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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 49. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Found.

TAKEN UP, at the POSTMAN'S ARMS, DIPTON, a SETTER BITCH. The Owner can have the same by describing it; if not claimed within seven days, will be sold to pay expenses.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.

(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased.)

WHEREAS, late on FRIDAY night, March 15th, or early on Saturday morning, the 16th, some person or persons did feloniously enter the offices of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON AND TIN WORKS, And steal therefrom certain Monies, as follows:—£165 in Messrs Backhouse's Five Pound Notes, £75 5s in Silver, and £1000 in Gold, amounting to £1240 5s, the property of J. B. Richardson and Co.

This is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or the recovery of the money, and in proportion for any sum so recovered; and any accomplice, not being the actual thief, who shall give the necessary information, shall be recommended for a free pardon.

Information to be given to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, County Chief Constable, Durham, or to Supt. THOMPSON, Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, or at any Police Station in the County of Durham.

Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works, near Gateshead on Tyne, March 18th, 1861.

Public Notices.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE of the above-named Society beg leave to intimate that their ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW of FRUITS, FLOWERS, and VEGETABLES will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th September next.

RULES, &c., may be had of the Secretaries.

There will be a BALL in the Tent in the Evening. Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock.

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

Lanchester, 21st August, 1861.

REV. F. KEARNEY'S TESTIMONIAL.

A Meeting of the Committee and Friends of the above will be held on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, in the BROOMS SCHOOL ROOM, REDWELL HILLS, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, when all collectors are respectfully invited to send in their collections, but previous to that date, if paid to the Treasurer Mr CALVERT, or amount stated, to the Secretary, Mr R. HARKER, Leadgate, would be of great service, as the collections will certainly close that Evening.

R. HARKER, Leadgate.

Leadgate, Aug. 16th, 1861.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

MR. THOMAS CORDNER is prepared to deliver at any Station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the following Materials, viz.:—GREY MILL-STONES, FREESTONE ASHLER, of any Dimensions, HEADS, SILLS, &c., &c., for Building Purposes. Also, SCREENED SAND for Mortar, and SAND for Blast Furnaces.

Apply to THOMAS CORDNER, Park Head Quarry, near Stanhope.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH EXHIBITION of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, of this Society, will be held in the Field known by the name of HOGG'S CLOSE, Shotley Bridge, (kindly granted for the occasion by Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall), on SATURDAY, August 31st., 1861.

The STANHOPE BRASS BAND will be in attendance.

The Doors of the Exhibition will be open to the Public from One o'clock until Three: Admission, One Shilling each. From Four o'clock until Nine, Sixpence each. The Teachers and Children of the various Schools will be admitted Free between the hours of Three and Four o'clock. Children under Twelve years of Age, Half Price. The Exhibition will be closed punctually at Nine o'clock p.m.

THOMAS WHINNEY, CHARLES MOSLEY, } Secretaries.

Shotley Bridge, August 7th, 1861.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

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

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

CHEAP TRIPS.

TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO., 23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Portmanteaus, Overland Air Tight Cases for India, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, and Tourists' Bags.

23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

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

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

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.

Also, by the same Author, WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.

Sold at the *Guardian* Office, West Clayton Street.

Business Addresses.

JOHN MURRAY & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, CONSETT.

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALES. C. K. REID, AGENT, NEWCASTLE.

JACKSON'S CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE, TRAFALGAR STREET, (OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET,) CONSETT.

J. DAVISON, IRONMONGER, FURNITURE BROKER, PAPER HANGINGS. FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

M. SENIOR, BLACK BULL INN, LANCHESTER, (LATE OF THE HALF MOON INN, DURHAM,) WINES, SPIRITS, DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED PORTER, BURTON and SCOTCH ALES, &c., of the finest quality. Good Stabling.—Well Aired Beds. Moderate Charges.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is WILSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

J. SIDDLE, HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c., &c., HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT. Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, &c., on Reasonable Terms. GLASS CUT TO ORDER.

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

A CARD.

JOHN CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

HAVE YOU HAD A TURKISH BATH? If not, we would advise you to visit the TOW LAW LITERARY and SOCIAL INSTITUTION, where you can obtain one for Fourpence-halfpenny.

CHARLES WHITFIELD, SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND NEWCASTLE CARRIER, leaves Mr. Joel's, White Hart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.

MELVIN'S PECULIAR SCOTCH ALE. WILLIAM CLOSE, EDINBURGH CASTLE, BERRY EDGE.

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has made arrangements for a large supply of this excellent Ale, well matured with age. One trial sufficient.

JOSEPH HOWARD, REGISTER AND COMMISSION OFFICE, CONSETT, LAND, HOUSE & GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSION AGENT AND CORRESPONDENT. Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c. Insurances Effected. Undeniable References given if required.

H. BROWN, COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has received a Commission for the Sale of PARAFFIN OIL and LAMPS, as AGENT for Mr. J. WRIGHT, of Newcastle.

M. A. BLANTON, MILLINER AND STRAW BONNET MAKER,

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public generally for favours conferred, and begs to inform them that she has REMOVED to the Premises situate near VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, (lately occupied by T. Baty), where she hopes by assiduity to merit a continuance of that patronage hitherto bestowed upon her.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., extremely cheap.

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, M.C.D.E., 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, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.

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.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861. One of the firm attends

SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.

DURHAM—Every alternate Tuesday, September 3rd, 17th, at 81, New Elvet.

DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's 2, Paradise-terrace, August 13th, 27th.

STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, August 14th, 28th.

HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, Sept. 3rd, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.

HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, High-street, August 12th, 26th.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, Sept. 2nd, 16th, and 30th.

ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.

WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, Sept. 5th, at the Wooler Cottage.

BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

COLDSTREAM—Monday, August 26, and every fourth Monday, at the Commercial Inn.

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

Business Addresses

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

THE above can be Remedied by making your Purchases, for Cash, at JOHN KER'S cheap Grocery and Provision Warehouse, Ten per Cent. lower than any other House in the Trade.

OBSERVE:— JOHN KER, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

OPENING OF THE NEW TEA, COFFEE, GENERAL GROCERY, AND PROVISION SHOP, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE. W. M. POTTS, PROPRIETOR.

THE Inhabitants of Berry Edge and surrounding District are respectfully informed that the above Shop is NOW OPEN for the Sale of TEAS, COFFEES, GENERAL GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS.

The Proprietor having selected his Stock from the best and cheapest Markets, solicits with confidence a trial of his Goods, and trusts by strict attention at all times to selling every article of first-rate quality, and by following the principles of small profits and quick returns, he will merit a share of public Patronage and Support. The following List of Prices will be found, on comparison, as cheap as any in London or Newcastle:—

BLACK TEAS.

GOOD CONGOU ... ... per lb. 3s. 4d.
FINE STRONG CONGOU ... ... per lb. 3s. 8d.
FINE PEKOE FLAVOURED DO., strongly recommended ... ... per lb. 4s. 0d.
THE FINEST SOUCHONG FLAVOURED KISOW AND MONING TEAS, per lb. 4s. 4d. & 4s. 8d. These Teas will please the greatest Connoisseur.

GREEN and FANCY TEAS in great variety, at moderate prices.

COFFEES.

FINE CEYLON ... ... per lb. 1s. 0d.
FINE PLANTATION ... ... per lb. 1s. 4d.
THE FINEST JAMAICA RICH MOCHA FLAVOUR ... ... per lb. 1s. 6d.

SUGARS.

GOOD YELLOW SUGAR ... ... per lb. 0s. 4d.
FINE CRUSHED DO. ... ... per lb. 0s. 4½d.
FINE CRUSHED LUMP ... ... per lb. 0s. 5d.
FINE LUMP, ready broken for use ... per lb. 0s. 6d.

Good Currants, 4d.; Fine Pattras, 5d. and 6d. per lb. Finest Valencia Raisins, 6d. per lb. Mottled Soap, 4d.; Finest London Pale and Mottled Ditto, 5d. per lb.

Every other Article in the General Grocery and Provision Trade at equally Low Prices.

OBSERVE! W. M. POTTS, TEA DEALER, GROCER, &c., MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

A Strong ERRAND BOY WANTED immediately.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!! CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS! JUST ARRIVED AT JOHN R. ROBSON'S GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

The following is a LIST OF NEW GOODS:—

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

MOHAIR DRESSES at 2d. and 3½d. per Yard. Good Alpacas at 5½d. Green and Black Mohair at 4½d, worth 8d. A large variety of Fancy Dresses from 5s to 12s the Dress. Black Alpacas and Coburgs from 6d to 1s 6d per yard. Black and Drab Moreens at 11d per yard. A cheap lot of wide width Winceys at 6d per yard. Printed Muslin Dresses at 3s 11½d per dress—this lot is worth 6s. 8d.

CHEAP PRINTS.

A large lot of the very best wide width Prints at 5d and 5½d per yard, worth 7d. Also a lot of Hoyle's very best Lilac Prints at 6½d, former price 8d. Fine Lilac and Brown Shirting Stripes, best quality only, price 6d per yard. Heavy Blue Shirting Stripes at 5d and 6d.

J. R. ROBSON has just cleared a lot of 10,000 yards of Unbleached Calico at very Cheap Rates, which will continue to be delivered at Blackhill as required.

White, Fine, and Strong Shirting Calicoe very cheap; COTTON SHEETS. The cheapest in the district.

GO AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

MOLESKINS AND CORDS, WHITE AND BLUE FLANNELS, WHITE TWILLED FLANNELS.

The Proprietor is determined to do a large trade in these Goods, and has therefore purchased a very large Stock of the very best that can be purchased.

The best White and Drab Moleskin at 2s. and under. The best cord at 2s. 6d. and under. The best White Flannel at 2s. 4d. and under. J. R. ROBSON'S One Shilling White Flannel is the best in the trade. The best Blue Twilled Flannel at 1s. 4d. and under. The best White Twilled Flannel at 1s. 6d. and under. The best Kerseys, Lambskins, and Red Flannels. The best Blue and Brown Winceys cheap.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Dressed and Undressed Hollands at 5½d. to 1s. per yard. Ginghams, Diapers, Huckabucks, Irish Linens, Tickings, at 3s. 4d. to 12s. the Tick. Brown Hard Jeans, and Linings. All kinds of Muslins and Lace Goods. A Job Lot of Cotton Handkerchiefs at 3d., worth 6d.

BONNET AND RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Just received, several cases of New Bonnets and Hats, most beautiful goods, and extraordinarily cheap, the markets for these goods being unusually depressed at present. BONNETS AT SIXPENCE EACH.

Ribbons, extraordinarily low priced and good. Cap Fronts, at 1½d. and upwards.

Ladies' and Children's Cloth Jackets and Mantles. Square and Long Shawls. Cotton Stockings from 2d per pair. Strong Worsted ditto at 1s per pair. All sizes in Children's Socks and Stockings.

CHEAP GLOVES.—Habit's French Kid Gloves at 1s 6d per pair. Coloured Silk and Cotton ditto from 2d. Umbrellas, Braces, Stays, Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Goloshes, Haberdashery, Lace Goods. A very cheap lot of Muslin Collars and Sleeves. The best quality in Yarns and Worsteds.

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A large stock of Broad and Narrow Woollen Cloths, of superior quality. A Black Cloth Coat, warranted sound and fast colour, for 33s. Black Cloth Vest, very full, 10s 6d. Black Cashmere Trowsers, 18s. The best Mole Trowsers, well made, at 8s. Lower prices may be quoted, but the above are really good and fashionable. Tweed Suits on hand and made to order. A large assortment of Men's Cotton and Wool Drawers, Stockings, Linen Jackets, strong Striped Shirts, Fancy Shirts, White Shirts and Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Neck and Pocket Kerchiefs, Hats and Caps, good and cheap.

N.B.—Small Profits—the Motto of this Establishment.

JOHN R. ROBSON FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. JOHN KER, GROCER AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS most respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public of Consett, Black Hill, Leadgate, and Vicinity, that he has ENTERED THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. E. W. Featenby, and trusts through his experience in the trade, combined with good and cheap Articles, to merit a share of their Patronage.

Teas and Coffees of the finest quality; Prime Cumberland Bacon and Hams, Cheese, Butter, &c., all at the lowest remunerative Prices.

MILLINERY, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c. AT M. COLLINSON'S, MILLINERY AND FASHIONABLE BONNET ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

M. C. respectfully announces that she has just received an Extensive Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., for the approaching Season, which she can confidently recommend as to Price and Quality.

The Newest Styles in JACKETS, TURBANS, &c., in every variety of Colour and Material extremely Cheap.

WHAT'S THE ORDER OF THE DAY?

THE Life-given influence of Stewart's Tea.—What's the Duty of the Day? To take a Packet Home.—What's the Privilege of the Day? To Present it to your Friend. Lest the Hurry of Business or the Excitement of Pleasure should cause you to forget, GO DIRECT TO 33, GRAINGER STREET, OR 27, SANDHILL, And Order your Parcel to meet you at the Train.

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JAMES O. STURGEON'S Noted Shop for the Cheapest Bride's Cakes, Funeral Cakes, and Confectionery in the North of England. N.B.—Try J. O. STURGEON'S ROYAL PERSIAN SHERBET. This delightful and Refreshing Beverage is prepared from the Pure and Peculiar Kali of the East, combined with the delicious Flavour of the Orange, Lemon, Rose, and various other Costly Exotics of India and the sunny clime of Italy. Sold Wholesale, in One Pound Bottles, at 44, CLAYTON STREET. MANUFACTORY—10 and 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

SO they are Ma'am. But you may effect a saving of 2s in the pound by purchasing your Groceries and Provisions at WILLIAM LISLE'S ESTABLISHMENT, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

He is now selling TEAS—Good Strong Congou, at 4s per lb, usually sold at 4s 4d. Best do, very fine flavoured, 4s 8d. Highly recommended.

COFFEES—From 1s to 1s 6d per lb.

Sugar, Soap, Currants, Raisins, and every article in connection with the trade equally cheap and good. Always on hand a stock of the very finest Flour, &c.

Observe the Shop nearest the Site of the New Market.

PRINTING.

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

THOMAS FOREMAN, VETERINARY SURGEON, BLACKHILL, (MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION).

BEGS to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and Farmers of Blackhill and the surrounding Neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business in the various branches of his Profession.

T. F. whilst soliciting their patronage, would state, that in addition to his being a duly-qualified Practitioner, he has seen First-rate Practice in various Counties in England; and ventures to assure them, that whilst ever adhering to the steady and prompt discharge of his duties, it shall always be his aim to merit and retain the confidence of all who honour him with their support.

Blackhill, June, 1861.

LESLIE, DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c., WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AN Extensive Assortment of the Newest Styles of ROOM-PAPERS. PLAIN and GILT MOULDINGS for Picture Frames; also, COMPOSITION PICTURE FRAMES in Great Variety. OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., supplied at the lowest Remunerative Prices. CROWN, SHEET, and PLATE GLASS; TILES, SLATES, and PROPAGATING GLASSES.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

LAND AND MINE SURVEYING.

LAND ACCURATELY SURVEYED and NEATLY PLANNED; also Collieries Lined and Plans Kept up, upon Reasonable Terms, by JOHN JOHNSON, Bridge End, Hexham.

T. N. CATHRALL, ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR, 62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c. DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, *based on Government Security.* Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

THOS. ROBSON, CONSETT and NEWCASTLE CARRIER.—Furniture Removed with Spring Waggons, and General Cartage Work done. WHOLESALE SALT and POTATO MERCHANT. T. ROBSON, RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, T. BATY, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., &c.

GRATEFULLY acknowledges past favours, and respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has opened the Shop lately in the occupation of Miss Blanton, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with an entire Stock of New and Second-hand BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., which he is determined to offer at the lowest remunerative Prices, and hopes to merit a share of Patronage and Support.

Every Wednesday, Price One Halfpenny.

THE WELCOME GUEST, Eight Large Pages, Weekly, profusely Illustrated.

CONTENTS:—

1.—MARITANA THE GIPSY; or, the Poisoners of Madrid. A Romance of thrilling passion. Illustrated.
2.—THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE. A Novel. By G. SALA.
3.—WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART. Illustrated.
4.—DEEDS OF DARING. Illustrated by Phiz.
5.—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONDON DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICER.
6.—POETRY.—Essays and Sketches.—Things that ought to be known.—Wit and Humour.—Household Hints and Useful Receipts.
7.—NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Price One Halfpenny, every Week. London; GEORGE VICKERS, Angel-court, Strand.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES. "POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.

To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley. Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.—The proprietors of the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known an infallible means of Self-cure for the Nervous, Debilitated, &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham."

Sales by Private Contract.

TO be SOLD or LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE and SHOP at Leadgate, lately occupied by Mr T. Hodgson, Butcher. Apply to Mr NICHOLAS MUIR, Blacksmith, Leadgate.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, situated in DELVES LANE, near the Railway Station, Consett.

For particulars apply to Mr W. SHEPHERD, Saw Mill, Delves Lane, Consett; or to Mr JOS. HOWARD, Agent.

FOR SALE.—ELIGIBLE BUILDING SITES, situate in a pleasant and airy situation on the Durham Road, near Blackhill.

For further particulars apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Builder, Consett.

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.

July 3rd, 1861.

Business Addresses.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the *Newcastle Guardian* Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.

Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street.

The extraordinary success of Messrs. Gabriel's productions —unparalleled in Mechanical Dentistry—the remarkable simplicity of arrangement, together with the wonderful amount of comfort enjoyed by the wearer, as well as the perfectly indestructible nature of the materials employed, which last a lifetime, have produced a host of imitations, and the usual results in such cases. Certain persons, unable to adopt Messrs Gabriel's improvements, have imitated their advertisements, and adopted other methods, so as to lead the public to believe they can supply Messrs Gabriel's inventions. Messrs Gabriel feel it a duty they owe to their patients, as well as to themselves, to state that their productions can only be obtained as now advertised. Address as under.

TEETH. GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.

The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.

When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.

These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them post free Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.

"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist."—*Herald.*

SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (*see Diploma*, 1815), BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET; No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE; and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON; and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.

American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per set, warranted.

STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.

GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Waudby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly-nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

To be Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, in the Front Street, Blackhill. Apply to Mr THOMAS GRADON.

TO MASONS OR QUARRYMEN.

TO LET, the WORKING of TWO STONE QUARRIES, one situated at Redwell Hills, near Leadgate, and the other in Benfieldside Lane, near Blackhill.—For further particulars apply to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction

AWAY-GOING CROP for SALE by AUCTION, on the Heighth Farm, near Satley, belonging to Mr Thomas Hope, on Wednesday, August 28, 1861, MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 3½ Acres of BARLEY; 18 Acres of OATS. Approved Bills at Four Months, or 6d in the Pound discount for Cash.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock precisely.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT RYTON, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th,

ALL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other effects, belonging to Mrs Matthewson, Innkeeper, who is declining business. MR H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising four poled, camp, and other bedsteads; feather beds; two sofas, in hair seating; mahogany, birch, and other chairs, in hairseating; clock; chests of drawers; chest and frame; a large mahogany dining table, in three parts; dressing tables; wash stands; carpets; fenders and fire irons; trays; pictures; two sets of china; kitchen and other tables; a number of forms; barrel churn; lamps; spirit and ale measures; pots; glasses; a large quantity of dinner and other wares; German silver and other spoons; with all the kitchen requisites. A large metal garden chair, together with various useful articles.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

August 21, 1861.

MR. ROEBUCK PREDICTS WAR WITH FRANCE.

The men of Sheffield entertained their parliamentary representatives at dinner on Wednesday, on which occasion Mr. Roebuck predicted that if the Emperor of France persisted in annexing the Isle of Sardinia as his price for withdrawing his troops from Rome, we should have a war with France. After enlarging upon the commercial treaty, and hoping, though he feared it would not, produce all the advantages Mr. Cobden believed it would, he said if the commercial treaty were the only circumstance by which we were united with France, I should be content to say nothing more. But my economical friend (Mr. Hadfield) will have to answer you why it is that in the time of peace we have turned England as if she were at war (hear, hear.) Why is this? It is because the person who now leads the great country of France is not able to follow all the amicable desires that we have in our minds at present (hear, hear.) I will not allude to the circumstances that placed him on the throne of France; but those circumstances made him at least—I will not say the slave—but they made him the servant of the army of France. That army now amounts to 600,000 men. There is a great fleet around the coast of France. Why are they there?—(hear, hear). They threaten England; and I, as an Englishman, say that I am not born to be threatened with impunity (cheers). The dragon's teeth have been sown, and the Volunteers have sprung up. We are now safe (hear, hear). But there is at the head of the administration now—I say it in the hearing of men who do not believe in that administration—one who cares for the honour and safety of England (hear, hear). I have said to you that I am not versed in the language of compliment; but this is brought from the very bottom of my heart. I feel the danger in which England is, and look upon the man upon whom I depend for succour (hear, hear). Depend upon it—and I say it in the hearing of these who will pay regard to what I say—depend upon it, as soon as we get rid of that man, we get rid of one of our great defences. I have never been a party man—(hear, hear)—all the world knows that. I have done my best to turn that man out of office; and I think I succeeded once ("hear, hear," and laughter). Lord John Russell, in the speech which was very nearly his farewell to the House of Commons, vindicated to himself a position in the hearts and in the minds of Englishmen. Mind it is not of Lord John Russell I am speaking, but of Lord Palmerston (hear, hear). Lord John Russell took leave of the House of Commons in a speech that ought to sink deep into the hearts of Englishmen. He said upon that occasion, that there were things in the conduct of the Emperor of the French that created great doubt and suspicion in the minds of the people of England. And I know—I say that I *know*—and I am now about to make a secret of it to you all—that there has been a contract entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French shall have the island of Sardinia, so soon as he withdraws from Rome (cries of "Hear, hear," "Shame!" and "Surely not"). I am only stating to you a fact. I am not stating what I think of it; but this I know, that the people of England will not bear *that* (hear, hear). There is hanging over us now a cloud, threatening of war; and that man at the head of our administration is ready to battle with the fortunes of England against that aggrandisement. I am not speaking lightly; I am speaking upon a great occasion; I am saying that which I do believe; and depend upon it that many months will not pass over before my statement is entirely substantiated.—(Hear, hear.) That is the condition of England now, with regard to that question. In this condition, shall we not look abroad? Shall we not look to the rest of Europe, and ask what is the defence of England against such means for making the Mediterranean a French lake? Where are we to expect support? I know that I shall meet with all sorts of imputations for so saying; but I say—in Austria.—At some length he proceeded to speak of Austria as a constitutional government, about to grant to all her people a parliament similar to our own, and contended that it was to that country we must look for an ally.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR IRELAND.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, left Osborne on Wednesday morning, *en route* for Ireland. The royal train reached Leamington at 1·17, and there a halt of 20 minutes was made—the royal party taking lunch in a magnificent apartment prepared by the Great Western Company. The train then proceeded on its journey, without any demonstration on the part of the spectators, who congregated in large numbers outside the station. The absence of cheering was caused by the announcement that Her Majesty desired to travel privately and undisturbed.

The royal train, which passed Birmingham at 2·15, arrived at the Bushbury Junction of the North-Western Railway, near to Wolverhampton at 2·38, two minutes before its time. Arrived here Her Majesty had accomplished 162¼ miles of her journey. The people generally of Wolverhampton seemed ignorant of the fact that their Queen was passing so near to them; and those who did know, supposing that Her Majesty wished to continue her journey with the least possible intrusion, and that in consequence they would be excluded from the stations, made few or no applications to be present either at the station that the royal train passed through, or at the Bushbury Junction. In consequence not more than 150 or 200 people were present at the latter place. The Bushbury Junction is the terminus of the Great Western line at this point; here, therefore, the royal train commenced to occupy the rails of the London and North-Western Company. The Great Western engine having been detached, and that of the North-Western having been put on, the royal train left at 2·42, three minutes in advance of the time set down in the Company's time bill. Her Majesty stood at the open window of the royal saloon by the side of the Prince Consort, for about two minutes. The people stood uncovered and in silence, and the royal train left without there having been any manifestation of applause, much against their apparent inclinations, for they still supposed that the Queen did not wish them thus to testify their loyalty.

Holyhead was reached at 6·44, and the royal party at once proceeded on board the yacht, which left for Kingstown at a quarter past seven o'clock.

ARRIVAL AT KINGSTOWN.

Kingstown, Wednesday, 11·30.—The royal squadron has just arrived in this harbour.

Kingstown, Wednesday, Midnight.—Her Majesty will not land till eleven to-morrow (this) morning.

We last week recorded the unsuccessful attempt of the female Blondin to cross the river at Battersea on a tight rope. The defect of the rope which caused the failure having been remedied, the lady, on Monday evening, renewed the attempt, and accomplished the dangerous feat with the utmost ease.

The Literary Guardian.

The following letter was sent by a man to his son at college:—"My dear son,—I write to send you some new socks, which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten pounds without my knowledge, and for fear you would not spend it wisely, I have kept back half and only sent you five. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles. I hope you will do honour to my teachings; if you do not you are a donkey, and your mother and myself are your affectionate parents."

A person complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel. "Ah!" replied the Doctor, "and what did you call him?" "Why," said he, "I called him a scoundrel, too." "Well," resumed Franklin, "I presume you both spoke the truth."

"Samivil, Samivil, beware of the women that reads no newspapers! Your father married a woman that read none, and you're the sad consequence! You're as hignorant as a 'orse. Hignorant people say its throwing away money to take papers, and foolin' away time to read 'em."—*Sam Slick's Advice to his Son.*

A SIMILE.—A batch of old women, on their way home after the conclusion of the services, were overheard discussing the merits of the several preachers who had that day addressed them from the tent.—"Leeze me abune them a'," said one of the company who had waxed warm in the discussion, "for yon auld clear-headed (bald) man, that said, 'Raphael sings an' Gabriel strikes his goolden harp, an' a' the angels clap their wings wi' joy.' O but it was gran', it just put me in min' o' our geese at Dunjarg when they turn their nebs to the south an' clap their wings when they see the rain's comin' after lang drooth."—*Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character.*

Foote travelling in the west, dined one day at an inn, and when the cloth was removed the landlord asked him how he liked his fare. "I have dined as well as any man in England," said Foote. "Except Mr. Mayor," cried the landlord. "I do not except anybody whatever," said he. "But you must," bawled the host. "I won't." "You must." The strife eventuated in the landlord (who was a petty magistrate) taking Foote before the mayor, who observed it had been customary in that town for a great number of years always to except the mayor, and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming to the ancient custom. Upon this decision Foote paid the shilling, at the same time observing that he thought the landlord was the greatest fool in Christendom—except Mr. Mayor.

THE ORIGINAL OMNIBUS.—Who would have thought that the omnibus was an ancient institution; in fact, nearly two centuries old? Such, however, is the case, it appears. In 1662, as we learn from the notes of a young and enterprising French contemporary, the *Courrier de Paris*,—a royal decree of Louis XIV. authorised the establishment of a line of "twopenny-halfpenny" omnibuses, or "carosses a cinq sous." The company had at its head the Duke de Roanes, and a brace of marquises, and no less a person than the gentle Pascal was among the shareholders. The decree expressly stated that these coaches, of which there were originally seven, each containing eight places, should run at fixed hours, full or empty, to and from certain extreme quarters of Paris, for the benefit of "a great number of persons ill provided for, as persons engaged in law suits, infirm people, and others, who have not the means to ride in chaise or carriage, which cannot be hired under a pistole or a couple of crowns a-day. As the pistole was worth eleven francs, and the crown was worth five franc fourteen sous, the idea of a twopenny-halfpenny omnibus spread delight throughout the capital. The public inauguration at seven o'clock on a March morning, of the year 1622, was a grand and gay affair. Three of the "busses" started from the Porte St. Antoine, and four from the Luxembourg. Previous to their setting out, two commissaries of the Chatelet, in legal robes, four guards of the grand provost, half a score of city archers, and as many cavalry, drew up in front of the ecstatic people. The commissaries delivered to the latter an address on the advantages of the twopenny-halfpenny carriages, exhorted the riders to observe good order, and then, turning to the coachmen, covered the body of each with a long blue frock, with the arms of the King and city showily embroidered on the stomach. With this original badge, off drove the coachmen, but throughout the day a provost-guard rode in each carriage, and infantry and cavalry, here and there, paraded along the respective lines, to keep them clear. For a while, all Paris strove to ride in these omnibuses, and some stood to gaze impatiently at those who had succeeded better than themselves. The twopenny-halfpenny coach was *the* event of the day; the *Grand Monarque* tried a trip in one down to St. Germains. The wealthier classes seem to have taken possession of them for a considerable time; and, it is singular that when they ceased to be fashionable, the poorer classes would have nothing to do with them; and so the speculation failed. The system re-appeared, we may add, in London, under certain modifications, in the year 1829.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The name hydrophobia having been fixed in people's minds, and the idea that rabid dogs dread water being part and parcel of the general belief, the sight of a dog eagerly lapping water, or willingly plunging into it, would naturally lead ninety-nine out of a hundred to exclaim—"He drinks, therefore there can't be danger." The fact is, that a burning thirst is one of the characteristic symptoms of rabies, in its early stages. True it is, and very curious it is, that in man, an indefinable dread of water, or any other liquid, does characterise the latter stages of the disease; and for the disease in man the name of hydrophobia is not inappropriate. Of this we shall see examples presently. But in dogs, so far from a dread of water being a reliable sympton, it is a symptom which does not show itself more than once in fifty cases. Another popular error attributes the madness of dogs to the heat of the "dog days." In July and August all sorts of precautions are taken, which no one thinks of for a moment in November and December. On the Continent a paternal police is minutely solicitous in summer about the enforcement of its regulations. But the simple fact is, that the "dog days" have no more to do with the rabies than the moon has to do with lunacy. Dogs are liable to attacks in every month of the year; but it so happens that July and August are precisely the months in which the fewest cases occur. It is very generally believed that if a healthy dog should bite a man, and at any subsequent period become rabid, the man will also become rabid—no matter how many months or years may have elapsed. ....The rule in such a case is perfectly simple. If the dog is suspected of being rabid, it should be kept chained up, out of the way of injury, until the decease declares itself. By this plan it may very soon be shown whether the suspicion was ill-founded, and whether the dog was or was not rabid. Such a proof would often greatly relieve the mind of the bitten man and his family, and remove that terrible anxiety which, in spite of every surgical aid, mus for some weeks assail them.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE DIGNITY OF COMMERCE.—There is something as ridiculous as it is melancholy in the contempt which the vulgar of the professional classes parade for commercial occupations. To any one who knows what commerce has done for the world, and what sort of citizens the great merchants of the world have made, there is something ludicrous and painful at once in hearing the family of a provincial surgeon, or lawyer, thanking heaven that they are not connected with anybody "engaged in trade." Youths and maidens of such families, and not only they but their elder relatives, escape from the charge of pride by alleging that commercial people are narrow-minded and money-grubbing; that their occupations tend to keep them ignorant, and to make them selfish, underbred, and unpatriotic. The landed interest, as we used to call it, had an equally contemptuous notion of the merchants, some time ago, though not on exactly the same grounds. The prejudice has given way, partly through the family alliances entered into by landed dignity and commercial wealth, and yet more by the introduction of the principles and methods of business into the practice of agriculture. Since our great landowners have learned that agriculture is the manufacture of food and other original products, they have begun to perceive the value and beauty of those economical principles and methods which are supposed by apothecaries' sons and attorneys' daughters to vulgarise the mind, and render traders of any rank unfit company for classes which have no interest in saleable commodities.—*Once a Week.*

MESSAGES FROM THE MOON.—Of all the heavenly bodies the moon is the nearest to us and the easiest to observe. It is especially interesting as the boundary between astronomy and meteorology; everything above the moon is in the celestial heavens, and consequently belongs to the former science; everything below the moon is in the terrestrial sky, in the atmosphere, and therefore lies within the domain of the latter. The connection between the moon and the earth is closer than is often suspected. If a line be drawn from the centre of the earth to the centre of the moon, there lies in it a point (much nearer to the moon thon to us) where the moon and the earth's attraction on any material object are exactly equal. If the object be removed a little towards us, it will fall upon the earth: a little the other way, it will be drawn towards the moon. Arago has calculated the force necessary to shoot a body from the moon to reach this intermediate point of equilibrium, and finds it to be by no means an impossible or unattainable force. Consequently, it is not improbable that many (though perhaps not all) of the meteoric stones that fall are sent hither from the moon. It would be very possible for an inhabitant of the moon, supposing such inhabitant to exist, to keep up a daily communication with the earth by means of projectiles. For us to reply to the correspondence would be immensely more difficult. The nearness and conspicuousness of the moon have caused the human race, from the highest antiquity, to attribute to it great influence on the variations of the weather.—*All the Year Round.*

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY RELATIVE TO ST. MATTHEW.

A correspondent of the London *Guardian* sends the following information respecting Mr. Mayer's papyri:—"Until recently the personal history of St. Matthew was lost in obscurity, which was a subject of great regret to all students of Biblical history. This obscurity has at length been cleared up by the discovery of numerous MSS. of a highly interesting character in the museum of Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, and by the disinterring of a huge stone tablet at Thyatira bearing a lengthy inscription. Both the papyri and the tablet have been deciphered by the celebrated Dr. C. Simonides, to whose extraordinary skill in deciphering ancient inscriptions the literary world are under great obligations. It appears that St. Matthew was born at Gennesareth in Galilee, that he was in his twenty-sixth year at the time of the Nativity, that he was fifty-one when he first embraced Christianity, that he dictated his Gospel to Nicholaus of Antioch, the deacon, when in his seventy-first year, and that he lived to the extreme old age of 106, perishing of fire at Hierapolis in Parthia, one of the earliest martyrs to the Christian faith. The papyri in question were discovered in Thebes by the great Egyptian traveller, the Rev. Mr. Stobart, and were by him sold to Mr. Mayer. Those which Dr. Simonides has succeeded in unrolling have all proved to be of great interest, and one of them has a special interest, as there is reason to suppose it was the original copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, written by Nicholaus at the personal dictation of the Apostle. It is in the Greek uncial character, and is greatly damaged and torn. In fact, only a few fragments remain, but these furnish a much purer text than any other version, and completely clear up many obscure and doubtful passages. Mr. Mayer has determined upon publishing *fac-similes* of the MS. for the benefit of the literary world, and Dr. Simonides has undertaken the editorship of the work. As this, even if it is not the original, is at least one of the very earliest copies of the Gospel, and was undoubtedly written within fifteen years of the Ascension, it possesses a rare interest, both to the scientific man and the Biblical scholar. Mr. Trubner is the publisher, and the issue of the work, which will take place in the present month, is looked forward to with great interest." It is, of course, impossible to form any opinion as to the age and authenticity of these relics until they and the *fac-similes* are published. In such cases recent events in the literary world read a lesson of caution.

THE POPE AND COUNT CAVOUR'S CONFESSOR.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* says:—I am afraid anything connected with Count Cavour's confessor, Father Giacomo, may be cast aside in England as an old story, but since the good padre's return to Turin, some authentic particulars have reached me. The Pope, I am told, received the friar with an expression of playful, I ought to say jaunting, flaunting disdain, with his head thrown backwards, his voluminous chest and "corporation" puffed forward, and with a sneer, which has lately become habitual, curling his lip. "Well, Brother Giacomo," he began, when all the preliminary ceremonies of an interview of that nature had been performed, "Well, we expect to hear something out of the common way from you; have you got your declaration in writing?" "Declaration?" quoth the Monk, "Holy Father, what am I expected to declare?" "Surely," the pontiff insisted, "You know what you were summoned here for: what took place between you and your illustrious penitent. * *." "I hope your Holiness will show indulgence to a poor monk," retorted the Friar, "but who could expect anything should transpire between a penitent and his confessor? That is a secret for God alone to search into." "Certainly, certainly, Brother Giacomo," the Pope hastened to say, "Still—." The monk heeded not the interruption. "All I can freely say, and am happy to say, without breach of duty, is that Count Cavour died as a good, very good Catholic Christian, and I can assure your Holiness I only wish all my parishioners could die as holy and peaceful a death as Count Cavour died."

The slippered foot of the Pope had been slightly stamping the ground with impatience all the time the friar spoke; he cut him short at the end with a bitter sarcastic tone. "Really, Frate Giacomo, if it be so, I can only congratulate you on the very exemplary flock you have got down there at Turin. A nice set of parishioners; a nice set." "And," the Pope proceeded, after a pause, during which he fumbled a good deal with the folds of his white robe, "And the sacrament—the *viatico*, which you administered to the dying minister? Why, what an egregious farce (*che graziosa commedia* were the precise words), what an egregious play was that."

The monk was staggered. "The sacraments, Holy Father, were administered in the presence of the Count's brother, the Marquis Gustavo, his daughter and son-in-law, Count and Countess Alfieri, and other persons, whose deep Catholic feelings no man ever doubted. They can bear witness——"

"Enough said; enough said," interrupted the Pope tartly;" you will please to prepare the declaration in writing which we demand of you. You understand; and you will not fail to present yourself before the General of your order without delay." With this the interview, which took far more time than I have required to describe it, terminated. At the General of Franciscan Order's and at the Holy Office scenes of the same nature took place. It was plain that the Court of Rome hoped, either by the awe inspired by the person of the Pontiff, or by the terrors of monastic or Inquisitorial discipline, to bring the poor monk to reveal as much of Count Cavour's confession as could by all the ingenuity of priestly chichane be construed into no matter how pale a ghost of a recantation on the Count's part of his political errors. Nor would this have implied a breach of the inviolable seal of confession, for a retractation, in order to be efficacious and to have any merit in the eyes of God, must be as public as the doctrines or deeds from which the scandal arose, and the recanting penitent must allow, and indeed instruct his spiritual director to repair as openly as possible the evil of which he acknowledges himself the author. But the real fact is that Cavour had nothing to retract—had not only no inclination, but no leisure, and, above all things, no self consciousness, to make any retractation whatever. In spite of all the idle talk that went about the newspapers, the Court of Rome must have known, as well as we did here, that Father Giacomo had nothing to reveal; and the summons of the poor friar to Rome could have no other object than mere bravado, and a wish to see whether intimidation and moral torture could wrench from the monk admissions which could have no solid ground.

Father Giacoma is no man of genius, and is no hero, He is an honest monk, fond of good living, glad to be at peace with the whole world and with himself. But, however greatly flustered and disconcerted in the inward soul (he used to cling to both arms of a Piedmontese friend of mine, then in Rome, and "hope he would not forsake him"), however often a prey to serious qualms and aghast at the ugly scrape he had unwittingly got into, he rallied whenever the hour of trial came round, and always showed his enemies as free and easy and secure, though humble and respectful a front, as we have seen he did before the Pope. The monks of his order in Rome, who had prejudices against him, took pride in his firm and dignified behaviour, and treated him with great regard and deference, looking upon him as a brave fellow—a credit to the cloth.

He had a parting interview with the Pope, in which the latter behaved with less harshness, though with even greater superciliousness, and affected to treat the monk and the errand upon which he had been called as below his notice. He still harped about the old subject of a "declaration," a word now almost entirely void of meaning, and at length signified his good pleasures to allow Giacomo to depart in peace.

A polished granite obelisk has been erected by Mrs. Ingram, in the cemetery at Boston, to the memory of her husband, the late member for that borough, and their eldest son.

The extraordinary practice the Chinese have of covering with powdered colour the tea intended for English consumption should be discontinued. First, because it enables the Chinese to obtain a high price for the inferior autumn gathering, for both the good and the bad are purposely coloured alike, to enable the brown withered leaves to be passed off with, or for, the valuable spring kinds. Secondly, because the employment of mineral powders on the leaf not only misleads the consumer and gives tea a factitious value to benefit the producer, but this extraordinary custom also interferes with the wholesomeness of this favourite beverage. Pure black and pure green teas, of delicious flavour, and without powdered colour on the leaf—the green of a dull olive hue—are obtainable of Horniman's agents in Newcastle, Mawson, Mosley-street, Owen, Collingwood-street, and Young, 112, Grey-street.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE "sets off" a table as perfectly as real silver, and you have all the beauty of the more costly material without that anxiety and risk which often attend its possession. Mappin Brothers, of London-bridge, for fifty years have been gaining confidence for the superior quality and excellence of their manufactures. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Illustrated priced catalogues sent post free on application to London-bridge. Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to prices charged.

Mappin Brothers, London Bridge.	Fiddle.				Threaded.				King's			
	Strong Plating.		Plated extra Strong		Strong Plating.		Plated extra Strong.		Strong Plating.		Plated extra Strong	
Per doz.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d
Table spoons...	36	0	48	0	54	0	70	0	60	0	78	0
Do. forks ...	36	0	48	0	54	0	70	0	60	0	78	0
Dessert spoons	27	0	38	0	40	0	50	0	44	0	54	0
Do. forks ...	27	0	38	0	40	0	50	0	44	0	54	0
Tea spoons ...	6	0	20	0	24	0	38	0	27	0	36	0

Mappin Brothers London Warehouse is at London Bridge.

CURIOUS DISCLOSURES IN THE HIGHER CIRCLES.

PAWLE *v.* GODING.—This cause was tried at Croydon, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Williams. The plaintiffs were Messrs Pawle, Belpage, and Co., solicitors, London, and the action was brought by them against Major Goding, the defendant, to recover a sum of £90, the balance of a sum of £126, money supplied by them to Catherine Goding, the wife, and Evelyn Blanche Goding, the daughter of the defendant, for their support and maintenance. The defendant pleaded that he was never indebted except as to the sum of £36 3s. which he had paid into court, and, also, that the said Catherine Goding was not his wife, but the wife of one James Dickinson, who was still living, and that the said Evelyn Blanche Goding was not his lawful daughter.

Mr. Chambers then proceeded to open the case of the plaintiffs. The investigation that was about to be entered into was one of the most painful that he ever remembered. He had hoped to have been spared from stating, in a public court of justice, the most distressing circumstances under which the plaintiff, Mr. Pawle, was compelled to bring the present action. The whole amount originally sought to be recovered was about £120, but the real object of the plaintiff was to induce Major Goding to do what was right to his wife and daughter. The defendant was a man of position and fortune, his income being £2,000 a year, and it appeared that he had resided for a few years past at the Manor-house, Barham-wood, near Elstree. He had lived with the lady whom he now chose to say was not married to him for a great many years, and had introduced her and her daughter, (a most amiable and accomplished young lady,) to the neighbouring gentry as his wife and daughter. He would not enter further into the position of the family during their residence at Barham-wood than to state that it was to be feared that Mr. and Mrs. Goding lived latterly very unhappily, and that in the beginning of February in the present year the two ladies left their home and proceeded to London. They were at that time quite penniless, and it appeared that a son of the defendant, who had left his father's house some time before, in the first instance assisted his mother and sister, and he subsequently introduced them to the plaintiffs, with whom he had been in communication in reference to some reversionary property to which he was entitled. Mr. Goding made a statement of her case to the plaintiffs, and it appeared that in the first instance it was contemplated that proceedings should be taken in the Divorce Court against the defendant, and he was communicated with by the plaintiffs, and they were referred by him to his solicitor, Mr. Chapman. During these proceedings the plaintiffs had advanced different sums of money to Mrs. Goding, amounting to £30, and when the plaintiffs had an interview with Mr. Goding they informed him of this fact, and different communications took place with a view to obtain some settlement upon Mrs. Goding and her daughter. These negotiations, however, were not successful, and at last the plaintiffs were compelled to bring the present action to recover the money they had paid to this lady and her daughter, almost to save them from actual starvation; and then, the horrible part of the case was this, that the defendant had caused a plea to be put upon the record, by which he stated that the woman who for more than twenty years he had held out to the world as his wife, and his daughter, whom he had introduced to persons of the highest respectability and position, clergymen, and others in that capacity, had no right to these titles. He could not conceive anything more dreadful than the issue that was thus raised by the defendant, for he not only, in his plea, asserted that the lady who had for so many years lived with him as his wife, was not so in reality, but was the wife of one James Dickinson, who was still living, and that the said Evelyn Blanche Goding was not his lawful daughter. He did not believe that the defendant would dare to get into the witness-box and say that the lady was not his wife, or that a father could act so cruelly towards his own child as to endeavour to support such a plea as the one that was upon the record.

Miss Evelyn Blanche Goding, "a young lady of very interesting appearance," was the first witness called, and she spoke to all the facts detailed by Counsel in the opening speech, and particularly as to the family having lived at Elstree, and the Major, her father, having introduced her mamma as his wife to the neighbouring gentry, and always taught her (witness) to look up to him as her father. Father and mother used to quarrel, sometimes they came to blows. In cross-examination she said she did not know the exact age of Major Goding, but believed he was about seventy-two. She and her mother latterly while at Elstree had a separate sitting room from him as well as bed-room. She did not believe that her mother was in the constant habit of getting tipsy. It was likely that she had sometimes sent the servants out to fetch gin for her, and sometimes when they could not get any in the house they used to send to the public house for beer. [In January she and her mamma were off to London.] On their return to Elstree, they went in a carriage which stayed for them, and the reason for this was they had no money to pay for it. She was quite sure that when they asked for the key Major Goding did not send a message to the effect that they should have it when they had informed him where they had been. She did not say when the message was sent, "Come along, mamma, he shall know where we have been;" but the reply she made was, "Very well, it's no use stopping here; come along, dear mamma—shall we go?" [They returned to London on the following day.] She saw her mother in Croydon last Wednesday, but she only remained a short time, and she did not know where she was now living. Her father had offered to place her with a clergyman, and make her a liberal allowance if she would consent to leave her mother, and he had made this offer several times. Her mother had an allowance of £80 a year of her own, and her father had offered to make it up to £200 a year if she would consent not to associate with witness or to trouble him. She was not aware that her father had promised to pay all the debts her mother had contracted if she would consent to be separated from him and witness. Her father was not aware that they were going away in January, and she had never since that time sought an interview with him. She believed that the plaintiff had taken a deed from her brother to secure the repayment of the money when he came of age. She and her mother used to dine in the bedroom.

Other evidence was given as the former social *status* assigned by the Major to Mrs. Goding; and it was elicited from the Rev. Mr. Plummer, Rector of Elstree, that the Major told Messrs. Pawle and Co., after they had advanced £30, that he would not be answerable for any further sums they might advance to Mrs. Goding. Then Mr. Bovill proceeded to address the court and jury for the defendant. Having commented with severity upon the plaintiffs as legal gentlemen who, in bringing this action, had entertained hopes of getting costs out of it, he proceeded to state "the real circumstances of the case," and a sad tale it was to tell. He should show than that Mrs. Goding, or rather Mrs. Dickenson—for in point of fact she was the wife of Lieutenant Dickenson—had latterly become addicted to habits of intemperance, and while in that state she would throw plates at her husband, and commit various other acts of violence, so that it had been necessary upon some occasions to call in the aid of the police. If she was prevented from obtaining spirits in the house she would send the servants to the public house for it, and she was in the habit of getting drunk upon gin. The young lady who had been examined had denied seeing her mother drunk, but he was afraid that her mother had deceived her, and that she had pretended to her daughter merely to be ill, when in point of fact she was in a state of intoxication. With regard to the marriage, he should show that many years ago the lady was married in India to Lieutenant Dickenson, but they were separated two and twenty years ago, and Major Goding became acquainted with her while she was passing as a single woman, and receiving from her husband an allowance of £80 a year. At the commencement of the cause he had asked his lordship to postpone it in order to afford an opportunity for Lieutenant Dickenson to come forward and prove that the lady who had passed as Mrs. Goding was his wife. That gentleman was, however, in such a state of excitement consequent upon these proceedings and the discovery that had taken place that he was quite unable to attend, and he had thought it better to go on without his evidence because Major Goding could himself prove that the lady was not married to him. It was true that, believing her to be a single woman, Major Goding had formed a connection with her, and that they had two children, a son and daughter, the young lady whom they had seen on the previous day, and that for more than twenty years he had represented her as his wife. Her conduct, however, at length became very bad, and from bad to worse. She opened the Major's letters, she was constantly drunk, she got into debt, and was so violent that the Major was at length compelled to keep her to her own apartments. The daughter unhappily sided with her mother, but he should show that the major entertained the most sincere affection for his child, and his earnest desire was to remove her from the contamination of being with such a parent. The learned counsel then went on to state that Mrs. Goding was in the habit of borrowing money from the sarvants and other persons to obtain spirits with, and Major Goding had been several times summoned to the Barnet County Court for debts that were so contracted, and he had paid such debts over and over again rather than have any exposure. With regard to what had been stated by the young lady as to a small quantity of boiled fat, which she said could not be called mutton, and some potatoes being supplied to them for dinner, and to their only having the use of one room for a bed-room and sitting-room, he should show that they had the use of several rooms, and that the best of food and everything they required was regularly supplied both to her and her mother.

Anne Richardson, who had been housemaid in the family in 1859 and down to the close of last year, deposed that when she first went into the service, the Major and Mrs. Goding and her daughter used to take their meals together, but latterly Mrs. Goding and her daughter occupied another portion of the house by themselves. Four rooms were allotted to them, three sitting rooms and a bed room. She used to take them their meals. They generally had tea at seven o'clock in the morning, lunch at eleven, consisting of cutlets, and sometimes fish, and at one o'clock they generally had some meat off the joints provided for the servants. (Laughter.) They had dinner at six o'clock, and supper at nine. (Renewed laughter.) Major Goding used to supply the dinner from his own table. Witness generally took up two quarts of ale or porter with the lunch and the dinner and supper. (Laughter.) Witness sometimes by Mrs. Goding's orders used to take up as much as two gallons of beer in the course of the day. (Laughter.) Witness had fetched gin from the public-house by the direction of her mistress. A nine-gallon cask of beer came into the house every week, and when it was emptied Mrs. Goding used to send to the public-house for spirits and beer. Cross-examined: Mrs. Goding and the major frequently quarrelled, but sometimes he was very kind to her. He was very kind to the servants, and he gave witness 5s. at Christmas and a bottle of sherry on her birthday. By Mr. Hawkins: Did the major give the other servants a bottle of sherry on their birthday. The witness said she could not say. She did not know whether the other servants had birthdays. (A roar of laughter.) By Mr. Bovill: The bottle of sherry was given for all the servants to partake of.

Elizabeth Ashworth, the servant referred to by Miss Goding, in her evidence, made a similar statement with regard to the manner in which the ladies' table was supplied, and she also said that when they made application for the key of their bed room upon their return from London, she informed them that the major would let them have the key when they told him where they had been. In cross-examination this witness said six quarts of beer was generally sent up to Mrs. Goding every day, and besides this she used to have wine, and she used also very frequently to take up three quarts of milk during the day. (Laughter.)

Hannah Bowman, the cook, gave similar evidence, and she also stated that Mrs. Goding very often came home drunk. Cross-examined: She remembered on one occasion when Mrs. Goding was drunk, she ordered her to send up some tea, and she heard her say, "Go and tell that fat beast of a woman to send my tea, and then I am going to get jolly drunk (laughter)." Mr. Hawkins: I suppose by the expression "that fat beast of a woman" she meant you? (Laughter.) Witness (indignantly): I suppose she did. (Renewed laughter.) *Mr. Christopher Richards*, a surveyor, a friend of Major Goding, was then examined, and he proved that he had an interview with the plaintiff in April, and that he then distinctly informed him that Major Goding would not be answerable for any money that was advanced except with the view of carrying out his wish that his daughter should be seperated from her mother.

Major Goding, the defendant, was then called as a witness, but before his evidence was commenced, the judge called the contending counsel into his private room. On their return it was stated that all imputations on Messrs Pawle were withdrawn and the major had consented to allow an ample maintenance to his wife, and a suitable provision to his daughter.

ALLEGED MURDER.—SINGULAR DETAILS.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday last, *John Warburton* was indicted for the wilful murder of Ellen Garside, at Rochdale, on the 1st April. Mr. Overend, Q.C., stated the case for the Crown:—The prisoner, at the time of the alleged murder, was a married man and had three children. He lived at Rochdale, at the house of a person named Davenport. Since this happened his wife had died. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Joseph Garside, a bookkeeper, in the employment of a carrying company at Rochdale, and she was the mother of two children, a boy and a girl, the latter about nine years of age. In December, 1860, the deceased, who was living with her husband, was, unknown to her husband, induced by the prisoner to go away, and live with him at Manchester. She took with her her daughter, and, either accompanied or joined by the prisoner, almost immediately afterwards, they took lodgings at the house of a person named Whitcombe, where they remained for six or seven weeks,—the prisoner coming on Wednesday evenings and staying till morning, and on Saturday evenings and staying till Monday, acting in all respects as if he were deceased's husband. The prisoner went under the name of Roberts, the deceased of Mrs. Roberts, and the child was called Mary Ann Roberts. The child was requested to call the prisoner "father." During the whole of this time the prisoner showed great kindness and affection for the deceased, but at the end of two months, for some reason or other, after he had gone away one morning, the deceased had a notion that he had deserted her, and, in great trouble, she left her lodgings and went to the house of a person named Parkinson, with whom she was acquainted. The prisoner, however, returned on the following day, and, surprised to find that his "wife" had left Whitcombe's, he made inquiries and went on to Mrs. Parkinson's house, where they remained together for some time, apparently on the same good terms as before. While at Whitcombe's and at Parkinson's also, there were frequent conversations between the prisoner and the deceased, on the subject of going to America, and her fear was when he went away (before she went to Parkinson's), that he had actually gone to America and left her behind him. At Parkinson's, the prisoner and the deceased preserved the same conduct and habits, the prisoner coming every week as before; and this continued until February, when the deceased left these lodgings, taking her girl with her. The prisoner had been the night before, and they were apparently on as good terms as ever. The night before deceased left, she wrote a letter to her husband, telling him that she was coming home; and when she arrived in Rochdale, she went to her sister's house (a person named Brierley), and a message being sent to her husband he met her there. During her absence in Manchester, the husband was unaware where she was, and sought and inquired everywhere. He knew the prisoner, who had been intimate with the family for some years, and amongst others he applied to him from time to time to know if he had heard anything of her. He always said "No;" and on one occasion, when the husband suggested that she might be gone to Manchester, and said that some person had seen her there, the prisoner said, "Oh, no!" and wondered how she could have acted so badly as to leave her husband—his evident intention being to deceive her husband. When the deceased came back she made no representation to her husband; and when he inquired where she had been, she said she had been supporting herself by dressmaking, and it appeared that up to the time this unfortunate event occurred the husband had no notion that his wife had been away in Manchester in company with the prisoner. After the deceased's return—[the husband having broken up his house before]—she and her husband went to the house of his mother, where they lived together very happily, and during this time the prisoner frequently came to see them as a friend, there being no suspicion on the husband's part that anything wrong existed. In the last week in March a letter came for deceased, which began "My dear Ellen—Dear love,—I feel annoyed that you did not meet me at the time appointed.—Yours respectfully,—JOHN WARBURTON." When deceased saw this she cried and said "There will be another after this" Oddly enough, though the husband saw this letter, it did not occur to his mind that anything improper was going on, though it was evident that the intimacy between the parties was being continued, and assignations made, for the prisoner was surprised that she had not kept some appointment. Things went on in this way until the 21st March, the prisoner coming to the house from time to time. On the evening of that day he came to the house, and both he and deceased seemed happy and cheerful. The husband was away, and after remaining for a certain time the prisoner left the house. On the following day (Monday, the 1st April) when the murder was said to have been committed, the deceased was in her house up to about five in the afternoon. Her husband saw her there, took tea at home, and left her in the house. Almost immediately after her husband went away she changed her dress—an important fact for consideration—made herself somewhat smart, and after remaining till about half-past seven, she went out, telling some of the family that she was going to her sister's (Mrs. Brierley), who lived not far from the mother's house. She appeared cheerful, and remained about half an hour. It was wet, and before she left she asked for the loan of an umbrella. Mrs. Brierley, however, had not one, and the deceased then went out, saying she was going to Mrs. Drape's, in Great George-street. She went a little after 8 o'clock, but did not go to Drape's, and the next thing found respecting her was this:—Somewhere about 9 o'clock, at no great distance from Mrs. Brierley's house, but going in a direction towards the Rochdale canal, and also not far from the prisoner's house (where the prisoner might conveniently have met her on the road), the prisoner and a woman went into an inn, called the Bridge Inn. The prisoner had an umbrella. They went into the bar parlour, and the prisoner asked for a glass of brandy. There was a man in the bar who knew the prisoner and called him by his Christian name. After drinking the brandy the prisoner and deceased left the house. Now, close to the canal there was a bridge over a stream or junction of the canal.—From this point, under the bridge, and only two or three minutes walk from the public-house, screams, like those of a woman, were heard by a woman who was sitting in the cabin of a canal boat. It was raining hard, and there was a great pattering on the cabin roof. The woman was sitting with her husband, who was half asleep. She awoke him up, and he went on deck; but he said he saw nothing, except a boat coming along. The person in this boat also heard a noise like a woman's cry. Almost immediately afterwards a splash was heard in the water, and the woman first mentioned came up again, looked over the side of the boat, and saw the face and head of a man in the water. The man was heard crying out, "Help! murder!" He was helped out, and the persons who were near the spot asked him if there was a woman, or anybody else in the water. He made no answer, nor would he tell his name; and when asked how the accident occurred, he said his "foot slipped," but he made no allusion whatever to any person being with him. As he was much drenched, he was asked by a neighbouring cottager to step in and dry himself, but he declined, saying that he only lived a few minutes' distance down the Oldham Road. To return to the deceased: After she left home, she did not return that night, and her husband, about ten or eleven o'clock, and again at twelve, went to the prisoner's house, but could not find him, nor could he anywhere get tidings of his wife, until on Tuesday, the 9th, her body was drawn to the surface of the canal by the tightening of a tow-rope, which had previously been dragging on the "slack" through the water near the spot just described. On the Sunday following the event of the prisoner's rescue from the water he was observed standing on the bridge and looking earnestly into the water, the inference being that he knew the deceased was there and that he was looking for her. After the body of the deceased had been discovered and identified, the prisoner was searched for; and when questioned as to where he had been on the evening of Monday, the 1st April, he said, "At my own house, and never out." He denied, after being cautioned, that he was on the canal side about nine o'clock, and again said that he never left his home that night. When told that he was charged with the murder of Ellen Garside, he replied, "That is a serious matter, and must be looked to." These were the simple facts upon which the prosecution asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of murder. It was clear that she died from drowning. The exhaustion of the lungs, according to the medical evidence, showed that she must have screamed and exhausted the air; and her previous cheerfulness and general conduct were inconsistent with the idea of suicide. There were also certain marks about the deceased which indicated that violence had been used, and it was presumed that the prisoner had thrown her into the canal, his unwillingness to acknowledge afterwards that there was a woman in the water, or to give his name, or any information, favouring this statement.

The foregoing statements were sworn to by about a dozen witnesses, and then Mr. Baron Martin "stopped the case" as it is termed in law, remarking that the Grand Jury had, contrary to his wish, returned this bill. The Jury had now heard all the evidence, and he must tell them that in law there was not sufficient to convict the prisoner.

The prisoner was therefore acquitted, and discharged from custody.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

On Saturday night, a man, named Thomas Harvey, murdered his mother, a widow, residing at Fen Ditton, a village about three miles from Cambridge. The inquest was held on Monday, when Shadrach Jacobs, brother of deceased, gave the following account of the fearful occurrence:—"On Saturday night, I was in the kitchen with deceased, Mrs Richard Harvey, and Mrs Witt. The deceased put a ham on a dish, and was about to take it into the cellar. I went to get a match to light a candle, and whilst I was doing that Mrs Witt followed deceased with a candle already lighted. Suddenly Mrs Richard Harvey said, "There's Thomas Harvey." He had then got down the cellar. I then heard a squeak, and Thomas Harvey say, "Now, I've got you." Then I heard one scream; and I went down, and Thomas Harvey had then got deceased down. Deceased was lying flat on the floor, and Thomas Harvey was beating about the head. He had hold of her with one hand and was beating her with the other. I caught hold of his arm, and he then struck me a heavy blow with some weapon on the head. The blow took all my senses away. The weapon seemed to me like a large club. I fell on the first blow, and when I tried to get up he struck me again. I crawled up stairs nearly dead. There had been quarrelling between Thomas Harvey and his mother about the will of Thomas Harvey's father. Thomas had had his share of the property by consent of the family, although the property was left to the mother for life, and at her death to be equally divided between Thomas Harvey and his brothers. Thomas Harvey claimed a small piece of land, and his mother would have let him have it, but his brothers refused. The quarrelling had continued ever since the death of the father, three years ago, and Thomas had frequently threatened to murder his mother and brothers. I heard him threaten that about a month or two ago. He said he wished he was in hell for having his mother's life. One night, a few weeks ago, Thomas came to the house about nine o'clock at night; his mother asked who was there, and would not open the door. She went up stairs, as he still did not answer, and looked through the window. Thomas then said that "he would have murdered all in the house if he could have got in."—Corroborative evidence was then given, and one or two witnesses deposed to seeing Thomas Harvey, who lived at a short distance from his mother's house, skulking about the premises immediately before he rushed into the cellar. The surgeon, who was called in, thus described the wounds inflicted upon the deceased:—"There was a wound at the back of the head, about five inches long. The skull was very much fractured, and a large portion of the brain had escaped. There were several smaller wounds in the scalp, caused apparently by some sharp instruments There were also two other wounds, one upon the right wrist, about two inches long, and a similar one on the back of the right hand. A plasterer's hammer would appear a likely weapon to inflict such injuries, which were sufficient to cause almost immediate death." The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Harvey, who, up to Monday night, had not been seen or heard of. The evidence at the inquest gives no particulars of the injuries inflicted upon Mr. Witt, but Harvey seems to have wounded her terribly about the head and face, and on Monday evening her death was momentarily expected. Mrs. Witt lived with deceased in the double capacity of lodger and friend.

CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. TRIAL OF CAPTAIN W. WILSON.

William Wilson, (31) was indicted at the Liverpool assizes, on Tuesday, for the wilful murder of William Henderson, steward on board the Express, a vessel which the prisoner commanded.—Mr. Bliss, Q.C., in opening the case for the prosecution, said:—The means of death are charged to be acts of voilence committtd by the prisoner upon the deceased by beating him with fists, knocking him down, kicking him, jumping upon his chest. The Express sailed from Liverpool for the west coast of Africa on the 25th September last year. The deceased (Henderson) was then in good health. After they had been on the voyage some three or four weeks, the acts of violence on the part of the prisoner began. I believe the first thing was throwing a handspike at the deceased, and wounding him. This was done for some offence deceased had committed in not giving the prisoner a towel or napkin. On the same day, the prisoner also threw a knife at the deceased. The deceased took it up and gave it to him again. This was done two or three times. In the course of the day, the prisoner knocked him down. From this time until the death of Henderson, on the 25th of January, the witnesses who are to be called before you will speak of a series of acts of violence, such as beating him with a rope, stick, and with his fists, until the last act of violence shortly before his death. The doctor saw Henderson last on the 23rd, and the deceased died on the 25th. When the deceased was lying in his berth, the prisoner came to him, and asked him why he did not cook his sago. The deceased said he could not stand near the fire. The prisoner then made some remark—such as, "Who's to do it?"—struck the deceased under the chin and under the nose with a can, and made him bleed, and then ordered him on deck to pick oakum. The deceased said he could not do it, upon which the prisoner said it was all laziness, and then threw him down upon the deck, jumped with both feet upon his chest, kicked him on the sides and head, and beat him. The deceased cried out, and at last became silent and apparently insensible. The prisoner then ordered water to be thrown upon him, and his clothes to be changed. Some time after this the prisoner came up again, and asked the deceased if he was satisfied. The deceased said, "You had better kill me than treat me so." The prisoner upon than again kicked him and told him that "he had better jump overboard," and that he "should never see England again." The deceased died shortly after this treatment.

Evidence was then called. The witnesses were all men of colour, and they detailed with all minuteness the various acts of violence, though there was some difference as to the exact day upon which the outrages which preceded Henderson's death occurred. Mr. W. Gunn (a witness not examined before the magistrates) stated that he was a medical student, and had spent three years in medical study at Glasgow. In June, 1859, he was engaged by Messrs. Hatton and Cookson to go out to Brass River, where he acted as surgeon for the owners of the Express, and attended Henderson (the deceased), whom he found suffering from intermittent fever. Witness ordered him nourishing food, and gave Captain Wilson medicines for him. Attended Henderson last on the 22nd December, and on the 25th January he died. Witness recollected on the 22nd December going on board the Express, and seeing Henderson, whose eyes were black. He asked the deceased who had struck him. On being pressed several times, the deceased mentioned a name, and upon this witness went to the Captain, and came back again to the deceased, and, in the presence of the Captain, asked who had struck him. The deceased made no reply. The Captain said he had fallen out of his berth, and had injured himself in that way; the injuries from which Henderson was suffering could not have been received from falling out of his berth, and must have been the result not of one, but of several, blows. Deceased was afflicted with boils, but was a good deal better before he died. In fact, from the 22nd December to the 21st January he improved considerably, after which the relapse took place. Witness saw him after death, and noticed several blue spots upon his face, and these he believed to have arisen from decomposition, for he had seen such spots several times in those latitudes four or five hours after death. Having heard the evidence adduced by the sailors as to the injuries inflicted upon the deceased, witness could not form an opinion as to whether they had accelerated his death.—Cross-examined by Mr. Aspinall: Witness had signed the official log to the effect that deceased had died from debility, the result of fever. Saw the injuries upon the person of the deceased, but did not think they had any immediate effect in producing death.—Re-examined by Mr. Bliss: Such injuries would increase debility.—In reply to a juryman the witness said that he was quite certain that Henderson was the man who died on the 25th January, though others of the crew died also.

The learned Judge having summed up, the Jury retired The Jury were absent from the Court for about two hours. When they returned they had not agreed upon their verdict.—The foreman, in answer to his lordship, said there was no likelihood of their doing so.—One of their number was taken seriously ill just before this announcement, and they were dismissed.

On Wednesday, the prisoner was placed in the dock on the charge of having killed Charles Jones, one of the crew of his vessel, while on the voyage from the West Coast of Africa to Liverpool.—The learned counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Aspinall, drew attention to the peculiar position of Wilson, from the fact of the jury in the previous case having been discharged without giving a verdict; and contended that it would be most unfair to put the prisoner on his trial upon Jones's case until the other was decided in one way or another.—His Lordship said he would be extremely sorry to impose the slightest hardship upon this man, and he was inclined to yield to the application, not because he favoured it as being well founded, but because he desired to give satisfaction to all parties. He was disposed to accede to the application in order that all parties might be satisfied that the criminal law of this country was administered in such a manner as to preclude the slightest objection Upon these grounds he was induced to postpone the case until the next assize; but he would not accept bail, and would direct inquiries to be made as to whether the prisoner was really a foreigner.—A similar course was adopted with reference to a charge of misdemeanour against the prisoner, in having assaulted Davidson, one of the crew; and Wilson was then remanded until the next assize, which will be commenced shortly before Christmas.

DREADFUL BOAT ACCIDENT, NEAR SCARBOROUGH. TEN VISITORS DROWNED.

At Scarborough, on Monday morning, a miscellaneous party assembled on the sands, determined to take a boat to Flamborough for a shooting excursion. The party in the boat comprised thirteen persons, viz. the master and a boy, and eleven gentlemen. The wind, at the time they embarked, was blowing very strongly from the west, in fitful squalls. The boatman, however, did not think he was overcrowding his boat, which was one of 18ft. keel, and the party accordingly set off. All went well during the voyage up, and having arrived at Flamborough, the party landed and proceeded to the Star Inn, where they stayed some time. They re-embarked for Scarborough at about five o'clock in the evening, and the boatman states that some of the party were rather unduly excited after leaving Flamborough; partly in consequence of which, and partly owing to the increasing strength of the wind, he determined, when about three-quarters of a mile from Flamborough, and out to sea, to stand in more under the cliffs. About this time they were passed by two Flamborough fishing vessels, the master of one of which states that he saw nothing particularly dangerous in the condition or appearance of the boat, while the other says he thought she was overcrowded, but did not seem to be in any danger. There were then only twelve people in the boat—Mr. George Wike, of Barnsley, having remained at Flamborough, in order to return to Scarborough by rail. About five minutes after the fishing vessels passed the boat, the attention of the men on board one of them was casually directed to the boat, which they saw lying with her sail half under water, and in an instant she filled and went down. The fishermen hastened to the spot, where they arrived in time only to save the master and the boy, who were both expert swimmers. They beckoned the other fishing vessel to their aid, and its crew picked up two bodies, which proved to be those of Mr. John Bradshaw and Mr. James Street, both of Ashton-under-Lyne. They waited about for a considerable time, but nothing came to the surface but a few walking-sticks. The bodies of the drowned men were lifeless when picked up, and the master and boy were much exhausted. They were brought to Scarborough by the fishermen. The boatman states that when he determined to come nearer the shore, it was necessary to turn the boat, previously to doing which he gave notice to his passengers. A strong squall took her, while the foresail was yet hauled to windward, the boat not being sufficiently turned, and the slight lurch she then gave was fatally increased by several of the party, who seized the gunwale over which the water was running. The boat immediately filled, and ten of the party, comprising all the visitors except Mr. Wilke, were drowned. The Coroner's inquest on the bodies that were found was held on Tuesday. The bodies were at once identified by a gentleman who had been acquainted with the deceased. George Hewitson, the boatman, stated that shortly after embarking to return, he ordered all the guns to be discharged, and requested everybody to keep still, seeing they were rather unruly, and the weather was becoming more squally. When the squall took the boat he did his best to recover her, but failed. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." They acquitted the boatman of blame, but remonstrated with him for overcrowding his boat The names of the gentlemen lost are:—John Bradshaw James Street, of Ashton-under-Lyne; John Asquith, Barnsley; James Ogden and Aaron Ogden, jun., Dewsnap, Dunkinfield; Joseph Hobson, Hyde, Cheshire; James Batty, Ashton-under-Lyne; James Galloway and Isaac Cook, Bradford; and James Price, Ashton-under-Lyne.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT

MONDAY.—Before R. Annandale and R. S. Surtees, Esqs.

Francis Roney, Henry Clenton, James Burns, James Brogan, Geo. McLaughlan, Barnard McKane, and *James Hammond* were charged with being drunk and riotous at Consett.—Fined 8s. 10d each, including costs.

Michael Tunility was charged with stealing beans from a field, the property of the Messrs. Dickinsons. The field lies near to the road leading from the Consett Iron Works to Consett. It was stated that nearly half an acre of the crop has been destroyed, and that upwards of forty men and lads were in the field on Saturday morning. Damages were laid against the prisoner of 1d. Fined 10s including costs. The prisoner received a severe reprimand, and the magistrates wished to impress upon the public trespassers that after this they will double the fine, in every case, as a means of endeavouring to stop the trespass on the various farms in the district.

Peter Hughes was charged with assaulting P. C. Alderson, at Leadgate, on Friday night, and wounding him with a stone. On Friday night a number of men had been creating a disturbance in a beer house in Leadgate, and the landlord sent for the police; but he succeeded in clearing the house before the officer arrived. P.C. Alderson and Parke were walking down the street when they met the same men. Alderson stepped off the causeway to make way for them, when the prisoner also stepped off and immediately struck him a furious blow on the forehead, with a large stone which he carried in his hand, causing a contused wound of some depth and breadth. The man had nothing to say in his defence. It was also shown that he had attacked others and knocked them down, without any provocation. The Bench wished it to be distinctly understood that it was a penalty of £20 for assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty, and that they would be obliged to inflict the full penalty if those brutal assaults were continued upon the police. In this case the prisoner was ordered to pay a fine of £3 including costs, or six weeks' hard labour.—The fine was paid.

Matthew and *George Rickley, John Beldon*, and *George Charlton*, four boys, were charged with stealing peas, the property of Henry Lanchester. The boys had been to take Mr. Christopher's horses to the farm, and on returning, passing Mr. Lanchester's pea field, two of them went in, pulled some peas, and handed them to the others in the lane. Mr. Lanchester, who was concealed in the field and saw the whole transaction, jumped up and seized the delinquents. Matthew Rickley being the oldest and denying his name, was fined 4s. 1d., the other three 2s. 1d. each. Mr. Rickley, the father of the two Rickley's was extremely indignant and used his tongue very freely to the Bench; he stated that the elder boy should go to prison rather than pay the fine.

ASSAULTS, &c.—Ann Wiseman charged *Jane Renine* with assaulting her and breaking a window in her house The quarrel arose "about the bairns," and during one of their squabbles the brush handle fell against the window and broke a pane. Mrs. Renine to pay for the window, the expenses of the court to be paid between them—Mrs. Renine to pay 3s. 6d., Mrs. Wiseman to pay 3s.—*Mary Handvat* was charged by Ann and Jane Appleby with assaulting them, on the 17th, at Blackhill. One of them appeared with a dreadfully blackened eye. The defendant did not appear, as it was stated that she had not been summoned in her proper name. It appeared she is known by the name of Handvat only in this neighbourhood. As the identity of the assailant was sworn to, a warrant was issued for her apprehension.—*James Robinson* and *Thomas Hobdy* were charged with a breach of the peace. It appeared that an old feud existed between the families. Fined each 20s., including costs.—*Joshua Robinson*, brother of James Robinson in the former case, was then charged with an attempt to rescue. No evidence was brought to show that he did more than take hold of the policeman's arm and ask him why he had taken his brother; and that on being told not to interfere with the officer, he immediately desisted. He was afterwards, however, taken into custody on the above charge. Mr. Patrick appeared for the defence, and the case was dismissed.—*Peter Rooney* was charged by P.C. Storey with assaulting him, knocking him down, and taking his baton from him, on Sunday afternoon, at Blackhill. Mr. Patrick was for the defence, and the case was adjourned to Lanchester on Thursday.

The British Library

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The *Arabia* brings news from America to the 7th inst.; and the *Anglo-Saxon* to the 10th. General M'Dowell's report of the casualties at Bull's Run is published, and is in all probability an approximation to the truth of the Federalists' losses. It shows that these were much more serious than the reports originally published gave out that they were. M'Dowell's list shows:—19 officers, 460 men killed; wounded, 1000; missing, 1,200. He states that the Secessionists captured 13 loaded garrison waggons, 3,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 muskets, and 800 knapsack blankets.

Congress finished its special sitting on the 6th, after passing sundry measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, among which are, powers to collect the revenue on board ships where it cannot be done on land; to borrow within a year 250,000,000 dollars, and to employ 500,000 men. It has also given power to the executive to confiscate the property of rebellious subjects, and to grant to slaves who may be employed in the present war their freedom at its conclusion. The following are the chief items of news from the various seats of operation in the war:—The Secession privateers are reported to be very active in the Gulf of Mexico. The gunboat Union had burned the brig B. T. Martin on the shore of North Carolina. She had been captured by a Southern privateer, and she was run ashore, the prize crew escaping to the mainland. There were 30 men in prison in Philadelphia who had been captured in Southern privateers.

Regarding the rout at Bull's Run, attempts are made on all sides to discover new causes for that disaster. It will be remembered that General Johnstone marched to the assistance of the rebels; and it now appears that he did so with only 12,000 men. General Patterson was lying in the neighbourhood from whence Johnstone marched, namely, the town of Winchester, but did not attack him or make any movement to prevent Johnstone's junction with Beauregard, the rebel commander at Bull's Run. A despatch from Boston says:—"The rebels had but fifteen cannon at Winchester, and Patterson's course has alienated many who would have welcomed a bold and decisive movement." "Two negroes [says the same despatch] who escaped to the Pocahontas state that the rebels are employing five hundred negroes to build fortifications at the mouth of the Rapahannock. Several regiments near Alexandria have slept for the last two nights (4th and 5th) on their arms. The exceeding minuteness of the rebel reconnoisances at Chain Bridge has induced General M'Clennan to place an ample force there." The *World's* despatch says:—It is believed that a large body of rebel infantry occupy Fairfax and 150 cavalry at Fall's Church. The rebel sympathisers of Baltimore have subscribed 2,000 dollars for provisions for the 65 rebel prisoners at Washington. The monthly statement of the Treasurer says that he had seven and a quarter millions subject to draft on the 18th inst. On account of reported rebel batteries at the Potomoc Point and Aquia Creek, private shippers of all kinds of freight are deterred from sending vessels up the Potomac. Lumber now arrives by rail instead of water.

The following summary of "the situation" is given by the *New York Herald* of the 6th instant:—"It is said that the city of Washington is swarming with rebel spies from Baltimore, whose presence has been readily discovered by detective police from the latter city. It is also stated that a regular communication is preserved with the rebel head-quarters, despite the assiduity of the Post-office department in cutting off the mails. If this be permitted to continue, it is idle for the commanding generals to exercise so rigid a supervision over the press as they have recently imposed. An interview took place a few days ago, between General M'Clellan and the newspaper correspondents at Washington, with regard to the publication of military news, and certain agreements were entered into. A report from the Potomac fleet states that the rebels have a large body of negroes at work throwing up fortifications on Musquito Point, at the mouth of the Rappahannock river.

From the army of General Banks, near Harper's Ferry, we hear of a small picket engagement, which took place on the 5th at daybreak. A portion of the 28th New York Regiment crossed the river at Point of Rocks, and found a picket of rebel cavalry at breakfast. They speedily attacked and dispersed them, killing three, wounding five, and taking seven of their number prisoners.—The United States gunboat Crusader has succeeded in securing six American vessels, which had been seized by the rebel privateer Sumter. The Crusader proceeded from Key West to the port of Cienfuegos, in Cuba, in search of the Sumter, but found that the privateer had sailed, leaving six of her prizes, however, lying at anchor in the harbour. Captain Craven, of the Crusader, had an interview with the Spanish Governor of the town, and explained to him that the crew of the Sumter were regarded as pirates by our government, and would be treated as such if captured. He then took possession of the six American vessels and convoyed them safely to Key West.

CONFEDERATE ANTICIPATIONS.

"Let us only hold on till October and we are safe." That, or something like it, was said to me over and over again in the South by men who play no inconsiderable part in the mysterious drama of the Confederates. And when I asked one of these gentlemen, more than two months ago, what chance there was of the North giving the South all that time, I was answered almost in these words, "We are bound to go to the assistance of Virginia. The whole of the northern frontier abounds in good positions, which can be fed by the rail from the South. The Abolitionists will come and give us battle. We are certain to whip them if they attack us, and the North will then learn it can't at once overrun us as it fancied. The leaders will pause. There will be a reaction up there. We will work all the harder and all the better for our victory, drilling our men, and consolidating our resources. The northern cities will become discontented. Foreign nations will ask when the cotton ports are to be open. The North will have no reply. We shall be better able to fight in November than we shall be to fight in June. Every week's delay will add to the complications and weakness of the North, and the end of the year will find them further from their aim than ever—divisions in their councils, even disturbances in their populations, while we, inspired by the approach of success, will exhibit increasing energy and unanimity." A part of the programme has been already accomplished, but it does not follow that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with as much nicety. So far the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. The effect it may have abroad will be known in a few days more.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AFTER BULL'S RUN.

It is plain now that the Confederates were not only really unable to pursue their advantage but that they were not at first aware of its extent. They suffer from deficient transport, and are better prepared for defence than for attack. Their army was almost as much "scared," to use an English word in an American way, as the Federalists, if the reports are to be believed of confusion, wavering, and retreat in their ranks—and of the passionate exertions of the officers, as well as of their losses. In fact, the Confederates stand before the world stripped of a good deal of the strength of which they boasted in actual numbers; and it is a poor cover to their weakness to put forward the assertion that only a small portion of their force was engaged, when it is notorious that they had sent to all quarters for reinforcements, and, above all, when it is considered that, by using all the men at their disposal, they could have forced the mass of the Federalist army to surrender prisoners of war, and have occupied the capital. Their operations up to this time indicate hesitation and want of vigour; but it is just possible they may be preparing to strike some great blow. It is given out that Gen. Beauregard has gone for a short time to Charleston. General Johnston has not shown in any force in front of his old positions about Harper's Ferry, nor has he threatened the Federalists under General Banks, who are covering the passage of the river from the Maryland side. Before Hampton and Fortress Monroe there is an equal absence of offensive demonstrations. The Secession Cavalry and pickets occupy the Alexandria-road, and the communications leading by Vienna and Fairfax Court House, towards Manassas, at a considerable distance from the outposts and lines of the Federalists, and there is less of that wild, guerilla sort of work between the two armies than was formerly the case, but the attitude of the Confederates is not that of a very confident or aggressive force. One does not hear either of the vigorous advices to drive the enemy from the sacred soil of Virginia, which were so rife, nor of the hot menaces to take Washington, nor even of the earnest promises to liberate Maryland and other afflicted portions of the slaveholding sisterhood. There may be policy in this, and, notwithstanding the growling opposition of one or two papers in the South to the men and measures of the war, the influence of Mr. Jefferson Davis is quite sufficient to induce the press to keep its peace, or adopt any tone he may suggest in furtherance of the coming cause. They can organise a transport corps in time. There are plenty of excellent mules in the South, if the planters can, in their patriotism, submit to ruin and send them from the fields. Horses in abundance can no doubt be procured from the south-west and smuggled out of Kentucky. Twenty-five brass fieldpieces, one rifle gun throwing 30lb. shot and shell from a small bore, and perhaps several other guns not enumerated, captured at Manassas, will go some way to make up for the want of field artillery, under which the Confederates were labouring, and the quantity of ammunition of all sorts which fell into their hands must strengthen them in their weakest point. The thousands of muskets left on the field will be no indifferent acquisition, and they have been already applied to arm men who were not well provided previously with small arms, while whole regiments are made happy by the blankets, overcoats, canteens, knapsacks, and accoutrements of all kinds distributed among them, to the great relief of the Confederate Treasury.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.—THEIR WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

It is hard to teach Americans discipline. Their regular army has been for the most part composed of Germans and Irish. The people are averse to obedience on principle; and even children, as I have observed particularly in the north, are less manageable—"biddable," as mothers say, than in the old-fashioned country where the fifth commandment is held in respect. * * * * "Sergeant, will you come and look at this man's pass," called out a sentry at the Long-bridge the other day, "do you think I'm going to shout myself hoarse for you?" And when the sergeant did arrive the sentry, who had been sitting down when I came up, used bad language and threatened to report him! Yesterday evening, as I was riding through George Town, I saw an officer "fall in" his men to go on some patrol or relief. They were drawn up by the side of the street. "What have you got in that bottle?" said the officer to one of his men. "Whisky." "Let's have a drain," quoth the affable subaltern. "Don't take it all then," responded the proprietor, producing from his haversack the black bottle, which had been detected by the eagle eye of his superior. The officer held it up to the light, guaged the contents, smelt the mouth, and then took a long pull, which was followed by a sounding smack of the lips, and a "Fust rate" of great intensity. The bottle was restored, and then "Shoulder arms—by the right—wheel—quick march," and away went bottle, officer, and men. General M'Dowell, I am glad to say, remains in command of the troops at Arlington, although serious accusations have been made against him in the papers, most, if not all, of which were quite unfounded. What could he do with the materials he had, except, as the President said, "drive the locomotive as he found it?" Granted bravery, heroism, devotion, and all that kind of thing, what could be expected of a regiment thus described in a New York paper?—"In one of our regiments, while the colonel was on trial for drunkenness, the major lay drunk in his tent, and the lieutenant-colonel was so intoxicated at evening drill that he had to stagger up to the adjutant, and request him to give the orders." The President is now vested with most extraordinary powers, such as were never heard of before, except under a virtual despotism, because by a recent bill he is enabled to dismiss officers at pleasure, without giving a Court of Inquiry. But the evil was enormous. Everywhere is the same story. At Newport the troops have been in a state of mutiny; officers have shot soldiers in self-defence. Demoralisation prevailed largely in Butler's force, and the men had burnt down part of the pretty village of Hampton. The day before yesterday a soldier shot a comrade in the street close to the spot where I was standing—one of many similar cases. The officers may not be responsible for all this, but they are to be blamed for a good deal of the disorder.

THE NEW FEDERAL ARMY.

The new levies, as far as I can judge, are not equal to the departed three months men, and the camps are certainly not so well filled. There are about 24 battalions of infantry of all sorts, and eight squadrons of cavalry in the capital, and around it on the left bank of the Potomac, up to the chain bridge. There are some 30 battalions across the river and some 700 sabres, the whole force being probably under 45,000 men, not including Banks's column at Harper's Ferry, or the commands of General Butler and of General Dix, at Baltimore. Of the 49 guns which M'Dowell's army took into the field, 25 remain in the hands of the enemy, and there is some deficiency in artillery, which government is doing its best to supply.—*Dr. Russel', to the Times.*

ATROCITIES OF THE NEAPOLITAN BRIGANDS.

The details respecting the outrages committed by the Neapolitan brigands increase rather than diminish in horror, as the following frightful outrages too clearly prove. They are taken from a letter in the *Nazione*:—I write to you, full of grief and rage on account of new atrocities committed by the brigands. At Viestri the brigands barbarously killed nine gentlemen of the Liberal party, and similar atrocities were committed in other villages. But that which they have done in the Commune of San Paola, in the district of Molise, surpasses all imagination. On the morning of the 4th, the brigands, all dressed in the uniform of the old Bourbon gendarmes, surprised the town, and, after having sacked the houses without exception, took the curate, Giovanni Rogati (who had the reputation of being an honest priest and a good liberal), his brother, and the syndic of the village. Signor Antonio Capra, and having brought them out naked on the public square, they exposed them to the derision and the insults of the vilest of the populace, who made common cause with the brigands, and after this spectacle had lasted several hours, murdered them with their bayonets. They then took the wife of the syndic, and, after having stripped her naked, committed on her person every imaginable outrage, leaving her half dead. Having learned that a certain Guiseppe Cavarrano, a respectable man, was trying to escape in order to alarm the neighbouring villages, they arrested him, and having dressed him up as a woman in the middle of the public square, they set fire to his dress and burnt him alive. Hearing of the approach of a detachment of troops from Barano and of National Guards from the neighbouring village they betook themselves to a precipitate retreat. After hearing of such cannibal atrocities, how is it possible to show generosity to those wretches or to their employers? How can we expect the common people to allow the brigands to pass on with impunity when they see them conveyed by the police? The carabineers have the greatest difficulty to defend the brigands from the fury of the people when they are taking them to prison. They are in consequence obliged to bring them into Naples in the night. Some of the brigands were followed by their wives.

Miscellaneous News.

The Outram Testimonial Fund amounts to £4,000.

The Birmingham Town Council have granted a site for the erection of a statue to the late Mr. Joseph Sturge.

The season at Margate is the most crowded ever known. A single room is not to be had under 25s. and 30s. per week.

The Queen Dowager of Spain and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and dined there.

On Thursday the tramway in Kennington-road was opened from Mount-street, Westminster-road, to Kennington Park.

Immense shoals of dog-fish are materially interfering with the herring fishery on the coast of Scotland, one boat having captured 3,000 at a haul.

At a Volunteer review, on Wednesday, at Wolverhampton, one of the spectators, named Evans, approaching too near the troops, had his eye shot out by a blank cartridge.

Miss Norman, a young girl of twelve years of age, has been killed at Purbrook, Hants, by the upsetting of a carriage driven by her father, a surgeon at Southsea, the horse having run away with it.

On Monday week, as a female was passing the wolf cage at the Zoological Gardens, one of the animals seized her right hand, biting off the upper portion of her thumb, while a younger wolf caught her by the little finger and bit off the first joint.

Fifteen houses, occupying forty-two poles, are to be removed for the new approach to Westminster-bridge. Their value, fee and leases included, has been awarded at £45,000.

Mr. Edward Ross, the hero of the rifle, has been most successful in deer-stalking, having shot eleven stags and a roebuck in five days during the week ending on the 1st inst.

Catherine Hayes was buried at Kensal-green on Monday evening. The coffin, of plain oak, French polished, bore a massive plate, with the following inscription:—"Madame Catherine Hayes Bushnell, born 29th October, 1825; died 11th August, 1861."

According to the recent Wesleyan Conference, the increase of members in the connection this year is 9,540; on trial for membership, 23,138. The increase of Sunday-scholars, 20,423; and of day-scholars, 4,808. The next Conference is to be the first Cornish Conference.

Seven hundred men, of whom twenty-four are divers, are now daily at work at Alderney. About 500 feet of the west breakwater will be brought above high water this summer. The outer end of this breakwater will be nearly a mile from the shore. It has been decided to erect another breakwater, 1,000 feet in length, to shelter the anchorage from westerly winds.

The inhabitants of Exeter, on Monday week, presented to Mr. Dinham, a well-known local philanthropist, the sum of £600, as the first instalment of a testimonial fund raised to assist him in the good work in which he is engaged—viz., the building of an almshouse. Mr. Dinham, who had on that day entered his seventy-fourth year, expressed himself gratified at the nature of the testimonial, and the varied sources from which it had sprung.

At Warminster Common, Peter Tucker, aged fifty-nine years, had been engaged all day reaping, and when in a great perspiration drew some water from a well, drank about a pint of it, and died instantly, from the effect of the cold water on the system, causing an accumulation of blood in the heart and the rupture of a vessel.

The King of Sweden visited the Museum and St. Paul's on Friday, and, descending into the crypt of the latter, inspected with much interest the tombs of Wellington and Nelson. His Majesty afterwards attended a review at Woolwich, and, visiting the dockyard, returned to town by water. In the evening the King entertained the Chevalier Tottie, fifty years consul in London, and several other distinguished Swedes and Norwegians.

LONG LIFE IN ENGLAND.—It speaks well for the healthiness of England that in the year 1859, for which the returns have just been published, the list of deaths included 25 men and 56 women who had attained what Dr. Parr calls "the natural life-time of a hundred years." The oldest man in the obituary of the year died at Sunderland, aged 107; but a woman in Wokingham district, Berks, was 108; and two women, one in Monmouthshire, and one in South Wales, had reached the patriarchal age of 110. Of these centenarians eight were found in London; the county that could boast the largest number is Somersetshire, in which there were seven.

Admiral Erskine's division of the Channel fleet will remain at Queenstown for the present.

The half-yearly dividend of the London and North-Western Railway is to be payable on the 27th inst.

M. Barreswil has discovered in guano a substance which enters into the food of birds, and which has remained intact during many ages.

The scheme devised by Lord Herbert for attracting officers to the cavalry, by equalising the prices of the commissions with those of the infantry, has had the effect of reducing the vacancies to ten.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a cooperage in Peter's-lane, Liverpool, and immediately extended to some warehouses in Manesty's-lane adjoining. The first warehouse contained corn and cotton, and was owned by Messrs. Brown and Bates. The fire was extremely rapid in its progress, and, before the arrival of the fire brigade, two of the warehouses were gutted, and a loss sustained of about £4,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, John Windsor, a porter at the Leeds Central Station, was killed in the yard of the station. He had been engaged cleaning carriages as a series of shunting operations were going on behind him. He was looking at a carriage coming down the line, when he was overtaken by the other coaches, knocked down, and run over. He was removed to the infirmary, where he died in about an hour. Deceased, who was formerly a policeman in the Leeds force, was 45 years of age.

On Saturday, a fearful explosion of a steam boiler took place at the saw mills of Messrs. Benjamin and John Jones, in Newington, by which a man and his son were killed. The man had been completely blown off, and the boy was so shockingly mutilated that, when found, he was in a dying condition; the walls and roof of the building were blown into the air. Other workmen were so seriously injured that some who were conveyed to the hospital are not expected to recover. The cause of the explosion is believed to have been a want of sufficient water in the boiler.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER BY A BOY.—On Saturday, much excitement was created in Birkenhead by the committal of an extraordinary outrage by a boy. It seems that on Friday evening, between seven and eight, two boys were at play on the sands in the front of the house of Mr. Holland, a magistrate for the County of Chester, residing near the Magazines between New Brighton and Egremont, when a quarrel arose, and one of them pulled out a knife and thrust it into the neck of his playmate (a son of Mr. Holland's coachman). It penetrated the jugular vein, and it is said that death was almost instantaneous. The blood flowed in torrents, and the deceased never spoke after being stabbed. The boy assassin is only about nine years old, and his victim is somewhat younger. The perpetrator of this terrible outrage has been taken into custody. This is the third case of a similar character which has occurred within a few weeks.

PRINCE ALFRED IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, it became known in Liverpool that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred would arrive from America by the Cunard steamer Arabia, due that evening, and considerable interest was excited, which was heightened by an unfounded rumour that the Prince would stay in Liverpool till Monday. Mr. Mac Iver, of the Cunard Company, placed the steam tug Satellite at the disposal of the Mayor; and about nine o'clock, His Worship, accompanied by Mr. Mac Iver, proceeded to meet the Arabia. Prince Alfred landed in the Satellite about eleven o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, a large number of persons had assembled on the landing stage. His Royal Highness, on coming ashore, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. The crowd were only gratified by a very imperfect glimpse of the Prince, who stepped quickly into the Mayor's carriage, and was driven at a rapid pace to the London and North-Western Station, where a special train was in waiting to convey his Royal Highness to London. Prince Alfred was accompanied by Major Cowell and Captain Lockcraft, R.N.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.—The number of bankruptcies gazetted in England and Wales in the seven months ending the 31st ult. was 843, being at the rate of 1,445 per annum; while the average of the preceding ten years was 1,123. The bankruptcy rate which has prevailed this year is thus shown to be 28.67 per cent. above the average. Of the 843 bankruptcies gazetted this year, 378 took place in the London district, 71 in the Liverpool, 60 in the Manchester, 156 in the Birmingham, 91 in the Leeds, 48 in the Bristol, 27 in the Exeter, and 11 in the Newcastle jurisdictions. These figures show a rate per annum in excess of the average of the previous ten years in every district with the exception of Newcastle. In the Liverpool district the rate per annum this year has been 121 as compared with 79; Manchester, 103 as compared with 89; Birmingham, 268 as compared with 156; Leeds, 156 as compared with 105; Bristol, 82 as compared with 68; Exeter, 48 as compared with 42; Newcastle, 19 as compared with 36; and London, 648 as compared with 548. In the Newcastle district it will be seen that this year's rate is 47.23 per cent. below the average; but in the Liverpool district there is an excess of 53.16 per cent.; in the Manchester, an excess of 15.73 per cent.; in the Birmingham, an excess of 71.79 per cent.; in the Leeds, an excess of 48.57 per cent.; in the Bristol, an excess of 20.58 per cent.; in the Exeter, an excess of 14.28 per cent.; and in the London an excess of 18.25 per cent. Of course these figures do not include the numerous private arrangements carried out for winding-up and administering insolvent estates: but they nevertheless afford some indication of the commercial situation of the country.

THE ASSAULT ON THE LEEDS CHIEF CONSTABLE.—In reference to the assault committed on Mr. S. English, chief constable of Leeds, a few days since at Norwich, it is stated that steps have been taken to bring the matter before a court of law, although there are not wanting persons to affirm that the affair will never reach such a stage. The name of the gentleman who attacked Mr. English is Mr. Donald Steward; and although, perhaps, his taking the law into his own hands as he did is not to be wholly justified, his conduct is, at any rate, attended with extenuating circumstances. Mr. Steward, since the death of his father, in 1858 or 1859, has been the head of his family; and as Mr. English had for some time persisted in writing letters to Miss Steward, he probably thought he was adopting the only course open to him to stop them. The Steward family has for thirty or forty years maintained a position of high social respectability at Norwich, and while Mr. English was superintendent of the town police, Mr. Steward, sen., in the course of his life filled the office of sheriff of the city and county of Norwich. It is not surprising then, that proposals of the nature put forward by Mr. English should be most decidedly objected to. Opinion has been a good deal divided in the district, as to the merits of the case, some persons contending that Mr. Steward committed an outrageous and unjustifiable assault, while others again argue that Mr. English would have acted more wisely if he had not forced his name and presence upon a family who regarded him with aversion, although, since his appointment to the head of the police at Leeds, his social position has no doubt improved.—*Manchester Examiner.*

CRIMINAL ASSAULT BY AN ARCHITECT.—Joseph Bairstow, a dashing young man, an architect, at Queen's Head, was on Saturday committed by the Halifax justices to take his trial at the next York assizes, for a criminal assault upon Miss Mary Marples, a rather pretty person, close upon 16 years of age, daughter of the Reverend John Marples, minister of Union Croft Independent Chapel, Queen's Head. Counsel appeared for each party. The prisoner had been out on bail since the previous Tuesday, the amount being £200. The felony is alleged to have been committed on Friday night, the 9th instant. That day Mr. Marples was visited by another minister from a distance, and arrangements were made for Miss Marples to sleep for a few evenings at the house of a Mr. Holgate, an acquaintance, half a mile distant. She was detained on that particular night by domestic duties from starting to her lodging until eleven o'clock. She had to pass through the village of Queen's Head, and on the way she was stopped by two young men one of whom soon left her, but the other, the prisoner, followed her and put his arm around her waist. She pushed him away and told him to leave her. He did so, but only to turn up, she said, at another and more lonely part of the road. He pulled her down a lane, into some fields, and there, after a good deal of struggling, committed the offence. He then told her not to be alarmed. She informed Miss Holgate the same night of what had happened, and asked her to tell her (Miss Marples') mother. This she appears not to have done. Information of the affair, however, came to Mr. Marples' ears, and he had the prisoner apprehended. The prisoner at first denied to the police that he knew Miss Marples, or that he ever spoke or did anything to her in his life. He next called some witnesses, who spoke to seeing him walk through the village arm-in-arm with the "minister's daughter." This evidence as to identity was by no means strong. The prisoner was admitted to bail in £400.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER, £4,000 DAMAGES.—A few minutes after one o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the Old Irk Cotton Mill, Long Millgate, and destroyed property to the value of nearly £4,000, besides doing great damage to the premises and to three cottages in the immediate vicinity. The fire was discovered in the oldest portion of the stack of mills, fronting the Irk and having a yard at the back; and by the vigorous exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to this building, though a mill adjoining and another on the opposite side of the river were placed in great jeopardy by the high wind that was blowing and the combustible nature of their contents—cotton waste. The main portion of the mill in which the fire occurred was occupied as a cotton waste store by Messrs. Hampson and Brooks, mat and paper manufacturers, Heaton Norris; the other portions were occupied by Messrs. P. Aldred and J. T. Swallow. When the fire brigade arrived the mill was in a complete blaze, and it was evident that no efforts could save it. Six engines were on the spot, and a large number of jets were brought into play upon the burning mass, whilst others were employed in preventing the ignition of the surrounding property. The firemen worked with the most praiseworthy vigour, and at three o'clock all danger of the fire spreading had ceased. The mill, however, is a complete wreck, being entirely gutted, and in the falling of some of the walls several firemen were slightly injured by falling bricks. Three of the adjacent cottages, which are the property of Mr. Sharp, of Broughton-road, were considerably damaged. One was occupied by a tripe dresser; another by a widow, named Mary Nolan; and a third by a waterproof manufacturer, named Morris Cooper. A sow and a litter of pigs, in a stye on the edge of the river, and a large dog, were all buried in the ruins. A horse, in a wooden stable, narrowly escaped being burnt to death. Messrs. Hampson and Brooks's loss will be about £2,500, their property being uninsured; Mr. Aldred was insured in the State Office for £300, but his loss will be £500; and Mr. Swallow, who was uninsured, sustained damage to the extent of about £800. The building belonged to the Bank of Manchester, and was insured in the State Office. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On the 18th inst. a chapel school was opened at Hawthorn, a hamlet in the parish of Easington, Durham. It has been built at the expense of R. L. Pemberton, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, who possesses considerable property in the neighbourhood, and will prove a great convenience to the inhabitants, who are some distance from the parish church. Long before six o'clock, the hour named for the opening, every bench was filled.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting.

Despatches were sent on Monday to the Governors of the Australian Colonies, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Labuan.

Despatches were received on Monday from the Governors of the Mauritius, the Bahamas, the North American Provinces, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The Queen and Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, at Osborne, on Sunday morning.

Saturday having been the anniversary of the birth of the late Duchess of Kent, Her Majesty passed the day in retirement at Frogmore House, and visited the mausoleum in which the remains of her late lamented Royal Highness have lately been deposited.

A RICH LIVING.—The richest benefice in the Church of England is Doddington rectory, with March curacy, Cambridgeshire, in the diocese of Ely. The annual value of this living is stated to be £7,300. The present incumbent the Rev. Algernon Peyton (patron, Sir H. Peyton, Bart.), has held the living since the year 1811, so that up to the present time he has received, in the aggregate, no less a sum than £365,300. The population in 1851 was 9,703.

JUDGES' SALARIES.—The "finance accounts" show that there was paid last year from the Consolidated Fund £323,000 for salaries of judges, and £65,000 for pensions to retired judges. In view of these figures, the taxpayer will be content that it was finally determined by Parliament not to add another £5,000 a year to the account until it was seen whether the changes in the Bankruptcy-court will really require it.

GOLD WITH STEEL.—The proposal to alloy iron and steel with gold and platinum is now claimed by Mr. Longmaid as new. But while he says it has been found that the addition of several pounds' weight of gold or platinum to the ton of steel "failed in producing any beneficial results," he claims to have discovered that by adding instead of several pounds only a few ounces, or even a few dwts. of the precious metal to the ton of steel the effect is marvellous, and a very excellent quality of metal is produced.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS LOST AND FOUND.—On Saturday, Mr. Williams, bacon curer, &c., of North-street, Bedminster, lost upwards of £200 in cheques and bank notes. He forthwith caused handbills to be circulated and the crier to notify a reward for the recovery of the missing property; but before the day had closed he was fortunate enough to find the whole amount in the pocket of a coat which he had taken off on his return home from market, where he had received the money.

On Thursday, August 15, a fire broke out in the flax-spinning mill of the Messrs. Emerson, Belfast. The hands—women and girls—were at work at the time, and extreme difficulty was experienced in rescuing them, as the staircases had caught fire. From a window three storeys high, one girl, named Alice Mulligan, leaped out, and when she reached the ground she was found to be almost lifeless. One of her legs and one arm were broken. Some other persons received slight injuries; while a girl 15 years of age was burnt almost to a cinder.

ANOTHER CRINOLINE CASUALTY.—On Saturday, a young servant girl, named Elizabeth Cancell, was admitted into Westminster Hospital, having received very severe injuries. It appears that whilst engaged cleaning the floor of the house in which she served, a steel point which projected from a crinoline petticoat which she wore entered her leg at different parts, and inflicted several serious wounds, from the effects of which the poor creature remains in great suffering, and some apprehension has been expressed by the medical authorities of the hospital as to the chances of saving the limb.

ACCIDENT TO A TARGET MARKER.—A sad accident occurred on Saturday, at Plumstead, and put an end to the practice of the hundreds of Volunteers who were shooting at the various ranges. All the "danger" flags were suddenly displayed as a signal that the firing was to cease, and a rumour spread rapidly from group to group that one of the markers had been shot through the shoulder. The report proved to be only too true. In less than half an hour the unfortunate man was dead. Much sympathy was displayed by the Volunteers present, who for the most part discontinued their practice, and, by a kind of tacit understanding, quietly left the ground. A subscription was hastily set on foot for the sufferer, and was continued for the benefit of his family. It was impossible, however, to make this known with sufficient rapidity; and it is believed that many corps left the ground without being aware that a collection was being made. There is no positive information as to the cause of this deplorable accident.

FALL OF A BRIDGE ON THE CHESHIRE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Monday, a little before four o'clock in the afternoon the bridge which was in course of construction over the river Bollin (about a mile from the Bowden Station, on the Cheshire Midland Railway) fell in with a fearful crash. The debris entirely blocked up the waterway of the river. It appears that the centres supporting the arch had been "struck" or "eased" some days since, and the contractors were locking up the arch of the bridge on the north side of the river with earth, whilst on the opposite or southern side some 12 or 14 feet of filling still remained to be done before reaching the crown of the arch. This is understood to be the cause of the accident—filling up one side of the bridge before the other. Four persons only, out of about 30, happened to be on the bridge at the time of the accident, all of whom were precipitated some 30 feet among broken centres and thousands of bricks. These four persons were more or less injured, but only one seriously. The damage done will amount to several hundred pounds, and the progress of the works at the Bowden end of the line will be slightly delayed in consequence of the accident.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS NEAR OTLEY.—A little before five o'clock on Sunday morning, the three keepers employed by Mr. J. D. Holdforth, of Caley-hall, and Mr. W. Kelsall, of Otley Chevin, had an encounter with a gang of poachers on the Caley estate. As the keepers were perambulating the grounds they discovered three poachers netting in a field, accompanied by three dogs. They succeeded in temporarily apprehending one of the men; but just at this time a party of six other poachers came out of the thicket, and a desperate conflict ensued. The keepers were assailed with sticks and stones, and were several times knocked down. The watchers, however, sustained the unequal contest until all their party were more or less severely injured, and the poachers then made off. But their retreat was somewhat endangered after all, for a keeper who had a six-barrelled revolver in his possession discharged all the chambers at the flying men, and evidently with some effect, for traces of blood were afterwards discovered on the pathway for some distance, the tracks leading in the neighbourhood of Leeds. Mr. Kelsall's man is very dangerously wounded, and the other keepers, as we have previously stated, are all suffering from the effects of the contest.

THE ROBBERY OF LADY LASCELLES'S JEWELS.—At the Westminster Police-office, on Friday, John Pettingall, alias Leonard, and Alfred Simpson, alias "French Fred," two well-known housebreakers, were finally examined charged with committing a burglary at the residence of Lady Caroline Lascelles, Eaton-square, and stealing a quantity of jewellery and other valuables. Mr. Wontner conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis, jun., defended Simpson. On the night of the 26th of July, at ten o'clock, Pettingall was found in Lady Lascelles's bedroom, which communicates with that of her daughter, Miss Mary Lascelles. A quantity of jewellery, which had been seen safe at a quarter-past nine in the last-mentioned room, was missing, and was found upon Pettingall, with the exception of a pair of bracelets and some other valuables found at the station-house door. Simpson, who is an old and convicted associate of Pettingall, was seen with him an hour before the burglary in the direction of Lady Lascelles's house, and it was proved by Pettingall's mother and sister that Simpson called on him that evening, told him that "a job was to be done" at Lady Lascelles's while the servants were at supper, which would be between nine and ten that night, and, in fact, arranged with him to be at the area door. Mr. Lewis urged that there was nothing to justify the committal of Simpson. Although he had said something about a job to be done at the house in question, if Pettingall's sister was to be believed, there was nothing exactly to show what it was to be; for it might be an honest transaction, or he had not changed his mind and abandoned the project. At most, it could only be urged that he was an accessory before the fact, without anything to sustain it, as there was no evidence to show that he did act towards the perpetration of the offence. Mr. Arnold said that to counsel, persuade, or advise the commission of a felony rendered him liable to an indictment. Mr. Wontner also reminded the magistrate that by a recent statute accessories before the fact were now indicted as principals. He thought there was abundant testimony to commit Simpson for trial. Both prisoners were committed for trial.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of Lady Forbes, relict of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, was proved in London on the 23rd of July; it bears date Feb. 16, 1858, and there are two codicils, added in 1859. The executors appointed are the testatrix's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Constable Ashburner, and Alexander Nesbitt Shaw, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service. Her ladyship's personal property was sworn under £14,000; this, together with the property under settlement, she leaves amongst her family by her late husband, Sir Charles, and her former husband, Mr. Ashburner (her ladyship having been twice married), and has appointed her son, James Stewart Forbes, Esq., and her daughter, Miss Katharine Stewart Forbes, residuary legatees. Lady Forbes has left to the poor of three parishes—two in Scotland and one in London—legacies of £50 each. The will of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham, C.B. of the Admiralty, and Eccleston Square, Pimlico, was proved in the principal registry on the 22nd day of the last month by the relict, sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £14,000. The will bears date so recently as 1847, and was attested by Captains W. W. Henderson and G. T. Gordon. It is very brief, the Admiral disposing of the whole of his property in favour of his widow absolutely. Admiral Pelham died in June last, at the age of 52. The will of Lieutenant-General Joseph Harris, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, and of the Oriental Club, was proved in the London Court on the 8th inst., by the executors, Oriel Viveash, Esq., Colonel W. F. Grant, and Robt. Collum, Esq., M.D., the personalty being sworn under £10,000. General Harris, having only one child a daughter, of very tender years, has bequeathed all his property, real and personal, in trust; and has appointed the executors nominated in his will trustees and guardians to manage the property left to her until she attains the age of 21, or on her marriage. In the event of her decease previously, the General has then directed the property to pass to his two grand nephews. There are legacies to his executors and to a female servant; and there are some articles of jewellery which the General has left to the care of the trustees to deliver to his daughter when more advanced in life.—*Illustrated London News.*

Saturday being the anniversary of the birth of the late Duchess of Kent, Her Majesty passed the day in retirement at Frogmore, and visited the mausoleum in which the remains of her Royal Highness have lately been deposited. The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice returned to Osborne in the evening. The Queen and Court attended divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning.

An artilleryman died on Tuesday week, from a sunstroke, whilst marching from Devizes to Andover.

The centenary of the death of Dr. Carey, the founder of the Baptist Missionary Society, was celebrated by a meeting at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, on Monday. Sir Morton Peto presided.

Captain Eyre Massey Shaw, the chief of the Belfast fire brigade and police force, has been appointed superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Braidwood.

The annual gathering of the Foresters took place at the Crystal Palace on Monday. It is said the numbers present amounted to about 70,000, being the largest number of visitors ever collected in the grounds.

The War Department is, it is stated, now engaged in arranging the plans for the distribution of the subsidy awarded by Parliament in aid of the volunteer forces of the country, and it is understood that every corps is to be provided with drill sergeants and musketry instructors in proportion to the respective strength of each regiment.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.—The "Finance Accounts" show that we paid last year £16,000 for perpetual pensions. The last pension of this nature was one of £2,000 a-year granted in 1814 to the heirs male on whom the title of Viscount Exmouth shall descend. Since that date no pension has been for a longer term than the life of the person whose services were to be acknowledged and the lives of his two next heirs.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY WHALES.—The Orkney Herald says:—On the morning of Wednesday the inhabitants of Sourin, in the island of Rousay, observed a large arrival moving about in the anchorage of Holm, and not more than three hundred yards from the shore. Crowds of men, women, and children were forthwith collected, while several boats put off to intercept the retreat of the whales seaward. The huge animals allowed themselves to be quietly driven towards the shore by the men in the boats, and in a short time were stranded, the boats still keeping close together to prevent their escape. Immediately the men, with sharp instruments, rushed on them, and in a short space the whole, to the number of nearly sixty, were captured. Some of the fish measured about 18 feet long and 16 feet in circumference. On Friday the whole were sold, and realised nearly £240.

The first anniversary of the Archbrotherhood of St. Peter's Pence has just been celebrated at Rome. The 35,000,000 Catholics of France have given in two years £320,000 sterling; Austria, with 26,000,000 Catholics subject to the Concordat, has sent the modicum of £80,000; while 6,500,000 Irish have bled to the tune of £70,000. The Romans themselves, together with all Umbria and the Marches, have only obtained the figure of £8,000, and of this nearly the whole is understood to be contributed by the clergy and the convents. At this rate, the Pope must soon come to a reduced establishment.

THE MANCHESTER FORGERIES.—At Liverpool, on Monday, Mr. Baron Martin passed sentence upon Edward Williamson, of Manchester, who had previously pleaded guilty to four indictments charging him with serious frauds upon the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, for which he had long acted as agent in that city. Mr. James, Q.C., urged, as grounds for mitigation of punishment, that the prisoner had a wife and eight children, that he had from the first determined not to attempt to conceal his guilt, and that he was suffering the keenest pangs of remorse. The learned judge, however, while regretting that innocent persons were involved in the ruin and disgrace of the prisoner, felt that this was a case in which such considerations could not be allowed to interpose between the criminal and the penal consequences of his crimes. Williamson was, therefore, sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

A MAN KILLED AT OLDHAM.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held at the Black Horse Inn, Watersheddings, Oldham, on the body of James Mill, aged thirty years, landlord of the Queen's Hotel, Hollinwood. The evidence showed that on the night of the 6th inst., Mills went to visit his child, who was at the house of his father, Edward Mills, of Watersheddings. About half-past ten he left the house, and got on horseback to proceed home; but he had not gone more than 40 or 50 yards when the animal fell into a hole, which had been left open by Thomas Oakes, a pavior, who was repairing the road for the corporation of Oldham. Mills fell on his head, and never spoke again, and died on the following evening, from concussion of the brain. After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict, that the deceased James Mills was killed by being thrown from his horse in consequence of the road having been left in a dangerous and unfinished state through the carelessness and negligence of Thomas Oakes, who had been employed to repair it; and they also considered that some blame was attached to Wm. Proctor for neglecting to report the negligence and carelessness of Oakes.—The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Thos. Oakes, and he was ordered into custody.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday, Mr. Herford, Manchester city coroner, held an inquest at the Royal Infirmary, on the body of Elizabeth Duckworth, a young woman 27 years of age, whose death had occurred under circumstances of a very melancholy nature. The deceased and her husband, who was employed at a warehouse, lived at a house in Canal-street. On Monday morning they were overheard quarrelling about some money. The husband left the house about eleven o'clock, and the deceased went into a beerhouse a few doors off. She there asked a woman, named Elizabeth George, to go home with her, as she was afraid of her husband striking her; and they went into the deceased's house together. In a short time Duckworth came to them, and began to curse his wife, whom he struck in the chest, as she sat on a chair. The woman George upon this went back to the beerhouse, and sent a girl to the deceased. A few minutes after this Duckworth called a Mrs. Simpson, a neighbour, into the house, and pointed her to the parlour door without saying anything. She went inside and saw the woman lying, with her head propped up by a pillow, in a dying state. She exclaimed, "Who has done this?" and Duckworth replied, "I don't know." Mrs. Simpson then asked who had put the pillow under his wife's head, and he said "I did," and added that his wife had fallen down in a fit. The woman died directly afterwards, and before medical assistance could be obtained. Duckworth was taken into custody by Police Constable Sharp, to whom he admitted that he had struck his wife. At the police station he said, "Well, I did hit her, and she fell down and died immediately. My wife had been drinking and pawning my clothes. I went out, and came home and found her in at the beerhouse. I got my breakfast. About one o'clock the mistress came home, and she and the young woman (George) started quarrelling. The young woman went out and the miss went into the parlour. It was there I hit her."—The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter;" and the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes now being held at Liverpool.

THE ATROPHY OF CHILDREN.—Amongst the various disorders to which children are subject up to the age of seven or eight years, there is none perhaps more disastrous in its effects than Mesenteric Atrophy, or Abdominal Consumption. The glands of the abdomen become painfully swollen and hard, and exhausting debility, accompanied with emaciation, sets in with such rapid strides, that the body of the little sufferer is literally reduced to skin and bone. The chief cause of this disease is the suspension of the functions of nutrition and assimilation. The infant may take the breast with avidity, or the child may exhibit the most voracious appetite, and yet the vital powers will remain at the same low ebb, and the fearful attenuation progress. The best form of nourishment, and the finest remedy to administer to children thus afflicted, is that peculiar preparation, Dr. De Jongh's celebrated Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, which acts with unfailing efficacy in dissipating the tumefaction of the stomach, removes the cachetic condition, and swiftly restores flesh to the most emaciated frame. Dr. Stavely King, the distinguished physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, states: "I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atropic Diseases of children."

THE FRENCH HARVEST.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—Now that the harvest is nearly gathered in France and that its deficiency is universally admitted, an inquiry has been instituted as to the causes of the failure of the wheat crop, and the following explanation is given:—Notwithstanding the severity of the winter and the prolonged dry weather during the spring, the most experienced agriculturists were of opinion at the end of June that the harvest would be abundant. The incessant rain which was experienced after that period destroyed those hopes. M. Bella, the scientific director of the Agricultural College of Grignon, near Versailles, stated at the last meeting of the Central Agricultural Society that fields, the produce of which he calculated at the close of June and the beginning of July at 35 hectolitres the hectare, have but yielded more than 22 hectolitres. Unfortunately a similar depreciation has been experienced in a great number of farms. There are some exceptions, and among them the cornfields in the plain of Longboyau, near Paris, have given an abundant crop of very superior quality. The northern departments and Lorraine appear to be the departments most favoured. The crops there are equal to those of a good year. The south-western departments, which comprise Languedoc likewise, have been fortunate in having a fair average crop. The wheat grown in the vast plain of La Beauce and La Brie has been seriously injured by rust, the result of long continued rain. The white worm likewise has committed great ravages. It is incredible how that insect has multiplied in France. Entire fields of wheat and vegetables have been destroyed this year by the white worm. It is calculated that the damage caused by these insects within a certain number of years amounts to some millions of francs. It has been further ascertained that spirits distilled from beetroot attacked by these worms has a nauseous flavour, which considerably deteriorates its value. The potato crop has in some districts been attacked by the disease which has proved so fatal at intervals within the last twelve years.

Spirit of the Press.

THE PRACTICAL ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The *Mercantile Test*, a commercial journal, says:—By Sir Richard Bethell's Bankruptcy and Insolvency bill, now become law, imprisonment for debt is practically abolished in England and Wales. A debtor, even though he should wish it, will not be allowed to remain in prison beyond fourteen days. Before the lapse of that time, a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy will have visited the prison, and examined the prisoner, and released him. Fourteen days is practically the longest period a debtor can be incarcerated; but the bulk of prisoners for debt will be released within six or eight, or ten days, and many within two or three days. The remedy for the recovery of debt by imprisonment, and the threat of it, are thus practically gone.

The threat of imprisonment, more perhaps than imprisonment itself, brings forward the friends of an improvident debtor to his aid. Large sums are constantly recovered under those threats; but Parliament has decided that this system of recovering money is unjust in principle, and has put an end to it. Credit, in future, must be based on character, not on imprisonment.

An execution upon the debtor's goods for a debt of £50, is now of itself an act of bankruptcy, to be followed by an equal distribution amongst all the creditors. Character, and not a mere show of assets, must now likewise be the basis of credit.

These new provisions affecting the relation of debtor and creditor, will compel a sound and healthy system of credit where credit is absolutely necessary; and where it is not so, it will compel a ready money trade. Trade, of course, cannot be carried on without credit; but in all dealings between traders and non traders, credit is not only not necessary, but a great evil; whereas there can be no greater blessing to both, than a ready money trade in all things.

The trader who adheres strictly to a ready money trade with non-traders, has the great advantage of purchasing in the market with ready cash. He can afford to sell his goods cheaper and better than in a credit trade, and we have only to look around to see that those ready money traders hardly ever fail of success, and generally attain to position and wealth.

To the consumer there cannot be a greater blessing than to compel him to purchase every necessary and luxury of life with ready money. The self-denying habit of sternly refusing one's self anything and everything that he has not ready money to purchase, is a lesson of unspeakable value. In spite of the world, he remains a free and happy man. Without this stern habit of self-denial, conceal it as he may, he is less or more, according to the extent he goes upon credit, an unhappy man.

This law practically abolishing imprisonment for debt, and virtually refusing any preference to execution creditors, will not only teach traders and non-traders a great moral lesson they have never been taught before, but will enforce it. It will teach the trader that if he trust the consumer with goods, he will virtually have no remedy for the recovery of the price. It will compel the consumer to live within his income, because without ready money he cannot obtain the necessaries or luxuries of life. It will thus compel the adoption of a ready money trade throughout England and Wales, and so prevent effectually a vast amount of bankruptcy and insolvency.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG AND THE LAW OF PATENTS.

The *Times* says:—We invite the most careful consideration practical men and abstract thinkers to the subject, and recommend them to take as a point of departure a very sensible and well reasoned speech made by one of the greatest and most successful of modern inventors, Sir William Armstrong, in an address recently delivered by him at a meeting of mechanical engineers at Sheffield.

After having pointed out with great force and clearness the difficulties which stand in the way of the manufacture of cannon and of the plates destined to resist the shock of artillery, Sir William Armstrong proceeded to notice the obstacles which he conceives the Law of Patents to throw in the way of the progress of invention. As inventions and inventors have been the special favourites of the laws ever since the reign of James I., such a statement may seem at first sight paradoxical; but we know by sad experience that the intelligence of a legislator is not always equal to their good intentions and that it is very seldom anything depending on individual energy and ability has been much improved or benefited by legal interference. The most successful acts of legislation have been those which have swept away,—not those which have established or perpetuated restrictions, prohibitions, and monopolies. Every patent is a monopoly—a thing odious in law and in commerce, and Sir William Armstrong is entitled to a fair hearing when he comes forward to question a law of so exceptional a nature as that which secures for a limited period the benefit of an invention to the person who can first succeed in making a claim to the Government.

Sir William Armstrong is of opinion that inventors suffer from over-protection. He thinks they would do much better if the Legislature were a little less kind to them. Speaking from experience, he says that the inventor is obstructed in every direction by patented inventions—inventions that will never be introduced into practice by those who hold them, but capable of useful application if freed from monopoly. Inventions are so protected that, though it is still possible to invent, it is hardly possible to make the invention practical. A patent ought not, according to Sir William Armstrong, to be given to a mere scheme, but only, if at all, for that scheme when the difficulties are overcome and it is brought into working order. Primary ideas, he thinks, should be the property of all men. Under the present system philosophers and men of abstract thought go entirely unrewarded, and men who spend a life, like Watt and Stephenson, in bringing down to practice principles already known reap more trouble and annoyance than their monopoly is worth. The favourites of the present system are men who adopt some very obvious and simple expedient, like the hinge on the sole of the wooden clog, which costs them no thought and deserves from the state no protection. Moreover, the Patent Law forces a monopoly upon men who do not wish for it, but are obliged to obtain it, simply that they may not be excluded from availing themselves of their own ideas. We cannot wonder that, holding such opinions as these, Sir William Armstrong comes to the conclusion that a Patent Law might altogether be dispensed with, and that the inventor would fare best if, like the producer, he was left by the State to make of his invention what he could, without any attempt to give it by law an unnatural and artificial value. We say we do not wonder at this conclusion, because a much less clear-sighted man than Sir William Armstrong must see that the distinction which he suggests between primary principles and their application, however sound, is not intelligible in theory, would be absolutely impossible to work in practice. The distinction would be evaded by the manner in which the invention was stated, and an additional difficulty and a new means of chicanery would thus be introduced into legislation.

Sir William Armstrong's authority is especially valuable, because he, if any one, belongs to that class for whose benefit patents were created and retained. The best argument in their favour is that there are men who are induced by the law to spend their lives and fortunes in perfecting inventions which they would never undertake without such an inducement; now, exactly such a man is Sir William Armstrong. The nation is reaping at this moment the results of the patient industry and careful thought of many years; and yet this man of endless experiments steps voluntarily forth to tell us that the protection given by our laws to the class of which he is the head and the ornament is worse than useless, and that the principle of *laissez aller* applies just as much to invention as to trade.

We commend this weighty opinion to the earnest attention of the public. Can it really be that we have all this while been counterworking ourselves, and retarding that which it is our special object to promote,—the progress and development of invention? It was the discovery of Arkwright that enabled England to bring to a successful conclusion the war against France. Can it be that on a question so unspeakably important as the manner of treating such an invention we are not proceeding on sound principles? The matter deserves the most careful consideration. Is it true that monopoly is always injurious, and that the law of patents, which has so long been assumed as an exception to the rule, is inreality no exception at all? We have seen the same things with regard to Agriculture, the Usury Laws, and those Navigation Laws which were once believed to be the foundation of England's strength. Is the Patent Law to be added to the list of errors which have been committed by assuming exceptions which do not exist? If the Patent Law is to be defended, it must be on the ground not of its benefits to inventors, but rather its utility to the nation. Does the nation gain more by the encouragement than it loses by the obstruction of a Patent Law? Would inventions take place in equal numbers if there were no patents, and would such inventions as were made be equally beneficial? The former question we are unable to answer distinctly. We can only suggest the observation, that a considerable number of persons usually claim, and probably deserve, the merits of a patent invention, which seems to show that a factitious stimulus is not wanted. On the second point we can have no doubt. There are numberless inventions, which never arrive at the practical stage because they are nipped in the bud by the impossibility of dealing with the numerous and imperfect patents which already occupy the ground, as inventors are of course as fatal to new inventors. The Patent Law has never given satisfaction, just as Protection never gave satisfaction to the protected interest. May not, then, similar results flow from the same cause—the nursing and coddling an occupation which would do better if left entirely to itself?

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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

STRIKE AT THE DERWENT IRON WORKS.

A strike of the puddlers employed at these extensive works has thrown the place into confusion, and given rise throughout the district to the most serious apprehensions. Occurring at a period when the Derwent Iron Company have exhausted every effort to postpone their payments now due and about falling due to the District Bank, and when they had declared their entire inability to meet the claims which the creditors insist shall be fully met, and in which resolve they are supported both by the Vice-Chancellor and, on appeal, the Lords Justices, it was concluded by many, and a report was soon spread, that the works had been suddenly and at least temporarily closed. This report was very prevalent in Newcastle, and it was exceedingly difficult to dispel it. Such an occurrence as that to which rumour gave her thousand tongues, did not seem probable, for an establishment so vast would never be brought abruptly to a termination, without previous arrangements being made for completing contracts in hand, and without notice being given to those who are employed and who depend upon their labour for their daily bread. Nor was there any occasion for such an unwonted and indeed suicidal proceeding, for the amount due to the Bank on the 1st of August was only, we believe, £3000, although during this month and September, £100,000 will fall due. Besides, according to the settlement made between the new company and the Liquidators of the Bank six months must elapse, after failure of payment, before any hostile proceedings can be taken. We mention these matters because public feeling is so sensitive on the subject, particularly in the locality around Consett, that trifles light as air are converted into the strongest confirmations of coming disasters. For instance, the failure of Mr. Oswald, the iron-ship builder at Sunderland, the other day, was thought by some to have a connection with the stoppage of the works. Our contemporaries treated the loss thereby occasioned to the Iron Company with the greatest gravity, as something alarming and ruinous, whereas £5,000 fully covers the liability—not a very large sum certainly, if *all* loss, to a company of this magnitude. Apart, however, from these considerations we are fortunately able to state that nothing has been done towards closing the works, and further that there is good ground for believing that, before six months elapse, this colossal undertaking will be altogether out of danger and in a condition to carry on its operations with still greater energy, and we would hope also with advantage to those who embark their capital in the concern.

The truth is, as we have already intimated, operations have been suspended, or nearly suspended, owing to a dispute between the masters and men—a dispute not confined to Consett, but extending at least throughout the entire district. Everyone knows how deep has been the depression of late in the iron trade. This depression has prompted the employers to attempt a reduction of wages, and notice having been posted at these works, as elsewhere, that a reduction of 10 per cent. would be made in the wages, the men refused to commence work on Monday morning. They have since been idle, with the exception of those employed in the slitting mill, and it is said that if the puddlers would resume operations all would go on as usual.

Our readers at a distance will know, without any details being given, what are the necessary consequences of five thousand hands being thrown out of employment, for the strike extends to "the Tin Mills," the property of Messrs. J. and T. B. Richardson, as well as the larger concern. The number we mention is therefore below the mark. The streets at Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate have been thronged from morning to night; a good deal of drunkenness has prevailed; and the tradesmen have met in groups to discuss the prevalent reports and the prospects of the place. On Tuesday the puddlers held a meeting on the Fell. None but those engaged in their own branch of business were allowed to attend, and consequently we are unable to give any report of the proceedings. The decision to which they came was not to start work except at the old rate of wages, and a deputation went to see Mr. Priestman, who acts as manager or director, but that gentleman was from home. He has been seen since, but as to what passed at the interview we have not been informed. Owing to this meeting, and the utterance of some vague threats, from thirty to forty of the Durham County Constabulary were brought into Consett on Wednesday morning, under the command of Major White, but we are happy to say there was no occasion for their services and they returned the same evening. It is very questionable whether this open display of force does not tend rather to provoke than to prevent disturbances. Hitherto the place has been free from anything like riot or serious breaches of the peace—the *melee* at Blackhill being the only thing of the kind which has occurred.

With the pending dispute as to wages it is not our business to interfere. All we can do is to hope that, so long as these unhappy differences prevail, the men will conduct themselves in a peaceable manner; but we cannot avoid saying that, at the present time, the men will be the greatest losers by the struggle, and hence it is the duty of all to see if they cannot assist in bringing about such an adjustment as will set the wheels of industry again in motion. Many expect the works will be resumed next week.

Local and District News.

The deputation of the London Lead Company paid their annual visit to the lead mines at Nenthead, on Tuesday the 13th inst.

The Consett Iron Company, whose affairs have recently been before the Vice-Chancellor and the Judges of Appeal, in connection with the winding-up of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, are stated by one of our cotemporaries to be very large creditors of the estate of Mr. Oswald, iron shipbuilder, Sunderland, who has unfortunately suspended payment. We are able to state however, that the amount does not exceed £5,000.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteers.—The Tynemouth, Newcastle, and Walker companies of this fine corps went through their weekly drill in the Borough of Tynemouth Cricket Ground, on Wednesday evening, when a considerable number of people assembled to see them go through their evolutions. We think that the Tynemouth Cricket Club have displayed great public spirit in allowing the drills to be held on their ground, and, we feel assured, they will not fail to benefit by it, directly or indirectly.

Sunday School Anniversary.—The annual services in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday Schools at Leadgate, were held on Sunday last. Sermons were preached by Mr. John Bell, of Consett, in the morning, and by Mr. Philipson, of Tow Law, in the evening. In the afternoon, the children recited a variety of "pieces," consisting of portions of scripture, and some selections of characteristic poetry, and were also examined in the catechism, the examination being followed by an address to the parents and children by Mr. Lowrey, of Berry Edge. Two sermons were also preached in the afternoon and evening, on Monday, by Mr. Thomas Harker; the usual tea meeting, which was numerously attended, being held in the interim. The children attending the Sunday School were liberally treated to a share of the creature comforts provided for the occasion. The very efficient choir of the chapel entertained the company at intervals by singing a choice selection of sacred music. The collections after the sermons realised a satisfactory amount.

Shotley Bridge Rifles.—This company of rifle volunteers, officially named the "18th Durham" were inspected by Adjutant Home, on Wednesday night. The inspecting officer expressed his satisfaction with the state of efficiency to which the company had arrived. They are still without officers, saving Ensign Hind, who deserves unqualified praise for remaining at his post during all kinds of disappointments and vexations chiefly owing to the want of efficient colleagues. Both he and the men under his command, may, however, take their first lesson in a military career from their past history. A soldier's life is not smooth; and if men exhibit efficiency under such circumstances and remain true to their colours when officers have placed themselves *hors de combat*, or deserted, they will find in public approbation their reward, and, in time, men of "the right sort of stuff" will come forward to lead them.

Catholic Visit to Ushaw College.—On Tuesday last the Rev. Father Kearney, of the Brooms, gave his annual treat to the members of the Catholic Temperance Association to the number of one hundred members. Many others, no doubt, were prevented owing to the present state of affairs (the depression of the colliery and iron works in the district) from partaking of this rare opportunity of visiting Ushaw College where so much is to be seen. On arriving at the college the persons in charge were everything that could be desired in their attention to the visitors, giving to every one the pleasure they sought. Every part of the interior of the college was gone through, which took up a great part of the stay, after which creature comforts were sought after. After "bait," the young men, having been permitted to amuse themselves in the play-ground, set to work in earnest at "ball," until the call of march reminded them the day was far spent. The party returned in safety highly gratified with the result of their excursion.

Narrow Escape.—On Saturday last, two men named Perry and Evans were at work at one of the forge hammers (called a "helve") at Consett Iron Works, when an accident occurred which happily was not of serious consequences. We must explain to the general reader that there is an instrument called a "gag" connected with each of these ponderous steam hammers, and this gag is introduced whenever it is necessary to stop the hammer, either to withdraw the metal that is undergoing the beating process: or when there is no metal under it, to be wrought upon. In this case the gag slipped out of its place, and slightly hitting Evans threw him into the cinder hole, underneath the anvil, pitching Perry at the same moment against the anvil. Imagine the position of Evans, coiled up in a comparatively small hole underneath the anvil, and the ponderous hammer, now unchecked, going at full speed over his head, and the situation will not be considered at all pleasant. Ultimately, the machinery was stopped, the gag replaced, and Evans was rescued from his perilous position unscathed. Perry's foot had a very near escape. Falling with his foot against the anvil, the hammer sliced his shoe-sole off, doing no further damage. The hammer was making forty strokes per minute during its erratic course.

Annfield Plain Mechanics' Institute.—The members of this flourishing, though young, institute and their friends took tea together on Tuesday, in a marquee which was erected in one of Mr. Handy's fields. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Swallow, mining engineer, of Pontop Colliery, who, together with Mr. J. Foreman, Mr. J. Cowen, jun., Mr. Joseph Hardy, and others addressed the meeting. From the report read by Mr. A. Guthrie, hon. sec., we learn that the institution was commenced on March 10th 1860, with 70 members. The members now number 107, and the number of books issued during the year upwards of 2,000. The income of the society since it started had been £42 19s. 9d., the expenditure £44 12s. 1d., leaving a balance of £1 12s. 4d. due to the treasurer, which would be much more than covered by the present meeting. Their room, which was conveniently situated, had been comfortably furnished, and that was the cause of the existence of the small balance against them. The institution was in a healthy condition, and he had no doubt it would have a long and prosperous career (applause). A ball took place afterwards. [We should have been happy to have given an extended report of this soiree had the managers of the institute informed our resident reporter.

Poaching.—At the Moot Hall Police Court, on Saturday, Jeremiah Dodds, a farm labourer, was charged with poaching at Fenham, on the 3rd inst. The defendant was seen to enter a field in the occupation of Mr Jefferson with a greyhound, and start a hare. The latter disappeared in a field of corn, whither defendant and the dog followed. On emerging, he was accused by the gamekeepers of poaching, and was handed over to the police. The defendant denied the charge, and the Bench, deeming him guilty, imposed a fine of £2, or six week's imprisonment.

Riotous Conduct at Blackhill.—On Sunday afternoon one of those scenes which it is too often our duty to record took place at Blackhill. Some fourteen days ago a notice was posted at Consett Iron Works, as well as at the Tin Mills, stating that a reduction on the men's wages would take place at the expiration of the time given. That time was upon Saturday last. The men, in consequence, determined to strike, and as if to make matters worse, drunkenness prevailed to a greater extent than usual. On Saturday night and Sunday men were going about in a beastly state of drunkenness. On Sunday afternoon a number of fights took place at Blackhill. One of those had subsided a little, and part of the men had assembled at Mr Barkas's Corner, when P.C. Storey came up and ordered them to move on. The assembly immediately did so, with the exception of one man, who said he would not as there was no noise. The policeman pushed him off the side road, when he said he would not do that again, and this was the signal for a row. This man struck the police, who adroitly warded off the blow with his left arm until he could draw his baton, which he had scarcely time to use, till he was surrounded, knocked down, and kicked severely, becoming insensible. One of the party took his baton and carried it off. Word was sent to Berry Edge, and five other officers were on the spot within an hour, and immediately dispersed the crowd. They then went and arrested a man named Roney on a charge of stealing Storey's truncheon. On taking this man down to Shotley Bridge Lock-up, the Irish mustered in great force, with the determination of rescuing him, showering stones upon the officers, who were equally determined to hold their prisoner. On getting to Waggetts' at Highgate, the police turned, and sending one of their force by a back way to the Police Station, drew up behind a wall, and calmly awaited the approach of some four hundred infuriated Irishmen. When the crowd had come within twenty yards of the officers, the latter formed abreast, in the face of volleys of stones, charged their assailants with their staves, and drove them up the hill, so keeping them at bay till the prisoner was safely lodged in the lock-up. On Monday night another battle took place, but this was amongst the Irish alone, who contrived that it should be carried out without the interference of the police and several applications were made during the night for the assistance of the "doctor" to plaster their broken heads.

Monster Trains on the Blyth and Tyne Line.—From Seghill to Tynemouth, thanks to the liberality of the Blyth and Tyne directors, the distance has grown beautifully less, and the inhabitants of the former are now enabled to shake hands more frequently with their friends in the latter place. On Saturday last, there was another monster train sent from Seghill to Tynemouth, the numerous party being accompanied by Mr. Moody's and Mr. Birtley's quadrille bands, and the Primitive Methodist choir, who gave great satisfaction by their vocal and instrumental efforts. On arriving at Tynemouth the bands played the excursionists down to the south side of the haven, afterwards performing some of their favourite pieces. After a day's enjoyment, in singing and dancing, donkey riding, and bathing, the party returned home highly delighted that they lived in an age of cheap trips.

Scotswood Band of Hope.—The second anniversary of this little band of temperance was celebrated on Saturday last, in a field belonging to Mr. J. Wren, Scotswood. The band of thirty performers, having marched and played through the villages of Scotswood, Bell's Close, and Leamington, were joined by a numerous body of friends, and the now numerous party took tea together in a marquee. After tea the Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell, took the chair, and Mr. H. Crass, secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that they had made converts of 130 young persons during the year. The income of the society for the year had been £39 3s. 7d., the expenditure £34 3s. 6d., which left a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £5 0s. 1d. They had had a pleasure trip to Tynemouth, a concert at Blaydon, and numerous meetings at Bell's Close, in a room kindly granted them by Mr. William Harriman. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. J. C. Williams, New Connexion minister, Mr. William Peel, of Swalwell, Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., and the Rev. William Adams, Wesleyan minister. Between the speeches the band, under the able leadership of Mr. Rose, performed in a spirited style several excellent pieces of music, and Messrs. Clarke, Archer, and Crass sung various glees and duetts, to the great satisfaction of the audience. Votes of thanks to the ladies, singers, musicians, and chairman, were carried by acclamation. The band then played God save the Queen, and the assembly dispersed.

Bellingham.—Lamb Tryst.—This tryst was held on Saturday, the 17th inst., when the number of lambs shown was from ten to twelve thousand. The market commenced rather slow, but after business was fairly begun a good demand sprung up, and very few lots of lambs left the ground unsold. Prices for half-breeds ranged from 14s to 22s; mules, from 11s to 16s; Cheviot wedder lambs from 9s to 13s 6d; Cheviot ewe lambs sold from 8s to 13s. The result of this the first of the intended lamb trysts, proves most satisfactorily that the object of their promoters will in future years be more than realised, as there is every probability of their becoming the largest markets in the north of England; and for the holding of such Bellingham is well adapted, both from position, accessibility, and general accommodation.

A man named Duff, a baker, who has been eighty times brought before the Sunderland bench for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, made his seventh appearance on Tuesday, before the South Shields bench, who committed him for fourteen days.

Mr. George Rochester, formerly a draper in Sunderland, is engaged in London at the present time in endeavouring to put a stop to omnibus travelling between nine in the morning and one in the afternoon of Sundays. He says:—"I believe I shall succeed. The Act of Parliament compelling publicans to close on Sundays is successfully carried out; an Act of Parliament could be obtained to stop the omnibus travelling the same hours."

Albert Hill Ironworks, Darlington.—The puddlers engaged at these works have struck, owing to their employers having determined to reduce their wages 10 per cent., on account of the bad state of the iron trade.

Accident in the River.—A large wherry was caught in a squall on Tuesday, a little above South Shields, and sunk, with a cargo of six or seven thousand bricks. The men, with some difficulty, were saved. As the bricks will remain for some time in a heap, it may be attended with inconvenience, if not danger, to vessels navigating that part of the channel of the river.

Sudden Deaths at Sunderland.—On Wednesday, Mr. Pringle, shipowner, was suddenly seized with a fit, whilst standing at the bar of the "Shades" public house, and died in a few seconds.—On Monday, Mr. John Herring, whilst gardening in front of his residence, in Tavistock-place, fell down and died instantly. He was 73 years of age.

William Richardson, a blacksmith, belonging to North Shields, was taken into custody on Monday evening for being drunk and creating a brawl in Union-court, North Shields. He was also further charged with assaulting and wounding one John Collins, who happened to be in Union-court at the time. Collins made his appearance at the Police Station shortly after the assault, in an awful plight, having apparently been very badly used. Richardson, on being brought before the magistrates, on Tuesday morning, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs for the first offence, and 20s. and costs for the latter, but, as the fines were not forthcoming, he was committed to the House of Correction for one month.

The Rectory of Easington.—The Rev. H. G. Liddell, the aged incumbent of this rich living, has written to the *Newcastle Journal* to deny the statement that he has resigned his rectory. It will be remembered that it was stated a few days ago that the late Bishop of Durham had designated Dr. Davies, of Gateshead, as Mr. Liddell's successor, but that, owing to the Bishop's illness and death, the appointment had not been completed.

Attempted Suicide at Gateshead.—On Monday, a woman named Ann Macdonald, 27 years of age, attempted to commit suicide at Gateshead by inflicting a wound in her throat with a piece of a broken saucer. She had cohabited with a man for some time but he had left her for another. This had preyed upon her mind, causing temporary insanity. Sharp instruments having been removed from her at her own home, she walked over to a neighbour's in the Bird and Bush yard, where she used the broken saucer as described. She was removed to the Newcastle Infirmary, and there received prompt attention. Her case was not a serious one.

Shocking Railway Accident.—An accident of a horrible nature occurred on the North-Eastern line, near to the Felling, on Saturday night last. A man named John Beveridge, a plate-layer in that company's service, left home, Gateshead, about ten o'clock, with the intention of going to Sunderland. About midnight he was found sitting on the line, near to the Felling station, with both his legs taken off a few inches below the knee; one of the limbs being thrown on one side of the line, and the other on the opposite side of the rails. The unfortunate man was holding up the stump of his right leg when found, and he was only able to gasp out his name and place of abode, when he lapsed into a state of unconsciousness. He was conveyed in a cart to the Infirmary, at Newcastle, where he arrived at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. His case was then pronounced to be hopeless. On Sunday he became sufficiently sensible to state to his friends that he was knocked down and run over by an engine. He died on Monday, leaving a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

Accident at Jarrow.—A little child whose parents live in the Row, Jarrow, was knocked down by a coal cart on Friday last, and was very seriously injured; it is now, however, progressing favourably. It is customary to blame the drivers of carts in cases like this, but the fault is, perhaps, oftener more on the part of the parents of the children than with anyone else; Jarrow Long Row oftener presenting a striking fac-simile of that village mentioned in Waverley, where "children, almost in a primitive state of nakedness, lay sprawling, as if to be crushed by the hoofs of the first passing horse."

Elswick Ordnance Works Excursion.—The men of the Elswick Ordnance Works, numbering with their friends 1000 people, made an excursion to Corby Castle and Carlisle on Saturday last. Two trains were brought into requisition to convey the host, who inspected all the curiosities of Corby Castle, and spent a pleasant and instructive day amid the ancient lore of Corby. The first train on the return journey left Carlisle at half-past six o'clock, and the second at seven o'clock, taking up Lady Armstrong at Corby, whither she had proceeded in the afternoon to view the Corby grounds. By ten o'clock all had arrived at home, without the slightest accident.

The Late Bishop of Durham.—Sermons were preached in several of the churches of Newcastle on Sunday last with reference to the lamented death of Bishop Villiers. At St. Nicholas church, the Vicar preached in the morning from Romans xiii. 11 and 12; and in the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. R. Snape (son of the Rev. James Snape) of Kensington, London, from Daniel iv., 35. At St. Andrew's church, in the evening, the Rev. R. East discoursed on the lamented deceased, taking for his text these words:—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." In the course of his sermon the rev. preacher took occasion to contrast most powerfully the fancied joys of men of pleasure, with the real blessedness of the perfect man; and after eloquently showing the devotion of the late right rev. prelate to his duties as a minister of the Church of Christ, he concluded by saying he was not passing any unnecessary eulogy on Montague Villiers when, with reference to him, he used the words of the text.

The Masons' Strike at Newcastle.—The strike at the new buildings, now in course of erection in Newcastle upon Tyne, by Ralph Walters, Esq., has not yet terminated. The men are willing to commence wark at the old rate of 4s. 6d a day, but they demand the dismissal of Jonas Clayton, the head foreman of the contractor, on the alleged ground that his conduct has been tyrannous, and that he has made himself obnoxious to the men. The *Masons' Newspaper* says:—Such strikes are about the most injurious a body of men has to contend with, and there are no employers of opulence who will be dictated to as to who and what foreman they shall employ; and we recommend the members of Newcastle to arrange this difference with Mr. Jackson, the employer, and to inform him of the grievance they have to complain of, with the view of obtaining a remedy, and assure him that nothing of the kind shall occur again. This is the only commendable plan, and the sooner friendly terms are made the better.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORTH SHIELDS.

On Sunday morning last about ten minutes past midnight, a fire was discovered in the shop of Mr. John Reay Hurst, draper, Union Street. The fire first attracted the attention of Mr. J. G. Tulloch, who was passing the shop and saw a strong light gleaming through the shutters, and he immediately raised an alarm. The crowd that was soon collected tore down the shutters and foolishly broke the plate glass front of the shop, thereby giving free access to the air to the flames. The shop, which was the second from the corner of Union and Howard Streets, and opposite to the Theatre Royal, then burnt furiously in all directions. It was entered by several persons, who commenced throwing the goods into the street, through the broken windows. The goods were picked up by the bystanders and carried away, and there is very little probability of one tithe of what was saved ever being recovered. The fire engines arrived in a few minutes, but, owing to some mismanagement in getting a supply of water, were not got into play until about a quarter of an hour after. The fire had then gained access to the first storey, and burnt with such intensity that the street, which is of considerable width, was rendered nearly impassable. At length an abundant supply of water was obtained and the men at the engine "gave way" with a will, but their efforts appeared to produce little effect. The fire gradually grew in its intenseness. Suddenly loud cries were heard from Howard-street that the fire was broken out in the shop of Mr Dennis Hill. The fire, which had entered this shop by the back, burst through the shutters in front in an immense body of flame, and in a minute the whole front was glowing like a furnace. It was now seen that it was impossible to save the corner shop also belonging to, and occupied by, Mr Hill as a draper and haberdasher, standing, as it did, between the burning premises, and it was determined to confine the endeavours of the firemen to preventing the extension of the fire to the adjacent premises in Howard and Union streets. Little impression appeared to be made on the fire for a considerable time, and storey after storey burnt with great rapidity. The flames at length reached the roof of Mr Hurst's premises, which, like the rest of the property in that neighbourhood, were three storeys in height, and it shortly fell in, causing an immense body of flame to shoot up and cover the sky with sparks and burning atoms, which were carried away before the light wind for some hundreds of yards, and fell into the streets and yards, and on the houses. The fire which had seized hold of the spout of the Theatre, began to create a little anxiety, and several ineffectual efforts were made to extinguish it, but the water from the engines could not be thrown to that height. A large number of seamen had arrived from the Castor frigate and the Hasty gunboat, who with others broke open the doors and ascended to the roof of the Theatre. A rope was then lowered by them and the hose drawn up to the roof, and the fire, which had not extended further than the spout, was soon extinguished. We regret to say that in effecting this service a man named James Hayson, second mate of the Dolphin, of London, was injured about the chest by falling from the roof of the building. During this time the people in the neighbouring houses were rapidly removing their stock and furniture to places of greater security. A good deal of damage was done inside of the Theatre by the admission of the rabble, who tore down the scenes, broke down the footlight screen, and did other damage. The stage dresses, gilded trappings, and boxes of the English Opera Company, which were in the Theatre, together with a valuable piano and harmonium, were safely conveyed to the police station. Vigorous efforts were being made to save the premises of Mr. Atkinson, draper, which adjoined Mr. Hill's on the south, when suddenly the whole of Mr. Hill's two houses came tumbling down, pouring their *debris* into the streets. Through the exertions of the police, the crowd had been kept well back, and consequently no one was injured. The fall of the houses left large gaping holes in the upper part of the gable end of Mr. Atkinson's house, but the fire being now all below, and the gable fully exposed to view, it was at once felt that all further danger of the fire spreading in Howard-street was past. One of the engines had been kept hard at work playing on the burning remnants of Mr. Hurst's premises, and on the party wall dividing them from those of Mr. Pringle. About this time the hose from the river police engine was brought up the Library Stairs from the river, but owing to its being a few lengths too short, it could not touch the premises. It was now shortly after two o'clock, and, as the fire still continued to burn fiercely in Mr. Hurst's premises, and the wall in front showed signs of weakness, rendering a near approach dangerous, and preventing a full discharge of water on the gable separating the burning premises from those of Mr. Pringle, it was deemed advisable to endeavour to throw down the walls. A strong rope was accordingly fastened round one of the iron pillars which supported the front wall, and, after several ineffectual attempts and breakings of the rope, the wall fell with a tremendous crash, bringing down with it the gable which had separated the premises from Mr. Hill's. The engine belonging to the Tynemouth Garrison, which had been sent for, had by this time arrived, accompanied by a number of the coast brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Taylor, and it continued to play upon the burning premises and ruins until the fire was extinguished. Great praise is due to the soldiers who worked and directed this engine for their coolness and order. The ends of the adjacent properties being now entirely exposed, they were thoroughly drenched by the two borough and the Tynemouth Garrison engines, which made the walls hiss again; and in a short time these valuable properties were considered safe. The engines continued to pour water on the ruins for a considerable period after the fire might have been said virtually to have ended, which was shortly after three o'clock. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the police for their coolness and daring during the fire. The most dangerous duty was undertaken by them as soon as ever it was pointed out by the Mayor and other officials, who, in a large measure, conducted the fire-subduing operations.

With regard to the damage done, it may first of all be stated that the shops destroyed were fitted up in an expensive manner, and their stocks were valuable. Nothing is known respecting the origin of the fire. Mr. Hurst is insured in the Manchester Office for £2,000. He has lost all his stock, excepting a few pounds' worth. Mr. Hill had insurances in the Sun Office for £700 on one of the houses destroyed, and £950 on stock; he had also insured in the Leeds and Yorkshire Office on his stock £500, and on the fixtures £100. He has lost two houses and the whole of his stock in the premises, and furniture. His assistants had barely time to huddle on a few clothes, and make their escape. They have, consequently, lost nearly the whole of their wearing apparel. Mr. Wingrave, the owner of the property in which Mr. Hurst carried on his business, is said to be insured in the Manchester Office. Mr. Pringle has received little damage; what he has sustained is covered by insurances in the London and Liverpool Fire Office. Mr. Atkinson's loss, which is not very great, and was caused chiefly by water, is amply covered by insurance in the Sun Office. Mr. Dunn, grocer, also lost about £40 by removing his goods. He is insured by the Alliance Company. The house occupied by Mr. Atkinson has received considerable damage in the roof, and will require a new gable end. Mr. Thomas Stewart is said to be the owner, and is insured in the Alliance Office to considerably more than the damage sustained.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.
THE POLLING.

The polling for a third representative of South Lancashire took place on Saturday last; and resulted in the election of Mr. Charles Turner, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 837, according to the returns of his own committee.

During the latter part of the week neither party perhaps manifested anything like real assurance of victory; although each claimed to have obtained a number of pledges sufficient to ensure the election of its candidate, if those pledges were adhered to. In Manchester, it was alleged that the defeat of Mr. Cheetham was due to a falling-off of recorded pledges in the West Derby hundred. It was said that the total of pledges for that gentleman exceeded 10,000, of which 6,300 or 6,400 were from the Salford hundred; and that from Liverpool assurances were from first to last given that the West Derby hundred would show at the close of the poll something like 4,000 votes for Mr. Cheetham. In the end, however, West Derby hundred showed a difference of 18 or 19 per cent. between pledges and votes.

There were 15 polling places for the division, seven in the Salford and eight in the West Derby Hundred.

Both parties determined to make a most vigorous effort to take the lead during the first few hours; and the proportion of votes registered up to ten o'clock was considerably greater than at the last election for the division, in 1859. The statements issued were, however very conflicting at first; and no doubt some of those from the Liberals were incomplete, the returns from certain districts not having been received.

According to the statements of the Conservatives, Mr Cheetham had a majority of 123 at nine o'clock; but by ten o'clock things were so far altered that Mr Turner had a majority of 75. Mr Cobden came to Manchester from Midhurst, to vote for Mr Cheetham; the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, T. M. Gibson, and E. Cardwell recorded their votes for him in the West Derby Hundred; and numerous other voters came from distant parts of the country for the same purpose, or to support Mr Turner.

For the Manchester district, with its more than 6,000 voters, the polling booths were at the Free-trade Hall and at the Town's Yard. In the Hall, there were ten booths, five at each side under the gallery; these being the polling places for voters from the surrounding townships. Four booths within the Town's Yard, and two outside the gates, were for voters in the townships of Manchester and Hulme, with those from Prestwich added.

The neighbourhood of each place was thronged from between eight and nine o'clock; Peter-street near the Free-trade Hall being the more crowded of the two. Omnibuses, cabs, coaches, and private carriages labelled with "Vote for Cheetham," "Vote for Turner," "Cheetham and Cheap Cotton," &c., with in many cases the name of the township to the voters of which the vehicles were specially devoted, dashed to and fro; and the voters on alighting were eagerly escorted to the particular booths at which their votes were to be recorded. In this district, the voting continued briskly until after three o'clock; and the ample floor of the Free-trade Hall was frequently occupied by several groups of partisans, eagerly and noisily discussing the state of matters and its cause. Amongst these, however, as well as with the groups near the Committee rooms and newspaper offices, good humour was pretty well maintained amidst the noise and the scuffling.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Turner	9,680
Cheetham	8,843
Majority for Turner	837

At six o'clock, the time when the nearest approximation to the final result of the poll could be ascertained, Mr. Turner and his friends appeared on the balcony of the Queen's Hotel. An immense crowd assembled in the streets below, and cheered Mr. Turner vociferously as he alighted from a cab and entered the hotel. The applause was repeated when Mr. Turner and a number of his supporters appeared on the balcony, by the rapidly-increasing crowd. Mr. Turner's speech in returning thanks was most vociferously applauded.

About half-past four o'clock, placards were put out, stating that "Mr. Cheetham and his friends would be at the Free-trade Hall at 5.30." Mr. Cheetham was received with long and prolonged cheering. He said that the scene before him, and the warm sympathy with which he was met, reminded him that a man might be defeated and not disgraced (cheers). In looking back upon this contest he had nothing to regret—(cheers)—nothing to retract, nothing to apologise for. The principles which he had advocated remained as sound and untarnished as when he first enunciated them (cheers). When a man entered into war, whether political or military, he must be prepared for its chances. Those chances had been against himself. Whether in public or private life, he should ever look back with pleasure to the kindness and zeal with which he had been received by his friends, and he should always be ready to aid them in promoting the principles which he and they espoused.

Latest Intelligence by Telegraph.

SUICIDE OF THE DITTON MATRICIDE.

The body of Harvey, the Ditton murderer, has been found hanging on a tree about 100 yards from where he committed the murder.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi's aide-de-camp has written an account of two men, supposed to be assassins, attempting to enter Garibaldi's house at night. They were pursued by three dragoons, and one of the men was wounded by a shot, as traces of blood were found. A boat had been seen to leave the island, and endeavours were being made to discover its destination. Much excitement was caused in the island of Caprera by the event.

LANCHESTER POLICE NEWS.
THURSDAY.—Before Mr. Kearney and Mr. Greenwell.

John Conolly was charged with having assaulted George Forster, on the 6th April, 1860. On that day a party of men, of whom the prisoner was one, committed a trespass, for which they were summoned. Two of them were convicted, but the prisoner ran away. He denied the offence, but the Bench, giving credence to Forster, fined him 10s. and costs, 15s. 10d.; or one month's imprisonment.

Stephen Downs was charged with a breach of the beer license act on the 12th of August. This being his first offence, the bench imposed the mitigated fine of 5s. and costs, 6s. 6d.

Hugh Rooke was charged with being drunk and riotous on the 5th of August, at Leadgate. P.C. Parke stated the charge. Mr. Briggs was for the defence, but before the magistrates would hear Mr. Briggs, he was asked whether he had a certificate? Mr. Briggs said he had not his certificate, in consequence of some informality, but assured the bench that he would produce it next court day. On this promise the bench allowed him to plead. The charge was denied *in toto*, and defendant was fined 5s., and 8s. 6d. costs.

Philip Burdy was charged with having assaulted Susannah Burdy, on the 7th of August, at Dipton. Burdy is the woman's step son, and it appears that every time he gets drunk he ill-uses her. He was bound over to keep the peace for six months on his own recognisance of £10, and to pay costs.

George Pembleton and *William Field*, charged with poaching on the 11th of August, did not appear. P.C. Forster proved the case, and defendants were fined £2 each and expenses: in default two months' imprisonment.

Michael Rooney was charged by P.C. Storey with stealing his truncheon, and committing an aggravated assault upon him. Mr. Compton appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Patrick for the defence. The case had created the greatest amount of excitement, and a very large number of people attended to hear its details. The facts appear in a paragraph in our local news. Storey's statement was confirmed by Mr. George Hunter, of Edmondbyers.—The defence was that the officer exceeded his duty and unjustifiably assaulted the defendant. Four witnesses were called to make out this line of defence; but it was drawn from them in cross-examination that the officer was kicked and knocked down before he resorted to his truncheon. Mr. Chambers, surgeon, proved that he dressed the defendant's wounds, and stated that great violence must have been used in inflicting them. The magistrates retired to consult, and on their return, stated that the case must be dismissed, and that the officer had exceeded his duty in using the staff so unmercifully. The staff was returned into court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSETT WORKS—PROVISION DEALERS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir—I am sorry to say that the present unhappy crisis at Consett has thrown the working men now ruthlessly from the doors of those who receive the greater part of their earnings, and shut against them when any untoward circumstance arises which is likely to curtail the amount of these earnings, even in the imagination of the wise vendors of provisions. But why do the working men not protect themselves? In almost every town and village in the kingdom there are Co-operative Societies Stores, entirely got up and conducted by working men, and with the greatest possible success. Then why can the working men of Consett not do the same? Let a Co-operative Store be got up in shares of £1 each, and surely there are few men in Consett who cannot invest one pound in so laudable an undertaking. Of course a man can purchase as many shares as his means will afford, but the shares ought not to be more than one pound. Let them purchase their goods at the first hand, of the best quality, and sell at a fair profit. A good trade will be ensured, as well as a good interest for the money invested. This is no day-dream but a tangible matter, which can be seen and felt greatly to the advantage of the working man and his family. What is done by these companies in other places can be done here: for of a certainty the men here lack neither intellect nor energy. Let them, then, look to themselves, and use the means in their power for the interest of themselves and families.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
A Working Man.

[We have inserted this letter, but we cannot agree that tradesmen are to be blamed for protecting themselves. Credit is the ruin not only of those who sell goods, but of those who buy them.—Ed.]

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1861.

AUGUST.		
York 28	Plymouth 29	
SEPTEMBER.		
Devon & Exeter 3	Derby 5	Leicester 25
Litchfield 3	Warwick 10	Walsall 25
Stockton 3	Doncaster 17	Monmouth 25
Baden-Baden ... 3	Richmond 24	Manchester 27
OCTOBER.		
Newmarket 1st October 1	Caledonian Hunt 9	Newmarket Houghton ...28
Chesterfield 2	Newmarket 2nd October 14	

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.
EBOR HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Virgilius	11 to 1 agst Voltella
6 to 1 agst Lady Trespass	100 to 7 agst Sir William
8 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway	100 to 6 agst Rising Sun
10 to 1 agst Prologue	40 to 1 agst Stockade

RADCLIFFE MEETING.

Monday, August 19.—The Stand Plate (handicap) of 30 sovs, for all ages. Six furlongs.
Mr Wright's Twinkle, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb ......H. Taylor 1
Mr Reed's Cumberland, aged, 7st 13lb ......Challoner 2
The Maiden Plate of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. About a mile and a quarter.
Dubious ...... Challoner 1 | Kinnaird ......Harrison 2
The Wilton Cup of 50 sovs, in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, h ft. About one mile and a half.
Mr Wright's Nosegay, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb ......Gardner 1
Mr Chilton's Rosamond, 4 yrs, 8st......Challoner 2
Mr Wright's Twinkle, 4 yrs, 6st......H. Taylor 3
The Selling Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 20 added, for all ages. Once round and a distance
Mr Osborne's Dubious, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ......Challoner w.o.
The Heaton Park Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 20 added, for all ages. One mile.
Mr Wright's Knutsford, 3 yrs, 6st 1[illegible]lb ......Taylor 1
Mr Bates's Rajah Brooke, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb ......Grimshaw 2

Tuesday, August 20.—The Grey de Wilton Handicap Nursery Stakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Jones's Forester, by Peppermint, 7st 10lb ......Barlow 1
Mr Hudson's Captain Crow, 8st 4lb ......Challoner 2
The Stewards' Cup of 40 sovs, in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; second to save stake. One mile and a distance.
Mr E Buckley's Wynnstay, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb ......Grimshaw 1
Mr Wright's Twinkle, 3 yrs, 6st ......Williamson 2
Mr Harke's Maid of Chesterfield, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb...Challoner 3
The Radcliffe Plate (handicap) of 30 sovs, for all ages. About half a mile.
Mr Morris's Buttercup, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb ......E. Forster 1
Mr Smith's Sheffield, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb ......Smethurst 2
The Innkeepers' Purse (handicap) of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. About one mile.
Mr Wright's Nosegay, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb ......Gardner 1
Mr Williams's Rara Avis, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb ......Page 2
The All-aged Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. Six furlongs.
Mr Bates's Rajah Brook, 4 yrs ......Grimshaw 1
Mr Osborne's Dubious, 3 yrs ......Challoner 2

EGHAM MEETING.

Tuesday, August 20.—The Runneymede Stakes, a handicap of 10 sovs each, h ft, and only 3 if declared, &c., with 30 added. One mile.
Mr Payne's Nunnery, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ......Pryor 1
Mr Hedworth's Limeflower, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ...Woodhouse 2
The King John Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Spencer's Miss Vivian, 8st ......Fordham 1
Captain Coates's Patriot, 8st 7lb......L. Snowden 2
The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. One mile.
Sweetbread......S. Adams 1 | Lady Chesterfield...Dowling 2
The Queen's Plate of 100 gs. Two miles and a distance.
Blue Jacket......Fordham 1 | Coronet......Snowden 2
The Betting Stand Plate (handicap) of 70 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Hedworth's Limeflower, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ......Woodhouse 1
Mr Simpson's Narcissus, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ......Snowden 2
Mr Hughes's Juliet, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb ......Mitchell 3
The Aukerwycke Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 30 added. Three quarters of a mile.
St. Bernard ......Parsons 1 | Ancherite ......Fordham 2
The Welter Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and only 2 if declared, &c., with 25 added. One mile.
Mr Payne's Garbardine, 3 yrs, 9st 2lb ......Mr Beville 1
Mr Marshall's Newstead, 5 yrs, 11st ......Capt. Barclay 2

Wednesday, August 21.—The Baron Stakes (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; second to save stake. Six furlongs.
Mr Reeves's Thunderstorm, by Kingston ......Reeves 1
Mr Thellusson's Peshen, by Cotherstone ......Fordham 2
The Magna Charta Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Dunoon ......Dowling 1 | Sweetbread ......Humpage 2
The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c., with 100 added; second to save stake. Two miles and a distance.
Mr Swindell's Weatherbound, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ......Adams 1
Mr Beville's Claire, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb ......Snowden 2
Mr Lambert's The Rover, 5 yrs, 8st ......Fordham 3
7 to 1 on Weatherbound, 4 to 1 agst The Rover, 6 to 1 agst Claire. Won by a neck.
The Town Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs, for all ages. Half a mile.
Santa Claus, 6st 4lb Reeves 1 | Enfield, 7st 11lb...J. Adams 2
The Railway Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 15 added, for all ages. Three quarters of a mile.
Bubbles ......S. Adams 1 | Liberality ......Midgley 2
A Scurry Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft. Three-quarters of a mile.
Enfield ......Owner – 1 White Wave...Mr Beville – 2
5 to 2 on White Wave. Dead heat. Deciding heat: 5 to 4 on White Wave. Won by four lengths.

OXFORD MEETING.

Thursday, August 22.—The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Commander ......Pearson 1 | Overton......Clements 2
The Hopeful Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Blanche f. ......J. French 1 | Peignoir ......Grimshaw 2
The Oxfordshire Stakes of 100 sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft; second to save his stake. Two miles.
Mr Saxon's Bally Edmond, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb......Midgley 1
Mr Brayley's Sycophant, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ......Whiteley 2
Mr Day's Defender, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb......Adams 3
The County Members' Plate of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. One mile.
Mime ......Grimshaw 1 | Don John ......Sadler 2
The Selling Plate of 50 sovs. Half a mile.
Bubbles ......Grimshaw 1 | Grant ......Wheatley 2
The Prince of Wales' Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Lord Uxbridge's Master Fenton, by King Tom ...Fordham 1
Lord Coventry's Exchequer, by Stockwell ......Snowden 2
The Welter Handicap of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 50 added. Mile and a half.
Capt Coates's Ariadne, 5 yrs ......Mr Edwards 1
Mr Hodgman's Soothsayer, 6 yrs ......Fordham 2
Sir C. Rushout's Conqueror, 3 yrs ......Mr Doynton 3

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—The weather continues favourable for harvest work, and in a few days cutting will be general. At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the country, and a fair arrival coastwise, but very little from abroad. For new there was a good inquiry, and fine 63lb Norfolk red, to arrive by steamer, was sold at 59s per quarter. For old English or foreign the demand was extremely limited, and the little business done was at a decline of 2s per quarter on the rates of this day week. Rye, beans, and peas moved off very slowly, at about late prices. Barley unchanged, but little doing. Malt very dull, and nominally 2s lower. Oats; good sweet Scotch brought late rates, but foreign were 1s per quarter lower, and difficult to move. Flour declined 1s to 2s per sack.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland consist of 22 head of cattle by rail and 335 sheep and lambs by sea. 50 beasts were from Ireland, and 4 beasts and 80 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 147 beasts, and 530 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was again indifferent, while both sheep and lambs were below an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 941 head. The number of cattle being on the increase, and their general quality unsuitable for removing to any other market, caused business to be quite of a retail character, with a sluggish demand for all sorts, at a decline of fully 3d, and in some instances 6d per stone from the rates of last Tuesday and at the close of business a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 9,610. The finest description of wethers met with a good inquiry, and moved freely off at full rates; but the middling sorts ruled inactive, and made a shade less money, and part remained over. Lambs of the better qualities experienced an improved demand, and were easily disposed of at extreme rates. The middling kinds, however, sold slowly, the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a middling finish. Pigs: 2[illegible]4 were shown. A better feeling pervaded the pork trade than for some weeks past, with a total clearance at full currencies.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; first class oxen, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; middling, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 3d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wethers, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6¼d to 6½d; tups, ewes, &c., 5½d to 6d; lambs, 7d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 95; calves, 7.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	623	5s 6d to 8s 0d	8,450	5¼d to 7d	6d to 7d
1859	720	5s 9d to 7s 9d	8,370	5½d to 6½d	6d to 7d
1860	861	5s 6d to 8s 6d	8,120	6¾d to 8d	7½d to 8½d

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £6 15s 0d to £7 7s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; old land hay, £[illegible] 15s 0d to £7 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; barley 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 125 carts; straw, 61.

Newcastle Butter and Bacon Market, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, to 9s 6d; hams, 10s 0d to 10s 6d per stone; butter, 50s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; ditto, small, 8s 8d to 8s [illegible]d; hams, large, 10s 0d to 0s 0d; ditto, small, 10s to 10s 6d; butter, 50s per firkin. Eggs, 0s per hundred.

Hexham Corn Market.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market for the week ending Aug. 1[illegible]th:—Wheat, 58 qrs 6 bush, at £2 10s 10d; barley, 22 qrs, 4 bush, at £1 16s 0d; oats, 20 qrs, 0 bush., at £1 1s 0d per qr.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Pilgrim Street, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Hails, flour dealer, of a daughter.

At Benwell Lodge, on the 17th inst., Mrs J. S. Challoner, of a daughter.

At Felling, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr William Plender, draper, of a son.

At North Shields, at 5, Sidney Street, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr John Reid, grocer, of a son.—At 90, Church-Way, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr John M. Carr, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Shotley Bridge, in the Baptist Chapel, on the 17th inst., Mr John Richley, mason, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Peter Lumley, post messenger, Shotley Bridge.

At Ryton, on the 22nd inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, assisted by the Rev. John Reed, Vicar of Newburn, Thomas Spencer, Esq., Lemington Hall, to Margaret Isabella, second daughter of the late J. N. Milburne, Esq., Dent's Hall, Ryton.

At Whickham, near Newcastle, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. B. Carr, rector, Mr Geo. M. Broadhead, accountant, Darlington, to Miss Mary Nelson, late of Darlington.

At Newcastle, at All Saints' Church, on the 17th inst., Mr Edward Johnson Taylor to Miss Margaret Mitcheson.—On the 19th inst., Mr John Mather to Miss Ann Gray.

At Jarrow, in St. Paul's, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. F. Bullock, B.A., curate, Mr Robert Brown, mason, to Mrs Mary Cutter.—Same day, Mr John Long to Miss Elizabeth Dodd.—On the 19th inst., Mr Thomas Farrow, engineman, to Miss Isabella Spreat.

DEATHS.

At Tanfield Hall, on the 17th inst., aged 82, Mr George Robinson.

At Bay Bridge, near Blanchland, on the 21st inst., aged 47, much respected, Mr William Robinson, agent for the Derwent Mining Company.

At Newcastle, at 26, Gibson Street, on the 17th inst., George Thomas Natras, son of Mr David Mills, baker.—At Jesmond Vale, on the 19th inst., after a long and painful illness, aged 69, Mrs Ann Tweddell, much respected.—At Wall Knoll Bank, on the 17th inst., aged 41, Mary Ann, wife of Mr William Sowerby.—In Gibson Street, same day, Thompson, infant son of Mr T. Pearson.—In Bath Terrace, on the 20th inst., aged 11, Joseph, son of Mr Wm. Hawdon, smith.—In Wellington Street, on the 16th inst., aged 43, deeply regretted, James eldest son of the late Mr Robt. Nelson, of Newcastle, and grandson of the late Rev. Robt. Nelson, of Chester-le-Street.—In St. Ann's Street, on the 17th inst., aged 3, Mark, son of Mr Martin Gormally.—In Bell's Court, on the 18th inst., aged 3, John, son of Mr Wm. Collins, printer.—In Blagdon Street, on the 17th inst., aged 69, Frances, widow of Mr James Sword, waterman.—In Gibson Street, same day, aged 3, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr Robt. Ivison.—In Sallyport Court, on the 19th inst., aged 60, Mary, wife of Mr. Robert Simpson.—In Low Friar-street, on the 22nd inst., aged 60, Eleanor, wife of Mr. George Bell, butcher, much respected.—At the Quayside, on the 22nd inst., aged 48, Mr Joseph Hair.

At Gateshead, in Hutt Street, on the 18th inst., aged 37, Mr John Robson, many years with James Coxon and Co., Newcastle.

At Derwent Haugh, on the 17th inst., aged 5, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr Ellison Hawks.

[Advertisement].—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Gout.—No disease afflicting mankind harasses more than these, none excite less pity; none exceed them in severity of suffering. In the blood lies the poisonous cause of both distempers, which, fortunately, may be constitutional and locally expelled by Holloway's soothing Ointment and purifying Pills; the former speedily relieves the pungent shooting pain and acute inflammation of the affected joints. The Pills cast out from the whole system all the noxious substances with which gout, rheumatism, and disease disappear, and for a long time remain absent. Holloway's preparations purify and cleanse, by filtering out the elements of all disorders, whereby present comfort is ensured, happiness and cheerfulness are secured, and lasting benefit is conferred.

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Saturday, August 24, 1861.