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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 252 — CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865. — [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Found.

FOUND, at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a SUM OF MONEY and a WATCH CHAIN. The Owner may have it by giving particulars, and paying expenses of advertising. Apply to JOHN BROWN, Shoemaker, Shotley Bridge.

Public Notices.

MR. J. G. POTHECARY, Organist at Consett Church, Professor of the Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium, Harp, and Singing, begs to inform the Gentry, Clergy, and Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Annfield Plain, Burnopfield, Whickham, and districts, that he attends the above mentioned places (weekly) for giving instructions in the Highest Classical Music of the present age.

The Newest Music at Half the Published Prices. Pianos Tuned and Repaired; Instruments carefully selected from the the best makers, also for Sale or Hire at moderate prices.

Terms, £1 1s 0d per quarter.

Duties resumed MONDAY, July 31, 1865.

AGENT FOR CHAPPELL & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.

THE ODDFELLOWS of the M.U.I.O.O.F. (GREENWELL LODGE), Annfield Plain, will hold their ANNIVERSARY on SATURDAY, July 29th, 1865, when they will Walk in Procession, headed by the Pontop Brass Band, and Dinner will be provided in a spacious Marquee erected for the occasion, by Mr. Bell, late Overman of Pontop Colliery, Earl Grey Inn, Kyo. After the usual Business is gone through, there will be a Ball in the Evening, to commence precisely at Eight o'Clock, when Mr. Wm. Carr's excellent Quadrille Band will attend.

Admission to the Ball:—Gentlemen, 1s. each; Ladies, 6d. each.

Refreshments, on a liberal scale, and at moderate charges, will be provided.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

GREENHEAD ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, some evil-disposed Person or Persons did maliciously destroy a CUR DOG belonging to Mr R. Thompson, Farmer, Hole Row. The above Reward will be paid on conviction of the Offender or Offenders, by applying to Mr JOHN MOOR, Low Waskerley.

JOHN MOOR, Secretary.

Low Waskerley, July 27, 1865.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC PIC-NIC will be held at CASTLESIDE on SATURDAY, August 19th, 1865, in a Field belonging to Mr John Milner, kindly granted for the occasion.

There will be a splendid band of Music in attendance.

Tea to be ready at Four o'clock.

Tickets for the Field and Tea, 1s; for Field only, 6d; to be had of Miss MILNER, Castleside, and at the Gate.

LEADGATE CO-OPERATIVE STORE SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SECOND MEETING of these Stores will be held in the Boys' School Room, Leadgate, on MONDAY NIGHT, August 7th, at Seven o'Clock, for the further Enrolment of Members, and at the same time Friends will Address the Meeting on Co-operation and the Benefits derived therefrom.

Admission Free.

BISHOP AUCKLAND FLOWER SHOW.

THIS GRAND FLORAL and MUSICAL FETE will be held on FRIDAY, August 25th, in the beautiful and romantic Park of the Lord Bishop of Durham.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given in the Park by the full Band of the Royal Marines Light Infantry, from Woolwich.

A BAND CONTEST will also take place, and as liberal Prizes are offered, it is expected that all the best Local Bands will enter into competition.

A large Sum having this Year been added to the amount offered in Prizes, the Floral and Horticultural display cannot fail to be of unrivalled grandeur.

N.B.—Entries for the Band Contest will be free, and should be made at least Fourteen Days before the Day of Show. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to exclude any Band they may consider ineligible. Members of competing Bands supplied with a Free Day Ticket to the Park. The Prizes will be as follows:—First, £15; second, £10; third, £5.

Further Particulars supplied to Bandmasters on application to Mr. J. REED, Secretary.

STOCKSFIELD LAMB TRYST.

THE ANNUAL TRYST for the SALE OF LAMBS, will be held at STOCKSFIELD, on MONDAY, August 21.

July 31st, 1865.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, the Churchwardens acting in and for the Township of Benfieldside, do hereby give Notice that a Meeting (by adjournment from the 28th ult.) of the Ratepayers and Owners of Property in the Township of Benfieldside will be held on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, at Eight o'clock in the Evening, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting the Local Government Act, 1858, within the limits of the said Township.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1865.

JOHN BOOTH, Jun., JOHN THIRLWELL, } Churchwardens for Benfieldside.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF ACT.

I, the Undersigned, GEORGE THOMPSON, Summoning Officer for the District of Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, County of Durham, do Hereby Give Notice that the Local Government Act, 1858, was, on the 6th day of July, 1865, duly adopted by the Owners of Property and Ratepayers of the said District of Consett aforesaid, and that it was determined at the said Meeting that the number of Elective Members to form the Local Board for putting the said Act into execution should be Twelve.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Summoning Officer.

Consett, 6th July, 1865.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, August 7th, at which time intended Pupils can be admitted, or at any intermediate Week of the Quarter.

Prospectuses and Terms may be obtained on application.

N.B.—Payments either Fortnightly, Monthly, or Quarterly.

DERWENT COTTAGES SCHOOL.

THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL Commenced on MONDAY, July 24.

A. PEARSON, Master.

NOTICE.

I, THOMAS WILSON, Shoemaker, of Piercebridge, near Darlington, hereby give Notice that JOHN PEARSON, 18 Years of Age, and 5ft. 8in. in Height, my Apprentice, has Absconded from my Service; and any one Employing him after this Notice will be Prosecuted.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON respectfully informs his Pupils and the Gentry and Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge, Consett, and Vicinity, that he purposes RESUMING his Instructions on the Organ and Piano-Forte on FRIDAY August 11.

31, Westgate-hill, Newcastle, July 10, 1865.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.

To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.

Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

AGENTS.

Mr R. C. WHITFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Healey, near Hexham.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.

Business Addresses.

JOHN BARRON,
No. 1. DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c., FOR HIRE.

FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.

GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PIANO-FORTES ON SALE AND TO ORDER.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

PERAMBULATORS OF ALL SIZES.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS,
14, CLAYTON STREET, AND 20, MARKET STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the favours bestowed upon him since appointing AGENTS in Leadgate, Berry Edge, Blackhill, &c., &c., and would intimate that he has OPENED A RECEIVING SHOP in Front Street, Shotley Bridge, where Goods to Clean or Dye will be forwarded by his Agents, and a Weekly Parcel sent on to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of Support.

AGENTS:—
Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr. J. COLLINSON, Boot Maker, Berry Edge.
Mr. A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
BLACKHILL.

KITCHEN RANGES,
SHAM and other STOVES,
JAMBS AND MANTLES,
MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c., to Order.

EBCHESTER WOOLLEN MILLS.

J. MOODY Manufactures Wool into Yarn, Flannels, Blankets, Tweeds, Druggetts, &c.

Also Cleans Blankets, Carpets, and Hearth Rugs on the shortest Notice.

Orders left at Mr. Jackson's, *Guardian* Office, Consett, will receive prompt attention.

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS,
AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at

W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.

Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage,	2s. 6d.	..
The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	..
The Celebrated Popular Beverage,	3s. 6d.	..
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	..

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."

First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.

Samples sent per Post to any Address.

Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.

TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.

Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
3, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.

BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case promptly answered.

Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

Business Addresses.

FOREIGN WINES AT LONDON PRICES.

THE CADIZ, OPORTO, AND LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

JOHN KER,
CHEMIST, GROCER, AND FOREIGN WINE MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Neighbourhood, that he has been appointed Agent for the Sale of the WINES of the above Association, a large Stock of which he has just received, and which are of the finest Vintage.

WINES OF SPAIN.

	Per Bot.	Per Doz.		Per Bot.	Per Doz.
Household Sherry	1s. 10d. and 2s. 3d.	or 20s. and 25s.	Manzanilla Do.	3s. 6d. and 4s. 2d.	or 40s. and 48s.
Crown and Club Do	2s. 6d. and 3s. 2d.	or 28s. and 36s.	Old East India Do.	5s. 3d.	or 60s.

OPORTO WINES.

Port from the Wood, 1s. 10d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 20s., 26s., 28s. per Dozen.
Club Port (1851) Vintage, 3s. 2d. per Bottle, or 36s. per Doz.
Port, Old and Crusted, 3s. 10d. per Bottle, or 44s. per Doz
Port, Superior (1847) Wine, 5s. 3d. per Bottle, or 60s. per Dozen.
Port, Particular Shipments of 1844, 5s. 11d. per Bottle, or 68s per Dozen.

FRENCH WINES.

Sound Dinner Claret, 1s. 2d. per Bottle, or 13s. per Dozen.
Club Dinner Claret, 2s. per Bottle, or 22s. per Dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne (Fleur de Sillery), 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
Hock, 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
Hock, Pints, 2s. 8d. per Bottle, or 30s. per Dozen.
Moselle, 4s. 2d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen.
Moselle, Pints, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.

RARE WINES.

Red Nectar, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.
White Nectar, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.
Golden Cyprus, 2s. 6d. per Bottle, or 28s. per Dozen.

TENT, or SACRAMENTAL WINES, 2s. 10d. per Bottle, or 32s. per Dozen.

PORT and SHERRY, 1s. 6d. per Bottle, or 18s. per Dozen.

J. K. earnestly requests a trial of those Wines, being confident that no Wines equal to them have ever been offered to the Public in this District.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOP.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

A HINT TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

Mrs. BROWN says she is getting very old, and would like to see the foundation stone of the long-talked-of Antiquarian Museum laid before she dies. She thinks, as the members are too rich to beg and too old to give, they might collect, as gifts from a grateful people, into their over-stocked Museum, the old silver tea-caddie spoons, which STEWART, the Tea Dealer, says will be no longer required, as his finest Teas are now reduced Eight Pence per Pound. Hand measure, he says, will be the order of the day. Mrs. Brown declares she always enjoyed her tea best made that way, and thinks this a most likely time for the antiquaries to collect these valuable relics, and a most desirable opportunity to further the antiquated idea of our Antiquarian Museum in Newcastle.—(Extract from the Records of Stewart's Tea Establishments, 33, Grainger Street, and 27, Sandhill, Newcastle.

To Let.

ROOMS TO LET, in Victoria Street, Consett. Apply to R. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office.

TO LET, in Knitsley Lane, Consett, a Neat DWELLING HOUSE of Five Rooms, with Outoffices. Apply to WM. LEYBOURNE, Red Houses, near Consett.

TO BE LET, a DWELLING HOUSE, with Garden and Stable, situate at DIPTON, and formerly occupied by the late Thos. Fenwick, Esq. The above is suitable for a respectable Family Residence. Inquire of J. and J. URWIN, Grocers, Dipton.

TO LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Leadgate, and may be entered upon on the 14th August, or Martinmas Term next. An excellent opening for a Chemist. Apply to Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate.

June 13, 1865.

Sales by Private Contract.

ON SALE.

SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS.
OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE.
LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL.
BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD.
PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.

ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.

Consett, April 6, 1865.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackfine Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE at LEADGATE, at One Shilling per Yard.—Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a FARROW COW, upwards of 40 stone weight.—Apply to Thos. Hewitson, Waskerley Cottage, near Castleside.

Sale by Auction.

COPYHOLD PROPERTY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Assignees of John Brodie, a Bankrupt, at Mr. Randall's, Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge, on TUESDAY, August 8, 1865, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,

Mr. GILPIN and Mr. RAW, Auctioneers,

(Who are jointly concerned in this transaction.)

LOT 1.—All those excellent BUSINESS PREMISES, consisting of a large Front Shop, Back Shop, a Tailor's Shop, and Two good Rooms, on the First Floor; Five Rooms on the Second Floor; together with a Cellar Kitchen and other Conveniences on the Basement, situate in the Market Place, at Shotley Bridge, in the occupation of Mr. John Brodie, Tailor and Draper.

LOT 2.—All that DWELLING HOUSE situate in the Low Street, Shotley Bridge, containing Six Rooms, in the occupation of Mr. Brodie, Mr. Aynsley, and Mr. Brown.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HOYLE and SHIPLEY, Solicitors, Newcastle; Mr. RAW, Blackhill; or Mr. GILPIN, Newcastle.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only one small box of pills, and one small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cured in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing. Dec., 1863.

Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 5th, 1864.

Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

THE FRIEND IN NEED. An Original Work on Marriage, its duties and hindrances, and Symptoms of Nervous Debility, relaxation, langour, listlessness, depression, dislike to society, spermatorrhea, local weakness, gravel, stone gout, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of memory, dimness of sight, &c.; with prescription in plain English, diet rules, and all necessary directions for the speedy cure of nervous and general debility, loss of mental and physical power, premature decline, and all diseases of youth and maturity. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London (near Euston-square.) Opinions of the press, &c. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful.—*Dublin Gazette.*" "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician.—*Baptist Magazine.*" "Independently of great professional skill and experience, I consider it the work of a highly gifted, noble and well cultivated mind, acting upon Christian principles.—Rev. H. Knight." Consultations daily, 11 till 1, Sunday excepted.

DR. THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a well known certain remedy, for pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. In all cases of general debility, low spirits, melancholy, noises in the head, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, indigestion, fits, epilepsy, and the long train of fearful symptoms commonly known as nervous complaints, they are a positive specific, eradicating every trace of disease, purifying the blood, and invigorating the whole system. The enormous sale these Pills have attained all over the world, and the daily receipt of testimonials (thousands of which may be inspected by any one,) warrant the proprietor in asserting that they are the most efficacious medicine ever issued. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d, per box. (To Protect the public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, or 33 postage stamps, by Dr. Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years.—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours.—G. R." "I had been troubled for years with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills.—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache, and billious attacks.—Mrs Ellis." "The pains in my back are cured; I can stoop with ease now.—J. Weiss."

DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR. Restores health, strength and power, to the most shattered constitution, and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhoea, exhaustions, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the blood, removing secondary symptoms, scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigours to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health and the functions of manhood; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves privately, at little or no expense, with this medicine. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations of this medicine, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world, or will be sent direct from the establishment on receipt of a Post-Office Order for 11s, or 33s payable to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London.

QUACKERY DEFEATED. A Physician, upwards of 55 years Resident House Surgeon in a London Hospital, having been successful in curing thousands of sufferers from nervous and general debility, loss of memory, indigestion, pains in the back, consumption, rheumatism, gravel, gout, and many painful symptoms too numerous to mention, resulting from imprudence and other causes, is desirous of imparting to those who need it, the means by which their restoration to health was effected, and will send his book, containing all the necessary information for the self-treatment, &c., of all the "ills that flesh is heir to,"—on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope. Address—Dr. RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "Your book is worth anything to those who need a doctor.—J. Short." "I adopted your advice, and my giddiness is all gone.—I. Merry." "I value your book, and wish you to send me three copies to give away.—Rev. J. Leigh."

VITAL PILLS. All Sufferers from General Nervous Debility, and other symptoms of nervousness, morbid feelings, melancholy or low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, imaginative fears, mental irritability, failure of the powers of body and mind, weakness of the nerves, nervous headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr RUSSELL'S VITAL PILLS, a medicine that cures all pain and disease of whatever nature, restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and strengthens all the vital organs on which health and long life depend. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, sent post free on receipt of 14 or 33 penny stamps, by Dr Russell, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world. With every box is enclosed a Pamphlet of 64 pages, a perfect hand-book of health. Observe Dr R's Signature and Trade Mark on the label outside of every package.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.! Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the re-production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, Skin, and Teeth. Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett.

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. DR. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

THE ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER AT MIDDLESBRO'.

At York Assizes, on Thursday, before Mr Justice Blackburn, Hugh M'Griskin (23) was charged with the wilful murder of Francis M'Laughlin and James Slavin, at Middlesbro', on the 28th of May last. Michael Patten (21) and Patrick M'Partling (20), were charged with being implicated in the murders; but no evidence was offered against them, and they were discharged. The prosecution was conducted by Mr Maule and Mr Meynell; and the prisoner was defended by Mr Shepherd and Mr R. De Butzen.

From the opening statement of the learned counsel for the prosecution, supported by the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased, Francis M'Laughlin, was a labourer living at Middlesbro', and was twenty-two years of age. The murder took place in Lower Feversham-street, Middlesbro', on the night of Sunday, May 28th, about half-past nine o'clock. The prisoner had been heard, on the Saturday evening before, when leaving a public-house called the Canterbury, situated in Lower Feversham-street, to have uttered a threat with regard to some people he had met in the public-house, stating that he would be the death of them. The next time that they heard of the prisoner was on the Sunday evening, when he was met, in the company of Patten and M'Partling, walking along Lower Feversham-street. Two other men, M'Laughlin and Slavin, were coming in the opposite direction, on the same side of the street, but on approaching the prisoner and his companions they crossed to the other side. They were followed and seized hold of by Patten and M'Partling, and immediately afterwards McGriskin also crossed the street. The parties met at that part of Lower Feversham-street which was close to the corner of another street called Cleveland-street, and two doors from that corner was a small shop kept by a barber. The barber's daughter was standing at the door of the shop, and her evidence was to the effect that when McGriskin crossed the street he drew a large sharp-pointed bread knife from his sleeve, and with it stabbed McLaughlin in the lower part of his body. The wounded man fell to the ground, calling out that he had been stabbed. Slavin, who stooped to pick McLaughlin up, was also stabbed by the prisoner. No trace of the instrument with which the fatal wounds were inflicted could be discovered; but as the prisoner was not taken into custody until the following day he had ample opportunity for disposing of it. The only evidence of his conduct from the time the deed was committed until his apprehension was, that after stabbing the men, he went down Cleveland-street, and, striking along several bye-streets, regained the lower part of Feversham street, that he followed the crowd to the police-station, and was seen there watching the proceedings. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution Mr Shepherd addressed the jury for the defence, contending, in the first place that there was no evidence that the prisoner was the man who committed the crime; and, secondly, that even if the jury were convinced of his identity, that the crime was not murder but manslaughter, as there was an entire absence of premeditation. He analysed, at some length, the evidence adduced, and then called witnesses, and amongst them Patten and McPartling, who stated that the prisoner was not present at the affray.

Mr Maule briefly replied, the Judge summed up, and the jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. His Lordship, after remarking on the enormity of the crime, sentenced the prisoner to the heaviest sentence the law allowed—penal servitude for life.

VIVACIOUS REPORTERS.

The New York papers of the 14th July are full of startling details about the fire at Barnum's Museum, which took place on the previous day. One reporter, forgetting that the smoke must have suffocated every living thing within the building in five minutes, draws a vivacious sketch of terrible combats between the animals in the menagerie. He saw a lion in deadly combat with a tiger, and a serpent winding round the lioness. He goes on:—"One of the alligators was killed almost immediately by falling across a great fragment of shattered glass, which cut open his stomach and let out the greater part of the entrails to the light of day. The remaining alligator became involved in a controversy with an anaconda, and joined the *melee* in the centre of the blazing apartment. At this moment the floor, undermined by flames, gave way with an awful crash, and the living, struggling, howling, writhing mass was launched into a gulf of red and yellow fire, sending up a whirlwind of smoke, sparks, and cinders to the very heavens. The last object I saw was the Polar bear, upon a white-hot square of sheet iron, with all the hair burnt from his hide, and standing stark and stiff, and rapidly baking brown. Before the whale went down with the rest a stream of spermaceti ran from his carcase down the sides of the building, taking fire and making impromptu candles on a colossal scale." Unfortunately for the effect of all this, there was no lion, lioness, or Polar bear in the building at the time, and a fellow-reporter of the above writer calls him the "biggest liar of the age." Another paper thus describes the scene:—"Still more buildings were destined to fall victims to the insatiate element. More engines. More water. More smoke. More stifling heat. More cries of frightened women and shrieks of steam whistles. The conflagration seems to go forward—forward; and more houses are allowed to go up. More property gone to nought. More hearts wrung. More fortunes turned to dross." And one journal completely distances all the others by a string of "sensation" head lines:—"Destruction of the Happy Family,' 'Mummy,' 'Only Original Boa Constrictor,' 'Brain Stone,' 'Roman Sarcophagus and Garments of Joyce Heth,' 'The Maid of Saragossa,' 'Daniel Lambert,' 'Hick the Pirate,' 'Tom Thumb and Wife,' 'Commodore Nutt,' 'Minnie Warren,' 'Siamese Twins,' 'Queen Victoria,' 'Prince and Princess of Wales,' 'Abdul Medjid,' 'Jefferson Davis,' 'Emperor of Austria,' 'Louis Napoleon,' 'Sir Walter Scott,' 'Kossuth,' 'Japanese Tommy and others (in wax),' 'Skull of George Washington in Youth,' 'Club intended for the Destruction of John Smith,' 'Noddy,' 'Sea Horse,' 'Trumpet of the Angel Gabriel,' 'the Right Whales,' 'Masks worn by the Anti Renters,' 'Black Coots,' 'Stuffed Elephant, Rhinoceros,' &c., 'Cosmorama,' 'Argonauta,' 'Common Puffer,' 'Two-spined Stickleback,' 'Grizzly Adams's Black Bear,' 'Ichthyosauri,' 'Cinnamon Heron,' 'Fee-jee War-club,' 'Petrified Pork,' 'Goliath Beetle,' 'Chinese Ball,' 'Door of Christopher Columbus's House,' 'African War-horn,' 'Blue Shark,' 'Prothonotary,' 'Warbler,' 'Cupid Asleep,' 'Mississippi Bean-stalk,' 'Grape Fired by the Rebels,' 'Key of the Paris Bastile,' 'Tear-cups carried by the Romans,' 'Coffin of Major André,' 'Birds, Beasts, and Fishes,' &c."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

On Monday evening a meeting of the metropolitan cow-keepers was held at the Marylebone Institution, Edwards-street, Portman Square, to consider what measures should be adopted with reference to the prevailing malady which has been recently imported into London. About 250 persons were present. The principal feature in the evening's proceedings was a clever and interesting address delivered by Professor Gamgee. He described the disease as a catarrhal affection, producing in the blood an impurity which had a tendency to work itself outward in every direction, and any exhalation, even through the pores of the skin, of an animal affected with the plague was, he said, highly infectious. This disease was, in the vast majority of cases, incurable. An animal attacked by it might succumb in two or three days, or might last a week or more; but it was generally doomed from the outset. The origin of the plague was infected foreign cattle brought to Islington Cattle-market. It had been but just a month in this country, yet even in that short time he calculated that nearly 2,000 cattle must have suffered. It was much to be regretted that prompt measures for its eradication were not taken on its first appearance. In similar cases in France, Austria, Prussia, and elsewhere on the continent immediate steps were taken by Government to surround, isolate, and extinguish the infliction in each locality in which it appeared—if possible, before it had time to spread. There were veterinary inspectors, on whose reports diseased beasts were slaughtered, and their owners indemnified by Government. The British Government had no acts of Parliament which enabled them to adopt the same measures; but even if they had, he doubted whether our English way of "helping ourselves" was not the best in most cases of difficulty. He compared the cattle plague to the cotton famine, which, he said, might quite equal in its magnitude as a national calamity. He feared that many thousands of cattle would be lost, and he thought the country should come forward for its own and the cattle owners' sakes, as it did for the Lancashire people. Although the cattle plague was not contagious to human beings, yet that indirectly it might produce typhus and other fevers and diseases, because, after a lengthened period of bad or insufficient food in any country, the people of that country were sure to suffer in health. There was no cattle disease better known than this. So far from being new, it had existed for centuries. In 1747 thousands of cattle perished, or were destroyed, the Government compensating their owners. This, however, had to be discontinued on account of the numerous frauds committed. With regard to the sheep small-pox in North Wiltshire, in 1862, he showed how, as long as farmers concealed the illness of their sheep, the disease spread with great rapidity; but when they subscribed to pay for the destruction of all that were diseased, and thus encouraged each other to speak the truth, the sheep small-pox was put an end to in three weeks. It would be more difficult to bring the cattle plague to a termination, but the same course was the proper one to pursue.—In the course of a discussion that followed, a Wiltshire sheep farmer, corroborated all that Mr Gamgee had said about the sheep small-pox, and the favourable results that followed the course taken, and strenuously recommended openness and above-board dealing among the cattle owners.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, Mr Dexter, and the meeting broke up.

DR. PRITCHARD.

Public curiosity is hardly yet satiated with the minute and microscopic particulars which have been given of the life of this famous criminal. A full autobiography, given when he was in prison, is published, which only goes to prove beyond doubt his wondrous villany. The latest novelty in the details is an account of a phrenological examination of his head, instituted after his death. Of this a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"His beard and hair were clipped, and the surfaces shaven in preparation for Mr Brodie or Mr Steele. The head, as denuded of its hirsute appendages, proved to be a 'wonder and astonishment' (I don't see much distinction between the words, but plainly John Milton did to myself and the phrenological wiseacres present. Unanimously it was adjudged of very nearly the lowest type. Mr Calcraft, certainly experienced, presumably scientific, said plainly he considered it ''orrid.' A disciple of Lavater, who was present, animadverted severely on the chin, as of the worst gross sensual type; and said that, unquestionably, in getting up a beard to hide it, at whatever expense of pomatum, which we know he used, Dr. Pritchard had exhibited much of the wisdom of the serpent he poisonously was. Briefly, as one having only a general acquaintance with either phrenology or physiognomy, and deeply convinced of the utter idiocy of both as claiming to be elaborated into scientific systems, I may make a note of my own independent impressions as distinguished from those of others, in whom, as it seemed to me, clear knowledge of the foulness of the miscreant vitiated the purity of observation. As regards the chin, so swollen was (not of course the bone, but) the circumjacent system of muscles, that I held it quite impossible to found any accurate inference on it as to what it may have been in life. As to this I am bound to say explicitly that people perhaps wiser than I disagree with me. The forehead, again, was not, I think, so mean in itself as it seemed to most of my co-observers, but its feebleness of disproportion to the animal masses behind cannot be stated too strongly. It is scarcely possible that in any head not that of an idiot this disproportion should be more fatally marked; and though I am resolute in contempt of phrenology as a science in detail, I consider it a valid induction that the intellect and moral faculties act through the anterior lobes of the brain, the brute and destructive impulses through the posterior ones. Hence, on the scheme of the Necessitarian—which is meantime not mine—the justification of Dr. Pritchard would be nearly as clear and complete as that of any criminal could be. I alluded to the clipping of Dr. Pritchard's hair and beard; and I have now to tell that in regard to this a somewhat touching incident occurred. When the operation was completed a mass of various hair lay beside the operator. This the magistrate ordered to be burned, lest sensational spectators should appropriate it. This was done, saving that Mr Calcraft was allowed one small lock to send to a sister in Wales. Shortly after a letter arrived, praying that as a family memento—more especially for the doctor's daughter—some of the hair should be preserved. The matter resolved itself into this, that it became a question whether or not Mr Calcraft would deliver his relic. From the chamber in which this question came to a final discussion I found myself politely excluded, and am unable to enlighten readers as to the result. It is my hope that Mr Calcraft—as the gentleman I could not help taking him to be—would at least surrender half."

The writer is right, the *Glasgow Herald* stating that Calcraft, on the whole circumstances being explained, consented to give up half of the small quantity of hair which he had retained.

Sir George Grey has recommended that the life of George Bromfield, convicted of the murder of Mrs Colborne, at Shirley, should be spared. The capital sentence is commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

Mr. C. G. Sprague, the surgeon charged with poisoning his wife, his father-in-law, his mother-in-law, and a servant, with atropia, has been tried at the Devon summer assizes and acquitted. The case was stayed before the completion of the defence.

ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR DERBY.—At the County Police Court, Derby, on Tuesday, before Mr W. T. Cox, M.P., Harriet Watson, single woman, Sheffield, aged 26, was brought up in the custody of Inspector Fearn, charged with attempting to murder William Stirland, coachman to Miss Trowell, of Uttoxeter New-road, near Derby. It appears that the prisoner and Stirland formerly lived in service together at Brampton Vicarage, near Chesterfield. An improper intimacy took place between them, and prisoner was delivered of a child last Christmas, and it died about two months ago. Stirland subsequently came to live at Miss Trowell's, and on Monday, the 24th ult., prisoner, accompanied by a woman, came by special train from Sheffield on the occasion of the Forester's *fete* at the Derby Arboretum. Prisoner and the woman made their way to Miss Trowell's, saw Stirland, and he paid up all arrears that were owing on account of the child, and gave her 10s for herself, on condition that she would never come near him or annoy him again. The two women then went away. On Saturday evening last, however, Watson again appeared at Miss Trowell's house, about a quarter to nine o'clock, and told Stirland that his mother wished to speak to him in the lane. He accompanied her to the gate leading into the lane, when, not seeing his mother, and suspecting something, he said he would not go any further. Watson then pulled a pistol out of her pocket, presented it in front of his face, and said she would shoot him. The hammer being down, however, it did not go off, and he knocked the weapon on one side, and threw the prisoner on to the ground. He then got possession of the pistol, which was heavily charged, and fired it into the air. The prisoner made her escape, but information was given to the police, and she was apprehended by Inspector Fearn. The accused was remanded.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GUARDS AND PASSENGERS.—Mr W. H. Preece's plan for enabling railway passengers to communicate with the guard has been put in operation as regards the express trains on the South-Western line. The original proposal was that when a passenger pulled a string it should cause a small semaphore arm to project from the carriage, producing an electric current which would ring a bell in the guard's van. This, however, has been modified. A small clock-like glass face is placed in each railway compartment. If a passenger wishes to communicate with the guard, he breaks a plate of glass and moves a small handle beneath. This produces the electric current which rings the guard's bell. The guard then looks out, and if a carriage is off the line he communicates with the engine driver immediately, and stops the train. He will probably have his attention drawn to the carriage from whence the alarm proceeded by some passenger putting his arm, stick, or umbrella out of the window, and at the next station the guard inquires into the cause of the alarm; and he can always find the carriage from whence his bell was rung by the broken glass. It has been asked why the guard should not be placed where he can command a view of all the carriages. But a guard has to attend to sorting parcels, and cannot always be on the look-out. If a man were employed on each train merely to look out, an enormous additional expense would be incurred. No fewer than 600 trains run daily on the South Western line. It is a curious fact that the murderer of a judge on a French line some time ago escaped by the very means which had been designed to enable the guard to inspect the train while in motion. It would be impossible to prevent such a crime as that committed by Muller, except by adopting the American plan of having a guard's thoroughfare through the carriages; and this the narrowness of English railways, and our mutual love of seclusion while travelling, would render impracticable. Mr Preece's plan combined with the one already in use on the South Western line, of a small window which opens from one compartment to another, would, however, be a great security for railway travelling.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per the *Belgian*.]

A Washington despatch says:—"The President stated to the South Carolina delegation the policy he intended to pursue regarding State reconstruction, and gave them distinctly to understand that there are important duties which they themselves have to perform. The gentlemen assured Mr. Johnson of the readiness of the people of that State to acquiesce in the results of the war, and to amend the constitution so as to place it more in conformity with the spirit of the National Government, and age."

Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is reported to have made a remarkable speech at Greenville, S.C., on the 3rd, before he knew of his appointment, in which, though acknowledging the necessity of returning to the Union, he said no man regretted it more than he. Jeff. Davis was not to blame for the failure of the rebellion. The rebel Congress was to blame for its exemptions. All between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should have been forced into the army. The death of Lincoln was no loss to the South. He was a Whig and a non-slaveholder, while Johnson was a democrat and formerly owned slaves, therefore the South could have confidence in him. He ranked Lee next to Washington. A Washington despatch says this speech of Governor Perry's had been laid before the President, after the Governor had had an interview with the President.

A Fortress Monroe despatch says that Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Spangler, were put on board the gunboat *Florida*, on the 18th July, and the vessel immediately sailed in sealed orders. Her destination was supposed to be Dry Tortugas, a secure prison on a barren reef a few miles beyond Key West, Florida. No visitors can reach that place except by special permission of the Government, and there is said to be absolutely no chance of escape.

General Ewell had been released from Fort Warren, his wife having succeeded in obtaining an order for his liberation from President Johnson.

Brownsville, Texas, advices of the 8th July state that the rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, with 400 men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a wagon train had gone to Mexico.

The army of the Shenandoah is virtually discontinued. There are now no troops in the valley but "one-year men." The guerillas are represented as having totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in raising crops, &c. In a few days more there would probably be no troops left in the valley except at Winchester.

The first through train from Washington to Richmond since the war left on the 20th, via Manassas and Gordonsville.

The Richmond correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The election of Richmond resulted in the success of candidates denominated Secessionist, who are not suspected of any great love for, or loyalty to the Government. Voting is said to have been done principally by the paroled soldiers of Lee's army. It may be added that the election had been controlled by such men as the committee sent to President Johnson to induce him to withdraw and nullify the 20,000 dollars exemption in the proclamation."

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the statement by the *Tribune* some days ago, that Jeff. Davis would probably be tried by a military commission, receives confirmation daily. A prominent Senator asserts that it has been determined to try the arch-traitor by a military commission. A Fortress Monroe letter says:—"John Mitchell is if anything more morose than ever. He strides up and down his cell in his barefeet. He has excellent shoes and stockings at his disposal, but will not wear them. Barefooted he walks to and fro in his casemate, his brow contracted, and a sneer upon his lips. He snaps out an occasional abusive or ill-natured remark. His health continues good."

An extraordinary trial had been progressing in Washington for a fortnight, and was brought to a close on the 18th. A Miss Mary Harris was charged with the murder of a Mr. Burroughes, a clerk in one of the Government departments, who seduced and then deserted her. A telegram from Washington says:—"The Mary Harris murder trial concluded just as everybody expected it would, in a verdict of not guilty. The jury were out only eight minutes. The scene in the court was dramatic in the extreme. Miss Harris fainting and falling into the arms of her counsel, who kissed her the moment the jury gave in their verdict, while the crowd hooted and applauded. The scenes during the arguments of counsel to-day were simply disgraceful. Aside from the stump speeches delivered as arguments, the counsel for the prosecution got into a quarrel with the Judge, whose decisions had been one-sided, significantly said to the jury just before they went out, that he would wait for them, as they had doubtless made up their minds. One of the jurors was in the Sickles' case, and several others had been about the Court-room for years."

Late advices confirm the delivery of Confederate property to General Brown by order of the Emperor Maximilian.

The Mexican Imperialists had evacuated Camargo, falling back on Monterey, abandoning the whole country. They were much annoyed on their march by Cortinas.

The quotations opened at 142¼ and closed at 142⅞.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday evening, discussing, in its bulletin the question of the Duchies, says, "Upon the occasion of the events which have recently taken place in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein question, it was asked in what light France looked upon the policy of the German Government. The reply is indicated by the line of conduct pursued by the French Government in the anterior phases of the question. Whenever France has been induced to express her opinion she has appealed to the national sentiment of the people. France continues to hope that the arrangement which will be made will be in conformity with this principle."

ITALY.

The *Italia* of Wednesday contradicts the statement that the King of Italy had an interview with Count Sartiges at Valdieria, and asserts that his Majesty had left that place before the arrival of Count Sartiges. The same journal says the report of an early interview between the King of Italy and the Pope has not been confirmed. It is generally believed that a personal meeting between the King and His Holiness will in no case take place before the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes in person on Sunday with a brief speech from the throne. His Majesty stated that the mediation of Portugal between England and Brazil had produced a happy result. The financial condition of the country was satisfactory. Laws would be presented by the Ministry relative to the Douro wine trade and the importation of cereals. The King also announced that a strict law would shortly be brought forward for the final abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal was safely delivered of a prince on Monday morning, at two o'clock. The Queen and the prince are both doing well.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that there is no foundation whatever in fact for the report that Austria is about to recognise Italy. He states positively that no negotiations have been opened on either side, but he adds that it is not unlikely that Prussia has been endeavouring to induce Austria to adopt that course. Considering that the *Independance*, which started the rumour, gave as its reason for accepting it that such a recognition would leave Austria more at liberty to cope with the pretensions of Prussia in the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, it is possible that there is more truth in the report than the *Telegraph* is disposed to admit.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* has a friend at Vienna who occasionally favours him with hints as to what is going on there, and the latest communication of this gentleman has some observations on the late Ministerial changes in Austria and other matters which appear worth quoting. It recently dawned on the Emperor's mind, he says, that the old system of government was an error, and that those who had advised him did not understand the demands of the day. "The Cabinet was all in confusion, and ere long it became a necessity to get up a new Government. The telegraph will tell you before I can that we have a change of Ministry. M. de Schmerling is appointed President of the Court of Justice, Count de Belcredi Minister of State, M. Komers is named Minister of Justice, and M. de Larisch Minister of Finance. The Ministry of Marine is suppressed. Count de Mensdorff maintains the rank of First Minister. M. Wohlgethan, who had been charged with the *ad interim* direction of the Ministry of Finance, is appointed Councillor of State. There may be slight changes later. Now this means, as I am inclined to think, that transactions will take place in order to reconcile Hungary; and if I might venture a prophecy, an arrangement with Italy—a recognition of that kingdom. Mr Hutt has thrown a sunbeam into our commercial darkness, and I am inclined to think that we may at least hope for great international commercial reforms. All depends on the presence of the Emperor to carry out his present inspirations. I will say no more for the present on this subject. You know I have always told you that the differences between Austria and Prussia as regards the Danish Duchies would be settled by the two great German Sovereigns. Well that event is close at hand. Francis Joseph and King William will meet ere long. Prussia will get all she wants, if I am not deceived by outward, or rather (for the public) inward signs."

SPAIN.

The protests of the Bishops of Tarazona and Osuna against the recognition of Italy have been referred to the Council of State.

TURKEY.

The Viceroy of Egypt has left Constantinople for Alexandria. The official return of deaths from cholera on Sunday was 160 for the whole capital and the villages on the Bosphorous.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* has a remarkable article on Russian armaments. It says that in 1812 Russia required 1,135,000 men to defeat Napoleon I., and that during the Crimean war her army rose to 2,000,000. Afterwards, in 1863 and 1864, when Europe appeared again to menace her, she was compelled to keep 1,135,000 men on a war footing. Towards the end of 1864, 264,000 men were dismissed, and in the course of the present year it is hoped to reduce the army to its normal establishment, which according to the *Invalide*, is 800,000 men. This number, adds the official paper, will be indispensable to the Russian Government until the country is pacified and the roads required for stratagic purposes are completed. The number is no doubt a formidable one; but it should be remembered that the Russian army is spread over a vast extent of country, from the Amour to the Vistula, and from Kokand to the icy sea, and if the necessary deductions are made for deserters and men whose pay is drawn, but who exist only on paper, it will be found that an army of 800,000 soldiers in Russia only means one of 200,000 capable of being brought into the field.

AN IRONMASTER'S VIEW OF STRIKES.

Mr W. Robinson Hopper, of Houghton-le-Spring, contributes to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, a lengthy article bearing the above title. It is in some respects a reply to Mr Frederick Harrison's article on "The Strike in the Iron Trade," of which we published a short summary. Mr Hopper's paper is so long that we are compelled to give only a bare outline of its leading ideas, leaving the reader, should he so desire, to glean "further particulars" from the able review in which the article appears.

Mr Hopper introduces his subject by stating that we are now, after many days, reaping the fruits of the unjust legislation which, before the repeal of the Combination Laws, in 1824, regulated the respective relations of employer and employed. Previous to this it was illegal for workmen to combine and the masters had an unfair advantage, of which some availed themselves. But the repeal of the Combination Act changed all this; labour was then to be bought and sold in the open market, and never since that time, except as a last reluctant resource of self defence, have the employers entered upon combinations. With the men, however, it has been far otherwise. They have steadily maintained a belief in the dangerous delusion that it is competent for them, by combination, to have the same power of affecting the actual rate of wages which was previously given to the masters by the one-sided working of the Combination Laws. As the natural results of these organisations, which, he says, cannot exist without strikes and lock-outs, one strike has followed another, until the great industrial strike of the present year. From the "fanatical fondness" of workmen for strikes and unions, he says it might be inferred that they had been fraught with enormous advantages to those who engaged in them; but he asserts, and proceeds to show that never has an extensive strike resulted in an advance of wages. He quotes the cotton spinners of 1824 and 1830, the Manchester builders in 1833, the spinners strike at Preston and Glasgow in 1836, the strikes in the northern coal-fields in 1832, 1837, and in 1844, the amalgamated engineers' in 1853, the Preston spinners' strike in 1854, and the strike of the London builders, in proof of his statement, in all of which he says the men returned to work for worse wages than they turned out for. Mr Hopper having thus opened the subject proceeds to detail, and first defends strongly the course of Messrs Strakers and Love in the coal-miners' strike at Brancepeth. His view of the case is that the dispute turned upon the inevitable question—were the proprietors, or was the union, to be the masters of the collieries? Messrs Strakers and Love determined to manage their own affairs, and in short the decisive struggle took place on the issue. The action of the men in the matter gained a vast deal of spurious sympathy from the public. Although they refused work on their masters' terms, they yet persisted in occupying the cottages and thus effectually closing the working of the collieries. What were the masters to do? Were they to allow their plant to be idle and their capital unproductive till the winter was over, rather than turn out the men in cold weather? This they could not do, and they were compelled to evict the men from their tenancies. A chorus of denunciation arose from platform and press, but the workmen soon admitted their own error by returning to work on the terms offered by the employers. It is worthy of remark, he continues, that, since this strike was defeated, a brisk demand has prevailed for coals, the pits have worked full time and full-handed, men have necessarily become scarce, a competition for their services has arisen on behalf of the coalowners (who are no longer restricted to a certain uniform price for labour by the rules of a defensive Union), and a proportionate increase of wages has, as a natural consequence, been given to the men. The miners are satisfied, the district is peaceful and prosperous, and all this has been brought about by the usual and inevitable operation of the laws of trade, without the encumbering assistance of interested Trades' Union agitators. Mr Hopper then proceeded to notice "the late disastrous dead lock in the iron trade." The strike was similar, he says, to others which had previously occurred, as for instance the strike of the Manchester builders in 1833, that of the Amalgamated Engineers in 1853, and the strike of the London builders in 1860. "The unionists in each case decree that a sectional struggle shall take place—that the masters shall be fought one after the other. The masters reluctantly retort by the only effectual retaliation of a general lock-out. The only effectual retaliation, we repeat; for if the end justifies the means, if in a strictly economical question, the issue—if success or failure—be the justification of the alternative resorted to, then the lock-out in the building trade in 1860, and the lock-out in the iron trade this year, have been fully vindicated by the "inexorable logic of facts." It has been frequently acknowledged by the Trades' Union delegates themselves, that but for a lock-out these sectional struggles—no matter what their object—would be invariably successful; and it is clear that it must be so. If a union decrees that a certain builder, a certain colliery proprietor, or a certain knot of manufacturers, shall be struck against, and the latter are left isolated by the brother capitalists, the workmen have infinitely the best chance in the contest. All they require is to be compensated by their co-unionists for the loss of their wages, and there is an end of it. But with the employers the situation is a totally different one. Take the case of an iron manufacturer, whose works are closed by this 'sectional policy' of the union. After many years of unsparing perseverance, he has succeeded in directing his trade into certain profitable channels. Is all this to be laid open to competing capitalists, in order that the fight with the union may be fought out by himself, single-handed? And yet this must be so, if the neighbouring manufacturers are to take his trade in hand until his men resumed work. He has his particular mixture of iron and modes of manufacture to suit various customers and various markets. Have all these to be disclosed to competitors that they must supply those who trade with him, until the time arrives when his men are permitted by the union to return to their employment? And how can he in any case be properly compensated for the depreciation of his machinery and plant—for his staff of agents leaving his service—for the goodwill of his business (not to be estimated by any mere money value) forfeited for ever? Then again, his brother manufacturers may not be so well able to treat with the consumers who have been deprived of their supplies by the concentrated operations of the union leaders. North Staffordshire, for instance, was peculiarly situated, and had an advantage over its competitors, in the manufacture of iron consumed in Liverpool, Manchester, and the neighbourhood. Neither South Staffordshire nor the North of England could have so cheaply supplied the required quality of iron for these particular markets. When, therefore, a Union has adopted the resolution to strike against an individual employer, it is altogether impossible for his brother manufacturers to meet the case by financial assistance, or by undertaking the supply of those who have been accustomed to trade with him. And is it to be expected that they should look on quietly and see one of their order slowly slide down to ruin and destruction in order that they themselves may be conveniently and at leisure proceeded against? It is a lamentable conclusion to come to; but when this state of things obtains, no other tactics can be adopted in the battle of capital against labour,—no other resource is open but the wretched device of a lock-out. If strikes are to continue, and strikes are to be conducted after this fashion, no other expedient is available." Mr Hopper then describes the formation of the Ironworkers' Union, three years ago, in South Staffordshire. This was said to be a self-defence against the compact of the masters. But the masters had no such compact; they met quarterly to settle the price of iron, but the question of the workmen's wages did not enter into this, for by an inevitable law, so to speak, the rate of wages rose or fell according to the price of iron. This was a sort of rough sliding scale, which, however, answered its purpose in preserving peace between the contracting parties for a long course of years. "The masters, when they found their men forming a Union, were necessarily obliged to form one of their own. A strike ensued, and a demand for iron arising, the price of the raw material rose and with it the rate of wages. This, of course, had no more to do with the issue between employers and employers than Tenterden steeple has to do with Goodwin Sands, but the ironworkers of the country generally looked upon the increased rate of wages as a consequence of the union and its offspring, the strike. The delusive doctrine spread throughout the country that strikes would raise the price of labour, and unions were formed in the northern part of England and even in Scotland. After referring to the ironworkers' strike at Leeds, which he says ended in the destruction of the union, but not before a number of Belgian puddlers had been introduced into the places of the English workmen, Mr Hopper describes the progress of the lock-out in Staffordshire and the North of England, and answers the question "Whether a lock-out can be in any case justifiable?" by repeating the argument we have given above as to the necessity for a lock-out. The lock-out in the Gateshead and Brierley Hill districts was persisted in, he says, after the union leaders had ordered the North Staffordshire men to return to work because the masters "required better proof of this determination being arrived at by the ironworkers generally by the mere *ipse dixit* of the leaders." As to the objection that the union men only constituted a fraction of the whole body of ironworkers who by the severe decision of the masters were thrown out of employment, the innocent being made to suffer with the guilty, Mr Hopper maintains that "the masters had no alternative—no other remedy was available, if even the lock-out increased that desire for combination among the men until it became general." Referring to the sliding scale, by which it was objected that although the wages rose or fell with the price of iron, it worked unfairly for the interests of the men, the wages not advancing in a relative proportion with the enormous profits of the masters when the price of iron was at its highest point, Mr Hopper affirms that, owing to the existence of forward contracts, there was not a single firm of ironmasters in England whose whole deliveries were ever at the high price fixed in the market, and many firms, owing to this fact and the high wages, made less net profit than they would have done with a lower price of iron. As a question of fairness and justice between employer and employed, Mr Hopper maintains that this standard of wages works to the advantage rather than otherwise of the men when prices have an upward tendency. Mr Hopper then proceeds to discuss the question whether wages should accord with the prices and profits. The rough sliding scale introduced into the trade was only a rude attempt to introduce this principle. "But this is a principle which the working-classes are not yet sufficiently advanced to comprehend and adopt. It is all very well by any rule, or scale, or standard to advance wages for them, or keep them high, but they take it to be altogether unreasonable that they should fall with lower prices and diminished profits. The late struggle in the iron trade has distinctly shown—and many well-wishers of their order will regard it as as a fact deeply to be deplored—that the feelings and habits of the working classes generally are not fully ripe for the application, on an important scale, of the principles of co-operation. As a matter of policy, and with a view to create a healthy sympathy between employer and employed, it is, doubtless, desirable that men should proportionately partake of the higher profits of their masters; in fact this is brought about compulsorily, in an economical point of view, by capital rushing into the vacuum, as it were, created by higher profits, and so, when other things are equal, making a higher bid for labour. But it is difficult to determine, and a more complicated question than it would at first sight appear, when and to what extent wages should rise and fall with profits in the iron trade." Mr Hopper then gives several instances to show "the difficulty, nay the impossibility, of adopting any standard by which the wages of the workers in the iron, or any similar trade may be proportionate to the profits attained therein. It is beyond the reach of human intelligence to do it; wages, after all, strictly speaking, are affected only by the relation of supply and demand; no other element can enter into the inquiry in the remotest degree. It is a question of supply and demand, and as such, wages should be settled between employer and employed, without combination either on the one side or the other. By this means only—by master and men meeting each other fairly and frankly as Englishmen should do, without dictation from any society on either side—can be settled the various controversies cradled in strikes and lock-outs." Mr Hopper deprecates the interference of Government in the settling of trade disputes, and maintains the absolute inefficacy of trades unions, which, he says, have done nothing for working men in the past, the end of all strikes being the same story, "after much suffering and privation the men resumed work on their employers' terms." He proceeds to say that all unions are baneful. "How many branches of manufacture there are where there is no combination, and where the masters are every day, in Adam Smith's words, bidding against one another in order to get workmen! Those who are accustomed to associate with employers of labour continually hear them remarking on the scarcity of men in such and such branches, that they have not had applications for employment for some time past, and that as they cannot do without them, they are obliged to tempt men to their factories by the offer of increased wages. But how different is the case when the influence of a union is brought to bear! Then the manufacturer no longer knows whom he has to deal with; all honest and above-board bargaining between man and man is no longer possible; wages are reduced to a dead level of a mediocre uniformity; and instead of a question for calm, unprejudiced decision upon business principles, we have a meeting of armies with banners! In a combination among masters—but this, as has already been shown, never exists save in defence against a similar association amongst the men—a conscientious employer's efforts to deal justly with his workmen and promote their happiness and comfort, are entirely neutralised in the collective action of the society to which he is obliged to belong. He finds himself compelled practically to defend the proceedings and supplement the deficiencies of some other employer, who holds himself aloof from his workmen, regards them as his natural enemies, and meets their advances with unconciliating abruptness. And further, there are many circumstances which may justify one employer giving higher wages than another, or in adding to the wages of his more skilled workmen; but where there is a union this is simply impossible, all are then placed on a dead level. Individual freedom of action is no longer attainable either with master or men; good employers and bad, energetic and idle workmen, skilful and incompetent, are all placed on an equality. Surely this state of things in this nineteenth century of ours is to sober thought almost incomprehensible." Mr Hopper, in noticing what he considers to be the only plausible apology that has ever been offered for Trades Unions, that "labour unassisted by combination would be altogether at the mercy of capital," maintains that competition among masters will prevent such a result. Mr Hopper closes his article with giving his opinion as to the cause of strikes and trades unions. "In conclusion," he says, "we may ask how are we to account for the phenomenon of strikes and trades' unions lingering in our midst, when all history is against them—all experience and all reasoning on common-sense principles? The anomalous anachronism is brought about, we think, by external no less than internal causes. Trade combination is a poisonous plant, at once, if botanical terms be allowable, *exogenous* and *endogenous*. Chief among the internal causes is the partial and unequal education of the working classes. Many well-meaning employers are bitterly discouraged in their efforts to educate their men by the lamentable fact that, as a class, their workmen are more recklessly unreasonable to deal with, than when ignorance was more general than it now is. But this is due, let us hope, not to education, but to partial and unequal education. By the influence of religion falsely so called, the great mass of our 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' are still in gross ignorance, and the comparatively few among them who have had the accidental advantage of education, find themselves in an artificial and undue position of superiority, of which they are not slow in availing themselves. From these spring the men—velvet-fisted rather than horny-handed—who are ready booted and spurred to ride the working-classes to death, in a match with the masters about wages, however unequally made. From these we have the men with whom the trades' union is the great 'Diana of the Ephesians.' For is not this 'the craft by which they have their wealth?' Is not this the craft by which they are enabled to pass a leisurely clean-shirted existence as strike-jobbers, fattening on the misery of their fellows, and strangers to the honest sweat of honourable labour? As well might you expect the fussy country tradesman to allow the mouldy municipality of his fading town to be swept away, where he airs his 'aitchless' eloquence, as expect a union leader to allow combination to be done away with—the arena where he achieves his tinsel triumphs, and proves himself *unoculus inter cæcos*—the one-eyed monarch of the blind." But internal causes are not the only ones. There are many benevolent people outside who fancy the working-classes have not participated in the general prosperity of the country, or who think that without combination they are at the mercy of the employer. Mr Hopper alludes to those who for interested motives support the action of the men, and finally looks forward to the time when they shall find their "occupation gone," and when combinations, strikes, and lock-outs shall be as much matters of history as duelling and trial by ordeal.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(From *Le Follet*.)

We have at last the satisfaction of informing our readers that the eccentric costumes lately so much in vogue are rapidly disappearing, to be replaced by elegant and lady-like toilets. For the past few weeks it has been the fashion to wear the most peculiar materials, made in the most remarkable manner—anything so as to attract attention, no matter how incongruous the articles forming the toilet. So many ladies adopted this manner of dressing that we began to despair of their ever returning to anything approaching good taste.

Morning toilets are generally made ... dress, paletot, and petticoat of the same; the three being, of course, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. A body of foulard, alpaca, or muslin is generally worn under the paletot. Nevertheless there always is a body of the same material in case of the paletot being required without sleeves. These paletots are generally made with the sleeves arranged so as to hook on to the arm-hole, the fastening being concealed by an epaulet, in case of the white body being desired underneath; as the different sleeve showing through the armhole of the cloak is considered suitable for very young girls.

Morning dresses are made in any light material, such as mohair, *poil de chèvre*, percale, alpaca, and foulard. The last-mentioned material is still in great request for toilets of all kinds, as there are so many different patterns and qualities, that it can be adapted for any style or make. When made in the materials we have mentioned, the cloak is of the paletot form, half fitting, or quite tight, and is worn quite short, and generally accompanied by a hood.

Muslin dresses are made with either a scarf or shawl, the half-fitting jacket ... looking well in such light materials, without it is lined with silk, as is generally the case with white muslins.

For more dressy toilets the lightest materials possible are selected—very fine Indian muslin, Chambery gauze, *tulle de soie*, very fine *poil de cuevre*, and light foulards. These dresses are generally worn over coloured slips, of either tarletan or silk, according to the taste and age of the wearer.

Skirts are made very full and very long, and the crinolines are as large as ever. Some few ladies have discontinued them, but there does not seem the least symptom of their general decrease, excepting for balls and evening concerts. On these occasions they are small below the waist, and so very flexible that the least pressure will compress them, so that they have none of the unpleasantness and inconvenience of the more common makes.

Many bodies of dresses are made with a basque either round the waist or merely at the back, and with the skirt separate, so that it can be worn over the basque with a baud, and thus form two distinct styles of basque.

Loose bodies of a different material from the skirts, are very much worn, and are made of foulard, alpaca, llama, and muslin. The foulard or figured alpaca, of the same colour as the skirt, and trimmed with coloured buttons and very narrow velvets, is remarkably pretty. Some of these are made with several loops of velvet fastened on the epaulet, and hanging as low as the elbow. These bodies are made either slightly fulled in at the waist, both back and front, by a *coulisse* and cords, or tucked and stitched with some colour. Some have flat tucks both back and front; others merely in front, and drawn in at the waist behind.

The more dressy corsages of muslin are made in a variety of elegant styles, with lace or insertion. Many of them are trimmed with loops of insertion down the front and round the armholes. The coloured velvet or ribbon is passed through these loops, and a band or sash with long broad ends accompanies the body. The sleeves are either of the form called "bishop," and set into an embroidered poignet, or puffed all the way down. Some are made of the coat-sleeve shape and trimmed round the wrist.

For morning wear the striped materials are the most fashionable. Those intended to wash have trimmings that can be easily removed and replaced. We have seen several trimmed in different designs with black velvet with a white edge; in the centre are sown white pearl buttons.

Blue is a very fashionable colour, though only suited to delicate complexions and fair hair. We see many blondes dressed in blue literally from head to foot, the very gloves being blue, but this has rather a heavy effect. When the gloves are a pretty grey or stone colour the *ensemble* is much more elegant.

For ladies with dark hair maize is a very fashionable and becoming colour. Our dark-haired *elegantes* (among which are included many of the most *distingue*) are wearing straw hats of the brigand or Diana shape, edged with black velvet, and trimmed with maize and black feathers or flowers.

The Fanchon and Dutais bonnets are still the favourites. Some of the empire bonnets, with the high crown and stiff curtain, seem to have been intended as a warning to show how ugly things can be made if carried to excess; when of a moderate shape they are rather pretty. Certainly the chignon being worn so much higher than formerly requires a peculiar shaped bonnet, but many of the Fanchon shape are made so as to accommodate the fashion.

The parasols are more elegant than ever, the handles being very richly ornamented, and the body made of either silk or satin, richly bound, or covered with lace.

White is very much in favour for toilets of all kinds. The white alpaca dresses and cloaks, so much in vogue a month ago, have become quite common at all places of fashionable resort, and have, therefore, been discarded by those ladies who do not care to continue a style after it has been adopted by the mass. White foulards, with coloured flounces or patterns, and white muslins richly embroidered, or trimmed over coloured slips, are substituted for alpaca.

The foulards with coloured patterns make very elegant dresses when trimmed with coloured silk ruches, or bands of Cluny lace, over ribbon. For ladies of a more advanced age they are made with silk or chenille fringes, and tassels of *passementerie*. The silk girdle cords make a very pretty and simple trimming for a young lady's dress.

For outdoor coverings the yak lace half shawl or burnous is very fashionable. The silk grenadine circular is also pretty, though, of course, not so dressy. The black silk mantles, worn with dresses that have not mantles of the same, are nearly tight-fitting, short, and magnificently trimmed with *passementerie* and guipure. The fashion of fastening the sash outside is certainly worn, but it is very ugly, and has an untidy appearance. The little double-breasted loose jacket, cut up at the sides to the waist, and fastened with large buttons, is very *distinguee* and well worn.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

The *Dundee Courier* publishes the experience of a traveller, as illustrating the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction:"—A young man had wooed and won the affections of a young lady residing in Liverpool, and after a lengthened courtship, marriage was at last resolved on. A house was taken and furnished, the marriage dresses provided, the day fixed, and the license obtained. But in the meantime the bridegroom had to cross the Channel and visit Cork, and, through some unavoidable circumstance, the day of marriage had arrived ere he could leave that city. He had no good genie at command to convey him through the air to the western metropolis of England, but by the telegraph he could all but annihilate time and space, and he accordingly sent a message that the marriage must be postponed for at least one day. But the bride was by this time in readiness to proceed to church, the marriage party had assembled, and the effect of the reception of such a message may be imagined. Its immediate result was that the bride, with the unreasoning haste of a disappointed woman, replied by the same means, "The marriage must take place now or never." The unfortunate bridegroom received the unwelcome missive as he was about to step on board the steamer which was to carry him to England. Downcast and dispirited, he took his place in the vessel, when the captain, a kindly son of Neptune, inquired the cause of his unusual melancholy, and was told the tale we have given above. Well acquainted with the varying moods of the unstable sea, he knew also somewhat of the fickle fair, and consoled the disconsolate bridegroom by saying that he was well rid of such a partner; and, not content with good advice, he introduced him to a lady who occupied the cabin, in the hope that cheerful intercourse with her might dispel the gloom on the spirits of his friend. The lady proved as agreeable a companion as the captain had promised. She was young and fair, and over a game of chess the young man poured his sorrows into a sympathetic ear. And now we come to the most wonderful part of the story. Confidence begets confidence, and the lady told how she too had a lover, but instead of flying to his feet and longing to be forgiven, she was hurrying from him, and congratulating herself on every mile of sea which was placed between them. She was just entering on womanhood, and her admirer was almost threescore and ten, and she had no wish to be one in a union between May and December, notwithstanding that he had £3,000 a year to recommend him. The disconsolate bridegroom began to be himself again, the spell of his fair fellow voyager was upon him, and in the impulse of the moment he asked her if she would become his bride. She accepted; and they resolved that the marriage should be consummated with all possible speed. On arriving at Liverpool, his groomsman met him with the intelligence that his bride was anxiously awaiting his arrival; but he received for reply that he had found it impossible to comply with her injunction, and had accepted the alternative. He had meant to be married next day, but he had brought his bride with him. His friend was incredulous, but on being introduced to the lady his doubts were dispelled, and he became the unwilling bearer of the unwelcome message, and left the recipient in an agony of grief, disappointment, and self-reproach. It is needless to follow in detail the subsequent proceedings. A special license was procured, and before twelve o'clock next day, and after an acquaintance of little more than twenty-four hours, the young couple were man and wife.

FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE OF DRESS IN FRANCE.

A French journal gives an account of a curious *contretemps, apropos* of matrimonial life and the extravagance of female toilette, lately so severely commented upon by M. Dupin, Procureur-General. It seems that Mdlle. ——, belonging to an honourable family resident in the best part of the provinces, had long given herself up to that inordinate love of dress and coquetry which is often too much encouraged by the fond weakness and false pride of parents. The young lady was conspicuous in the world of fashion for her costly and refined toilette elegance, but no one thought for a moment of inquiring into the source of so grand a display of lace, jewellery, shawls, and general attire. The family of the young lady was rich and influential, and the expensiveness of her toilettes served to attract additional attention to her youth and beauty, but nothing ill-natured was ever whispered about her. Having reached the age of 23, she at length determined to accept one or the other of the numerous suitors who had long sighed at her feet. She was ere long married to a young gentleman of good family and fortune. The calm joys of the honeymoon were soon interrupted by the unwelcome visits of silk mercers, and dressmakers demanding payment of their bills, which, altogether, amounted to 40,000 fr. (£1,600) —debts which had been incurred by Mdlle. —— before her marriage. Upon this the husband began to interrogate the young lady somewhat suspiciously, to express surprise, and eventually he got into a violent passion, winding up by declaring that he would not pay a shilling of these unsuspected debts. The newly married husband ere long went off in a huff from the conjugal abode. He thought something was wrong. The young wife, who had calmly supported without complaint or remonstrance the indignation of her husband, immediately took her departure for Paris, accompanied by her lady's maid, and went to her aunt, who, report says, loved her tenderly. This lady received her in the most affectionate manner, all the more so when she learnt the coarse and harsh treatment to which her niece had been subjected. The husband, who had passed the day in a very uneasy state of mind, a prey to all the anguish of a man who really loves as well as doubts his wife, returned home in the evening, fully resolved to pardon his wife and excuse himself in the best way he could. He had worked all suspicion out of his mind, a common weakness with some husbands. What were his cruel disappointment and overwhelming grief when his servant informed him that Madame had left without saying where she was going to or when she would return! By dint of anxious inquiries he learnt the whereabouts of his *cara sposa*, and repaired forthwith for Paris, where he presented himself at the residence of the Countess of B——. He was informed that the ladies had gone into the country, and would not return before night. He was naturally greatly disconcerted at this intelligence, and left his card, with a message that he was staying at the Grand Hotel, and would call again next morning at eleven o'clock. On awaking, or rather after a sleepless night, the waiter put into his hand a letter from his wife, in which she upbraided him with his harsh and cruel conduct towards her, and rated him severely as a man of sordid disposition, who had a mind exclusively occupied with questions of money. "Since," she said, "you married me only for my dowry, keep it and leave me." It is hardly necessary to say that the husband hastened to liquidate his wife's debts; that the lesson was turned to good account; and that the wedded pair are now completing, amidst the fresh and delightful foliage around the Chateau de V——, the honeymoon which had been so vexatiously interrupted. The late revelations about extravagant dress expenditure in France have put married men on a nervous *qui vive* concerning how certain ladies contrive to dress in such a costly manner. Since M. Dupin's observations many a reflecting husband has quietly sat down, calculated his income, and occasionally puzzled himself about the cost of his wife's toilette. Very often the figures are found to leave a large deficit in the domestic budget which cannot be accounted for.—*Letter from Paris.*

SERIOUS STABBING CASE NEAR MIDDLESBRO'.

Another serious stabbing case was brought under the notice of the North Riding police on Monday night. At the Blue Bell Inn, North Ormesby, a village about a mile from Middlesbro', a man named John Carter, lodger, and latterly he had unfortunately omitted to pay his landlady, Mrs Hardy. In consequence of this Mrs Hardy and Carter had "a few words" on Saturday night, and the latter ultimately declared rather emphatically that he would not pay. Seeing that Carter was so obstinate Hardy obtained an execution to sell Carter's furniture, which was in the lodging. A man of the name of John Smith, accompanied by a man named Michael Martin, served the execution on Carter on Monday. Smith on opening the door was met by Carter who struck him a violent blow on the breast with a bed lath. Following up the assault he again struck Smith on the head with a bed key, after which he pulled out a pocket knife and opened it. Smith's wife being attracted by the scuffling rushed in to her husband's assistance, but she was speedily pushed to one side by Carter, who having disposed of her aimed several blows with the knife at Smith's head. Mrs Smith screamed, and her cries brought the assistance of some other lodgers. The unfortunate man who had been treated in such a cowardly way was then released from Carter, and was helped down stairs to another part of the house. It was then seen that his injuries were so severe that medical attendance was requisite. Dr. Trotter, of Middlesbro', was sent for, and was soon on the spot. There were five wounds on Smith's head, and two of them were of a dangerous character. While Smith was being attended to, Carter had locked himself in, but the police being informed of the affair, they broke open the door and found not only Carter but Martin, who, in answer to the officer, said he had not interfered in the matter—he had simply been a spectator. Both Carter and Martin were taken into custody. A knife was found upon the stairs leading to the room where the assault was committed.

THE CASE OF CONSTANCE KENT.

An Edinburgh paper writes:—"The house at Road Hill was too evidently entirely isolated from all around it. It was not on visiting terms with its neighbours—or its neighbours, we should say, with it. For a long time previous to the murder of Francis Saville Kent, the place, one would say, was haunted. The story, we believe, was a simple one. At a time when the late Mrs Kent, the mother of Constance, was a hopeless invalid, Mr Kent, in the course of his factory inspection, saw the present Mrs Kent, and loved her. She was then a mill girl of extraordinary personal attractions; and Mr Kent placed her at a boarding-school for a period which proved too brief, and afterwards introduced her, while only half-educated herself, as governess in his own family. The girls Kent, we need hardly say, despised her; but the two elder had the good sense to conceal or control their contempt. Not so this unhappy Constance. She herself was better informed on most points than her so-called governess—whom immediately on her mother's death her father presented as stepmother. Her elder sisters had the same feeling, but they, unlike herself, had the prudence or piety to disguise it. She came into the family a half-educated mill-girl; the mother was still lying sick; by and by the mother died; and now the mill girl suddenly became the second Mrs Kent, a stepmother; the whole thing was abundantly clear. Constance alone rebelled. Constance, we believe, had rebelled against this kind of thing all along. Of the last days of her mother we know nothing—beyond the single fact that they were consoled by the woman who had already been fixed upon as her successor, and who took her place at the head of the family immediately on the demise of the mother. Then a child was born. The second marriage became a prolific one, and Constance had the impudence to revile. The punishment inflicted by her stepmother was to perform the menial offices of the household. One day, we are informed, she was ordered to scrub out the nursery, and, on refusing, was lashed with a horsewhip until what is called 'broken in.' She got on her knees, with her back in livid welts, and washed out the nursery floor; but that very night the child was removed, and shoved, with its throat cut, down the privy. This, we believe, is all. Miss Constance Kent says she herself did it, and we have no reason to doubt her word."

The *Salisbury Journal* says:—"She did not show the slightest emotion when told that her life was to be spared. It is not true that she has made any further confession, and she appears to regret any admissions she has made beyond the mere confession of her guilt. Up to Monday night no order had been received at Fisherton Gaol for the removal of Constance Kent to Brixton or any other place. Neither has any sentence been awarded; and with regard to her treatment which is described by some of our contemporaries as being very severe—since her condemnation, she has been used in the most lenient manner; in fact, if the authorities have erred it has been on the side of mercy. She is at present very tranquil and composed, and since her respite she has manifested but little emotion. Indeed, throughout the whole of the melancholy proceedings her demeanour can scarcely be said to be that of an individual placed under such trying and awful circumstances. From all we can learn there is every reason to believe that she will make no further confession, and will not make any further disclosure to the public as to the motives which induced her to commit the murder, or respecting the mode in which she carried her fatal resolutions into effect."

CHESTER-LE-STREET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of the Mechanics' Institute was held for a seventh time, through the kindness of the Earl of Scarborough, in Lumley Castle. This institution is one of the oldest in the district, and considering the number of the inhabitants of Chester-le-Street, is one of the most successful. The past year has added a red letter day to its history—the holding of the annual conference of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes at Chester-le-Street. It was the most pleasing gathering; and one of the most satisfactory meetings of the Union. The Institute, which has at present 120 members, is open every week day from seven in the morning till ten at night; and is supplied with the leading daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals. In the library there are 1,500 volumes. The building belongs to the members, the site for the building having been given by the late Earl of Durham, who contributed handsomely towards the erection, and was president of the Institute—an office which is now kindly filled by the present Earl of Durham. The annual soiree is always a great event in the town and the neighbourhood, the shops and works being generally closed for the afternoon. The committee are generally fortunate in the selection of the day, and a handsome sum is usually realised from the soiree, the proceeds last year being about £30. This year the committee have not been so fortunate. The long continuance of fine weather has given place within the past few days to cold bleak winds and occasional showers of rain, which, indeed, are refreshing after the heat of an Indian Summer, but are not beneficial to open air festivities. On Tuesday, the morning was very stormy, but the afternoon was finer, and although the wind was cold the sun was very hot, and the grass after the heavy showers about midday was speedily dried. The unfavourableness of the weather no doubt greatly militated against the soiree, but while it was not so successful as former years, it was most assuredly not a failure, nearly 700 persons partaking of the tea. It was intended that the tea should be served in the Castle yard; and the tables were placed there in the early part of of the day; but after the heavy thunder shower at noon it was deemed advisable to serve the cheering cup in the great hall, where the retainers of the Lumleys, in a less civilised age were regaled with home brewed and roast beef. Mr. Sturgeon of Newcastle supplied the provisions, and the following ladies presided at the tables:—Mrs. Longbotham, Miss Hall, Miss Turnbull, Miss J. Jackson, Miss M. Jackson, Miss Parker, Miss Charlton, Miss M. Gibson, Mrs. Oliver, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Starforth, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Young, Miss M. Young, Mrs. E. Usher, Miss Usher, and Mrs. J. Curry. During the afternoon the Chester-le-Street Sax Horn Prize Band, under the leadership of Mr. Price, and the Beamish Quadrille Band played at intervals; and the troops of dancers tripped merrily, both in front of the castle and in the court yard. Games of various kinds were also entered into with spirit by the young people. The aristocratic game of Aunt Sally was also indulged in by some, while others engaged in skittles. There was also pole leaping and hurdle racing, the prizes being in each competition 10s. for the first, and 5s. for the second best man. A bell race created some amusement, the winner being entitled to a crown. The scene in front of the castle in the evening was very animated. The sun fell brightly upon the merry groups of holiday-seekers, who romped, and shouted, and laughed, until their shadows fell long on the newly-shorn sward, and the chill evening air admonished those in light dresses to seek the shelter of the baronial hall, which had been prepared for the ball. Here, to the music of the quadrill band, and under the direction of Lieut. Gibson, who acted as M.C., scores of couples footed it deftly till it was time for them to return to their pretty little town, which lies on the opposite side of the Wear. Much credit is due to the committee, and especially to the secretary (Mr. Scott) for the excellent arrangements they make at these gatherings; but their best efforts would fail were they not so admirably assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Bagshaw, the steward and stewardess at the castle.

ROBBERY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

APPREHENSION OF THE ROBBER.

On the 22nd of May last the Townsend Savings' Bank in Newhaven, Connecticut, was robbed to the amount of 100,000 dollars by a clerk in the confidence of his employers, named Jeremiah Townsend. On the evening of the robbery Townsend, at his own request, was left in the bank for the purpose, as he said, of posting up his books. The money was left in one of the safes, which was opened and shut by a "combination lock"—a safety lock well known in the United States. By some means or other he obtained the "cypher" and keys from one of the head clerks, opened the safe, secured the cash, and decamped. After some inquiry it was ascertained that he had sailed to England. To this country he was pursued, and on Sunday was secured as soon as he came downstairs from his bedroom at the Queen's Hotel, Liverpool. He immediately put his hand behind him, but before he could do any mischief a loaded revolver was taken from him. He was then searched, and 42,000 dollars in notes found in his possession. His luggage was next examined, and gold to the amount of 56,000 dollars was also recovered. Besides the revolver found in his possession, a second loaded revolver was found in a travelling case. The total amount of money taken possession of was 90,000 dollars, besides a quantity of jewellery. Townsend, on the whole, took his unexpected arrest rather coolly, and on Wednesday, in charge of the Philadelphia detective and D. Townsend (one of the bank directors), who, we believe, is in some manner related to the prisoner, he left Liverpool for New York in the Inman Company's steamer *Etna*.

A CONVICT'S EXPERIENCE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

At the Croydon Assizes, on Tuesday, before Mr Baron Pigott, a man named Jarvis, described as forty-three years of age, was indicted for feloniously stabbing and wounding one William Mose, with intent to murder him. Mr Poland was for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended by counsel, but he appeared to be a man of remarkable intelligence, and he defended himself. The prisoner was a convict under sentence of penal servitude, and at the time of the offence he was confined in the invalid convict prison at Woking, in Surrey. He is a cripple, and appeared unable to walk except on crutches, and he is incapacitated from doing hard labour; hence his removal to this prison. The prosecutor was a Scripture reader who visited the prison—and on the 29th of June last, the prisoner being in the refractory cell for some breach of prison regulations, went to visit him. "How are you to-day, Jarvis?" said he. He replied, "I am very poorly, indeed." The prosecutor sat down beside him and began quietly talking with him. "It is well," said he, "amid the sorrows and gloom and trouble of this life to look above them to a brighter world." He had hardly finished these words when the prisoner shifted near to him, saying, "Yes, it is, it is," and in the act of saying these words he stabbed him twice with a sharp weapon concealed in his hand. The prisoner was seized and searched, but the weapon could not be found, and when asked for it he said, "An angel brought it to me, and took it away again, and he (Mose) might have seen her standing by. If he dies to-morrow he will go to Heaven." At last, however, the instrument was found concealed in the cell, and it was produced in court. It was merely the blade of a small pocket-knife, without a handle. It was scarcely capable of inflicting a serious wound—in fact it did not do much harm, and the chief injury was from the shock. The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, admitted the act, but disavowed the intention of inflicting any serious injury, declaring that, on the contrary, he had a great regard for the Scripture-reader, who, he said, had treated him kindly; and the reader on his part confirmed this, and stated that the prisoner had always treated him with every respect. The prisoner said he had committed the act only from a desire to have a public trial and make a public exposure of the horrors of the penal system, and he made a long address to the jury marked by very considerable ability, and a great appearance of earnestness and truthfulness. This address, which occupied a great part of an hour, and was listened to with much interest, and which was in fact the remarkable feature in the trial, was to the following effect:—He said he had been sent to the Woking Prison, which had been called by *Punch* the Thieves' Palace, but which might, he said, more properly be called the Thieves' College. Those who went there, he declared, become ten times more the children of hell than they were before. The most horrible crimes, he said, were committed, and when complained of, not only were the offenders not punished, but the complainants were persecuted. For some such complaint, he said, he himself had been put upon penal diet, and this was the origin of the ill-will with which he had been regarded there. He had complained, he said, of prisoners being robbed of their rations. He was brought before the directors and sent to Millbank for nine months. He was examined, he said, by a medical man, Mr Guy, who was a humane man, and said they could not punish him. After this he was sent to the prison at Woking, where, as he represented, the same spirit of persecution was pursued. The warder would not permit the windows to be put up, and when remonstrated with, said, "They will not be put up till I like;" and they were open, the prisoner said, for 14 days and nights. The effect was that he had caught cold, and had contracted a disease. He complained to a warder, "I am ill, pray remove me;" but the warder said, "I shan't, you're only at your old games." "Shift me higher up," said the prisoner. "No," said the warder. For these complaints, he said, he was charged with insubordination, and brought before the directors, who would not listen to him, and sentenced him to six months' penal diet. "They might as well sentence me," said the prisoner, "to death. I only had a pint of milk and 2ozs of bread daily. I could not eat the potatoes. I was so weak I could not sit up, and they had to allow me a bed." He could not, he said, eat all the diet allowed; it was vegetable diet, but every other diet was refused him, and he became ill. When Mr Guy saw him, he ordered him better diet. He waited four weeks, however, when a director came to visit the prison, and then he complained to him, but he said he could not interfere. He applied, he said, over and over again for relief, but it was refused. He described the treatment he received, which, he said, imposed the most painful persecution by night as well as by day. Prisoners, for instance, he said, were wakened up every two hours all through the night; the warders knocked at the cell doors, and if they did not get up pulled them out of bed. It was worse, he said, than the dungeons of the Inquisition, and it drove him to desperation. He had "hurt the only man on earth he had loved," he said, and he had done it only to get a trial. He had taken care that the wound should not be serious. His only motive was to expose the ill-treatment he had received. He had been twelve years in the convict prison, and then had a ticket of leave for good conduct. Then, unfortunately, he got convicted again, and having been sent to Woking he had suffered all this. "A worm," he said, "will turn if trodden upon, and so did I." There were many more who were suffering in the same way, and they wanted to let the public know what they had to endure. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of the minor charge only. Mr Poland then made a statement compiled from the prison reports, which may be regarded as a kind of counter-statement to the prisoner's; and, like his own, was not, it will be observed upon oath. It appeared from this statement that the prisoner in 1849 was convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for six months; and that he was convicted again in 1851, and sentenced to eighteen months. In October, 1853, he was convicted of forgery of a bank-note, and sentenced to twenty years' transportation. He was sent to Dartmoor, and in 1856 he was said to have wounded a fellow prisoner, but for this he was not tried. He was afterwards sent to Lewes, and in 1857 was said to have been insubordinate, and to have threatened to commit a similar offence, but for this also there was no trial, and so no legal evidence. From Lewes he was sent to Millbank, and there his conduct appeared to have improved, and in November, 1861, he got a ticket-of-leave. In May, 1862, he was again convicted of knowingly uttering a forged bank-note, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, which was the sentence he was still undergoing. There had been, it was stated, since then several instances of violent conduct. The learned Judge said he should take time to consider his sentence. The prisoner said he should like to say something before he was sentenced.

The troubles of the Leeds Bank shareholders have not ended yet. In addition to the call of £70 which was made upon them a short time ago, a further call of £50 was ordered on Saturday.

PROFESSIONAL CHILD-MURDER.

A sad and horrible story was told at the Exeter Assizes on Friday and Saturday last, in a case of child murder. The prisoners were Mary Jane Harris, aged 23 years, and Charlotte Winsor, aged 45 years, and they were indicted for murdering Thomas Edward Gibson Harris, about four or five months old, and the son of the younger prisoner. The murder was discovered by the finding of the child's body near the prisoner Winsor's house. It was considered that the ends of justice would be best met if Harris was taken from the bar, and Winsor was tried alone. Harris, after stating that the child was a healthy one, and that it was born while she staid with a Mrs Gibson, proceeded as follows:—On the 12th of December the prisoner called on me, and we took the child to the prisoner's house, near Torquay, having on the 10th of December made an arrangement with her to take care of it. I saw the child four times while it was at the prisoner's. As we were taking the child to the prisoner I said there had been one child picked up in the country. The prisoner said, "I wonder I had not got myself into it once before." She had put away one for a girl who was confined in her house, who had promised to give her £3, but she did not give it her. I asked her how she did it. She said she put her finger under the jugular vein. She said she had stifled one for a girl named Elizabeth Darwen, and thrown it into Torbay, and when it was picked up it was nearly washed to pieces. She also said that she had put away one for her sister Poory, and that her sister gave her £2 for it. I asked her if she was not afraid. She replied she was not, for it was doing good, and she would help anyone that would never split upon her. I was leaving, and she said, "I'll do whatever lays in my power for your child." I said, "All right," and went away. I saw my child a fortnight after at Mrs Wansey's, in whose service I lived at Torquay. The prisoner brought it. She said if I would give her £5 she would do away with the child. I said I had not got £5 to give her. She asked me to give her a note to the father of the child. I said I could not do that. She said, "Get it anyhow else; I'll put them all by for thee if thee hast 40." I said I should do no such thing. She said that she had put them away, and I could do the same. The prisoner was there better than half an hour. She then went away. On Sunday February 5, I saw the child at the prisoner's. She again asked me if I would give the £5, and she would do away the child. I said she might if she liked. I asked her how she could do it, and she said she could get something from the chemist's. On the 9th of February I went to the prisoner's, and got there at half-past three the baby was tied in the chair, and the prisoner's grand-daughter was playing with it. The prisoner was sitting on a stool. After talking a little time she sent the little girl out. After she had gone the prisoner said she did not do it before I came, because if I told about her I must also tell of myself, for one would be as bad as the other. I said I would never tell if we were never found out. She asked me if she should do it. I asked her how she would do it. She said, 'Put it between the bed-ticks. She then took the child into the girl Pratt's (the grand-daughter's) bedroom. I did not go. She stayed ten minutes; then came back without the baby. She asked me to look in; she said it would soon die. I looked in, and saw the bed made, but no child. The child did not cry. The prisoner's husband came in, and asked, "Where's the boy?" The prisoner said her aunt had been and taken it away. He said, "Oh!" She brought him a pail, and he fastened the handle. I asked him where he was going with the pail. He said up to the wood. He went away, and the prisoner said to me, "Did you hear the child cry?" I said, "No." She said, "I did, and I was afraid my husband would hear it." The girl Pratt came back and staid a short time, but was sent out again by the prisoner to fetch some buns. The girl went out, and the prisoner said she must make haste, as the girl would soon be back. She went out of the room and came back with the baby. It was dead. She undressed it, and wrapped the child in newspapers, and then she put it into a box. I had given her a piece of carpet, which is the one in which the child was found. I then made an engagement to meet the prisoner on the 14th, at the Clarence Hotel, to go over around Peignton with the child. I did not meet her. I saw her on the 15th at Mrs Wansey's. She came there with the little girl. She had a basket. She said, "You did not come out last night." I said, "No." She said, "Never mind; let me have 4s. to take it up to Exeter." I said I had not got 4s. She said I might draw from my mistress. I went to Mrs Wansey, who gave me 1s. 6d. I gave it to the prisoner, and said I could not get any more. The prisoner said she would send up the next day for the rest, and she did send, but I had not the remaining 2s. 6d. On the next Sunday I went to Mrs Gibson's and had some conversation with her, and then I went to the prisoner's house; the prisoner said, "Oh, it's you, Mary?" I said, "Yes." She said she had just come home. I said, "There has been a child picked up, between three and four months old." She answered, "Yes; they tell me Government will take it in hand." I said, "So they ought." We went into her bed room, and she remarked, "I've got yours under the rabbit-box." I said, "Have you really?" She said, "Yes, I have." I observed, "Mrs Gibson has dreamt it was mine, that you have killed it, and that I am going to be hung for it." She said, "Oh, nonsense; don't let her get anything out of you." I asked her again if she had it, and she repeated that she had. She said she was going away on the morrow if I had not come, as she had received a letter from Plymouth enclosing an order for £3 from a girl she had done it for before, asking her if she could take her in again for £4. She had written back to say she would not, as, if the woman had been honest she would have paid in the first place. She told me she could not go in the train with my child, because there was such an odour with it, but she should take it out on the moor, and she afterwards told me that she took it there. In cross-examination, the witness said: I never asked the prisoner to kill my child. I saw her take it into the bed room, and I did not say anything. I used to go to church, but not after this had occurred. I saw the child after it was dead. I did not laugh, or think it a matter of great rejoicing. I told the prisoner of Mrs Gibson's dream, and when Mrs Gibson told me of it I felt alarmed. I never told the prisoner I wished the child to be made away with.—At the conclusion of the defence and the summing up, the jury retired, and, after an hour and a half's absence returned, and gave a verdict of guilty.—His Lordship assumed the black cap, and passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, cautioning her not to hope for any mercy, but to prepare her soul for death.—The prisoner cried convulsively during the passing of the sentence.—Harris, the approver, is still in custody.

FATHER IGNATIUS AGAIN.

Father Ignatius is still busy in his evangelical mission. He held two services on Sunday in the Manchester Corn Exchange. The congregations, especially in the evening, were numerous and respectable. Into both services a considerable ceremonial display was introduced. The afternoon service passed off quietly, but the evening service came to an abrupt termination. At seven o'clock (says the *Manchester Examiner*) a distant sound of chanting was heard through the door leading from the anteroom, which, becoming louder and louder, announced that the singers were approaching the hall. Several persons jumped from their seats, and there was a general straining of necks and eyes towards the side door, from which it was understood the procession would emerge. Tables had been placed round the room so as to form a free passage to the processionists. First came a tall young man, dressed in a black robe, over which was a short white muslin frock. He held aloft a large gilt crucifix. Two and two, several others followed, similarly dressed, but having nothing in their hands. Two small boys came next, in scarlet skull caps and robes, and short white surplices. One of them swung a burning censer, and the other carried a second vessel, ready to take his turn when his companion's incense was consumed. Following them came Father Ignatius and two tall brethren habited in white and gold, and blue and scarlet vestments with crosses on their backs. One of them carried a mahogany crook, something like a bishop's crozier. The procession slowly walked round the room, chanting all the while. With the exception of one Mr Lyne's immediate attendants, who belonged to the Norwich monastery, the processionists belong to Manchester, and are members of a local branch of the "Third Order," and they appeared to be persons of good social position. The greater portion of the audience rose to their feet as soon as the leader appeared at the side door, and they remained for some time in that position. Upon the wall at the back of the platform was draped a piece of crimson cloth to form an effective background. Against it was a table, upon which was a figure (apparently wax) of the Saviour on the cross. On either side were tall burning tapers, and before it were vases of rich flowers and some smaller tapers. Entering upon the platform the processionists bowed low before the altar, and, dividing into two companies, took up their position to the extreme right and left. Ignatius was in the centre, and his two gorgeously dressed brethren on either side, the incense bearers waiting upon their chief, and apparently making themselves generally useful. Their backs to the audience and their heads bent low, the occupants of the platform commenced by chanting a hymn of twenty-eight verses, the refrain of which was, "May Jesus Christ be praised." A considerable number of the audience (chiefly ladies) took part in the monotonous song, and joined in the salutations incessantly made to the image. Ignatius, during the latter portion of the hymn, took a turn or two round the platform, swinging a censer. The two boys held up his train, displaying a crimson lining with wide blue border, which when turned back upon the white surplice made a showy effect. He then offered up a prayer in Latin, and some responses followed, ~~many among the audience joining~~ in and using what appeared to be the Common Prayer. These preliminary exercises lasted over half an hour, and were all sung. On the front benches were several young women to whom the service was familiar, and who were prominent in the responses and genuflexions. The singing, on the whole, was not well done. There was an exception in a beautifully written hymn entitled the "Pilgrims of the Night." The verses were sung alternately as solos, duets, and trios, and to each there was a pretty chorus about angels welcoming the pilgrims of the night. This piece was decidedly operatic, but it was perhaps the most effective part of the service. At the conclusion of the chanting, Father Ignatius came to the front of the platform and requested a couple of ill-mannered youths to remove their hats, which, after a few grins, they did. He then announced his text from the narrative of the Nativity, and preached a sermon which was partly narrative and partly laudation of the Virgin Mary. For the first three-quarters of an hour the discourse was listened to with marked attention, but some of the audience standing at the end of the room got impatient and commenced walking out. The preacher earnestly, and at times eloquently, urged the claims of Mary, remarking that if we accepted the Saviour we must accept her too; and that God without her was an avenging judge, but with her, our merciful friend. In the course of this argument he made use of a long Latin quotation, and this being unintelligible, it was hissed by three or four young men who had strolled in after the service commenced. The preacher stopped and said he was astonished. They were met to worship God, and he should not proceed if there were any more interruptions. There were then more hisses, with loud cries of "shame" and "order." The preacher stamped his foot, and asked them how they dared so behave themselves, and the reply was laughter and an imitation of a dog bark, the whole of the interruption being confined to not more than a dozen persons. Seeing this, Father Ignatius proceeded, but, in the midst of the sentence, there was a sudden disturbance, caused by a large portion of the audience jumping upon their seats to ascertain the meaning of a scuffling at the door. With the final "And now to God the Father," the preacher, without another word, concluded his sermon. The Hundredth Psalm was then sung, one or two chants were gone through, and, singing *Nunc Dimittis*, the choristers left the platform. Father Ignatius, who was kneeling before the altar while his assistants filed off, went last, and his disappearance was signalled by a few hisses.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The monthly meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, within the Old Castle, Newcastle. Mr J. H. Hinde presided, and there was a good attendance. The transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological, and a number of other archæological journals, were presented to the society. Dr. Bruce read a letter sent by Mr Laing, of Edinburgh, and addressed to Dr. Charlton. He took the liberty to inform the members that he was engaged in preparing for publication an additional volume of ancient seals, and he wished to know if he could procure the wood block of the seal of Margaret Duchess of Brittany, sister to William the Lion, a copy of which appeared in the *Archæologia Æliana*.—Mr White said that when he was in Edinburgh a short time ago, he called upon Mr David Laing, in the *Signet* Office, and that gentleman promised to send some notes and other matters connected with the history of John Horsley. There were difficulties, he said, as to whether the John Horsley alluded to, was that supposed to be so well known to the members of the society.—The chairman said Mr White had got upon a false scent there, for very great pains had been taken by the late Mr Hodgson to investigate the circumstances. The subject then dropped.—A letter was read from Mr Bourdillon, French Consul at Sheffield, in which he suggested that in the last line in the inscription upon the "Dreaming altar," "*Sculpta*" should read "*Nupta*."—Dr. Bruce reported that the country meeting of Bamborough had been a successful one, with the exception of the attendance of members, which was rather small. It was hoped the members would come numerously forward on such occasions.—The chairman said that on the British Archæological Society's visit to Durham, that body proposed to visit Newcastle, and examine the Museum of Antiquities in this town, also the Old Castle, and other places of interest. It would be better to make some arrangement for their reception.—It was ultimately resolved that a meeting of the members should be called upon the morning of the visit, which is fixed for the 25th inst., to consider the subject. The following gentlemen were then admitted members of the association: Messrs R. O. Lamb, Axwell Park; Thomas Hodgkin, Benwell; W. E. Barnett, Bywell; G. A. Fenwick, and Ralph Brown, Newcastle.—Mr R. Carr read a letter from an antiquarian society in Eastern Flanders, in which they proposed to exchange their publications.—The chairman thought there could be no harm in sending a copy of their transactions, and requesting theirs in return. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

ELECTION AMENITIES AT STOCKTON.

The Stockton County magistrates decided an unusual case on Wednesday. Summonses had been issued against John Brotherton (cashier with Messrs Richardson and Duck), John Graham, of the Black Lion Hotel, and Thomas Smith, of the firm of Webster and Smith, to answer the following charge:—"That they did on the 22nd July at Stockton, unlawfully commit damage, injure, and spoil to and upon certain persons and property there of a private nature belonging to the said William Richardson, complainant, that is to say to and upon a certain coat, doing injury to the said property to an amount not exceeding £5." The court was crowded to the door, many persons who had taken an active part in the last election being present. The magistrates on the Bench were Marshall Fowler, W. Scurfield Grey, T. W. Waldy, and John Hogg, Esqs., and the Rev. J. A. Park, and Captain Waldy. Mr Joseph Dodds appeared for the defence, and the complainant represented himself. The case against Graham was withdrawn *in limine*. The case of Brotherton was then gone into. Dr. Richardson said he would merely speak to the damage done to his coat. He had been pelted by a mob while he was declaring the state of the poll from the balcony of the Vane Arms Inn. His coat was completely spoilt.—Benjamin Wren, corn factor, said that he saw the defendant Brotherton throw an egg, which hit the Vane Arms sign, and the contents of the egg fell below where Dr. Richardson was standing. He did not see any of the egg hit the doctor, although a great many were thrown. (The coat was here produced, and as the doctor held it up in the court considerable amusement was created. The coat was completely stained with eggs.)—Sergeant Fairbridge, on being sworn, said: I saw Mr Brotherton throw two eggs, which hit the sign of the Vane Arms, and the contents fell upon him.—Mr Brotherton made a statement in defence. He admitted having brought five harmless eggs, two of which broke before they reached their destination. Of the remaining three, two fell on the ground, and broke, and the third, as though by political instinct, struck the doctor on the hat, and gently trickled over his clothes. (Laughter.) But it did not hurt the doctor or any other man. (Laughter.)—The case against Smith was then proceeded with.—Benjamin Wren said that he saw Smith throw something which he thought was an egg, and on speaking to Mr Smith about it that gentleman wanted him to fight.—Mr Dodds asked the Bench if they thought there was any case to answer.—Mr Fowler said they thought there was no case against Mr Smith.—The magistrates retired to consider the case, and after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, they returned and said they had agreed to fine Mr Brotherton 10s for damaging the coat, but they allowed no costs on either side. Mr Brotherton then paid the fine, and the separate parties left the Court.

DR LIVINGSTONE ON AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The evidence of Dr Livingstone before the Select Committee on Western Africa, which has just been published, is, as might be expected, entirely contrary to that of Captain Burton as to the results of missions. The subject is of so much interest that we give the questions put to Dr Livingstone and his answers, as they appear in the Blue Book, without omission or alteration. The doctor was asked whether he thought it was possible that an English Government could be established in the neighbourhood of twenty or thirty different tribes, and not interfere in their quarrels? His reply was, I think so. The missionaries whom I have known generally make it clearly understood that they will not interfere in the protection of the country; they are looked upon as part of the superior power, and they are not appealed to.

In the case of Lagos and Abbeokuta, have the missionaries practically kept out of the native quarrels?—I am not acquainted with Lagos.

What is your opinion generally of the character and influence of the missionaries in Africa?—I entertain a very high opinion of them.

Do you allude to any particular part of Africa?—I know them better in the interior of the south, and in Sierra Leone.

Taking Sierra Leone, what should you say has been the influence of the missionaries there?—I think that it has been very beneficial, both to the natives and to the English.

What has it done for the natives in the first place?—The missionaries always promote trade. Some of them think they ought not to attempt the civilisation of the people, and others think that they ought; but wherever I have seen a mission established, that mission promotes civilisation and commerce, whether the missionary professes to be anxious to promote civilisation or not.

Mr BAXTER: You mean promoting civilisation by teaching industrial employment?—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee have heard of two systems of missionary work in Africa; one which adopts education and preaching as its means of action, and one which seems to have been carried on to a great extent on the Gold Coast by the Swiss missionaries, and into which agriculture and industrial training largely enter. To which system do you chiefly allude?—One body of missionaries advocates industrial pursuits chiefly, but they never confine themselves to those. The other professes to be anxious only to preach the Gospel, but their influence is directed also to promote the civilisation of the people.

Even though it is not connected with any industrial pursuits?—Even though it is not connected with any industrial pursuits. One way in which they do that is by their example; they show an example of industry, and in that way promote civilisation without professing to be industrial missionaries.

Do you believe that the missionaries have ever such a command of the local languages as to be able to preach intelligibly to the natives?—I know many who speak the language thoroughly; far better than any natives who have been born in the mission. Mr Moffatt has been out there for fifty years, and he knows it thoroughly; he has translated all the Bible into their language; he knows it better than any native born on the station.

Mr CHICHESTER FORTESCUE: Which of the native languages are you alluding to?—The Sichuana.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee have heard great doubts expressed with regard to the influence of the missionaries in Sierra Leone upon the native character, and we have heard evidence that the natives educated in the mission schools are generally disliked; can you account for that prejudice on that opinion in any way?—It is very common to hear aspersions cast on the character of the missionaries; but I account for it in this way: the lives of those men generally are a protest against the evil conduct of many of the men who go out to trade there. I do not wish to say that there are not good men among the traders, but a very large proportion of them are worthless, and the lives of those missionaries are a sort of standing protest against the moral conduct of the traders. Mr Moffat has been labouring with great success in one tribe for forty-three years, and he is exceedingly annoyed by several of the traders who have settled on the spot, and who have attempted to nullify all his teaching, corrupting the natives by their conduct.

Is the character of the missionaries themselves high and unexceptionable?—You find a few among them who are not men of great ability; some of them have been guilty of improper conduct; but take them as a whole, I think they deserve a very high character.

Should you say that their character is improving, and that the class of men sent out as missionaries is higher than it used to be?—When the missionaries were sent out fifty years ago it was believed by many men that any sort of man who could read his Bible and make a wheelbarrow was sufficient; but it was found that that was a mistake, and better educated men are now chosen, and the more care is taken in their selection the more satisfactory are the results.

THE MIDDLESBRO' MURDER.

At the Yorkshire Summer Assizes on Thursday, before Mr Justice Blackburn, Henry Hughes (31), was charged with the wilful murder of Francis Coates, at Middlesbro', on the 28th of May last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr Maule and Mr Hannay, and the prisoner was defended by Mr Campbell Foster. Mr Maule having opened the case, called James Lindsay, stonemason, of Middlesbro', who deposed that he knew the deceased. Francis Coates, who was a moulder, was in his company on the night of Saturday, the 22nd of May last. Between five and ten minutes to twelve, he and Coates went to the King's Head, applied for drink, and were refused. Thereupon they left, and saw the prisoner, along with Elizabeth Goulding, opposite the King's Head. Both were the worse of drink, but the woman was the worst. At that time other young men joined witness and Coates, the latter of whom knew Hughes by sight. Hughes and Goulding went to the Albert Bridge, and the other men followed them, the two parties occupying each side of the street. In the deceased's party there were about half a score. Hughes and Goulding when they got to Albert Bridge, went up a road leading to the railway station, and sat down on a low wall, and witness's party got over a wall into the fields, and went gently up to the railings close behind where prisoner and the woman were sitting. The man and woman "scuffled" on for about ten minutes, the prisoner trying all the time to get the better of her, and she saying, "Do you think I am what I should not be." At length a young man, not of the witness's party, passed the prisoner, who, along with the woman, rose up, and witness's party received them with cheers. Prisoner and the woman then went under Albert Bridge, where witness's party again cheered them. They afterwards divided themselves on their way home, when witness suddenly heard a cry that a man was stabbed, and they all went back. Witness went to the deceased, and found him lying across the footpath under the bridge, and shouting out "Oh dear." At that time witness could see the prisoner and Goulding. They were going away. Witness asked the deceased if he was much worse, after which he loosed his waistcoat and trousers, and lifted his shirt up, and found his bowels hanging out on to his belly. He stayed with him until the constable Peacock came up to him. This would be a quarter or twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. Deceased was removed to the police-station, where witness accompanied him, and remained until between three and four in the morning, when he was removed to the Infirmary, where witness remained till he died. Some of the other men of witness's party went after Hughes and Goulding, whom he had heard shout out, "If any more of you chaps come after me, I'll serve you in the same way." Cross-examined by Mr Foster: From the King's Head to where the deceased was stabbed is a distance of about 400 yards. Witness and deceased both lives near the King's Head. The only remark made in witness's party, when the prisoner and the woman rose up in the lane, was "You're catched at last." After that the deceased's party gave the couple another hurrah! and then went home. Witness was sure no stones were pitched at the prisoner and woman.

James Carrick, moulder, of Middlesbro', remembered on the morning of the 28th of May going along with Wm. Downes under the railway bridge. He saw deceased, prisoner, and a woman standing in the middle of the road. They were speaking, but he could not tell what they said. He saw Hughes, however, put his hand into his pocket, pull out a knife, and put it into Francis Coates—into the lower part of his body. Witness would be about five or six yards off him. Saw the prisoner repeat this two or three times. Witness followed the prisoner, and taking up a half-brick, hit him in the small of the back with it. Hughes then said, "If any of you —— come nigh-hand me I'll serve you the same." This would be about sixty yards from the place where the stabbing occurred. Witness, after hitting him with the half-brick, kept pelting the prisoner as far as Spring-street.

James Peacock, police-constable, deposed being fetched by the witness Downes, and that on approaching the prisoner, who had a knife in his hand, he said, "If any one comes near me I'll do the same for him." Witness took hold of him and took the knife from him, and afterwards took him down to the Albert Bridge, where he saw the deceased man Coates lying. He afterwards took Hughes to the station-house, and at half-past three in the morning, Coates having died, he charged him with his wilful murder. The prisoner, who was the worse for liquor, but not drunk, replied, "I neither murdered nor stabbed him." Witness then produced the knife, which, he said, when he got it had wet blood upon it. [The weapon is a formidable one, being one of the dagger description, and possessing a hilt.]

Inspector Read, of the Middlesbro' police, confirmed Peacock's evidence.

Further evidence having been heard for the prosecution, and witnesses called for the defence, Mr Maule summed up.

Mr Forster, in defence of the prisoner, said the real question between the Crown and the prisoner was whether there had been such an amount of provocation given in the course of this transaction as to reduce the offence from that of murder to manslaughter. He contended that there was no evidence of malice, and that the principal ingredient of murder being absent, the charge of wilful murder could not be maintained. He need not say that the prisoner had done a most unlawful act; but he did deny that the manner in which the death of this unfortunate man was caused contained those elements of malice aforethought which invest the offence with the deep dye of murder. The learned counsel then analysed the evidence contending that all the circumstances of the provocation received by the prisoner had not been detailed, and suggesting that he had no doubt been surrounded and jeered at by those who followed him. In these circumstances, and with a woman clinging to him for protection, the provocation he received was of a very serious character, and he called on the jury, in conclusion, to return a verdict which would be in accordance with the evidence, and in accordance with justice—a verdict of manslaughter.

His Lordship then summed up, and said the question for the jury to consider was, whether the act which caused the death of Francis Coates was committed under such circumstances as to render the prisoner guilty of murder or manslaughter. To justify such an attack as that made by the prisoner, there must either be personal violence or very reasonable apprehension of personal violence. His Lordship then referred to the evidence, and said it was for the jury to consider whether the provocation received by the prisoner was sufficient to justify the use of the knife; if they thought so they would return a verdict of manslaughter.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, sent for the knife with which the wounds had been inflicted. Very shortly after they returned into court with a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of wilful murder.

His Lordship, assuming the black cap, then passed sentence of death in the usual manner.

The prisoner, who, though watching the case intently throughout, scarcely appeared during the solemn silence which pervaded the Court during the passing of the sentence to realise the fearful position in which he stood, then said—"Thank you, sir; I hope there will be a judge and jury over such a jury as them." During the utterance of the last few words he looked fiercely at the jury. He was, however, immediately removed from the dock.

Miscellaneous News.

It appears that Mrs Surratt is the first woman that has been executed in the United States since the acknowledgement of American nationality.

Brigham Young has ordered his "saints" to shoot any "Gentiles" that may be seen walking or talking with any female Mormon.

The case of Marie Bullot, the young Frenchwoman who died at St. John's Wood under suspicious circumstances, will not be forgotten. In justice to Mr Mowatt, who was supposed to be compromised in the case, the name of his friend, who shared in the assistance he gave to the poor woman, is given. It is Lord Clyde, and that alone is enough to set the matter in its proper light.

LORD WESTBURY'S LAST JOKE.—It is said that after the delivery of his grand farewell speech in the House, the first person he met was Lord Ebury, who, as is well known, has a hobby for altering the Church ritual. "My Lord," said the Ex-Chancellor to him, "you can now read the burial service over me with whatever alterations you think proper.—*Flaneur, in the Star.*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—In New York, a quick-witted toper went into a bar-room and called for something to drink. "We don't sell liquor," said the law-evading landlord; "we will give you a glass, and then if you want a cracker (a biscuit) we'll sell it you for three cents." The "good creature" was handed down, and our hero took a stiff horn; when, turning round to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him the dish of crackers, with the remark, "You'll buy a cracker?" "Well, no, I guess not; you sell 'em too dear. I can get lots on 'em five or six for a cent anywhere else."—*The American Joe Miller.*

It is said that there is a probability that the Great Western Railway works will be removed to Warwick, the proposed site at Oxford being unsuitable.

Another death from sunstroke occurred in London last week, the victim being a German sugar baker named Grief, the inquest on whom was held on Friday evening.

A Mr Talbot is producing a "sensation" in Virginia City, by shooting apples off the head of Captain Clarkson, with a pistol, at a distance of 30 feet.—*New York World.*

A few days since a Frenchman made a bet of 500 francs that he would swim in the Seine for ten minutes holding a book all the time in both hands and reading aloud. The swimmer accomplished the task.

The *Court Journal* gravely informs its readers that the Prince and Princess of Wales "suffered very much from sea-sickness," in their late trip. Such a paragraph is a sad sign of the stupid curiosity of the English public.

Mr. Adam Black, late M.P. for Edinburgh, has declined to accept from a large number of his fellow-citizens a gift commemorative of their admiration of his private services and public worth.

A telegram from Dresden announces that at the great musical festival of all Germany, which has met in that city, there were not less than 21,000 orpheonists gathered together under 700 banners. The filing-off of all those musical societies presented a striking spectacle.

The youngest son of General Garibaldi, who accompanied his father to England last year, is expected in London. He will remain in England about six months, under the care of Colonel Chambers, and will, it is said, during that period, study civil engineering.

A horrible case of cruelty to a stepson has occurred at Carlisle. The inhuman father, a man named Monaghan, so severely scourged the poor boy with a heavy knotted rope, as almost to strip the flesh from his bones. The brute is in custody and has been remanded, as the boy is in too dangerous a state to be brought into court.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MAYOR.—The Mayor of Newport, Isle of Wight, is the host of the Bugle Inn, in that town, and in his capacity of returning officer at the late borough election (for the first time) on the proposal of a vote of thanks to him by Mr C. W. Martin, M.P., seconded by Mr R. W. Kennard, M.P., after the cheers had subsided, commenced in a stentorian voice, "Gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in drinking my health." The roars of laughter and hip, hip, hurrah! which followed were so overwhelming that his worship retired.

Mr W. H. Smith, the founder of the well-known firm of W. H. Smith and Son, the news-agents in the Strand, died at Watson House, Bournemouth, at the advanced age of 73, on Friday, the 28th ult. The deceased gentleman commenced the business of news-agent in a comparatively humble way some fifty years, and had retired about seven years, leaving to his son Mr W. H. Smith, the entire management.

A WOMAN'S OPINION OF TORYISM.—During the North Hants election, two women in the crowd were heard conversing about the election, when one said to the other "I say, da you know what them ere Tories expects working folks to do? they expect um to eat red herrings and taters, and to live on barley meal." This is a new definition of Toryism, but one which might have been practically correct, had the Tories been successful during the last twenty years in resisting the measures which have increased the resources of the country and doubled the supply of food for the people.—*Hampshire Independent.*

CHANCE FOR A SPINSTER.—A young man in Aristook county, Mobile, advertising for a wife, speaks of himself as follows:—"I am eighteen years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson, the star-spangled banner, and the 4th of July. I have taken up a state lot, cleared up 18 acres last year, and seeded 10 of it down. My buckwheat looks first-rate, and the oats and potatoes are bulky. I have got nine sheep, a two-year old bull and two heifers, besides a house and barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread-and-butter, hoopskirts and waterfalls for some person of the female persuasion during life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

A PLEA FOR THE DEAD SEA.—The blackest is not so black as he is often painted, and the Dead Sea is not so "dead" as it was represented the other day to be in a leader written in the "ghastly style" by one of the London papers. The Rev. H. B. Tristram, of Greatham Vicarage, who last year spent many weeks on the shores of this historical water, says the climate is perfect and most delicious. Baths, cascades, luxurious shades, and purling streams abound, and all that is wanted to perfect the place is security for life and property. That, however, is absent. Instead, however, of the waters being fatal to life, and the surrounding air poisonous, as has been stated, Mr Tristram says there is an absolute prodigality of life, animal and vegetable, to the very shores, while on the lake itself gulls, ducks, and grebes may be shot in abundance.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—The Guild of Literature and Art—which has been humorously called the "Sleeping Beauty," because it had not been heard of for years—was fully and fitly inaugurated on Saturday, at the residence of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Twelve years ago the idea was conceived of associating literary men and artists together for the purpose of self-help; money was raised by the performance of an original play ("Not so bad as we seem"), written by Sir Edward, and a site for the proposed houses was also generously given by the same eminent man. These residences are now completed, and will be set apart for the use of such necessitous members of the Guild as may be elected from time to time. On Saturday the members and their friends partook of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's hospitality, and inaugural speeches were made by him and Mr Charles Dickens. Many eminent men were present, and the day generally was a memorable one.

AN ELECTION INCIDENT.—The ladies have been very active at the elections this year, and we hear many good stories of the means taken by sisters, mothers, cousins, and lovers to secure the return of their candidates. In a northern town, where the contest was very sharp and close, the mother and sister of a Liberal candidate opened the campaign some two or three months ago, forsaking the delights of the metropolitan season for the purpose of "booking" doubtful voters. A susceptible young Tory became so fascinated with the sister that in a moment of gallant enthusiasm he promised to plump for her brother. The sister booked the promise at once, and reported the good news to the future M.P. The day of election duly arrived, and at a critical moment the brother rushed into the sanctum, where his mother and sister sat full of hopes and fears, with the astounding intelligence that young Mr Tory, in spite of his promise, was likely to vote for his opponent. Sister at once seized a pen, dashed off a note to the political waverer, which had the desired effect, whatever it might have been—some say a proposal of marriage. He sacrificed his politics to his promise, and gave one of the few votes which made our shrewd young Liberal M.P., who is expected to be of great use to his party.—*Court Journal.*

TERMINATION OF THE IRONMEN'S STRIKE IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The last struggle in connection with the late disastrous strike may now be said to be over, at least as far as regards the actual contest; struggling there will still have to be on the part of the operatives whose finances have had a thorough clearance, arrears in the tradesmen's shop-books will have to be discharged, and other sad results of the great battle will have to be remedied. We noticed in the *Gazette* a week or two ago, that the union men connected with the large works of Stanyer, Broade, and Co., at Silverdale, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, to the number of about eighty, remained out, refusing to return to work on the masters' terms, unless each man were reinstated in the situation he had held prior to the strike. Unfortunately an amicable settlement would not be effected on these terms, and the men declared that they would never go in unless their request, which they considered reasonable, was acceded to. Since then, however, they have gradually returned to work, and last week the whole of the men went in at the reduction. These were the only men remaining out in the district. The iron trade in the Potteries is now in a tolerably good condition. Business is being driven bravely by the men, and no doubt they will soon recover their former position of prosperity. Some of the puddling furnaces at the extensive works at Etruria in connection with Earl Granville's central works at Hanley, which are said to be the most complete works in England, have recently been started. When these premises are got fully in working order employment for several hundred hands will be found.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

MURDER IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—Much excitement has been occasioned in the neighbourhood of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, by the discovery of the dead body of a young lad named Adkins, in a well at Peggs-green, about four miles distant, and the apprehension of his mother on suspicion of having murdered him. It seems from the particulars we are able to gather that at six o'clock on Saturday morning a villager went to draw some water from the well in a field at Peggs-green when he found the dead body of the deceased in it. The well has a covering, which was locked down on the previous night at seven o'clock, but the lid was in such a bad state of repair that a small aperture was left, and it was at once conjectured that the poor little fellow must have been pushed through it, as it was almost an impossibility that he could have fallen through. Every inquiry was made by the police, but nothing was heard of the murderess until five o'clock on Sunday evening, when a woman named Castledine, of Whitwick, hearing of the affair, went and identified the child as that of a woman named Eliza Adkins, late of Griffydam, a village close by, whose husband died six months ago, and who called at Mr Castledine's house at seven o'clock on Friday evening, and asked to be allowed to sit down for a little time, so that the deceased, who was in her arms, might go to sleep, as he was tired, and they had a long way to go. She rested herself, and the child went to sleep, and they left at nine o'clock, going in the direction of the well in question. Another villager also identified the deceased as Mrs Adkins' child, and the police traced her to Griffydam, to Breedon, and from thence to Wilson, where she was apprehended by police-constable Marriott on Sunday night, and conveyed to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Prisoner denies drowning the child, and maintains the strictest silence on the subject. No reason can be assigned for the perpetration of the act.

A LION KEEPER'S ADVENTURE.—The *Journal du Loires* states that a female elephant, Miss Fanny, belonging to Schmidt's menagerie, which is being exhibited at Saumur, has just died. She was said to be aged 130 years. An alarming scene has just taken place during an exhibition at the same establishment. M. Schmidt was in a cage with a lion and a hyena, and after putting these animals through their performances, was feeding them with pieces of fresh meat. The lion, however, became excited by the odour of the flesh, and springing on the hyena, overturned it on the floor of the cage, and seized it by the neck. M. Schmidt first endeavoured to make the lion loose its hold by striking it with a whip, and then by firing close to the animal's ears a revolver which had been handed to him. The lion did not, however, relax its grasp, while the hyena lay apparently lifeless. A great excitement now prevailed among the spectators, and fears were entertained for the tamer himself. An iron bar was next handed to M. Schmidt, who succeeded in thrusting it far into the lion's jaws, while the animal was beaten by pieces of wood passed through the bars by the keepers. The lion at length loosed his hold of the hyena, and turned to make a dash at the bars against his new assailants, while M. Schmidt, taking advantage of the moment, dragged the hyena to the other end of the cage, and a trap being immediately let down, separated the two animals. M. Schmidt accompanied the wounded animal, and shortly after came forward before the spectators and was received with loud applause. The hyena was seriously injured, but there are hopes that its life will be saved.—*Galignani.*

The two leading generals of the late American war, Grant and Lee, are now engaged in writing up the history of their respective campaigns.

The *Debats* informs its readers that "le Grand Sheriff de Londres" proclaimed "the Hon. A. Egerton, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Gladstone duly elected at Newton!"

The rumours which have been circulated in some newspapers as to a marriage between the Prince of Orange and an English Princess are said to be entirely without foundation.—*Court Circular.*

A RECIPE FOR LADIES.—To preserve the flowers of a nosegay let a good spoonful of charcoal powder be added to the water, and the flowers will last as long as they would on the plant, without any need of changing the water or taking any trouble at all.

The returns of the Board of Trade for June have just appeared. They show that the value of our exports for the month was £13,227,062, against £13,978,526 last year. On the six months of this year the decline in the value of our exports amounts to nearly £4,000,000.

A few days ago, three large whales, one of them fully 50ft. long, were observed in Kircaldy Bay, a short distance from the shore. They repeatedly came to the surface of the water, and were quite distinctly seen with the naked eye. In the evening they were again seen in the same quarter. No effort was made to capture them.

Cambridge House, the London residence of Lord Palmerston, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and property to the value of £800, including some jewellery was stolen. The thieves also took a box containing His Lordship's certificate of freedom of the city of Glasgow.

The doorsteps of Dr. Pritchard's house, at Glasgow, have been chipped till they have been completely spoiled, by persons desirous of having a relic of the notorious murderer. One of the steps about the middle of the flight, which consisted of seven or eight, has been broken by the chipping and half of it taken away altogether.

It was elicited during the trial, at the Liverpool Sessions, of Luke Bryne, the Irishman upon whom a supposed Fenian oath was found recently, that, during the prisoners confinement in goal, he drew blood from his nose with a pin, and, using a piece of wire as a pen, scrawled with his blood upon rough brown paper a letter to a friend whom he desired to see present at the trial.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A few nights ago, Charles Stove, a foreign sailor, ran up to a woman, named Martha Hewitt, at the door of a house in Peter-street, Liverpool, and stabbed her with a butcher's knife. The woman had not seen him before, and the fellow had received no provocation. The knife broke in the wound. On Saturday Stove was committed for trial.

A LONG RACE.—A gentleman proposes to give £50 for six men to run 51 miles, the man who accomplishes that distance in six hours, or comes in first within that time, to win. To ensure a good race, however, should the whole distance not be accomplished, then £10 shall be awarded to the man who goes the longest distance, £5 for second, £3 for third, and £2 for fourth. The match is to take place on September 4, on a turnpike road, or in some other suitable place.

A LITTLE QUIET.—An actress who is a reputed chatterbox, the other day sent for her doctor with all speed. She declared herself ill, and wanted him to write the requisite certificate. "I do not know if there is anything the matter," was the reply; "let me feel your pulse—just so—a little quiet will set you to rights very soon." "But I assure you, doctor, I am ill—look at my tongue." The doctor looked. "Well, I see, my dear Miss ——, it is like you—a little quiet will do it good."

DR. COLENSO AND HIS FRIENDS.—Upwards of £3,000 was presented a few days ago to the Bishop of Natal, previous to that dignitary returning to the duties of his office. This sum was raised by subscription, and was intended to relieve Dr. Colenso from the difficulty in which the withholding of the episcopal income had placed him, and further to testify to the services which, in the opinion of the subscribers, the Bishop had rendered to the cause of freedom of opinion in the Church of England.

JOHN SADLEIR.—A correspondent of the *North British Daily Mail* has brought John Sadleir before the world again. The name of this arch-swindler cannot have been forgotten, nor his frauds upon the Irish Encumbered Estates Court. He will also be recollected as having at one time purchased all the sugar in London, and made half a million by the speculation. When he was found dead beside a poison bottle on Hampstead Heath, many people doubted the evidence of their senses, and various witnesses afterwards came forward to declare that they had seen John Sadleir in the flesh. The correspondent now alluded to says a policeman has been found following a man about in Liverpool under the impression that he had at last found the mysterious stranger; but it eventually turned out—as on other occasions—a case of mistaken identity.

DOMESTIC PERPLEXITIES.—The following truly American story is told in *Harper's Magazine*:—A correspondent of the *Drawer* is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes:—"I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married. My father fell, shortly after it, in love with the step-daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father: my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy: he is naturally my step-brother because he is son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather."

DR. JEUNE ON FREE ENQUIRY IN THE CHURCH.—Dr. Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough, is a native of Jersey. He has been spending a little time there lately, and the islanders, proud of the distinction to which he has attained, invited him to a banquet. On that occasion the Bishop made a speech, in the latter portion of which he expressed his confidence in the stability of the Bible and the Church, notwithstanding the assaults of free inquiry. "There is not," said Dr. Jeune, "a single article in the Creeds, nor statement in the Old Testament, which has not been assailed. And what is the result? Why, what was once a difficulty has become a harmony of proof and a stronghold. This is the process which is going on. I have no fear whatever. I believe that the revelations of the Bible will be found to contain in the long run more science than all the theories of philosophers put together. Difficulties there will be. There are difficulties in all things? or I should not believe in my own existence. But can we afford to have a house divided among ourselves? Ought you to feel surprised if, when you call a man names, you make him an enemy? Is such a course wise? Assuredly not. Differences of opinion exist among the first men in the Church, but they know that the truth of God is in His inspired Word, and that the stream of redemption continues to flow. If a man be true to the faith, the great doctrine of the atonement, and holiness of life, there is no fear. Differences of opinion there will be, but they will sink into nothing; and do not forget, we must fight side by side against a real enemy, and for a cause which is glorious."

THE MORAL OF THE FALL OF LORD WESTBURY.—*Fraser's Magazine* has discovered the moral that adorns the tale of the Westbury scandal. It says:—"With the exception of Lord Melville, the two or three last generations of British statesmen have been free from the suspicion of peculation and venality, although neither Pitt nor Fox was remarkable for extreme delicacy in contracting pecuniary obligations. When the secession of the Duke of Portland, with a large section of the Whig party, towards the commencement of the French Revolution, deprived Fox of all immediate chance of office, he stooped to accept an annuity of £1,500 by way of compensation. When Pitt's debts had grown more than ordinarily embarrassing, he allowed £12,000 to be raised by way of loan amongst his friends and supporters, some of whom (like Rose) were trading on him as a main source of preferment. There is still a startling amount of laxity where the public purse is concerned; and few people see any harm in giving a consulship or minor governorship to a ruined spendthrift, or a commissionership to a relative without any imaginable qualification. No one complained of Mr Disraeli for providing handsomely for a brother at one of the boards at Somerset House, nor even for awarding himself a pension of £2,000 a year, for barely two years' service, under circumstances which laid this latest act of his official life peculiarly open to comment. It is the capricious nature of public opinion, tolerant by habit and intolerant by fits, that operates as a snare to high functionaries; and the moral to be drawn from Lord Westbury's fall is, that there is no true safety except in the strictest abstinence from nepotism and the steady uncompromising adherence to principle."

A SAD STORY.—A week or two ago we (*St. Louis Democrat*, July 3rd) mentioned the circumstances of a young lady drowning herself at Venice, on the opposite side of the river, on account of disappointment in a love affair with one Andrew Funkhouser. On Saturday morning Funkhouser visited the scene of the suicide, and there, in a fit of remorse, shot himself through the heart. Funkhouser was a German cigarmaker, had been a soldier in the army, and soon after obtaining his discharge, paid his addresses to Miss Elizabeth Lederer. One day, during a stroll on the banks of the Mississippi, near the village of Venice, the lovers sat down under the shade of a tree and there exchanged their vows of love. They met daily and were exceedingly fond of each other. But one day, about a month ago, Andrew, in the excess of his happiness, remarked playfully to Elizabeth that he did not intend to marry her, and left her. She pondered upon his parting words, and thinking he might be in earnest, became greatly depressed, and fell a prey to harassing doubts and suspicions. Filled with boding thoughts of evil, she revisited the trysting tree on the bank of the river, near Venice, and wandering along the shore, she gave vent to her feelings in reproaches against her lover, and repinings against her cruel fate. She returned to the city after a short time spent on the opposite shore, but failing to hear from Mr Andrew, she went back to Venice, and in a moment of despair rushed into the water. The body of Miss Lederer was recovered, and her lover, who was almost distracted by the intelligence of her death, took charge of the body, purchased a lot in a cemetery, had the remains interred, and a tombstone placed above her. He told his friends that he wished to be buried by the side of his lost Elizabeth, and assured them it would not be long before he would go to his resting-place. Funkhouser was a man of about thirty, but after the sad death of his betrothed he became apparently an old man; his hair turned grey and his whole aspect changed. On Saturday morning he went over to Venice with a friend to revisit the spot where he had exchanged vows with his dead mistress. His friend asked him to take a glass of beer, but he declined, and said he had drank all the beer he intended. He was seen sitting under the tree on the bank of the river, with his breast bare, a pistol lying by his side, and miniature of Miss Lederer in his hand. Not willing to intrude upon his meditations, his friend turned to leave him, and had gone a short distance when he heard the explosion of a pistol. Running to the spot, he found Funkhouser weltering in his blood. He had placed the muzzle of the pistol to his heart and fired. His agony was brief. In a moment he was dead. His remains were brought over to the city yesterday afternoon and buried by the side of his betrothed, as he had requested.

The old business of Overend, Gurney, and Co. has commenced as a joint stock company.

Mrs Frederick Peel, the wife of the Under Secretary of the Home Department, died suddenly on Sunday evening.

It is stated that the printing of the second volume of the Emperor's "Vie de César" is so far advanced that the book will be issued before the end of the year.

Rumour asserts that more than one of the shilling magazines now appearing will come to an end in December if purchasers do not appear in greater numbers.

It is announced that the senate of the London University have agreed upon the immediate institution of a new degree, that of "Doctor of Literature," and that the scheme has been approved of by Her Majesty's Government.

A fire broke out lately in the famous palace of Sciarra-Colonna in Rome. The fourth story and the roof were burnt, but the lower stories, and the art treasures kept in them, were saved by the exertions of the French and Papal troops.

The "cigar ship," which has so long been on the stocks at Mr. Hepworth's yard, in the Isle of Dogs, is now nearly ready for launching. It is stated that upwards of £100,000 have been expended in her construction, and it is anticipated that she will attain the speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

A SUN FISH.—A large sun fish has just been captured by some fishermen at Tenby. The fish gave the fishermen an exciting chase, but they ultimately succeeded in capturing it with gaffs and boat-hooks, and then it was towed on shore to the beach. The weight of the fish was about 12 cwt., and it was five feet in diameter. In swimming it turns upon itself like a wheel, which renders it very difficult to catch. The fish, it appears, grows to as large a size as 21ft. in diameter, and about one ton in weight, and it is to be found in nearly all seas.

Notwithstanding the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the executive committee of the United Kingdom Alliance do not appear to be much discontented with the results of the general election. They say that "of the forty gentlemen that supported Messrs. Lawson and Basley's motion, three-fourths are re-elected—a larger proportion than that of the re-elections to the whole House; and of those who are not re-elected, only three were defeated, the rest having retired from parliamentary life; and in several instances they have been replaced by gentlemen from whom equal support may be expected."

BUST OF MR COBDEN PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—Mrs Cobden has presented a bust of her late husband to the Emperor Napoleon. The presentation was made through M. Michel Chevalier, and his Majesty has acknowledged the gift in a graceful and feeling letter, through M. Pietrie, which says:—"His Majesty is touched by the sentiments expressed in this letter, and by Mrs Cobden's thought of sending him this remembrance, which will recall to him an eminent man, whose character, abilities, and services he appreciated, and whom he has keenly regretted. His Majesty accepts it with pleasure, and desires you would kindly inform Mrs Cobden, with the due expression of his thanks."

THE LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Mr. Thomas Jennings, trainer of horses to the celebrated Count de Lagrange, the owner of Gladiateur, has just brought an action against the Great Northern Railway Company under the following circumstances. After the Lincoln races he despatched three of his horses in care of three boys to Nottingham by rail, the boys remaining in the horse boxes. But a delay taking place the boxes were shunted with the intention of sending them on by a special train. In the meantime the station-master became suspicious that there were more than Mr. Jennings' three boys in the boxes, and upon examination he found fifteen, all of whom he detained, but the horses were sent on. The railway fare of Mr. Jennings' boys had been paid, but the gentleman had the tickets with him in another train. He now brought an action for breach of contract, alleging that he had not only lost the services of his boys for a time, but that the horses had not been able to keep their engagements. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for £3 15s., with the leave to move upon points of law.

BARNUM AND HIS NEW MUSEUM.—We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) trust the press generally will give due publicity to the announcement that Barnum, on receiving intelligence of the destruction by fire of his remarkable museum, immediately telegraphed to his agent to start for Europe to secure curiosities for a new one. Such lofty devotion to the cause of science ought not to be passed over in silence. Besides which there is a touch of the heroic in it. A telegram comes: "Max to Barnum—Your museum is burned." Telegram in reply: "Barnum to Max—Buy another." The only thing on record at all like it is the conduct of that eminently cool Oriental who, when the wife of his bosom was reduced to ashes by a sunstroke, rang the bell, and ordered the butler to sweep up his mistress and bring another bottle of claret. But above all it is particularly desirable that all families blessed with giants, dwarfs, albinoes, pig-faced ladies, fat boys, living skeletons, or any other properties of that sort, should have timely notice that this class of goods is likely soon to rise in the market. Trade in this direction has been now for some time in a depressed state. There was recently on view in Holborn a young lady sixteen years of age, and weighing nearly thirty stone, and yet she had to be withdrawn owing to the indifference of the public, and as for giants, it seems as if the gloomy forebodings of the showman, in the *Old Curiosity Shop*, were already realised, for they do not appear to "draw" now-a-days. An accidental stimulus of this sort, therefore, may possibly open a career to more than one worthy individual who is at present commercially a drug and socially an incumbrance.

LADY DON IN AUSTRALIA.—The numerous admirers in Newcastle and neighbourhood of this highly-gifted and much-respected lady will be gratified to learn that her Australian tour has been a succession of triumphs wherever she has appeared. In Queensland the members of a newly-formed fire brigade got up a torchlight procession, and preceded by a volunteer band, escorted her ladyship to the theatre, forming with their brilliant helmets and Garibaldi jackets, and each one bearing a torch—presenting a most imposing and grand sight. At the end of the first piece Lady Don, dressed in the uniform of a fire brigade man, presented the brigade with a most splendid banner; and, addressing the members who were on the stage, said:—"Gentlemen of the Citizens' Volunteer Fire Brigade,—I have to thank you for this demonstration. (Cheers.) Believe me, I shall never forget it. (Cheers.) I present you with this flag, and I hope you will ever be found useful when a fire takes place. I have travelled many thousand miles, and have seen the usefulness of fire brigades. I trust that you will not often be called upon in this town, but that when you are, you will carry out the motto on the banner, of 'Ready, aye Ready.'" The address was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, and, after a suitable acknowledgment had been made by the superintendent of the brigade, Lady Don sung, amid great applause, an excellent song composed expressly for the occasion. At the conclusion of the performances, the brigade again formed in procession, and escorted her ladyship to her residence, where, after giving three times three hearty cheers, they dispersed, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—WHATMOUGH v. BARNES.—At the Manchester assizes, on Tuesday, the following breach of promise case was decided:—The plaintiff, Mary Ann Whatmough, aged 23, was the daughter of a publican living at Miln-row, Rochdale, and the defendant was a dealer in woollens, aged 33, and according to Alice Whatmough, who was the principal witness and sister of the plaintiff, the defendant lived with his mother, at Vine Cottage, near the plaintiff's, when, four years ago, he was in the habit of visiting their house, the Fleece Inn, and began to pay his addresses to her. Soon afterwards the father and mother of the plaintiff, having observed the conduct of defendant, and somewhat afraid of the connection because he was somewhat above her in station, spoke to him on the subject. He declared his intentions to be honourable, and the courtship was allowed to go on. Subsequently the father and mother of the plaintiff died; and about a year ago defendant, as urged by the plaintiff's counsel, taking advantage of her feelings under her multiplied misfortunes, effected her seduction, and she had since given birth to a child. The defendant had since married another woman, a Mrs Cross, a widow. Mr Higgin called no witnesses for the defence, and, in addressing the jury, admitted the promise of marriage, and that the parents of the plaintiff were respectable and well-conducted people. He admitted there was a case for compensation, but appealed to the jury, not from any sympathy for the plaintiff, not to give her more than reasonable damages. He contended that there had been no evidence to show that the defendant was wealthy, or that he had married a fortune.—The jury turned round for a few minutes, and found for the plaintiff, damages £250.

Why should invalids and persons in indifferent health waste their money and utterly destroy their constitution by taking pills or other medicines? These invariably aggravate and perpetuate disease; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all doctors and apothecaries' bills avoided, by invalids taking Du Barry's Delicious Health-Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves fifty times its cost in physic, cod-liver oil, and all other remedies, restoring perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity, and energy to the most disordered or enfeebled, removing speedily and effectually indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, incipient consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, between the shoulders, &c., atrophy, or wasting away of the body, in old and young. We extract a few of 60,000 cures:—Cure, No. 58,216, of the Marchioness de Brehan, Naples, 17th April, 1862: "In consequence of a liver complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to rest, write, or, in fact, attend to anything, with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair, I took to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised; it has completely revived me; I am myself again, and able to resume my social position.—Marchioness de Brehan." Cure No. 1,771: Lord Stuart de Decies, of many years' dyspepsia. No. 49,832: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting.—Maria Jolly." Cure No. 58,816: Field-Marshal the Duke of Pluskow, of dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, and liver complaints. Cure No. 47,121: Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816: The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, "of indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which has resisted all medical treatment." Cure No. 48,270: James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness. Packed in tins, 1 lb., 2s 9d; 2 lb., 4s 6d; 12 lb., 22s; 24 lb., 40s. BARRY DU BARRY and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; and all Grocers and Chemists.—Sold in this town by Pattison Brothers, William Bell, M. J. Anderson, M. Bellerby, A. Hutchinson, T. and F. Watson, Proctor and Son, S. and R. Henderson, and J. Ismay.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

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All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian*:—

Monday,	Aug.	7	Shotley Bridge.
"	"		Consett.
Tuesday,	Aug.	8	Mountsett.
"	"		Dipton.
"	"		Collierley Dykes.
"	"		Catchgate.
"	"		Annfield Plain.
"	"		Leadgate.
Wednesday	"	9	Shotley Bridge.
"	"		Blackhill.
"	"		Consett.
Thursday	"	10	Lanchester.
"	"		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I purpose, with your permission, to insert in your valuable paper a few "Random Thoughts on Local Subjects." I shall make my remarks as short as possible, as I neither wish to be wearisome to your readers nor to engross too much of your space.

I do not wish your readers to understand that I pledge myself to write to you every week; but, while I do not promise to write every week, I make this promise, if my thoughts are at all relished by your readers, I shall contribute frequently. If any of your readers request me to notice any subject, their letters will always find me if addressed "Observer," *Guardian* Office, Consett; and all letters should reach me on Wednesday, certainly not later than Thursday morning.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

I understand that our Consett friends have decided on introducing the Local Government Act of 1858 into the township, and that they are now almost on the point of electing twelve gentlemen to act as the Local Board. Such an election is, particularly at first, of the utmost importance to every ratepayer and property owner in the district. Four of the gentlemen elected will thus have to retire yearly; eight remaining in office for two years, and four for one year more. *I think* that every person interested will do well to consider the matter over before they elect gentlemen to act as members of the Board. The Board has almost unlimited powers, and can do the work either expensively or economically, as suits themselves, the ratepayers having very little control over them. The election of gentlemen who are either property owners themselves, or who have an undoubted interest in the district, is, I think, one means of having the funds economically managed; the gentlemen proposed for the Local Board should, I also imagine, be persons who can and will attend at the meetings of the Board.

I am glad to know that the children's festival on Monday last was a great success. Had the weather been fine, I have no doubt a still larger number of people would have been present on that occasion. As it was, the committee were scarcely prepared for the voracious appetites which devoured everything before them. They did, however, all that could be done under the circumstances, and *I think* that this, their first "gala," will have proved to their satisfaction that the public appreciate their services towards the children, and that more perfect arrangements will be necessary for the supply of eatables at their next meeting.

There was, I understand, some difficulty in getting to know the full amount of money cleared at the bazaar at Christ Church, Consett, last week. I hear that after paying all expenses the handsome sum of £200 will be left towards the building of the church. Great credit, *I think*, is due to the ladies for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have conducted their department of raising money for the building of the church, and they cannot but be pleased at the successful termination of their labours.

I see by an advertisement in last week's *Guardian* that a meeting was held at Shotley Bridge "to consider the propriety of adopting the Local Government Act" in that township. I am sorry to learn that the meeting was composed of only a small portion of the ratepayers; but the fact is that in all our townships the work has to be done by "the few," and then "the many" complain if they imagine that all is not managed right. *I think* they should all attend the meetings, and evince a proper and becoming interest in all matters relating to their township. I hope the adjourned meeting of the ratepayers and property owners in Benfieldside township will be well attended.

I understand your reporter was "taken through hands" a few days ago, by a gentleman whose name was unfortunately omitted by him in your report of the Bachelors' Pic-nic. His impression was that it had been done intentionally, but no explanation was deemed sufficient by that gentleman for the unfortunate omission. *I think* your reporter will not neglect him in future.

What a pity it is that the witnesses at our police-courts seem to be so undecided in their evidence against parties who break the law. Only last week in a case of cutting and wounding at Blackhill, the witnesses all seemed to give their evidence under intimidation. There was very little doubt that the prisoner had used the knife, and yet the witnesses, *I think*, concealed the fact from the magistrates. The consequence was that the prisoner was discharged as there was not sufficient evidence produced to warrant his committal for trial; and in a case of assault tried on Thursday at Lanchester, there was an evident attempt to hide the real facts from the magistrates by all, except one witness, whose evidence, however, was sufficient to convict the prisoner.

OBSERVER.

Local and District News.

On Monday, the children of the South Shields Workhouse enjoyed their annual trip to Marsden Rock.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE. — We are glad to learn that the accident to Hall, the apprentice to Mr Smith, joiner, Shotley Bridge, did not terminate fatally as was stated by a correspondent in last week's *Guardian*. Although severely injured, the lad is now, we understand, in a fair way of recovery.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.—The Consett Primitive Methodist Sunday School anniversary was held on Sunday, on which occasion three appropriate sermons were preached by E. Ridley, Esq., of Hexham, a warm supporter of educational institutions. During the day the children executed some pieces of music very creditably. The congregations were fair, and the collections liberal.——On Sunday, the Shield Row Primitive Methodist Sunday School celebrated their anniversary. Impressive sermons were preached by Messrs J. Johnson, Shield Row, and W. Patterson, Consett. The services were well attended, and the collections good.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on the Consett Iron Company's railway on Saturday morning. A lad named John Stelling, aged 15, was engaged in uncoupling some waggons, when he gave the engineman the signal to advance, which was answered more rapidly than was anticipated, and in consequence the lad fell down between the waggons, one of which passed over his right arm. Assistance was at once procured, and he was removed to the Consett Infirmary, where it was found that his injuries were so great as to require the immediate amputation of his arm, which was done by Dr. Renton and his assistants.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT FOR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Friday evening a meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Benfieldside was held in the ante-room of the Town Hall Shotley Bridge, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting the Local Government Act of 1858 in that township. Mr William Barkas occupied the chair, and introduced the business of the meeting. After considerable discussion, it was decided that, as there was only a small proportion of the ratepayers of the township present, the meeting should stand adjourned until the following Friday.

CONSETT NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The usual monthly meeting of this committee was held at the house of Mr Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. Present:—Messrs. J. Marriage (chairman), J. Dickinson, J. Collinson, J. Seymour, J. S. Murray, and A. Brodie. The minutes of last meeting were read over, confirmed, and signed by the chairman. Several accounts were presented and examined, and ordered to lie over until next meeting. A desultory conversation followed, and the meeting then adjourned.

A common hen, belonging to Mr William Robinson, grocer, Mountsett, lately laid a large egg, weighing 5oz., and measuring 8 inches in circumference one way, and 5½ the other.

A correspondent states that as regards the advance of 2s. 6d. given by the owners of Lintz Colliery to the men there, it is true that they have received that advance, but they have to work on the top of the band-stone, instead of below, which is not so good a seam, and therefore the same amount of coal takes more working.

CRICKET.—BENFIELDSIDE v. BLANCHLAND.—A match between the above clubs was played near Blanchland, on Saturday last, which resulted in another victory for Benfieldside by two runs only. The day being damp rendered the ball slippery, and the ground being also very uneven, placed it beyond the power of either the batsmen or fieldsmen to do their work with any accuracy. The following is the score:—Benfieldside, 1st innings, 33; second innings, 34. Blanchland, 1st innings, 44; 2nd innings, 21.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST UNION CAMP MEETING AT COLLIERLEY DYKES.—The above camp meeting was held on Sunday last, commencing at 10 a.m. and closing at half-past 4 p.m. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. W. Saul, and sermons were preached by Mr Hunter, Leadgate, and Mr Dobson, Annfield Plain. The afternoon service was conducted by Mr Halliday, and sermons were preached by Mr Davidson, Annfield Plain; Mr Hetherington, Marley Hill; and Mr Brabban, Marley Hill. It was computed that there were about 1,000 present at the afternoon service. In the evening a public love feast was held in the chapel, conducted by Mr Halliday. The services were very successful.

ODDFELLOWSHIP AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Saturday last the members of the Oddfellows' Lodge, at Annfield Plain, assembled together, and walked in procession to Collierley Church, where a sermon was preached to them by Dr. Blyth Hurst, incumbent. After the service, the procession was reformed, and they proceeded to the house of Mr Bell, Kyo, where an excellent dinner was provided for them by the worthy host and hostess. After dinner, a ball took place, which, we understand, was well attended, and the evening was, says our correspondent, spent in a very agreeable manner, great credit being due to the worthy host and hostess for their attention to the comfort of their visitors.

SIR WM. ARMSTRONG'S NEW FURNACES.—Two blast furnaces for smelting iron ore, which have been in course of erection for some time past, adjoining, and in connection with the extensive manufactory of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., commenced operations on Tuesday for the first time. We understand these furnaces are constructed on the most scientific principles, and embody all the latest improvements for the extraction of the metal from the ore. This is another additional source of wealth to the locality, by affording employment to a large number of workpeople.

BIRTHS IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—From the Registrar-General's return for the quarter from March to June, we learn that the counties of Durham and Northumberland exhibit a marked increase of births during that period. The former, with a population in 1861 of 542,125 persons, returns 7,111 births.

The annual review and sham-fight of the Volunteer Corps in the North of England at Lambton Park, the seat of the Earl of Durham, take place on Monday, the 28th instant. Col. Erskine, inspector of volunteers, is expected to take the command.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Robert Jackson, M.D., of Catchgate, after passing the usual examinations of the 22nd and 25th ult., before the Board of examiners, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A little child named Patrick Burns died very suddenly on Wednesday morning, in the house of its parents, Railway Arches, Manor-chare, Newcastle. Dr Newton was sent for shortly before its death, but before his arrival it had ceased to breathe.

COLLIERS' STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—At a meeting of miners' delegates from Lancashire and Yorkshire, held on Tuesday last, near Ashton, it was resolved to demand an advance of 2d. in the shilling on the rate of wages at present paid. It was stated by several of the delegates that a large number of colliery-owners had expressed themselves in favour of a rise. The demand will be formerly presented on the 18th inst., and an aggregate meeting of colliers will, it is stated, be held at Hollingworth Lake on the following day.

ACCIDENT AT GATESHEAD.—On Saturday morning, an accident occurred to Josiah Bruce, an apprentice with Messrs Clarke and Benning, South Shore, Gateshead. It appears that Bruce was engaged with the slotting machine, and had inadvertently got his fingers on one of the cog-wheels, which drew them in, taking off three fingers and severely injuring the fourth on his right hand. Medical assistance was at once procured, the wounds dressed, and the sufferer was afterwards removed to his home.

PIC-NIC AT GIBSIDE.—The Gateshead Temperance Society held their annual pic-nic on Monday, in the beautiful grounds attached to the mansion at Gibside, which were kindly placed at their disposal by the proprietor, the Right Hon. William Hutt, M.P. Though the weather was somewhat unpropitious, there was nevertheless an excellent attendance. Tea was served up in a marquee erected in the grounds, and the proceedings were wound up by a ball in the evening.

CASE OF RAPE AT LUDWORTH TOWER.—On Wednesday, a domestic servant, in the employ of Mr Ramsey, of Ludworth Tower Farm, between Castle Eden and Thornley, appeared before R. Burdon, Esq., J.P., to prefer a charge of rape against a fellow servant, named John Adamson, who belongs to Castle Eden. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon, about two o'clock, prisoner and this young woman were working near to some stacks, preparing the straw covering. The prisoner made no overtures to her, but suddenly caught hold of her and threw her down. She screamed for assistance, but he swore at her, and while she was shouting he put his hand over her mouth. Notwithstanding all her resistance he effected his purpose. The prisoner was apprehended the same evening by P.C. Bainbridge, and he stands remanded until Friday.

CO-OPERATIVE SOIREE AT TANFIELD.—On Saturday night last, in celebration of the anniversary of the Co-operative Store at Tanfield, a soiree was held in the parish school room. About 300 persons were present at tea. After tea the place was crowded. In the absence of Mr Joicey, viewer, who was prevented through illness from attending, the chair was occupied by Mr Bryson, of Newcastle. Mr Jacob Rowell read the report of the seventeenth quarter, which showed that there had been £2,085 worth of goods sold, leaving a profit of £156, which, divided amongst the members, gives a dividend of 2s in the pound on members' purchases, after paying all expenses and five per cent. interest on the capital. There are two hundred and forty-eight members, who have purchased land for the purpose of building a new store. The meeting was addressed by Mr E. T. Gammage, of Sunderland; Mr Henry Pitman, of Manchester, and Mr Smith, of Felling Shore. It was suggested by the speakers that the new building to be erected should be large enough to meet the growing requirements of the district as there was every probability of their business greatly extending. At intervals during the evening the Tanfield sax-horn band performed a variety of pieces; whilst a party of vocalists, under Mr Rippon, of Newcastle, contributed to the pleasure of the audience by singing some capital songs and glees. Votes of thanks were passed to the band, the singers, the ladies, and the chairman, and the interesting proceedings terminated about half-past ten o'clock.

THE LATE MRS. DOLPHIN.—We regret to record the demise of the beloved wife of John Dolphin, Esq., of Delves House, Consett, which melancholy event took place on Saturday morning last. Deceased was the daughter of the late Joseph Hunter, Esq., of Hunter's House, near Blanchland, and was in the 70th year of her age. Her death was somewhat sudden and unexpected, as she had only been confined to her bed for a few days, from an attack of bronchitis. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and a large number of friends and relatives were present. At two o'clock the mournful procession was formed, and at about half-past three the funeral cortege reached Lanchester, where, amidst the tears of sorrowing relatives, the body of the deceased lady was lowered into the grave, and the impressive and beautiful burial service was read by the Rev. John Dingle. Amongst those present, in addition to the family of Mr Dolphin, we noticed Henry Ritson, Esq., of Benfieldside; Robert Taylor, Esq., of Consett; John Murray, Esq., of Consett; Thomas Carr, Esq., of Dykes Nook; Thomas Ritson, Esq.; Rev. F. Steggall; Mr E. Chalders; Mr R. Wilson, of Newcastle; D. Balleny, Esq., W. Reed, Esq., Mr Thomas Little, Mr John Seymour, Mr M. Spencer, Mr Robert Davison, G. Watson, Esq., Mr Moody, Ebchester; Mr George Wade, Mr W. J. Scott, Mr Reed, Mr W. W. Thompson, Mr Hardy, Mr James Robinson, &c., &c.

FORESTERS' GALA AT DARLINGTON.—On Saturday the members of the ancient body of Foresters had a grand gala day at Greenbank Park, Darlington, which had been kindly placed at their disposal for the occasion by H. K. Spark, Esq. Early in the afternoon a procession of the lodges was formed at the Cricket Ground and proceeded through the principal streets. Besides the usual banners and green sashes, there figured in the procession horsemen, all clad in Lincoln green, and the garb that tradition assigns to bold Robin and his merrie-men. There were three bands on the ground—the Darlington Saxhorn, the Shildon Brass, and Mr Ellis's. To their music dancing was kept up with much spirit; various games had attractions for the young people; there were contests of much interest in pole leaping, long-leaping, hurdle-racing, and bell-racing; balloons were set up at intervals, and everything in short was done that could be expected on such an occasion. The weather was far from favourable, but notwithstanding this the sports were kept up with great spirit, and it was late in the evening before all had passed out of the gates, and forsaken the scene of the afternoon's amusements.

BRUTAL RAPE CASE BY A BLACK MAN.—A dastardly outrage was committed on the person of a girl named Mary Mulroy, belonging to Lancashire, by a black man, on Wednesday afternoon. On Tuesday night the miscreant had lodged in Sunderland at the same house as the girl. He told her he was the mate of a ship sailing out of Seaham Harbour, and that the captain wanted a girl to clean out his cabin, and asked her to go with him for that purpose on the following day. After a little persuasion she consented to go, and she accordingly left Sunderland with the fellow on Wednesday about mid-day. When on the road he took her to a secluded spot on the sea-banks, and taking a knife from his pocket threatened to take her head off if she did not yield to his wishes. The poor girl was so frightened that she could do nothing but give way to him. He then brought her towards Seaham Harbour, and when at the foot of Seaham Dene, near the vicarage, they met three men; the girl at this time being behind the man a little distance. The men seeing the girl crying, asked her what was the matter, when she very reluctantly told them. The villain seeing the men talking to her suspected what she was saying, and made off along the New-road into the town, and up some back streets on to the Londonderry railway. In the meantime the men brought the girl to the police-station and gave information of the occurrence. The inhuman wretch was traced as far as the water works, about a mile from Seaham Harbour, where he was lost sight of, it being supposed he had taken a short road through some fields on to the Stockton road. The police are in active search of him. He is a black man, stoutish built, wearing a white smock, and passing himself off as a sailor. The fellow has since been seen making his way to Sunderland.

The workmen in connection with the Birtley Iron Works, with their sweethearts and wives, had a very pleasant excursion to Richmond, Yorkshire, on Monday. Lieut.-Col. Perkins, with his accustomed liberality, and in order to encourage such reunions, assisted his workmen by generously subscribing to the expenses of the trip.

THE CHAINMAKERS OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.—On Saturday last, the operative chainmakers of the Tyne and Wear held their annual meeting at the Old Baptist Chapel, Stephenson Street, North Shields. There was a good attendance, and considerable interest was taken in the business transacted. The secretary's report was read and unanimously adopted. It showed that the union had liberally supported various trades in their strikes during the past year. Having chosen the respective officers for the ensuing twelve months, several addresses were delivered on the present state and future prospects of the trade, ending in the adoption of sundry resolutions for the promotion of the interests of the chain trade. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—In a letter addressed to the *Medical Times*, Dr. John Chapman reports the successful application of his newly-designed treatment of diarrhœa by the application of ice to the spine; and explaining the grounds on which he believes cholera to be but an extreme development of the ordinary summer ailment, he suggests that it is to be counteracted by similar treatment. Dr. Chapman says: "I freely recognise that this method of treatment requires a long-continued trial before it can be regarded as an established curative agency of the high scientific order in which I confidently hope it will ultimately rank, and as yet my own experience in thus treating diarrhœa is comparatively slight. I have, however, as stated in my pamphlet on sea-sickness, ascertained by experience that the diarrhœa which sometimes accompanies that malady is arrested by means of ice; this fact has been proved in several cases. I have also treated several cases of summer diarrhœa in like manner, and with like success; and the infantile diarrhœa occasioned by dentition can, as I have also experienced, be subdued with wonderful rapidity in the same way."

FEARFUL POACHING AFFRAY AT WINGATE.—A frightful poaching affray, happily not a frequent occurrence in this district, occurred at Wingate at an early hour on Sunday morning. It appears that an extensive system of poaching is carried on by pitmen in the preserves of Mr William Armstrong, viewer at Wingate Grange Colliery. On Sunday morning, two of his game watchers—Embleton and Stark—were on the alert, when they pounced upon two men in a plantation, in the act of spreading a net to snare game. The poachers, seeing they were about to be captured, blew a whistle as a signal, upon which some of their confederates came to their assistance, all formidably armed, some of them with pistols. A terrible struggle instantly ensued. Embleton was knocked down and kicked savagely. His comrade drew out a pistol and threatened to fire on the poachers, some of whom endeavoured to wrest it from him. The pistol went off during the struggle, the contents entering the body of one of the poachers, who instantly fell, seemingly seriously wounded. Stark was also knocked down, and while on the ground one of the ruffians shot him in the shoulder with a pistol. The other watcher was beaten about the head and face in a frightful manner with a life-preserver. The men being thus completely disabled, the poachers managed to escape, carrying off their wounded companion. The watchers are both in a very precarious state. All the men, it seems, are known, and several of them have been already apprehended. At the Castle Eden Police-court, on Wednesday, Thos. Dodds, Simeon Ridley, and William Ridley, pitmen, belonging Shotton Colliery; and William Ridley, Edward Stubbs, and Thomas Dodds, of Easington-lane, also pitmen, were brought up charged with night-poaching and with cutting and wounding Benjamin Embleton and Thomas Stark, on Sunday morning last, on the estate of Wingate Grange. The two gamekeepers had not sufficiently recovered from their injuries until Wednesday, when they appeared in court. The whole of the prisoners are notorious poachers, and all of them have been convicted for offences against the game laws. Benjamin Embleton identified William Ridley as the man who said "Lay on, you b——s," at the time he was felled with a life-preserver. He said while on the ground the prisoners were armed with rails and small sticks and stones, and brayed him until he was in such a state that he had been confined to his bed since. He also identified Simeon Ridley and Thomas Dodds, of Shotton.—James Stork said that during the encounter he drew out his pistol from his pocket, and for some time kept the prisoners back as he threatened to shoot them. Some of the more daring seized hold of the muzzle of the pistol, and they struggled as to who should become its possessor, and in the midst of the struggle it went off, and it has since transpired, one of the prisoners pretended he was shot. While struggling on the ground Simeon Ridley came up to him with pistols in each hand, and pointed the muzzle of one close to his face. Some of the prisoners called out "No, don't." He then said, "Stand back, I will." Witness turned himself round on the ground and Ridley fired, a portion of the charge entering his shoulder. Besides the injury by the pistol, witness was severely hurt about the head and temple by the weapons of the prisoners. Witness identified all the prisoners except Stubbs, whom he could not swear to. The case was adjourned until the petty sessions on Monday next.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin diseases for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system, as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. For this reason they are advocated by modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints especially, which affect the sedentary and studious, give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills. External wounds are as readily healed under the Ointment.

GRAND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION AT CONSETT.

The Shotley Bridge and District Sunday School Union had a demonstration, near Consett, on Monday. Had the weather proved favourable, it was the intention of the committee, we believe, to have marched the children through the town, singing several hymns; but in the morning the aspect of the heavens was threatening, and towards midday rain began to fall copiously, consequently as the various schools marched into the place they were obliged to take shelter in the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist Chapels, which places were opened for their reception. The aggregate number of children assembled was 1,450, who were accompanied by about 300 teachers. The schools present were—Highgate, Baptist; Wesleyan Methodist, Blackhill; Primitive Methodist, Shotley Bridge; Primitive Methodist, Blackhill; Wesleyan Methodist, Consett; Rowley, Baptist; Primitive Methodist, Knitsley; United Presbyterian, Blackhill; Primitive Methodist, Consett; Wesleyan Methodist, Leadgate; Primitive Methodist, Crook Hall; Primitive Methodist, Leadgate; and Wesleyan Methodist, Iveston. A little time was spent in the chapels, which was occupied with the children singing hymns; and certainly it was a cheering and interesting sight to see so many youngsters gathered together, and to hear them keeping such good time while rendering their various pieces. But the unpropitious weather, by which they were kept prisoners in the chapels, dampened their joy. They longed to be out upon the green sward, where they would have liberty for sport, and accordingly about two o'clock, the weather looking rather better, they sallied forth, and proceeded in the foregoing order, carrying flags and banners, to a field in front of Consett Hall, kindly granted for the occasion by R. Christopher, Esq. Despite the fickleness of the weather, the townspeople also seemed bent upon enjoying themselves. Business was for the most part suspended, and as soon as the children left the chapels, numbers of the populace, dressed in their "better best," wended their way to the field.

The large company—children and adults, numbering upwards of 3,000—having reached the scene of their recreation, tea was immediately provided in a commodious tent fitted up for the occasion, under the able superintendence of Mesdames Rukin and Lowes. The water was boiled in two extensive boilers, containing 56 gallons each, which were constructed expressly for the event by persons employed at Consett Iron Works, the materials being presented gratis by the manager. The whole apparatus did its work exceeding well. Judges pronounced the tea excellent, and the different descriptions of bread (which was from the establishment of Mr Thomas Rowe, Leadgate) very good.

After tea, games suited to the occasion, such as kiss-in-the-ring, tarsy, foot-ball, &c., were entered into with much spirit by the young persons; but about six o'clock rain again fell in torrents, which put a stop to their sport, and cast a "damper" upon their glee. The rain continued all the night more or less, so that all out-door amusement was at an end. This loss, however, was met by something of a more substantial nature; and if it was not appreciated by the youths, it was by those of more mature years. A public meeting was held in the tent, which was presided over by the Rev. J. Brooks, of Highgate. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises, after which the chairman addressed the large audience upon "Union." He said that he rejoiced in the present gathering, and looked upon it as an evidence of the success of Sabbath schools. He did not believe that uniformity was the will of God, but there was something divine about union, and to work in unison one with another, yet agreeing to differ, was to be desired; this was truly good-will to men, and glory to God in the highest. Mr Thorne, town missionary, from Newcastle, who has been labouring for a week or two in Blackhill, next addressed the meeting, giving some sound advice to teachers, remarking that Sunday school teachers should know the truth, and in teaching their classes should lay great stress on the blood of God.—The Rev. W. Teal, from Jamaica, was the next speaker. He expressed the pleasure he felt at being present at that meeting, and said that he could remember the first lesson he was taught in the Sabbath School. He was afterwards a teacher, then a day-school teacher in Bishop Auckland, and preached his first sermon in this country. He then gave an interesting recital of twenty-two years' missionary labour in the island of Jamaica, which was listened to with deep interest.—The Rev. W. Saul and Mr Barkas, Blackhill took part in the proceedings; and Mr E. Ridley, of Burswell House, delivered an address. He expressed the great pleasure he had had in seeing so vast a number of parents, children, and teachers, and also so many of the friends of the various churches. He had long been connected with Sunday Schools, and he heartily wished their prosperity in this neighbourhood. The Newcastle Sunday School Union had already rendered them some service, but now he was glad to know the schools in this locality were setting up business on their own account, and he wished them all success. He exhorted the teachers to piety and perseverance in their good works, and parents to co-operation.

Votes of thanks were then given to Mr Christopher, the ladies, the committee of management, the policemen, and the chairman, and the meeting broke up. Immediately after the public meeting, two balloon ascents took place, which attracted much attention, and were, indeed, beautiful sights. We understand that it is intended to hold the demonstration annually. Some parties expressed their dissatisfaction at the defective state of the arrangements, but, considering all things, we think the committee deserve considerable praise, and especially Mr Ridley, whose labours were indefatigable.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before J. L. SMITH and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

TRESPASS.—*John Robinson, John Eddy,* and *Mark Paterson*, of Burnhope Colliery, pitmen, were charged by R. H. Gee, Esq., with trespassing on his land, at Lanchester, on the 23rd ult. As Mr Gee did not press the case against the defendants they were dismissed on payment of costs.

LEAVING SERVICE.—*John Parker* was charged by Anthony Hall with leaving his employment at Byermoor Colliery, on the 27th of June, the property of John Bowes, Esq., and partners, without giving one month's notice, according to the articles signed by the defendant at his engagement. The magistrates, as an example to others, sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

ASSAULTS.—*John Rinn* was charged by Jeremiah Collins, of Dipton, with assaulting him at Dipton, on the 23rd ult. Fined 1s and costs.——*James Docherty*, of Leadgate, labourer, was charged by Jane M'Kelvin, of the same place, with assaulting her, on the 22nd ult. From the evidence of complainant it appears that early on the morning in question the prisoner had gone deliberately into the house of complainant, and, after calling her, struck at her. The magistrates committed the prisoner to prison for two months.

TRESPASS AND THEFT.—*John Coulthard, John Forster*, and *Charles Batey*, three lads, residing at Leadgate, were charged by Edward Shotton with trespassing and damaging the land, and also stealing pears on his farm, at Billingside, on the 30th ult. Dismissed on payment of damages and costs, amounting to 7s. 3d. each.——*Thomas Urwin* and — *Chesterfield*, were also charged by Mr Shotton with the same offence on the 30th ult. Dismissed on payment of costs and expenses, amounting to 7s. 3d. each.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.—*Jane Elliott*, of Annfield Plain, was charged by George Hall, surveyor for the Highway District of Lanchester, with depositing ashes on a road under his jurisdiction, at Annfield Plain, on the 25th ult. Fined 1s. and costs.

ASSAULT.—*Eleanor Bone*, of Bantling Castle, was charged by Martin Henderson, a child, about six years of age, residing at the same place, with assaulting him at Bantling Castle on the 27th ult. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that this case had arisen from a quarrel between the children of complainant and defendant. The magistrates advised the parents of the children to go home and correct their own children, and be good neighbours in future. To pay the costs between them.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—*Henry Carr*, of Greencroft Cottages, pitman, was charged by John Martin, of Maidenlaw, publican, with destroying a glass and other articles, his property. Dismissed on payment of damages, amounting to 6d, and costs.

THE BLUE MOUNTAINS AFFRAY.—*Barnard Tumilty* and *Owen M'Grain*, of Berry Edge, labourers, were charged by James Shane, of Berry Edge, tailor, with assaulting him on the Blue Mountains, Consett, on the 23rd ult. Mr Briggs, Gateshead, defended the prisoners. From the evidence of complainant, it appeared that himself and a companion had taken a walk on the Blue Mountains on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd ult., and had observed the prisoners and others playing at pitch and toss. One young man, named Mayfield, had apparently won some money from the prisoners; and complainant and his companion heard the prisoners concocting an attack on him to obtain the money. He immediately walked down to the young man, and informed him of the intended attack upon him, when he was set upon by a person named Cassidy, not yet in custody, and kicked most unmercifully by the prisoners.—Sergeant Simpson stated that he apprehended the prisoner McGrain, who then stated that he was not on the ground, but when brought before complainant he was instantly identified by him.—P.C. Baines apprehended the prisoner Tumilty, who admitted that he interfered in the assault.—Patrick Conlan corroborated the statements made by the complainant.—Peter Rafferty stated that he was with Tumilty from beginning to end, and that he could not strike Slane without it being seen by him; there was a great number of people, but he could not say what they were doing. He saw Cassidy striking at complainant. He afterwards told Slane he had not seen the fight.—James Cunningham told the same story.—Other evidence was adduced, and at the close the magistrates said they would discharge Owen McGrain, and as they were convinced that Tumilty was the man who gave Slane the kick which disabled him, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AIDING AND ABETTING IN ASSAULTS.—*John Brown* and *Philip White*, of Consett, were also charged by James Slane with aiding and abetting in the assault upon him by endeavouring to prevent the police being called for. Brown took a stone and threatened to strike him with it if he shouted for the "police." He heard Phillip White say "kick him, Willie." The magistrates, considering that the prisoners, although not the principals, were aiders and abettors, fined them £1 each and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued, dated Monday, enacting the cessation of all pending prosecutions under the Press Law, and the remission of all punishments which are being carried out in pursuance thereof, not excepting the cases in which part or the whole of the guarantee money required to be deposited with the Government by every publisher of a paper had been forfeited.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The following telegram has been received by Reuter's, from Mr R. A. Glass, managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:—

VALENTIA, August 2nd (8 p.m.)—The signals from the *Great Eastern* became unintelligible at noon. No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information has been received. Cause unknown.

LONDON, August 3 (7.30 a.m.)—Nothing has transpired since the issue of the report that communication with the *Great Eastern* had ceased.

AMERICA.

[*Times'* Telegram.]
(Per the *City of Baltimore*)

NEW YORK, July 22, 11 a.m.—In a case recently brought before a civil court in Alexandria, Virginia, in which a white man was plaintiff and a negro defendant, the justice refused, under the State laws, to admit the evidence of coloured witnesses on behalf of the defendant. The Commissioner of Freedmen in that city, by virtue of the orders of General Howard, the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, demanded the case to be transferred to himself for adjudication, which was refused, and the defendant, failing to appear in court on the day of trial, the justice rendered judgment for the plaintiff, and ordered the seizure of the defendant's property in satisfaction. The Commissioner immediately placed a military guard over the property to prevent the execution of the judge's order. The final result of this conflict of authority is yet unannounced, but General Howard has requested the Mayor of Alexandria to direct the transfer of similar cases hereafter to the officers of his bureau.

A fight between the Federal and paroled Confederate soldiers occurred at Rock Springs, Tennessee, on the 8th, in which three of the combatants were killed and seven seriously wounded.

An encounter between a Federal and a Confederate soldier, at Miller's Station, Missouri, on the 16th, is also reported, in which the Confederate shot and killed the Federal.

Gold 142¼.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Commissioners of Customs, by direction of the Privy Council, have just transmitted to the collectors at the various outposts special instructions to exercise the greatest care in the examination of all cattle which may be brought into this country; and, in the event of any disease being discovered, to adopt all necessary measures to prevent its introduction. There is no doubt that the cattle disease is spreading. In Surrey it broke out in a dairy farm on Saturday, and, out of a number of between 30 and 40 cows, 11 were affected by Monday. On the Essex Marshes, out of one herd of 100 grazing beasts, 5 were lost on Monday; and another lot of cows, numbering 70 or 80, have been reduced to half their original number in ten days. These outbreaks have occurred where communication with imported stock is of daily occurrence. In Lambeth, a cow-keeper purchased two Dutch heifers about six weeks back, and placed them along with fourteen others. They soon sickened, and communicated the disease to the 14 others, and the whole lot had to be destroyed. These are probably among the earliest cases which have occurred in this country since the 27th of June. A dairyman in Surrey purchased two foreign cows at the cattle market. When he took them home, he adopted the precaution of isolating them. Both died of the plague, and his stock of thirty cows was saved by the quarantine he had instituted. It is said that the disease is reported to exist at Portsmouth, the midland counties, and Dublin, but there is as yet no reliable information on the subject. A letter from Lewes, in Sussex, says the disease in sheep has been confined to one flock in that county, and no fear is entertained of its extension.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY. GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

The great naval engagement between the Brazilian and Paraguayan squadrons resulted in a complete victory of the former. The details of this bloody engagement show that both squadrons fought with great heroism. The battle lasted from 9.30 in the morning till six in the evening. Both combatants exhibited great bravery, and the slaughter is described as terrific. The Paraguayan fleet was composed of eight steamers and six boats, mounting 80-pounders, and also a battery of forty rifled cannon. The Brazilian fleet numbered nine gunboats. The engagement occurred three leagues below the city of Corrientes. The loss of the Paraguayans was very great, and their fleet all but annihilated. Upwards of 300 men were lost by the Brazilians, including ten officers. The city of Corrientes was deserted, most of the population having fled to towns lower down the river. The main army of the Brazilians, 17,000 strong, was encamped on the banks of the Uruguay, in Estarios, and on the confines of the Brazilian territory was another wing of 14,000 men. A body of Paraguayan troops, 20,000 strong, having desolated the province of Corrientes, burst into the Rio Grande, swept the banks of the Parana, and are now marching through the province.

Sporting Intelligence.

CHAMBERS AND KELLEY.—The latest intelligence from London informs us that Chambers takes his daily exercise on the Thames, and appears to be in excellent condition and spirits. Kelley also looks well and full of confidence. Wednesday is the day fixed for the match to come off, and we trust that nothing will occur to cause either dispute or bad feeling, but that both men may have a fair chance of contending for the prize, so that the public may be set at rest as to whether the Thames or the Tyne reigns predominant in aquatic prowess.

DEATH OF JOHN OSBORNE.—The death of this celebrated trainer was announced at Brighton, on Wednesday, and was received with deep feelings of sympathy. Mr Osborne was one of the old school, never deviating in principle, and strictly honest and upright in all his dealings. During the long period he was connected with the turf he never had the honour of winning either the Derby or St. Leger, although the Cambridge and several other important stakes have fallen to his lot. For some months he has suffered acutely from disease, and his death leaves a name worthy to be imitated by the rest of his professional brethren. Beside young Osborne, the jockey, there is another son, engaged in the training of horses. Two of his daughters is married to Challoner, and another one is engaged to be married to Grimshaw. The two last-named jockeys were apprentices to Mr Osborne.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.—THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP of 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c.; the winner of any handicap value 100 sovs subsequent to the declaration of the weights, 7lb; of two of that value or one of 200 sovs, 10lb; of three, or one value 200 sovs, 14lb extra; two miles over the Old Course. 60 subs.

	age	st	lb		age	st	lb
*Cambuscan	3	9	12	The Brewer	3	6	7
Moulsey	3	9	12	Grapeshot	3	6	7
Scamander	3	8	12	Elland	3	6	5
Cathedral	4	8	7	Revival	3	6	5
Bally Edmond	4	8	5	Swordsman	3	6	5
Baragah	4	8	5	Castle Hill	3	6	5
The Tartar	4	8	5	F by Ld. Falconberg			
*Privateer	4	8	2	—Lima	3	6	4
Dalby	4	8	0	Ariel	3	6	4
Oldminster	4	7	10	C by Oulston—Vest	3	6	2
Claremont	4	7	10	Sprite	3	6	2
Buckfoot	4	7	10	Sweet Jessie	3	6	2
*Redcap	4	7	10	C by Trumpeter			
Lady Hylda	4	7	7	— Miss Bowzer	3	6	0
*Bradamante	4	7	7	Troubadour	3	6	0
Stanton	5	7	7	The Guide	3	6	0
*Eaglan	5	7	7	Verdant	3	6	0
Flatterer	4	7	7	East Lynn	3	5	12
Welcome	4	7	7	Valour	3	5	13
Hollyfox	4	7	5	*Cobweb	3	5	12
Alabama	4	7	5	Little John	3	5	10
*Balham	4	7	5	Elastic	3	5	7
Verger	4	7	5	King Arthur	3	5	7
*Black Rock	4	7	3	Little Guy (h b)	4	5	7
Nemo	4	7	3	*Renfrew	3	5	7
Gally	5	7	0	Strong Beer	3	pd	
*Auditor	4	6	12	Hopper	4	pd	
Dean Swift	4	6	11	Brandy Wine	4	pd	
Lion	3	6	11	Wharfinger	4	pd	
Comus	5	6	10	Ameer	3	pd	
The Swift	3	6	8				

Weights published July 31, at nine a.m. Forfeits to be declared on Monday, August 7, at twelve o'clock at noon.

Those marked thus * having been ordered without the knowledge of their owners, will be struck out at the time prescribed, unless specially ordered to remain in.

BRIGHTON MEETING.

TUESDAY.—THE BRISTOL PLATE (Handicap) of 50 sov, for all ages. One mile.

Guardsman, by Voltigeur, 8st 12lb .... Daley 1
Vixen, 8st .... Morris 2
Cabnit, 7st 5lb .... Loates 3

THE BRIGHTON STAKES (Handicap) of 15 sov each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c., with 200 added. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr Brayley's Redmire, 3 yrs, 7st .... Hibberd 1
Mr Hodgman's Verdant, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Heartfield 2
Mr Thellusson's Velutti, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb .... Deacon 3

THE SOUTH DOWN STAKES of 5 sov each with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Moneyspinner, 7st 7lb .... Hibberd 1
Trap, 8st 7lb .... Daley 2
Salliet, 7st 7lb .... Morris 3

THE MARINE PLATE of 100 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sov each, 2 ft. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Morris's Armadillo, 4 yrs, 8st .... H. Grimshaw + 1
Mr Gardner na Saladin, aged, 7st 2lb .... Loates + 1
Mr Thellusson's My Cob, 3 yrs 5st 7lb .... Deacon 3

2 to 1 agst Saladin, 2 to 1 agst Armadillo. Won by two lengths. ... Dead heat. My Cob finished three lengths off.—Deciding heat—2 to 1 on Saladin. Armadillo won by a head.

THE THIRTEENTH BRIGHTON BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Mr Spencer's Longdown, 8st 10lb .... Fordham 1
Ct F. de Lagrange's Le Mandarin, 8st 13lb .... H. Grimshaw 2

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 5 sov each, with 100 added.

Lord Stamford's Archimedes, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb .... Carroll 1
Mr Morris's Union Jack, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb .... Custance 2
Captain Gray's Audax, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb .... S. Adams 3

WEDNESDAY.—THE PAVILION PLATE (handicap) of 100 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft. Bristol mile.

Lord Uxbridge's Arkansas, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb .... Carroll 1
Mr D. Gardener's Saladin, 3 yrs, 7st .... Loates 2
Mr Saxon's Flying Horse, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb .... H. Sharp 3

THE SUSSEX STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. Last half mile.

Wentworth, 6st 3lb .... Huxtable 1
Piper, 5st 11lb .... Fordham 2
Salliett, 7st 2lb .... Morris 3

THE BRIGHTON CUP, a piece of plate value 400 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. About two miles.

Mr Cartwright's Ely, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb .... Custance 1
Mr W. I'Anson's Caller Ou, aged, 9st 2lb .... Challoner 2
Mr Morris's Union Jack, 4 yrs, 9st .... Fordham 3

Cambuscan, Redmire, and Sydmonton also ran.

6 to 5 agst Ely, 3 to 1 agst Cambuscan, 100 to 15 each agst Sydmonton and Caller Ou, 100 to 6 agst Redmire. Union Jack made play with a clear lead at a tremendous pace, followed by Sydmonton, next to whom were Ely and Cambuscan, several lengths behind whom Caller Ou and Redmire, in close company, were last. After going rather more than a mile, Caller Ou quitted Redmire's company, and joined Ely and Cambuscan, who were in close attendance upon Union Jack. The strong pace at which Union Jack had been taking his opponents told its tale upon the leader, who, half a mile from home, gave place to Ely; Cambuscan being beaten at the foot of the hill, Caller Ou was the only animal left with a chance. She made the difficulties at the distance, where Ely came away and won in a canter by eight lengths, the old mare finishing more than that distance in front of Union Jack, who, ridden out, repassed Cambuscan a dozen lengths from the judge.

THE OVINGDEAN PLATE (handicap) of 100 sovs. About six furlongs.

Lucky Star, 8st 8lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Brigand, 6st 2lb .... H. Sharp 2
Frogmore c, 6st .... Jackson 3

THE BRIGHTON NURSERY STAKES (handicap) of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Hodgman's Venture, 6st 9lb .... Heartfield 1
Baron Rothschild's Sister to Amber, 7st 10lb .... Cannon 2
Mr G. Angell's Mazurka, 7st 2lb .... S. Adams 3

THE GRAND STAND PLATE (handicap) of 50 sovs. One mile.

Gomera, by Marsyas—Palma, 7st 5lb .... Cannon 1
Cobweb, 7st .... Loates 2
Sister to Lavender, 6st .... Heartfield 3

THE FOURTEENTH BRIGHTON BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-year-olds.

Lord Stamford's Valeria, 8st 10lb .... Carroll 1
Count de Lagrange's Marengo, 8st 10lb .... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Smith's Nun of Avon, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 3

THURSDAY.—MATCH.

Musketeer, 5st 10lb .... Murray 1
Paris, 8st 12lb .... Mr Bevill 2

THE SEVENTH BRIGHTON CLUB BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sov each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.

Mr Whiteside's Stoneman, 9st 7lb .... Edwards 1
Lord St. Vincent's Ada, 8st 7lb .... Edwards 2
Admiral Rous's Little Jess, 8st 7lb .... James Nightingall 3

THE BRIGHTON CLUB STAKES (handicap) of 10 sov each, 5 ft, with 100 added. New course.

Flying Horse, 8st 13lb .... Midgley 1
Arkansas, 9st 9lb .... Mr Bevill 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added.

Paris, 9st 5lb .... Fordham 1
Lucky Star, 10st .... Mr Bevill 2
The Clyde, 6st 5lb .... J. Grimshaw 3

THE SIXTH BRIGHTON CLUB BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Bristol mile.

Pantaloon, 9st 4lb .... Fordham w. o.

A PLATE of 100 sovs. T.Y.C.

Panacea, 8st .... H. Grimshaw 1
King Christian, 8st 9lb .... Fordham 2

THE BRIGHTON CLUB PLATE. Last half mile.

Musketeer, 7st 9lb .... H. Grimshaw 1
Vexatious, 6st 2lb .... Heartfield 2

THE CLARET STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. T.Y.C.

Lord Douglas, 11st 10lb .... Fordham 1
Blue Mantle, 11st 4lb .... Capt. Little 2

A PLATE of 100 sovs. T.Y.C.

Saffron, 7st 10lb .... J. Mann 1
Brigand, 7st 10lb .... Clement 2

A PLATE of 60 sovs. One mile.

Trap, 11st .... Capt. Little 1
Sympathy, 9st, 7lb .... Mr Bevill 2

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN AT HARTLEPOOL.—A most dastardly assault was perpetrated by an Irishman named Kelly, upon a woman, the mother of five children, of the same name, residing in Chapman-street, Hartlepool, a day or two ago. It appears that the parties, who were acquaintances, but not relatives, although being the same name, and hailing from the same country—Ireland—had been drinking together, and were both under the influence of the liquor. Mrs Kelly went to her house, and she was followed by her namesake, who is a labourer, and worked at West Hartlepool. He was rather excited from some observation Mrs Kelly had made respecting himself, and he began to abuse her in most filthy language. While they were thus quarrelling with their tongues Kelly put a small poker into the fire and allowed it to get red hot in order that he might light a pipe. The poker being red, and while the poker was heating the language became more abusive, and they were on the verge of coming to blows. Kelly, in his excitement, seized hold of the poker and ran towards the woman and stabbed her with it in the neck, the red hot poker penetrating to a considerable depth. The cowardly villain, seeing what he had done, then ran out of the house, and Mrs Kelly chased him, but he escaped over the ferry and has since absconded from the town. The poor woman has been in a state of semi-unconsciousness ever since the wound was inflicted, and is in anything but a satisfactory condition.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Rather more inquiry for wheat, and at the full rates of last week a fair extent of business was done in both English and foreign sorts. Barley in request. No change in other articles.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	43 0	to	43 6
—— Scotch red and white	39 0	—	45 0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	43 0	—	49 0
—— Stettin, red	43 0	—	43 0
" Uckermarks, marks	42 0	—	43 0
" Polish, mixed and white	44 0	—	49 0
" Silesian red 00 0 ... 00 0			
white	40 0	—	44 0
Pommeranean and Rostock, red	41 0	—	43 0
Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	41 0	—	43 0
Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	37 0	—	42 0
Danish and East Coast of Holstein	36 0	—	42 0
Swedish	38 0	—	40 0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	00 0	—	00 0
Scotch	00 0	—	00 0
Saal	00 0	—	00 0
Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00 0	—	00 0
Chevalier	00 0	—	00 0
Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	26 0	—	28 0
Ditto ditto thin	25 0	—	26 0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	27 0	—	29 0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	21 0	—	23 0
Scotch	23 0	—	25 0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers, ℔ qr.	36 0	—	37 0
Ditto ditto feeders	35 0	—	36 0
Beans, Hambg, Hanovr, Friesland, large ℔ qr	36 0	—	38 0
Ditto ditto small	37 0	—	40 0
Flour, English, per sack	39 0	—	42 0

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies and attendance moderate. Wheat dull and 6d lower. Barley in fair sale, and prices as before. Oats unchanged but not brisk. Beans dearer, and scarce.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a moderate attendance at market to-day. A rather improved demand for American wheat, at about last week's prices; Milwaukie, 19s 9d to 20s 6d; Chicago, 18s 3d to 19s 6d per barrel lower; Canadian, 23s 5d to 24s. Barley and oats the turn cheaper. Beans 1s per qr dearer. Peas and Indian corn unaltered in value.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 35 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the Counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 160 beasts from Ireland, and 224 beasts and 426 sheep were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 228 beasts, but a decline of 1,655 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle, generally speaking, was about an average for the time of year; some splendid animals were among the Irish lots. Sheep were middling, and the smallest supply ever shown at this market on Lammas Day; while lambs were about an average. The supply of beef comprised 995 head. The beef trade was completely devoid of animation, and prices gave way about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, in exceptional instances 9s 9d would be obtained for finished heifers, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 6d per Imperial stone, with a middling finish, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,280. The mutton trade was in an active state, and prices advanced from ½d to ½d per lb on the rates of last week, with a speedy finish. Lambs, the demand for which ruled steady, and previous rates were fully maintained, with a fair good clearance. Pigs: 308 were shown. Good porkers were in brisk demand, but the worse kinds were somewhat sluggish, and the turn was in favour of the buyer.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 995; sheep and lambs, 6,280; pigs, 308; store cattle, 15.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d; secondary sorts, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; first-class oxen, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 3d; middling, 7s 9d. to 8s 6d; cows, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork 4s 6d to 5s. 3d.; ditto, small, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb.—Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8½d to 8¾d; large fat 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6¾d to 7d; lambs, 9d to 9½d per lb sinking offal.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,293; sheep, 12,264; calves, 53. There was a slow sale trade for all descriptions, at rather lower prices. Prices:—Best beef, 7½d to 7¾d; middling, 6½d to 7½d; inferior, 5d to 6d. Mutton—best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 8d; ewes, 6d to 7d per lb. Veal, 6d to 8d per lb. Lambs, 7d to 8½d per lb.

STOCKTON CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beasts, 405; sheep and lambs, 650; calves, 25; pigs, 282. Beasts, 8s 6d to 9s 3d per stone. Sheep, 7¾d to 8d; lamb, 8d to 8½d; veal, 7d to 7½d per lb. Tallow, 3s 6d per stone. In beasts of best quality last week's prices were fully maintained, and a fair average amount of business was done. The sheep market was well stocked, and a good many sales effected. The sale of pigs was not brisk, but there was a good many exhibited.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Cattle very scarce, and exceedingly dear. Sheep and lambs a smaller show, which sold at extreme quotations; a total clearance effected. Best beef 9s 6d per stone; current 8s 9d to 9s; mutton fully 8½d per lb; current, 8d; lambs, 24s per head demanded. Store cattle rather dull. Store sheep very high in price.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, Thursday.—Beef, mutton, and lamb were the same on as on Monday. Best calves brought more money. Cows very dull. Beasts, 1,090; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,170; calves, 280; pigs, 140. Beef, 3s 4d to 5s 0d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 10d; veal, 4s 10d to 5s 6d; pork, 3s to 4s 10d. Arrivals:—Dutch—Beasts, 520; sheep, 3,580; calves, 676; pigs, 100.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Old land hay	6 0 0	to	7 5 0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
New land hay	5 16 0	to	7 0 0	"
Do. this year's growth	5 0 0	to	5 14 0	"
Clover hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Wheat straw	2 0 0	to	0 0 0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Oat straw	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"

Carts at market, Hay 61; straw 29.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—Scotch Regents, 11s to 12s; York Regents, 10s to 11s; Ditto Kidney's 12s to 14s per load of 20 stones. Baskets, 2s 6d to 3s 4½d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Thursday.—Sugar: a limited business doing, and prices firm; refined quiet. Coffee quiet, but unchanged. Tea: Assam and Japan in fair demand at full rates. Rice quiet; holders firm. Saltpetre was held for a large advance. Tallow in good demand; P.Y.C., 41s 6d to 41s 9d on the spot.

HIDE, SKIN, FAT, AND TALLOW MARKET.

FRIDAY.

	d.		s. d.	
Hides, 95lbs. and upwards	3½	per lb.	0 4 6½	per stone.
Do. 85lbs. to 95lbs.	3½	"	0 4 6½	
Do. 75lbs. to 84lbs.	3¼	"	0 4 4	
Do. 65lbs. to 74lbs.	3¼	"	0 3 11½	
Do. 56lbs. to 64lbs.	3	"	0 3 10	
Do. 55lbs. and under	3	"	0 3 9	
Do. Cows	3	"	0 3 9	
Do. Bulls	2¾	"	0 3 6	
Do. Ill-dyed & damaged	2½	"	0 3 6	lb.
Calf, 17lbs. and upwards			0 0 6	
Do. 9lb. to 17lbs., with heads			0 0 5½	
Do. Under 9lbs., with heads			0 0 0	
Do. 8lbs. and above, without heads			0 0 6	
Do. Under 8lbs., without heads			0 0 0	
Do. Ill-flayed and damaged			0 0 0	
Kips			0 0 0	
Horse Hides		10 0	to 16 0	each.
" Foreign		1s ½d	to 1 4	
Wool Skins		—	to —	
Hogs		—	to —	
Scots		—	to —	
Pelts		11d	to 1 6	
Mule Lambs		2s 1d	to 4 5	
Lambs		1s 6d	to 6 3	
Tallow			3 7	per stone
" Saturday			0 0	
" Mutton			3 7	

ROBERT STORY, Broker, 25, High Friar Street.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Pickering Nook, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr Thomas Parker, of a son.—Same day, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr Mather Henderson, of a daughter.

At the Hopson, the wife of Mr Joseph Nicholson, of a son.

In Newcastle, at Jesmond Vale, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr John Charlton, of a daughter.

At Leazes-terrace, on the 1st inst., the wife of W. Edwin Brooks, Esq., C.E., of a son.

At Gloster-road, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr W. H. Jopling, of a son.

At Hebburn Lead Works, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr John Walton, agent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At London, at All Saints' Church, Marylebone, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Alfred Jones, Mr John Podbeary, professor of music and organist at Consett Church, to Matilda, third daughter of J. Templeman, Esq., Weymouth, Dorsetshire.

DEATHS.

At Consett, on the 31st ult., aged 1½, Dorothy, only daughter of Mr Henry Armstrong, builder.

At the Hilltop, on the 30th ult., aged six weeks, infant daughter of Mr Robert Smith.

At Blackhill, at Front-row, on the 30th ult., aged 4, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr William Robinson.

At Blackhill, on the 28th ult., aged 31, Mr George Butler, roller.

At Delves House, Consett, on the 29th ult., aged 70, Mary, the beloved wife of John Dolphin, Esq.

At Boundary Cottage, near Dipton, on the 30th ult., aged 31, Isabella, the beloved wife of Wm. Porter, Esq., deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

At Gateshead, in Mulgrave-terrace, on the 1st inst., aged 54, Mr Michael Moore.

At Durham, on the 30th ult., aged 61, Mr Geo. Ferry.

At London, in Adelaide-road, on the 30th ult., aged 54, Mr Ralph Allison, sen.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.