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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 103. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 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.

WANTED, immediately, a good Stout MAID of ALL-WORK, one who has been accustomed to a Farm situation will be preferred.—Apply at the Office of this Paper.

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

BICENTENARY CELEBRATION.

THE REV. G. WHITEHEAD will (D. V.) preach a SERMON commemorative of the Great Event of 1662, on LORD'S DAY EVENING First, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, Highgate, at Six o'clock; and also on TUESDAY EVENING First, deliver a LECTURE in the same place, on "The Ejectment of 1662, and its Lessons for 1862," at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Collections will be taken towards the Baptist Chapel Extension Fund.

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.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW of the above Society will be held in a Booth erected for the purpose, on THURSDAY, the 4th September. The North Eastern Railway Company have kindly consented to issue Return Tickets at a Fare and one-sixth, by their Ordinary Trains to Lanchester. The 18th Durham Rifle Corps Band has been engaged for the occasion. A BALL will be held in the Booth, Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

FREDERICK JAMES LAYCOCK, } Secretaries.
W. W. THOMPSON, }

Lanchester, August 21, 1862.

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.

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.

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.

TO-DAY.

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	"
—	"	Stanhope	"
20	"	Wolsingham	"
17	"	Shotley Bridge and Consett.	
18			

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, via 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, 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.

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

Business Addresses.

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AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
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STEAM POWER DYE WORKS,
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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.

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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
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See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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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.

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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.

"THE REASON WHY."

SEVERAL Gentlemen have asked us lately, how we account for our Business increasing these dull times? To satisfy all, we give the Reason why. In dull times, people are more careful of their money, and many finding they are paying more for their Clothing than their friends who purchase of B. JOSEPH & CO., the result is the increase of our Business. We can only add that we thank them for their confidence, and will also continue to give them Clothing that will Fit well, Wear well, and Look well.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
78, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
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150, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
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THE VERY BEST SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS.

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Why do you pay more when we assure you you can procure the very best Tweed Trousers at 17s. 6d., either Ready-made or made to your own Order, by the best London Cutters? We offer you a choice of 500 Patterns all at 17s. 6d., and we guarantee them to Wear well and Fit well. Our Spring Stock is now ready.

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GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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, 18, 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 3½d, worth 7d. All better qualities equally reduced.
A Lot of Beautiful Prints, fast colours, to be cleared out at 3½d, 4½d, and 5½d, now worth 2½d per yard more.
Wincey for Dresses, from 3½d, 4½d, and 6d, worth 3d 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.
Ladies' White Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 1d.
Children's Fancy do. from 1d.
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.
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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 Keyson 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 Tare 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.

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THIS well-known Preparation is decidedly the most Economical article ever introduced for Washing—the cleansing properties of several Pounds of Soap being contained in a small Packet of the Soap Powder. Mr Wm. Conn, 16, West-street, Portadown, writes, Jan. 10th, 1862:—"My Wife and Servant regularly use your Soap Powder for our family washing, and I can assure you it is an article of great efficacy and usefulness, and can testify that since I was born I never knew anything equal to your Soap Powder. It has been of the greatest service to me and is the greatest luxury I can use for washing my hands, face, and neck, as it gives a smooth and glossy skin. This is the very truth."—Sold in 1d. packets everywhere. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Manufacturer of the "Washing Machine for the Million," prices, £2., £2 10s., and £3 10s.

THE SCIENCE OF IRONING.

ASK FOR BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers, and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslin, can be Ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, and by thousands of families throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Agents for Consett: J. Murry and Sons, Consett, and J. Dixon, Shotley Bridge.

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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.

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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.

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before H. STAPLYTON, Esq., Judge.

The judge took his seat on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of cases. At the opening of the court there were very few persons present and there did not appear to be any interest in the causes, a large number of which were for beer. The list contained 150 cases for adjudication. The following were the only ones of any interest or importance.

ROBERT ENGLISH v. PATTISON, DRAPER.—In this case Mr Bush, of Newcastle, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Compton for the defendant. From the evidence of the plaintiff it appeared that he was apprentice to Mr Pattison, draper, Consett, and had latterly been receiving 11s per week as wages. Mr Pattison was frequently absent on pleasure, often so long as three weeks or a month at a time, and in his absence plaintiff had the entire management and control of the business. In consequence of receiving a better engagement from Mr Thos. Potts, (who had offered to give him £18 a-year, with board and lodgings) plaintiff gave Mr Pattison notice of his intention to leave. On hearing this Mr Pattison offered plaintiff 20s per week and a new suit of clothes, to be given the first week, and had also gone to Mr Potts and charged him with trying to entice his (defendant's) young man away; but Mr Potts, not wishing to prevent plaintiff bettering himself, thereupon offered to give up his engagement with plaintiff. The arrangement between plaintiff and defendant was made in the presence of plaintiff's father, mother, and sister, but though pressed, at various times, by plaintiff to sign a written agreement, Mr. Pattison would not do so. At the end of the first week in June, Mr. Pattison paid plaintiff 11s, and said he was done with him. Though plaintiff offered his services again on the Monday following he was ordered out of the shop, and he consequently brought this action for £1 and the value of a suit of clothes. In cross-examination plaintiff said that throughout his apprenticeship there had never been any written agreement. A. English, boot and shoe maker, Consett, Mrs English, and Elizabeth English, father, mother, and sister of the plaintiff, proved the arrangement between him and Mr Pattison. Mr Pattison, the defendant, said that he refused to give an agreement for 12 months, and the plaintiff then left his service. He denied promising plaintiff a suit of clothes, but said he gave him one without asking. On several occasions he had left his business in plaintiff's hands. The judge, after referring to similar cases, found for the plaintiff in the sum of £5, to be paid in 14 days.

JOHN DIXON, of Broad Oak, v. TRUEMAN, the younger, and TRUEMAN, the elder.—This was an action for £6, the value of some potatoes purchased by defendants from plaintiff. It appeared that the potatoes were delivered in part to each, and that the son wished to transfer the debt to his father and the father to the son. The son had paid part of the sum claimed into court, thereby denying his liability for his father's share. Mr Dixon's clerk was called as a witness, but on producing his notes, it was found that part of the memoranda were in pencil. The last was, however, made in ink, on the 8th of March. The dispute was that the potatoes delivered at Burnopfield ought to be charged to the father, and those delivered at Dipton should be paid by the son. After proper investigation, the Judge found for the plaintiff for the amount sought, to be paid at 10s per month.

SINGERS, of Newcastle, v. BECKWITH, Shotley Bridge. This was an action brought by H. Singers, and Co., of Newcastle, for the sum of £13 19s for Champagne, and other wines and spirits. The judge, after examining the stems of the account, ordered payment forthwith, but advised the plaintiff to endeavour to arrange with the defendant, as there were many cases now in court against him.

WATSON v. GLEDSTON.—This was an action to recover £1 1s, six weeks' rent of a cottage at Blackhill, of which the plaintiff is the owner. The defendant, for whom Mr Compton appeared, is a Guardian of the Poor for the township of Conside and Knitsley, and was sued in that character. It appeared that the cottage was let to one Cassidy, who had a lodger named Brady, who was taken ill of a fever. The tenant (Cassidy) thereupon left the house, without giving any notice to quit. The relieving officer, Mr W. Walton Thompson, sent a nurse to look after, and take charge of Brady, and the Union doctor, Mr Bolton, attended him. He was at first too ill to be removed, but as soon as possible he was removed. The judge non-suited the plaintiff.

THE MURDER NEAR PLAWSWORTH.

TERMINATION OF THE INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Ann Halliday was held in the National School-room, at Broadmires, on Thursday, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner. Much of the evidence given before the magistrates on Monday was repeated before the coroner's jury. The only fresh feature in the case was the examination of William Halliday, the husband of deceased, who corrected a mistake made by him on the last occasion about his wife being subject to fits. He said he misunderstood the question, and thought it had reference to his housekeeper, Ann Corby, whom some people called Mrs Halliday. He was also questioned as to certain statements made by Cox to P.C. Banks and repeated before the magistrates, and he said that he never said a word to Cox or his wife on the subject of breaking in the door of the deceased's house. He also denied having asked Cox whether the old woman had been drunk or not. The Coroner, in summing up, said he thought the jury who had been summoned to inquire as to how and by what means the deceased came to her death, could hardly arrive at any other conclusion than that she had been most brutally murdered. The jury would judge as to whether any person was implicated in the murder, and if they were of opinion that the evidence made out a *prima facie* case against any one, it would be their duty to say so by their verdict. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John and Mary Cox.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Chilian Minister in Paris is said to have offered the mediation of his government between the French and the Mexicans. The answer given was that the time for mediation will be after the French have entered the capital of Mexico as conquerors.

The *Patrie* asserts that it has ascertained, "from a good source," that, in order to put an end to the rumours which have circulated on M. Laguerroniere's journal *La France*, the Emperor has given positive orders to his private secretary and his clerks (*cabinet particulier*) to have no sort of relations with the editor of that journal.

The weather last week was not so favourable for the harvest as the preceding ten days. The accounts received from the agricultural districts are, nevertheless, favourable. The harvest in Normandy is not yet saved; but, the farmers in that province following the English plan of lifting the corn off the ground as it is reaped, and of collecting it in small stooks, a few warm showers such as we have lately experienced cannot do much injury. Taking France altogether, a good average crop is expected.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The Marquis of Pepoli has been received by the Emperor. Of course he told the truth, and the whole truth, as to the situation in Italy. The Emperor did not commit himself in reply, for he is reported, as usual, to have said—nothing. In the meantime, we learn that preparations are making at Toulon by which 10,000 French troops can be thrown upon the Italian coast within 36 hours; and Count Montebello is stated to have informed the 85th Regiment that they must expect shortly to fight Garibaldi. A letter from Turin, received this evening, says that the Marquis Pepoli has no proposition whatever, officially or otherwise, to make to the Emperor, but simply will, 'of his own accord, lay before his Majesty the difficult position of the Italian Government in face of the acts of Garibaldi, which it is obliged to oppose, while at the same time it shares his desire to obtain for Italy its only possible capital.'"

RIOTS IN HANOVER.

A disturbance, of a somewhat revolutionary character, took place in Hanover a few days ago. The Government had introduced a new catechism, which was received with aversion by old and young. A clergyman, named Bausschmidt, wrote a pamphlet against it, and was consequently summoned before the ecclesiastical authorities of the capital to stand his trial. This gave occasion to the most lively ovations, serenades, huzzas, &c., the whole object of which was a political demonstration. On the evening after the clergyman had secretly left, public excitement increased till there was the appearance of a formidable tumult, the mob overturning the lamp posts and smashing the windows of those unpopular individuals against whom its fury was directed, so that at length it was necessary to call the military to quell the disturbance. Similar scenes were enacted on the following day. Several persons have been severely wounded, and about thirty individuals have been arrested on the charge of having taken part in the riot. Peace has again been restored. A petition with more than 6000 signatures, has been presented to the government, praying for the recall of the obnoxious catechism; and the government has already taken steps to comply with the petition.

AMERICA.

(PER EDINBURGH, *via* QUEENSTOWN.)

NEW YORK, August 7.

It is stated from Memphis that a fight occurred on the 3rd inst. between 4,000 Federals and Confederates. The latter, under the command of Jeff. Thompson, were driven back with great loss. No particulars are given.

A band of 1,000 guerillas attacked the town of Newark, Knox County, on August 1st. The place was defended by only seventy-five Federals, who were captured.

Captain Brown, commander of the Confederate ram Arkansas, was wounded in the head while running the gauntlet of the Federal fleet.

Five hundred Boston merchants have pledged themselves to give their *employes* the situations they now occupy after they return from the war, if they volunteer immediately.

The Edinburgh called off Cape Race on the 11th inst., but received no later news on the 7th inst. The wires were broken at Nova Scotia.

The commercial intelligence brought by the Edinburgh has been anticipated.

THE DRAFTING ORDER.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 8 (Evening).—The Federal Gen. Hooker's division had fallen back from Malvern Hill to their encampment, leaving a strong guard at Haxhalls. The Confederates, under the impression that the Federal army was advancing towards Richmond, moved down from Richmond by three roads, concentrating their forces near Malvern. They appeared in considerable force above City Point, and drove the Federals a short distance back. Burnside's forces are reported to be landed at Acquia Creek. The engagement reported near Memphis was an unimportant affair. A collision had occurred between the citizens and State troops, the citizens having bound themselves together to resist enrolment. Confederate General Morgan was reported to be advancing to Kentucky. A secret society had been discovered in Indiana, numbering 15,000 members, for preventing Federal enlistment, resisting taxation, and aiding the Confederates generally. The Secretary of War has issued orders that no citizens liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country. The Federal officials at ports on the seaboard and frontiers will arrest such persons, who will be taken to the nearest military duty for term of draft. The writ of *habeas corpus* in respect to such persons discouraging volunteer enlistments will be arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (Morning).—The Federal fleet below Savannah momentarily expected an attack from the powerful Confederate ram completed at Savannah. The land forces at Hilton Head are also expecting an attack from the Confederates, who are in force at Bluffton. The whole Federal army is moving forward in Virginia Valley. It is rumoured that fighting had occurred at Gordonsville. Federal General McCook was shot by guerillas in Alabama, whilst travelling in an ambulance. The affair created great excitement at Nashville, and some soldiers went to the neighbourhood of the occurrence, burnt a number of houses, and hung several men. It is rumoured that some prominent secessionists in Nashville had been shot by the exasperated Unionists. The captain of the Federal steamer Adirondac denies that he chased the British steamer Herald within British jurisdiction. Jeff. Davis had issued a proclamation that he should not have signed the cartel for exchange of prisoners if he had known General Pope's orders, which changed war into indiscriminate robbery and murder; Davis, therefore, orders that if Pope, or any commissioned officer of his command, is captured, they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but held in close confinement, and, in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizens of the Southern Confederacy, under any pretence, an equal number of commissioned officers of Pope's command will immediately be hanged. The regulation extends only to Pope's command, and as privates act in accordance with superior orders, they will, as usual, be delivered as prisoners of war. Sir Alan Napier Macnab died yesterday at Toronto. A Confederate invasion of Kentucky is expected. The drafting excitement continues, and many persons are arrested in endeavouring to leave. The Jura was intercepted off Cape Race. General Burnside's whole command is said to be at Fredericksburg; he will operate with Pope, but whether their destination is Richmond, or another point, is not known. The heat has become so intense within the last few days that military operations are materially retarded. Great excitement prevails on board the European steamer sailing to-day. The police had arrested many persons liable to drafting, many disguised as sailors, and several fights occurred. Government telegraphed that all persons who had purchased tickets previous to the late order could proceed on their voyage. The Etna was detained for a Queen's messenger from Washington. It is again reported that, on account of the sickness in Richmond, the Confederate army had been removed from the city to the south side of James River. Pestilence was raging among the inhabitants of Richmond, and hundreds were dying daily. The Scotia was intercepted off Cape Race on the 9th inst.

The Etna called at Cape Race, and obtained the following additional advices:—

NEW YORK, August 11 (Evening).—Great excitement existed on board the European steamers which sailed on Saturday last. The drafting order creates immense excitement throughout the United States, especially among neutralised citizens. Immense numbers are endeavouring to escape by all available routes, but the frontiers and seaboard are strictly guarded. The Consulates are crowded with applications for exemption papers. No persons are allowed to leave Washington without permits. Californian passengers were taken from steamers. Persons arrested while leaving may be released on giving bonds of one thousand dollars to provide a substitute, if drafted. The rush of Irishmen at the British Consulate at New York was so great that the police had to clear the office. There has been severe fighting in Virginia Valley. Jackson had crossed the Radipan. Pope sent forward two army corps, under General Bank, to check Jackson. At daylight, it was discovered that Gen. Jackson had advanced, and all the wooden sides and slopes of the numerous Confederate batteries were then unmasked. There has been a very severe contest about a mile and a half from Cedar Mountain, lasting from three o'clock till dark, when the Federals retired to a position beyond the Confederate guns, to what distance is not stated. The Federal infantry was badly cut up, and they lost two of their guns. Large reinforcements were sent to the Federals. More fighting was anticipated. The Confederate force was estimated at 20,000, and the Federals, 7,000. The Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up on the Mississippi. Yellow fever is raging at Key West; vessels had arrived at Boston with 30 cases of yellow fever from that port. Porter's guerillas were routed at Missouri. The chief superintendant of New York police had been appointed Provost Marshal, and the New York police constituted a Provost Guard to carry out the orders of the Secretary at War.

NEW YORK, August 12 (Evening).—Late reports from Virginia Valley say the Confederates retreated from Cedan mountain under cover of night. The Confederates' rear crossed Rapidan, in the direction of Orange Court House. The Federal cavalry and artillery were in pursuit. It is supposed the Confederate loss was heavy at Cedar Mountain. The Federals only lost one gun.

NEW YORK, August 11 (Evening) *via* Cape Race.—Money easy. Gold advancing. Exchange best bills, 125. Stocks dull. Cotton quiet. Flour and corn heavy. Wheat in good demand for export. Provisions dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm. Molasses steady.

ITALY—THE GARIBALDIAN EXCITEMENT.

The Turin correspondent of *The Times* writes that the Rattazzi Cabinet, after a fortnight's indecision, now evinces some disposition to resort to strong measures:—"Fresh troops, companies, battalions, and regiments, are being shipped off to Sicily; General Ricotti, in command of the Royal forces, under Cugia, is spreading out his roops so as to surround the rebels with a vast military cordon, and Government has issued a circular to all the Royal authorities, and even the Syndics throughout the island, forbidding them any intercourse with Garibaldi and his followers, and bidding them withhold all provision to them so long as they are assembled in arms. General La Marmora, it is said, has given orders that Garibaldi should be arrested whenever and wherever he may happen to attempt a landing on the continent—There was a demonstration at Milan yesterday (the 15th) as well as at Naples; and the Lombards are far more stout, daring, and pertinacious than their southern brethren, and do not easily give up a game they have once begun. The Milanese, yesterday, were not satisfied with the usual cry "We must have Rome! Garibaldi for ever!" They added "Down with the blue streamers of the flags!" a significant cry indicative of hostility to the providential change which placed the Savoy dynasty on the throne of Italy. The demonstration had been prepared beforehand; the mob were assembled in the public gardens, and would have forced their way into the centre of the town, but they had to face the troops, which, drawn up in formidable array, bade them disperse and disperse they did."

A letter from Palermo describes the way in which the King's proclamation was received by Garibaldi, when that document first reached him:—"Suddenly the proclamation was issued, which put Garibaldi in the most awkward position. He was either to stultify himself and eat his big words against Napoleon, making his solemn watchword "Roma o morte" a ridiculous byeword, or put himself in direct opposition with the King, and out of the pale of the law. Rattazzi wished by a master stroke both to silence the agitation and to destroy the prestige of the general. His orders to Cugia were precise — if Garibaldi should not yield, to make use of his troops. But Cugia, though not deficient in moral courage, saw at once that an attack upon Garibaldi's volunteers would immediately be followed by a terrible rising at Palermo, by civil war, which could not fail to destroy the feeling for Italian unity. He could not even dare to prohibit the landing of the 120 northern volunteers who had just arrived at the port of Palermo, under the lead of Colonel Carti, Garibaldi's chief of the staff. Whilst the police force was on board the steamer to watch them, they jumped one by one into the boats and barges plying around, or into the sea, and amid the applause of the multitude assembled on the shore they came safely on land. Cugia sent them two of Garibaldi's friends, the Duke of Verdura, late mayor of Palermo during the dictatorship, and M. La Loggia, member of parliament, to the general with the royal proclamation. Garibaldi received them with his usual serenity, and after having read the document said quietly, "That is a piece of paper, a diplomatic note, nothing more. Believe me, gentlemen, I know better the feelings of the King than those persons who advised him to put his name under such a document." He gave his orders at once to move the camp and to march onward, one column on the northern shore of the island, the centre led by himself through the mountains, the left wing through the southern valleys."

The writer of the above describes the present state of feeling at Palermo:—"Palermo remains quiet as long as Garibaldi is allowed to proceed on his errand; but Cugia is well acquainted with the spirit of the population; and in spite of his stringent orders from Turin, he hesitates to give the signal for civil war. Volunteers leave every day for Garibaldi's army; red shirts, arms, ammunition, shoes, and money are sent to the general without the army interfering with the cars which pass their line; the officers and privates are conniving at the movement. According to information I received from the best sources, threefifths of the privates and one-half of the officers are known to be favourable to Garibaldi; they would refuse to attack him, and the Government cannot reckon upon them. I saw myself a captain who said he would rather break his sword than charge upon the people. Every night we hear under our windows the military band playing on the public promenade on the Molo; towards eleven the "Hymn" is demanded by the assembled multitude; the band plays first the royal fanfare, which is greeted by cheers for Victor Emmanuel; then follows the Garibaldi hymn, which rouses the same enthusiasm, a thousand throats shout then an "Abbasso Ratazzi," and the crowd peaceably goes home.

Troops are still daily arriving in the island, but their contact with the population is prohibited. Palermo has now a garrison of 11,000 men, including the posts at Bagheria, Missemeri, and Monreali. At Girgenti there are 3,000 soldiers, as many at Trapani, and 1,000 at Termini. Messina and Catania have between them 8,000. Cugia is greatly perplexed, and does not dare to act vigorously."

Garibaldi is reported to have made a speech on the 5th, at Rocca Palomba, saying:—"I am comforted by your enthusiasm; what is well begun is sure to end well. [The people shout, *Rome o morte*.] Yes! Rome or death! We will keep our word." A group of females repeating the watchword, he turns to them, "Yes, to Rome; you, too, ladies, have a part in the revindication of our national independence. Instead of crying and keeping back your sons and lovers, from taking part in the work of liberation, you must, like the Spartan females, send them to the camp; drive them away if they hesitate, or else your sons will be slaves. Better death than slavery! Do you remember in 1849 it was the want of men which left the Bourbons at Messina, whence they returned to enslave you again! In 1860, however, to find the wild beast we followed it to its lair, though that *canaglia* of a Napoleon tried to prevent it; and if it was not for England and some other friendly powers, the government of Turin would have made a compromise with the Bourbons. Not satisfied to have arrested my steps at La Catolica, they prevented me from continuing my march beyond the Volturno; and now that man tries to hinder me from going to Rome, to that Rome which is the warmest desire of all the nations. But we shall go, we feel a solidarity with all the oppressed nations, and the French, who are our brothers, and still under the yoke of that *canaglia* tyranny. But we shall give it him."

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* has received a letter from Naples, which gives a view of the public feeling at that place:—"We are anxious about the movements of Garibaldi; but although the great mass of the more intelligent people feel as much as our deliverer from Bourbon rule that the South will never know tranquility so long as Rome is not occupied by the Italian forces, still Garibaldi's conduct is anything but approved of. I cannot better prove what I say than when I tell you the result of the demonstration got up in his favour to the cry of 'Viva Garibaldi!' 'Rome or death!' I am sure there were not more than 2,000 persons present, and the few I interrogated said that they had come there from curiosity. General La Marmora simply ordered the National Guard into the streets on this occasion, and the mob dispersed, welcoming the civic force with fraternal shouts. What we say is this—'If Garibaldi is moving without the King, it is a sign that the French intend to remain at Rome, and therefore we can do nothing; we never can go against France.' So speak the more thoughtful amongst us. Naples is perfectly tranquil. Mazzini's agents are working here, and they, I am sorry to hear, are Garibaldi's agents also. There is a feeling of impatience growing up amongt the Neapolitans at the conduct of Napoleon III. Every farm that is plundered by the bands of Bourbons who invade us is put down to the account of the Emperor of the French. How far this is just you ought to know better than we Neapolitans. I myself, only a few days ago, arrived on the scene of a fight between the Bourbonists and the soldiers of the King. I was coming from my estate on the Garignano, and not many miles from home, when I met a company of Sardinian soldiers with three prisoners. They halted, and asked me if I had met any suspicious-looking people on the road. I said I had not, when they told me that they had dispersed a band of some 30 brigands that morning, and taken the three prisoners in question. Not one of the three was Italian, but, as they would not speak, it was difficult to tell what nation they belonged to."

TURIN, Aug. 19.—It is asserted that Garibaldi has entered Catania, and that no conflict has yet taken place between the Royal troops and the Volunteers.

NAPLES, Aug. 19.—The *Official Journal* of to-day contains a letter from Palermo, stating that Garibaldi had gone to Leonforte. A demonstration in favour of Garibaldi has occurred at Modica. General Cugia has sent some flying columns to protect the roads to Messina. Intelligence from Catania states that the column of General Lanella has occupied Aderno, the point from which the roads to Messina and Catania diverge. The column of General Picotti has quitted Caltanisetta. Menotti Garibaldi set out upon the 16th, with 500 volunteers, from Leonforte towards Assaro. The movements of the regular troops are intended to prevent the volunteers from arriving at Catania. Tranquillity generally prevails in the province of Messina, and the majority of the population of Catania is favourable to the Government.

The journal *La France* of the 19th says:—"Garibaldi has been solicited to come to an understanding with the Italian Government. He is said to have replied that he would only lay down his arms on condition of the Italian Government entering into an arrangement with France for the latter Power to engage herself before Europe to quit Rome within a certain fixed period."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S RENCONTRE WITH AFRICANS.

The Rev. Wm. Monk, of Cambridge, has received an interesting communication from Dr. Livingstone. The great traveller draws a gloomy picture of the state of some of the African tribes in the neighbourhood of the Shire River. He says:—

"It is very annoying to find that the people of Tette had come along the path followed by Dr. Kirk along the Shire, and set up an extended system of slave hunting in the very country to which the mission had come. A tribe called Ajawa had been employed to attack the Manganja villages, kill the men, and sell the women and children to the Portuguese for a mere trifle in calico. Four parties, with 140 captives, fell into our hands, and were handed over to the bishop as a beginning to his flock. They were chiefly women and children; many will probably leave and settle in the country adjacent, but the remainder, entirely free from parental control, may be trained according to the will of the missionaries. In respect to these freed captives, the mission is more highly favoured than any modern one, except, perhaps, that of the Independents of Madagascar. King Radama presented a number of youths for instruction, but more for his political ends than from respect to Christianity. In that island, however, the fruits have been unmistakeably good, for the converts have stood the test of persecutions after all the missionaries had left Madagascar. I earnestly hope and pray that similar or more abundant success may be awarded to this new effort to spread our common faith. The good Lord bless the work of their hands.

"You cannot well conceive the state of disunion among the Manganja (in mercy call them Man-anja, not, as we sometimes hear it, Mang-ganja); the destruction of village after village produced no effort at union against the common foe. A message only was sent down to Chibisa, as he is believed to possess medicine capable of ensuring victory. The paramount chief instead of aiding his subjects, kindly helped the slave-hunters across the Shire. We found that the whole of the nation were fleeing, and, hoping to stop this and the effusion of blood, went to hold a parley with the Ajawa. Unfortunately, we came to them when in the act of burning three villages. The bishop then offered up a fervent prayer, and with the accents of that prayer we could distinctly hear the wail for the dead, and the shrill scream for victory. As we advanced to their villages our assurances that we came peaceably were nullified by some Manganja followers calling out 'Our Chibisa has come;' and unfortunately, though I heard it distinctly, it did not strike the mind till afterwards, that we were thereby deprived of the protection of our English name. They attacked us on all sides with poisoned arrows and four muskets, and I feel very sure that the latter were handled by Portuguese slaves. They certainly had the dress common among slaves at Tette, and there was a square house, such as slaves often build near the Ajawa villages. We retired slowly from the village, but this only made them bolder; they came within fifty yards of us, and it was only by recourse to our firearms that we avoided all becoming food for the vultures. I am sorry that it was necessary, for it was the first hostile encounter that I have had in Africa. Had I anticipated an attack I should have used fair words and presents first. We are, however, in the slave market. We were twice robbed in the sphere of an Arab dhow's slaving operations, about half-way up lake Nyassa—the first loss by robbers I have sustained in the continent. Slaving is the parent of every other vice. Life is of no value in the trader's eye. A short time before we caught the first slave-hunting party, they shot two women on pretence that they were trying to loose the thongs with which they were bound; and I suspect the Ajawa, seeing us a very small body, and elated with continual success, thought it would be a clever thing to make an example of us. We had ammunition with us barely sufficient to drive them off, their attack was so unexpected.

"Colonel Rigby, our Consul at Zanzibar, says, in a letter to Sir G. Grey, that 19,000 slaves pass through the Custom-house there annually—all, or nearly all, from Nyassa or Shire; and he adds, 'If it should ever be possible to place a steamer on Lake Nyassa it will cut off the chief supply of slaves to the east coast.' Without knowing that gentleman's opinion, we have ordered a steamer from Glasgow, in twenty-four parts, which we hope to carry past the Cataracts as our next work. We expect her soon, and I shall not pen a syllable to you or any one else till it is accomplished. I pray to Him in whose hand are 'our times' to permit me to accomplish this great service. Then a path to the sea by Rovuma, or some river in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for we must have an outlet to the sea uncontrolled by the Portuguese. Fancy the folly of our allies; the Government builds a post at the mouth of the Shire to be enriched by cotton dues, while the people of Tette do all in their power to depopulate the country from which the cotton is to come. If we have our own outlet, the cotton field, now 400 miles long, will be prolonged far to the north and west, and our own English honest poor may live on the islands and become blessings to Africa, our own sweet homes, and to themselves. These are my hopes, and it ought to be borne in mind that my expedition should be dated only from the possession of the Pioneer. We were forced to return by want of food when, as we have reason to believe, we were in sight of the dark mountain masses in which Lake Nyassa ends."

BAZAAR AT LUMLEY CASTLE.

The bazaar in aid of the restoration of Chester-le-Street Parish Church was opened on Wednesday. The parish church, which is of great antiquity, dating its origin from the year 1200, is dedicated to St. Cuthbert and St. Mary and is an interesting edifice, with a fine tall spire 156 feet high. The remains of St. Cuthbert are said to have rested within its wall for 113 years, before they were finally conveyed to their last resting place—the Cathedral of Durham. The Church contains a curious arrangement of stone effigies of the deceased ancestry of the noble family of Lumley, from Liulph, the Saxon founder of the family, down to the time of Queen Elizabeth. They are fourteen in number, each resting on its altar tomb, and the name, armorial bearings, &c., of each knight or baron are on a tablet, on the wall, above his tomb. The church, associated as it is with so many interesting incidents and antiquities, had lately become delapidated. But to allow it to remain so was a thing not to be thought of, and therefore the esteemed pastor of the parish and others formed themselves into a committee to raise funds for a thorough repair of the building, and operations were commenced about three months ago. The high-backed, uncomfortable, and incommodious pews are all taken out, and replaced with open benches, nearly the whole of which are free sittings, thus conferring an immense benefit on the poor of the surrounding district. The roof is to be an entirely new one, and is at present in an advanced state of progress towards completion. The internal woodwork is all of oak, the carving of which has been entrusted to Signor Bulletti, of Alnwick Castle fame. The architect is Mr Thompson, of Newcastle. The estimated cost of these improvements ranges between £1,500 and £2,000. To the credit of the County of Durham, be it said, that of the sum required no less than £1,200 has already been raised by voluntary contributions. To procure, if possible, the remainder of the required sum was the object of the bazaar, which, supported by the Countess of Durham and other distinguished ladies, it was anticipated would prove successful. With his usual kindness and generosity the Earl of Scarborough granted the free use of Lumley Castle, in aid of the object, and the bazaar was therefore held in the Baronial Hall, 90 feet long, an interesting reminiscence of the feudal customs of the old English times. The grounds that surround the noble edifice were also thrown open to the public. The bazaar commenced at eleven o'clock, and shortly after that hour crowds of people were seen wending their way to the place, the weather, fortunately, proving all that could be desired, the sun for once shining out with summer's splendour. The national flag was hoisted on one of the turrets of the Castle, and fluttered proudly in the breeze. The Chester-le-Street saxhorn band occupied a position on the terrace fronting the Castle, and, under the leadership of Mr. G. Scott, played several popular airs during the day.

The ladies who attended the various stalls were:—The Countess of Durham, assisted by Mrs Northcote, Lord Lambton, and the Hon. Frederick Lambton. Mrs Shipperdson, assisted by the Misses Shipperdson, the Misses Maltby, and Miss Young. Mrs De Pledge, assisted by Miss Featherstonhaugh, Miss Bulman, Miss A. King, and Miss Hall. Mrs Reynard, assisted by Miss R. Reynard, Miss Julia Reynard, and Miss Marston. Miss Nelson, assisted by Miss Shield and Miss Nixon. The refreshment stall was under the superintendence of Miss Clark, Mrs Crawford, Miss Wheldon, and other ladies, and the Rev. Earle McGowan.

The Countess of Durham and party arrived from Lambton Castle at half-past two. At that time business was progressing rapidly, the fair stallkeepers wearing the most bewitching smiles to win the patronage of the visitors. It would be a difficult task to attempt to enumerate the goods, useful and ornamental, with which the stalls were loaded; sufficient to say that they comprised the usual stock-in-trade of fancy fairs—articles of every desception, and at all prices. The stall of the Countess of Durham was on a grand scale, and gaily decorated with wax and natural flowers; the contents consisted of toys of every description, and a rich display of articles of vertu. The fair Countess seemed to be doing a rare business in the tobacco-pipe line, as her prices were such as to suit all, and the money was received with a winning and a thankful smile. It was not until the shades of evening threw their darkening mantle over the scene that the selling operations were brought to a close.

During the first day one thousand persons had entered the bazaar, and the sum taken at the gate rendered £34.

Amongst the company present, which may be said to have been composed of the *elite* of the county, were—the Countess of Durham and party, Lambton Castle; the Rev. R. H. Williamson, Lamesley; W. Bulman, Esq., and the Misses Bulman, Newcastle; Lieut.-Col. Perkins and party, Birtley; Colonel Stobart, Etherley; the Rev. E. H. and Mrs Shipperdson, The Hermitage; Mrs Johnson and party, Aykley Heads; Mrs Miller, Picktree; Rev. G. R. Bulman, Bishop Auckland; Mrs and Misses Cookson, Meldon Park; Ald. and Mrs I. L. Bell, Washington; Miss Johnson, The Deanery; E. Story, Esq., Chester-le-Street; Rev. J. Todd, Lumley; Mr and Mrs Emmerson, Moorsley; Mrs and Miss Finney, Gateshead; Thomas Scawin, Esq., Durham; Mrs Blaydon, Durham; Rev. C. Wm. King, Durham; P. J. Dunn, Esq., Houghton-le-Spring; Misses Forster, Shotton Hall; Thomas Love, Esq., Durham; Mrs Grey and party, Millfield, Wooler; Captain Featherstone, and party, Roker; Capt. Hunt, Birtley; Rev. J. P. De Pledge and party; W. Owen, Esq., and party, Newcastle; Mrs Bertram, Gateshead; W. S. Gibson, Esq., Newcastle; Rev. Earle McGowan, Chester-le-Street; and many others.

The bazaar was continued on Thursday and would would doubtless prove as successful as its promoters expected.

LORD PALMERSTON AT DOVER.

On Tuesday the town of Dover was *en fete*, Lord Palmerston having received one of those popular ovations of which he is so frequently the object when relieved from the more weighty duties devolving on him as the head of Her Majesty's Government during the Parliamentary Session.

The object of the Premier's visit to Dover was to be present at a ceremony arising out of the presentation of his portrait to the town. Already the Maison Dieu-hall, a spacious building founded by Hubert de Burgh in the reign of King John, and recently restored at considerable outlay, contains the portraits of many eminent men, some of whom have held the post of Warden of the Cinque Ports. Among the most treasured of these is a full-length of the Duke of Wellington, who at the time of his death held the office of Lord Warden, and it has been thought that the likeness of Lord Palmerston would be an acquisition to the collection. His Lordship, therefore, complied with a request made to him to sit to Mr Morris, R.A., who happens most appropriately to be a native of Dover. The portrait is an admirably painted full-length. His Lordship is represented in the Warden uniform, a blue coat with a scarlet collar, and is wearing the order of the Garter. The likeness is perfect.

The presentation took place at three o'clock, in the Maison Dieu-hall. Lord Palmerston, accompanied by Lady Palmerston, Mr. Cowper, &c., rode over from Walmer. On his descending the Castle-hill a salute of 19 guns was fired from the Castle batteries, and at the foot of the hill he was met by the 1st A Cinque Ports Artillery Corps, under Captain Wollaston, and the 8th Cinque Ports Rifles, under Captain Churchward, who formed a guard of honour. The streets through which his Lordship passed on his way to the Maison Dieu were thronged with people, who cheered heartily. Triumphal arches, flags, and evergreens met the eye in all directions, a glorious sunshine giving due effect to these festal preparations. Indeed, nothing was wanting to render the reception as complete and enthusiastic as possible. At the Town-hall Lord Palmerston was received by the Mayor and Corporation in their official robes, attended by the Recorder. The Mayor was preceded by the mace-bearer, carrying the mace given to the corporation by Charles II., and Lord Palmerston was conducted to a dais where the portrait to be presented was placed, draped with crimson cloth. The hall was crowded with the townsfolk, who greeted his Lordship with hearty applause on entering the building.

The Recorder having presented an address,

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said:—Mr Mayor and gentlemen of the corporation, I can assure you that I feel deeply the honour you are doing me by this address and by the occasion upon which it is presented to me. I was highly flattered when her Majesty was pleased to confer upon me the high and dignified office of Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office rendered valuable by the recollection of those who have held it in former times, and by the antiquity to which its history extends. But, gentlemen, it has been a source of great satisfaction to me to find that the choice which her Majesty was pleasd to make of the individual to fill that office has been sanctioned by your approval, and that now, when I return to you, a year after my first presentation to you, you still evince the kindly feeling and regard of which you made such satisfactory and pleasing demonstration this time twelvemonth. It will be a source of great pride to me that you have thought fit to place a permanent representation of the fleeting individual who now has the honour of addressing you in this ancient hall, among the effigies of those distinguished men who have formerly held the office I now have the honour to hold. It must indeed be a source of great gratification to any man living to find the memory of himself placed in connexion with the records of that eminent and distinguished man, the Duke of Wellington, of whom it may be truly said there never was in the history of the world any man who conferred greater benefits upon the country which produced him, and I may say, upon the whole face of Europe itself. (Cheers.) To find one's representation placed in conjunction with the memory of so great and distinguished a man must be a source of the greatest pride and gratification to any living man. (Hear, hear.) I am also the more gratified to find that the picture which you now behold is the work of a most distinguished artist of your own town, one of your fellow-townsmen, who has shown by the success with which he has finished this picture that he is worthy of the town to which his family and himself belong. Gentlemen, there are occasions upon which ancient institutions are found to conflict with modern improvement, with the improved organization of the present time, and when that is the case nobody can regret that those ancient institutions should either be modified or swept away, to make room for the more improved arrangements which modern times have suggested. But that is not, I am happy to say, the case with that office which I now have the honour to hold; and where ancient institutions are not found to conflict with modern, improved organization, it is a wise policy to perpetuate them, and to connect the tradition of the past and the existence of the present with the anticipation of the future. (Applause.) I trust, therefore, seeing that the office which I hold has already been adapted to the arrangements of modern times by the withdrawal from it of some of those singularities which fitted an ancient period, but which are not so much in harmony with our present arrangements,—I trust that the office, being now fitted to the time in which we live, and being connected with the most honourable traditions of all the districts to which it belongs,—I trust that that office, when I in the course of nature shall cease to hold it, will be conferred on others after me, and that those honourable recollections which belong to the arrangements of the Cinque Ports will be kept alive in the memory of their inhabitants, and will serve as an incentive and an emulation to induce them to rival the good deeds of those who have gone before them for centuries and centuries (loud applause). Mr Mayor and gentlemen, I beg again to return you my most sincere thanks, and to assure you I am deeply sensible of the honour you have now conferred upon me.

Loud cheers followed the conclusion of these observations, and continued till Lord Palmerston had left the hall, which he immediately did, attended by the Mayor and the members of the Corporation, and the principal military authorities, among whom were Major-General Stotherd, Colonel Cuppage, R.A., Colonel Rotton, R.A., the Hon. Captain Chetwynd, &c.

Occasion was taken of his lordship's presence in Dover to open a new bridge connecting the present iron bridge (the Wellington) with Stroud-street.

STOPPING THE MAIL IN IRELAND.—A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing from Castletowndelvin, August 17, says:—"A few nights ago, as John Hogan, the mail car-driver between this and Kellucan, was proceeding with the mail bags from the post-office at Killucan, to the Railway station, he was stopped by four men near Riverston, who called on him to stand, which he did; they then warned him to give up driving the mail car, or that the consequences would be serious to him, and it is asserted a former driver, who resigned, and now wishes to be reinstated, is suspected of being the prime mover in this affair. Hogan, who is a stranger in the locality, cannot identify any of the party

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT ST. PETERSBURG.—On the 11th of this month the Japanese Ambassadors were received at the Russian Court with an abundance of ceremony. "The audience," says a St. Petersburg letter, "with all its bowings, greetings, and scrapings, resembled a theatrical performance. A regular programme had been published for it, and heaven knows the number of rehearsals the actors had been obliged to go through before the performance was thought worthy of the public. In other respects, too, the Japanese will find themselves quite at home. There are a number of Japanese attached to the Foreign Office equally conversant with either language, and long since acquainted with the customs of their adopted country. As far as I know, St. Petersburg is the only place where a complete dictionary of the Japanese language has been published for general use; and as an intention prevails at the Foreign Office to do a great deal in the linguistic way during the presence of the Embassy, the advantages already possessed by the Russian Government in this respect will probably be considerably increased before its departure."

Miscellaneous News.

The Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to the Earl of Derby, as chairman of the committee appointed to advise her Majesty in reference to the Prince Consort Memorial, expressing the great pleasure with which his royal highness had read the recommendations contained in the report of the committee; and intimating his intention of subscribing, at the proper time, the sum of £2,000 towards the erection of the central hall suggested as one portion of the general plan.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—Athlone, August 17.—As a man named Anthony M'Donald was digging potatoes in a field near Creagh, he was fired at by Thomas Fahy from behind a railway ditch, and several grains of shot were lodged in his body. Fahy was immediately arrested, and brought before the magistrate of Ballinasloe petty sessions, who committed him for trial at the next Roscommon assizes. It is supposed that Fahy's master being on bad terms with M'Donald was the reason why the former fired at him.—*Freeman*.

NEGLECT OF DUTY BY THE GUARDS OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Henry Thompson, first guard, and James King, second guard, of a goods train of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, were charged at the Lambeth Police-court, the first, with neglecting to put on the break properly on the train from Dover on the 11th, and the latter with being asleep in the break van, while in charge of the said train at the Crystal Palace station. Both prisoners were defended, and for the latter it was stated that though it could not be denied he was found asleep, yet the state of bodily suffering he had undergone from a rheumatic affection of his head and face, which had deprived him of sleep during the whole of the previous night and day, formed some excuse for the situation in which he was found. Thompson was fined £3, and King £5, with the alternatives respectively of 21 days' and one month's imprisonment.

PASSING FORGED BANK NOTES.—Martha and Geo. Wilson, husband and wife, who were indicted before Mr Baron Wilde at the South Lancashire assizes, on Monday, the female prisoner for uttering forged bank notes, and the male prisoner for assisting her, were again brought before the court on Tuesday morning. It appeared that the jury, after being locked up until ten o'clock at night, could not agree to a verdict. They were, therefore, discharged, and Martha Wilson was admitted to bail until next assizes, with the understanding however, that the prosecution would not be renewed unless some further evidence could be obtained against her. The learned judge said that there was no evidence to criminate the male prisoner.

BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.—A deplorable accident has just occurred near Harlech. The ferry boat which plies between Harlech and Port Madoc was returning to the former place with nine passengers, the wind at the time blowing stiffly from the south-west, when about half way across the boat became unmanageable and capsized. The unfortunate passengers were for a few minutes seen from the shore, stretching their arms for help, and with piercing screams, imploring assistance in the most heart-rendering manner. A second ferry boat was following not very far off, and its occupant made the utmost exertions to reach the spot, happily succeeding in saving two persons, one of whom was a woman. Seven of the bodies have been recovered; the last, that of Miss Jane Parry, of Harlech, is still undiscovered. The event has cast a deep gloom over the locality. Many among those lost were relatives, fishermen or mariners. An inquest has been held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO AN ACROBAT.—An acrobat, who styles himself Monsieur Steavatti, is at present confined to the Leeds Infirmary, having been severely injured a few days ago, whilst following his hazardous occupation at the Amphitheatre. Among the feats performed by M. Steavatti is to turn a somersault whilst springing across six chains which are formed and arranged in a manner exceedingly dangerous should an accident occur. The staves placed horizontally at the back of each chair are removed, the upright portion of the legs to which they are attached remaining. On the night he received his injuries he was again to gratify the lovers of "sensation" attending the theatre by risking his life in the performance of this feat. His first attempt was successful, but on renewing it his foot, it is said, caught a carpet, thereby interfering with the force of his spring. At any rate, after throwing the somersault he fell heavily on the upright portions of the legs of the chair. One of the legs penetrated his left lung, and inflicted a dreadful wound. So far he has, under careful treatment, progressed favourably. On Thursday evening, last an accident of a similar, but fortunately not of so serious a character, occurred at the same place of amusement. Whilst performing upon what is called a "flying trapeze" Monsieur Detard missed his grasp at the second trapeze and fell to the ground, a distance of some nine feet. He happily alighted upon his feet, and only injured one of his knees.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision between two passenger trains on the Great Northern Railway took place near the Holbeck Junction, about a mile and a half from Leeds, on Monday forenoon. The usual passenger train for London left the Leeds station at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, the carriages amounting to 17 or 18 in number, and being chiefly first and second-class carriages. Near Holbeck Junction, which is on a bold curve and heavy gradient, the train, came to a standstill, or nearly so. As a passenger train for Bradford was following on the same line, it was deemed proper by those in charge of the latter that an attempt should be made to push the London train forward by the Bradford one. Unfortunately the Bradford train was driven with too great a force against the train for the metropolis, and a somewhat serious collision was partly broken, and the guard in it received a severe blow on the head, and many persons in the carriages nearest the break-van also received rather severe bruises, cuts, and contusions. As soon as possible the London train returned to Leeds, and Mr. Symons, the superintendent, promptly sent for a number of surgeons, who took every means possible to have the sufferers attended to. Mr. H. Price, Mr. Balwer, Mr. T. P. Teale, jun., and Mr. Hey, were soon in attendance. From 15 to 20 persons were found to be injured, but none of them apparently seriously, and they all received such care as their respective cases required. The rest of the passengers in about two hours afterwards left for London.

MR. OXLADE AND THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Monday, William Oxlade, of York Castle. It will be recollected that the bankrupt had been the plaintiff in several actions against the North-Eastern Railway Company for refusing to carry coals on their railway. In these actions, the principal question had been whether the company were common carriers of coal. They denied that they were, and the courts of law decided in their favour. The bankrupt was committed to the Castle at the suit of the railway company. His debts were stated to amount to £237 9s 2d, £200 of which were for law costs due to the North-Eastern Railway Company. The remainder of the debt was made up of fees to be paid to the Houses of Lords and Commons, board and lodgings in London, and £3 13s 6d for flour supplied by a York tradesman. The bankrupt petitioned the court as a trader, but Mr Richardson, who represented the railway company, submitted that the applicant was not a trader, and consequently that he could not now be heard, he having been committed on the 30th of July. Oxlade was questioned as to whether he was a trader, and he informed the court that he had bought and sold coals within the last six months, but they had not been delivered because the railway company had refused to deliver them. Mr. Mason, (the Crown solicitor) submitted that Oxlade was a trader within the meaning of the act of Parliament, but Mr. Richardson contended that to make the bankrupt a trader there must be an actual transfer of the goods said to be bought and sold. The Registrar took this view of the case, and therefore decided that the bankrupt could not be heard at this court.

YESTERDAY, BENSON'S GREAT CLOCK, which has taken such a time to complete, was at last finished and at work. As a sample of English clockwork on a large scale, the works of this clock are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully adjusted mechanism. The most curious fact connected with this clock is that, in addition to the four dials over the case, it also moves the great dial over the entrance in the Cromwell Road, which is 300 feet distant, and 90 feet above the works themselves. Altogether this is the most important specimen of English clockwork in the building."—*Times*, 11th June, 1862, article on the International Exhibition. In the manufacture of the above clock new steam machinery was brought into action, and the very great accuracy and truth with which every part is made is in great measure attributable to this fact. The same machinery is employed by J. W. Benson in the manufacture of his Turret and House Clocks, and thus the expense of manufacture is considerably reduced, so that he is enabled to supply these articles at much lower prices than usually charged. Another advantage is the greater truth and precision which are attained by this means than when the pieces are cast or cut by hand. He produces not only the large and elaborately finished church or cathedral clock at 2,000 guineas, but also the simpler but almost equally accurate timepiece for the village church or school at 15 guineas. A reference to his catalogue will supply the reader with much interesting information regarding the rise and progress of the art of clock-making, and of the various descriptions of timekeepers now made. It also contains a full list of prices of Clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Rooms, the Library, the Hall, Staircase, Office, or Counting-house, with the more elaborate and expensive Musical and Chime Clocks, and the highly-finished Timepieces for Railways, Post-offices, &c., &c. It can be had gratis on application, or it will be sent post-free by enclosing 2 stamps to J. W. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgade Hill, London, E. C. Established 1749.

THE THREATENING LETTERS TO BARON ROTHSCHILD. Charles Reynolds, the man who wrote the threatening letters to Baron Rothschild, was brought up at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday for trial. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Within the space of thirty-two years—that is, from 1827 to 1858 inclusively—no less than 92,662 suicides have been committed in France.

The man Bishop, who was recently so barbarously scrubbed with sand in the cells of Woolwich garrison, has been tried by court-martial, found guilty of being a deserter, and sentenced to fifty-six days' imprisonment.

THE COMET.—A letter from Slatter's Observatory, dated London, Tuesday night, says:—"The comet has shone out very finely to-night, with a tail 10 deg. long. The appearance was most extraordinary, the tail in the telescope being double. That on the preceding side is very distinct. The nucleus is in a state of violent agitation; the jet thrown out towards the sun constantly wavering like a gas jet swayed by the wind. We soon hope to bring the 20 feet refractor to bear on it, when the extraordinary phenomena attending this comet will be the subject of close scrutiny.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize-fight took place at Hereford on Sunday; two men named William Morris, a mason, and Thomas Granger, a hay-trusser, having so agreed to settle a difference that arose between them while drinking on Saturday night. At the seventh round Grainger could not come up to time, and being found to be insensible, was taken to the house of one of the seconds and deposited on the kitchen floor, no one appearing to care whether he was dead or alive. He was found dead next morning, and information given to the police. The conclusion arrived at from a *post mortem* examination of the body is that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a blow or a kick. Morris and the two seconds have been remanded by the magistrates at Hereford on a charge of wilfully slaying the deceased.

THE NEW LAW ON PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS.—The fact to secure uniform and correct valuations of parishes in the unions of England has been printed, and in 46 sections the mode of procedure is detailed. The boards of guardians as soon as convenient after the passing of the act are to form themselves in certain numbers into an "Assessment Committee," and the authority of the Committee appointed for any union is to extend over every parish comprised in such union. The proceedings are to be entered in a book, and to be open to the inspection of ratepayers. The Board of Guardians, in the month of April every year are to report the proceedings of their Assessment Committee to the Poor Law Board. The overseers are to prepare valuation lists, and the estimated rental is to be the rent at which the hereditaments might reasonably be expected to let from year to to year free of all rates and taxes. The valuation lists are to be deposited for inspection, and objections may be made to the same. Until a valuation list is made every parish is to be assessed to the poor rate under the 6 and 7 William IV. The object of the new law is to obtain a proper assessment of every house in every parish in England, and to prevent complaints that one house is rated beyond another of the same size.—*Daily News*.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ENGLISH DISSENTING COLLEGES.—At the Temperance Congress, held in Exeter Hall, last week, a paper on this subject was read by Mr Robert Rae, secretary to the National Temperance League, from which we quote the following facts:—In the metropolis an association has been formed, entitled, "The United Colleges Total Abstinence Society," which promises to be highly useful and effective. There are five colleges represented in this association. The Secretary has favoured us with the statistics of the position of total abstinence in the colleges named:—Number of students last season—Chesnut, 20; Hackney, 22; Regent's-park, 40; New College, 50; Presbyterian College, 12; total 151. Total abstainers—Chesnut, 14; Hackey, 15; Regent's-park, 14; New College, 22; Presbyterian College, 10; total 78. Additions this season—Chesnut, 6; Hackney, 5; Regent's park, 7; New College, 6; Presbyterian College, 4; total, 28. Left for the Ministry since last report, professing total abstinence principles—Chesnut, 2; Hackney, 1; Regent's Park, 4; New College, 2; total, 9. These figures are highly encouraging; and we are glad to be able to give similar facts relating to other colleges from which we have obtained information. In the Wesleyan College at Richmond, for example, there were during last session upwards of sixty students, and of these we are assured on good authority that "at least one-half—probably more"—were total abstainers. At Didsbury, too, where there is a Wesleyan college with forty students, it is believed that one half are abstainers; while in Mr. Spurgeon's College at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which is attended by thirty theological students, the number of abstainers is twelve or thirteen. In the provincial colleges, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the facts are of a similar character. The Cavendish Theological College at Manchester, had, during last session, twenty-five students, of whom seventeen or eighteen were total abstainers; and at the Rotherham Independent College there were twelve abstaining students out of a total of seventeen. There is a private theological seminary at Bedford, in connection with the Congregationalists denomination, which is attended by twenty students, of whom sixteen are abstainers. In Wales, the proportion is not so large as in other parts of the country. At the Brecon Independent College, with thirty four students, there are at least twelve teetotallers; while at the Baptist College, Haverfordwest, only four of the twenty-seven students have declared themselves abstainers. The Trevecca College is presided over by an abstainer, and eight or nine of the twelve students follow the example of their principal.

"THE CHRONOGRAPH."—"Thus ended the race of 1862 between the rival Universities for the 'Blue Riband of the Thames,' Oxford having won two years in succession easily. As great disparity exists in the 'time' given by several of our contemporaries, we have no hesitation in saying that ours may be relied on as correct, having been taken by Benson's Chronograph Watch."—*Sporting Life*, 16th April, 1862. "While speaking of Benson's monster clock, it may not be out of place to remark that a delicate instrument of his manufacture, the 'Chronograph,' was brought into use at Epsom on the Derby Day, and proved that the race was run in 2 min. 45 secs. 5-10ths."—*City Press*, 7th June, 1862. "During the day the Exhibition Tent was open to visitors. There were some very beautiful objects exhibited, and amongst the most interesting a Chronograph, invented by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate Hill. It is designed to mark the time of an occurrence to the tenth part of a second, which can be done without taking the eye off the object observed. The instrument indicates the time in the ordinary way, appearing at first glance as an ordinary seconds watch, but simultaneously with the pulling of a string, which passes from the movement to the outside of the case, a clearly-defined dot of ink is deposited on the dial, without in the slightest degree affecting the time-keeping and the ink is so prepared as to wipe off readily."—*Morning Advertiser*, 14th June, 1862. (Description of the Rifle Meeting at Wimbledon.) Benson's Watches, "perfection of Mechanism," are supplied at prices varying from 8 to 50 guineas, in Silver, and Gold from 5 to 100 Guineas. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," 2d. post-free. 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, E.C., Estd. 1749.

EXTENSIVE AND EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE PAPER: £1,500 REWARD OFFERED.—On Saturday, great excitement prevailed amongst the principal commercial circles in London, on 'Change, at Lloyd's, and other great city establishments, in consequence of a statement obtaining publicity that the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England had received information of a vast quantity of paper, especially manufactured for that corporation for the printing of bank notes, having been stolen from the premises of the firm engaged to prepare or manufacture it. This information, it would appear, was derived from a discovery that many Bank of England notes which have been recently passed and paid, and which have subsequently been discovered to be forgeries, were printed upon the *bona fide* Bank of England paper. It thus became evident that the paper must have been abstracted from the mills of Messrs Portal and Co, Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hampshire, that being the only establishment where it is made. The first step taken was to consult with the City Detective Police, and Messrs Freshfield and Newman, the bank solicitors, were also called upon for their advice. The result was the issue, on Saturday afternoon, of a printed notice, offering £500 reward for information leading to the conviction of any person concerned in the stealing of the paper, and £1,000 for information respecting any person engaged in the fabrication of notes from the paper. Copies of the notice were promptly forwarded to every police station and commercial house throughout the kingdom. A caution was also circulated amongst the leading mercantile firms and customers of the Bank throughout the metropolis, and to the different banking firms in the principal provincial towns.

Elias Howe, of Bridgeport, inventor of the sewing machine, and one of the wealthiest men in Connecticut, after giving £2,000 for the enlistment fund, has enlisted, and unconditionally announced that he will not procure a substitute.

PRINCE ALFRED IN RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the *Nord*, writing on the 13th inst. from St. Petesburg, says:—"Prince Alfred will stay but a short time in Russia. It is said that he will embark on board his vessel in the course of the current week. He arrived on Friday night at Cronstadt, and having at once taken the imperial steamer Alexandria, he proceeded to Oranienbaum, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Greigh, of the suite of his Majesty, who was attached to the person of his royal highness to pay him the honours of the capital. A three-horsed caleche, with yamschtchick bells, and all the attributes of a dashing Russian 'drag,' attended the prince at Oranienbaum, and conducted him to Strelna, along the line of magnificent imperial residences which succeed each other, without interruption, the whole distance, at least 15 versts. At Strelna his royal highness again took a steamer, which conveyed him straight to St Petersburg, where he stayed at the hotel of the English embassy. The next day but one after, namely, that of their majesties' arrival, the Prince was seen at Peterhoff riding in a char-a-banc with the Emperor, the Empress, and their eldest daughter, the Princess Mary. The royal traveller wore the simple jacket of a midshipman. He has left this morning for Moscow, where he will remain but a single day. He will then return direct to Cronstadt."

HORRIBLE ATROCITY IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday afternoon last, about two o'clock, an atrocity of a most diabolical character was perpetrated in this town. The victim was an old man named Patrick Rogers, a hawker of pins and needles, better known by his familiar cognomen of "Needle Pat" or "Needle Jack," and its perpetrators two men named John Dixon and William Miller, two notorious characters in Newcastle. It appears that about 2 o'clock that afternoon, Rogers had entered a privy at the High Crane, on the Newcastle side of the Tyne Bridge, which overhangs the dry arch of the bridge. Here were the two men, Dixon and Miller, who, it is stated, at once commenced to "chaff" Rogers on the fact of his having just come out of prison, where he had been incarcerated fourteen days. Rogers was shortly afterwards about to leave the place, but was prevented by one of the men, and detained until his companion was also leaving They then began to abuse the old man, striking matches and placing them lighted into his hair. Whatever else occurred, or what urged them to commit the deed which followed, has not been ascertained. It is only known that they afterwards had taken the man and thrown him down the seat. The privy is one of the old style, open, and at high tide washed by the river which flows up. It slopes down towards the south or river end near the bridge, where the declivity is very steep, upwards of nine feet in depth. In all probability the poor man was stunned by falling either against the sides or the bottom, and, not being able to gain a footing, had been washed into the river. This last fact is placed beyond doubt, for he was seen by some people on the bridge, floating down by the receding tide, and then disappearing beneath the sterns of some vessels which were moored near. The men after the commission of their horrible act, rushed out of the privy and ran across the Tyne bridge towards Gateshead. Some persons who had been in the place and some who were entering then gave the alarm and the men were immediately pursued. One of them was taken in High Street, Gateshead, and the other apprehended by Detectives Dixon and Fawcett in a house in Castle Garth. The body of the man was subsequently recovered. What motive induced the men to commit such an outrage has not transpired, whether it was only the termination of a foolish lark, or whether the two persons implicated therein intended to injure the man is not known. Neither of the prisoners bear a good character, indeed both are well know to the police. The poor victim of their crime was often made the butt of practical jokes and it appears that he too was addicted to drunkenness, for which offence he has lately been a prisoner. The prisoners were brought up at the Police Court on Monday, and a report of the proceedings appears under the usual head.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest touching the death of Patrick Rogers, was held on Tuesday evening, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner, at the Manors Police Station. The two prisoners, Thomas Miller and John Dixon, were present, in the custody of an officer of the gaol, and stood handcuffed in the dock during the progress of the inquiry. They are ill-looking fellows, and did not seem to be at all concerned at the position in which they are placed.

The jury having been sworn, the following witnesses were sworn:—

John Todd: I live in Clavering-place. On Saturday afternoon, the 16th August, I was in a privy at the High Crane, between half-past one and two o'clock.

Before proceeding further, the Coroner said to the prisoners: This is an inquiry touching the death of Patrick Rogers. You can listen to it, and if you wish to ask the witnesses any question you can do so. Have you anybody to defend you?

Prisoner Dixon: I had, sir, but we never knew we were going to be brought down. We had an attorney here when we were examined, but he was never told, nor nothing.

The Coroner: You are not going to be examined, you are not charged with anything before me. It is only an inquiry.

John Todd's examination continued: I did not know Patrick Rogers by name at the time, but I knew him by the name of Needle John. He is the same person as I have seen lying at the Dead House. John Dixon came into the privy first; he came in, I think, for a natural purpose, and sat down next to me. Needle John came in close after Dixon, and Thomas Miller followed him in close after. Miller took Needle John and pushed him against the wall. As far as I could hear there was no quarrelling between them. [Witness is rather deaf.] Miller came in and sat down beside me. Dixon at the time was sitting at the other side of me. Miller's dress was not unfastened. Miller took a match, I think out of his waistcoat pocket and struck it, and set fire to the deceased's hair on the left side. I did not hear any words pass between them before that, and I did not see any gestures between them at the time. Miller was sitting on a seat when he set fire to the deceased's hair. Miller had deceased against the wall as soon as he came in, and he continued to keep him there. After they had set fire to the deceased's hair, they both got up and went towards the bowl-hole. I do not know what Miller was sitting on the seat for. When they got from their seats they took hold of John, one on either side. He was still standing. His hair had not burned, but had just fizzed. They took him down to the bowl-hole, an aperture which shows light from the aperture into the privy from the river. I heard a sort of scuffle, and when I looked round they had the man down the second hole next the Tyne Bridge, with his feet first. He was hanging in the hole, and they both had hold of him, one on one side and the other on the other. They dropped him, and away he went. I do not know whether they were forcing him or not. I do not know whether Needle John was sober or drunk. I did not see him struggling with them so as not to go down the hole. I do not know whether Dixon and Miller were sober. They forced him down the hole. I did not hear any words pass between them. My opinion is that when they had him in the hole they had been trying to put him down. I did not see them lift him into the hole. That was because I was not looking that way. I sat in the first compartment in the privy, on the far side. When he fell down I came out to the water side, but I saw nothing of him (the deceased). The prisoners ran up the stairs. I never heard the deceased cry for help. I had no time to prevent them putting him down.

The prisoners declined to ask any questions, but Dixon remarked that all the witness's statement was different from what it was on Monday.

Coroner: I do not advise you to ask any questions.

Dixon: On Monday he said I never took hold of him, and Mr. Bush has that on his statement.

Miller: Certainly, he said that he never saw anybody touch him.

John Thompson, of Scotswood Road, cartman: I was in the privy on Saturday, at a quarter to two o'clock. I was in the first compartment, and I heard a little conversation going on in the back place. The deceased, Dixon, Miller, and Todd were in before me. I sat in the first compartment, but I could hear quite plain what was going on. The seats are back to back. I heard Todd's laugh, and I knew it. I also heard Needle Jack's voice. I have known him nearly twenty years. He was a harmless sort of man: I believe he would not have harmed a mouse. I heard Dixon speak once. It was Dixon that asked the question, "How long have you been out;"

Dixon: You never mentioned that on Monday.

Examination continued:—Needle Jack said, "Last Thursday." I then went round the corner to the compartment where they all were. Needle Jack winked at me twice. When I went round there were the deceased, Miller, Dixon, and Todd. As soon as Needle Jack winked, he began to move towards me, when Miller said "You b——, if you move out of that until we are ready to let you go, I will take your life." Miller struck a match, and shoved it into the left side of the deceased's hair. Jack had rather longish hair, and it was frizzled a bit. Jack put up his hand and said, "Dinna burn me." I did not like to see such carryings on, and I went out before I had entirely put up my dress. I stood against the rail on the outside, and before I had fastened my braces, the two prisoners came out within a minute, I should say, and ran up the stairs, laughing. I said to Todd, "What have they done with him?" He said, "They've put him down the hole, man." (A laugh.) I immediately ran to the edge of the Quay to see him come out of the hole, but there was two feet water at the time over the hole, and I expected him rising at the hole. A boy shouted from the second arch of the Bridge, "Hey! yonder is a man drowned, under the stern of the boat!" I saw something wabble over with the tide and sink. I cannot say whether it was the deceased or not. I immediately gave the alarm to the crane-man, and said, "They've drowned Needle Jack." I have seen the body since lying at the Dead House. It is that of Patrick Rogers, otherwise Needle Jack.

Dixon: How long is it since they put the arch of the jetty on a slant? It has been as it is for fifty years.—Witness replied that the privy had been altered lately, but he added, "I believe you did it for a lark."

Joseph Messenger: I live at 37, High Bridge. I was 15 years odl on the 29th of last June, and am a painter. On Saturday, the 16th of August, I was on the Tyne Bridge, about a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon. I was looking over the bridge at the second arch going along towards Gateshead, at the left hand side. I saw something come from under the water. I thought it was a dog at first. It came up about a yard from the hole of his head above the water. He had a dark coat on, but the sewer. Then I saw the man raise his left arm and no hat. His coat floated behind him. I saw him float towards a ship, where he struggled for a few seconds and went down. He never spoke. I did not see his features. I just saw his right cheek as he was going down; that was all. I shouted, "there is a man in the water," or words to that effect. A lot of people then came both on the quay and to the edge of the bridge.

Peter Matfin, Flag Entries, North Shore, waterman: I have seen the deceased, Needle Jack. I found him in the water at ten minutes past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. I found the body nearly at the high end of the shed, and about twelve feet from the quay. That will be about fifty or sixty yards from the High Crane privy. I had heard of Needle Jack being drowned, and was grappling for him. I gave the body to the River Police, and they put it into a boat, and took it to the Dead House. I saw no marks of violence upon the body; nothing but his nose bleeding, that was all.

Selby Fawcett, detective police officer: I apprehended John Dixon, on Saturday afternoon, in a house on Irishman's Stairs, Queen-street, Castle Garth. I knocked at the door several times, but got no answer. I shouted Dixon, but got no answer. At last Detective officer Dixon and I broke the door in. When I got in, John Dixon was lying on the shake-down in the room. I went forward to the shake-down and took him by the jacket collar. I charged him with causing the death of a man by putting him down the High Crane privy into the river Tyne. In reply to the charge, he said, "Me," two or three times over. He made no reply further than that.

John Elliott, detective police officer: On Saturday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, I took charge of the prisoner Miller, at the Police Station, Gateshead. I charged him with causing the death of Patrick Rogers, by throwing him down the High Crane privy. He replied, "Aye." A few minutes elapsed, and as I searched him he said, "It's a lie." I was present in the evening when both prisoners were brought out and charged by Mr Sabbage, the chief constable, with causing the death of Patrick Rogers. That was at the Manors. They both said they never were there.

The Coroner, in addressing the jury, said that seemed to be the whole of the evidence that would be brought before them in the case, and the question for their consideration would be whether the offence was one of murder or one of manslaughter. He would read them what the law stated in definition of the word "murder." "Malice is either express or implied. Express malice is where one with a sedate, deliberate mind and formed design kills another; which formed design is evinced by external circumstances discovering that inward intention, as lying in wait, antecedent menaces, former grudges, and concerted schemes to do him some bodily harm." That, remarked the Coroner, did not apply to this case at all. "But where no malice is expressed or openly indicated, the law will imply it; for all homicide is presumed to be malicious until circumstances of alleviation, excuse, or justification, are satisfactorily proved by the accused, or arise out of the evidence produced against them." It would be for their consideration whether the offence before them justified a verdict of that kind, or whether the offence was one of manslaughter. If it were sent for trial, it would be competent for the court to reduce the crime to a lesser one.

The jury then retired, and were absent ten minutes. On returning into court, the foreman announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of "WILFUL MURDER" against John Dixon and Thos. Miller.

Dixon, on hearing the verdict, smiled sneeringly, and muttered:—"If that is wilful murder, there has been many a wilful murder committed."

The prisoners were then removed, Dixon still having a broad grin on his countenance as he was taken from the court in the custody of a gaoler.

THE PLAWSWORTH MURDER.

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS ON THE CAPITAL CHARGE.

On Monday forenoon, John Cox and Mary Cox, his wife, were brought up at the County Police Court, Durham, on the charge of having feloniously and wilfully murdered Ann Holliday, at the township of Plawsworth, on the 10th inst. The magistrates on the Bench were J. Fawcett, Esq. (Chairman), J. F. Elliott, Esq., and H. Wilkinson, Esq. The Court was densely crowded in every part, and no little interest was manifested to obtain a glimpse of the prisoners as they were placed in the dock. The male prisoner was brought in handcuffed, closely followed by his wife. On being brought into the Court the handcuffs were removed, and, under the direction of the Bench, the prisoners were accommodated with seats in front of the dock and near the table usually assigned to the solicitors. Both prisoners were apparently about thirty years of age. The male prisoner stands about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, and was altogether of not unprepossessing appearance. The woman, on the contrary, is of middle stature, and rather forbidding features. In her arms she carried a little girl about twelve months old, who, as it prattled and played about, excited much sympathy on its behalf in Court.

Mr J. E. Marshall, solicitor, of Durham, conducted the case for the prosecution. Cox paid the greatest attention to the evidence as it was adduced, and somewhat adroitly cross-examined the witnesses. The female confined herself principally at the end of each witness's deposition, either to calling heaven and earth to witness her innocence, or calling down maledictions on the heads of those who might happen to say anything which told against her. A great deal of the evidence adduced was given before the coroner on Tuesday last, we therefore subjoin only such portions of it as added any new facts to those already proved on the occasion referred to. The first witness examined was

Matthew Forrest, of Durham, who said he had made the plan of the premises at Hobbletrot produced, certified the same to be correct.

John Dawson was next examined, and said—I live at Broadmires, and am a miner. Mrs Halliday lived next door, and during the time I resided there I could hear her going about the house either by day or night. In Mrs Halliday's house there is a window leading into a loft. I was near Mrs Halliday's house a week past Saturday, taking up some potatoes which I had growing opposite to her door and window. It would be about nine o'clock when I was there last. At that time I observed that the window was closed up by two pieces of deal being nailed up over it on the inside. When I lived there Mrs Halliday used to sit up reading till between twelve and one o'clock, before she went to bed. She used to fasten the outer door by putting something above the sneck. When I left at nine o'clock that night (Saturday, the 9th) I saw a man named Miley, and Cox, the prisoner, standing outside the door, in the garden.—By the male prisoner: I dug my potatoes from three different places, one of them being "fornenst" the window. There was another man, named Park, also there at the time; he followed up close behind me, and left with me. We left Cox and Miley there when we came away. There was another man named Shields there, but he never came off the high road.—Re-examined: When I came away that night, I left Miley and Cox there.—The female prisoner declined asking this witness any questions.

Jane Dawson, the wife of the last witness, gave similar evidence, and said: I have seen Mrs Halliday since I left Hobbletrot House. I last saw her on the Tuesday before her death. She then asked me if I could tell her the name of "that man next door," and I said I could not tell her.—By John Cox: I could hear Mrs Halliday moving about, even when I was sitting at my own fireside. The fireplaces of the two houses were at the extreme sides of each house. There is a wall and a flight of stairs between the two houses; but the staircase does not take up the whole space of the partition wall.—Re-examined: It is an open staircase. I could hear Mrs Halliday saying her prayers when she went to bed. When I first went there to live it was all one house, with a door in the partition wall communicating with both houses. That would be about fourteen or fifteen years ago.

Robert Simpson said: I am a collier, and live at Broadmires. On Saturday night, the 9th of August, about half-past eleven o'clock, I was passing along the road past Hobbletrot, and saw a woman standing at the end of Cox's house, with her face towards Sacriston. She was of middle height, and seemed to have a light dress on. I saw her nearly half an hour standing in that position.—By Cox: I saw the woman for half an hour. I was going to the well. I am sure it took me half an hour, one reason being that there were several drunken men on the road, and I stepped into a field until they got past. I never lost sight of the woman during that time. I can't say that I know the woman, because I never saw her to my knowledge.

Ann Corby was next called, and repeated her previous evidence before the Coroner.—By the female prisoner: When you came to the door I did not look out of the window with Mr Halliday, nor did I tell you to go up and open the door to see what was the matter with the old woman.—By Cox: I never knew the door to be lifted up off the hinges before when the old woman was bad. We never had occasion to force the door before.

William Christon, police officer, was then examined at some length, and repeated in substance the evidence given by him at the inquest. He had found a woollen shawl hanging across the foot rail of the Coxes' bed, which was identified by Ann Corby as having belonged to the deceased.

Inspector John Thompson, of the Durham Constabulary, said: On Sunday, the 10th inst., I examined the dwelling house of the deceased. I examined the windows upstairs. I went up a trap hole which was covered with old sacking or canvas. One portion of it was turned over on the top side. When I got to the window of the loft I found four deals which had the appearance of having been forced off the window. They had the appearance of having been forced from the inside, from a mark on one of the deals which had been on the window. [Witness here produced the deal in question and pointed out the mark to which he referred.] That mark could not have been made from the outside. There was a large accumulation of dirt and dust at the bottom of the window frame, and, in my opinion, nobody could have entered from the outside without disturbing that. The panes are 11 inches by 11, and I don't think anybody could get in there at all. I am quite positive a man could not enter without taking that dust off. I examined the threshhold of the door, and about five inches from the side next the hinges I saw an impression on it. On the bottom of the door there is an impression which corresponds with the impression on the threshhold. On Saturday last, I found the knife which I now produce [the same as spoken to by Mrs Black]. I put that knife in above the sneck, and found that it fastened it. It was possible, however, to lift the door up off the hinges so that the sneck would go clear of the catch.

William Hugh Simpson, sergeant of police at Durham, said that on the morning of the 10th he made a search for a key, in a field opposite to the two cottages occupied by the deceased and the prisoners, and found the key which he now produced. I have tried it in the door of the deceased's house, and find that it opens it, though more easily inside than outside.

George Banks, police constable at Witton Gilbert, said—In consequence of information I received I went to Mrs Halliday's house at ten minutes past six o'clock on the Sunday morning, and saw her lying dead. I then went into Cox's house, and observed it in a very disordered state; there was water spilled on the floor, a large fire in the grate, and I noticed something flickering on each side of it as though something had been burnt; there were also some clothes scattered about the floor. I then went to make some inquiries, and returned again. Before leaving the house I noticed the impression as of a child having been in the bed, but no appearance of any one else having been in it. When I returned to Cox's house I found him lying across the bed. He looked very pale, and I asked him how he accounted for such a brutal murder occurring close beside him. He told me to sit down and he would tell me all about it, as far as he knew. I called in Mr John Reed—Robert Claugham being also present—and told the prisoner to be very careful as to what he said, as what he did say I should take down in writing, and it would be given in evidence against him. I then commenced to write the statement which I now produce.

The statement alluded to was read by the magistrates' clerk as follows:—"I went to bed about ten o'clock. About half-past three I heard the old woman shouting and moaning. I awakened the wife. I said to my wife I think there must be something the matter with the old woman. The wife got up out of bed and said to me 'haud away out—are you frightened to gan out and see what is the matter with her.' I went out of the house in my linings and shirt; I had on a white one and a checked one. My wife came out in her shift. I shouted through the window at the old woman, and asked her what was the matter with her. She says, 'Jack, oh Jack honey, come in honey, and break the window, as the door is shut, or break the door in.' I did not go in. I sent my wife to Mr Halliday's to call them up, and see what was the matter with her. I remained at the door till my wife came up. My wife came back in about a quarter of an hour. I came into my own house, and the old woman was shouting all the time for me to open the door. I got the poker and raised the door off its hinges, as I could not raise it with my shoulder. When I went in I found the old woman lying on the floor on her side, and her face and hands bleeding. Mr Halliday, innkeeper, then came in and gave her something to drink. Mr Haliday told me to go to the shopman's, Mr Reed's. I went to the public house and called Wm. Halliday, as I did not know Mr Reed. On Mr Halliday getting up he asked me if the old woman was drunk through the night. I said I did not know. I then returned to the house of the old woman, and found Mrs Black in the house, and she asked me could we manage to lift the old woman into her bed. I then took the old woman by the body, and Mrs Black took her feet, and we lifted her into bed. In doing so some of the old woman's blood got on my shirt. Some of the women asked her what had happened. She said there was a man in white came and beat her."] As soon as I had taken down Cox's statement I read it over to both prisoners. I asked him if it was correct, and he said yes. I also asked his wife, and she said it was quite correct. I then asked Cox where the poker was with which he had broken in the door. He pointed to it and said, there it is. I took the poker up in my hand and examined it, and saw a dash of blood about 8 or 9 inches from the bottom end of it. I asked him how he accounted for the blood being there, and he said some of the old woman's blood might be on his hands after lifting her into bed. I took the poker and compared it with the marks on the door, and kept it till the Superintendent came out, and I gave it to him.

Mr J. M. Hudson, surgeon, of Chester-le-Street, was next sworn, and said, in addition to his former statement, that he had examined the poker and coal rake, and found marks of human blood upon both. He also examined the coat and shirt of the male prisoner, and by the aid of the microscope had found some marks on them which he should not like to say where those of human blood. Some of them had been washed.—By the male prisoner: I did not find any traces of drink when making a *post mortem* examination of the deceased. It was not at all possible that the injuries sustained by the deceased could have been occasioned by her taking a fit and falling out of bed.

Mr Marshall here informed the bench that that was the whole of the evidence he was prepared to offer them on the part of the prosecution.

Mr Hays (the Clerk to the Crown) then called upon and cautioned the prisoners in the usual way, when, in reply to the charge,

John Cox said—I am as clear as the bairn unborn. I have got nothing more to say.

Mary Cox being called upon, said—I have nothing to say, but that I never meddled with the woman. I had nothing to do with the woman at all.

The prisoners were then fully committed for trial at the ensuing assizes on the charge of "Wilful Murder."

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.

The *Melbourne Argus* has an article explaining the present position of the various exploring parties now away in the interior of Australia. The despatches which had been received from Mr. Landsborough were especially interesting. This gentleman had started from the Gulf of Carpentaria, with the object of following up Burke's tracks. News had been received from him by way of Sidney:—"He reported that he had started from the Gulf of Carpentaria, and came without difficulty to Gregory's route from Queensland to South Australia, at a point within 180 miles of the point marked "first depot," on Burke's route. He had accomplished the journey without difficulty, and announced that the fact was now demonstrated that sheep, cattle, and horses could be taken at a small cost and in the finest condition from Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, to the county near the Gulf of Carpentaria. The road was so easy that a foal born on the Flinders river, and named "Flinders," was enabled to keep up with the party. They had only one collision with the blacks, at [illegible]arcoo river, when they were obliged to fire, and shot one man. Between the Flinders river and the Thomson, during a journey of 400 or 500 miles, the party travelled through a fine rich pastoral country, and the same favourable report is made of that which intervenes between the Thomson and the Warrego. Mr. Landsborough wrote his despatch from Bunnawannah, Darling river, and proposed to start at once for Menindie, from which spot he hoped to send intelligence to Mr. Howitt. The account which Mr. Neilson, an old explorer, now settled on the Warrego, gives of Mr. Landsborough's verbal statement is even more favourable. He states that Mr Landsborough followed the Flinders from the Gulf on an average course of S.S.E. to 20 deg. S. to its head, when, in 30 miles, he picked up the head of the Thomson, and followed it down to Cooper's Creek, making his way into the settled districts by following up that creek to its head, and then following the Warrego river to this point, and from thence to the Barwin. The country to the head of the Thomson, and from thence along the whole course of the Flinders to the Gulf, was magnificent, and consisted of rich basaltic plains, very thickly grassed, one of the most conspicuous grasses being similar in appearance to sorghum. Horses were so fond of it that the party could scarcely drive them along with whips. It must be remarked that Mr Landsborough seemed to have lost sight of his main object, viz., the following up of Burke's tracks, very early in his journey, for there was not the remotest probability of striking Burke's tracks after he quitted the Flinders river and took a S.S.E. course. The Exploration Committee have, since the receipt of these despatches, sent an express to Mr Landsborough, informing him that he need not go to Cooper's Creek; and the same body have also decided that when Mr. Landsborough is heard of as *en route* for Melbourne, a message should be sent *via* Adelaide to Mr Howitt, directing him to proceed home with the remains of Burke and Wills as soon as he may deem it adviseable.

The Argentine Plate.—In an economical age like the present when there is a tendency among all classes of society to make the greatest display with the smallest outlay of capital, the introduction to public notice of Mr Benson's Argentine cannot fail to be acceptable. This material, possessing and retaining a perfect resemblance to silver, can be manufactured, at a trifling cost, into articles of plate, for ordinary household use, as well as ornaments of a more pretentious character.—*Field*, April 20th, 1861. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, No. 6605, International Exhibition 1862, has just published a most elaborate and complete catalogue of his manufactures, both in Argentine and Silver Plate. It consists of 130 pp. Imperial 8vo., and includes a full and carefully arranged price list, and upwards of 300 engravings of articles of various kinds. It will be sent post-free by enclosing six stamps to J. W. Benson, 46 and 47, Cornhill, London, E.C.

DUNSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ANNUAL SOIREE.

A few years ago, one or two young men of Dunston, anxious to improve the moral position of their native village, set to work to establish a Mechanics' Institute. They enlisted a few of the older inhabitants in the good work, and thus commenced a reformation in this busy hive of industry. For some time their progress was unsatisfactory, and their labours but scantily repaid, in consequence of the scruples and prejudices which emanated from the more uneducated among the working men. Still they struggled on, and at last the dawn of success burst upon them like the first beams of the morning sun. Since then their institute has gradually advanced until it has become a credit to its founders, as well as a useful resort to many of the hardy labourers of the village. The previous soirees have always been held in a marquee near the village, but this year, through the kindness of Ralph Carr, Esq., of Hedgeley, the proprietor, and Mrs Smith, the tenant, the beautiful park at Dunston Hill was thrown open for their reception, and a spacious marquee from Marley Hill pitched on a very suitable piece of ground in close proximity to the mansion. Monday last was the day fixed for the gathering, and a more propitious one could not have been desired. The gardens were thrown open to the visitors, and the pleasure grounds were promenaded by the hundreds present with delight and satisfaction. About five o'clock the tea was placed upon the tables, and it was not until seven o'clock that they were cleared of the crockery, so great was the demand upon the good things provided. Mr Clinton's able quadrille band, which occupied an elevated platform placed at one side of the marquee, performed some excellent music during the time the visitors were refreshing the inward man with strong doses of rich "bohea." About eight o'clock the Rev. Mr Carr, rector of Whickham, ascended the platform, and took his position in the chair. He was supported by the Rev. Mr Carr, curate of Whitburn, son of the owner of the estate, and several other gentlemen. The Chairman then addressed the audience. He said he was proud to see such a large assemblage as that before him, and he was sure that if the worthy owner had been present he would have expressed his satisfaction in more able language than he was able to do at the respectable gathering in his noble park. He, however, did not believe that Mechanics' Institutes were calculated to work out all the good that was anticipated by some of their advocates, yet still he believed that they were a great means of doing good. Unless they elevated men's minds to a higher state of spiritual perfection, and led them to think more of their eternal welfare in the world to come, he was afraid that their benefits would avail but little. As a minister of the gospel, he must discountenance the opening of Mechanics' Institutes on the Sabbath day. It might be advanced in favour of doing so, that working men had little or no time to peruse periodicals and newspapers except on that day. But he would remind them that but one day out of seven was set aside for devotional purposes, and it certainly was of more consequence to spend that day in preparing for eternity than devoting it to the gratification of those things which lasted but for a short sojourn in this life. He, however, would not discourage them, and wished the Dunston Mechanics' Institute every success.

Mr John Blenkinsop, the secretary of the institute, then read the following report for the past year:—

There were now 49 members, against 34 or 35 last year, being an increase on the year of 14 or 15. There were three daily and five weekly papers and periodicals, and one monthly magazine, taken in. The reading-room was well attended, and the papers, &c., well read. The library contains about 200 volumes, which, together with those got from the Itinerating library of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes, were regularly circulated. The total income for the year had been £17 17s 2d, and the expenditure £17 12s 4d, in which was included £2 9s 6d of the old debt, which they had paid. The institute was still about £8 in debt; but the committee were looking hopefully forward believing that they would be able by another year to report a still greater improvement than had taken place during the past year. They were desirous, during the ensuing winter, of establishing classes in connection with the institute. The subscription was only 1s 8d per quarter, or 1½d a week.

The Rev. Mark Carr, of Whitburn, was next called upon to address the meeting. He said he was no speaker, but he supposed the circumstance of his being the son of the proprietor of that ancestral estate had induced them to place him upon the programme. His father had intended to be present himself, but business, and perhaps a little pleasure too, had called him away to Paris. He, therefore, as the representative of his parent could not but express his delight to think that Mr Carr and Mrs Smith together had afforded so much pleasure to the inhabitants of Dunston and their friends, and he might say, he thought, with safety, that at any future time both the owner and tenant would again be happy to favour them in the same way.

After a few remarks from one or two other gentlemen, and votes of thanks to the ladies who presided at the tables and the chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close.

The ball commenced soon after the meeting was done, and the youthful portion of the company kept up the hilarity by dancing until the cock's crow announced the dawn of another day.

EXTRAORDINARY LAW CASE.

CONFESSION OF FORGERIES BY A LATE M.P.

A most extraordinary case—Roupell *v.* Waite—was tried at the Guildford Assizes, on Monday. That day had been specially fixed for the trial, which in all its circumstances is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable that ever took place in a court of justice. It is, indeed, one of those cases which acquire the character of *causes celebres*, uniting in itself a story as striking and incidents as strange as ever have occurred in the most startling fiction, and involving, indeed, charges of wholesale forgeries and frauds on the part of a person moving in the most respectable position of society, and even at one time holding a seat in Parliament, which, probably, no writer of fiction has ever ventured to imagine, and which can only be paralleled in the history of men like Fauntleroy and Sadleir. The late Mr Richard Palmer Roupell, of Roupell-park estate, Streatham, the father of William Roupell, Esq., late member for Lambeth, and who died in September, 1856, possessed of enormous property, had lived with the lady whom he afterwards married some years before he married her, and William, the late member, was the eldest, but illegitimate son. His eldest legitimate son was Richard Roupell the younger, the principal plaintiff in this case, as his father's heir-at-law. During the life of the testator divers of his estates, among others, estates at Kingston, and Warleigh, in Essex, were sold and conveyed to divers persons, and the Kingston estate to the present defendant. The testator died in 1851, possessed of property to an enormous amount, probably equal in value to the sum of £200,000. This property, it was supposed, he had disposed of by a will in 1850 (confirmed in August, 1856) in favour of his children. A will, however, was set up by Mr William Roupell, the late M.P., under which he was executor, and which was proved by him in the Court of Probate, but which, it was alleged, was forged by him. The will purported to have been executed on the 2nd of September, 1856, although on the 31st of August in that year—only two days before—a codicil had been executed by him in favour of two other of his legitimate children. After the death of the testator, William Roupell, who possessed the utmost influence over his mother, launched into extravagance, and disposed in her name of most of the landed property. He became also a member for Lambeth, and as his brother, the plaintiff, was a boy at school at the time of his father's death, had virtually the entire control over the testator's property. Ultimately he became hopelessly embarrassed, and, in March, 1862, left the country. It had previously been discovered that the deeds of conveyance under which the defendant and other persons claimed the various estates were disputed, and that the will of September, 1856, was also denied, and that, in fact, all these documents were alleged to have been the forgeries of Mr William Roupell, the late member. Hence the present action, brought by the heir-at-law, to recover the Kingston estate, worth about £15,000, from the defendant, the person who had purchased it in 1855. Now, the circumstances of the case were so extraordinary, and had so far gained publicity, that there was a very wide and deep interest in the issue of the trial, the more especially since a rumour had circulated that William Roupell, the late member, had actually come forward as a witness, either to prove or disprove the genuineness of the deeds and instruments purporting to have been executed by his father.

The trial took place before Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury. The action was one of ejectment brought by the eldest legitimate son of the late Richard Palmer Roupell, suing as heir-at-law of his father, to recover an estate called Norbiton Park Estate, at Kingston. The defendant claimed the property under a deed of conveyance from Wm. Roupell, the testator's eldest but illegitimate son, who had been supposed under a deed of conveyance from his father, dated in July, 1855. Mr Sergeant Shee, Mr Lush, Q.C., and Mr J. Brown, were for the plaintiff, the heir-at-law; Mr Bovill, Q.C., Mr Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr Garth, were for the defendant, the purchaser, under the illegitimate son, the late member, claiming under the deed of July, 1855, alleged to have been forged. Mr Sergeant Shee having opened the case, Mr Lush called West, the bailiff, who had lived with thd testator twenty-five years, and was his bailiff at Norbiton five or six years before his death. He received the rents and settled accounts with him as to the property every week up to the end of August, 1856, and up to the Friday before his death. He died on Friday, the 12th Sept. 1856. An aged woman, an old friend of Mrs Roupell's, was called to prove that she was married in 1838, and that William Roupell was born before, and Richard the plaintiff, after the marriage. The marriage certificate, dated the 6th of December, 1838, was put in. A friend of the testator proved that about that time, just after his father's death, the testator said to him that he had been living with a woman whom his father would not allow him to marry during his lifetime, and whom he proposed now to marry. Mr Sharp, of the firm of Messrs Ring, the proctors, was then called to prove the making of the will and codicils in their office, but, as the senior Mr Ring was dead, very great difficulty arose in the technical proof of the matters.

Mr. William Roupell was then called. His appearance in the court appeared to excite great sensation. He said: I am the son of the late Richard Palmer Roupell, and the brother of the plaintiff. I had an elder brother named John, who, on account of some misunderstanding with his father, went abroad. I enjoyed my father's confidence very much during the latter part of his life. I knew he had property at Streatham and at Kingston. I remember the negotiation with Mr. Treadwell for the purchase of a small piece of land adjoining my father's property at Roupell Park. Pending the negotiation I spoke to my father about it, and proposed that he should purchase it, and told him the price was £5,000, and I was authorised to offer him £250 a-year for it upon lease by the Unity Fire Insurance Company. He knew I was connected with that company, and that I was then trustee for a sum of money to be invested in building. The sum was £50,000 I had to invest. I had paid my father several thousand pounds, which I represented to be the rent of the Roupell Park estate, and that it was paid by the Unity Company. I also showed him a deed to explain how I had become trustee to this company. I have not got that deed now. I burnt it about a year and a half after my father's death. The parties to this deed purported to be the Unity Company; but it was really executed by myself. My father ultimately gave me two cheques—one for £500, and the other for £4,500—that have been produced. He gave them to me to pay for Mr. Treadwell's land. The signature "John Treadwell" on those cheques is not John Treadwell's.

Serjeant Shee: Whose is it?—Mr. Roupell: Mine. (Sensation.)

Serjeant Shee: What did you do with the money?—Mr. Roupell: I appropriated it to my own purposes.

Examination continued: After this transaction I made a proposal to my father relating to the Kingston estate. I think it was in June, 1855, that this occurred.

Serjeant Shee: What was the proposal?—Mr. Roupell: I proposed that he should let it to the company to which he believed he had let the Roupell Park estate, and I said they were greatly disposed to take the estate on a building lease, and he replied that they might have it for 500 years. I said that they would require to be satisfied as to the title being good, and that it would be necessary to submit the title deeds of the Kingston estate to counsel. I was aware that the deeds were at my father's house in Cross Street, and he took them from the strong box and gave them to me, and I signed an acknowledgment for them. The moment I obtained possession of the deeds I took them to Mr. Powell, the law stationer, in Parliament Street, to copy, and I received them back afterwards, the copies and the originals. I made the copies resemble the original title deeds, and gave them to my father, and I burned those deeds on the night before I left England. I filled up the signatures, copied the seals, and also the attestations. I took the real deeds to my solicitors, Messrs. Whittaker's, Lincoln's-inn-fields. I had previously told them that my father intended to convey the property to me, and immediately I took them the deeds they commenced preparing a deed of gift as from my father to me of the Kingston estate. They gave me a letter to my father, and a draft of the deed, but I did not deliver either of them to my father. I took the draft back to Mr Whittaker, and said that my father approved of it, and told him to engross it. I then caused a valuation of the estate to be made, and, after the deed had been engrossed, I induced Mr Freeman and another gentleman to attest my signature; but I put a piece of blotting paper so as to conceal the place where the name was, and I afterwards added my father's name to the deed. My father knew nothing whatever of this.

Baron Martin: Am I to understand that he never either before or after, authorised your placing his signature to the need?—Mr Roupell: Certainly.

Examination continued: This estate was afterwards sold by the mortgagee, and I concurred in the sale. After the execution of the deed, I instructed Mr Whittaker to raise money upon it, and he procured me a loan of £7,000. Part of this money was expended for the purchase of Mr Treadwell's land, as he was becoming impatient for his money. I was under great pecuniary pressure at the time. I had mortgaged the Kingston estate, and it was sold by the mortgagee to the defendant.

Mr Sergeant Shee called for the production of the deed of gift, and it was shown to the witness.

Mr Roupell said: This is the deed that I affixed my father's signature to without his consent.

Serjeant Shee: Are the deeds that are referred to in this instrument the same deeds that you took from your father? Mr Roupell: They are. On being further examined, he said: I went to my father's house in Cross-street on the morning of his death. Mrs Hunnerson, the housekeeper, gave me the keys, and I opened the various drawers. I opened his private bureau, where I knew his will had been placed, and I took possession of it, and secreted it. At the first opportunity that offered, I read it, and determined to do that which before I had meditated—namely, to secrete it. The will comprised several sheets, and there was a codicil on the back of the last sheet.

Serjeant Shee: What did you do with that will?—Mr Roupell: I burnt it at my father's house at Brixton the night before I left England. Every sheet of the will was signed by my father in the way he signed all important documents, and it purported to appoint certain gentlemen as trustees. I was one of them—Mr Clark, Mr Surridge, and Mr Richard Stevens were to be the other trustees. The will was dated October, 1850, and the last codicil was dated the 31st of August, 1856. The Kingston property was divided between my brother Richard and another brother. I prepared a short will, and wrote it upon a blank form that I had obtained, with several others, from a law stationer's in Gracechurch-street. I slightly altered it to suit my purpose, and then went to Mr Muggeridge, a very old man, who was my father's rent collector, and gave him £5, as for mourning, and obtained his signature to a receipt. I have since burnt that receipt. I copied this signature to a sheet of paper purporting to be an attestation to a will, and I then forged my father's signature to the will, and added my own attestation.

Mr Serjeant Shee: Whose signature did you write last?—I think it was Muggeridge's.

A document was here handed to the witness, who corrected himself, and said that he put his father's signature last. He said that Muggeridge's signature was very difficult to imitate.

Mr Serjeant Shee: What pens did you use?—I wrote my father's signature with his own quill pen and ink; Muggeridge's also with a quill pen; and my own with a gold pen, very lightly, so as to offer as strong a contrast as possible to the other signatures.

Mr Serjeant Shee: When did you write out this will?—Two or three days after the inquest on my father's body.

Examination continued: I communicated with Mr Ring, my father's proctor, and left the will in his possession. At first he appeared to think it was informal, but he afterwards found it was quite correct.

The forged will was put in and read. It will be sufficient to say that it conveyed the whole of the testator's property to his wife, and made her and the witness William Roupell executors and trustees to carry the will into execution, and it revoked all former wills.

Mr Roupell was then further examined: The will was not drawn up by me on the day it bears date—the 2nd of September. My father was very ill on the 5th of September, and he continued to get worse until his death. My mother was in the room from this time until his death at the house in Cross-street. No one was aware of my intention to make this forged will.

Mr Serjeant Shee: Did your mother know anything of it?—She did not.

Mr Roupell, on being further examined, said that he left England on the 30th of March, and went to Spain; and the night before he left he burned a great quantity of papers at Aspen House, the residence of his late father, at Brixton, and where he had himself resided since his death.

When Mr Serjeant Shee sat down, Mr Baron Martin addressed Mr Bovill, and said if he pleased he might postpone his cross-examination until the morning.

Mr Bovill said he should like to ask Mr Roupell one or two questions. He then asked him whether he did not swear before the surrogate that the will in question was a genuine one, and that the signature to it was his father's signature?—Mr Roupell: I am sorry to say I did.

Mr Bovill: Did you then deliberately commit wilful perjury?—In a certain sense I did.

Mr Bovill: Have you not wilfully and deliberately perjured yourself either to-day or upon that occasion?—Mr Roupell made no answer.

Mr Bovill then said he should postpone his further cross-examination.

Mr Baron Martin: The sheriff must take this man into custody.

This was done, and the court then adjourned.

The hearing of the case was resumed on Tuesday.

Mr Roupell, cross-examined by Mr Bovill, stated that he had raised on the several estates sums amounting to about £185,000, in addition to which he had obtained the freehold of the estate in question by means of forgery. He had either raised money upon or sold nearly the whole of the property. He was very sorry to have committed so many crimes, but he now wished to tell the truth. He had circulated about ten conveyances of property, the whole of which belonged to his brother. The amount he had raised in the whole was quite £300,000. He stole about £19,000 from his father, part in cash and part in an amount which he thought was due from the Unity Fire-Office. He laid out about £70,000 on the Roupell Park estate during his father's lifetime. The improvements he made were substantial. After his father's death he obtained several conveyances from his mother. His father, he believed, thought he would become a great man. He expected that an ample fortune would be left him. In March, 1862, he had practically exhausted the whole of his resources. He had been defrauded. He was at last awakened to the enormity he had committed, and returned from a place of safety to England. He was afraid if the mortgages were paid off, there would be little left for the family. If the will was proved to be a forgery, £50,000 would go to his brother.

By Mr Serjeant Shee: Up to the time he left England his family knew nothing of his defalcations, with the exception of one estate of which he said he had raised the rent, and obtained more money on it than it was worth.

A consultation here took place between the learned counsel, which ended as follows:—"That a juror should be withdrawn; that the defendant should pay Mr R. Roupell half the purchase money, upon which he would give him valid title; and that each party should pay his own costs."

COMMITTAL OF MR. ROUPELL.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court Mr. Roupell was conveyed back to the county police-station in the custody of two inspectors of the Surrey constabulary, and he was formally charged upon the police-sheet with feloniously forging a certain deed with intent to defraud. He described himself as "William Roupell, aged 31, late of Aspen House, Brixton, gentleman."

In a short time the Mayor of Guildford, W. E. Elkens, Esq., J. Weale, Esq., and H. W. Adams, Esq., two of the borough justices, attended for the purpose of taking the examination of the prisoner, who exhibited the same calmness and self-possession that had characterised him all through the extraordinary inquiry. The charge having been briefly stated to the bench, Mr. Tongue, the associate, produced the deed of gift that had been brought forward as evidence on the trial before Baron Martin, and which had been impounded by order of that learned judge.

Mr Bennett, a short-hand writer, was then sworn, and he stated that he had taken notes of the examination of the prisoner on the previous day; he said that he heard him admit that the signature to this deed, which purported to be the signature of his father, was a forgery, and that he had himself forged it to the deed, and that he had placed it there without his father's knowledge or sanction. He also proved that Baron Martin asked the prisoner whether he was to understand that he admitted having forged the deed, and that he distinctly replied that he had been guilty of that offence.

The Mayor inquired of the prisoner whether he wished to put any question to the witnesses who had been examined, and he replied that he had nothing to ask them.

When the case had been completed, the chairman addressed Mr Roupell, and after giving him the usual statutory caution, told him he was at liberty to say anything he pleased in answer to the charge, but that what he did say would be taken down in writing and might be used against him at his trial.

He replied that he should like to say a few words, and he then made the following statement to the Bench:—"I wish simply to say that I voluntarily left a place where I was in perfect safety in Spain, for the purpose of returning to England to make the statement that I have done in this cause, and I returned quite openly. I was recognised in Richmond church on Sunday, the 10th instant, and again in the afternoon of the same day in the public promenade between Richmond and Kew Gardens. I don't wish to say anything more."

He was then asked whether he would sign the statement he had made, after it had been taken down in writing, and he readily consented to do so, and signed the paper, after which he was fully committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, within which jurisdiction the offence was committed. Upon the prisoner's own statement he has rendered himself amenable to the charges of perjury and forgery, and also with fraudulently making away with deeds that were entrusted to him for a specific purpose; but in all probability the only charge that will be proceeded with will be the forgery of the deed of gift, and if he should be convicted of that offence he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life.

THE BILSTON CURACY AND THE BILSTON SAVINGS BANK.

Some confusion has been produced in the public mind by the statement that the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, the incumbent of St. Leonard's, Bilston, who is now undergoing a sentence of two years' imprisonment in the Stafford county gaol for embezzling moneys belonging to the depositors in the Bilston savings bank, of which he was the treasurer and a trustee, may, on the expiration of that term, "resume his position as rector of Bilston without any one having the power to prevent him." Mr Fletcher cannot resume his living in two years' time, nor is it likely that he will ever be able to resume it. The trustees of the bank have taken those legal steps which will preclude such a state of things. So soon as they knew how Mr Fletcher had abused his trust, they sued for the amount for which it was feared he might prove a defaulter—namely, £8,000, and obtained judgment by default. Thereupon a writ of sequestration was issued by the Bishop of the diocese, to sequester the defendant's living. The Bishop, acting upon the writ, appointed a sequestrator to receive the income of the living, and appointed a curate to discharge the spiritual duties of the parish. The writ of sequestration would in ordinary cases remain in force until the claim of the plaintiffs had been discharged, or the defendant was freed from all earthly responsibility by death. In this case, however, the Bishop has power to deprive Mr. Fletcher of the living, as it was well known by the trustees he might have done before the statement to that effect was made in the *Times* by "A Curate." By non-residence Mr Fletcher has, no doubt, laid himself open to proceedings on the part of the Bishop of Lichfield, which, if taken would deprive him of his living in twelve months. But such proceedings are discretionary with the Bishop, and not compulsory; and we trust that they will not be exercised. Happily, as we shall presently show, there is good reason to conclude that they will not. To their not being exercised the many hundred poor depositors look for at least 25 per cent. of their deposits. In appointing a curate, under the writ of sequestration, the Bishop accompanied the nomination with the *maximum* stipend allowed in such a case by the Church Discipline Act. The rev. gentleman who is now discharging the duties of the incumbency is therefore receiving £200 per annum from the sequestrated revenue. To this sum there has to be added the further annual payments of £40 as sequestrator's charges, and £20 for repairs of parsonage, making a total of yearly disbursements amounting to £260. This sum, when deducted from £760, the yearly income, leaves a net annual available balance of £500. To realize £8,000 by this means will manifestly take 16 years; but, as a portion of the property from which the revenue is derived is decreasing in value, it is computed that, notwithstanding the receipts from the sale of certain household and farming effects, sold by the trustees under the judgment already noticed, it will take 20 years before their claim (as representatives of the depositors) has been liquidated. As Mr. Fletcher is now upwards of fifty years of age, he is not likely to survive that period; and if he should there are private debts which can be obtained by another writ of sequestration. Mr. Fletcher is not, therefore, it will be seen, ever likely to "resume his position as rector of Bilston," always supposing, we repeat, that the Bishop does not exercise the discretionary power in this matter which he possesses. That he will not exercise that power may be inferred from the fact that he feels, as may be readily imagined, the warmest sympathy with the depositors, and is not, therefore, likely to take a step which, while it will effect no practical good, will inflict a serious loss upon them. His Lordship, we are happy to be able to state, has given a practical manifestation of that sympathy by subscribing £100 towards a fund designed by the solicitor to the trustees for obtaining the means of paying the depositors the amount of their hitherto unrealized instalments, which—the forbearance of the present and future bishop of the diocese being conceded—they as their representatives will be sure in time to obtain. The depositors have already received 11s in the pound; and there are funds available for a further dividend of nearly 4s. This second dividend will in a short time be declared. As there are 1,400 depositors, the £500 a year from the living will produce an annual dividend of only 4d in the pound. A conviction of the necessarily heavy cost of apportioning and handing over such a dividend to so large a number of recipients induced Mr Hall, the solicitor referred to, to take steps whereby assurances have been effected upon Mr Fletcher's life for the £8000, and he has started and is still promoting a company (the Bilston Cure Company) the subscribers to which he proposes, should contribute that sum, and take as security for its repayment the sequestration debt and the policies. To this fund it is that the bishop has contributed the £100 mentioned. It is to be regretted that this scheme is not receiving all the support that it was hoped would be awarded it by the wealthy residents of the locality. Certain of them, like the bishop, displayed an interest in the position of the depositors: but their number is only small, and the value of the shares that they have taken is in proportion. How much, therefore, of the 5s or 6s in the pound will be due after the next division the depositors will receive, will depend upon the period to which Mr Fletcher's life may be prolonged, for Mr Tidd Pratt has decided that the trustees cannot continue to pay the premiums upon the life policies out of the revenue of the sequestration. These policies will, therefore, have to be put up by auction; but, as the policies representing only £3000 bear a date prior to the closing of the bank, that property is not likely to produce any considerable sum. Further it is clear that the purchaser would have to come to some arrangement with Mr Fletcher, so that the conditions on the policies might not be disregarded by him—an arrangement which, to make it of any value to the owner of the policies, must result in pecuniary profit to Mr Fletcher.

At the South Lancashire Assizes, being held at Liverpool, a true bill has been found against Taylor and his wife for the murder of the late Mr. Mellor in Manchester. In cases of murder, as was remarked in the opening charge to the grand jury, the irresponsibility of the wife, as acting at the instigation of the husband, is not recognised, and hence, no doubt, the decision which has been arrived at.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY AUGUST 23, 1862.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

THE TEETOTAL CONTROVERSY.—We have received letters from Mr Collinson, Leadgate, and several anonymous correspondents in reply to Mr Watson's communication, but we can only afford space for one champion on each side, and our temperance friends, we are sure, will be satisfied with our having given the preference to Mr Whitehead.

THE ROTTEN FISH NUISANCE.—Our correspondent, who signs his name and therefore does not want secrecy, can himself lay an information against Mr Tregelles, before the magistrates in petty sessions. That being so, we see no occasion for him or us to risk the pains and penalties of the libel law.

"Teetotal Lectures Extraordinary," "An Inquirer," and "Our State of Darkness," arrived too late for this week.

Local and District News.

INNKEEPERS' CHAMPAGNE. — In a case tried at the Shotley County Court, the judge, in looking over the various accounts, observed an item "Champagne 14s 6d per doz." This caused some mirth in the court, as real Champagne is regularly retailed at 7s 6d per bottle, showing that the vendor in this case had made a sweeping profit.

NEW CHURCHES.—The new parishes are in course of formation for Castleside and Iveston, both of which will be cut off from Lanchester. The parsonages will each be provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissoners, and the churches built by public subscription. The stipends will be £300 per annum. The population of the new parishes being very large, the erection of two additional churches will supply a desideratum long wanted.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday afternoon as W. Forster, a waggon rider, was taking a number of waggons of coals on to the coke ovens at Consett Iron Works one of the rails broke and precipitated the man and the waggons on to the overs. Forster, who was sitting on the front of the first waggon, had the presence of mind to hold on, so that when the waggons went down he was perched upon the top lid of it, thus escaping from being burnt or crushed to death. Neither he nor the waggons sustained any harm.

CONSETT IN DARKNESS.—During the past week the inhabitants of Consett have suffered great inconvenience from the street lamps not being lighted. As far as we can learn, the cause of this circumstance is a belief that the township is paving too high a rate for gas—viz: £2 10s per lamp for 2,500 hours gas, this being (it is said) from 10s to 15s per lamp more than is paid by other towns. The inspector met the directors on Friday night last on the subject. The directors were not inclined to make any reduction in the present price, but offered to let the gas at 3s per 1,000 feet, the company lending the township lamps and posts which the township was to keep in repair. These lamps and posts cost the gas company £250. It appears, however, that no arrangement has been come to, as the streets still remain in darkness, and will in all probability do so till same serious accident hastens an arrangement.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—A very large and influential meeting was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening last, to promote the cause of temperance and prohibition. The hall was filled in every part with an audience eager with delightful anticipation to listen to Mr George Dodds, of Newcastle, who is always a welcome visitor to this locality. On the motion of Mr W. Barkas, seconded by the Rev. G. Whitehead, E. O. Tregelles, Esq., was called to the chair. The lecturer, on being introduced, was repeatedly and rapturously applauded. His long address was delivered with more than his usual energy and pathos—the relation of incidents connected with his own personal experience produced frequently a thrilling effect—his allusions to the letter from Mr Watson, in last week's *Guardian*, were humorous and telling, giving full play to the risibilities of the audience. Mr Dodds' visit at this time will not soon be forgotten. A considerable number of persons added their names to the pledge at the close of the meeting.

COACH RACING.—We have before had to advert to the reprehensible practice of coachmen driving in this district at a furious rate. On Monday night last, two coaches were racing down the high road to Consett, Robson's coach had the lead, when, just opposite the Wellington Inn, the leading horse fell as if dead, and was with great difficulty got on its legs again. One of the passengers in jumping off the top, dashed his heels through the plate glass widdows in the side of the coach. Such proceedings as these are alike dangerous to the lives of horses and passengers.

OUR LOCAL FLOWER SHOWS. — Every village in the neighbourhood is making an effort to draw the attention of the public to is particular fete, by the engagement of some particular or celebrated band of music—for instance, Shotley Bridge boasts of the Stanhope Brass Band, whilst it will be seen by advertisement that Lanchester has secured the services of the 18th Durham, or Shotley Bridge and Consett Rifle Band. But, to throw all these into the shade, the Bishop Auckland committee have engaged the far-famed band of the Guards. Thus what was originally intended as a floral becomes a musical fete and competitions of flowers and vegetables are now amalgamated with a display of musical talent. Let us hope the weather on each occasion may be favourable, and that each society may be successful in its undertaking.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN LOW WASKERLEY PARK.—This much-talked of and long looked for gathering takes place to-day, and only needs that important element in *al fresco* gatherings, fine weather, to render it entirely successful. We understand that all the arrangements for the fete are completed. The ball will be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, which will be a great improvement upon dancing on the green. We have also heard that Lieut.-Colonel Harman has signified his intention of being present, which will prove a further incentive to the *corps* to muster in full force. Ample provision has been made for the supply of the inner man. Mr Raw, of the Turf Hotel, Consett, has undertaken to supply the refreshments in the Town Hall, on such a scale as will meet the wishes of the most fastidious. The tea in the field will be supplied by Wilson Brothers, of Shotley Bridge, whose name is a guarantee of its excellence and abundance. So that nothing may be wanting, confectionery will be supplied by Mr Brown, Blackhill. In fine, everything has been done that can conduce to he complete success of the fête.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—This place of amusement was opened on Saturday and Monday evenings last, by a troop of singers and dancers accompanied by Herr Selmo, the performer of the great Indian rope feat. The company comprised four Ethiopian singers, and Paddy Ryan, an Irish singer, all of whom were of superior talent. Ryan kept the house in a roar with his comic songs and witticisms. The negro songs were good, and some of them were tastefully executed. Sturling performed the "Last rose of summer" on the concertina, by one hand, with great sweetness, and to the astonishment of the audience. Dale's tamborine performance is extremely rapid, and his various positions and contortions wonderful. Herr Selmo's rope trick did not create that amount of excitement that was anticipated. He was securely, and we are sorry to say brutally, tied by two young men, who occupied themselves in binding and knotting the cords about the poor fellow's limbs upwards of 20 minutes. Not contenting themselves with merely knotting the ropes as they were, they twisted the strands of the rope, and knotted them singly. His hands and arms were drawn up to his shoulder and tied to the chair behind, and his feet also were drawn to the back of the chair, and securely fastened there. Notwithstanding all this, he liberated himself in nine minutes and ten seconds. His arms, however, were severely bruised by the manner in which he was tied by the clever young men. On the Saturday night there was a full attendance; but on the Monday night the audience was only thin. An afternoon performance was given to the schools, which was pretty well attended.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Sunday, August 17th, the Sunday School of the above place held their second anniversary, when three very excellent and impressive sermons were preached, in the morning at half-past ten, in the afternoon at two, and in the evening at six o'clock, by Mr J. Dodgson, of Gateshead. On these occasions the children recited portions of scripture, dialogues, and poetry, and, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, in the morning the place was filled, and in the afternoon every corner of the chapel was almost crowded to suffocation, and numbers came who could not gain admission and were obliged to go a way disappointed. The Teachers and friends seeing this, determined upon holding the evening Service in the open-air; and as the weather by this time was very favourable a long waggon was kindly lent to suit the purpose of a platform, and very little after five o'clock the people gathered round to hear. We can safely say that this was one of the largest gatherings of people for religious worship ever seen in the streets of Annfield Plain. Some suppose between 700 or 800 people were congregated together. The proceedings of the day passed off with great satisfaction, and, we trust, with useful results. On Saturday, a social tea meeting was held, when upwards of 100 adults and between 60 and 70 scholars sat down to an excellent tea. After tea, a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen:—Rev. R. Shields, of Shotley Bridge; Messrs. J. Dodgson, R. Brown, T. Armstrong, G. Dobson, and T. Davison. Mr. J. Taylor presided, and during the proceedings of the meeting, a dialogue was recited by five of the scholars, with which the audience was highly delighted. The meeting then broke up to the satisfaction of all present.

THE JUVENILE TEETOTALLERS.—The Young Men's Temperance Association of Shotley Bridge held a public meeting on Monday, the 4th inst., in front of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Blackhill. The meeting was addressed by Messrs John Cant, F. Watkins, and A. Lead. Mr Wm. Wheatley in the chair. A large assembly was present, and ten persons were induced to sign the pledge.

OPENING OF THE LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY.—This long looked for event will take place on the 1st of September, when it is arranged that three passenger trains will run daily to and from Consett to Durham and hence to Newcastle and Sunderland. The following time table is is hoped will give satisfaction:—

LANCHESTER BRANCH TRAINS.

	1, 2, G.		1, 2.	1, 2, 3.
Sun'. (Monkwth)	5·0 a.m.	Fawcett St,	11·15a.m.	4.25 p.m.
Newcastle	5·15 a.m.		11·15a.m.	4·20 p.m.
Reach Durham	6·18 a.m.		12·15a.m.	5·34 p.m.
Leave Durham	6·20 a.m.		12·20a.m.	5·40 p.m.
Reach Consett	7·5 a.m.		1·5p.m.	6·25 p.m.
Leave Consett	8·0 a.m.		1·45p.m.	7·55 p.m.
Reach Durham	8·45 a.m.		2·30p.m.	8·40 p.m.
Leave Durham	8·50 a.m.		2·38p.m.	8·45 p.m.
Newcastle	10·10 a.m.		3·50p.m.	10·5 p.m.
Sunderland	9·55 a.m.		3·38p.m.	10 10 p.m.

The next point will be to urge the carrying out the extension to Blackhill and Newcastle, which we hope will be commenced with immediately.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL BAZAAR.—This bazaar was opened on Tuesday with a splendid assortment of fancy and useful articles, principally the handiwork of ladies in the neighbourhood, friends to the Wesleyan cause. The room was decidedly too small for the large collection of goods, many articles being only half exhibited. At the time of opening there were collected together goods to the amount of nearly £100. The sales throughout have been most encouraging, and the large sum of £60 10s 7d realised. Amongst the numerous articles we observed the following, which deserve special notice: a beautiful group of wax fruit and flowers, under a shade; also, some very neat face screens, by Miss Rennoldson, Wheatley Green. A splendid silk, patchwork cushion, of great beauty and artistic skill, the work of Miss Hepple, of Birkenside. Another of the same description by Miss Robinson, of Lanchester. Miss Charlton, of Leadgate, presented a beautiful pin-cushion artistically embroidered with pearl and milk white beads. A number of fancy articles by Miss Muse, of Castleside, attracted considerable attention, and, although last named not least, a splendid stool cover in embroidered work representing a bouquet of flowers in their richest hues, worked by Miss Parker, of South Shields. A very large assortment of baby linen had been supplied by various contributors—one lot, a pair of "Nuns" (pigeons) in a fancy cote, attracted much attention. The articles generally were of such a character as to combine utility and taste. The opening day being very fine, the number of visitors was very large. For the accommodation of visitors, an excellent tea was provided in a room used as an office by the Derwent Iron Company. The superintendence of this department was deputed to Mrs Bellany, who deserves great praise for the excellent tea provided for her visitars. The stalls were presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs Brown, Miss George, Miss Gray, and Miss Wilkinson, assisted by Mrs Smith and Miss M. Cheesman. The refreshment stall was under the superintendance of Mrs Bellany and Miss Philipson. To all these ladies the highest praise is due for the admirable performance of their arduous duties. Amongst the company present we noticed the Rev. J. Bell and Mrs Bell, J. Marriage, Esq., and Mrs Marriage, Mrs Charlton, Miss Taylor, Miss Ritson, the Misses Allen, Miss Renoldson, Miss Hunter, Mrs Shorrick, Mr Noble, the Misses Robinson, and Mr Beckington, &c.

SOIREE AND BALL.—Mr Armstrong's soiree and ball came off on Wednesday evening. It was held in a field adjoining the brick flats, where a tent was erected, in which the tea and ball were held. The Tanfield Lea Band dispensed some excellent music during the evening. Upwards of one hundred sat down to tea, and at the ball upwards of forty couple tripped gaily at one time to the music of Mr Robert Sanderson's Quadrille Band. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till 3 o'clock in the morning.

Correspondence.

THE "DEAF" NUT CRACKED AND THE SHELLS RETURNED.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—A letter singularly pretentious and with the ominous title, "A Nut for the Teetotallers (Mr Watson should know there is only one *l* in Teetotaler) to Crack," which appeared in your valuable columns of last week, has, instead of exciting the bile of the parties concerned, afforded a rich fund of amusement to them. A "nut to crack" was promised; but, lo! only a question asked, and several assertions made, which altogether amount to—*nil*.

The writer of that letter pays us Teetotalers rather a left-handed compliment when he professes to "admire to a certain extent, (I wonder how far,) the cause, and the enthusiasm and sincerity of some of its advocates;" but, while questioning "their right to condemn" in some fancied "sweeping manner" those who may differ from them in practice, he singularly exceeds all I have ever heard, even the most extreme advocates of the system he would fain attempt to ridicule, in "sweeping manner"-ism. He tells us, for instance, that he "would not care if every drop of intoxicating drinks, with the materials for the manufacture of the same, were totally and utterly destroyed." Now, what Teetotaler in the wide, wide world ever went so far as this? Grain and water enter very largely as "materials into the manufacture" of these drinks, and yet Mr Watson "would not care" if, with one fell swoop, "the materials for such manufacture were totally and utterly destroyed." Nay, he goes a step further, and expresses his belief "that it would be a happy period for the world were such a thing possible." "A happy period for the world" it would be, with a vengeance, if not a bushel of grain and not a drop of water could be found throughout its wide extent. The question he asks, (I do not know whether this is the "nut" or not,) "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?" I would simply point in answer to this quotation, though he has dogmatically forbidden it, to "the precious essence of life," so gloriously eulogized by Paul Denton, altogether "refreshing in its nature," which has had for nearly six thousand years a "world-wide popularity," where ale and porter were never known, and of absolutely incomparable "consumption," to be found even in "the neighbourhood" of despised "Consett," all fitter to drink, and better adapted a thousand fold to the wants of the living organism into the bargain, as facts which perhaps he would wish to overlook, and may not be disposed to consider, abundantly testify.

He next asserts an opinion (if this is a "nut" there are many of them, but without kernels, all deaf) which relates to the morality of the pledge. He alleges that certain men who refuse to adopt our course of action "have a much better moral principle within them than the man who binds himself down by a pledge to abstain." By italicising the words "binding himself down" he manifestly seeks to question the morality of a pledge. If such is his idea, then I simply ask, how can Mr. Watson manage to get along in the world without "binding himself down by pledges?" Your readers will be very anxious to know the "much better moral principles" which Mr. W. has adopted in his business, so as to secure goods without "binding himself down by a pledge" (whether verbal, merely, or written, it is still a pledge) to pay—how he accommodates his customers without "binding himself down by a pledge" to supply the goods to them according to order given. Is there a deficiency of "moral principle" in the man who "binds himself down by a pledge" when he takes unto himself a wife? Or, is there a "better moral principle" in him who, spurning to "bind himself down by a pledge" before Miss Jones, prefers the libertinism of concubinage? But why gabble so much against a man "binding himself down by pledges?" Does Mr. W. not remember that every true Christian has bound—must "bind himself down by pledges" of a peculiar order to his Lord and Saviour, and that the Great Moralist himself has "bound himself down" by many "pledges" to be the deliverer, the shield, and the guide of his people? Verily, if originality be a recommendation for a professor of moral philosophy, Mr. W. must be elected to the next vacant chair.

His next sentence, if it means anything at all, alleges that those who have "no control over their appetites, who guzzle and slush without end, are idiots." If this be what Mr. W. means, I am afraid he has committed himself in such a way that he ought not to be reasoned with. He either does not know how the cruel appetite for drink is formed, and the history of the many distinguished men who have fallen victims to that appetite, or he is not competent to form an opinion on the subject.

His insinuation about "many, whilst teetotalers to the world, having private cupboards to regale themselves with the condemned beverage to their hearts' content"—certainly needs some verification. Having had considerable knowledge of temperance men and things, for a period extending considerably above twenty years, I do not know such. I can only express my sorrow that Mr. W. should unblushingly cultivate a large acquaintanceship with such accomplished hypocrites.

But Mr W. seems most at home in calling our attention to his peculiar position as "a traveller," and asks "what is to become of me were it not for the public-houses?" Why, Mr. Editor, would Mr W. be lost in that "happy period of the world" conjured up by himself under the bare "possibility of every drop of intoxicating drinks, with the materials for the manufacture of the same, being totally and utterly destroyed?" If he is to be thus miserable without public-houses, he is surely joking when he asks us advocates of temperance to form ourselves into a temperance hotel building society, as if to suit his peculiar case. Perhaps in the hint about the Consett water, he would have us to be a "water company" also. But then water cannot be to him a substitute for ale and porter. Our difficulties therefore in cracking these "deaf nuts" are not with the principles of the temperance movement, or any local agitation about them, but with Mr W. himself. Though he would make the last line of the couplet which adorns his letter descriptive of himself, affirming that he "couldn't be a teetotaller if he would," your readers will have great difficulty in giving credit to the statement—for scores of men—aye "travellers" in an incomparably larger sense than Mr W., find no difficulty in their "position," and abstain from intoxicating drinks too. If Mr W. still iterates, "I cannot in my present line of life"—Why very many do it with ease, in the very same line—only their district of travel is indefinitely larger than his. Might not therefore the first line of couplet be nearer to truth—when he says, "I would not be a teetotaller, I wouldn't if I could." I rather think after all, from the general incoherence of Mr W.'s letter, that his objections to teetotalism, are very much akin to those of a good old lady, of whom I have heard, to Dr. Fell.

> I do not like you Dr. Fell,
> The reason why, I cannot tell,
> But I do not like you Dr. Fell.

Apologising for drawing so largely on your space.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours &c.,
GEORGE WHITEHEAD.
Baptist Minister.

Shotley Bridge, August 18, 1862.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE MANCHESTER MURDERS.

William Robert Taylor, and his wife Martha Ann Taylor, were tried before Baron Wilde at the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday, for the murder of Mr E. Mellor, estate agent, at Manchester. The female prisoner was acquitted, but the husband was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. The murders of the children of Tyylor were not entered into.

REPORTED MURDER IN LONDON.

The *Star* gives an account of a suspected murder. A woman, passing through Long Acre, was seen to drop a bundle, and did not stop on being called. It was found to contain several articles saturated with blood, among them a shirt marked "A.C.W.," and a lambs'-wool shirt, having marks upon it "J. J. W." 1859.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 21.—The sentence pronounced upon Jarozynski was death upon the gallows. The Grand Duke Constantine confirmed the judgment. The execution took place at at 9 o'clock this morning, in front of the Citadel.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Monarchia Nazionale*, which is believed to represent the views of the Italian Ministry, has the following in a "communicated" note called "The Crisis:"—

"Much has been said of agents having been sent to Garibaldi and of negotiations having been opened with him based on different propositions. It is scarcely necessary to say that those reports, artfully circulated by parties hostile to the Government, are perfectly unfounded. The respective position of General Garibaldi and of the Government is clear and straightforward. General Garibaldi, usurping the prerogatives of the Crown and of the Parliament, has assembled round him armed men for the purpose of attempting an expedition which might compromise the future security of the whole nation. The King, by his proclamation of the 3rd, recalled Garibaldi and his followers to the observance of the laws of the Statuto, warning them at the same time that, in case they did not submit, the responsibility of the consequence of their enterprise would fall on them, and the law should be applied in all its rigour. That being laid down, there only remained to General Garibaldi two lines of conduct to pursue—either to bend his heavy to the voice of the king, or to resist. The Government had but one course to follow—to carry the proclamation of the King into execution. General Garibaldi has not attended to the orders of the King or to the deliberations of the Parliament; the Government, therefore, has been obliged to adopt every necessary measure to constrain Garibaldi and his volunteers to respect the law by dispersing them even by force, if necessary. Such is the truth."

It is evident from the language thus used that the Government has not sent any persons for the purpose of negotiating. A Paris letter says:—

"The situation in Italy grows more and more 'difficult.' Garibaldi is advancing towards Messina. We learn that the Liberator himself had gone from Aidone towards Leonforte, and his son Menotti had marched towards Asaro. General Ricotti had quitted Caltanisetta, while Gens. Cugia and La Mella had occupied the roads leading to Messina. We hear no more of the summons to surrender within twenty-four hours talked of yesterday. General La Marmora has dissolved the Garde Mobile, consisting of 16,000 men, which had manifested Garibaldian tendencies. Is it not possible that some of these 16,000 men may find means to swell the ranks of Garibaldi's forces? General La Marmora might have done better to have kept them under his own eye. I am told that Cardinal Antonelli has written to the Nuncio in Paris, stating that a report had reached him of the Emperor's intention to propose a joint occupation of Rome by French and Italian troops, and he desired Monsigneur Chigi should inform M. Thouvenel, that in the event of such a proposal being made, the Pope will at once quit Rome, followed by all the cardinals. I have this on tolerably good authority, but as I do not myself believe in the Emperor's intention to propose a joint occupation, I look upon the Pope's announcement as a mere empty threat."

ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO CATANIA.

TURIN, 20th of August.—The official Gazette of to-day announces that Garibaldi has entered Catania and taken possession of the telegraph offices. The communications are interrupted. The royal troops, commanded by Gens. Ricotti and Mella, which were marching since yesterday towards Catania, have arrived a short distance from the city.

TURIN, August 20th.—In the Senate, Signor Ratazzi, in reply to a question, stated that the Government considered Garibaldi in a state of rebellion and the situation of Sicily grave, but hoped that the difficulties would be surmounted. The Chamber of Deputies and Senate will assemble to-morrow at an extraordinary sitting to receive a communication from government.

TURIN, Aug. 21.—Sicily has been proclaimed in a state of siege. The *Opinione* publishes a report that Garibaldi has appointed Nicotera prefect of Catania. Intelligence from Messina gives rise to the belief that Catania will be blockaded; other intelligence states that the fleet was off Trapani.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. SURTEES and M. KEARNEY, Esquires.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL LICENSES.—Mr Raw, of the Turf Hotel, Consett, applied for a special license to sell exciseable liquors at the rifle *fete* at Shotley Bridge. Mr Armstrong, of the Railway Hotel, Consett, also applied for a license to enable him to supply refreshments at his pic-nic in a field adjoining his own house. The applications were both granted.

UNJUST WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—*John Lumley*, butcher, Shotley Bridge, was charged with having in his possession two pairs of unjust scales,—a spring balance about three ounces, and a common beam and scale one ounce against the purchaser. The magistrates ordered the spring balance to be forfeited. Mr Lumley said he never used it. In the case of the other scale he was fined 5s and costs 6s.

TRESPASS AND DAMAGE.—*Thomas Dunning* was charged with trespassing in a clover field, belonging to Mr Lanchester. Another man named —— *Mooney* was charged with a similar offence. The police officer stated that he found the defendant, Mooney, amongst some oats, and the other defendant lying in a field of clover. It appears that a great deal of trespass is committed daily, and that a path or foot-road has been made across the field by trespassers. The damage was laid at 1s each case. Dunning was fined 2s 6d and costs 11s 6d; Mooney 5s and costs 14s.—*John McCluskey* was charged with trespass in a field belonging to Mr Annandale. The farm bailiff said that a great deal of damage had been done in these fields, and that there had been nearly a chain of turnips destroyed. The bench fined the boy 6d and costs, 5s 6d. The mother of the boy came forward to pay the costs, and tendered a bad half-crown, which was detained by the superintendent. The woman could not say where she got it.—*Thomas Leadbitter* and *John Pickering*, two boys, were charged with trespassing in a field of clover, belonging to Mr Lanchester, on Monday, the 18th instant. The boys said they were pulling clover for rabbits. The boys had been at work, and had taken some clover as they came from work. They were discharged with a proper reprimand.—*David Davis* was also charged with wilfully doing damage to railing, the property of Mr Lanchester, to the amount of 2s 6d. P.C. Cummings stated that he saw the man deliberately destroy about eight yards of rails. Mr Lanchester stated there had been nearly 200 yards of railing destroyed. Davis said he was only leaning on the rail when it broke down, and had no intention to destroy it. The rails adjoin the road near the Tin Mill. The magistrates were of opinion that this was a clear case of wilful and malicious damage. The fine for that offence was £5; they, however, fined him £2 10s, and severely reprimanded him. In default two months' hard labour. The fine was paid.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Patrick English* was charged with being drunk and riotous at Blackhill on the night of Saturday the 26th of July. This is another of the men who caused the disturbance at Broomsgrove. The man had been nine times previously convicted by this Bench, and this being the 10th time, he was fined 10s and costs, 5s. The fine was paid.

Several summonses and warrants were applied for. Amongst others, a woman belonging Consett applied for a warrant against a beer-house keeper in Blackhill to make him show cause why he had not paid towards his illegitimate child. The man being aware of the application was there in person, and stated to the magistrates that the woman was married, and he could produce her husband if required. He then produced her marriage register, greatly to her discomfiture. The magistrates told her she would have to swear that she was a single woman before they could grant her the warrant. If she did that, and they found out afterwards that she was married, they would prosecute her for perjury. She left the court highly indignant.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before L. SMITH and M. KEARNEY, Esqs.

TRESPASS AND DAMAGE.—A number of boys named *John Murphy, Thomas Williamson, John Young, John Macdonald, Thomas Macdonald, Andrew Campbell, Thomas King, James Pulling, Edward King*, and *Michael Summerson*, were charged with destroying certain vegetables, the property of Mr William Bowes, market gardener, on the 10th August. The defendants had taken a quantity of turnips, radishes, and young cabbage plants. A lad named Summerson, who was proved to be the ringleader, had absconded. He had been twice convicted of a similar offence. The Bench severely reprimanded both the boys and their parents, and warned them not to appear again before them. The defendants were each fined 10s and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

NON-ABATEMENT OF NUISANCE.—*Mr John Nicholson*, of Shotley Bridge, was charged by the Inspector of Nuisances with the non-abatement of a nuisance now existing on some land at Consett, the property of defendant, for whom Mr Compton appeared. It appeared that an old privy belonging to the Derwent Iron Company had fallen down, obstructed the water, and thus formed the nuisance complained of. After a long discussion, Mr Compton urging that the Derwent Iron Company were responsible for the nuisance, and the Inspector stating that the water might be cleared off with very little trouble, Mr Nicholson said that although the cost would not exceed 2s 6d, yet, upon principle, he declined to remove the nuisance. The Bensh ordered its removal within fourteen days.

STEALING A PURSE.—*Sarah Oldfield* was charged with stealing a purse, the property of John Robson. Prosecutor, who is servant with Mr Smith, Flass Hall, stated that on Sunday morning he laid his purse, containing £4 5s, on a screen top, and went out for a few minutes, and on returning missed the purse. He saw prisoner in the door-way, and she was some time after charged by P.C. Robinson with the theft. At first she denied the charge, but afterwards confessed that she had stolen the money, and told the officer where he might find the purse, which was concealed in a garret in her father's house. The purse, which was identified by Robson, then contained £3 19s. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and the magistrates, after commenting on the disgrace she had brought upon herself and her family, sentenced her to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AIDING A LANDLORD IN BREACH OF THE BEER ACT.—*Edward Lennox* and *Richard Oliver* were summoned for counselling and assisting a beer house keeper, named Heads, in committing an offence against the Beer Act, for which he was fined 50s and costs, that day fortnight. They pleaded *guilty*, but said that they were not aware that they were doing any harm in having a glass of ale on a Sunday morning. They were fined 5s each and costs.—*Philip McCann* and *Michael Ward* were charged with a similar offence. The former defendant was fined 5s and costs, and the latter was discharged on paying costs.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—*John Evans* appeared to answer for an assault on James Carrol. From the evidence it appeared to have been a very serious assault, committed without any provocation whatever. It was stated by Mr Superintendent Thompson that the defendant and a gang of associates, are in the habit of attacking and illtreating any person whom they may meet; and that he never works, but sends his old mother out to beg for him. The Bench sent him to prison for two months, and ordered him also to pay the costs, with a further imprisonment of twomonths if the costs are not paid.

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

DERWENT CLUB *v.* WILLINGTON CLUB.

These two clubs met on the Derwent Cricket Ground on Monday last to play a friendly game at Cricket. The day was beautifully fine throughout, and a grand day's sport was anticipated. The wickets were pitched about half-past eleven, and the Willington men having won the toss, sent the Derwent club to handle the bat first, who were disposed off in 43 runs. The Willington club then took the bat, and were disposed off in 63 runs. At the close of this innings both clubs partook of refreshments, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned to the field, when the game terminated as the annexed score will show:—

DERWENT CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. W. Featenby, b Story	6	b Alderson	10
Thomas Thompson, run out	0	b Alderson	0
Robert Jackson, b Story	1	b W. Richardson	23
George Suddees, b Alderson	3	b Alderson	6
Robert Thompson, run out	3	b W. Richardson	0
Edward Ross, b Story, c Fawcett	22	run out	10
John Sayers, b Alderson	3	b Alderson	0
W. Manns, b Story, c G. Richardson	0	c W. Richardson	1
Robert Wilson, l b w	0	c Law	0
Matthew Ord, not out	0	l b w	2
Thomas Jackson, b Alderson	0	not out	0
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2	5	byes	14
Total	43	Total	66

WILLINGTON CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. Jackson, b Ross	0		
J. Smurthwaite, b Featenby	8	b Featenby	3
W. Richardson, b Featenby	24	not out	16
S. Fawcett, b Ross	5	b Ord	15
G. Richardson, b Ross	3	c R. Thompson	7
Alderson, b Featenby	12		
R. Richardson, c Wilson	0	not out	2
W. Law, b Ross	2		
H. Stor, b and c Featenby	4		
H. Smith, not out	0		
R. Hale, b and c Featenby	0	b Featenby	0
Byes, 3; leg byes, 1	4	Byes, 3; l b, 1	4
Total	63	Total	47

A supper was provided by Mr C. Featenby, and served up in excellent style. The Willingtonians took their departure from Consett between eight and nine, highly gratified with their day's sport. The return match is to be played in about a month on the Willington ground.

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.

ST. LEGER.

The Marquis	4 to 1 taken	J. Scott.
Buckstone	11 to 2 taken	M. Dawson.
Caractacus	11 to 2 taken	Smith.
Carisbrook	11 to 1 taken	Royce
Exchequer	13 to 1 taken	Weaver
Joy, Armstrong	20 to 1 taken	Fobert.
Hurricane	20 to 1 offered	J. Scott.
Bonny Breast-knot	33 to 1 taken	I'Anson.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.

TUESDAY.—Zetland Stakes (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for all ages. One mile.

Mr Burk's Fig, 3 yrs, 7st .... Morgan 1
Mr Hargreaves's Cheerful, 2 yrs, 5st 12lb .... Carroll 2
Mr Holt's Crusade, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .... Metcalfe 3

Burgundy Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for four-yr-olds. Two miles.

Mr Cartwright's Fairwater, by Loup-garou .... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's The Drake .... Aldcroft 2

Yorkshire Oaks of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for three years old fillies 8st 7lb each; second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Naylor's Fen de Joie, by Longbow, 8st .... Challoner 1
Mr Vallentine's Q.E.D., 8st 7lb .... Fordham 2
Col. Townley's Imperatrice, 8st 10lb .... Bullock 3
Mr Nichol's Hecate, 8st .... Custance 4

2 to 1 agst Imperatrice, 6 to 1 agst Fue de Joie, 7 to 1 each agst Q.E.D. and Hecate. Won by half a length.

Convivial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; second to receive 10 per cent. out of the stakes, and the third to save stake. Five furlongs forty-four yards.

Mr Oliver's Tornado, by Wild Dayrell, 8st 2lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Newton's Livingstone, 8st 5lb .... Edwards 2
Col. Pearson's Blue Mantle, 8st 8lb .... Aldcroft 3
Mr Harland's Bohemia, 8st 4lb .... Osborne 4

7 to 4 agst Blue Mantle, 9 to 2 agst Livingstone, 7 to 1 agst Tornado. Won by half a length.

Chesterfield Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 100 added; second to receive 10 sovs out of the stakes. One mile.

Lord Annesley's Ace of Clubs, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb .... Daley 1
Mr Thompson's Grimston, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .... Heslop 2
Sir C. Monck's Gardener, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Hardcastle 3

Match for 500 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.

Lord Derby's Lady Augusta, 8st 7lb .... Edwards 1
Lord Glasgow's Brown Bess f, 8st 7lb .... Aldcroft 2

North of England Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for three-yr-olds. Two miles.

Mr John Osborne's Zetland, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 1
Lord Zetland's Piccador, 8st 2lb .... Edwards 2

Juvenile Stakes of 100 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr James Merry's Tassel .... Aldcroft 1
Sir C. Monck's Seamander .... Osborne 2

Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. T.Y.C.

Mr Lincoln's Acorn, 3 yrs, carried 5st 9lb .... Williamson 1
Mr G Bryan's Parasite, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 2
Mr Beaumont's L'Hiroudelle, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Carrol 3

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs. Two miles.

Mr I'Anson's Caller Ou, 4 yrs .... Withington 1
Mr R. Buckley's Ivanhoff, 4 yrs .... Fordham 2
Mr W. Hudson's Captain Crow, 3 yrs .... J. Osborne 3

4 to 1 on Ivanhoff; during the race 100 to 1 was offered against Caller Ou, who won easily by half a length. On returning to the scales, Aldcroft, who rode Lord Glasgow's colt, complained of foul riding on the part of Withington, and the objection is to go before the stewards on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.—Rawcliffe Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft with 50 added, for two-yr-olds; the second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 5 sovs to the race fund. T.Y.C.

Lord Stamford's Corintha, by Newminster, 9st .... Edwards 1
Mr Naylor's Pratique, 9st 3lb .... Challoner 2

Londesborough Cup of 50 sovs in specie, added to a handicap stakes of 5 sovs each, for all ages; winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Crook's Redpole, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Clements 1
Mr Bryan's Zora, 9 yrs, 7st 10lb .... Fordham 2
Mr Gill's Bab, 2 yrs, 5st 12lb .... Carroll 3

Prince of Wales's Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds; winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses Five furlongs 44 yards.

Mr Merry's Escape, by Teddington, 9st 1lb .... Fordham 1
Baron Niviere's Fontenoy, 8st 10lb .... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Hudson's Princess Louisa, 8st 10lb .... Osborne 3

The Great Ebor Handicap Stakes of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c; the winner of any handicap, value 100 sovs, subsequent to the declaration of the weights, to carry 7 lbs; of two of that value, or one of 200 sovs, 10 lbs; of three or one, value 500 sovs, 14 lbs extra; the winner to pay 15 sovs towards expenses, and the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles over the old course. (64 subs., 37 of whom pay 5 sovs each.)

Lord Glasgow's bl m Makeless, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb .... Hardcastle 1
Mr Godding's Fitz Eva, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .... T. French 2
Lord Derby's Cape Flyaway, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb .... Aldcroft 3
Mr E W. Topham na Q.E.D., 3 yrs, 5st 12lb .... Carroll 4

The Monk, Dulcibella, Conundrum, The Drake, Pembroke, Alan Rufus, and King of Kars also ran. 4 to 1 each agst Cape Flyaway and Q E D, 6 to 1 agst The Monk, 10 to 1 each agst Conundrum, Drake, and Fitz-Eva, 12 to 1 agst Makeless m. 15 to 1 each agst Pembroke and King of Kars, 25 to 1 agst Dulcibella. After one false attempt, Dulcibella, went off with the lead, followed by The Drake, King of Kars, Q E D, and Conundrum, Cape Flyaway lying considerably in the rear. Passing the wood-side, Dulcibella retired from the front, leaving The Drake with the lead, King of Kars, Q E D, and Fitz-Eva well up. Rounding the turn, The Drake dropped away, leaving King of Kars in possession of the lead, with Q E D second, and Fitz-Eva third, Cape Flyaway making up his ground very fast, with the Makeless mare, who took fourth place. At the bend Lord Glasgow's mare went to the front, Fitz-Eva following second, and Q E D third. Opposite the stand Cape Flyaway came with a rush, and passed Q E D, but could get no nearer than third. A fine race ensued between the Makeless mare and Fitz-Eva, the former winning by a neck; there was a length and half between second and third; Cape Flyaway by three lengths for third place.

Ebor St. Leger of 25 sovs each, for three year olds; second to save his stake. One mile and three quarters.

Lord Glasgow's c by Barbatus—Clarissa, 8st 7lb .... Aldcroft 1
Mr Bowes's Welcome 8st 7lb .... Ashmall 2

6 to 5 on Welcome, who made all the running to the Stand, when the Clarissa colt came out, and a fine race ensued, which ended in the favour of Lord Glasgow's c by a head.

North of England Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two year olds; second to receive 10 per cent out of the stake, and the third to save his stake. Five furlong's 44 yards.

Mr Whittaker's King of Utopia, 8st 10lb .... A. Adams 1
Count de Lagrange's Le Marechal, 8st 10lb .... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Bowes' Orange Girl, 8st 5lb .... Aldcroft 3

5 to 4 agst Orange Girl, 3 to 1 agst Le Merechal, 8 to 1 agst King of Utopia. Won by two lengths.

Filly Sapling Stakes of 5 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds 8st 10lb each. Five furlongs 44 yards.

Lord Stamford's Lady August .... Edwards 1
Mr Naylor's Neilgherry .... Challoner 2
Mr Wilson na Bohemia .... Osborne 3

Betting: 9 to 2 on Lady Augusta, who made all the running, and won in a canter by three lengths; two lengths separated the second and third.

Match for 500 sovs, h ft; 8st 7lb each. T.Y.C.

Lord Glasgow's Physalis c .... Aldcroft 1
Lord Derby's Santhal .... Fordham 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Santhal, who made all the running to the stand, where the Physalis c challenged. A fine race took place between them, which terminated in the defeat of the favourite by a head.

THURSDAY.—Knavesmire Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for three year olds; second to save his stake. One mile

Mr Merry's Costa, by the Baron, 8st 7lb .... Aldcroft 1
Lord Glasgow's Miss Whip c, 8st 2lb .... G. Fordham 2

Consolation Scramble of 50 sovs, added to a handicap stakes of 5 sovs each. Five furlongs 44 yards.

Captain Lane's Southport, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb .... Edwards 1
Mr Bryan's Zora, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .... Fordham 2
Mr Peck's Bernice, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Harrison 3

Gimcrack Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two year olds; the second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. One mile.

Count de Lagrange's Le Marechal, 8st 10lb .... H. Grimshaw 1
Lord Stamford's Cerintha, 8st 12lb .... Edwards 2
Lord Zetland's Zapateado, 8st 10lb .... Ashmall 3

Great Yorkshire Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added for the second, for three year olds. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr Osborne's Zetland, by Voltigeur .... Fordham 1
Mr I'Anson's Bonny Breast-knot .... Withington 2
Lord Zetland's Piccador .... Edwards 3
Mr Croft's Blood Royal .... Arnold 4

9 to 2 on Zetland, 7 to 1 each against Piccador and Bonny Breast-knot. Blood Royal went off with the lead, but was passed in a few strides by Zetland, Piccador, and Bonny Breast-knot. No other change occurred till opposite the Stand, when Bonny Breast-knot challenged Piccador for second place, Zetland winning cleverly by two lengths; head between second and third; a bad fourth.

Nursery Handicap Plate of 100 sovs for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Mr Bryan's Fantastic, by Hesperus, 7st 12lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Buckley's Melandra, 7st 7lb .... Doyle 2
Mr Jones's Corydon, 7st 7lb .... Harrison 3

Members' Plate of 50 sovs. One mile.

Mr Jackson's Lady Dundas, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Carroll 1
Mr Holt's Crusade, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb .... Whitely 2

York Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added; the second to receive 20 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles.

Mr Naylor's Feu de Joie, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... French 1
Mr Osborne's Zetland, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Doyle 2

6 to 4 on Zetland. Previous to starting, Conundrum (Aldcroft) threw one of his plates, and did not go to the post. Zetland made all the running until opposite the stand, when Feu de Joie joined issue. A most exciting race ended in favour of the mare by a head.

Tyro Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for two-yr-olds. Five furlongs 44 yards.

Mr Lincoln's Acorn, 7st 10lb .... G. Fordham 1
Mr Darley's Harvest Moon, 7st 10lb .... E. Harrison 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs, for mares. Three miles.

Mr I'Anson's Caller Ou, 4 yrs .... Withington w. o.

Colt Sapling Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft. Five furlongs 44 yards.

Mr Peck, jun.'s Cistercian, 8st 10lb .... E. Harrison 1
Mr Naylor's Stampede, 8st 12lb .... Challoner 2

Aske Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Mr James' Trump Queen .... G. Fordham w. o.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Framlington Place, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Benjamin J. Harding, of a daughter.

At Walker, in Chapel Street, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr John Little of twin sons

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in All Saints' Church, on the 18th inst., Carl Moller, merchant, Copenhagen, to Ellenore, third daughter of John Hawthorn, Esq., surgeon, of Newcastle.—In St John's Church, on the 17th inst., Mr George Charlton, of Bell's Close, Scotswood, to Cesarine, second daughter of Mr William Oxley, of Swalwell.—In the John Knox U.P. Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. S. M. McLelland, of South Shields, Mr Alexander McClumpha, draper, to Helen, third daughter of Mr. Anthony McHarg, draper, of this town.—In St. John's Church, on the 18th inst., Mr. Andrew Curry, fitter, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Singleton, tanner.—In High Bridge Chapel, on the 20th inst., Thomas W. H. Trenary, draughtsman, to Miss Elinor Matheson, second daughter of Mr. Job Matheson, manager of Messrs. Cookson's and Co.'s works, Gateshead.

DEATHS.

At Shotley Bridge Spa, on the 17th inst., Mary Ann Francis Swallow, aged 30. Much respected.

At Newcastle, in 6, Prospect Place, Arthur's Hill, on the 17th inst., aged 42, Mr Robert Pearson.—In Gallowgate, on the 18th inst., Maria, daughter of Mr G. Banks.—In Nesson Street, on the 16th inst., Robt. Watson, infant son of Mr. Thomas Renwick, engineer.—In Carlton Street, on the 16th inst., Charles, infant son of Mr Thomas Roe, cork-cutter.—In Ballast Hills, Byker, on the 18th inst., aged 20, Mr John Gibson.—At Egypt Houses, on the 16th inst., aged 17, Michael, son of Mr Cavanagh, shoemaker.—At 11, Pandon Bank, on the 18th inst., aged 1, Robert, son of Mr Jeremiah Duyer.—In Shieldfield, on the 16th inst., Thomas Lock, son of Mr Thomas Dunn.—In Prospect-place, Arthur's Hill, on the 17th inst., aged 42, Mr Robert Pearson.—In Prudhoe-street, on the same day, aged 68, Mrs Elizabeth Giles.—In Railway-street, on the 17th inst., aged 15 years, John Thomas, son of Mr John Rutherford, gardener.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather up to Saturday last was very close and unsettled, but since then has been very fine. At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, but a fair coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled very firm, and the business done, although not extensive, was at an advance of 1s to 2s on English and 1s on foreign since this day week. For fine Norfolk yellow we obtained 63s, and the same price for high mixed Konigsberg, while 61s per qr (504lb) was made for fine red Pomeranian. Rye scarce, and 1s higher. Barley in demand at late rates. Malt firm. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats with a small arrival, brought full prices. Flour 1s per sack dearer. Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending August 16:—Wheat, 851 qrs 0 bush, at 59s 5d; barley, 0 qrs, at 0s 0d; oats, 25 qrs, at 23s.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending August 12:—Coastwise—Wheat, 2,592 qrs; malt, 174 qrs; oats, 1,115 qrs; beans, 12 qrs; flour, 880 sacks and 0 brls. Foreign—Wheat, 4,109 qrs; beans, 59 qrs; flour, 240 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—17 head of cattle were from Ireland and six were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 121 beasts and 190 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle and sheep was only indifferent, while lambs were seasonably good. Our supplies from the north were upon a limited scale, but rather large from Cumberland and the north-west districts of Northumberland. The supply of beef comprise 772 head. The better qualities were in active request and moved freely off at extreme currencies. A few Norfolk bullocks making 8s, but the general top figures for beef was 7s 9d per imperial stone. The middling and inferior sorts sold slowly. However, a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,060. The mutton trade ruled firm, and prices varied very little from that of Tuesday last, with a good clearance. Lambs; the better sorts met with a good demand, at full rates, but the middling and inferior kinds were somewhat sluggish, yet nearly all were disposed of. Pigs: 276 were shown. The pork trade was slow without any material change from this day se'nnight.

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 10s 0d; new land hay, £4 4s 0d to £4 10s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 9d per thrave. Hay at market, 178 carts; straw, 36.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 8s to 8s 6d; hams, 11s 6d to 0s 0d. Butter, 48s to 0s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 6s 6d to 0s 0d; ditto, small, 7s 2d to 7s 4d; hams, large, 10s 0d to 0s; do., small, 10s to 11s 0d.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Saturday.—The supply of potatoes was good, and there was a reduction on the prices of last week, good qualities bringing from 7d to 9d per stone.—THURSDAY.—The supply of potatoes at our market to-day was large, and prices for both English and foreign averaged from 8s 6d to 10s 6d per load. The demand throughout the day was exceedingly dull, and at the close a great many remained unsold.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 6s 0d to 7s 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 2d; chickens, 1s 3d to 2s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 3d each; pigeons, 1s 2d per couple.

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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., 25, 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.

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