Leadgate.

TO LET, and may be entered upon Immediately, several COTTAGES, with every Convenience attached; situated at Benfieldside.—Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, and may be entered upon at the August term, a convenient HOUSE, containing Four Rooms, with GARDEN and every convenience attached, situate at Shotley Villas. Apply to EDWARD WESTGARTH, Builder, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and COTTAGE, with a good Stable and Yard attached, to be let with immediate possession, adjoining the Gas Works, Green Street, Shotley Bridge.

The Premises may be shown and further particulars obtained, on application to THOMAS ANDERSON, Manager at the Works, or to T. W. THOMAS, Secretary. Office, Green Street, Shotley Bridge, June 5th, 1862.

Sales by Auction.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
AT
J. JENKIN'S SALE ROOM,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

ON SATURDAY and MONDAY, August 16 and 18, and following Days,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES,
JEWELLERY,
PICTURES,
PIER GLASSES,
FURNITURE, &c.
Sale to Commence each Evening at Six o'Clock.
J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the LIZZY PIT, near Annfield Plain, on MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

All the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr Matthew Bushby, who is leaving the Neighbourhood, comprising Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; American Clock; French-polished Four-poled Bedstead; Do. Camp Bedstead; Six French-polished Chairs; Three Kitchen Chairs; Windsor Arm Chair; Soap Table, Kitchen Do.; Chest and Frame, Clothes Horse; Quilting Frames; 1 Feather Bed; Two Chaff Ditto; 1 Set of China; a Lot of Glass Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware, Paraffin Lamp, Brass Candlesticks, Tea and other Trays, Two Tin Bake Mugs, Metal Camp Kettle, Three Do. Pans, Tea Kettle and Frying Pan, Clothes Trunk, Poss and Washing Tubs, Water Skeel, Kitchen Fender and Fire irons, Two Flat Irons, Garden Grape, Joiner's Plane and Axe, Two Water Tubs, with other useful Articles.

SALE to Commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
IN THE NEW MARKET,
CONSETT,
On THIS DAY (SATURDAY) and MONDAY,
August the 16th and 18th, 1862,
MR. WILLIAM J. SCOTT, AUCTIONEER,

A Large and Well Assorted Stock of DRAPERIES MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, and CAPS, comprising Superfine Broad Black Cloth, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Tweed for Trousers, or Suits, Silk, Cashmeres, and Quilting Vest Pieces, Coatings, &c., &c., Ladies' Dress Pieces, Alpacas, Carmalites, &c., &c., Women's Worsted in eight ounce skeins, Bonnets, Bonnet and Cap Fronts, Flowers, and Ribbons, Crinolines, Sheets, Broaches, Shawl Pins, and other Fancy Goods.

The Ready Made Goods consist of Men's Body Shirts, and Drawers, White Shirts, Moleskin Jackets and Vests, Cloth Coats, and Vests, Silk Vests, Mufflers, Scarfs, and Ties. Also, a quantity of Boys' Alpaca Coats, Moleskin Jackets and Vests, a great variety of Men's and Boys' Caps.

The remaining Stock of Boots and Shoes will also be cleared out.

Sale to commence at Six o'clock, each evening, precisely.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR
SALE BY AUCTION,
AT BLACKHILL,
Late belonging to Mr John Thompson, deceased,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 18, 1862,
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING 1 Mahogany Library, with Plate Glass Front, 1 Mahogany Sofa in Hair Seating, 1 Mahogany Dining Table, 6 Mahogany Chairs in Hair Seating, 2 Mahogany Arm Chairs, 1 excellent Piano, 2 Lounging Chairs, 1 Eight Days' Clock in Mahogany Case, 2 Four Poled Bedsteads and Mattresses, 1 Camp Do. and Mattress, 1 Mahogany Close Bed, 1 French Bed, 4 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 1 Mahogany Night Commode, 1 Double Chest of Mahogany Drawers, 2 Lobby Do., 6 Bed Room Chairs, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, 1 Large and beautiful Carpet (new), 1 Drugget (new), 1 Large Carpet, 1 splendid Table Lamp (new), Dressing Glasses, 2 Mahogany Window Cornices with Rings complete, 2 sets of Scarlet Window Hangings (quite new), 1 large Fender and Steel Fire Irons, other Fenders and Fire Irons, a quantity of valuable Books and Engravings (Framed and Unframed), China, Glasses, Dinner Ware, Table Cutlery, 2 Window Cornices, Crockery Ware, together with all the other Kitchen Requisites. Also, a WHEELBARROW with a quantity of GARDENING TOOLS.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock to a minute.

Consett Sale Room, Aug. 6th, 1862.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Accounts have just been received, by which it appears that the discoveries of gold exceed the most sanguine expectations. There is besides a great demand for labour, and the contractors for the roads in course of construction offer 40 dollars per month, besides food, tents, tools, &c., to any person who can handle a spade.

THE MAXTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—It may be remembered by even the cursory newspaper reader that a serious accident occurred in the end of May, on the North British line, near to Maxton Station, by which one man lost his life, and a number of persons were seriously injured. The public in the Border district have waited long in the expectation that some judicial process would be brought to bear on the disaster, so as to elicit the causes of it, and fix the responsibility upon the right party. At last we hear the attempt is to be made, and the engineer will be placed at the bar at the Jedburgh September Court, on the charge of reckless driving. It is a generally entertained opinion that little will be made out of this attempt to fix responsibility upon a servant driving an engine or train over a very defective travelling way, which was the real position of that part of the North British line at the time of the accident. The trial however, will be looked forward to with some interest.—*North British Mail.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For bad legs, bad breasts, and scorbutic or scrofulous sores, this is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest testimony of thousands, who have experienced their unrivalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness and a condition loathsome to themselves and others, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge, in this place, upon its extraordinary virtues. The parts affected should be bathed with luke-warm water, and when the pores are thereby opened, the ointment should be rubbed in at least twice a day all round the complaining parts. It then penetrates to the seat of the disorder, and effects a thorough and permanent cure. These preparations are composed of rare balsams as mild as they are efficacious.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The *Times* has following telegram per "Persia".

NEW YORK, July 29.—The discovery of a plot at St. Louis, in Missouri, to seize the City and deliver it to the Confederates has induced the Governor to call out the militia of the State. Large numbers of Irish, long settled in the city, have refused to obey the call, on the plea that they are British subjects, and have claimed the protection of the British Consul.

At New York, yesterday, two Irishmen were arrested on a charge of treason to the United States—dissuading their countrymen from enlisting. They were discharged after a reprimand. The recruiting makes slow progress, not above 10,000 men have taken the bounty money in response to the President's call for 300,000.

General M'Clellan has ordered the expulsion of all civilians from the lines, including the newspaper correspondents. There is great activity at the War Office in Washington. An attack on Richmond is spoken of. Unless M'Clellan has been largely reinforced, which is not probable, he has not men enough for the purpose. An evacuation of the peninsula by the Federal army may be in contemplation. The Confederate army at Richmond is commanded by General Lee. The report of the death of Stonewall Jackson is a fabrication. A movement against General Pope, in the Shenandoah, is believed to have been entrusted to him.

The *Times* correspondent writes that Mr Slidell had an audience of the Emperor at Vichy some days back, and by all accounts was received very courteously by his Majesty. If private accounts from Vichy speaks truly, the Emperor did not seem disposed to controvert his arguments in favour of the recognition of the Confederate States, but on the contrary to admit their cogency. Subsequently to his interview with the Emperor, it is said Mr Slidell had an interview with M. Thouvenal, and that he presented a note about the same time as Mr Mason in London, and pressing on identical grounds the recognition of the Confederacy. The unwillingness of England if not her positive rejection of the demand was, I believe, alleged as the principal, if not the only reason, that France did not act at once.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday.—The Montreal Ocean Company's steamship *North American* has arrived off Moville.

NEW YORK, August 1 (Evening).—The present position of M'Clellan's army is said to be good for defence, but neither favourable for offensive purposes nor for retreat. The Confederates maintain their lines south of the Chickahominy, in rear of M'Clellan, and are massing bodies of troops on the opposite side of James River. They also hold the line of James River, between M'Clellan and Richmond, and have erected strong batteries on both sides of the river. They also hold both sides of the river for some distance below M'Clellan's position. Jackson was reported to be preparing for an attack on M'Clellan or Pope. Nothing definite can be ascertained of his movements. The Confederates opened fire, on the 31st ult., with the light artillery, from the opposite bank of James River, on the Federal mail boat, shipping, and encampment near Harrison's Landing, killing and wounding several Federals. The Federal batteries opened in reply, and silenced the Confederate battery. Several vessels of Porter's Federal mortar fleet had arrived at Hampton. Five more were expected. It is supposed they will be employed to reduce Fort Darling. The new Merrimac and another ram, still at Richmond, had appeared in James River, and came down as far as Turkey Bond. The Federal gunboats took up a position in line of battle, but no engagement took place. Gen. Pope has advanced to beyond Warren Town. The Confederates were reported to be in heavy force at Gordonsville. Pope's army is said to be very strong in numbers. It was reported that the Confederates had several rams and steamers up the James River, and have erected batteries to prevent the ascent of a hostile force. It was reported from Cairo that ten iron clad gunboats, purchased by the Confederates in England, have forcibly broken the Mobile blockade, and that Mobile is now open. The report is not credited at all, but causes intense excitement. The Governor of Kentucky had called the Legislature together, to consider the military situation in Kentucky, to look at the late action of the Federals touching slavery, and to provide for the safety of Kentucky's institutions. Guerilla conflicts were active all over the Border States. It is generally supposed that drafting will commence in New York State by the middle of August. Several persons had been arrested in the streets for speaking unfavourably of the war, and declaring that they would not suffer drafting. News of the withdrawal of Lindsay's intervention motion was favourably received here. There is great sickness on board the Federal fleet at Vicksburg; more than half the crews were unfit for duty. It was rumoured the fleet would return to Memphis.

CRISIS IN ITALY.

GENOA, Aug. 10.—The messenger from Peruzza, of whom I spoke in my last, brought despatches direct from Garibaldi, containing instructions in his own handwriting for the Executive Committee. The news that can be made public amounted to this:—On the 2nd August there were three thousand volunteers equipped, and the number increasing daily; money, arms, and ammunition, and food brought by the peasants from all the towns and villages; means of embarkation at hand; up to that date a decidedly friendly feeling among the troops towards the volunteers. Explicit orders were sent from Garibaldi that no volunteers be sent to Sicily. No later authentic news has arrived; we are expecting to hear every moment of Garibaldi's descent into Calabria. La Marmora, it is said, has orders to put Naples into a state of siege, but all these are *on dits*, as also the story of the skirmish between the troops and volunteers under Bentivegna at Girgenti, and Garibaldi's proclamation, in which he is absurdly reported to say "England is with me, and if I don't succeed in going to Rome I will unmake the Italy that I have made." The Government is in a state of frenzied alarm. If Garibaldi be defeated, the fate of the present Ministry may be deferred; if he proceed victoriously, it is said that a Ministry will be formed from the Left. An authentic autograph letter of Ricasoli's is in circulation, in which he declares that the only way to have Rome is to take it arms in hand; that he is willing to go as a simple soldier, "convinced that the Italians will never have Rome for their capital until the hinges of the Roman gates are greased with Italian blood." This is no *canard*, but a fact, and Ricasoli has sent 1,000 francs to Dolfi, for purposes which you can easily imagine.

Ricasoli and Crispi, therefore, are the probable Ministers for the future, if Garibaldi succeeds in touching the main land. That is the only difficulty. It appears that the French are preparing a serious resistance. Yesterday, as the postal steamer passed Civita Vecchia, the French flag-ship fired the powder order to halt. The captain obeyed, permitted the search, and as the French officers descended, steamed off, on which its French flag ship fired four times, and the Italian Government connived at these insults to its flag. The particulars of Acerbi's arrest, which are now made public, are exciting violent indignation. There are as follows:—At a moment when Acerbi was almost decided to part with his servant, a nice looking boy presented himself. Acerbi gave him no promise, but finding him disappointed, within a few days after he told him he had no need of his services, he gave him ten francs, recommending him to return home. On the following day, Acerbi was summoned to the Questura. The Questore politely told him that a young boy had accused him of trying to recruit him. "Confront me," said Acerbi, and the boy was brought. Confused and ashamed, of course the accuser was not able to maintain the charge; the Questore made a thousand apologies, declaring himself convinced that the boy was a rogue and a liar. Eight days after Ratazzi sent a major and four carbineers to arrest Acerbi, who is still in the citadella. The fiscal advocate at first declared the accusation absurd and ridiculous, but compelled by Ratazzi at last "found a true bill". Crispi and Mancini are the advocates chosen by Acerbi. Already they have found a number of irregularities. According to law the five generals who sit as judges must be chosen by lot from a given number. Ratazzi, violating that law, has himself chosen the judges, who are to pass sentence on Acerbi. Dr. Achille Sacchi, who is a friend of Acerbi, went to De Pretis, who was once a member of the party of action, reproaching him with the "disgraceful and infamous" acts of the Cabinet to which he belongs. De Pretis winced; at first defended Ratazzi on the score that he was compelled to take notice of the report of the Questore; but when he learned that the Questore had that day declared to Crispi that he was convinced of Acerbi's innocence, that he had never made a formal report to Ratazzi, but had merely mentioned the circumstance as a proof of the unfounded rumours afloat, De Pretis was dumb-founded, and proceeded to see Ratazzi, and go to the bottom of the affair.

To-morrow I shall send you the new circular issued by the Council of the Emancipation Association, which met at Turin on the 5th and 7th of August. One of their sittings was held in a committee-room of the Chamber of Deputies, and Ratazzi passing at the time, said, "Per Dio! the party of action grow audacious—here they are plotting under my very nose."

The streets of Genoa are crowded. The authorities are expecting a demonstration; the National Guard is redoubled; carabiniers are posted at every corner; the French Consulate is surrounded by soldiers; the sbirri have orders to arrest all who cry "Death to Napoleon." As yet (two p.m.) all is quiet.

GARIBALDI AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

TURIN, Sunday.—The *Discussione* of to-day contains the following: "Garibaldi has occupied Rocca and Palumba; he has made a speech, which some persons assert was to the following effect:—

"The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the government, because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price,—Rome or death. If I succeed, so much the better; if not, I will destroy Italy, which I made myself."

The *Discussione* likewise says:—"The departure of volunteers for Palermo has almost entirely ceased. Rumours are current that their conduct has been such as to render them obnoxious to the population. Some of the volunteers who left Palermo have returned thither. They had taken their departure under the belief that an understanding existed between the King and Garibaldi, but on being undeceived they returned to their homes."

Signor Ratazzi declared to-day in parliament that the statement published by the *Agence Continentale* in the French papers that the 45th Regiment on landing at Palermo shouted "Garibaldi for ever," and was in consequence immediately ordered to Ancona, was absolutely false.

The *France* of Sunday evening says: "Garibaldi, in an order of the day, dated 'Head-quarters of the Army of Italian Independence,' anounces his approaching arrival at Naples, and declares that great events will take place at no distant date."

The Turin *Official Gazette* of Friday says:—"It appears that the Garibaldian volunteers will leave for Messina instead of Palermo. They number 3,000, and are divided into three columns. The first will march towards Sciarra; Garibaldi will conduct in person. The second and third will follow."

TURIN, Friday.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Signor Ratazzi said that there was a rumour, which, however, had not yet been officially confirmed, that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a band of Garibaldians, near Girgenti, in which the Garibaldians are said to have lost fifty muskets.

The *Discussione* of this evening says:—"It is reported that bands of volunteers on the road to Girgenti, under the command of Bentivegni, have encountered the troops. After the exchange of a few shots the volunteers dispersed. They appeared to have had several wounded." The deputies Nicotera and Micella are said to be with Garibaldi.

The *Opinone* of Saturday says:—"The encounter between the Garibaldian volunteers and the royal troops appears to have taken place at San Stefano, on the road to Girgenti. The royal troops numbered 100 and the Garibaldians 1,200. After a few shots had been fired, the volunteers fled, leaving 70 muskets. General Garibaldi commands the column which is marching towards Messina."

The *Monarchia Nazionale* says:—"The encounter was accidental. The Garibaldians left arms and two killed on the field. The majority of the volunteers were young."

ROME—THE GARIBALDI PROJECT.

The *Temps* publishes a letter from Rome of the 5th inst., which states that the agitation in that city increases continually, and that the state of public feeling is such as to make it highly probable that something serious is imminent, whatever may be the issue of Garibaldi's enterprises.

A bomb which exploded the other day in the office of the Papal journal, the *Osservatore Romano*, was only the prelude to a shower of bombs that have ever since been bursting all over the city. All this is done with impunity even under the eyes of the police, and it is clear to everybody that at least half that force has already gone over in secret to the popular side. This is also the case to some extent with the Papal soldiers. Picquets of them are stationed to prevent the burning of Bengal fires, the explosion of bombs, &c.; but instances are mentioned in which they have looked on whilst these things were done, and never budged. It is positively asserted, too, that all of them who venture to speak will tell you that they are expecting "their King, Victor Emmanuel." "I often talk," says the writer, "with these men, who have been recruited in the Roman State, and they talk exactly as Garibaldi's volunteers would do. A great security it must be to have such defenders as these! No, this Government has become so impossible that it is in process of being sold by its own servants."

The writer persists in his belief that things are come to such a pass as to make a new arrangement indispensable, and that this arrangement will most probably consist in a mixed occupation, the French holding the Castle of St. Angelo and Civita Vecchia, and the Italians the Campagna.

Monsignore de Mérode, the Papal War Minister, has issued an order of the day, announcing that the French army has undertaken the whole responsibility of protecting the frontier of the Pontifical States in the provinces of Frosinone and Velletri. The Papal garrison occupying the most advanced post on that portion of the frontier is therefore withdrawn.

The French at Civita Vecchia have made great military preparations. "We have," says a letter thence, "so many soldiers that it is hard to find quarters for them, and last night all the spare stables and haylofts were occupied. The walls are bristling with guns, and the arsenal labours without cessation."

INDIA.

We learn by telegraph from Bombay (July 16) that a great rise had taken place in cotton and cotton goods.

Via Constantinople and Teheran, it is stated that Dost Mahomed captured Fuerah upon the 6th July. He left a garrison in the city and marched upon Herot, which had received reinforcements.

The King of Bokhara has sent an envoy to the Ameer of Cabool, with the hint that if the Dost will not conclude an alliance with his master, his master will conclude one with another Power.

The trial preliminary of the Rao Sahib (the Nana's nephew) commenced at Cawnpore on the 26th June.

The pseudo Nana Sahib, who was captured at Kurrachee, has died in prison at Calcutta, after the Governor-General had ordered his release.

A rifle association, designated the "Rifle Association of Western India," has been formed at Bombay.

The Mahomedan festival of the Mohurrum passed off quietly.

CHINA.

By telegram from Suez we have news from Canton to the 27th of June, and Shanghai to the 18th of June. At Shanghai and Ningpo there was less excitement. The Taepings were keeping back, but preparations were being made in the town against any attack. It was reported that the Governor of Macao was negotiating a treaty between Portugal and China. Extensive opium frauds have been discovered at Hong Kong. A Parsee firm is reported to be implicated. The firm has stopped payment, with liabilities amounting to 1,500,000 dollars. One half of the loss would fall on five banks.

A letter from the Rev. John Macgowan, of the London Missionary Society, written at Shanghai, shows how the missionaries regard the hostilities with the Taeping insurgents:—

"Of late the Taepings have been greatly soured by the cold, and, I may say, hostile attitude which the French and English authorities have assumed in reference to the movement from the beginning. They are no longer what they were, in their position and conduct, towards foreigners. Their treatment of Mr Cox, for example, when he visited the "Celestial Capital," as an old friend of the Kang Wang, was widely different from the reception they gave me. The former was cold, suspicious, and unfriendly; the latter warm, confidential, and very cordial. The political events which had transpired in the meantime will account fully for the difference. At Shanghai, both the English and French have at last adopted an unmistakeable anti-Taeping policy. The last engagement was at Ming Hong, a large town about twenty miles from Shanghai, where six hundred of the rebels were killed, and three hundred taken prisoners. How this direct collision with them will affect us, it is impossible to foretell. Doubtless they are greatly enraged, and will retaliate if they can. They have it in their power to do us great injury commercially. Probably they will not exert this power to any serious extent, as long as they are left in possession of Nankin; but should they be driven out of that city, then, feeling that they had lost what they most greatly prized, and seeing that they had nothing further to fear from the foreign powers, they would ravage the whole country in large masses, and spread death and destruction everywhere along their path.

"It is terrible to contemplate the probable consequences of turning these men, stung to madness, loose on the country. They would not, I believe, attack the foreign ports; but they would certainly keep hovering about them, and block up all the avenues of trade. Though they are more than a match for the Imperialists, they cannot combat the latter, aided by the foreign Powers. If we are determined actively to oppose their onward march, the Taeping movement will never issue in the establishment of a new dynasty, and if it be our plan to check rebellion here and there, but not to uproot it altogether, then poor China is destined to a scene of endless anarchy and confusion. It must never be forgotten that the existing dynasty has no power to cope with the number of separate and distinct rebellions that now tear and consume the very vitals of this magnificent country. In the present crisis our hope is in God—in God only. It was our hope at one time that the Taeping movement was destined to be a direct means in the evangelization of China. In this we may be disappointed. Be that as it may, there can be little doubt of its indirect influence for good. Indirectly it has done much towards opening up the country to the missionary and the merchant, towards humbling the pride of the haughtiest people and the most imperious, exclusive dynasty in the world, and towards shaking the confidence of the nation in its heathenish superstitions. This wonderful movement has not been permitted to rise and progress so far, without some great Providential end. That end we may not be able to define at present, but I feel perfectly sure that we shall hereafter.'

BRUTAL MURDER AT PLAWSWORTH, NEAR CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Intelligence reached this town on Sunday morning of a cool-blooded murder having been committed near Plawsworth, distant about four miles from Durham, which exceeds in atrocity many of those which have unfortunately been somewhat frequent of late. The name of the murdered woman is Ann Halliday, aged 83 years. Within a quarter of a mile from Broadmyers—or what is better known by the name of Nettlesworth, a pit village—two cottages stand on the brow of a hill. In one of these the poor old woman who has been the victim of this atrocity, has lived for a long period highly respected by the villagers and those with whom she was acquainted. In the adjoining cottage for the past three weeks, an Irishman, named John Cox, a pitman employed at the Nettlesworth Colliery, belonging to Messrs Geo. Elliott and Co., his wife and young infant have resided. Previous to their coming here nothing is known of their history, nor does it appear that Mrs Halliday was on terms of intimacy with them beyond a passing acquaintance. Mrs Halliday, we may state, has been separated for upwards of twenty years from her husband, who has for some time kept a public-house in the village, and allowed his wife 3s weekly, which, with what the parish authorities gave her, was the whole means of support which the old woman possessed. The first intimation of the murder having been committed was by Cox's wife having awoke several persons in the village about three o'clock in the morning, with the information that she heard Mrs Halliday moaning in the house. Several females, who were acquainted with Mrs Halliday, immediately proceeded thither, and on their arrival they found her lying on the floor, by the side of the bed, in a pool of blood. From the information which we have been able to obtain, it appears that she was alive when they found her, and was able to make some remarks which led to the apprehension of the two Coxes. Admittance having been obtained to the house by the person who committed the deed by placing a poker under the door and raising it off its hinges; the lock having then slipped back an entrance was at once effected. The time at which this took place was, it is supposed, somewhere between two and three o'clock; for it was exactly three when the woman Cox arrived at Halliday's public-house, and awoke them by saying that Mrs Halliday was dying, remarking at the same time that she thought the old woman was in a fit. After entrance was obtained the murderer or murderers, for it is uncertain whether there were one or two concerned in the commission of the deed, seem to have gone deliberately to the bed in which she was lying asleep and struck her with a coal-rake. With this they had given given her several blows on the head and forehead. Judging from the disfigured appearance of those parts of her person, and the frightful wounds with which they are covered, there is little doubt but the supposition that Mrs Halliday had money in her house led to the commission of the foul deed. This is borne out by the disordered condition in which the house was found after the murder. The coal rake with which the blows were struck was found covered with blood in Mrs. Halliday's house. The weapon was much bent, as if it had been used to inflict heavy blows. On the discovery of the atrocious affair immediate intelligence was taken to the nearest police officer at Witton Gilbert, who arrived on the spot, and forwarded the particulars of the murder to the Chief Constable. Blood was found on the trousers of the man Cox, but he accounts for this by saying that he assisted in lifting the body of the murdered woman on to the bed. A surgeon having been sent for to Chester-le-Street, Dr Linton was speedily on the spot, and on examination of the body, he found several wounds on the head. The left arm was broken; there were also several bruises on the right arm, and finger marks about the throat, caused, apparently, by a person's nails. It would seem as if an attempt had been made to show as if the house was broken into. There are two rooms in the cottage, one upstairs and the other down; but the former has never been used by Mrs Halliday, the ladder by which entrance was originally effected having been removed, the hole in the floor covered over with a rug or sacking, and the small window in the front barred up with a piece of wood. This piece of wood was found to be removed, and a corner of the cloth already mentioned was torn, just sufficient to admit of an easy passage into the lower room. We mention this without comment; but the marks on the bottom of the door undoubtedly show that entrance was alone obtained by that means. Shortly after being lifted into bed, the victim of this most diabolical crime expired. The cottage, although within a few yards of the road, is altogether isolated, and at an early hour in the morning, when the deed is supposed to have been committed, any alarm which the old woman might attempt to give could be easily heard by their neighbours, the Coxes. The cottage in which Mrs Halliday lived has very little furniture in it—a bed and a few chairs being the only articles which it contains; nevertheless the poor old woman made it a pattern of cleanliness and order. On Saturday she attended an annual tea party in the school-room. The house occupied by Cox and his wife is a picture of desolation, the only piece of furniture being a bed and a piece of wood, supported by bricks, serving as a substitute for chairs. The diabolical deed has created much excitement in the neighbourhood, and in the course of Sunday large numbers of persons besieged the cottage. Cox and his wife were apprehended in their own house by Deputy Chief Constable Johnson and Inspector Thompson, and removed to the prison at Durham on suspicion of having murdered Mrs Halliday. Cox, we understand, has been several times before the magistrates for drunkenness. The murder has cast a gloom over the whole district, where Mrs Halliday is well known.

INQUEST ON THE BODY.

On Tuesday forenoon, J. M. Favell, Esq., the coroner for Chester Ward, opened an inquest on the body of Ann Halliday, at the School-room Nettlesworth New Houses. Notwithstanding that a few days had elapsed since the commission of this inhuman offence, the excitement had very little abated in the neighbourhood; consequently a large concourse of people assembled in the village, and more especially in the immediate vicinity of the school house, in order, if possible, to catch a glimpse of the prisoners, who, it was expected, would be brought from Durham in order that they might be present during the inquiry. In this, however, the public were disappointed, inasmuch as from some cause or other the police authorities did not bring the prisoners from Durham. As it was, however, the greater part of the assemblage remained about the spot during the progress of the inquiry, anxiously discussing the several points in connection with the all absorbing topic, and patiently awaiting the result of the deliberations of the jury. In this latter respect they were doomed to disappointment, for as will be seen below, in consequence of the great number of witnesses to be examined, the inquest had to be adjourned to a future day. It will be seen from the subjoined evidence that some new facts have been elicited as to the complicity, wholly or in part, of the Coxes in the dreadful deed which has cast such a gloom over the neighbourhood. In addition to that already adduced the police, we believe will obtain evidence stronger against the suspected parties than that produced on Tuesday. The jury, after being sworn, proceeded to view the body, which was laid out on the bed in which the poor old woman died; after which they proceeded to a careful examination of the premises, they being conducted in their investigation by the Coroner and Supts. Johnson and Squire. This duty concluded, the Coroner and jury returned to the school-room, where the following evidence was adduced:—

Mr John Mowbray Hudson, surgeon, of Chester-le-Street, said—I saw the body of the deceased on Sunday morning, the 10th instant. I have known her for about forty years. She lived by herself, in the cottage on the hill called Hobbletrot. I was sent for on Sunday morning about six o'clock, and attended immediately, and found her lying in the bed quite dead. There was a large scalp wound above the left ear, and another above the left orbit. Above the latter wound I found there was a fracture of the skull. There was a comminuted fracture of the left arm above the elbow. The left fore arm was also very much bruised, and there were several cuts upon it. There was also a large contused wound on the left side of the neck. I went on to the other side of the body, and I found the other arm severely wounded and cut. I found also several other bruises and cuts on different parts of the body, evidently having been done by the same instrument. On Monday morning, I made a *post mortem* examination of the body in conjunction with Mr Linton. From the external appearance I would take her to be a healthy person for age. The wound above the left orbit was an inch and a half long through the temporal bone, and pressing down through the temporal muscle, but not penetrating the bone so as to go into the brain. I found another wound on the left cheek bone, about half an inch long. On removing the scalp we found an extensive bruise over the temporal muscle, with considerable extravasation of blood. The brain was perfectly healthy, and the membrane entire. A large contused mark on the chest led me to examine the ribs, and I found four of them on the left side fractured, and penetrating the lungs, producing emphosima, with crepitation of the chest on both sides, evidently produced from a heavy pressure as of a man's boot heel. The lungs were perfectly healthy, but much injured. The cause of her death, I should say, was the fracture of the skull, and the fractured part of the ribs penetrating the lungs. From the nature of the injuries she received I should say she would be partially sensible for some hours, and would improve for a while previous to her dying, the effects of the stunning having gone off.

William Christon, police-officer, stationed at Sacriston, said—On the morning of the 10th inst., a man named Robert Kell told me that a woman named Mrs Halliday had been found nearly dead in her house at Broadmires. This would be at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock in the morning. Sacriston is about a mile from Broadmires. I proceeded to the place, arriving here about five o'clock, when I found several women in the house. I then went to the bedside, and saw Ann Halliday, and asked her if she could tell who had done that to her. I heard a muttering, but could not tell what she said. I then asked Ann Corby if she had given her the information, and, pointing to Cox's house, she said, "The people next door." I at once went into John Cox's house, and told him that he would have to go into Ann Halliday's with me. He hesitated, and the wife said, "What have we to go for?" and looked at each other. I then took him into Ann Halliday's house, and placed him in front of Ann Halliday's bedside, and his wife beside him. I then asked Ann Halliday if that (John Cox) was the man that had ill-used her; and in reply she lisped something which I thought was "Yes." I then desired Mrs Reed to ask her what she did say. Mary Reed did so and told me that she says yes to everything now. I then said to Cox, "Cox, she says it's you." Cox replied to the old woman, "You don't blame me for it, do you?" and then left the room. I followed him into his own house, and I said, "Cox, I shall charge you and your wife on suspicion of murdering or being connected with the murder of this old woman." I then gave him the usual caution as to saying anything. He made no reply, but threw himself on the bed, and said, "If we had been in bed all night this would not have happened." I asked him if he had been drinking, or had been away from the house last night, and he said he had not been away from the house, but had not been in bed. The wife then said, "That's what we get for telling them about hearing the old woman moan." I took him into custody, and handcuffed him to the oven door. The wife wanted to go away, but I brought her back. Cox appears to be about 28 years of age, and his wife about 26. I observed some water in a dish on the floor, and Mrs Cox picked up a cloth, which appeared to be wet, and stuffed it between the bed and the laths. I then asked her what she had put there, and she said, "Nothing," and afterwards added, "I have just been washing myself, and I dried myself upon it." I at once drew it from beneath the bed, and found it was a woman's shift, and very wet. I then looked at the male prisoner, and observed blood on both his shirt sleeves, and also on his trousers, the left leg of which was wet, and appeared to have been recently washed. I then asked him how he accounted for such appearances, and he said, "With helping the old woman into bed." I then found Mrs Halliday's shawl in the house, and Mary Cox said the old woman gave it to her. I observed them to have a very large fire on at the time, and I saw a quantity of tinder, as though they had been burning something. I asked her how she accounted for that, and she said she had newly made on the fire. In coming down the road to the house, I observed a thick volume of smoke proceeding from the chimney. The fire was full above the bars, and very red at the bottom and bright up to the top bar, and appeared to have been burning all night. When I got into the house I observed coals had been recently put on. I then took the fire poker, and observing something like blood upon it, I asked Cox how he accounted for it, but he made no reply. I then made search about the house, and asked them if they had any money or anything that did not belong to them. She said they had only 10d in the house. I searched and found in a box a shilling in silver and 16d in copper, wrapped up in a night cap. At the bottom of the same box I found a cloth containing 6d in copper. I then went to another part of the house and found a bloody apron (produced) rolled up and concealed under the bed near the place where I had previously found the wet shift. I asked her how she accounted for that, and she said they had had some meat in it. I found some raw meat in the house. The blood on the apron was not quite dry, and not stiff as it is now. She took me into the pantry, and I saw two small bits of beef on a dish, and on another dish a large piece of bullock's liver. I also found a sheet which was at Cox's bed foot. There are spots like blood upon it. The bed appeared to me as if nobody but the child had been in it that night. I produce pieces of a cotton dress which had been recently torn, and were strewn about the floor near the fireplace. These pieces were wet in some places, as though they had been washed. I also found part of the body of the dress in the back room, Whilst I was out in Halliday's house Mary Cox put some more coals on the fire and heaped it very high, the grate at the time being above the level. I asked Cox if he could tell how the door had been burst open, and he said he had done it with the poker when he heard the old woman moaning. He went with me, and showed me a mark, about five inches from the hinge, where he had put the poker and lifted the door off the lower crook. By this means he had got the door open, and had gone in. I examined the door minutely, and found some other marks on the bottom of the door; one of these was more distinct than the others, the form of which corresponded with the point of the poker found in Cox's house. I then went into Mrs. Haliday's house, and was shown a coal rake which had blood on it, and which had been found by Ann Corby. I found a pair of tongs, which also appeared to be stained with blood. I observed places on the floor in Mrs. Halliday's house, which appeared like blood fresh rubbed up. I could not find the key of the house. Yesterday, I found a piece of cloth amongst the ashes in Cox's house, and I also found another piece of cloth in Mrs. Halliday's house, which I think is similar. There is a very thin partition between the houses, and when on the bed in Cox's house, or any other part of it the slightest movement in the adjoining house can be distinctly heard in Cox's house. The doors of the two houses are close to the party wall.

William Halliday, husband of the deceased, said—The Coxes have got their meat of me for the last six months. She paid me clear off (7s 5d) on Friday night, and got meat to the amount of 6s 7d. She got some liver on Wednesday, two pounds of beef on Thursday, and seven pounds on Friday. She generally carried it away in a plate or a towel. I cannot remember how she carried away the liver, but I think she had a dish on Thursday and Friday for the meat.

John Smith said—I am a mason, and work with Mr Jackson, at Witton Gilbert. I had been working at Mrs Halliday's on Saturday, and had two ladders, one of which I took away and left the other. I never knocked any of the wood-work away from the window, nor did I in any way meddle with it. I was designed to commence and finish that job; but I am not working there to-day. I was working at no place yesterday. The reason was, because I had began to drink whisky on Monday morning.—the best way is to tell (laughter). I am an Irishman, and like whisky (renewed laughter). I heard of this case on Monday night. I was in Durham all day on Sunday. I went from here to Witton Gilbert to my master's, and thence to Durham. I lodged at a common lodging-house in Gilesgate. I had a little drop of whisky on Saturday before I went to bed, and did not rise till morning. I had been a little tipsy, but I have never been drunk in my life (laughter). On Sunday morning I got up about six o'clock. I am 68 years of age.

Jane Black said—I live at South Shields, but at the invitation of Mr Halliday's housekeeper, I came over here to assist them, as there was to be a bowling match. On Sunday morning, about ten minutes past four o'clock, I heard a knock. Mr. Halliday got up first and then Ann Corby, and the woman that came told us to come away as Ann Halliday was very bad. I went up with Ann Corby, and as we went up the hill near the cottage, Mary Cox said, "Come away, for the old woman is bleeding." We then went in and found the deceased sitting on the floor, between the bed and the fire, and Cox holding her up. Her face was covered with blood, and I took her cap off and saw two wounds on the head, one on the temple, and another on the cheek bone. I got some water and washed her face and right hand. She was sensible, and said that her left arm was broken. Ann Corby went for assistance. Cox and his wife wanted to go away and leave me with the old woman, and I said they should not go. The wife stopped, but Cox went out. She said that Mrs Halliday had fallen out of the bed. I asked Mrs Halliday if she had fallen out of bed, and she said, "No, they dragged me out." She did not point to any one, but I clearly understood her to mean the Coxes. I asked Mrs. Halliday if she saw any one, and she said, "Yes, I saw a man in white standing at the foot of the bed." Mrs Cox, thereupon, said the deceased was delirious, which I contradicted. I then asked Cox to assist me in lifting her into bed. He did so; he taking hold of her under the arms, and I taking her by the feet for that purpose. After lifting her into bed, he went into his house. He might have got some blood upon his left shirt sleeve, but not upon his trousers; inasmuch as at the time we lifted her into bed there was no blood coming from her. When Cox stooped down he trembled very much. I do not think I trembled at all. Cox went away, and Ann Corby and Mrs Reed came in. Mrs Reed went to the bedside. I then went into Cox's house, and saw Mary Cox washing herself. She seemed to be drying herself with part of an old chemise. I said to Mrs Cox "Do you know where the old woman's door key is," whereupon she gave a heavy sigh, looked at her husband, and said the old woman always took it out of the door at nights and hung it behind the door. [P.C. Christon, in reply to the Coroner, said that he and the other officer had searched that part of the house indicated, but neither of them could find any such nail.] I looked for the nail but could not find either it or the key. When I got to the door I found the door off the lower hinge, and unlocked. When I first went into Cox's house I found a very large fire in the grate as though it had been burning for some time. A great many coals had just been put on, and an old shovel had been placed on the bar to act as a blower. When I went through to look at Mrs Halliday's bed, the clothes were all laying at the foot in a heap together. There were two pillows at the foot of the bed and two at the head, and the bolster was half dragged off as though she had been holding on to them. The counterpane which is now on the top of the bed was under her on the floor, as also her flannel petticoat. She was sitting on the latter and part of the former, and a portion of it wrapped round her. The coal rake was lying about a foot from Mrs Halliday, and I picked it up and put it on the top of the furnace pot. Except when I asked him to help me to place Mrs Halliday on the bed, the Coxes kept a distance off.

Ann Corby, housekeeper to Wm. Halliday, was next sworn, and said—Mary Cox came to the door at ten minutes past four o'clock on Sunday morning, and knocked. The master looked out of the window, and she said that old Nancy was bad and dying. I called the last witness, and we both went away together. When we came to the rise of the hill, Mary Cox shouted "Come away, for the old woman is dying." When we got there John Cox was stooping and holding her up by the shoulders. She was covered with blood, which had almost dried, and had the appearance as though she had not been bleeding for some time. I told John Cox to stand by, and I stopped down and took her against me. I asked her who had done it, and Mrs Cox said she had fallen out of bed, as she was subject to dizzy fits. I asked the old woman what was the matter, and she said that she had had a bad night of it. Jane Black got some water to wash her face with. Although we saw the blood we did not think she was so bad until we got her cap off. I sent for a doctor, and then I called upon Mrs Reed, and got her to go with me. I met Cox in the lane, and he said he had called these people up, whereas it appeared he had not done so. Mary Reed and I then went up and found Ann Halliday in bed. I then asked her who had done it, and she said, "That man!" She then said, "I have been murdered, and barbarously murdered!" Then pointing feebly towards John Cox's house, she exclaimed, "Oh them Irish!" I felt satisfied in my own mind that she meant the Coxes. Mrs Reed also asked her who had done it, and she repeated, "That man." The Sacriston policeman (Christon) afterwards brought in Cox, and asked her if that was the man, and she fixed her eyes upon Cox, and made an attempt to articulate, but could not. She was sensible then, and knew us all. She died about half-past six o'clock. I saw the coal-rake [produced] lying beside her on the floor; there was blood upon it, which had the appearance of having been wiped. I put it into a drawer for safety, and afterwards gave it to the police. There was no blood upon the floor, but there were two places wet as though they had been recently washed.

Mary Reed, wife of John Reed, grocer, Broadmires, said—I went to the house of the deceased about twenty minutes past four o'clock. When I went in the old woman was in bed. I asked her who had done it, and she replied "That man." My impression was that she meant Cox. She said he took her by the throat and had used her like a beast, and she had tried to shove him away. I was present when Christon brought Cox to the bedside. The policeman wanted to know who had done it, and questioned her to that effect. I did not hear the questions distinctly, but heard her reply "Yes," to the whole of them.

At this stage of the proceedings, there being still a number of witnesses to examine, and in order to afford the police an opportunity of getting up, if possible, still further evidence, the coroner adjourned the inquiry till Thursday, the 21st inst., at ten o'clock.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE.—On Friday, the City of London Relief Committee held a meeting at the Mansion House. By the last and preceding mails most gratifying proofs had been received by the committee from India of the profound sympathy which is being felt both by the European and native communities for the suffering people at home, and which is resulting in the spontaneous subscription of considerable sums of money for their relief. Not long ago, it will be recollected, the commercial community of Bombay sent £5,000 to the Lord Mayor for this humane purpose, intimating that it was a first instalment, and there is reason to believe that more money from that quarter is now on its way to London. On Friday, a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, under date of Calcutta, July 1, by Mr. John W. Bullen, the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was received, enclosing a draft for £4,000. He hoped by an early mail to forward a further remittance. Including this sum of £4,000, the aggregate amount received at the Mansion House is £31,865. A letter addressed to the Lord Mayor by the Mayor of Rochdale, was read to the meeting, calling attention to the distress prevailing in that town and neighbourhood. Mr Pagan explained that he had done so earlier because the working people there had nobly struggled with their difficulties, and had, to their credit, refused to seek assistance beyond their own limits; but now that the cotton trade has been so long paralysed, and their little savings exhausted, they would be compelled to apply for aid elsewhere. They had a population in the borough of about 39,000, with 42 cotton mills. Out of the 42, five are on full time, employing only 222 hands; 14 are mostly at two days a week, employing 2,721 hands; 23 are entirely stopped, employing 4,132 hands. Of the 19 working full and short time, six will be stopped in 14 days, employing 1,600 (unless some unlooked for improvement takes place) and, if so, 5,739 people will be entirely out of work. The treasurer of their relief fund, a large cotton spinner, who has devoted three fourths of his time the last twelve months, and contributed about £200, besides working his mill full time, had stated to him that in the relief district there were 50,000 people and 84 mills, 40 of which are now closed, and in a few days the number will be 60. They require funds to supply 10,000 people with a bare allowance of 2½d per head per day, but he says it ought to be 5d, and with the latter sum they can tide over their difficulties. From a local fund since January last they had expended upwards of £2,000; and at a cost of £100 a week had supplied their suffering poor with such assistance as to create among them a feeling of gratitude. They are now raising a second fund to keep the relief fund in existence during the next six months, and from £1,596 to £1,600, payable by instalments, had been already promised.—The committee, taking this appeal into consideration, voted £500 for Rochdale. They also sent £100 to Tintwistle, £50 to Withnell (near Chorley), and £50 to Embsay (near Skipton). It will concern the various local relief committees to know that of late the London Committee, in apportioning the public money at their disposal, have been inconvenienced to some extent by the want of full and authentic information and statistics as to the character of the distress, the local resources to meet it, and so forth, upon which alone they can act with safety. They believe that in many places to which they have already made a grant of money, some diffidence is felt to make a second application to them, though the distress may be as great or greater than before, and the local resources to meet it as precarious as ever. The committee are prepared to entertain applications for aid from any quarter in which local relief committees have been regularly established, and who will furnish them with reliable information on which they can act from time to time.—*Times*.

MANCHESTER AND OTHER MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

MEETING IN ANGEL MEADOW.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Michael's, Angel Meadow, was held in the School-room, Miller-street, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of forming a committee to communicate with, and receive aid from the Central Committee and elsewhere, for distribution amongst the distressed operatives of the parish. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That the minister, churchwardens, and sidesmen of St. Michael's Church, together with two trustees or others from Sharp-street Ragged School, two from Nelson-street Ragged School, and two from the Baptist Chapel, Rochdale Road, with power to add to their number, be appointed a committee to communicate with, and receive aid from, the Central Committee and elsewhere, to be distributed by them amongst the distressed operatives in the parish, in the way and manner to be approved of by such committee. 2. That this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to raise funds for the relief of the present distress in St. Michael's parish, to be administered by the committee now formed, and to discountenance any party attempting to raise funds to be administered through any other channel. 3. That a deputation of six members of the committee now selected be appointed to wait upon the General Committee at their next meeting, to confer with them and solicit such assistance for the parish of St. Michael as they may be able to afford in consideration of other claims that may be made upon them."—The Chairman (the Rev. P. Wolstencroft) said he hoped the means would be placed at his disposal for carrying on a school for adults in the room in which they were assembled, it being wholly unoccupied during the week, and would accommodate some hundreds.—The proceedings were closed with the benediction.

RELIEF COMMITTEE, ALL SOULS' PAROCHIAL DISTRICT.—Weekly statement, Aug. 8:—Number of families relieved, 553; number of applications for relief, 580. Quantity of provisions distributed:—Bread, 3,180 lbs; meal, 960 lbs; tea, 16 oz.; sugar, 8 lbs. Weekly collections, £6 1s 6d; disbursements, £27 18s 9d.

ST. JUDE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.—During the week ending on the 8th inst. this Committee relieved 626 families with 3,824 lbs of bread; 1,760 lbs of meal, and 448 half pounds of soap. The weekly collections amounted to £16 13s 7d, and the disbursements to £41 1s. The number of families relieved was an increase of 69 upon the previous week. This Committee has also established a sewing class for 30 young women, the cost of which last week was £4 18s 4d.

PRESTON.—The Relief Committee, in their report issued on Saturday, state that during the past week they have distributed 13,420½ loaves of 3 lbs 10 oz. each, 4,520 quarts of coffee, and 11,795 quarts of soup. The number of cases relieved last week was 4,911, including 20,337 persons. Increase over previous week: Cases, 82; persons, 525. The sum expended in relief last week amounted to £408 7d—being £14 more than in the previous week. Several of the mills hitherto running will, it is apprehended, be shut up before very long.

BLACKBURN.—We have to report a further increase of destitution in this town and district during the past week. In Blackburn alone, 481 operatives have ceased work since Monday last, making the total number out of employment, 12,578. During the week ended on Friday, 11,974 persons were relieved in the town and union, with £667 18s 10d against 11,566, with £649 14s 7d in the preceding week, and 2,443 in the corresponding week of last year. Inmates in the Workhouse 471, against 331 last year. About 500 young women are now employed by the clergy of the Church of England and the congregation of James-street Chapel in sewing and knitting, and next week this number will be largely increased. During the week, the Relief Committee have expended about £200 in bread and meal.

CONVERSION OF A SECULARIST LECTURER.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., it having been announced that J. H. Gordon, late of Manchester, and since employed as a Secularist lecturer in Leeds, would make a public declaration of his errors, and avow that he had been converted to Christianity by the Rev. George William Conder, there was a great crowd of people in and about the Leeds Music Hall. Not only was the hall itself crammed to suffocation, several females fainting from excessive heat, but Albion-street presented the appearance of an election contest. Mr Conder duly took the chair, but the Secularists were so strongly represented in the room that any public exposition of the convert's changed character would have been impossible. There were yells and outcries of all conceivable descriptions, and Mr Conder thereupon announced the postponement of the meeting, of the holding of which he promised due notice should be given. Hundreds of persons had adjourned to the Cloth Hall-yard, supposing that the meeting was to be held there; and there the Rev. A. Bowden, of Hunslet, soon appeared, and announced that the lecture would not be delivered, and that Mr Conder had gone home, as also had Mr Gordon himself. Great outcries of "Coward" and "Afraid of debate" followed this announcement. John Firth, of Bramley, then came forward, and stated that he was in possession of evidence which led him to the conclusion that Gordon had not been actuated by the purest motives. He had received a letter from Birmingham, which Gordon knew would have damaged his reputation with the Christian public of Leeds. By a resolution afterwards passed Gordon was requested to deliver his lecture in public. Considerable excitement prevailed in the streets to a late hour. Mr Conder, in a letter to the *Leeds Mercury*, says "he does not think the disturbance arose from any other cause than the noise inevitable from a great crush," and satisfactorily explains the allegations from Birmingham, which arose from a misstatement of fact. On Monday evening, Mr Gordon delivered, in the school-room of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bramley, his statement of the reasons which induced him to vacate the position of lecturer to the Leeds Secularist Society, and to abandon their principles. The room was much crowded, and Mr Gordon was accorded an attentive and patient hearing. The Rev. John Hanson, of Bradford, occupied the chair. At the conclusion of Mr Gordon's statement, which is lengthy and lucid, it was unanimously agreed, "That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby presented to Mr John Henry Gordon for the frank and explicit statement of his views as a convert to the Christian faith, and this meeting freely accords to him the right hand of Christian brotherhood." Mr Gordon was also presented with a copy of the "Bible Handbook," by the Rev. J. Angus, D.D. Votes of thanks were givento the trustees of the chapel for the use of the room, and to the chairman. A body of policemen were present during the proceedings, but not the slightest disturbance occurred.

REPORT OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMISSION.

The Commissioners have gone thoroughly into the whole question, and they have, it is understood, agreed to the following recommendations;—They propose that the staff of drill sergeants shall be continued as at present, and be paid out of the national funds. Next, that every effective be entitled to receive £1 per annum: that is to say, that the commanding officer is to be allowed that amount to be applied as he shall think best, but for the advantage of the corps. If it is applied for clothing, then the officer commanding is restricted in the choice of four colours—viz, blue for Artillery and Engineers, and green, grey, or scarlet for the Rifles. The grey to be in accordance with the colour selected by the War office, the Lords-Lieutenant of counties having a veto on the colour, so that they make the Volunteers in counties as nearly similar as possible. The Commissioners further recommend that a sum of 10s per man be allowed to all those who have passed through certain stages in musketry practice, and have obtained certificates of efficiency. The recommendation is one which we regard as of great importance, as upon the skill in the use of the rifle the real efficiency of the Volunteer force mainly depends. This premium on excellence of shooting will have a most beneficial effect. Officers of regiments and companies will urge their men on to practice with a view of obtaining the extra 10s per man. In many small corps, should the whole of the men be made effective—which is not only possible, but easy of accomplishment—the 30s per man will suffice to keep the corps in good working order. Without this aid the number of men would gradually fall off. The commissioners, in addition to these gratuities, propose to give a further sum of 4s per head for all Volunteers living beyond five miles from head quarters, or the usual place of drill. This sum is given with the view of assisting Volunteers engaged in agricultural pursuits, who cannot afford the expense of riding to the place of rendezvous, and is proposed for the purpose of inducing countrymen to don the Volunteer uniform and to carry the rifle. These are the principal recommendations of the Commissioners, and we believe they will meet with general approval. At present the sum voted in aid of the Volunteers does not exceed £40,000 per annum. Should the proposed changes be carried into effect, the charge upon the country will be increased to about £170,000 or £180,000.

"GETTING UP" PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Mr T. M. Mackay, of the firm of James Baines and Co., has published a somewhat extraordinary correspondence with regard to the Bank of Queensland, the prospectus of which was issued on the 29th ult. On the 30th of July, Mr Mackay wrote as follows to the Directors:—"I am deeply interested in the prosperity of Queensland through the emigration arrangements of my firm with its government, and had many proposals submitted to me for the formation of a bank in that colony. The most feasible, however, was brought to my notice about ten days ago by Mr Fitzgerald Foster, who called on me with an Australian merchant of high position, and offered us seats at the Board of the bank that has just been advertised by you. In the course of conversation he rather astounded me by saying that a Mr Cribb was to be paid £10,000 for formation money, and when I demurred most strongly to committing myself to such an arrangement, he intimated that each of the directors was to have a douceur of £125 to £150, and the sharebroker was to get £1,500. I need scarcely say that I repudiated Mr Cribb's intended generosity as far as the direction was concerned, which Mr Foster said would, of course, be deducted from the £10,000, as the other directors would probably act in concert with me. I pressed for some other reasons to justify the payment of even the diminished sum, but as he could not give me particulars he left me, promising to send Mr Cribb the same afternoon to explain the necessary outlay that would exonerate me, as a director, in acceding to his demand. From that day to this I have never seen Mr Cribb or Mr Foster; and as my friends in Queensland, who are invited to take a large share of the capital, will naturally look to me to protect their interest, I now beg for an explanation of the grounds on which so unusual a sum is to be paid for its formation." On the 6th of August the secretary wrote to Mr Mackay:—"In answer to your letter of the 30th of July, I am directed to state that there is no foundation whatever for the allegation that any bonus or douceur has been offered to, or would be accepted by, the directors of this bank, and that the subject of the preliminary expenses which have been incurred in the formation was to-day, for the first time, brought before this Board, and that it is still under their consideration." Mr Mackay replied, on the following day:—"Sir,—In reply to your note of yesterday, and in furtherance of the conversation which took place when you presented it, I have simply to report that I am surprised that the directors should state there was no foundation for the allegation of an intended bonus being paid to them by the promoter, while Mr Foster, the vice-chairman, as you admitted, was present at the meeting. I must also say I am equally surprised to find that the preliminary expenses were only brought to their notice yesterday, when the articles of registration bear on the face of them that £10,000 is to be paid to the promoter, and I can scarcely feel satisfied that they are relieved from the responsibility of this engagement, notwithstanding the legal acumen of your solicitor, who you mentioned had been indebted to the timely arrival of my communication for finding an opening in the promoter's canvass. No doubt, as you graphically described it, my letter fell 'like a shell' among many of your directors; and, if they would avert the further consequences of its explosion, I must, for the interest of the public, and the respect I would wish to pay to a sound bank, impose two stipulations as the alternative for not giving publicity to our correspondence—viz. that Mr Foster retire from the direction, and that the promoter agree to take a sum in payment of his outlay and services, which Mr —— or Mr —— may name. These terms I offer in no spirit of dictation, and I must have an answer to-day, before four p.m.—Yours, &c. (Signed) T. M. MACKAY." The only reply to this letter was that "the directors decline entering into any further correspondence on the subject to which it refers."

A CURE OF 50 YEARS ASTHMATIC COUGH AT THE AGE OF 66 BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr William Tomlinson, Bookseller, 15, Stodman-street, Newark. "A lady of this town (whom I can refer any one to privately), who is now in the 66th year of her age, has been afflicted with a most violent asthmatic cough ever since she was 15 years old. For many years she has been constantly under medical attendance, and all means tried in vain to remove her complaint. About two months ago she was induced, though at the time apparently on the brink of the grave, to try the above medicine, which, through the Divine blessing, has not only removed her cough, but her lungs appear quite regenerated; her appetite, rest, &c., have returned, and her general health is wonderfully improved." Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price, 1s 1½d, 2s 1d, and 11s per box. Sold by all druggists, and at the *Guardian Office*. Caution.—Every box of the genuine medicine has the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" in *white letters* on a *red ground* in the Government Stamp, without which word all are counterfeits and an imposition.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

By ignorance is pride increased; those most assume who know the least.

Discrimination.—If we lack the sagacity to discriminate nicely between our acquaintances and our friends, misfortune will readily do it for us.

What Life is!—An old Roman poet observes that life is not to live, but to be happy. Now, if acres and a full purse will constitute happiness to any man, he is right in preferring them; but, if to think independently, to know the nature of things, to store up in the mind sources of endless delight, to enjoy to the full passions and affections, afford to some men much greater happiness, they also in their turn are right in bestowing their preference on these things.

Tartar Cavalry.—Our guns soon opened upon the Tartar cavalry, who, having formed several irregular lines of skirmishers, advanced very steadily toward our troops. The practice of the Armstrong guns was perfect, the precision was as accurate as that of a good rifle; yet though every shell burst amongst them, as is always the case when men are scattered and on the move, but few of the men or horses were knocked over. I have seen this occur again and again when fighting against undrilled troops, who naturally fight in what a soldier would term an "anyhow sort of manner," so that even canister, when fired into lines of skirmishers within three hundred yards' distance, has not killed a man for several discharges. Previously to this I never saw men fighting in this irregular way come on so pluckily under such a heavy fire as these Tartars did on this occasion; and, although they suffered but little loss, still the artillery fire brought to bear upon them was so heavy and well directed, that many of what we call regular troops would have fled before it. My little experience goes to prove that it is not the actual loss at the time of a fire brought to bear upon troops which first shakes them, but the multitude of shot and shell whizzing past their ears or falling about them, which first makes them "bob," then confuses, and ends by disorganising them. For a line of troops to advance unsupported in any way by artillery, or, as in this instance, by only a few straggling, ill-directed shots from jingalls and matchlocks, against a formidable fire such as ours was, from fifteen guns, showed an amount of natural daring which was most praiseworthy. They came on in scattered parties until close to our cavalry, when, with a loud, wild yell they charged in the straggling manner of undrilled brave men. Our irregulars met the foremost of them hand to hand, when, of course, the issue was such as might be anticipated from a conflict between an ill-armed mob and a tolerably well-drilled body of Sikh cavalry, led by such men as Major Probyn and Lieutenant Fane. In less than a minute the Tartars had turned, and were flying for their lives before our well-armed irregulars, supported by two squadrons of the finest dragoons in the British army; the pursuit lasted for five miles, and was then only ended by our horses being pumped out. The Tartars being mounted on hardy ponies, in the best of working condition, managed easily to keep well ahead of our horses, who had not galloped for months, and had been landed only a few days previously from the vessels, where, with the exception of a few weeks they had been ashore at Talienwan Bay, they had been cooped up for a long period. Had our horses been in as good wind and working order as they usually are in India, the results would have been far more satisfactory, and the worthy taxpayers at home would have had the pleasure of gloating over the account of an immense list of slain enemies.—*Narrative of the War with China in 1860.*

The Town Clergyman's Duties and the Necessity of Leisure.—I firmly believe that almost all the clergymen I know do day by day their utmost to overtake the overwhelming duty. And now and then there comes a special sense of the clergyman's weighty responsibility, and of the momentous consequences that may depend upon his exertions; and, under that stimulus, resolving "to spend and be spent" in the work to which he has given himself, you will find him labouring in a fashion that endangers health and life. Now it is not right to do that. Even setting apart the consideration of the duty he owes his children, his duty to the Church is to work in that fashion in which he may hope to labour longest and most efficiently. And that fashion is not the breathless and feverish one. Yet nothing but constant watchfulness and firmness can prevent the town clergyman's life from growing one of chronic hurry and weariness. It is not merely his preaching, and his preparation for preaching: but the other calls of duty are innumerable. Pound afterpound is added, till the camel labours along with weary foot; or even till the camel's back is broken. It is the rule in large towns, so far as I have known them, that the clergy shall be overwrought. Going through your duty at this high pressure you will, in a few months, find what will follow. Your brain gets fevered; your mind is confused; you cannot take a calm and deliberate view of any large subject; and by degrees your heart (I speak literary, not morally) tells you that this will not do. You seem almost to have lost the power of sleeping. And you find, that if you are to live and labour much longer in this world, you must do one of two things; either you must go back again to the country, or you must make a definite arrangement that you shall have some appreciable amount of leisure in town. You may probably find, on looking back, that for a long time you have had none at all; except, indeed, in that autumnal holiday, which will not suffice to keep up for a whole year's work: and whose good effect you have probably used up within three weeks after its close. Yes, you must have leisure; a little of it every day: a half-holiday at least once a week. And I do not call it satisfactory leisure, when, at the close of a jading day, you sit down, wearied beyond talking, reading, or thinking, and feeling the presence even of your children too much for your shaken nerves. I call it leisure, when you can sit down in the evening, tired indeed, but not exhausted beyond chasing your little boy or girl about the lobby, and thinking, of the soft green turf of quieter days. I call it leisure to sit down in your easy chair by the fireside, and to feel that you may peacefully think, and dream if you please; that you may look vacantly into the fire; that you may give your mind to total rest. And to this end, let us fix it in our remembrance, that all our Master requires of us is to do what we can; and if more we would wish to do, we must train ourselves to look at it without disquiet, even as we train ourselves to be submissive in the presence of the inexplicable mysteries and the irremediable evils which are inherent in the present system of things. No doubt it is hard to do this; but it is the clergyman's duty to do it. You have no more right to commit suicide by systematically overtaking your constitution, than by swifter and coarser means. Life is given to you as a trust to make the best of: and probably the worst you can make of it is to cut it short, or to embitter it by physical exhaustion and depression.—*Leisure hour in Town.*

American Hotel Life.—I cannot say that I like the hotels in those parts, or indeed the mode of life at American hotels in general. In order that I may not unjustly defame them, I will commence these observations by declaring that they are cheap to those who choose to practise the economy which they encourage, that viands are profuse in quantity and wholesome in quality, that the attendance is quick and unsparing, and that travellers are never annoyed by that grasping greedy hunger and thirst after francs and shillings which disgrace in Europe many English and many continental inns. All this is, be it admitted, great praise; and yet I do not like the American hotels. One is in a free country, and has come from a country in which one has been brought up to hug one's chains—so at least the English traveller is constantly assured—and yet in an American inn one can never do as one likes. A terrific gong sounds early in the morning breaking one's sweet slumbers; and then a second gong, sounding some thirty minutes later, makes you understand that you must proceed to breakfast, whether you are dressed or no. You certainly can go on with your toilet and obtain your meal after an hour's delay. Nobody actually scolds you for so doing, but the breakfast is, as they say in this country, "through." You sit alone, and the attendant stands immediately over you. Probably there are two so standing. They fill your cup the instant it is empty. They tender you fresh food before that which has disappeared from your plate has been swallowed. They begrudge you no amount that you can eat or drink; but they begrudge you a single moment that you are there neither eating nor drinking. This is your fate if you're too late, and therefore as a rule you are not late. In that case you form one of a long row of eaters who proceed through their work with a solid energy that is past all praise. It is wrong to say that Americans will not talk at their meals. I have met but few who would not talk to me, at any rate till I got to the far west; but I have rarely found that they would address me first. Then the dinner comes early, at least it always does so in New England, and the ceremony is much of the same kind. You came there to eat, and the food is pressed upon you almost *ad nauseam*. But, as far as one can see, there is no drinking. In these days, I am quite aware that drinking has become improper, even in England. We are apt at home to speak of wine as a thing tabooed, wondering how our fathers lived and swilled. I believe that as a fact we drink as much as they did; but nevertheless that is our theory. I confess, however, that I like wine. It is very wicked, but it seems to me that my dinner goes down better with a glass of sherry than without it. As a rule I always did get it at hotels in America. But I had no comfort with it. Sherry they do not understand at all. Of course I am only speaking of hotels. Their claret they get exclusively from Mr. Gladstone, and looking at the quality, have a right to quarrel even with Mr. Gladstone's price. But it is not the quality of the wine that I hereby intend to subject to ignominy so much as the want of opportunity for drinking it. After dinner, if all be true, the gentlemen drop into the hotel bar and "liquor up." Or rather this is done especially after dinner, but without prejudice to the hour at any time that may be found desirable. I have also "liquored up," but I cannot say that I enjoy the process. I do not intend hereby to accuse the Americans of drinking much, but I maintain that what they do drink, they drink in the most uncomfortable manner that the imagination can devise. In their huge hotels all the bell-ropes of each house ring on one bell only, but a patent indicator discloses a number and the whereabouts of the ringer is shown. One fire heats every room, passage, hall, and cupboard,—and does it so effectually that the inhabitants are all but stifled. Soda-water bottles open themselves without any trouble of wire and strings. Men and women go up and down stairs without motive power of their own. Hot and cold water are laid on to all the chambers; though it sometimes happens that the water from the cold water taps is boiling, and that when once on it cannot be turned off again by any human energy. Everything is done by a new and wonderful patent contrivance.—*North America by Anthony Trollope.*

Cheap Alcohol.—A method of extracting alcohol from coal gas has been discovered at St Quentin, by a young chemist named Cotelle. The *Progres de l'Oise* asserts as a matter of fact that a joint-stock company was formed with wonderful rapidity, with a capital of 400,000*l.*, to carry out the patent. The inventor announces that if he can sell his alcohol at 25*l.* the hectolitre, while the most inferior spirit produce from other articles is selling for 75*l.* the hectolitre.

PIRACY, MURDER, AND ARSON.

The *Western Morning Post* gives a full account, derived from Captain Grove of the English brig Susannah, of the recent fearful act of piracy on board the American barque Reindeer. "On the 9th of July last, when about 16 miles S.E. of Malaga, Captain Grove observed the Reindeer with her ensign down, and the sails flying about as if she was adrift. He immediately lowered his quarter gig and with four men of his crew, proceeded towards the Reindeer. On arriving alongside, Captain Grove observed a man with his head partly over the rail. Smoke was issuing from the poop of the barque. Before getting on board, Captain Grove spoke to the half-murdered man on deck, and endeavoured to obtain some particulars of the murder; the poor fellow was only just strong enough to say that a part of the crew had been murdered by two Spaniards, who belonged to the Reindeer, and that, after murdering or disabling the crew, they had set fire to the ship, stove one boat, and taken away the other, and had made their escape. The captain and crew of the Susannah went on board, and were horror-struck on seeing the state of the vessel. The appearance of the mutilated men on board, the quantity of blood on deck, the groanings of the captain and men, were horrible beyond description. The steward was on the deck half murdered and lying in his blood; his face and head had been so cut and disfigured with a knife as to make it wonderful that he should have survived. He was just able to move. The master of the Reindeer, Hewitt, was on the main hatch, covered over with a blanket, groaning most piteously. It seems that he was attacked whilst asleep in his cabin; his head was partly severed from his body, and it is supposed he was left for dead; one half of his left ear was entirely cut off, and when he awoke and was a little sensible the cabin was full of smoke, but he has no recollection of any of the circumstances of the horrible outrage. The first mate had also been attacked, and was cut with a knife very severely in the neck, and seriously injured. The second mate, John H. Hansoy, of Liverpool, and a seaman named Henry Frost Jones, of Cardiff, were both murdered whilst asleep in their berths. The hearts of both men were visible through the severe knife cut in their sides, and it would seem as if they had been struck on the head by some instrument, and then immediately stabbed in the left side, near the heart. The ship's boy was also attacked by the ruffians, and having received a cut from a knife, he jumped overboard and swam forward to the bobstay, where he quietly remained until the murderers left the vessel. The carpenter and cook were murdered whilst on deck, and thrown overboard. The others of the crew who had up to this time escaped, seeing the frightful state to which matters were approaching, climbed to the fore-top and cut the top-gallant studding-sail halyard-block to protect themselves. The ruffians did not venture aloft, and it would seem that they were short of powder, as, although they had pistols, they did not fire. Amongst the crew of the Reindeer were two Spaniards. They were not in the same watch, and on the night of this horrible act one of them contrived to borrow a knife from each man of the watch, saying that he wanted to cut some meat to eat. At this time the other Spaniard was supposed to be asleep. After having obtained the knives from the whole of the crew of that watch, and deprived them of their usual means of protection, these two cold-blooded murderers set to their work in a business-like manner. They first provided themselves with two pistols each and a maul under one arm, and attached knives to their sides. A pistol was presented to the first mate several times, but it snapped, and did not discharge. Thus he was spared his life, but received some severe cuts and injuries from knives. Some little time after Captain Grove had been on board the Reindeer, the American ship Minstrel came to her assistance, and every endeavour was made to save the barque from burning. She had been set on fire fore and aft; they battened everything down to prevent any air reaching the fire, and cut holes in her deck, and for a time the fire appeared to be somewhat subdued; but it soon broke out again with much force at the stern. Three watches were carried off by the murderers, as well as 400 dollars, during the night after the murder, and whilst the Susannah was in a calm, and only a short distance from the burning ship, Capt. Grove saw a boat pulling close to the Susannah. Suspecting that there was more mischief at work, he mustered the whole of the crew on the quarter deck, and armed them, in the belief that the boat consisted of pirates belonging to the same party. When the boat came near his vessel, Captain Grove fired a shot across the boat's bow. On this they pulled away as quickly as possible, and he never saw any more of them. A Spanish felucca was also in the immediate vicinity at the time, and it is the opinion of Captain Grove that the men he saw in the boat were the murderers, and that on his firing across their bow they went on board the Spanish fulucca as he never saw her afterwards, although she had for three days previously been in company with him."

Hardening Stone.—Messrs. Jesse Rust and Co., of the Lambeth Glass-works, state that they have discovered a simple method, by means of a single solution containing silica, lime, alumina, and potash, of indurating soft stone to an extent greater and more complete than has yet been otherwise attained. Caen stone they speak of polishing like marble for interior work after induration. The composition, they say, forms a hard, tough, insoluble mass, a glass cement, or glass concrete, in fact, in the pores of the stone; and may be brushed in effectively by a child, without any attention to chemical quantities, double decompositions, &c.—*Builder.*

The Middle Level.—An official report, just drawn up with respect to the recent destruction of the Middle Level outfall sluice, states several facts of interest. The expenses incident to the disaster already paid and incurred are estimated at from £23,000 to £25,000 to meet which £20,000 has been taken up by way of temporary loan. In reference to the future drainage of the level, Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E. has recommended that for the next twelve or eighteen months, in addition to such drainage as can be obtained through Salters's lode sluice, syphon pipes should be laid over the recently-constructed coffer dam, and that nothing should be done as to the erection of a new sluice until the syphons have been fairly tried.

Fatal Accident in Manchester.—On Saturday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident, which has been attended with fatal results, occurred in Swan-street, at M'Kenna's vaults, at the corner of Oak-street. The place is being rebuilt, and two bricklayers,—John Butterworth, of Hall-street, Mosston-lane, Harpurhey; and Thomas Sherry, of Buckstone-street, London-road—were at work upon the scaffolding above the third storey. The timbers supporting the scaffolding suddenly gave way; two of the centre poles fell; and the men, with a portion of the top parapet and cornice, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. Thomas Wesley, a child about four years of age, was standing in the street, and he was struck on the head by a brick. He received a slight scalp wound. The men were, however, badly hurt. They were at once taken to the Royal Infirmary, and put in the hands of the house surgeon. Butterworth received a compound fracture of the lower and upper jaw, and internal injuries. He died at four o'clock in the afternoon. The case from the first was hopeless. The poor fellow was 23 years of age, and was recently married. Sherry is suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, and bruises all over the body.

The Alleged Murder in Derbyshire.—The fatal affray at Sturston, near Ashbourn, Derbyshire, turns out to have been a case of manslaughter. An inquest has been held before the coroner for South Derbyshire (Mr. Sale), when the following facts were adduced: The prisoner, Owen Sweeney, and deceased, Thomas Stanley, both Irishmen, were engaged on Saturday, August 2nd, in loading hay in a field belonging to W. Tomlinson, of Sturston Hall. A dispute arose between them as to which could pitch hay best. One of them (the witnesses did not know which) said, "I'm as good at a fight as you." Immediately afterwards a scuffle took place, and the deceased man was knocked down by Sweeney. He got up again, and seized a hay fork, with which he advanced towards Sweeney, when he suddenly fell. Another Irishman, named Finnigan, went to him and raised him up, but he was unable to speak, and died in a few minutes. Prisoner asked if he was dead, and then said he didn't care. Mr. William Toogood, surgeon, stated that death was caused by paralysis of the diaphragm, a muscle situated between the lungs and abdomen. When that muscle is injured the lungs cannot act, and he was of opinion the injury was caused by a kick in the side. There were no marks of violence.—Prisoner was committed by the coroner for trial on a charge of manslaughter, a verdict to that effect having been returned. An application has been made to Chief-Justice Pollock to traverse the case to the next assizes, which was granted. Prisoner was set at liberty on entering into his own recognizances for £50, and his friends depositing £20 with the Clerk of the Peace.

Fearful Collision in the Channel.—Loss of Sixteen Lives.—During the fearful gale that blew on Thursday morning, August 7th, the ship Daphne, from London, bound for Sydney, was proceeding down Channel, when she came into collision, off the Start, with the Mullion, Nicholas master, bound from Bahia for Rotterdam, laden with sugar, and last from Falmouth. The Mullion went down stern foremost, dragging the Daphne with her, the stern of which latter was raised several feet above the usual water mark in consequence, until at length by the snapping off of the foremast and bowsprit she was released. In fact, so sudden was the whole affair, that the master of the Daphne, when he rushed from the poop forward to see what had happened, was only in time to see the Mullion's topgallant sails sinking under water. Then arose fearful cries from the drowning men struggling in the water, but the efforts of the crew of the Daphne to save them were unavailing, and at the same time all their attention was required to secure their own safety, for the shock of the collision had greatly damaged their own vessel, starting her decks, sweeping away bulwarks, heads, stanchions, and making her little short of a wreck. Only one man, named Nicholls, was saved from the Mullion. From his statement it appeared that the fore topsails having been carried away, the crew were in the act of "tending" a new one, when they saw the Daphne coming. They immediately came down from aloft and ran aft, with the exception of this man, who went towards the bow, and at the instant of the collision, he seized hold of the Daphne's outworks, and held on until he was hauled in by the crew of the Daphne. He was seriously injured internally, and it was not till Friday that he could be got to give a connected account of the transaction. From what he says, it appears there were 17 persons on board, including one passenger, the master having landed his wife, her sister, and brother-in-law the day before at Falmouth. The Mullion belonged to Liverpool.

A Berlin letter states that, on the 31st ult., the Prince Royal was about to start from Potsdam to the capital, to inspect a body of troops, when he suddenly sent word that he could not come. It was afterwards known that the cause of his absence was the critical situation of the Princess, whose accouchement was hourly expected.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A MOTHER.

On Thursday, Aug. 7, Mrs. Poole, the wife of Mr. Poole, a respectable cabinet-maker, residing at 18, Brunswick-place, City-road, London, murdered her child, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide. For some time past Mrs. Poole has been subject to extreme ill-health, and, although not confined to bed, has been attended by a nurse. In the afternoon, Mr. Poole left home, and his wife was at the time reading a newspaper, and seemed in her usual state of health and spirits. About two hours afterwards she went down to the kitchen, where a servant had charge of her youngest child, a fine boy, 15 months old. The nurse was also there. She made no remark to either of the women, nor was it noticed that there was anything peculiar in her manner, but she took the child by the hand, and led it out of the kitchen upstairs. It was subsequently remembered that a large carving-knife which had been lying on the kitchen table was missing from the spot immediately afterwards. In about ten minutes Mrs. Poole made her appearance in the kitchen, looking so ghastly and in such a state of convulsive trembling that the servant and the nurse instantly felt that something horrible had happened. They then saw that their mistress's hands were covered with blood, and rushed upstairs. On going into a room at the back of the house, on the first floor, they found upon the carpet the lifeless body of the little boy, his throat severed from ear to ear by a fearful wound, which nearly divided the neck from the trunk. Beside him lay the carving-knife. Upon descending to the kitchen they found that the mother had fainted, and then it was for the first time discovered that she had also inflicted a wound in her own throat. The cut, however, was not considerable, being little more than skin deep. Dr. Rogers, who had been in attendance on Mrs. Poole, was instantly sent for, and, after prescribing the necessary remedies for the miserable woman he made an examination of the body of the child. All the principal arteries and vessels of the neck were found to be severed, and the knife had apparently penetrated to the bone. Death must have been instantaneous. The injuries which had been inflicted by Mrs. Poole upon herself were pronounced not to be in themselves dangerous, but her condition was such as to render it impossible to say whether dissolution might not take place at any moment. Inspector Webster, of the N division, was communicated with, and he sent down constables to take Mrs. Poole into custody; but, upon the certificate of the medical man that her removal would be highly dangerous, if not fatal, she was not removed from the house, an officer stopping with her until she can be transferred to prison. No motive whatever can be assigned for the crime.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AT ISLEWORTH

An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Bird, at the Chequers Inn, Isleworth, on the body of a woman who was murdered on Thursday evening before, about eight o'clock, in Lion-lane, Isleworth, the body having been discovered by a postman, who immediately before had heard the report of a pistol, and had seen a man running away. The first witness examined was Sarah Barnham, who said she was the mother of the murdered woman. The deceased went by the name of Barnham, but she was married to a man who called himself Copeland about four years ago. The man's real name was Cooper, and he was a deserter. Her daughter was 25 years of age. She had not lived with her husband for some months. Witness last saw her daughter on Thursday the 7th inst. She also saw Copeland first at the bottom of the lane, watching the rifle shooting; he afterwards came to the house where she was living with her father and mother—that is the grandfather and grandmother of the deceased. He was for about two hours in the house waiting for her daughter to come in. Her father then came home and Copeland ran into the washhouse to get out of his way. He had repeatedly threatened to do some mischief to witness and to her daughter. He had shown her three bullets which he kept in his pocket, and said he would not trouble Ann (her daughter) much longer. He added that he had grossly wronged her, but it was thirteen years ago that he had married his first wife. Witness was awfully afraid of him, because she knew how frequently and savagely he behaved sometimes. Before he left the house her mother called to him and said she would give him up, meaning that she would inform against him as being a deserter. Her daughter said he should not be given up. She then followed him out of the house. She had been at Richmond all the day with her sister. After the examination of the witness was terminated, she started up in a frantic manner, and said, "I am certain he did it. He stabbed his first wife." The witness was continuing in an incoherent manner, when she was removed from the room.—Rosina Barnham, who said she was a sister of the deceased, stated that she was a domestic servant, and lived at Richmond Green. Her brother-in-law came once to see her on Sunday last. She was afraid of being alone with him, as he had frequently threatened her life. While she was out with him and the deceased, Copeland showed them three bullets, and said, "One is for Ann, another for the old woman, and the third is for the first man that stops me." He said he had kept them three months for the purpose. He seemed in a very determined and revengeful state. She had not seen any pistol in his possession.—James Auden, a letter carrier, said that on Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, he was in the Brazil, Mill Lane, when he heard the report of firearms. Upon going on further, he saw the deceased lying upon the ground, and he observed a man running away. The man had on a dark frock coat, and a low-crowned hat. When he found the deceased lying, he called for assistance, and carried her to the union workhouse. She groaned heavily, and died while they were carrying her off. He said to her, "For God's sake, tell me who has done this, but she was then insensible, and unable to answer. Her bonnet, when he got up to her, was on fire, and he took it off, and crushed it under his foot. Mr. John Machinley, a surgeon, proved finding a bullet in the brain of the murdered woman, which undoubtedly had caused her death. The inquiry was adjourned.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed to the office of Assistant Registrar Mr. Robert Hallet Holt, a conveyancer of considerable practice and ability.—*Morning Post.*

We have to announce that the Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Brent Spencer Follett to the important office of Registrar, under the Act recently passed "to facilitate the proof of title and the conveyance of real estates."—*Morning Post.*

At the Cornwall assizes, the man Doidge, charged with the murder of Roger Drew, at Langore, near Launceston, was found guilty and sentenced to death. It may be remembered that Doidge and Drew (who lived alone) had been drinking together at a public house; and that when Drew went home, late at night, he was followed by Doidge, who robbed and murdered him.

Rumoured Marriage of the Prince of Wales.—We are enabled to state that the marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place some time next year. At the present moment, no positive arrangements have been made, and we are aware that nothing will be positively made known in regard to the Prince's choice until his return to England from Germany. The probability is, that the Princess Alexandrina of Denmark will be the future Princess of Wales. The Princess Alexandrina is in her eighteenth year, having been born in December, 1844. She is the eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Christian, Prince of Denmark, who is the son of the Duke Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluksburg, successor to the throne of Denmark on the death of the present King, Frederick VII.—*Court Journal.*

Daring Escape of a Convict.—On Friday, August 8, information was received of the escape of a convict named Phillips, undergoing a period of twenty years' penal servitude, from the convict prison at Portland. The prisoner, whose conduct since he has been at the convict establishment has been very bad, attempted to escape some few weeks since, and was the ringleader in an attempt to release several of the prisoners from their cells. By some means he obtained possession of a key which would unlock any of the cells, and also a saw and a file, the plan proposed being to release the prisoners who had been let into the secret, and overpower the warder if he offered any resistance. The project was, however, discovered, and Phillips, the ringleader, placed in irons, and removed to separate cells. On Wednesday, he again contrived in some inexplicable manner to obtain a saw and chisel, and after being locked in his cell for the night he contrived to remove his irons, and also a space in his cell sufficiently large to allow him to pass through. The night being very windy prevented his escape being heard. To disarm suspicion he dressed up a dummy, which he placed in his bed, in order that the warder should not miss him on looking into his cell every hour throughout the night. The escape of the prisoner was not discovered until between five and six o'clock the next morning, when it was found that he had left his irons and a portion of his clothes behind him.

The Court.—The visit of the Queen to Germany is rendered necessary to a certain extent, as administratrix to the estate of the late Prince Consort, and it is generally understood that her Majesty will have a considerable amount of business to transact in that capacity. Arrangements will have to be made with respect to Prince Alfred, the presumptive heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, and the inheritor of his father's property in the Duchy. This, with other matters, will, it is expected, fully occupy the time fixed for the Queen to remain on the Continent. A recent notice has called attention to the time when the Prince of Wales comes of age, and enters into the possession of his splendid inheritance. That it is a splendid inheritance is mainly owing to the care and business-like attention which have been paid to the resources of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince. When the young Prince was born, the revenues of his patrimony were not one half what they now are having been heavily encumbered by William the Fourth. In his anxiety to provide for certain claims on him, the King did that which could hardly be considered fair to his successor; unable to sell any portion of the Duchy, His Majesty did not hesitate to grant very long leases (even for three lives), at a very inadequate rental, in consideration of a proportionate premium paid down. This mode of proceeding, of course, put the King into possession of a considerable sum of money, but the revenues of the Duchy were reduced in like proportion, and matters were in this state when the Queen ascended the throne. Since the birth of the Prince of Wales not only have the affairs of the Duchy been most carefully husbanded for his benefit, but the leases granted by William the Fourth are rapidly falling in, so that His Royal Highness will succeed to his patrimony very nearly in all its integrity, and with large accumulations.—*Court Journal.*

We have to announce the death of Mrs. George Lamb, sister of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, and sister-in-law of Lady Palmerston, who died on Thursday at her villa at Richmond. She married 17th of May, 1809, the Hon. George Lamb, youngest son of Peniston, first Viscount Melbourne, and brother of the last two Viscounts.—*Times.*

Miscellaneous News.

Private telegrams report sickness among the population of Shanghae.

It is proposed to establish a line of steam communication between Austria and England, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; the ships to be of eight thousand tons burden each.

The *Staffordshire Sentinel* states that Mr. Ricardo, M.P., is in such an enfeebled state of health as to give rise to fears that a considerable time may have to elapse before the hon. gentleman will be sufficiently recovered to be enabled to transact ordinary business.

We read in a letter from Limerick:—"Hayes, the murderer of Mr. Braddell, is no doubt still in the country, as it has been reported here to-day that he was seen on the 6th inst. passing through the village of Upper Church, and that he called at a farmer's house in the neighbourhood, and asked for whisky, which was refused him. He then went in the direction of the adjoining mountains."

The Bristol Channel Defences.—The projected fortifications for the defence of the Bristol channel and the estuary of the Severn are at once to be erected. On the English side of the Channel a heavy battery will be erected on the extreme western point of Brean Drown, a promontory which runs out a considerable distance into the Channel, having a high elevation throughout. The second defence will be batteries on each side of the Steep Holmes, and third similar batteries on both sides of the Flat Holmes, and the fourth defence a fort mounting heavy ordnance at Lavernock Point, a promontory just below Penarth Roads. Between these defences a very formidable cross fire could be maintained. In no case would the ordnance be required to command a greater range than 2,000 yards.—*Times.*

Dangerous Artillery Practice.—On Saturday afternoon, two fishermen were returning from the whiting ground in a 28ft. hooking-boat, which was running in under sail across the entrance of Cawsand Bay, Plymouth, when a shell (fired from the battery on Maker Heights) exploded within a short distance of their boat, and among the pieces of shell that were hurled towards them, a large fragment passed through her weather-side and went out on the lee side, the boat filling and sinking almost immediately. The men were both within but a few inches of the path of the fragment, and one was struck by it and knocked out of the side of the boat. Both men were fortunately picked up by a boat that was near the scene of the accident. The artillery-men on the battery continued their practice, a second shell exploding very near the spot as the boat was going down.

The New Act for the Prevention of Poaching.—The Act for the Prevention of Poaching was printed on Saturday. There are only six sections in the new law working out the preamble, which declares that it is expedient that the laws now in force for the better detection and prevention of poaching should be amended. The word "game," for the purposes of the act, is to include hares, pheasants, partridges, eggs of partridges and pheasants, woodcocks, snipes, rabbits, grouse, black or moor game, and eggs of black or moor game. A constable or peace officer in Great Britain and Ireland, in any highway, street, or public place, is empowered to search any person whom he may have good cause to suspect of coming from any land where he shall have been unlawfully in search or pursuit of game, or any one aiding or abetting such person, and having in his possession any game, unlawfully obtained, or any gun, part of gun, or nets, or engines used for killing or taking game, or to stop a cart in search for game. The game on the person or in the cart to be seized, and the party summoned to appear, and on conviction be fined £5, and the game, &c., forfeited. No conviction is to be recovered by *certiorari*, but an appeal is given from the petty sessions to the general or quarter sessions. Before the prorogation three notices of bills for next session to amend the game laws were given.

The late Prince Consort's Farm at Windsor.—Among the many valuable institutions established by the late Prince Consort for improving the condition of the labouring classes, is the Shaw Farm evening class, at which the labourers on the Royal farm are taught reading, letter writing, arithmetic, and dictation. This institution is continued by Her Majesty, and on Thursday evening week there was a meeting for the distribution of prizes awarded by Her Majesty. Ever since the establishment of the class specimens of writing, arithmetic, letter writing, and dictation were, at the close of the season, submitted to his Royal Highness, who always evinced the most lively interest in those humble efforts of his farm labourers. His Royal Highness was wont to compare each year's specimens with the preceding, and award prizes to those who had shown progress, and whose register exhibited punctuality in attendance. This year the specimens were submitted to Her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to signify that the class is to be continued, and that the same course with the prizes will be adopted, viz., a first prize to a new comer on the farm, an illustrated Bible, and subsequent prizes to the bank deposits. On the present occasion the following prizes were distributed to the men by the Rev. Thomas Rooke, M.A.:—ten bank deposits—seven of £1 5s. each, and three of £1 each—and seven Bibles. A certificate from the Society of Arts was presented to William Smith, one of the men on the farm, for proficiency in geography, arithmetic, and English history.

A Military Scandal.—A court-martial has been for some time inquiring into certain charges made by Paymaster Smales, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, against Colonel Crawley, of the same regiment. The evidence has been very conflicting. To be an adverse witness to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons is worse than being a criminal. Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeants-Majors Wakefield and Duvall, who were to give evidence against Colonel Crawley, were put under close arrest for more than a month for no crime, and under no charge that can be ascertained. They were prevented communicating with any person, and were only allowed for an hour a day out of a confined room, rendered unbearably hot by an Indian sun. In the case of two of the witnesses it was a species of solitary confinement. In that of Lilley it was worse. He had a wife and two children with him. His wife could hardly communicate with the doctor on account of the proximity of the sentry placed over this prisoner, against whom no charge was preferred. After a month of this Lilley died, the cause being confinement and distress of mind. He was, we understand, a worthy man, held one of the most responsible posts in the regiment, and was promised a commission by his former commanding officer. The degradation broke his heart, and the close confinement physically accelerated the effects of the moral blow. His wife and two children, we believe, have since died. Another of these imprisoned witnesses was taken raving mad to the hospital; the third seems to have been marvellously favoured by nature, for no serious result is reported to have happened in his case.

Mock Auctions.—Caution to Countrymen.—At the Mansion-house, on Saturday, a respectable young man, accompanied by his wife, applied for advice under these circumstances:—He stated that on the previous day, upon arriving in London from the country, he was walking through Leadenhall-street, where an auction of Sheffield plate was going on. He just stepped in with his wife to look at the things without any intention of purchasing. Soon afterwards a plated tea service was knocked down for £2 16s., and the party acting as auctioneer said that he had bought them. This he denied, as he had never even made a bid for the lot, but the auctioneer and his men pushed him into a back room, and would not let him escape till he had paid the money. He was given a receipt, which described the articles to be warranted "Sheffield electro-plated." The applicant wished to know how he was to proceed to get the money back. Mr. Ald. Humphrey said the matter was too serious to allow of its being compromised by repayment of the money. The articles must be left in charge of the Court, and the man who sold them to him must be summoned. Upon the applicant saying he could not ascertain the name, as the signature of the receipt was illegible, an officer was sent with the applicant to the house in question, but they soon returned, saying that the house was all shut up, and no one could be found. An officer was then directed to make inquiries, and to find the men who had charge of the auction, and then to summons them, but if there was any difficulty in the matter they were to be taken into custody at once on a charge of conspiracy.

Action for Libel.—At the Warwickshire assizes, on Saturday, the action for libel—Griffiths v. Dingham—was tried. The plaintiff in this cause is a Staffordshire iron-master. Mr. Dingham is a solicitor at Walsall, and was concerned for a Mr. James Bayley in proceedings taken against plaintiff in a matter where £6,000 or £7,000 was at stake. Mr. Griffiths had failed to satisfy his creditors last June, but had made a deed of assignment. Defendant was the cause of certain "interrogatories" being sent to him to answer, but he had neglected to do so, applying, however, to Mr. Baron Martin, as judge in chambers, to grant him an extension of time for answering those interrogatories, which was refused, and an attachment was then issued at the suit of James Bayley, to compel him to pay the money he owed to the latter. A writ of *ca. sa.* was further obtained against him, and sent for serving from London on the 3rd of July. It was sent by the Sheriff's officer at Wolverhampton next morning, and defendant coming to the conclusion that Mr. Griffiths would certainly be taken by the Sheriff's officer, furnished a paragraph of news which appeared next morning in the *Birmingham Daily Post and Journal*, in the following terms:—"Mr. Samuel Griffiths again in Custody.—We are informed that Mr. Samuel Griffiths is again in custody. The process under which this last arrest took place is an attachment issued against him in an action at the suit of James Bayley, and he was yesterday in the custody of the Sheriff." It appeared that when the Sheriff's officer reached Mr. Griffith's house, he found the doors barricaded, so that he was unable to seize him. Application was then made to the editor of the *Birmingham Daily Post* for his authority in making the above announcement, and on the latter of application being forwarded to Mr. Dingham, he came forward and said he was the man who had furnished the information, in writing, to a paid agent or correspondent of the above newspaper, to whom he had been in the habit of furnishing occasional scraps of news.—Chief Justice Erle said that was one of several cases he had tried, in which the daily press of this country had been brought to bear upon the transactions of private individuals, and he thought it a dangerous misapplication of the enormous benefit society at large received from the interchange of important ideas upon important public questions. The writer of this libel no doubt desired that Mr. Griffith's calamity should be made known throughout the whole of the extensive Midland district, and he made the press a powerful instrument for damaging his credit. He thought plaintiff's prospects really would be injured, and agreed with the learned serjeant that substantial damages should be given. The jury found for the plaintiff. Damages, £200.

The *Observer* condemns in strong terms the London music halls, which, after having rapidly risen to be considered one of the institutions of the metropolis, are as rapidly degenerating into a great "social evil," arising not more from their increasing numbers than from the manner in which they are generally conducted.

The sculptor Holbein is at work on a bust of Schill, which is to be placed in Stralsund, in the house before which Schill fell.

Dr. Macfarlane, professor of medicine in the University of Glasgow, has resigned in consequence of declining health. The patronage of the chair is vested in the Crown.

We (*Parthenon*) understand that in the number of literateurs and journalists to be decorated in the approaching Fête de l'Emperor, will be included Jules Lecomte and Paul de Kock.

The scheme for decorating the external surface of the permanent picture galleries at the International Exhibition with mosaics has so far thriven, that means have been obtained by subscription to complete the designs, by Messrs. Cope and Hook, which have been placed on the south front of the building. Wishing the movement success, we trust that none but artists of tried skill may be entrusted with these tasks.—*Athenæum.*

Murder of a Sweetheart.—At the Warwick assizes on Monday, George Gardener was indicted for the wilful murder of his sweetheart, Sarah Kirby, at Outhill Farm, near Henley, on the 23rd of April last. The prisoner was employed as waggoner, at an isolated farmhouse a few miles from Henley-in-Arden, and on the road to Redditch. The deceased, who was employed at the same farmhouse, complained eight months before the murder to the housekeeper that Gardener had made several attempts to kiss her. He was, in fact, desirous of paying his addresses to the girl, but his attentions were a source of annoyance to her. Gardener's master remonstrated with him on the subject, and nothing further was heard of the matter, though one of his fellow-servants noticed that he was in the habit of watching the deceased through a little crevice in the wall which separated their bedchambers. On the morning of the murder he talked wildly to his fellow-servants about killing somebody, and said if deceased would not draw him beer, she deserved to be shot. His master was absent at a neighbouring cattle fair, and taking advantage of this circumstance, prisoner speedily carried his design into execution. His unsuspecting victim drew him the "beer" he said he required, and then retired to the washhouse. Prisoner soon afterwards asked her to fetch the master's double-barrelled gun out of the house. She did so, readily, knowing he was in the habit of shooting rooks with it, and she returned to her washing. As she was stooping over the washing tub he fired at her, the charge entering the spine just below the neck. The poor girl fell back and died instantly. The housekeeper immediately came up, and on seeing the girl shot, told Gardener to leave the house. The prisoner, thereupon, pointed the gun at her, and chased her round the house. He also threatened to shoot other people about the house, and after obtaining powder and shot, as well as money, from his master's desk, he decamped.—The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.—The prisoner received the sentence with the greatest indifference.

Supposed Murder near Birmingham.—On Saturday morning last a woman named Margaret Williams, wife of Robert Williams, of the Wellington Arms Tavern, Aston New Town, Birmingham, was found dead under circumstances which leave little doubt of her having been murdered by her husband in a most brutal manner. It appears that the husband Williams was formerly a shoemaker, and being ingenious as well as industrious, achieved some distinction, taking two prizes for his manufactures at the Exhibition of 1851. Shortly after that he married, and during a period of ten or eleven years lived very happily with his wife. About eighteen months ago his wife had about £1,300 left her, and Williams, being anxious to get out of his original trade, leased the Wellington Arms Tavern, and commenced business with the money that had come to his wife. Unfortunately both husband and wife fell victims to the temptations of drink to which they were now exposed. On Friday evening Williams went out, it is supposed, on one of his drinking excursions. He returned about one or two o'clock on Friday morning in a state of intoxication, and finding the house shut and the lights out, went upstairs to his bed-room. He there found his wife lying on the floor asleep and apparently the worse for liquor, and called on some of the people in the house to assist him in hoisting her into bed. This they refused to do, saying she was well enough where she was, and Williams was seen to return to the bed-room. Nothing was known till the morning, when Mrs. Williams was found lying across the bed, partly undressed, and quite dead. On examination it was found she presented a frightful appearance; there being neither contusions nor cuts, but she was bruised literally from head to foot, as if she had been beaten severely. It is supposed that after her husband had returned to the room they had had a quarrel, he insisted on her undressing and going to bed, and that in the course of the quarrel the murder had been committed. When the news of his wife being found dead was brought to Williams, he got up and exclaimed, "Good God, it is the drink; the cursed drink has done its work." He then went as far as the door of the bedroom where his wife lay, but turned away and shortly afterwards disappeared from the hotel, taking all the money he could find with him. He has not yet been apprehended, but was seen at Summer-lane the same evening at half-past six.

The Murder by a Father at Coventry.—At the Warwick assizes, on Saturday, John Marston, aged 45, a weaver, was, by indictment and upon the coroner's inquisition, charged with the wilful murder of Harriet Marston. It appeared that the melancholy transaction occurred on the 18th of May last, at Foleshill, near Coventry. At about ten o'clock in the morning of that day the prisoner was, with his little daughter, in the house of a neighbour named Nicholls. He was very kind to the child, who, by the prisoner's desire, kissed Mrs. Nicholls before leaving. Mr. Nicholls observed at that time that the prisoner was in a state of great depression and despondency. Some little time after leaving the Nicholl's house, the prisoner went into a field in which a labourer named John Shaw was ploughing. There he remained about twenty minutes, during which time he was nursing the child, and pointing out the horses to her to amuse her. Later in the afternoon, a policeman saw the prisoner at a public-house. His wife was also there, and the prisoner, his wife, and the landlady were talking about the child, the two latter asking the former what had become of the little girl. The prisoner soon after called the policeman aside, and told him that he, prisoner, had tied worsted round the child, and dropped her into a pit at Whitmore Park. A search was soon after made in the neighbourhood of the park, but nothing was discovered. However, at about five the next morning a policeman and the prisoner went there together. On their way the officer noticed that the prisoner was incoherent in his manner, and on arriving near the park the prisoner told the policeman that he would find the body of the child with a 6lb. or 8lb. weight attached to it by some worsted. It was proved that the death of the child had been caused by drowning. The prisoner had married a widow some two or three years ago, and the deceased child was the only issue of the marriage. There was some evidence that the prisoner had not lived on good terms with his wife, and there had been a disagreement between them on the Wednesday before the death of the child. On the previous day there had been a quarrel, during which the wife had thrown down a table violently. The prisoner was, however, passionately fond of his daughter, and it was stated by medical witnesses called for the prosecution and the defence that there was a species of insanity under the influence of which a person not altogether unconscious of the nature and consequences of his act, might, by some uncontrollable impulse, be impelled to homicide, and they considered that the act imputed to the prisoner might be the result of such insanity. The opinions of the medical men were fortified by the evidence that the prisoner, though a man of mild and quiet disposition, was subject to fits of melancholy, during which his friends could exercise no influence whatever over him. It was shown, moreover, that some years ago the prisoner's mind had been much affected by a disappointment in love, and that he had recently suffered severely from a wound in the arm, which had occasioned a very great loss of blood, and, in the opinion of one of the witnesses, had aggravated his symptoms of melancholy.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

IRON SHIPS.

The following petition, relating to the pending dispute, we have much pleasure in publishing—

To the Right Honourable Lords of the Admiralty on Iron Ship Building.

My Lords,—Having read in the public papers various articles on the building and repairing of iron ships in the Government dockyards, of which you have control, I am induced to call your attention to the facts published, and also, to point out other things which demand your immediate attention, and the most strict investigation.

One of the articles referred to says, "In Sheerness, the shipwrights in placing an iron sheathing on the bows of the Resistance, have left the rivets (which were to fasten the plates on,) in such a state as to deteriorate the strength of the ship, and that to prevent leakage and hide the work, they have used cement." A substitute for good work generally used in bad work, to deceive the unskilled and prevent leakage for a time. The article says, "The shipwrights in Portsmouth failing to make the rivets tight by the usual method, tried to do so by winding oakum round their heads." This, of course, must be after they were cold, and then the oakum with thick paint and cement, as in the other case, would prevent leakage for a time; but when the rivets are not properly fastened, the parts which they are intended to fasten must still remain loose, and be subject to vibration and leakage; hence, weakness and break down ensues. In Devonport, the Triton is undergoing extensive repairs at the hands of the shipwrights, the iron ship builders being totally excluded from her from the commencement; and to the work doing, it is most desirable you should pay attention, in order that the paint and cement system of deceiving the country may be detected there if existing.

In referring to the shipwrights of Chatham using wooden mallets at the straightening of iron plates, it may appear worthless; still it must be conclusive evidence to those who know anything of the working of iron, that those who use wooden mallets to do it, know little or nothing of the work at which they are employed.

My Lords,—I have thought the articles written on iron ship building, of such truth and national importance, that I have searched for information on the subject, and having obtained it by interviews with the workmen and practical iron ship builders in position, both in and out of Government service, as well as by personal inspection;—as one of 24 years' experience, I now place the whole before Parliament and the public, so that a fair trial may be instituted, and a solution of the problem arrived at.

Can iron ships of war be built with as much strength and safety by shipwrights, who are unskilled in the working of iron, as they can be by the practical iron ship builder of many years' experience? or can they be built as expeditiously, or for near the money by shipwrights, as they can be by iron shipbuilders? I answer No, and emphatically No! and that to employ them on ships which are to stand the tug of war, is a most unwise and dangerous step. I assert that to make the shipwright equal to the task of building an iron ship of strength efficiency, equal to one built by an experienced practical iron ship builder, he must go through years of training; or, as it has been in some of the yards, so will continue, viz., cutting out the work when examined.

I am greatly mistaken if your Lordships are correctly informed upon this matter, for I believe the evils would not exist a day or an hour if you were.

May I ask you, my Lords, from which of the leading practical iron ship builders in the dockyards you receive your information direct? If from any of them, have they told you of the bad state of things, in the attempts made by the shipwrights to do the work of repairing and building of iron ships? I believe, my Lords, such questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, and my object in asking them is, that you may not be long in such a position, but that you may have the right man in the right department, from whom you may receive direct information upon any subject asked for. At present I believe you receive your information on iron ship building in the dockyards, from the master shipwright, who receives it from his subordinate shipwrights; and not a word direct from the iron ship builder is heard by you, until made to satisfaction in detail, by his superiors. I believe this to be the case in most, if not in all the dockyards under your control; and from what I am in possession of, I do not think my statements can be disproved. I submit that such a system is prejudicial to iron ship building, and the interests they are intended to protect.

It must occur to the mind of one who watches the traits in man's character, that there are few who will injure their own living or position by representing their profession almost lost or valueless in the change of events. So it is with the master shipwrights, whose dependance and position in the naval dock yards is upon wooden ships, or as the change is to iron ships, their construction by shipwrights, with whom, as workmen, he is most conversant. It is not probable that he will injure his position by telling you that the building of iron ships by shipwrights is impracticable and unsafe; for, next to this, would follow the employment of eminent draftsmen of iron ships, who are more particularly acquainted with the material and workmanship than it is possible he can be. Will the master shipwright tell you, that previous to the iron shipbuilders waiting upon him by deputation, and leaving Chatham Dock Yard, the shipwrights were spoiling work, which had to be cut out as unsafe and dangerous? I presume he will not tell you such facts. If not, it is time for an investigation—an investigation, not confined to place seekers or present holders of places, but one which shall embrace every reliable source of information founded upon facts and long experience. Let it be such as shall include the evidence of the practical engineers and iron ship builders who are at present shut out of your Lordships' hearing; and I vouch for it, you will be convinced of the errors and loss the country must fall into under the present system of building iron ships of war. You may be told, now, by the master shipwright, that the practical iron ship builder at Chatham has the power of testing any men who apply for employment in his department. Certainly such is the case since the iron ship builders left Chatham Dockyard; but why that is so is not clearly or fully known, as it was not so previous to the dispute. Query—Are the shipwrights ordered to the test-work by the Superintendent practical iron ship builder? No, and why not? Because there is not one of them who could go through the test which others are put to. There is not a shipwright in Chatham who could go through the test; and it is most singular that the test being requisite in one should not be in the other, when they have to perform the same sort of work. I firmly assert, there are matters wound up in this subject which are, if not dangerous to our country, a reckless waste of public money; and should I be called upon I can prove it, if fair investigation is given.

I beg to lay before your Lordships the following comparative illustrations of the difference between an iron ship, built by practical iron ship builders; and one built by shipwrights, who do not know the nature or working of iron, or how or even when it is placed in proper position for fastening, nor either know how to fasten the component parts together. The practical iron ship builder knows all this; and he can heat, work, and place in position every portion—neatly fitted as a bind-link in the structure—without deteriorating the property of the iron, or adding it as a burden to the other parts to which it is attached. The shipwrights, as is proved in many places—Portsmouth and in Sheerness where they have been withdrawn from their work—is so plain, in the substitution of oakum, paints, and other things, that it is impossible to conceive any other idea than their inadequacy to perform the work required in the construction of ships to guard our shores. In Chatham it has taken double the number to do work which in one instance was greatly weakened by punching bad and unnecessary holes (but passed), and in other instances where the work was cut out, each of which fully proves that the ships built by them must be dangerous to all interests depending upon them for security.

Suppose a gentleman, wishing to have an iron stable built. Is it probable that he would employ a mason or carpenter, for the reason that they knew the form or strength of it when built of stone or wood, or would he employ the worker of iron? Reason tells us the latter. Had the building of our present National Exhibition been designed for an iron building, would the proprietors employ masons and labourers in place of employing workers in the material with which it was to be built? I say not; and for the following reasons:—First, it would not be done with so much speed. Secondly, there would be no dependence in its safety; and as the expense would be borne by them, and not the public, they would try to avoid failure and bankruptcy. In the latter instance we find self-preservation has its due weight; as it is with some of the dockyard authorities in the repairs of iron ships by shipwrights. They preserve themselves by misapplying public money; while those who have to apply their own apply it wisely so that they may have some to spare.

Had the most eminent engineers, Stephenson or Brunel, ever been consulted on the employment of masons and carpenters in the forming and fastening together any of their tremendous iron structures, now standing as master pieces before the world, they would have said, "Practice, study and perseverance have made us masters of our profession; and so it is with those we employ. Each man to his profession, and we make things perfect. Let this be reversed, and remove men from their profession to interfere with another's, they would become confounded, and, like the Tower of Babel, our structures would be incomplete, if not spoiled." Hence, the master shipwright or his subordinates, who never studied or practised the nature, working, and fastening in position, of the slightest iron structure, it is impossible that they can do it efficiently in a much lighter form than that which is required in one of our ships of war. If ever the superiority of skill in workmanship, and iron over wood was proved, it is proved in the Great Britain steam ship, which stands unimpaired to this day—free from the mixture of paint and cement as used at present on some of her Majesty's ships under repairs, and which from its drying and corrosive nature will rust holes in the plates, though it should prevent leakage at first.

We have many gentlemen in Parliament who employ steam boilers and brewing vats, and of whom, if you asked the question, Would you not as soon have your vats or boilers made by carpenters, coopers, or millwrights as by the workers of the iron who have been accustomed to making them? I guarantee the answer in each case would be, No, my Lords; for, if not impossible, it would be dangerous and expensive. Supposing a railway company to say to their carpenters, "As you can work wood to form and strength like shipwrights, you must make our boilers for us, or be discharged." I ask your Lordships if such a proposition were made, would you not consider the lives of the public endangered, and at once take steps to prevent its adoption? I presume you would, from motives of humanity, and for the preservation of the public safety. Then if the lives of the public were endangered by the workers of wood making steam boilers, I maintain that the lives of our sailors and the maritime power of England are endangered by shipwrights building and repairing our ships of war. If we take for granted that our boilers are made to bear a pressure which our ships are not, we must also consider the circular form and small size of the boiler and the large dimension and shape of the ship; and if we do so, and apply calculation to it, we shall find that the straining of a ship at sea, the concussions of shot and the wear and tear of the action of the sea which she has to contend with, is as great, if not greater in proportion to her shape and dimensions, than the pressure which many of our boilers work to.

My Lords,—I hope my thus addressing you will place the matters of fact before you by an investigation which is highly requisite to the country; and should my presence be required, I am to be found at the office of this paper, ever ready to be your Lordships' humble and obedient servant

JOHN HEATNELL.

The Threatening Letters to Baron Rothschild.—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Charles Reynolds, charged with attempting to extort money from Baron Rothschild, was fully committed for trial.

Singular Charge of Perjury.—At the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, Wemyss Jobson applied for warrants for perjury against Mr. Disraeli, Sir James Ferguson, and an inspector of police named Bray, all of whom gave evidence against the applicant on a charge of libel, for which he had just undergone two years' imprisonment.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR

☞ *Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agent supplied, at the* Guardian *Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.*

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front-street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY AUGUST 16, 1862.

Local and District News.

EARLY HARVEST.—Mr James Hopps, of Old Durham, cut a field of barley on Monday last.

NED CORVAN AT BLACKHILL.—This noted local mimic and vocalist has been engaged at Mr Armstrong's concert room, Blackhill, but this being "baff week," his success has not been so good as it possibly would otherwise have been.

UTTERING BASE COIN. — The case of uttering base coin at Consett, which came before the Lanchester bench of magistrates on Thursday week, and was remanded to Tuesday for further evidence, and for the purpose of communicating with the officers of the Mint, was on that day dismissed in consequence of the latter refusing to prosecute. The woman, who has been locked up for some time, will in consequence be liberated.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN BAZAAR. — We again would remind our friends of this bazaar, which is to be opened on Tuesday first, and the two following days, as announced in our advertising columns. From what we can learn the number of visitors will be large. The object deserves encouragement, and all who are fond of reunions of this nature should not fail to make arrangements to be present.

ACCIDENT. — On Monday evening, after the arrival of Mr Brown's coach at Blackhill, the horses had been unloosed in the usual manner, when one of them was startled by something, and took off at full speed towards Highgate. At Highgate, where the old gate used to stand, some children were playing, and it is supposed, in attempting to avoid them, the horse ran with great great violence against the post of the gate, completely forcing its breast in, and upturing the stone post, which is of great weight. The animal staggered a few yards and then dropped down dead. No blame can be attached to any person, nor is it positively know what alarmed the horse. This accident will prove a serious loss to Mr Brown.

DANGEROUS WELL AT BLACKHILL.—Some time ago, the attention of the authorities was called to this well, situate at the top of Blackhill, directly opposite to the shop of Mr. Ridley, draper. The well is about 40 yards deep, with little or no protection to it. There are a number of children in the immediate neighbourhood, and every day is noted by the too near approach of some little adventurer. A few days ago, a little boy lost his toy down the well; nothing daunted, he mounted the low board at the side, and was reaching over endeavouring to get his play-thing (as he said) when he was caught just at the moment he was losing his equilibrium, and would inevitably have gone to the bottom to rise no more alive. This well has been a nuisance for several years. All draw wells are dangerous even to grown-up people when not properly protected or provided with tackle to draw the water. This place might be useful if provided with a pump, for although the water is not good, it is of great service for cleaning purposes.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT CONSETT.—On Saturday last a temperance meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Berryedge. Mr George Lowes in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, after which the chairman briefly introduced the various speakers whose names were as follows:—Messrs Hunter, Wheatley, and Seed. They all gave effective speeches on the evils of intoxicating drinks, and at times the chapel walls rung with loud peals. Mr Thomas Sherrit sang two melodies, "The Drunkard's Wife," and "There's a good time coming," both of which met the approbation of the audience. After the last melody the chairman engaged in prayer and brought the meeting to a close. After the meeting terminated six grown up persons voluntarily stepped forward and took the pledge.

EMIGRATION TO PORT NATAL.—A gentleman now residing in Yorkshire has received a letter, bearing date the 3rd of June, from Port Natal, detailing the voyage and arrival of a vessel which sailed from England last February, in which some families from the neighbourhood of Consett were passengers, amongst whom was Mr Cowey, of Annfield Plain, and we believe Mr and Mrs Shepherd, late of Knitaley. The writer gives a harrowing account of their sufferings during the voyage. The vessel arrived at her destination on the 2nd of June. They had run short of every necessary of life, and some of the passengers were driven to catching the rats in the ship and cooking them to sustain life. The writer goes on to state that the whole of the passengers and crew (upwards of 200 in number) were in a most deplorable state from filth and starvation. He promises a further account in a few days.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—At the South Shields Police Court, on Friday, before William Anderson and Robert Wallis, Esqrs., Mr Fell, of Biddick Farm, was summoned by the overseers of Boldon parish for refusing to pay £1 7s 1d poor-rates, made at a vestry meeting in June last, at West Boldon, Mr Fell alleging that, having entered his farm on the 13th May last, he was not liable for the amount claimed. The magistrates decided that he, as the present tenant, was liable to pay the one half, and the out-going tenant to pay the other half.

STANHOPE NEWS.—On Friday the 8th inst. we had a thunderstorm, attended with a heavy fall of rain. The river Wear was swollen, and injured the railway bridge, and also washed a quantity of plant belonging to a highway bridge now in course of construction over the Wear, near Stanhope.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., the Primitive Methodists held their camp meeting on Crawley Top—an eminence commanding a fine view of the beautiful Vale of the Wear. Sermons were preached by Messrs Thompson, Matfen, Robinson, and Fairless, to a very large congregation.—On Monday evening, the 11th inst., Stanhope was visited by a number of gentlemen, previous to opening fire on the grouse on the adjoining moors, on the morning of the 12th.

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.—On Monday last Herr Selmo, together with a company of singers, was announced to perform in these grounds. A miscellaneous entertainment of singing and dancing was given in the early part of the evening, when the "funny blocks" again appeared, and went through their performance with complete success. Paddy Ryan sang some excellent comic Irish songs, in such a manner as to create quite a sensation. Indeed so excellent was his singing that it was the general opinion throughout the audience that he excelled any that had been in the district previously. After the concert came the ball, during which Herr Selmo was announced to give his wonderful Indian rope feat. He was securely tied with five pieces of new rope by three people all entire strangers to him. His legs were secured to the chairs, his arms pinioned, and his whole body firmly fixed to his seat. The screen was then placed before him, and in little more than four minutes he appeared before the audience with the rope in his hand entirely free from knots. The grounds on this occasion were not so well patronized as might have been anticipated. There was a good company to hear the concert, but comparatively few patronized the ball and Herr Selmo's feat. It will be seen by an advertisement, that these performers intend visiting Consett Theatre on Saturday and Monday evenings.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE BAND CONCERT.—On Saturday night, a miscellaneous concert of vocal and instrumental music, in connection with the above band, was given in the Theatre, Consett. It has been in contemplation for some time past to establish a native Brass Band, instead of having, as it is now, a mixed Brass and Flute Band, there being already a Juvenile Drum and Fife Band in the Catholic body. This concert was, therefore, given for the purpose of raising funds to purchase new instruments. The Mickley Brass Band was in attendance, and, preceded by some members of the Temperance Band, played on their route from Shotley Bridge to Consett several airs, which created a little excitement in the villages. The consequence was, that at the time of opening the doors of the Theatre the streets were crowded with anxious visitors ready for a rush into the building. At the commencement of the concert the place was crowded. The Juvenile Brass Band gave their services and paraded the streets of Consett previous to the commencement. The committee had also entered into an arrangement for a performance from the "Funny Blacks;" and when it became known that "Lindsey," the clog dancer, would also appear on the occasion, the demand for tickets was greatly increased. The performance of the latter performers was received throughout the evening with tremendous applause. Messrs Renshaw, Ross, and another gentleman rendered their services gratuitously, and sang some good songs; also the old favourite piece, "Dame Durden." Mr C. Lennox also added his quota of local songs to the budget. Mr Robert Sanderson, with an efficient orchestra, was in attendance, and accompanied the singers in his usual good style. The entire performance gave the greatest satisfaction, and the performances throughout were rapturously applauded. Mr Dolman intends giving a concert in the Theatre in about three weeks, at which some new talent will be introduced.

EPISODE AT AN AUCTION SALE.—Our readers have already been informed that on Wednesday, the 30th of July, the Lee Riding Mill Estate was offered for sale at the inn at Riding Mill. A correspondent furnishes us with the following dialogue between the auctioneer and one of his audience. A gentleman stepped forward and said:—

Mr Donkin, before proceeding to the sale of the estate, it seems the proper time to ask a question or two, which I have no doubt you will have the civility to answer, if you have it in your power. Having read very attentively your conditions of sale, and noticed that the 10th of these conditions, seems to limit the inquiry regarding title, to 30 years, I wish very respectfully to ask you, Sir, whether the Lee Riding Estate ever belonged to a gentleman of the name of RIDLEY? and if it did, I have further to ask whether Mr. Ridley ever conveyed the estate to any other person?

The inquiry seemed to produce a staggering effect, and each gentleman referred to No. 10 of the printed conditions in his hand. The auctioneer wished it to be regarded as "a dream;" but it seemed to trouble some heads present. The solicitor very civilly stated that from 1768, he was not aware that the name occurred. This was going back 94 years. The interrogation next said: "Gentlemen, if you can either show that the Lee Riding Estate never belonged to Mr Ridley, or being his property, he ever conveyed it to any other person, I shall be satisfied." The professional gentleman very cautiously replied, "Not that I am aware of." It was intimated that no research had yet been made.

CATHOLIC TEA PARTY AT CROOK.—This gathering took place on Thursday, in the schoolroom which was so decorated with flowers and plants from the greenhouse of the Rev. F. Wilkinson as to give the place the appearance of a flower show. After tea the assembly, which was very large, was addressed by the Rev. T. Wilkinson, T. Singleton, of Bishop Auckland, and M. Kelly, Esq., surgeon. Several songs were sung by the Crook choir, and Mr J. J. Brown entertained the company with vocal performances. Mr Davis, organist of Crook Catholic Church, presided at the harmonium, and the Crook Sax-horn band also gave their valuable services.

THE PLAWSWORTH MURDER. EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

On Thursday morning, the prisoners John and Mary Cox, who had been formally remanded from Monday, were brought up before John F. Elliott, Esq., and John Fawcett, Esq., in the Chief Constable's office at Durham, and charged with the murder of Ann Halliday. The prisoners since their apprehension have been confined in the county lock-up. P.C. Christon was examined, and repeated the evidence given before the coroner. The female prisoner howled most piteously during the examination, and said it was not likely they would hurt the poor old woman. The male prisoner, who looked very pale, preserved a stolid and unmoved demeanour throughout. Both the prisoners are slight made and apparently not possessed of great physical strength. At the conclusion of Christon's evidence the prisoners were again remanded until Monday next, when we understand the case will be fully gone into.

Correspondence.

A NUT FOR THE TEETOTALLERS TO CRACK

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I have noticed there have been several Temperance meetings held lately, at Shotley Bridge, opposite the "pump" (certainly a very appropriate place to hold forth). Now, whilst admiring, to a certain extent, the cause, and the enthusiasm, and sincerity of some of its advocates, I must beg leave to demur to the present system of advocacy, and also to point out some little matters to which it would be well if its promoters would direct their attention.

First, let me ask, what beverage can the teetotallers offer as a substitute for ale and porter, as refreshing in its nature, and which would ever attain such world-wide popularity, or such tremendous consumption? It is no use pointing to water, for at Consett and neighbourhood, and indeed at many other places, it is not actually fit to drink. Lemonade, soda water, and other such trashy compounds soon sicken and disgust the stomach.

Men are to be found everywhere, who can take a glass of ale when thirsty, and who would leave it alone at other times, if even offered to them for nothing. Such men have a much better moral principle within them than the man who has to *bind himself down* by a pledge to abstain.

It is no use condemning a system wholesale, because there are a few idiots to be found, with no control over their appetites, who guzzle and slush without end. There are as great scoundrels occasionally discovered amongst professors of religion as have ever emanated from the ranks of the drunkard. We must not condemn the whole Christian community for the failings of a few. Even among the teetotallers themselves many black sheep have been discovered. Look at poor Burns, the "commercial," come down again to the lowest depths of misery and degradation, not many months ago the most popular of temperance advocates. How many are there amongst them who, whilst teetotallers to the world, have their private cupboards and regale themselves with the condemned beverage to their hearts' content. Let it be understood that I by no means advocate the consumption of intoxicating drinks to the extent that now prevails. On the contrary, I disapprove of drinking spirits, and I would not care if every drop of intoxicating drinks, with the materials for the manufacture of the same, was totally and utterly destroyed. I believe it would be a happy period for the world were such a thing possible. What I contend is this—that, whilst the present system exists, (and the teetotallers have nothing better to offer,) they have no right to condemn in such a sweeping manner as they do those who drink in moderation.

Look at my position—hundreds are no doubt similarly situated—a traveller for many years, what would become of me were it not for the public-houses, where am I to procure victuals and accommodation for the night? I know it will be answered, are there not temperance hotels, go to them,—but *where are they?* You may travel for days together, and go over an extent of country embracing many miles, and never see one, and yet find lots of public-houses; besides, even where they do exist, the charges are often most exorbitant, the accommodation far from perfect, and the treatment anything but civil and courteous. No, no, let the temperance advocates establish buildings to rival the public-houses, both as regards numbers, convenience, and comforts, then the traveller and the working man, when from home, will be able to resort to them, and obtain rest for his weary limbs, and refreshments, which are only now procurable at the public-house.

I am not given to drink. When at home, in Newcastle, the public-house is a place I never think of visiting; but when travelling they are places I must patronize; there is no alternative. I am here reminded of a couplet I have seen somewhere—the last line of which, especially, meets my case:

I would not be a "Teetotaller," I wouldn't if I could,
But I need not fret about it, for I couldn't if I would.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM WATSON.

55, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
August 13, 1862.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, August 7.—Before M. Kearney and J. Fawcett, Esqs.

CHARGES AGAINST PUBLICANS. — *John Ward*, innkeeper, Consett, was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act. On Sunday morning, the 20th July, about 4 o'clock, the police caught some persons coming out of Ward's house with some whiskey in their possession. The parties came out of the window. In defence it was alleged that the spirit was for a woman who was ill. Defendant was, however, fined 10s and 8s 6d costs, with a warning from the magistrates.—*John Heads*, beerhouse keeper, Consett, was charged with a breach of the Beer Act, on the 20th July, about 11 o'clock. Heads did not appear. P.C. Dunn proved the case. Edward Lennox and —Oliver were there with some ale and asked the police to drink with them. Heads was fined 50s and costs, in default a warrant of distress to be issued.—*Owen Matthews*, Consett, was charged with having his beerhouse open at half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 20th of July. The charge was preferred by P.C. Alderson and supported by P.C. Dunn. Two men were in the house, and the beer appeared to be fresh drawn. In defence it was alleged that the men were lodgers.—The magistrates were of opinion that the house was a disorderly one, and therefore they inflicted a fine of £1 and costs. In this case the bench plainly told the defendant that if he came there again the license should be withdrawn.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Brown, Armstrong, Gore,* and *Dyson* were then charged by P.C. Banks, with being drunk and riotous and causing a great disturbance. In this case the evidence was so weak that the Bench dismissed the charge.

A DRUNKEN SPREE.—*Barnard Mitchell*, —— *Winter*, and —— *Hogan* were charged with a breach of the peace on Monday night at Consett. Sergt. Scott stated that he found three men fighting and kicking near Raw's public-house that day; a regular *melee*. The prisoners pleaded that they were not fighting, but that they had been badly used, and wanted a fair fight. It was, however, evident they had all been on the spree. Mitchell is a teetotaller. The magistrates told the young men that these proceedings were very disgraceful, and trusted that they would keep out of them in future. Defendants would have to pay expenses, 4s 6d each, and enter into their own recognizances to keep the peace for three months. Winter declared that they should never catch him here or at any other similar place.

AN UNGRATEFUL LODGER.—*Mary Jane Thompson*, alias *Mary Ann Lowe*, aged 18, was charged by Susannah Simpson, of Consett, with stealing a petticoat and bonnet from her house on the 15th of April. The prisoner had been accommodated with a bed at Simpson's house, and on the evening after, the prisoner went away by the coach. Shortly afterwards the prosecutrix missed the things. The prisoner was apprehended on the 30th of July at Morpeth, whence she was brought to Consett. Mrs Simpson recognised the petticoat (which is worth 3s) upon the prisoner. The bonnet, prisoner stated, was with an uncle of hers in Cumberland. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and it was stated that she was anxious to restore the bonnet. She was committed to prison for three months, with hard labour.

UTTERING BASE COIN.—*Ellen Slavin* was charged with uttering base coin, three shillings. Dinah Oldfield, shopkeeper, at Consett, stated the prisoner came to her shop on the 4th of June and asking for threepenny worth of eggs, gave a shilling in payment, which witness thought was a bad one. However, prisoner consented, if witness had any difficulty in passing it, to take it back, and so was given the eggs and ninepence in change. The prisoner had been in the habit of coming regularly to the shop previously, but did not come again. Witness marked the shilling about six weeks after she took it.—Elizabeth Row, daughter of Thomas Row, baker, Consett, said that on the 10th of July the prisoner offered her a two-shilling piece for threepenny worth of bread. Witness saw it was a bad one, and refused to take it. On being asked where he had got it she said she had got it from a woman who was going about. She than took the coin away.—Mary Gibson, wife of Leonard Gibson, Consett, said that the prisoner came to their shop for a half-pennyworth of scallions, which she got, and tendered in payment a shilling, for which she was given the change. Witness had some suspicion that the coin was not a good one, but after trying it she put it into the drawer, where it lay till she was about to pay it away when Miss Row directly said it was a bad one. Witness knew that the shilling produced was the one she got from the prisoner. There were two or three more charges against the prisoner, and the case was, therefore, remanded till next Tuesday.

BASTARDY CASES. — There were three bastardy cases in each of which an order was made of 2s 6d per week.

CASES DISMISSED.—The case of Jane Kay against her husband was compromised.—*Thos. Gardener* for assaulting Geo. Kilburn did not appear.—*Robt. Waldron* for assaulting Isabella Waldron did not appear. [Other cases appeared last week].

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.
REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND. DRAFTING FROM THE MILITIA.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A proclamation issued by the Governor of Kentucky, calling the legislature of the State together, is considered treasonable in purpose. Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, lately made a speech declaring that to save the Union it was necessary to throw over all abolitionists, and denouncing the emancipation and confiscation policy.

NEW YORK, August 4 (Evening).—President Lincoln has called for another 300,000 men for nine months, in addition to the 300,000 already required. Drafting is to commence immediately. The President has declined to accept the negro regiments as soldiers, but will avail himself of them as labourers. A force from General M'Clellan's army has made a reconnoissance to within fourteen miles of Petersburg. After slight fighting the Federals destoyed the Confederate camp at Sycamore Church position. General Pope's force has crossed the Rapidan, and captured Orange Court House, driving thence two regiments of Confederate cavalry.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (Afternoon).

President Lincoln has officially ordered 300,000 men to be drafted from the militia, to serve for nine months. If the 300,000 volunteers previously called for are not enrolled by the 15th August, the deficiency will be made up by a special draft from the militia. Despatches from General Pope's command state that it is believed the Confederates have really evacuated Richmond, and taken up the south bank of the James River as their line of defence. A Washington despatch says there is reasonable suspicion that pestilence in Richmond was the cause of its evacuation.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 4 (Evening).—Gold, 15¾ premium. Exchange on London bankers' bills, 126½, flat. Stocks firmer, with more demand. New York Centrals, 90¼; Illinois, 57⅞; Erie, 34. Cotton dull; middling upland, 48½c. Flour heavy. Wheat unchanged. Corn slightly firmer. Provisions improving. Coffee and molasses dull. Sugar quiet.

Aug. 5 (Afternoon).—Money easy. Exchange firmer. Gold, 14¼ premium. Stocks quiet. Cotton quiet and unaltered. Breadstuffs advancing.

THE ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

NAPLES, August 12.—A demonstration has taken place in the Via Toledo, at which cries were raised of "Rome or Death!" "Garibaldi for ever!"—The crowd dispersed upon being warned by the police.

CATANIA, August 12.—The municipality of this town, the working men's association, and many of the leading citizens have sent a deputation to Garibaldi, declaring that Catania desired to remain faithful to the constitution of the Monarchy, and that if Garibaldi entertained other sentiments than these he would not find a party favourable to his views in Catania.

TURIN, August 13.—A circular, issued by the Emancipation Society of Genoa, provocative of civil war, has been seized.—The *Discussione* of to-day publishes intelligence from Palermo, stating that the embarkation of Garibaldians who intended to pass through the Straits of Messina had been prevented by cruisers. The *Official Gazette* contains despatches from Palermo, stating that the public mind in the island continued tranquil. Demonstrations have been made in some districts, but were not favoured by the population. The troops which were arriving at Palermo were well received. The royal troops, who marched through the streets after the failure of the attempted demonstration in that city, were loudly cheered.

TURIN, Aug. 13.—The Government is deliberating on the advisability of placing the entire political authority in the island of Sicily in the hands of General Cugia.

PALERMO, Aug. 12 (Evening).—Garibaldi returned this morning to Caltanisetta, and this evening for Castrogiovanni. It is believed that Garibaldi still intends to embark at Messina.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NEWCASTLE.

Early on Monday morning, a woman, named Bridget M'Laughlan, the wife of Samuel M'Laughlan, a furniture broker, residing in the Dog Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne, cut her husband's thraot with a razor, and then she cut her own with the same weapon. The husband is a joiner, and carries on business as a furniture broker, in the Dog Bank, on the left hand side, a few paces from the Butcher Bank. He and his wife lived nearly opposite the shop, in a single room. He has been twice married, the unhappy woman being his second wife, and she is much younger than her husband. They had no family. The woman, M'Laughlan, has been for a lengthened period of time addicted to intemperate habits, and the neighbours also affirm that she was no worse in that respect than her husband. It appears that on Sunday night, about nine o'clock, M'Laughlan's wife was standing at the door of her own house. He asked her to go to bed, when she made some sort of evasive reply. He was then in bed himself. She did not go to bed till about half-past 12 o'clock, at which time her husband was lying awake. He was lying on the outside of the bed and his wife next the wall, or rather, we should say, his wife was at that side of the bed, but was not in a recumbent position. She was on her knees, uncovered by the bed-clothes. Her husband tried to persuade her to lie down and fall asleep, but she persisted in keeping that strange position. He confesses to a feeling of surprise at her actions, but took no steps to compel her to take her place by his side. Whatever his cogitations may have been on the subject of her strange conduct, they did not appear to have kept him awake, for he fell asleep; but a little after four o'clock he was aroused by his wife asking him to get up and give her a drink of water. He complied, and gave her a drink, at the same time taking one himself. He then laid down again, and appears to have immediately fallen into a slumber, in which he remained till about half-past four o'clock. About that time he was suddenly awoke by a keen sensation of pain. His horror may be imagined on finding his wife bending over him in the act of cutting his throat with a razor. The razor was an old one, which he was in the habit of using as a knife in his business. To make it more effective he had taken it out of its proper handle and stuck it in a piece of wood, fastening it securely in with twine. It was thus a much more formidable weapon than it could have been if in its original state. It generally lay about the house, and on the Sunday night had been left on the window sill near the bed, and within reach of the unfortunate woman. It is surmised that she must have determined upon the commission of the crime before retiring to rest, and for that purpose had taken the razor to bed with her, to be used upon the first opportunity; or she had, whilst her husband was asleep, reached over him to the window, and obtained possession of the murderous weapon. He found his wife on awaking, as already stated, in the very act of cutting his throat. With the instinct of self-preservation he jumped up, shouting, "Bridget, you are cutting my throat," defending himself as best he could against her frenzied assault. Before, however, he could offer any opposition to her, she had succeeded in cutting his throat almost from ear to ear, close under the chin. The blood welled out in torrents, and saturated his night dress. In the struggle between them he received a very severe cut upon the right arm, and another wound of a trifling character upon his left hand. At last he managed to escape from her; and rushing to the door, unfastened it, and ran rapidly up the street, calling loudly, "Murder!" "Police!" M'Laughlan found his way to the Manors Police Station. Sub-inspector Donaldson was immediately apprised of what had occurred, and was promptly on the spot. He at once sent off for Mr S. W. Rayne, surgeon; and the assistant of that gentleman, Mr Dagleish, hurried down to the station and dressed the wounds of the wounded man, his injuries having previously been bound up temporarily by the police. It was found that although he had received a very severe gash, none of the more important arteries have been severed.

In the meantime another policeman had entered M'Laughlan's house. In the bedroom he discovered Mrs M'Laughlan in the act of cutting her own throat, sawing away at it most determinedly. She presented a horrible appearance, the blood pouring from the deep wounds she had succeeded in inflicting upon herself. The officer at once seized her hand, and prevented her doing any further injury to herself. He only obtained possession of the razor after a severe struggle, the unhappy woman holding by it in the most determined manner, but he at last succeeded in wresting it from her, after a considerable exertion of strength. She was conveyed to the police station, and medical assistance was procured. Her injuries appeared to have been much more severe than those she had inflicted upon her husband, but she was conveyed to the Infirmary, and hopes are entertained that she may recover.

Sporting Intelligence.

TALKIN TARN REGATTA AND WRESTLING.

These sports commenced on Thursday. The morning was cloudy and doubtful, and the rain began to fall in torrents at an early hour, and continued without intermission until mid-day, when the atmosphere cleared up, and the sun shone forth in all his meridian beauty. The lake, which is picturesquely situated in the valley beneath the lowering summit of Castle Carrick Fell, is a beautiful sheet of water, most admirably adapted for aquatic sports, and was calm and unruffled, at the time when the sports commenced. The wrestling ring was not so comfortable as could have been wished through the drenching rain which had fallen during the early part of the day. Aunt Sallies, boxing-booths, and all the modern paraphernalia of such gatherings were in attendance, and nothing appeared to be wanting to complete the picture of a *hurly burly* gathering. With regard to the sports, it appears, from the attendance of competitors for the boat-racing that it is on the decline, while the wrestling ring is on the ascendancy, the taste of the visitors being more favourable to the athlete than to the aquatic sports.

This year a new feature was added to the list, in the shape of a Rifle Competition, which displaced the once favourite sport of a "dog trail," which, like many other ancient amusements, is fast passing away into oblivion. The sum for competition in the rifle shooting was £35 The prises to be contested for in wrestling amounted to £40 besides smaller sums for pole leaping and hurdle racing In the afternoon the number of spectators was considerably increased, the fine weather inducing many to leave home under the temptation of the fine day.

The following are the stewards:—C. Featherstonehaugh, Esq., Staffield Hall; John Ramsay, Esq., Naworth Castle; William Carrick, Esq., Brampton; George A. Thompson, Esq., Farlam Hall; John Lee, Esq., West Hill, Brampton; Capt. T. C. Thompson, Milton Hall. The judges were Mr J. T. Gate, Ayton, and Mr N. James, Brampton; the referee being Mr Joe. Little, Carlatton. The sports commenced with wrestling of the

MEN OF ALL WEIGHTS.—£25.

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Thomas Rowland, Lancaster	Thomas Pearson, Allendale
Wm. Armstrong, Carlisle	Joseph Wearmouth, Weardale
John Emmerson, Weardale	Chris. Christer, Midgeholme
Edward Collins, Haltwhistle	Thomas Bell, Nichollforest
Robert Blair, Allendale	William Watson, Weardale
R. Carruthers, Cumwhitton	John Milburne
John Nattrass, Weardale	Matthew Blair
William Telford, Brampton	William Chapman
John James, Bogside	John Somerville
William Elliott, Newcastle	John Nicholson
John Keen, Haltwhistle	Richard Elliott
J. Christer	Thomas Ferguson, Lorytown
C. Phillips	J. Carruthers, Brampton
T. Davison	Henry Irvison, Carlisle
Ben. Cooper	Joseph Johnson, Westnewton
Joseph Allison	Thomas Brown, Bankshead
J. Scott	James Edger, Penrith
William Jameison	L. Wearmouth, Weardale
C. Kennedy	Joseph Sittley, Cumwhitton
A. Kennedy	Jas. Carruthers, Cumwhitton
Thomas Wilkinson	Thomas Phillips, Stapleton
R. Wright	Wm. Hepple, Greenhead

William Thornthwaite, Brampton, odd man.

SECOND ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.	Stood.	Fell.
T. Rowlands	C. Phillips	W. Jameson	A. Kennedy
C. Kennedy	W. Telford	J. Scott	J. Nattrass
W. Armstrong	J. Keen	R. Wright	J. Emmerson
T. Davison	B. Cooper	J. Christer	R. Carruthers
W. Elliot	T. Wilkinson	E. Collins	J. Allison
W. Thornthwaite	R. Blair	J. James, Bogside, odd man	

THIRD ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.	Stood.	Fell.
Thornthwaite	Armstrong	J. Christer	J. Scott
W. Jameson	W. Elliot	R. Wright	T. Rowland
E. Collins	J. James	T. Davison	C. Kennedy

FOUTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.	Stood.	Fell.
R. Wright	W. Jameson	T. Davison	J. Christer
Thornthwaite	E. Collins		

FIFTH ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.	Stood.	Fell.
R. Wright	T. Davison	W. Thornthwaite, odd man	

FINAL FALLS.

R. Wright threw W. Thornthwaite twice in succession and won the prize.

A prize for pole leaping was afterwards contested for, but not in time for the despatch of our parcel.

THE REGATTA

Commenced about three o'clock, at the conclusion of the third round of the all-weight men. The judge was W. H. Pattinson, Esq. The first prize was—

The Howard Castle Plate, value £12. Professional skiff race; champion of the Thames debarred. The first to receive £7; second, £3; third, £2.

Adelaide, Newcastle—George Strong 1
The Cure, Newcastle—Wm. Taylor........ 2
The Merrimac, Newcastle—Teasdale Wilson 3
Hydraulic, Newcastle—W. Kyle 4

The Milton Hall Plate, value £5. Four-oared scratch race; Open to all.

Blue—Wm. Taylor, Thos. Green, Teasdale Wilson, George Strong (stroke), Robert Clasper (coxswain)........ 1
White—R. Adams, A. Riddell, George Burton, Thomas Carry (stroke), J. H. Clasper (coxswain)........ 2

White started off with a strong lead, but was quickly joined by Blue. An exciting race ensued, Blue winning by half a boat's length.

This finished the aquatic sports for the day.

THE RIFLE COMPETITION.

The following are the scores of the starters at 500 yards. Bell and Ryrie were ties. They each chose their own target. Bell shot first, and got a centre; Ryrie seemed quite indifferent after that and on firing missed altogether. Bell consequently won the first prize; Ryrie the second; Thomas Green, Newcastle, third; Sergeant Lee, Brampton, fourth. Belted Will Prize—1st, £8; 2nd, £4; 3rd, £2; 4th, £1.

	Total.
John Hetherington (4th Cumberland)	25
Wm. Bell, do.	32
R. Punshon, Newcastle	25
Joseph Johnson (4th Cumberland)	26
Ensign Crighton (1st Newcastle)	32
Sergeant Thomas Dickinson (6th Cumberland)	28
Wm. Clay, Newcastle	23
W. J. Lockerby, do.	21
R. W. Klyne (1st Cumberland)	15
Thomas Green, Newcastle	31
A. Hislop (2nd Dumfries)	20
John White, Hexham	27
Ensign Carrick (4th Cumberland)	29
Thomas Riddell do.	24
Quarter-master Robinson (W. & C. Y. C.)	18
Captain Thompson (4th Cumberland)	25
Sergeant Lee do.	31
Corporal Milburn do.	16
Thomas Sibson (1st Cumberland)	20
George Trotter, Newcastle	29
John Carrick (4th Cumberland)	20
Sergeant Peter Forsyth (14th Durham)	20
J. P. Wheatley (1st Newcastle)	26
Joseph Bell (4th Cumberland)	15
George Ryrie (2nd Cumberland)	32
R. Bennett (9th Durham)	23
Corporal T. Storey (6th Cumberland)	22
Thomas Blacklock (1st Cumberland)	16
Thomas Glendinning (14th Durham)	20
Ensign T. W. Crawhall (6th Cumberland)	11
John Hudspith (4th Cumberland)	24
Corporal Dodd do.	16
Robert Clemitson (14th Durham)	27
William Rutherford (4th Cumberland)	19
John Cairns do.	18
J. Iredale (1st Cumberland)	15
John Gibson (2nd Cumberland Artillery)	27
W. Nixon (4th Cumberland)	20
Sergeant Hastings (7th Cumberland)	25
Thomas Wilson, jun., (2nd Newcastle)	23
Isaac Nixon (9th Durham)	21

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1862.

AUGUST.

York ....19 | Stockton 26

SEPTEMBER.

Devon & Exeter.	2	Totness & Bridgetown	10	Richmond	23
Derby	2	Leicester	11	Walsall	24
Plymouth	4	Doncaster	16	Monmouth	25
Oxford	4	Wordsley	22	Manchester	26
Warwick	9			Newmarket F.O.	30

LATEST BETTING IN MANCHESTER.

ST. LEGER.

The Marquis	9 to 2 t	Exchequer	16 to 1 t
Buckstone	6 to 1 t		

LATEST BETTING IN LONDON.

EBOR HANDICAP.

Cape Flyaway	100 to 15 t	Bally Edmond	100 to 8 t
Ivanhoff	9 to 1 t	Dulcibella	100 to 7 t
Q.E.D.	12 to 1 t	King of Kars	100 to 6 t
Pembroke	100 to 8 t		

ST. LEGER.

The Marquis	4 to 1 t	Exchequer	14 to 1 t
Caractacus	11 to 2 t	Carisbrook	15 to 1 t
Buckstone	6 to 1 t	Hurricane	20 to 1 t

THE DERBY, 1863.

King of Utopia . . . . 40 to 1 t

HARTLEPOOL MEETING. 1862.

MONDAY, August 11.—The Trial Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 20 added, for two year olds and upwards. About one mile.

Mr Frank's Dick Swiveller, 6 yrs, 9st 9lb........Robinson 1
Mr Miller's Annabella, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb........Howey 2

The West Dock Plate of 5 sovs each, with 25 added, for two year olds; the second to save stake, and the winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. T.Y.C.

Mr Chadwick's Charles Fox, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb........Noble 1
Mr Whittaker's Desmond, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb........Osborne 2

The Consolation Scramble of 3 sovs each, with 20 added, for all ages. T.Y.C.

Mr Lawrenson na Fast Runner, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb........Robinson 1
Mr Foxton's Miller o' the Rye, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb........Noble 2

The Hertlepool Racing Stakes, a free handicap of 20 sovs; entrance 1 sov. T.Y.G.

Mr Watson's Unfashionable Beauty, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb Whiteley 1
Mr Lawrenson na Fast Runner, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb....Charlton 2
Mr Miller's Annabella, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb........Carroll 3

TUESDAY.—The Innkeepers' Plate.

Mr Chadwick's Charles Fox | Mr Whittaker's Desmond... 2

The Hart Nursery Stakes.

Fangrelucho...... 1 | Gasconade...... 2 | Little Pinkie...... 3

The Mariners' Stakes.

Prince Augustus .... 1 | Mr Miller's Annabella...... 2

The West Hartlepool Plate.

Mr Brodie's Sweetbriar...... 1 | Mr Moore na Eidolon...... 2

The Tradesmen's Plate.

Mr Whittaker's Gasconade 1
Mr Watson's Unfashionable Beauty........ 2

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The Staffordshire Nursery Handicap of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two year olds. Half a mile.

Mr Bruce's Gipsy Girl, 7st 11lb 1
Mr Meredyth's Abernethy, 7st 9lb 2

The Patshull Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. One mile.

Mr Astley's Atherstone, 4 yrs (7lb extra) 1
Mr Saunders's Mountain Doe, 2 yrs (allowed 9lb) ... 2

The Wolverhampton Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs each, with 200 added. About two miles.

Mr Mills's Knutsford, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb 1
Mr Swindell's Millionaire, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb (in. 7lb extra) ... 2

The Stewards' Plate (handicap) of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Straight half mile.

Mr Walker's Astarte, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb 1
Lord Stamford's Maid of Honour, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb 2

The Enville Welter Cup (handicap), value 100 sovs, with 50 added; gentlemen riders. One mile and a half.

Lord Stamford's Duke Rollo, 3 yrs, 10st 1
Mr Sargent's Paul Clifford, 4 yrs, 10st 11lb 2

The Fourth Stamford Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.

Mr Whittaker's King of Utopia (5lb extra) 1
Lord Stamford's Oscar (5lb extra) 2

WEDNESDAY, August 13.—Stamford Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for three year old; second to save stake. Mile and half.

Lord Stamford's Dusk........Edwards 1
Mr Lincoln's Rose........Fordham 2
Mr Newland's Ellangowan........Kesler 3

Borough Members' Plate of 60 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 7 sovs each, 4 ft. Straight half mile.

Capt. Christie's Lady Clifden, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb......Fordham 1
Lord Coventry's Mousetrap, 4 yrs, 7st........Maidment 2
Lord Stamford's Ellerton, 4 yrs, 8st........Edwards 3

Holyoake Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added. Mile and half.

Mr Buckley's Wynnstay, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb......H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Swindell's Millionaire, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb......Challoner 2

Wrottesley Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Half a mile.

Phantom........Clements 1 | Crisis........J. Grimshaw 2

Chillington Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added, for two year olds. Straight half a mile.

Count de Lagrange's Vivid, by Vidette........Grimshaw 1
Capt. Hawksley na Abernethy, by the Cure......Custance 2
Lord Stamford's Darchettina, by Pelion........Edwards 3

Shakespeare Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Vulture........Grimshaw 1 | Spicebox........Fordham 2

Cleveland Cup of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. About two miles four furlongs.

Mr Astley's Atherstone, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb........Fordham 1
Mr Barber's Ophelia, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb........Noble 2

YORK AUGUST RACES—1862.

ACCEPTANCES for the GREAT EBOR HANDICAP of 100sov.; added to a sweepstakes of 20sov. each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c.; the winner of any handicap, value 100sov, subsequent to the declaration of the weights, to carry 7lb; of two of that value, or one of 200sov, 10lb; of three, or one value 500sov, 14lb extra. Two miles over the old course. (64 subs., 35 of whom pay 5sov each.)

	Age	st	lb
Mr H. H. O'Hara's Ivanhoff	4	8	12
Mr Cartwright's Fairwater	4	8	9
Lord Derby's Cape Flyaway	5	8	9
Mr W. Hudson's Lady Trespass	5	8	9
Mrs Osbaldeston's Camerino	4	8	3
Mr R. C. Naylor's Sawcutter	4	8	0
Mr Saxon's The Monk	5	7	10
Col. Towneley's Doefoot	4	7	9
Mr Barber's Coronet	5	7	5
Mr E. Hall na Carisbrook	3	7	4
Mr Saxon's Bally Edmond	4	7	4
Mr W. Day na Schism	6	7	4
Mr Jaques's Viscount Brignall	4	6	12
Mr Savile's Conundrum	4	6	11
Lord Glasgow's The Drake	4	6	9
Mr Stephenson's Springwell	5	6	9
Lord Uxbridge's Laughing Stock	3	6	8
Mr G. Whittaker's Yorkminster	4	6	8
Mr Godding's Fitz-Eva	4	6	8
Lord Glasgow's bl m by Voltigeur—Makeless	5	6	8
Mr Hodgson na Alan Rufus	4	6	6
Mr W. H. Mundy's Watchfire	3	6	3
Mr R. Lawley na Dorking	4	6	0
Mr G. Payne's Shipwreck	4	5	13
Mr E. W. Topham na Q.E.D.	3	5	12
Mr R. J. Metcalfe na King of Kars	4	5	10
Mr C. Peck, jun.'s Pembroke	3	5	10
Lord Bateman na Hubert	3	5	9
Col. Smyth na Longstring	3	5	7

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

BIRTHS.

At Shotley Bridge, in Shotley Terrace, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. George Richardson, draper, of a son.

At Blackhill, at the Rifleman's Arms, on the 12th inst., Mrs Shaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Durham, on the 7th inst., Mr James Nichol, Government official, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr Thomas Murray, Pyroligneas Acid Works, Burnopfield.

At Winlaton, in the Congregational Chapel, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. Pearson, Mr James Fairley, Ryrop, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr Edward Wardle, Ryton.

At Newcastle, in the Presbyterian Chapel, High Bridge, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr Porter, Mr Thomas White to Miss Mary Guthrie, both of Newcastle.—In the United Presbyterian Church, Blackett Street, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr Bruce, the Rev. John Young, minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Bellingham, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr James Spraggon, Ponteland.—In All Saints' Church, on the 12th inst., Mr Robert Pickersgill to Miss Mary Carr.—Same place, on the 13th inst., Mr John Hopper to Miss Elizabeth Bowlt

DEATHS.

At Berry Edge, in Albert Street, 11th inst., Isabella, infant daughter of Mr. William Lumsdon.

At Newcastle, in Lawson Street, on the 12th inst., aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Graham.—In Blandford Street, on the 10th inst., aged 48, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Oliphant, and only daughter of the late Mr. William Herdman.—In Ouse Street, 9th inst., aged 5, Margret Ann, daughter of Mr. A. Taylor, boiler smith.—In Prospect Place, Arthur's Hill, on the 10th inst., aged 23, Richard Stoker, eldest son of the late Mr John Stoker.—In Bentinck Street, on the 9th inst., aged 10 months, Ann Isabella, daughter of Mr Robert Downie.—In Melbourne Place, Stepney, on the 12th inst., in his 50th year, Mr John Todd, publican.—In Causeway Bank, on the 10th inst., aged 3, John Thomas, son of Mr William Johnson.—At Ridley Villas, on the 14th inst., Mrs Lowrey.—At Byker Hill, on the 6th inst., aged 52, deeply lamented, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr M. Hindson.—At Wesley-street, on the 12th inst., aged 6, John, son of Mr George Pape Cowl, Excise-officer.—At Shieldfield, on the 12th inst., aged 42, Margaret, wife of Mr Andrew Scott.—At Pandon-street, on the 13th inst., suddenly, aged 18, Jane, daughter of the late Mr William Willis.—At Sandyford-lane, at Day-street, on the 12th inst., George Clement, only son of Mr J. Scott, commercial traveller.

At Gateshead, in Melbourne Street, 10th inst., aged 43, Ellen Anderson.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday. — There was a small supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, but a large arrival from abroad. There was not so much business doing as on Saturday, but the trade rules firm, and the prices of that day were maintained, being a slight advance on the rates of this day week. Rye unchanged. Beans and peas 1s dearer. Barley in demand at 6d advance. Malt 1s higher. Oats with a small arrival, were a ready sale at an improvement of 1s to 2s. Flour 6d dearer. Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending August 9:—Wheat, 506 qrs 7 bush, at 58s 5d; barley, 0 qrs, at 0s 0d; oats, 45 qrs, at 36s 6d; beans, 0 qrs, at 0s 0d; peas 0 qrs, at 0s 0d.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Nine head of cattle were from Aberdeen and the counties of the north east coast of Scotland, and seventeen from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of forty-two beasts and 610 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, all kinds were below an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 597 head. The better qualities of both steers and heifers experienced a good demand, and in exceptional instances the latter realised 8s per imperial stone. Otherwise the beef trade was inactive, with a dull finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 8250. The mutton trade ruled steady, and previous rates were fully supported. However, towards the close sales were slow, and a total clearance was not effected. Lambs were in active request, and were mostly disposed of at full rates of currencies. Pigs: 213 were shown. The pork trade steady at late rates.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—A fair show of wheat, which sold readily at full prices. Best White wheat, 60s to 63s; red do., 56s to 59s; oats, 26s to 28s; barley, 32s to 34s; beans, 42s to 44s per qr.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Saturday.— At our market to-day the supply of potatoes was of an average character, and prices remained unaltered from our last, English rounds from 12s 6d to 14s, and foreign from 9s to 11s per load.—TUESDAY.—The supply at our market to-day was very large, and sales for all descriptions ruled dull, a great many being left unsold at the close of the market. The following prices were on offer:—English rounds from 12s to 13s, and foreign from 11s to 11s 6d per load.—THURSDAY.—The show of potatoes at our market to-day was of an average character, and prices receded about 1s from Tuesday's rates. English rounds sold from 11s to 12s, and foreign from 10s to 11s per load.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices:—Old land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 5s 0d; do. this year's growth, £4 0s 0d to £4 8s 0d; new land hay, £3 12s 0d to £4 16s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 3d to 2s 8d; oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 3d per thrave. Hay at market, 118 carts; straw, 27.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; barley, 8s 0d to 0s 0d per bushel; peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s to 0s per boll. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 6½d to 7d; veal, 7d; lamb, 8d; pork, 0d per lb. Butter, 1s 3d to 0s 0d per lb. Eggs, 14 to 00 for 1s. New potatoes, 10d to 0s 0d per stone. Gooseberries, 0d per quart Ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; chickens, 1s 3d to 2s 0d; hens, 1s 3d to 1s 6d each; pigeons, 1s 0d per couple.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET. — Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ending Saturday, Aug 2:—Wheat, 31 qrs 0 bush, at £3 1s 0¼d; barley, 25 qrs 0 bush, at £1 13s 8d; oats, 5 qrs 6 bushels, at £4 12s 2d.

NEWCASTLE LAMMAS FAIR, August 13.—This important fair for the sale of cattle, was held on the Cowhill, on Wednesday, but owing to the disagreeable state of the weather the attendance was not so large as might have been expected. The show of cattle, compared with that of last year, was small, but this may in some degree be attributed to the holding of Horncastle fair, in Lancashire, on the same day. Of draught horses there was a good show, prices ranging from £20 to £40. The demand during the whole of the day was very dull, a great many animals being left unsold at the close of the market. Of hacks there was also a tolerably good exhibition, and were in fair request at prices ranging from £25 to £50. A good stock of Irish cattle was exhibited, offered at prices varying from £5 to £12. The trade in this description of cattle was also very dull, few sales being effected. Of shorthorns and Scotch cattle scarcely any were shown, the only ones exhibited being disposed of at the opening of the fair.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 1s in a Sealed Envelope.

THE New Book on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C. &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c., in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration: Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding everything hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion" in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles by dishonest venders, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut 1d stamps, to Marie Coupelle, Bedford House, Russell Square London, W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful." Miss Hall, Atheury, Co Galway. "I was much surprised at the clever way in which you describe my character."—Jane Bray, 165, Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better."—Louis Revier

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS?—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W C.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My Hair was rapidly coming off but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased."—I. Hickson, Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful Moustache."—H. Adams, Wilsden. "I can now boast of a head of Hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it."—W. S "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene."—F. P. Jones Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverpool.

"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR, Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—Fo two stamps sufferers may avoid the sham captains who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks and other swindlers, who send their books for nothing, publish testimonials which they write themselves, fictitious reviews from journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanism, electricity, instruments &c., instead of medicines, which they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as they are deceptive.

A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom will send free on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost. Address Mr Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Ha Court, Holborn, London.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—Th celebrated preparation is certain death to Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Rats, and Mice. It is the original and only one to be relied on. Thousands may be destroyed in one night, without danger to household pets. In consequence of the immense demand, Agents are being appointed in every town in the United Kingdom. Obtainable through Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and through all Chemists, Oilmen, &c., boxes at 1s, or sent free for 14 stamps, by Emery and Co., 35, Foley Place, London, W. Insist on none but "Emery's," there are many dangerous and worthless imitations.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Ne castle-upon-Tyne, by GEORGE BRADLEY, of No. Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood: M DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-stre Consett.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.