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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 48. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

TO QUARRYMEN.

WANTED, ONE GOOD WORKMAN. Apply to Mr J. SMITH, New Cemetery, Blackhill.
July 18th, 1861.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Notices.

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

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

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

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA BATHS.

THESE BATHS are now Open to the Public, on the usual Terms.
Spa Cottage, Shotley Bridge.

LEADGATE CHURCH, PARISH OF LANCHESTER.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 28th, 1861, a SERMON will be PREACHED in the above place, by the Rev. BLYTH HURST. Service to commence at Six o'clock.

A Collection will be made at the close.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, COLLIERY DYKES.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the above CHAPEL was laid on the 1st of MAY, 1861, by Mr JOSEPH KIMPSTER, of Gateshead, and is now ready for Opening.

On SUNDAY, JULY 28, Sermons will be preached at 10½ and 6 o'clock, by the Rev. T. BROOKS, and in the Afternoon at 2½, by Mr. YOULL of Newcastle.

On MONDAY, JULY 29, the Rev. T. M'CULLAGH, of London, will preach at 2½ and 7 o'clock. A Public TEA will be held at 4 o'clock, Tickets 1s Each.

On the 4th of AUGUST, the Rev. R. MARTIN will preach at 10½ and 6 o'clock; and at 2½ a Sermon will be preached by Mr. C. BAINBRIDGE, of Newcastle.

A COLLECTION will be made after each Service in aid of the Chapel Fund.

THE CONSETT, LEADGATE, AND BLACKHILL PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society will be held at Mr John Seymour's, Consett, on THURSDAY, the Eighth day of August, 1861, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.
S. SURTEES, Secretary.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS by the BROUSIL FAMILY, in the THEATRE, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, August 3, 1861, at half-past Two in the Afternoon, and at Eight in the Evening.

Admission:—Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s

Tickets to be had of Mr DENHOLM, Bread Baker, Consett, and at the *Guardian* Office

N.B.—To prevent confusion at the Door, Visitors to the Concerts are particularly requested either to procure Tickets or have the price of the Tickets ready, as no change will be given at the Door.

H. BRETHERTON,
Manager for the Brousil Family.

All Accounts to be forwarded to Mr Bretherton at the close of the Afternoon Concert.

TENTH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. SOIREE AND BALL.

V. R.

IT is respectfully announced that a SOIREE, followed by a CONCERT and BALL, in aid of the Funds of the Beamish and Tanfield Volunteer Rifle Corps, will be held in a new and spacious Marquee, at URPETH, on THURSDAY, 25th July, 1861.

The Band of the Tenth Durham Rifle Corps together with the Tanfield Lea Band, will play a choice selection of Music during Tea.

Mr T. S. WATSON's Unrivalled Quadrille Band is engaged for the Concert and Ball.

Tea on the Tables at at Four o'clock. Tickets to be had of any of the members of the Corps.

V. R.

17TH DURHAM (WOLSINGHAM) RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND MILITARY FETE will be held at HARPERLEY PARK (kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson), on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 10th, 1861.

The 1ST COMPANY (AUCKLAND) and the 2ND COMPANY (COUNDON) of the 4th Durham Rifles, the 16TH DURHAM (SHOTLEY BRIDGE) RIFLES, the 20TH DURHAM (STANHOPE) RIFLES, have kindly promised the 17TH DURHAM RIFLES to take part in the Evolutions.

Several Bands will be in Attendance.

A Marquee, in which Tea and other Refreshments will be provided, will be erected on the Ground.

The Public will be admitted to the Park, from the North, by the North Lodge, near Firtree; and from the South and West, by the West Entrance.

SPECIAL TRAINS, at Low Fares, will run from Carr House, Bishop Auckland, Frosterley, and intermediate Stations.

Admission to the Park, 6d.; Children under Ten Years of Age, 3d.

No Dogs will be allowed in the Park.

TO CONFECTIONERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS willing to provide TEA and other REFRESHMENTS at the GRAND MILITARY FETE, to be held in Harperly Park, on Saturday Afternoon, the 10th August, are requested to address themselves, not later than the 30th inst., to the Committee of the 17th Durham Rifles, Town Hall, Wolsingham.
Wolsingham, July 24th, 1861.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPA GROUNDS.

GRAND FETE AND CHAMPETRE.—The Arrangements for this Grand Fete of the Season are now complete, and will take place on SATURDAY, the 3rd of August, when CLINTON'S celebrated MODEL BAND will be in attendance, and play some of the most popular Airs of the Day.

In the course of the day, Mr. CLINTON will play one of his celebrated Solos.

A GRAND BALLOON ASCENT.

TEA will be provided by Mr. R. Witherspoon, of Chester-le-Street, which will be served up in a handsome Marquee, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Popplewell, of North Shields, also in an Alcove on the Grounds, commencing at Eight o'Clock. OTHER REFRESHMENTS can also be obtained on the Grounds.

A GRAND BALL

in the Evening, commencing at Seven o'Clock, to terminate at Ten; immediately after the Ball a
SUPERB DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!!!

A limited Number of Reserved Tickets to the Pump Room can be had, for which an early application is requested, and which may be had of Mr. J. DIXON, Shotley Bridge; or of Mr. H. SWALLOW, Spa Cottage.

No Intoxicating Beverages will be allowed on the Grounds. Smoking is strictly prohibited, and Dogs will not be admitted on any account.

Tickets may be had of Mr. J. DIXON and Mrs. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge; Mr. BRODIE, Draper, and at the *Guardian Office*, Consett; Mr. GRIERSON, Post Office, Leadgate; Mr. TURNER, Bookseller, Blackhill; and at the Grounds.

Admission to the Grounds only	0s. 6d.
Tea in the Marquee or Alcove	1s. 0d.
Ball in the Marquee	1s. 0d.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
IMPORTER OF
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
22, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

N. BROWN,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
FRONT STREET AND MESSENGER STREET.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

A CARD.

JOHN CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

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

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

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

READ THIS! A FACT!!

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. are Selling Groceries and Provisions fully Ten per Cent. below any House within fourteen miles of Berryedge, and UNDER NEWCASTLE PRICES. The Thousands who have favoured us with their Orders, can vouch for the truth of our statement; we therefore recommend those who have not given us a call to do so at once.

OBSERVE!!
I. KEENLEYSIDE & CO.'S NEW SHOP.
VICTORIA STREET, BERRY EDGE.

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

PRINTING.

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

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND DRYSALTER.
JOHN MOORE,
(Late with Mr. EDWIN WEBSTER, Newcastle)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has commenced Business as above, with a Choice Selection of Genuine Drugs, and a general assortment of Genuine Articles of Domestic Requirements; and hopes, by assiduity and attention, and from the experience he has had in Dispensing, with a complete knowledge of the Drug Trade, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately Prepared.

Veterinary Medicines prepared with Genuine Drugs.
Dealer in Oils, Paints, Colours, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY.
FRESH LEECHES.

WILLIAM BROWN,
COACH PROPRIETOR, POST MASTER, &c.,
HIGHGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced to Let Horses, Gigs, Dog Carts, Brakes, also a Close or Open Carriage, for Hire, and hopes by keeping first-rate Cattle, to secure a share of Public Patronage.
Pleasure Parties to any part of the Country.

J. H. ADAMTHWAITE,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Leadgate and its Neighbourhood that he has entered upon the Premises known as Fletcher's Buildings, Leadgate, and commenced Business in the above line, and hopes, by keeping the choicest Drugs, Chemicals, &c., and constant personal superintendence, to merit their confidence and support.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.

Paraffin and Fine Colza Oil for Patent Lamps.
Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, &c.
Genuine Horse and Cattle Medicine Warehouse.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the *Newcastle Guardian* Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.
Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

J. R. ROBSON

Having Purchased the STOCK and BUSINESS of Mr. JOHN McKANE, Woollen Draper and Merchant Tailor, Front-street, Blackhill,

HAS OPENED THE SHOP

With an entire NEW STOCK.

IN addition to the WOOLLEN, DRAPERY, and TAILORING, the LINEN DRAPERY, HOSIERY, and HABERDASHERY is to be added, and the Public may depend upon having a Large Stock of First-class Drapery Goods, Straw Bonnets and Millinery exhibited to them.

N.B.—The principles upon which the Business will be conducted are, that the Goods be Sold for READY MONEY, at the Price marked upon them in Plain Figures, from which NO ABATEMENT can be made.

An Efficient Staff of Assistants will be in Attendance.

The BONNET DEPARTMENT will be Managed by a Lady of First-class Ability and Experience.

Mr. HENRY USHER has been re-engaged to Manage the Woollen Cloth and Tailoring Department, which Department will be considerably Extended.

OBSERVE!
JOHN R. ROBSON,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
SUCCESSOR TO
MR. JOHN McKANE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT'S THE ORDER OF THE DAY?

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

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE.

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

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

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

He is now selling

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

COFFEES—From 1s to 1s 6d per lb.

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

Observe the Shop nearest the Site of the New Market.

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

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

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

Blackhill, June, 1861.

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

AN Extensive Assortment of the Newest Styles of ROOM-PAPERS.

PLAIN and GILT MOULDINGS for Picture Frames; also, COMPOSITION PICTURE FRAMES in Great Variety.

OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., supplied at the lowest Remunerative Prices.

CROWN, SHEET, and PLATE GLASS; TILES, SLATES, and PROPAGATING GLASSES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES.

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

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

Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 27, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

THOMAS BROWN,
BAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c.,
BLACKHILL,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind Patronage which they have bestowed upon him since his commencement in Business, and to assure them that it will be his constant study to deserve a continuance of their kind favours.

PIC-NICS, PUBLIC TEA MEETINGS and SOIREES furnished with every necessary, at so much per head, taking the trouble and responsibility of such gatherings upon himself.

He has always on hand a good article in TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CURRANTS, and FLOUR, at a low price, for ready money only.

A respectable SHOP TO LET, suitable either for a Butcher, Tailor, Bookseller, News Agent, or any one wanting a Sale Shop. For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Brown, as above.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.

I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.

I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.

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

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

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.
Sold at the *Guardian* Office, West Clayton Street.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

Also, by the same Author,

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

Education.

EDUCATION.

GAINFORD ACADEMY, near DARLINGTON, Conducted by Mr BOWMAN, assisted by Eight Masters. A Prospectus may be obtained at the *Guardian* Office, or by Post from the Principal.

GAINFORD ACADEMY, NEAR DARLINGTON.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY, July 29th, 1861. A punctual attendance is specially desired.

CROOK HALL SCHOOL.
JONATHAN H. WYLIE, MASTER.
Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c., Geography, History, English, Latin, French.

Terms, from 6d. per Week upwards. First and Second Class Reading Books found.
Crook Hall, 15th May, 1861.

THE DUTIES of the Misses McCULLAGH'S SCHOOL will be Resumed (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 30th inst.
Shotley Bridge, July, 1861.

CHEAP TRIPS.

TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS
MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY
MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO.,
23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Portmanteaus, Overland Air Tight Cases for India, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, and Tourists' Bags.
23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

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

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

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, with every Convenience, situate in Raglan Street, near Middle Street. Further particulars may be known on application at the Office of this paper.

TO MASONS OR QUARRYMEN.

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

TO MASONS.

TO BE LET, the BUILDING of a CEMETERY WALL at The Brooms. Apply to the Rev. F. KEARNEY, up to six o'clock P.M. on Friday, the 2d of August. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Business Addresses.

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

GEORGE HOWARD, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he has OPENED a BEERHOUSE in High Street, on the Medomsley Road, Consett, where a selection of the best SCOTCH, BITTER, and MILD ALES, DUBLIN and LONDON PORTER, both Bottled and Draught, may always be had.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

Messrs. PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.
One of the firm attends

SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every alternate Tuesday, July 9th, 23rd, at 81, New Elvet.
DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's 2, Paradise-terrace, July 2nd, 16th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, July 3rd, 17th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, July 2nd, at Mr Straffords, Tailor, Market-place.
HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, High-street, July 1st, 15th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, July 8, 22.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, July 4th, at the Wooler Cottage.
BERWICK—Every alternate Saturday, July 6th, 20th, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

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

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

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

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY.

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

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

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

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

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

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

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

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

Sales by Private Contract.

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an Excellent PONY and CART, with Harness complete. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of Mr PAPE, or of Mr JOS. HOWARD, Agent, Consett.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, FOUR COTTAGES, pleasantly situated near Medomsly, they are let on lease for seven years.

Also One Share in the High Gate Building Society.—For further particulars apply to Mr JOHN SMITH, Medomsley.
July 12th, 1861.

LAND FOR BUILDING SITES.

TO BE SOLD, BLACKFINE ESTATE, containing upwards of Forty Acres. To be Sold in Small or Large Lots as may be agreed upon.

Also, One Acre of Desirable BUILDING GROUND, on the Consett Estate, adjoining the Road leading to the Tin Work's Colliery.

Five Acres of most Eligible BUILDING GROUND, along Benfieldside-lane, to be Sold, for Superior Dwelling Houses of 6 Rooms and upwards.

For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT WHITFIELD, Consett (Berryedge).

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH's Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.
July 3rd, 1861

Sales by Auction.

FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, IN WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
(By order of the mortgagee under a power of sale),
At Mrs Brown's, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1861, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely.
JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

A FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, occupied by John Heslop.
For further Particulars, apply to Mr. R. M. ALLAN, Solicitor, 23, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr Joseph Hickman, Puddlers' Row, Berryedge, on Monday, August 5, 1861,

MR HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 1 excellent Harmonium, by Alexander; 1 fine-toned Piano, by Broadwood; 1 Chest of Mahogany Drawers; 1 small Chest of Drawers; 1 Eight-days' Clock; 1 German Clock; 1 Book-case; half-dozen Windsor Chairs; half-dozen Cane bottom Chairs; 1 Arm Chair; 1 Child's Chair; 1 Oak Dining Table; 1 Deal Ditto; 1 Music Stool; 2 Camp Bedsteads and Mattresses; 1 Clothes Horse; 1 Copper Kettle; 1 Brass Fender; 1 Metal Ditto; 1 Rain Tub; Tubs and Pails; Metal Pots and Pans; Candlestick Ornaments; 1 Set of China; Cocoa Nut Matting; a large quantity of Popular Music; with a variety of other Articles.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.
Berryedge Sale Rooms, July 25, 1861.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at CONSETT HALL, on Tuesday, August 6, 1861,
Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Part of the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to C. Hill, Esq., who is removing from the Neighbourhood, comprising 1 Spanish Mahogany Bookcase, 6 Mahogany Hair-seated Chairs, with Easy Chair to match, Mahogany Couch, Mahogany Office Table with 2 Drawers, Mahogany Hall Table with Chairs to match, Mahogany Three-quarters Chest of Drawers, Painted Dressing Drawers, Painted Bed room Drawers, Mahogany Card Table, 6 Balloon-backed Chairs, 4 Sets of Dressing Tables and Wash Stands, 4 large Swing Glasses, Passage Table, Eight Days' Clock in Mahogany Case, 4 Moderateur Lamps in good condition, a large Assortment of Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, a Quantity of Druggets, large Kitchen Table, Dresser and Delf Rack; French, Pole, and Camp Bedsteads, with Mattresses; Kitchen and Bed Room Chairs and Tables, Fenders and Fire Irons, a large Assortment of Pictures, Hearth Rugs, Coal Vases, Pots and Pans of all Descriptions. Also, a Lot of First-class Poultry, which will be Sold at the end of the Sale.

Sale to commence at One o'Clock precisely.

The Lots being numerous, an early attendance will be required.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

William Gibb, Southampton, fishmonger.—John Wise, Stourbridge, victualler.—George Turner, New Redford, brewer.—George Hill, South Milford, grocer.—William Procktor, Leeds, builder.—Thomas Wilkins, Yorkshire, auctioneer.—William Porter Walton, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—James Reid, Ayr, grocer and spirit dealer.—Andrew Walker, Inverness, hotel keeper.—Robert Milne and Company, Dundee, merchants and flax spinners.—John Ferguson, Glasgow, auctioneer and valuator.—Abraham Bisgall Friend, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant, and jeweller.—James Gilmour, Glasgow, grain and provision merchant.—James Wilkie, Bridge-street, Leith, builder.—Susan Moutgomery or Martin, deceased, Logie Feus of Lochee, county of Forfar.—William Wilkie, quarrier at Mylnfield Quarry, near Dundee, and at West Quarry of Kingoedie, county of Perth.

The case of the Tees Commissioners against Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson and others was heard in the Equity Courts on Saturday. The plaintiffs sought an injunction to prohibit the defendants from constructing a jetty and certain works on the Tees without the consent of the Commissioners, and Vice-Chancellor Kindersley granted the application.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE AT CRAMLINGTON.—On Monday, a young woman named Elizabeth Long, residing at Cramlington, took a quantity of laudanum, with the object of committing suicide. On the Sunday evening, she went for a walk with a man named Robert Fairman, jun., and some young men who followed caught them in a position which led to their being hissed and hooted in the village. On the Monday morning the young woman was so ashamed of what had transpired, that she went to Mr. Vint's shop and purchased two pennyworth of laudanum, and took it, besides some she had taken from a bottle, quantity not known, belonging to her mistress. About ten minutes afterwards, she informed her mistress of what she had done, and the reason for her doing so, when the doctor was immediately sent for, and remedies applied, which had the effect of preventing the laudanum from having fatal consequences. The young woman up to this time bore a most excellent character.

COLLISION ON THE TYNE.—At the Admiralty Court, on Saturday, a case of collision was tried before Dr. Lushington and the Trinity Masters. It was an action brought by the owner, master, and crew of the brig Palestine, of Whitby, of 150 tons, against the screw steamer Carbon, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 399 tons, and 80-horse power, to recover for a total loss sustained in a collision between the vessels which happened in Woolwich Reach, on the morning of the 25th January last. The Palestine was bound from Hartlepool to London with a cargo of coals, and when she was in the lower part of Woolwich Reach, proceeding under sail, close-hauled on the starboard tack, heading south-south-east, with the wind south-west, the steamship Carbon was observed on her port side, coming up the river out of Galleon's Reach into Woolwich Reach upon the south shore. The plaintiffs alleged that the brig was kept on her course, in the expectation that the Carbon would keep clear of her; but, instead of doing so, she approached the brig, and, as a collision appeared imminent, the helm of the Palestine was ported; however the steamship ran stem on into the brig and struck her abaft the fore rigging. The brig soon after went down. The Court found that the whole blame of the collision was attributable to the Carbon, and pronounced accordingly.

NEWCASTLE MIDSUMMER SESSIONS.

These sessions were held at the Guildhall on Tuesday, before the Recorder, Mr. Seymour, Q.C. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—W. H. Brockett (foreman), J. A. Woods, James Smith, John Burrell, H. Watson, W. H. Welford, H. Angus, John Temperley, G. R. Shield, John Hutton, M. W. Lambert, John Philipson, Andrew Reid, Jacob Hunter.

In charging the grand jury, the RECORDER adverted to the nice distinctions made in the laws, whereby he was prevented from trying certain cases, such as burglaries. Here was a case in which a man was to be tried for housebreaking. If the offence had been committed two hours later, it would have been burglary and have had to be sent to the assizes. He entertained the opinion that the time had come when these useless distinctions should be removed, and Recorders enabled thereby to try burglaries, by which means the assize calendar would be much lightened.

MATTHEW BRANKSTON (27) pleaded *guilty* to having stolen 12lbs. of beef, the property of Robert Storey, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

ROBERT RATCLIFFE (29), boiler-smith, was charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Launcelot Tulip, and stealing therefrom money to the amount of £18, two watches, and four rings. Mr. Hogg, with whom was Mr. Bruce, appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner being defended by Mr. Blackwell. On the 17th of March the prosecutor, who is a waterman, resided in the Close. At a quarter-past seven o'clock that evening, he had occasion with his wife to leave the house, carefully seeing that all the doors were secured. A short time afterwards a daughter of Mr. Tulip, named Elizabeth Pattison, went to the place, having received the keys from her father. Attempting to open the door she found that it was not locked, and inserting the sneck-key she obtained admission into the house. She went in a few steps, and, hearing a scuffle, she ran back into the street and shouted "Murder, father," and instantly a man, whom she identified as the prisoner, leaped out of the window, over her head, falling upon the pavement. Another man followed, and both ran away. A man named Corbett was standing on the opposite side of the street, and saw three men leap out of the window. One was "very like the prisoner," but he would not swear to him; and that man dropped something soft in his fall, which might be a purse or a bag, and which he stooped to recover and then ran away. A painter named Pattison found, on the following morning, a gold watch under a shed in Forth-terrace, and this was identified by the prosecutor as one of those that had been stolen from his house.—Mr. Blackwell, for the defence, argued that Mrs. Pattison, in the excitement of the moment, would not be likely to identify the prisoner, and Corbett would not swear to him. On these grounds, he said, the identity was not made out, and the jury ought to acquit.—The Learned Recorder said there were two influences which had no business in a jury box:—credulousness and prejudice, and he called upon the jury to banish these and to be guided by the evidence. Proceeding to read this he said the prosecution had not got up their case as they ought to have done. They might have shown whether this man was in his lodgings shortly before the robbery and whether he returned there within a reasonable time after; whether he was poor the day previous, and flush of money on the day succeeding the robbery. There was no evidence of this and he protested against the jury being asked to fill up chasms and gaps in evidence and to arrive at conclusions hostile to the person charged. Then again, there was a chisel found in the street, but the prosecution had brought no evidence to connect the prisoner with the recent possession of that implement. Again the watch was found in the Forth-terrace, but there was no evidence to show that the prisoner was ever seen in that neighbourhood, and moreover it was directly the contrary way to the way he would go if going to his lodgings, which were in Gateshead. The only point in the case was, could they rely upon the evidence of Mrs Pattison, who was a respectable woman and who gave her evidence in a coherent manner? Remember, however, that she did not see the man again until April—that a month had then nearly elapsed. It would have been very different if the man had been apprehended immediately—her impressions of the man would then have been fresh in the mind. The question was entirely for the conscience of the jury—on them rested the responsibility of saying aye or no, could they believe Mrs Pattison?

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The RECORDER: Ratcliffe, I am satisfied in my own mind—and I think it right to state this publicly—that you were mixed up with this robbery; but I am more satisfied that the jury have acquitted you. Not only do the facts of the case strongly lead me to suspect you are guilty but I have something here (holding up a paper) which if the jury had seen they would have been more or less than men if they had not been influenced against you. From 1849 to 1861 you have been running step by step up the scale of crime. First deserting your wife and family, then deserting your regiment; next twice committed as a rogue and a vagabond; three times charged with felony, but thrice managing to escape conviction, as you have now done once more. It is well, however, that a man like you should know that you can in a court of law be fairly and honestly tried. Remember your present narrow escape, and for God's sake give up breaking those laws which today have so signally protected you. You are discharged.

JAMES GIBSON (73) was charged with receiving, knowing the same to have been stolen, 6lbs of lead, the property of Messrs Locke, Blackett, and Co., St. Anthony's Lead Works. A boy named John Robson, 13 years of age, employed at the lead works, stole a quantity of lead from those premises. The property thus dishonestly obtained, he conveyed to the prisoner, who purchased it for a merely nominal sum. On the first two occasions nothing passed between the thief and the prisoner, but on the third visit, he asked the boy where he got the lead? Robson swore that he made no answer, but in defence the prisoner to-day said he replied that he found it on the Ballast Hills; and the boy, in his evidence, stated that the prisoner then remarked "Mind, or you'll be catched." Mr Craig, the foreman at the Lead Factory, from information which he received, proceeded to the prisoner's shop, and inquired if he had bought any lead from the lad. He positively denied having done so until one of the boys, named Steel, was called in, when Gibson admitted having purchased a piece of lead, at the same time producing it. He subsequently gave up another piece, which he had purchased some time previously, and which Robson was discovered to have stolen. Mr Blackwell called witnesses, one of whom was Ald. Twizell, of North Shields, as to the character of the prisoner. The jury found him *guilty*, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previously good conduct and great age; and the learned Recorder sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANN NUGENT (48) was charged with feloniously receiving from William Runchman one pair of boots, the property of Benjamin Collins, well knowing the same to have been stolen. The case was one similar to the last, Runchman, who is a boy of about 12 years of age, was employed as errand boy at the shop of Mr Collins, bootmaker, Grey-street. In the latter end of May, the prisoner met the boy while he was on an errand, and having asked several questions, got him to steal a pair of woman's boots from the premises. In the evening, he made his way to the prisoner's house in Pudding-chare, with the articles in question, for which he received sixpence from her, with an admonition "that if he was caught he had not to 'split' on her." About three weeks afterwards she again met Runchman, and told him that she was in want of a pair of men's boots, with elastic sides, for the race Sunday, and would give him something if he brought them. Runchman, while on an errand on the Saturday evening, delivered these goods to the prisoner, for which he received 1s, with a caution not to "split" if he was caught. On returning to the shop he admitted having stolen the articles in question, they having been concealed under the prisoner's bed. *Guilty*. Four months' hard labour.

This concluded the business of the Sessions.

NON-BURGESS COURT.

The Recorder then disposed of the following cases, which were entered for trial in this Court:—

CONKLETON *v.* DAWSON AND SON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, Thomas Conkleton, of Hexham, against Ann Dawson and her son Ralph Dawson, for £3 7s., the half-yearly rent of a cottage and garden at Bog Acres, near Hexham, belonging to plaintiff and occupied by defendants up to the 11th May last. The plaintiff deposed that about four years ago he let the cottage, &c., to the defendant, Ann Dawson, on the death of her husband, Cuthbert Dawson. They had been about 22 years in the cottage, and left as above stated. The defendant, Ralph Dawson, resided with his mother, and when plaintiff applied for the rent it was paid by Ralph Dawson himself, and the receipts made out in his name. Judgment against Ann Dawson, and a non suit as regards Ralph Dawson, his Honour stating that morally the son was liable to pay.

THE SAME *v.* RALPH DAWSON.—MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

This was an action brought by Conkleton, to recover 17s., the value of sundry trees, bushes, and flowers, maliciously destroyed by the defendant on leaving the cottage, as above described. The plaintiff, Thomas Conkleton, deposed that Ann Dawson was his tenant till the 11th of May last. When she left the cottage the flowers were all taken away, and the bushes were all "mashed to bits." Mr. Taylor, for the defence, stated that the defendant's mother had been 22 years in the cottage, and was the real tenant, and therefore the defendant was not responsible, having acted throughout by the advice of his mother, and being market gardeners they were justified in removing the bushes. His Honour: If they have a right to take away, they have a right to destroy. Plaintiff is non-suited.

LEE AND LEE *v.* WAUGH.

Mr. Blackwell, barrister, for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pattinson for the defendant. Plaintiffs, Matthew and Joseph Lee, of Black Bank, Allendale, now sought to recover the possession of some property named Hayrakes, in Allendale, and at present occupied by the defendant George Waugh, and for which it was alleged the defendant paid to the plaintiffs, as rent, the sum of £36 per annum. The farm had remained in the possession of the family for 63 years. The rents had been paid but no receipts given or received. The case was argued at great length, and eventually his Honour decided that he had no jurisdiction.

SMITH *v.* M'CREE.

This was an action brought by Mr. Smith, of the Victoria Rooms, to recover £1 10s., value of two portraits of defendant's late father-in-law, Mr. Brown. Mr. Blackwell was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Scaife advocate for defendant. The defence was that the portraits were a present, and the jury believing it gave a verdict for defendant.

LAIDLER *v.* DAVIS.

Mr. Laidler, who is a painter in this town, was represented by Mr. Bruce, barrister; and Mr. Blackwell was counsel for the defendant, Mr. E. D. Davis, of the Theatre Royal. In December last, Mr. Davis applied to Mr. Laidler for the assistance of some of his men to enable his own artists to complete in a given time the act drops for the pantomimes at Sunderland and Newcastle. Plaintiff sent four men and a boy. The painters worked five hours on the Saturday, all day on Sunday, and up to three o'clock on Monday afternoon, for which plaintiff charged Mr. Davis £15. Mr. Alfred Davis thought the demand excessive, and offered £10 in settlement of the account, which was refused, but plaintiff subsequently offered to take £11. After an amusing scene, created by the "top-heaviness" of a scenic artist, named Young, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for £11. The defendant had paid £5 4s. into Court.

M. BLONDIN IN NEWCASTLE.

Monday was more than an ordinary day in Newcastle, Blondin the Great having consented to astonish our townsmen, who, like most other people, are as a rule very ready to be astonished. "Shew us something new" is still the demand, and the more daring the feat—the more danger attending it—the better 'tis liked and patronized. We dress in state for the occasion, gather in coteries and sets, bid high for the best places, provide ourselves with opera glasses, and take our position with *nonchalance* to see an æronaut or a Blondin risk his neck, and whilst the reckless man perils his existence, men clap their hands or send up the cheer, and the ladies exclaim, "dear me, how wonderful!" "Bless me, what daring!" "Oh, he *is* a clever man!" "Stupendous, marvellous, wonderful, clever," etc., etc., exhausting all the adjectives of mother tongue. However, as the battle of Blenheim was a glorious victory, though no one could tell why, so Monday witnessed a great sight, but what good was in it no one could tell. Still it was a great sight. There were two straight spars set up in the Cricket Field,—the one at this end being 48 feet, the other at that being 40 feet high,—and from spar to spar was stretched a rope two inches and a half in diameter, and 85 yards in length, along which Blondin was appointed to walk, perchance to fall and end the scene in a tragedy. What of that! The performer had entered into articles to amuse the public, a few of whom had dropped the crown piece into the treasury, and were consequently favoured with seats set apart for the *elite*; a few more invested the half-crown, and were privileged to enter by the narrow gate at the high end of the field, whilst a thousand or two were admitted at a bye gate at the low charge of one shilling. It was not a satisfactory sight, perhaps, for the speculator to see the adjacent walls crowded by spectators; the distant Lovaine Crescent quite covered with those who were so blessed that they could see and not have to pay, and all the back windows of the houses in Saville Row, gay with the parti-coloured dresses of the ladies fair, who were equally fortunate in seeing all and paying nothing, neither incurring the slightest risk of rubbing elbows with the *canaille*. It was, in reality a gay scene on every hand, a brightly beaming sun contributing in no small degree to make it so; and to enliven the spectators, the band of the 1st Battalion of Newcastle Rifles blew some operatic blasts on one side of the Cricket Field, whilst on the other "refreshments"—cigars, stout, etc.,—were to be had in abundance, at exhibition prices, the caterer for the public appetite doing an excellent trade, though the tariff had an upward tendency. The muster began soon after two o'clock, and we ought to say that it was not confined to "canny hinnies" alone, but was shared in by numerous friends who had come "fra' Sheelds," Stockton, Darlington, Sunderland, and Durham. The *fete* had been announced to take place "between two and four," and to make the attraction more attractive still, it had also been announced that "two respectable Newcastle gentlemen had volunteered to allow Mons. Blondin to wheel them along the rope." The respectable gentlemen, if ever they had assented to run so great a risk, were discreet enough in the hour of peril not to put in an appearance. Perhaps they were afraid of the coroner's jury having to return a verdict of *felo de se* in their respective cases.

If then the reader will please to imagine a very gay scene, a beautiful day, and a vast concourse of people, we will proceed to notice M. Blondin, whose real name is Gawraud. At three o'clock, the hero of a hundred perilous adventures and unparalleled fetes made his appearance on the ground. The people soon discovered him, and passing the exciting words from mouth to mouth, "that's him," made each other aware that they were in the presence of the monarch of rope-walkers and "acrobats," which is the superfine name for "tumbler." M. Gawraud is a dapper, compact little Frenchman, on the shady side of forty; five feet high, or perhaps an inch or two over; fair complexion, though much sunburnt, with a light, sharp eye, and thin flaxen hair. He dresses well, though not extravagantly so, and therefore may not be considered a close copy of the public performer. M. Blondin, however, wears medals, and for these he is indebted to our "sensation" cousins across the Atlantic, who delight in honouring the man who indulges their high-pressure feelings either in the way of a duel, a tight-rope dance across the Falls of Niagara, or any other *novelty*; and having caught M. Blondin in the act of walking across those falls, of which they pride themselves, they pronounced *them* once more the first, and Blondin the second, wonder of the world. They took him thence to Washington's grave, not to bury but to honour him; and there he was bedecked with two medals. The first is a small Maltese cross, about an inch square, attached to which is a ribbon and, pendent to this, a second medal of very large size and thickness, both in gold. On the smaller there is an inscription:—"Washington's Grave," and on the larger the following:—"Presented to Mons. J. F. Gawraud *alias* Blondin by a few of his many admirers at Philadelphia of the United States Army; April, 1861." There is another medal on his breast, of the same precious metal, and as large as a crown piece, bearing this inscription:—"Presented to Mons. J. F. Gawrand *alias* Blondin, by the citizens of Niagara Falls, in appreciation of a feat never before attempted by man but by him successfully performed, on the 19th Aug. 1859, that of carrying a man upon his back over the Falls of Niagara upon a tight-rope." Then Mons. Blondin carries a gold-headed stick—a regular beauty, quite massive in its gold-headedness, upon which is this inscription:—"Presented to Mons. J. F. Blondin by his friends Erastus Brooks, *New York Express*, N. F. Woods, of the *London Times*, Augustus Rawlings of *Frank Lesley's Illustrated*, Wm. Ward, ditto, R. C. Coleman and others: 1860." Add to these certain massive gold appendages to the watch and you have M. Blondin's *personnel*. He is a gentlemanly man, not at all deficient in intellectual appearance, and if you may not take him by the button-hole, you may take him by the medal, if you hold the right to utter in his ear the talismanic word "press," and he will converse with you in an affable manner. At least he did so with our reporter, whose interview with the monarch of the rope closed by M. Blondin warmly pressing his hand and saying "Do allow me to shake you by the hand, my friend, for you know you may never see me more." And the polite little man smiled as if he were possessed of a charmed life, and certain of no mishap such as is common to mortal tight-rope walkers.

At four o'clock the hero of the day emerged from his dressing room, ready to commence his performance. He was attired in a close-fitting, flesh-coloured, suit, with a blue satin girdle round the hips. Laying hold of one end, and his men taking hold of the other, of a stout cord, the latter soon hoisted him up, and as he ascended the concourse gave a cheer. In a few seconds the little man had reached the top of the pole at this end of the field. There he found himself upon a platform of wood two or three feet broad and wide, and his balancing pole ready to his hand. Bowing his acknowledgments to those beneath, M. Blondin balanced his pole and stepped out upon the rope in regular military slow march time, the feet being thrown well forward at each step, the band below furnishing the music to which the hero marched. Thus he went on his way for about one-third the entire distance, where he knelt and balanced himself upon the rope, then laid down upon his back and placed his staff across his chest, reclining with apparent ease. He arose with equal ease, "tummelled his creels" as we say in Newcastle, stood upon his head, and having pleased the public with these antics for two or three minutes, marched off at quick time, and then breaking into a run, reached the other extremity of the rope from which he started, in exactly six minutes from commencing. We noticed in his return that to him his feet on the rope are equal to an ordinary persons hands. From about the middle, the foot is bent over, and thereby made to grasp the rope. The acrobat has then two things to attend to, and Mons. Blondin is careful in their observance; he maintains his equapoise, and keeps his head well raised, and his eye intently fixed upon the goal. After resting a few minutes at the eastern mast or spar, he stepped out again, and after pretending to fall once or twice, which only increased the "interest" in his performance, M. Blondin reached the western spar amid the cheers of his audience. Another pause, and he set off on his march once more, tumbling and kneeling, lying upon, and suspending himself, head downward, from the rope, advancing and retiring, until another five minutes had been consumed, and then be made again the eastern end of the rope in a run. M. Blondin now blindfolded himself, and as if this were not enough, he drew a silken-looking poke over his head, which, descending to the knee and there flapping against his lower limbs by the influence of the gentle breeze, gave him the appearance of "cutty sark" in Tam O'Shanter. This of course afforded some amusement to the heaven-ward gazers below, who cheered loudly as the hero stepped out once more; and then drew their breath as he came reeling on pretending to miss his footing, but as he did not do that they cheered again, and the rope walker relieves all further anxiety by running like a cat along the rope. Arrived at the west end he threw off "cutty" and pitched it down below. One more march along the rope, and the hero is joined at the east end of it, by one of his own men—a man who has been carried across the falls of Niagara. There is a pause of a few minutes. Both men seem to be gathering their strength and bracing the nerve for the feat of the day. In a minute or two, No. 2 gets upon the back of Blondin, and they seem as if each were poising the other to a nicety. The man has his right arm over Blondin's right shoulder, his left passing under Blondin's left arm, and he clutches the rope-walker firmly in his embrace. Another pause, and the wonderful man steps out on the rope once more. Cautiously, this time, he treads his narrow ropen footway, which dips beneath the weight of the two men at every step. Still they come on—there is no applause this time—every eye is intently scanning the movements of those two daring mortals, fearful to utter a syllable lest it trouble the men who are in imminent peril, for a single erring step, or an extra breath of wind, may destroy the equipoise of both and then the sight will not prove so entertaining. Onward, however, the little man, with his taller companion, moves, and though the steps are slow, carefully taken, he ultimately reaches the western platform in safety, the march over 85 yards of rope with ten or eleven stones weight upon his back occupying exactly six minutes. As Blondin once more reached a place of safety the feelings of those below found vent in a general, hearty cheer. *Sans ceremonie* he wheeled round on the narrow platform and threw his load off his back. In another minute he was descending the rope, and having once more reached *terra firma* he entered a carriage and drove off the grounds.

The people expected that this was only the conclusion of act I., and cheered again, not expecting that they were cheering their last to M. Blondin, but believing that he was only going to refresh himself, and then return to wheel the two Newcastle gentlemen over the rope, and light a fire on it, bake them some cakes, and edify them for some time longer. But a very short time sufficed to enlighten them upon this point, and the crowds began to disperse, filling Northumberland-street and all its arteries with an immense throng. Many however, continued to linger about the grounds, and somehow, it was bruited that the performance would be renewed at seven o'clock, but this proved a hoax. The performance occupied a little more than 40 minutes, commencing at four o'clock. The rope along which M. Blondin walked, was ballasted at intervals with sand bags, of which there were twenty-six, drawn tight up underneath it by pulleys. We are told that he received £150 for his performance, which happily passed off without accident of any kind.

DISTRICT NEWS.

DUNSTON.

The anniversary of the Dunston Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday afternoon last, in a Marquee erected for the purpose, in a field kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Pescod. The early part of the day was showery with a strong west wind, but the afternoon was more settled and favourable for the occasion. The wind, however, blew a hurricane, and some fears were entertained for the marquee, which if it had given way would have caused serious destruction to the china and the ware that adorned the table. About five o'clock the company took their seats around the festive board, which was abundantly supplied with cakes of every description, as well as a plentiful supply of rich-flavoured Bohea. The catering for the tables had been under the management of Miss Archer, who received the gratulations of the company for her excellent repast. About seven o'clock a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Carr, rector of Whickham, who remarked in his opening address, that he considered meetings of this sort beneficial to the industrial classes. He said that within the last few years holidays had become more general, and he thought that it was quite requisite that the working man should have a share of the pleasures of life as well as those who were in the upper class of society. He reminded his hearers that they were not to be too sanguine in their expectations that Mechanics' Institutes would eradicate all the evils with which society was burdened, but he felt convinced that if men would devote their leisure hours in a reading-room, instead of the alehouse, a great amount of good would accrue; and after a few words of salutary advice to the females to keep the homes of their husbands in "ample order," as a strong inducement for them to rest in peace instead of seeking the blazing fireside of the tap-room, he concluded a most able and telling speech. Mr. Corbitt (the secretary) next read the report, which showed that at the commencement of the year they had fifty members on the books. In April the society was re-organized, since which time the numbers have dwindled down to twenty-nine. The library contained 200 volumes of books, the most of them very old. The income for the past year amounted to £19 3s. 11½d. and the expenditure to £21 7s. 4d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £2 3s. 4½d., which the committee hoped to clear off by the proceeds of the present soiree. In conclusion, they appealed for the assistance of those friendly to the cause of education, to aid them by donations, in either books or money. Mr. Boyd moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Blenkinsopp, and unanimously carried. Several addresses were delivered, and the meeting was brought to a close by Mr. Clinton's Quadrille Band playing "God save the Queen." The ground was then cleared for the merry dance; which was kept up in great hilarity until an early hour, when the company separated highly delighted with the pleasures of the evening.

HALTWHISTLE.

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON.—A man engaged the other day in cutting a drain in front of some cottages, situated on the Fair Hill, Haltwhistle, late the property of Mr. Jos. Brown, deceased, met with the remains of a human skeleton, in a state of tolerable preservation. A huge whinstone, weighing not less than 12 or 14 cwt., occupied a prominent position near to the front wall of the lowest building, which may possibly have been placed there as a boundary stone; at any rate, the late owner always regarded it as such. The removal of this was found necessary in order to complete the line of sewerage, and the bones were found immediately beneath, and at a depth of not more than 10 or 12 inches. The under jaw was perfect; the teeth small but evidently adult, and from its size and other peculiarities, little doubt exists that the bones are the remains of a woman who has been murdered and deposited there by hands unknown. It is to be feared no clue will be found to unravel the mystery.

RYTON.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Tuesday, the foundation stone of a new Congregational Church was laid by Wm. Nesham, Esq., Newcastle, near the picturesque village of Ryton. The weather was favourable, and a considerable number assembled to witness the ceremony, among whom were several ladies. After devotional exercises, in which the Revs. James Pearson (the pastor of the congregation for whose use the church is being erected), J. Robjohns, and F. Stephens took part, a bottle, containing several current coins of the realm, were placed underneath the stone. Mr Nesham then laid the stone in the name of the Holy Trinity, and exhorted his hearers not only to build the church, but to profit by the saving truths which would be proclaimed therein. The Doxology was then sung, and the Rev. Mr. Jack closed the proceedings by a benediction. A collection was made on the ground on behalf of the erection.—A public tea was held in the White House, of which upwards of 200 partook. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Revs. A. Jack, F. Stephens, S. S. Hodgson, J. Eltringham, and Mr. George Muras; Dr. Frost, of Newcastle, presiding. The church is of Gothic architecture, and will accommodate 300 people. It is situated midway between Ryton and Crawcrook. The front will look to the south, and the roof will be of open timber. The site is one of the most beautiful that could be selected—the south and west commanding an extensive view of some of the finest scenery in the vale of Tyne. There is also provision made for building schools capable of holding 200 scholars. The architect is Mr. John Tillman, and the builder is Mr John Lee, both of Sunderland.

COAL PIT EXPLOSION AT GOSFORTH.

Last Friday night a singular explosion took place in Mr. Harrison's field, Gosforth. In this field there is a shaft which was sunk some time ago for furnace purposes, that is to say for improving the ventilation of one of the pits in that neighbourhood, but for some time it has been disused, and the mouth of the shaft, since then, has been covered over with a rough boarding. This boarding has not been in a satisfactory condition and there seems to be a generally prevailing impression that the shaft ought to have been railed or walled off. However, we are told that some pitmen were casually inspecting the place on Friday, and their presence drew around several small boys, who heard a remark from one of these men to the effect that the insertion of a light into the shaft would cause an explosion, the presence of gas being perceptible to their sense of smelling. They left the place, and in the evening, a little fellow named Jobling, eleven years of age, was seen playing about the mouth of the shaft. Presently, he procured a lighted candle, and having also procured a "bobbin" of thread, he attached the lighted candle to it, lowered the latter into the shaft, and in a moment there was a terrible explosion. The concussion was so great that the whole neighbourhood was alarmed, and ultimately the body of the boy was discovered in an adjoining field, some thirty yards from the scene of his terrible exploit, mangled and dead.

The above particulars, hastily gathered, do not give all the facts of the case. It appears that there were four boys engaged in the very foolish experiment of lowering the lighted candle into the shaft, which is an up cast from the "Old Lane or Heaton colliery," long since disused. On seeing a blue flame issue from the mouth of the shaft the other boys ran away, leaving Jobling who was blown into the air. He lived for an hour afterwards. Pieces of wood were said, by a man who saw the occurrence, to have been blown to an immense height, and several of them, on falling, stuck so deeply and firmly into the ground that several men were unable to move them. Jobling was taken to the house of his father, who is a pitman at Benton Row, where he was speedily attended to by Dr. Heslop, of Benton; but at eleven o'clock he died, never having spoken since the accident. Mr. L. M. Cockcroft, deputy coroner, held an inquest relating to the circumstances of his death, at the Black Bull Inn, Benton, on Saturday night. The facts embodied in the foregoing statement were elicited from the three boys who were in the company of the deceased at the time of the explosion, and the jury then returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Mr. M. Dunn, Inspector of Mines, attended the inquest. Jobling, who was 11 years of age, was buried at Benton on Sunday.

LAW AND POLICE NEWS.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Ald. Dodds and Mr Hoyle.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—*Margaret Willis*, an "unfortunate," was charged with being drunk and attempting to commit suicide on Saturday night. A young man, in going along the quay, on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, saw the prisoner go deliberately to the water side and jump in. He got on board some vessels lying near, and with a rope succeeded in keeping the girl up until assistance came. To the policeman, who came up at the time, she said that she wanted to make away with herself, and if he let her go she would do it again. The prisoner seemed to feel acutely the degrading position to which she had brought herself, but most positively refused to go home with her parents, who were in court. The Bench remanded her for a week.

A ROW IN PANDON.—*Eliza Clark*, *Wm. Roberts*, and *Catherine Mackey* were placed in the dock on the following charge:—P. C. 28 A, while on duty in Cowgate on Sunday forenoon, saw Clark drunk, and as she was also very noisy and refused to be quiet, he attempted to take her into custody. She resisted, tore his coat, and struck him twice on the mouth, causing it to bleed profusely. A crowd of people assembled to view the tournament, and the second prisoner came to the rescue of Clark. Some other policemen, coming upon the scene, succeeded in quelling the disturbance and getting the prisoners secured. Clark was fined 10s for assaulting the officer, and ordered to pay 10s damage done to his coat; Roberts was fined 10s for assaulting the officer. Mackey was discharged with a caution.

HONESTY REWARDED.—*Peter Gibling*, a young man, was charged with stealing a web of flannel from Mr Caldwell's shop door, in the Cloth Market, on Saturday afternoon. Detective Parker said that on Saturday afternoon, about a quarter to six o'clock, he met the prisoner carrying a web of flannel under his arm in Mosley street. He questioned him as to where he got it, but as he refused to give any answer he was taken to the police station. There the prisoner said he had found the flannel in Mosley-street, close to where Parker had met him. On inquiry at Mr Caldwell's it was ascertained that they had missed a similar piece of flannel about half-past five o'clock from their shop door that afternoon. Prisoner, in defence, said he had found the flannel in Mosley-street, and was on the road to the police station with it, when he was taken. Parker informed the Bench that the prisoner had a *penchant* for finding articles in this way. On the previous Saturday he "found" a bag of onion seed, and having failed to get it disposed of, he took it back to the owner, and told him that he had come to restore him his bag which two boys had stolen from him, for which disinterested service the said owner—whose name did not transpire—rewarded him with half a crown. Ald. Dodds said the Bench were determined to prevent him "finding" things in this way for some time to come and sent him to the House of Correction for six months.

CONSPIRACY AT LEEDS.

On Monday, at the York assizes, *Paul Rabey, jun.*, and *Timothy Smith*, were charged with conspiring, by false pretences, to cheat and defraud at Leeds, on the 26th of March, 1861. The prisoner Raby is son of a man who was formerly what is called a "captain" of a large mine in Cornwall. Some time ago he came to Leeds and commenced business as a mining agent. The son, in consequence, had become acquainted with many persons engaged in mining operations. The prisoner Smith is a native of Leeds; and on being recommended to Rabey, the latter engaged him as his confidential clerk. Mr. Outhwaite, the prosecutor, lives at Potter Newton, and was a large coach proprietor, but latterly he had been engaged in mining and other speculations, and in the latter occupation became acquainted with Rabey. Rabey persuaded Outhwaite to take some shares in the wheel Mary Emma mine. Outhwaite did not at first take the bait laid for him; but on Rabey stating that he had a friend who had 300 to sell, which he (Rabey) could procure for him, and he also knew somebody who would buy them, the prosecutor consented to this arrangement and blank transfers were accordingly left at Rabey's office. The way in which the transaction was accomplished was that the shares were transferred from Rabey to Outhwaite, and the alleged sale was nothing more than retransferring them back from Outhwaite to himself. As the supposed profit of this transaction, Rabey handed to Mr Outhwaite £60—£30 as profits, and the balance for what he had previously laid down. Pleased with the result of his speculation, the prosecutor was easily persuaded to purchase a large number of East Beleath shares. A settlement afterwards took place, and then in the month of March last Rabey went to Outhwaite and told him that he knew a party who had 3000 shares to dispose of in a really good mine. He (prosecutor) was induced to take 1,500 of these shares, for which he paid, after a balance had been drawn between him and Rabey, with a bill of £112. The only two persons who seem to have had anything to do with the working of the mines were the two prisoners, whose names were entered in a cash-book in connection with the transaction. The explanations rendered with respect to this mine was, that there existed in Cornwall a mine called "The Old Truro Consols," which had abandoned working since 1844. This was the mine referred to, but at the time the share transaction took place, the draft of the lease of the mine was not even completed. Rabey also wrote a letter to the editor of the *Mining Journal*, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. Smith and Raby, it was contended, had acted together, and therefore it was suggested that they were equally guilty of the conspiracy. *Guilty*.—Rabey twelve months; Smith, six.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CASE.

At the same assizes on Saturday, Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, of Wakefield, was tried before Mr. Baron Martin, and a special jury, on the well-known charge of using corrupt influences to secure his election for Wakefield in April, 1859. The Attorney-General conducted the case for the prosecution. The jury were absent an hour and a quarter, and at the end of that time they returned with a verdict against Mr. Charlesworth. Only the first count in the indictment was, however, sustained, by which the defendant was found guilty of having unlawfully paid money to his cousin with the intent that the whole or a part of it should be expended in bribery. The other counts were expunged, as the jury could not agree upon them. Mr. Fernandez, who has suffered an imprisonment for refusing to give evidence in this case at the last assizes, was put in the witness box and consented to be sworn. Mr. Baron Martin told him he might now apply to the Secretary of State for the remission of the remainder of his sentence, and the Learned Judge added that Mr. Fernandez might refer the Home Secretary to him. On Monday Mr. Overend, instructed by the Attorney-General, applied to his Lordship to enter a verdict of not guilty on the 6th and 7th counts in the above case, those counts having been abandoned by the Attorney General during the course of the trial. After some discussion, Baron Martin took upon himself the responsibility of directing a verdict of "not guilty" on those counts.

In the case of "the Queen *v.* Crowther," which was a criminal information filed by the Attorney General against Archibald Crowther, who was charged with various acts of bribery at the Wakefield election, the jury retired for forty minutes, and then returned a verdict of "not guilty."

WIFE MURDER.—SINGULAR CASE.

At the Cambridge Assizes on Monday, *Augustus Hilton* was placed at the bar charged with the murder of his wife. The prisoner is a man of twenty-eight; on Saturday the 2nd of last March, he and his wife had been to Wisbeach market together in a gig, and returned home about four o'clock in the afternoon. They had been disputing about some money, and the dispute continued after they had sat down to tea. At last the wife said she would leave the house, and went upstairs to dress; the prisoner followed, and cut her throat. He then went to his father's house, a short distance off, and was apprehended sitting by the fire, smoking and drinking brandy-and-water. On being told that she was dead, he answered, "Then I'll die too; I shall not make any resistance, I'll go with you quietly wherever you like." When in the cell he said to the superintendent, "When shall I be hanged? I want to die. I want to go to my wife." It is understood that the prisoner was anxious to plead guilty at the last assizes; but his friends exerted themselves to procure evidence in his favour, either of insanity or of provocation, to reduce, if possible, the crime to manslaughter, and instructed counsel to apply to postpone the trial. The application was acceded to; but it is believed that the prisoner himself has never faltered in his determination, and when placed at the bar on Monday he pleaded "guilty." Mr Justice Wightman addressing him said—

I am not quite sure that you perfectly understand the precise nature of the charge to which you have pleaded guilty. The charge is not merely that you killed your wife, but that you murdered her, by which is meant that you killed her with deliberate intention so to do, or as the law expresses it, that you did it "with malice aforethought," or without any such excuse or provocation as might possibly—I do not say it would—reduce your crime to manslaughter. The defence, if any such exist, may be shown if your case be tried. I may also say that, in my opinion, the interests of public justice will be best advanced by a full and open trial. It is for these reasons I recommend you most heartily to consider your determination and to put yourself on your trial. I must, in addition, warn you not to expect the slightest mitigation of your sentence in consequence of the course you now pursue.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

A FLAG OF TRUCE—RETREAT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

The news from the States is to the 11th inst. The *New York Herald* of the 9th says:—"An incident, which may prove of some importance, and is at least vested with considerable interest, occurred at Arlington yesterday. Major Taylor, of New Orleans, arrived at the camp of the 8th New York Regiment from Manassas Junction, under a flag of truce. He brought despatches from Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln, and was forwarded by order of General Scott to the head-quarters at Washington." The *Washington Star Extra* says:—"The President did not deem the message brought by Major Taylor such as required him to enter into any communication whatever with Jefferson Davis. He was escorted back to the lines without having accomplished what was evidently the main point of his mission, viz.—to communicate with traitors in our midst, who had doubtless prepared to send through him important information concerning the alleged contemplated movement of M'Dowell's army." The *Star* further says:—"Although the President has communicated the exact contents of Davis's letter to none but his constitutional advisers and General Scott, from certain signs we are able to assure the public it amounted to nothing of importance to the present crisis."

Congress had passed a resolution to consider only the business concerning Naval and Military Appropriations. All private bills were to be referred for consideration to next Congress. Bills had been introduced for the repeal of the tariff of 1861, for the adoption of the 1857 tariff, and for abolishing all ports of entry below Baltimore. A resolution was passed asking the President for the correspondence with Spain relative to the incorporation of St. Domingo; and asking what protest, if any, the federal administration had made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of Spain. Six millions of dollars were voted for the payment of volunteers. The President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were generally approved in New York. Gen. Patterson had been reinforced at Martinsburg. Gen. Johnson was reported to be in the neighbourhood of Martinsburg with a large force of Confederates. The House of Representatives had passed a loan bill for 250,000,000 dollars. The Senate had expelled a member from one of the Seceded States. The wife of Professor Longfellow had been accidentally burnt to death.

NEW YORK, 11th July.—A battle took place at Carthage, Missouri, on the 5th inst. 1,200 Federal troops attacked 4,000 rebels. The Federalists finally retired with a loss of eight killed and 45 wounded, while the enemy's loss was over 250. The Federal troops were fast concentrating, and the rebels were expected to be utterly routed within a day or two. The Senate had passed a bill authorising the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and appropriating 500,000,000 dollars.

On the 9th, 100 of the Garibaldi Guard mutinied, left the camp, and came to Washington. They were discontented because they had received muskets instead of rifles. They would have to return, or be shot. They remained under arrest when the despatch left Washington.

A telegram from Martinsburg, Virginia, of the 9th, says:—"We have a rumour here this evening, which was received with great enthusiasm, that General M'Clellan had routed General Wise at Buchhannon and Laurel Hill. Reinforcements are now approaching us from Williamsport, which will give an available force of 20,000 men to move forward with, and we may expect a forward movement in twenty-four hours. It is believed that General Johnson will fall back to Winchester, and that there we will have the first battle."

Another telegram says:—"It is reported that M'Clellan's forces had several skirmishes with the rebel outposts, routing them, and losing one Union man."

General Scott was in hourly expectation of intelligence of a battle between General Patterson and Johnson's forces, near Martinsburg. General Scott would not take command of the Federal troops in Virginia in person, as it had been reported. Captain Thomas, who lately seized the steamer of St. Nicholas, of Baltimore, had been arrested by the Provost Marshal at Fort Henry.

ITALY AND ROME.

TURIN, July 24.—The *Opinione* of to-day says—The Confessor of the late Count Cavour has been summoned to Rome by the Pope, who desires to learn details of his last moments.

NAPLES, July 23.—Brigandage has recommenced around Naples. Chiavone has been beaten by the Italian troops near Liri. The *Popolo d'Italia* of to-day announces that the brigands have invaded the town of Zigarise and forced the inhabitants to join them. They burnt the national flag, killed the Captain, the Syndic, and several Liberals, and, after plundering and devastating the place, advanced on other parts of the country, where, however, they met with strong resistance from the troops and the National Guard. More favourable accounts have been received from Cotronei (Calabria).

ROME, July 23.—In the Consistory held to-day the Pope pronounced a short allocution, in which he expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the Episcopacy and the Italian clergy. He deplored the aberration of some ecclesiastics of Milan, Modena, and the kingdom of Naples, and lamented the spiritual loss caused by the vacancies in certain dioceses. The Pope gave it to be understood that he was grateful for the occupation of Rome by the French army, without however dissimulating the abuse which, he said, the enemies of order have made, and will make, of the painful act of France in recognising the Kingdom of Italy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 24.—Yesterday two warehouses at the Madrid station of the Northern Railway were destroyed by fire. The royal train and a great number of carriages were also burnt. The loss is considerable.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *via* MARSEILLES, July 17.—Safetti Pacha, President of the Grand Council, has been dismissed. Fuad Pacha succeeds him. Aali Pacha has been definitely appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Palace and departmental reforms continue to be effected.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE ROYAL RESCRIPT.

The Royal Rescript in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet was read on Monday in the Lower House, Pesth, and was listened to with manifest impatience. The House was crowded with members. A resolution was passed ordering the rescript to be printed.

The Upper House having assembled, the royal rescript was read amid profound silence. Only a few members were present.—The rescript commences by stating that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy is, and for three centuries has been, *de facto* a real union in as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned, and that when the constitution was granted to the country, the constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration. The independent internal administration of Hungary, it says, is not thereby endangered, but, on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, because they are incompatible with the present constitution. The Diet is requested to proceed to a revision of these laws, to send representatives to the Council of the Empire in time to take part in the financial discussions which will come on in August next, to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary, and finally to draw up a law relative to the use of the national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants. The rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable, and says:—"The affairs of Servia shall be arranged on the basis of the resolutions of the Servian National Congress." In conclusion, the rescript guarantees an amnesty on the occasion of the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. In the meanwhile the laws connected with finance will remain in force.

Baron Vay and Count Szecsen have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the Emperor. Count Forgach has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

A despatch from Baden of the 17th says the King slept well last night. This rest has had a restorative effect on his Majesty's health. The contusion on his neck is progressing favourably. The *Feuille des Bains* of Baden publishes the following letter from the King of Prussia:—

"The unequivocal marks of sympathy which have been shown by the authorities and the inhabitants of this town on the occasion of the abominable attempt committed against me, and which, by an interposition of God, as miraculous as it was merciful, was not attended with any consequences, have given pleasure to my heart, and alleviated the feeling of deep grief which this sign of increasing demoralization, and of forgetfulness of the laws of order, human and divine, has caused in my mind. In therefore expressing from the depths of my heart my thanks to the authorities as well as to the inhabitants—thanks in which the Queen unites—we have devoted to the poor 2,000 florins, enclosed, which we request the said authorities to distribute to them.—WILLIAM."

The same journal states that the 2,000 florins above mentioned are, with the consent of the King, to be employed in forming a fund called the "Foundation of King William," and the interest of which is to be distributed annually to the poor on the 14th July. The above sum of 2,000 florins has already been increased by 1,000 florins given annoymously by a foreigner residing at Baden, and who at the same time sent 1,000 florins for the Evangelical Church, and by a sum of 2,000 given by the municipal authorities, so that the capital of the "Foundation" already amounts to 4,000 florins. The Emperor of the French has written a letter to the King of Prussia, congratulating him on his late escape.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY

In Paris some persons entered the room of a young female and found her lying on the floor, burnt to death. Beside her was found a paper, on which were these lines, addressed to her lover:—"I die. Adieu. I put myself to death because you make reproaches which I do not deserve. Bury me in Pere la Chaise." It was then seen that the woman had lighted a pan of charcoal near her bedside with the intention of committing suicide, and that, falling from the bed after she became insensible, she had upset the pan and caused the fire.

AN AMERICAN CUSTOM.—The San Francisco correspondent of the *New York Times* gives the following account of a recent duel between two members of the State Assembly:—"Charles W. Piercy, aged 24, a Lecompton Democrat, refused to vote for Sir John Nugent for the United States Senate, giving as his reason on the floor of the House that, Nugent was not sound on the Union. When the Union resolution was before the House, several members had been refused unanimous consent to explain their votes. Showalter rose, said he wished to explain his vote, and if any man objected he would like the objector to rise and make the objection. A squabble ensued, and arrangements were made for a duel. After lunching together, the two principals were on the spot newly selected, some five miles away from San Rafael. The sixty spectators sat down on the turf to see the spectacle. Piercy had sent the challenge. Showalter chose rifles for the weapons, and named the distance 40 paces, which Piercy vainly tried to get reduced to 20 paces. Senator Watkins and Sam Smith were Piercy's seconds, Dr Wake Briarly his surgeon. Tom Hayes and Assemblyman Laspeyre were Showalter's seconds, Dr Hammond his surgeon. The rifles were loaded, handed over, and as Hayes called 'Fire, one, two,' both fired, and neither were harmed. Showalter called, 'Load the weapons again;' and he being the challenged party, that, under the code, forbade any effort at adjustment before another shot. The rifles were reloaded, and again Tom Hayes cried, "Gentlemen, are you ready? Stop;" and turning to Piercy, said, 'Hold your gun perpendicular, sir.' Watkins walked over to Piercy, spoke to him, and then retorted to Hayes, 'He can hold his rifle as he pleases till the word ready. The next moment both answered 'ready.' Then Hayes said, 'Fire, one, two.' Both fired. Piercy flung up his head, the blood spirting from his nose and mouth, and fell dead to the ground. Showalter received no wound. The party immediately dispersed"

THE NORTHUMBERLAND STREET TRAGEDY.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON ROBERTS.

The Coroner for Westminster opened an inquiry on Monday, at Charing Cross Hospital, touching the death of Mr. William John Roberts, late of Northumberland Street, Strand. Mr. Sleigh, barrister, appeared for the relatives of Mr. Roberts; and Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, for Major Murray, who is still an inmate of the hospital.

Mr. Skegg said he was acting as house surgeon when Mr. Roberts was brought in on the 12th July. His head was covered with blood. He found 13 scalp wounds, the shortest of which might have been about an inch, and the longest eight-and-a-half inches. There was also a wound on the left side of the face, anterior to the ear. The bones were fractured in various places, but not depressed. The eyelids were very much swollen and filled with blood, the scapula was very much contused, and also the right hand. There was a fracture of the forefinger of the right hand, also a lacerated wound between the forefinger and the thumb. The left arm was also very much bruised. Mr. Roberts was sensible when he came in, but he did not remember that he said anything.—Mr. Canton described Mr. Skegg's evidence as to the wounds as correct. He had only to add to it that the temporal artery was divided. Having stated the result of the *post-mortem* examination, he said he thought the wounds were inflicted by some blunt weapons, as there were no incised wounds. Each wound was inflicted separately, and was distinct from its fellows.—The Coroner: You mean that each wound was inflicted by a separate blow?—Witness said he had no doubt of it.—By Mr. Sleigh: In consequence of the wounds being lacerated and contused, he came to the conclusion that they were inflicted with some blunt instruments. He did not think that the wounds were inflicted by a poker, but by some instrument that would tear,—something sharper than a poker. The fracture of the cheek bone would cause great injury in speaking. Deceased did make some remarks. At first he did not seem to suffer very much, but at last he appeared to suffer greatly. On account of the pressure on the brain the deceased was in an enfeebled state, which was increased by the fact that he had lost much blood prior to coming into the hospital.—By Mr. Humphreys: The deceased continued sensible until Tuesday. He did not volunteer any statement as to the cause of the injuries he had received. An instrument such as tongs might have produced the scalp wounds—the wounds which were lacerated and contused. The wounds on the hand might have been produced by a bottle. Major Murray was still an inmate of the hospital. He thought he might undergo an examination in his own room.—The Coroner said he should like to take all the evidence before resorting to Major Murray. —By the Jury: Mr. Roberts said nothing in my presence about the injuries he had received. He made a communication to some one on the subject. There was no appearance of a pistol shot on the body of the deceased.

Mr. Thomas Clay, foreman of the Catalonian Cork Company, in Northumberland-street, said that on the 12th of July he had occasion to go to No. 16, as there was something wrong with the water cistern. When he had been there a few moments he heard the report of fire-arms, and in five minutes more another report. Having heard them on a former occasion he paid no attention to them. The sound proceeded from Mr. Roberts's chamber. The windows looking into the yard were closed. They were composed of ground glass. One of his fellow workmen was with him in the yard. About five minutes afterwards the window of Mr. Roberts's chamber was thrown open, and a gentleman came and put one leg out. His face was covered with blood. He said, "There has been murder done here." Witness said, "For God's sake, don't come out of the window; you'll kill yourself." He made no reply; witness told him to stop there, and he would come up to him. He sent his fellow workman for the police, and went up, leaving the gentleman in the position described. He went up stairs, and tried the door which was locked. Then he heard the smashing of glass. He hastened down into the yard, and when he arrived at the back door he saw the gentleman he left up at the window going over the wall of No. 15. He caught hold of him by his coat. He got away, and, on looking over the wall, he saw that the gentleman was going through the passage into the street. Witness made his way through No. 16 to the street, and met the gentleman at the door of No. 15. He made no observation, but seemed to want to pull himself away. Witness told him he must stop a bit. He had not seen any wounds about him then, only the blood on his person. He got the gentleman to the door of No. 16, and then saw that he was wounded in the neck. He then gave him into charge. He then went up to the room of Mr. Roberts, and with some of his fellow workmen, tried to force the door. At length a ladder was procured, and one of the constables entered the room by the window, and opened the door from the inside. When entering the room, it was found that the folding doors of the front room were closed. Mr. Roberts was in the left-hand corner of the room, crouched down, and covered with blood. Two constables lifted him up, and he was removed in a cab to Charing Cross Hospital. He had heard since that the gentleman was Major Murray, but he was quite a stranger at the time. There was a chair broken in the room. A couple of large pistols were found on the ground near the window. When the gentleman appeared at the window he had part of the tongs and his umbrella in his hand. The broken bit of the tongs was picked up in the area. There was a broken wine bottle near the window, where there was a pool of blood. By Mr. Sleigh: It was about five minutes after the report that the window was thrown up. One of the pistols was in a case, and the other appeared to have fallen out of it when knocked off the table. He saw another pair of pistols in the room. It was in the front room that Mr. Roberts was found. The folding doors opened towards the back window. The gentleman made no remark when witness checked him in getting over the wall. While the gentleman was at the door of No. 19 somebody said to him, "You are shot." The gentleman replied, "Had I had two pistols I would have shot him also." Some one made a remark that the person who had done it might escape, when the gentleman said, "I have served him out for this, too much for him to escape." By Mr. Humphreys: He was alarmed at the time, and would not pledge himself to the exact words used by the gentleman when he appeared at the window. He believed that the large pistols he saw on the floor were called horse pistols. He did not know whether they were loaded.

William Clark was in the yard with the last witness when the shots were fired. He confirmed Mr. Clay's evidence in most respects.—Mary Lines, of 15, Northumberland-street, dressmaker, said last Friday week, about half-past eleven o'clock, she heard some high words, but she could not say from whence they proceeded. In about ten minutes afterwards she heard a noise like wood falling. In five minutes more she heard the same noise, and then a crushing of glass. Almost immediately afterwards she saw a man coming over the wall. His face was covered with blood, and blood was trickling from his neck. One of the workmen caught hold of him, but the gentleman dropped from the wall into the yard of No. 15.—She then lost sight of him until he was on the steps of No. 16. — Sergeant Golden said that on the Friday in question he was passing through Northumberland-street, when he was told that a murder had been committed. He saw a gentleman with his face covered with blood. He told him that he had been shot by a man in the front room of No. 16. Two persons called to him to stop the gentleman, as they did not know who he was. He made no resistance, and did not attempt to get away. The gentleman said,—"The man in the first floor of that house (pointing to No. 16) has shot me; go in and take him." Finding that he was wounded, he handed him over to a gentleman who volunteered to take him to the hospital. He then went up stairs into the room, and found Mr Roberts lying there. He went to him, and said, "How did this happen?" He said, "It was done by that man who has gone down stairs." These were the only words he spoke. Both rooms were in great confusion. In the back room, close to the mantelpiece, was a large pool of blood; and on the opposite corner of the room there was a large pool of blood. Hunt was near the window. He saw a brace of pistols lying on the floor. He saw five leaden bullets on the floor on the same spot. Close to the pistols were large quantities of paper smeared with blood. The table was broken. It appeared to have been done in a scuffle. In the front room was a pile of carpets and a pillow smeared with blood, and in a confused state. He found six bullet marks about the room, four on the marble mantelpiece, and two had penetrated the wall on the side. He found the drawers in both rooms drawn out, as if they had been ransacked. Some of the papers were on the floor. The front room was in great confusion, but it did not appear to have been the result of a recent struggle. The tongs were smeared with blood.—By Mr. Sleigh: When he first saw Mr. Roberts he had his hand on the knob of the door of the front room opening on to the landing, but the door was locked. There was no key in it. Of the door of the back room the key was in the door on the outside next the passage, the door itself being fastened by a bolt inside.—Mr. Superintendent Durkin said the door had some spots of blood on it.—By Mr. Humphreys: There was a small chair in the back room near an escritoire upon which some one had apparently been sitting. There was also a high chair close to the table. That was nearest to the pool of blood. It was about four feet off on the side opposite to the folding doors. He saw no marks of blood on the seat of either chair. They might have escaped his notice.

Mr. Henry Ransom, 16, Northumberland-street, said that he was in the house on the day in question, when one of the workmen ran up and said, "For God's sake come down; there is a man being murdered in Mr. Roberts's room. He went down and tried to force the door. He went down stairs again, and saw a gentleman standing there in a very excited state and bleeding from the back of the neck. He asked the gentleman to come in, and he said, "No; come into the place where I have been attempted to be murdered." He said, "Give me my umbrella and let me go. I want to go to my office." Witness would not allow him to leave. The gentleman asked "Am I wounded?" Witness replied "Yes, fearfully." Upon which he said, "There's a d—d fellow up stairs who has shot me; his name is Gray." Witness said it was impossible, as there was no one there of that name; and he said, "Oh, yes, that is the name he gave me." Witness told him he had seen him in the street a short time ago with Mr. Roberts, and he said, "Yes, that is the man." They then walked over to the surgery of Mr. Hides, in Hungerford Market, but that gentleman was out. On the way the gentleman told him he came from London Bridge in a penny boat, and while crossing Hungerford Market he met Mr. Roberts, who raised his hat and said, "Have I not the honour of addressing Major Murray?" He replied, "Yes, my name is Murray." On which Mr. Roberts said he understood Major Murray wished to raise capital for an hotel company. Major Murray said, Yes; but he was only one of the directors, and if Mr. Roberts would give him his card he would give him an answer on Saturday. Mr. Roberts said, "My offices are close by; my name is Gray." They walked together to the office, where Mr. Roberts asked him to be seated, and they talked the matter over. Major Murray told Roberts not to take any notice about the loan, because they were negotiating for it with another party. Mr. Roberts walked round and looked for some papers. Instead of that, Major Murray proceeded to say, Mr. Roberts took out a pistol and shot him in the back of the neck. He felt a sting and heard a report. A few seconds elapsed, and he fell down by the fender. Mr. Roberts walked away to the other room, and remained there some little time. He (Major Murray) lay on the ground paralysed when Mr. Roberts came into the room again. Just as he was grasping the fender to raise his head Mr Roberts pointed another pistol at him and deliberately fired. Upon this he determined to sham being dead. He lay there some little time, and Mr. Roberts went into the front room. He came back and looked at the Major, and then Major Murray rose, grasped the tongs, and sprang at Roberts, who was getting the upper hand of him. He then seized a jug of something and threw it at him. Then he turned himself round and saw some beer bottles near him. He seized one of these, with which he beat Roberts, and battered him about until it broke to pieces. He seized another one, and served him the same way. He then seized the tongs, and beat Roberts about the wrist and hands. He thought he had quitted him, but Roberts got up and rushed at him again, after which he forced him into the front room and closed the folding doors. He then rushed to the window, forced it open, and called to two men in the yard, saying, "For God's sake, come to my assistance, for I am being murdered." It was about half an hour before this he saw Major Murray and Mr. Roberts walking together towards Northumberland Street. He had seen Mr. Roberts two or three times that morning, and had spoken to him. As witness and Major Murray were going along together, the Major said he had never seen Mr. Roberts before in his life. Witness took no notice of the firing, as Mr. Roberts frequently fired.

By Mr. Humphreys: In the course of the narrative, Major Murray did not use the name of Roberts; he called him Gray, or "that villain."

The inquiry was then adjourned.

At the resumed inquest on Tuesday Inspector Mackenzie proved searching the room, and finding a piece of white blotting paper, and on it a direction—"Mrs Murray, Elm Lodge, Talbot Road Tottenham."—Mr Sleigh, who appeared for Roberts' family, examined the paper, and found the words, "I cannot rest." "Send by bearer." Then letters were also found addressed to Roberts in a waste paper basket. They did not relate to the present transaction. The coroner read the letters, the contents of which did not transpire. Roberts told him (Mackenzie) that Murray attacked him and shot himself in the neck. He had seen Murray before, but never spoke to him till that afternoon. A woman was living at Elm Lodge, who called herself Mrs Murray.—[Mr Humphreys, on behalf of Major Murray, said he should call her.]—Witness found several documents in Roberts' room, relative to the army agency, with the name of Stocqueler and Eicke.

A hospital nurse deposed that Roberts told her that Murray shot himself first; and that he (Roberts) had seen him before, but had never spoken to him till that afternoon.

William Roberts, son of the deceased, said he had seen his father firing pistols. The handwriting of the address to Mrs Murray was his father's. He knew Major Murray by sight, and his father had pointed him out to him in the Strand. In March last, and the month afterwards saw him on his father's landing, but did not speak to him. His father was at home when Murray was on the landing, and had often heard his father say he had been out with Mr Murray all day. His father had written two letters to Major Murray. Had seen letters from Mrs Murray to his father, and had posted letters from his father to her. She used to call at the office often. Recognised Murray when at the Hospital, as the person he had seen in the Strand, and on the landing. Mrs Murray used to call about twice a week. Witness left the chambers when she was there. Last saw her a fortnight or three weeks ago. This witness was cross-examined and said he had heard his father say he never saw Murray before in all his life; and yet he (witness) swore it was Major Murray he saw on the landing. Recollected his father and mother being at the Crystal Palace, when they met Mrs Murray. Father introduced her to mother. Heard they also met her at Surrey Hall, when Spurgeon was preaching there. Did not know whether his father had been in the habit of lending Mrs Murray money. Often heard father speak to mother about Major Murray and Mrs Murray. Never heard mother say she had ever seen Major Murray before the 12th of this month. A lengthened discussion here took place as to an adjournment.

Dr. Canton stated that it would be unadvisable to examine Major Murray this day. He would be much better after a night's rest.

John Singleton, Copley Hill, accountant, residing 16, Northumberland-street, examined: Knew Mr Roberts. Recollected Mrs Murray calling frequently, and had a quarrel with him about it. She had stated to Mr. Roberts that he insulted her. Had heard Major Murray's name mentioned. Never saw Major Murray there. —Dr. Canton, on being re-called, gave it as his opinion that he thought it not impossible for any one to shoot themselves in the position Major Murray had been shot with the large pistols.

The case was adjourned till Thursday, on which day the funeral of Mr Roberts was appointed to take place.

He who travels through life in the hope of jumping into the shoes of another mostly goes on a bootless errand.

The following is an Irishman's description of making a cannon:—"Take a long hole and pour brass or iron round it."

"Mr. Snow, I wants to ax you one question."—"Propel it den."—"Why am a grog shop like a counterfeit dollar?"—"Well, Ginger, I gibs dat right up."—"Does you gib it up? Kase you can't pass it—yah, yah, yah

A young lady, in reply to a question why she did not wear rings, said, "Because they hurt me so when anybody squeezes my hand!" "What business have you to have your hand squeezed?" "Certainly none, but you know one would like to keep in a squeezable order."

Miscellaneous News.

The various insurance offices in London have decided to subscribe among themselves £7,000 to be invested in the names of trustees for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Braidwood.

Sir John Bowring arrived at Southampton on Saturday. Sir John was so ill that he had to be carried on shore.

The Government Inspector of railways has stated that the speed on railways should not exceed 40 miles an hour.

Captain Wilmott had an interview with Lord John Russell at the Foreign-office on Saturday, on the subject of the slave trade.

We understand that it is the intention of Her Majesty, by the advice of her responsible ministers, to create Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Fitzharding Berkeley a peer by the title of Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held in Dublin during the week, Wednesday, August 14th, to Wednesday, August 21st. Lord Brougham is expected to preside. The presidents of departments are—the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Judge Longfield, and M. Michael Chevalier.

THE MURDER OF AN ARTILLERY SERGEANT AT WOOLWICH.—On Friday, July 19, Peter Masterton, a private of the 6th battery, depôt brigade, Royal Artillery, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Traill, charged with the wilful murder of Sergeant Martin Murphy, of the same corps, at the military guard room of Woolwich Arsenal, under the circumstances already reported in our columns. The court was densely crowded, a large number of the Royal Artillery being present, and Staff-Captain Forbes of the depôt-brigade, with other officers, was seated on the bench with the magistrate. The witnesses examined at the coroner's inquest—viz., Sergeant Ashton, R.A., Sergeant Stack, R.H., Gunner M'Granary, and others, having repeated their evidence, some additional witnesses were examined, and the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial for wilful murder.

THE NOTTINGHAM FORGERIES.—At the Nottingham assizes, on Friday, William Tait, watch and clock maker, pleaded not guilty to having feloniously uttering a forged bill of exchange for £169 12s., knowing the same to be forged, on the 24th of August, 1860. A good deal of evidence having been adduced, the Judge said that he thought there was no evidence upon which the jury could convict. The jury found him not guilty—an announcement which was received with loud demonstrations of applause by the crowd in the gallery and body of the hall. William Langham pleaded guilty, being indicted with William Tait, on the same charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange. The prisoner appeared very haggard and careworn when he was brought up to receive his sentence. Mr. O'Brien stated that the prisoner had instructed him to say that, in order to exculpate Tait, who had been discharged, he (Tait) had not anything further to do with the transaction beyond receiving the proceeds of the money obtained on the cheque.—The learned Judge then sentenced Langham to five years' penal servitude.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—On Saturday last, the First Division of the Court of Session gave judgment in the reclaiming notes against Lord Ardmillan's interlocutor in the case of Yelverton *v.* Yelverton. —The Lord President said that a certain relaxation of the rule in regard to the exclusion of hearsay evidence was made where the statements made were truly part of the *res gestæ*, but the relaxation must be carefully watched, otherwise the rule would be entirely broken down. In the present case he thought the pursuer had got the full benefit of the relaxation. Indeed, there were one or two of the evidences in her favour which the Lord Ordinary had erroneously admitted. The Lord Ordinary was quite right in allowing proof as to the footing on which the parties were living. The declaration of marriage was partly laid on the ground of habit and repute, and therefore evidence of the footing on which the parties were living was quite admissible. As to the competency of examining the pursuer in order to prove the loss of certain documents, his opinion was clearly against it. It was settled law that a party to a consistorial action could not be examined as a witness. In regard to the question proposed to be put by the defender to the pursuer as to an alleged certificate of marriage shown by her to the priest, this could not be allowed. The question was plainly pointed at the certificate being a forgery, and for that no foundation had been laid by the defender. As to the documents in the possession of Mr. Parker, solicitor, in Ireland, who declined to give them up, he thought the Court should oblige them to be produced, so far as concerned the objection that they had not been produced before the record was closed. In regard to the other documents the Court reserved its opinion.

A CLERICAL DIVORCE CASE.—Mrs. Bickerstaffe charged her husband, the Rev. Harry Lloyd Bickerstaffe (formerly curate at Headingley, Leeds) with bigamy and adultery, and prayed for a decree of dissolution. Leave had been obtained to prove the case by affidavit. Dr. Spinks stated that the petitioner was the daughter of the rector of Youghal, in Ireland, and she married the respondent, the Rev. H. L. Bickerstaffe at that place, in October, 1851. They lived very happily together, except when the husband was under the influence of drink, for several years. They resided at different places in Yorkshire, and had children. He was an exceedingly kind and affectionate husband when he was sober, but he became gradually more and more addicted to drinking, and after an act of violence committed when he was drunk in 1858 his wife left his house. They agreed to live apart for five years, in the hope that by that time he would be able to break himself of his unfortunate propensity. They parted very good friends with this understanding. He very soon afterwards formed a connexion with a lady of high respectability, named Campbell, represented himself as a single man, and married her on the 8th November, 1859. He took her to Cambridge, but after he had lived with her there for about a fortnight her brother, who had heard a rumour that Mr. Bickerstaffe was a married man, went to Cambridge and took away his sister until the matter was cleared up. Inquiries having been made, he was prosecuted at the York spring assizes last year, convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The petition also contained a charge of cruelty; but as the affidavits clearly established the facts of bigamy and adultery, it was unnecessary to refer to the wife's evidence on that point. His Lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with costs, and also gave the custody of the children of the marriage to the petitioner until further orders.

IMPORTANT VOLUNTEER QUESTION.—At Hammersmith Police-court, George Raynes, a youth about 17 years of age, an enrolled member of the 29th North Middlesex Volunteers, was charged by Sergeant-Major Hanlon, of the same corps, with unlawfully selling certain clothing delivered to him, being the property of Lord Enfield, the commanding officer. Mr. Tripp appeared in support of the charge, and stated that under the Act 44 George III., cap. 54, any volunteer who sold arms, accoutrements clothing, or ammunition delivered to him out of the public stores, or furnished at the public expense, was liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and by that Act the property was vested in the commanding officer. The defendant was first enrolled as a member of the drum and fife band, but was afterwards sworn in as an effective. A suit of uniform was delivered to him, value £1 10s., for which he had to pay by instalments. He had paid £1 1s. on account, but that included his subscription. The clothing paid for by instalments belonged to the commanding officer until the whole amount was settled. Mr. Martin, for the defendant, said the Act applied to arms delivered out of the public stores. He did not deny that the clothes had been sold by his client, who had been drummed out of the regiment. On the other hand, it was denied that he had been dismissed, as that power belonged only to the commanding officer. Mr. Dayman said his difficulty was that any volunteer had power to quit the corps upon giving 14 days' notice, and he was then to deliver up all arms, &c., that should have been furnished to him at the public expense; but this could not apply to his own clothing. He did not think he could inflict the penalty in this case. The difficulty might be obviated by making regulations when volunteers are sworn in, that the clothes should be given up unless paid for. The summons was then dismissed.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Stafford assizes James Corden was charged with the manslaughter of John Larvis Marshall, on the 26th of February, at Longton. The case for the prosecution was, that at or about half-past ten o'clock on the night in question, the deceased, who was a manufacturer at Longton, had received information that his presence was that night required in Manchester, and that £400 depended on his being there. The last passenger train for Crewe having left Longton, he went to the residence of the prisoner, who is the goods manager of the North Staffordshire Railway, to apply for his permission to ride on a goods train to Crewe, where he would be able to travel by the mail train to Manchester. The prisoner was in bed, and refused to see him. Deceased, however, who knew the prisoner, sent the servant girl a second time to the prisoner's room, and followed her up. Mrs. Corden, who had come on to the landing in her night dress, retired into the room, and partially closed the door. Here deceased looked into the room, and preferred his own request, mentioning the sum of money that was at stake. Prisoner declined to grant permission. Deceased said, "Is it because you can't, or because you won't?" Prisoner replied, "If you put it in that way, I won't." Deceased then twice accused the prisoner of being drunk in bed, and pushing the bed-room door open, said, "It will not be better for you or your wife." When he had done this, he could see Mrs. Corden in bed. Prisoner, in a rage, leaped out of bed, caught up a month ewer, and as the deceased was leaving the house, threw it at him, and occasioned such frightful injuries to the skull that he died from the effects of the injuries on the 24th April. No one could identify the prisoner as having been the man who threw the ewer, but the servant girl saw him with the ewer in his hand, the cabman who drove the deceased to the prisoner's house, saw a man in his night shirt throw first a jug, and then another missile at the deceased, which latter struck the deceased on the head, and laid him bleeding on the ground. Other persons heard the crash as of a breaking jug, and saw the deceased bleeding; and the servant girl having heard the same noise, opened the front door and drew her master, who was in his night shirt, into the house. After the affray, pieces of the jug were picked up outside the house, and also a sponge which had been usually kept on the top of the jug.—The defence was that the act was a misadventure, and that the prisoner threw the jug to show his contempt of the deceased, who had been guilty of conduct so unmanly as the facts had disclosed.—Several county magistrates and others gave the prisoner an excellent character, and the jury found him "Guilty under circumstances of very great provocation," and very strongly recommended him to mercy.—The Judge, in passing sentence, said there was no doubt but the prisoner had been grossly provoked—the unfortunate deceased having invaded his dwelling in a most unjustifiable manner. Everyone acquitted him of the slightest intention to do the deceased grievous bodily harm in any way. The jury's very strong recommendation to mercy entirely accorded with his Lordship's own feelings, and the prisoner must be imprisoned for a fortnight, dating from the commencement of the assizes.

The Rev. George Washington has been appointed Consular Chaplain at Cairo.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of Lord Palmerston.

Henry Thomsett, Commander R.N., has been appointed harbour master, marine magistrate, and emigration officer, Hongkong.

The Cunard Royal mail steamer Africa was despatched from Liverpool for New York on Saturday, with the North American and United States mails, 50 passengers, and £16,500 in specie.

GREAT FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.—On Tuesday evening a fire of a very fearful character, and attended with a serious destruction of property, happened in the premises belonging to Mr. John Dawson Ashworth, iron and brass founder, and Messrs. Whitmore and Co., steel mill makers, situate at No. 11, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, near the Sessions House. The fire originated in the factory. The brigade, however, kept to their posts regardless of the danger they ran; but they were unable to get the conflagration extinguished until Mr. Ashworth's premises and those of Messrs. Whitmore, steel mill makers, and the dwelling-houses of both firms, were partially consumed. These losses will fall upon the Sun and Union Fire-offices.

RIFLE CONTEST AT SOUTHPORT.—On Saturday a silver cup, given by the officers of the 13th (Southport) and 54th (Ormskirk) Corps, was shot for on the practice ground of the corps. The match was open to the members of any corps; and there were 32 competitors, of whom 15 belonged to Southport, the remainder being chiefly from Manchester and Liverpool. The conditions of the match were, that the cup should be won twice at various ranges before becoming the property of the successful competitor. The ranges on Saturday were 200 and 700 yards, seven rounds at each range. Captain M'Irvoy, of the Southport corps, and Corporal Blair, Oxford University, having each scored an equal number of points (18), proceeded to shoot the tie, when Mr. Blair was declared the winner. The cup will be again shot for on the 17th of August, at 500 and 800 yards.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—At a meeting of the council of this corporation on Saturday, the 20th inst., the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., head master of Shrewsbury Grammer School, was re-elected president of the council for the current year, and A. Hill, Esq., F.C.P., of Bruce-castle, the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A., of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, and the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D., head master of King's College School, London, were re-elected vice-presidents. Dr. E. T. Wilson, F.C.P., was elected treasurer, and the following as members:—Mr. W. H. Carter, B.A., Jersey; Mr. J. E. B. Eldridge, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Mr. H. H. Goodwin, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Miss Hubbard, Margate; Mr. G. Kilburne, Hawkhurst; Rev. A. J. Milne, M.A., head master of the Grammer School, Kingsson, Jamaica; Mr. J. Robinson, Sampford Peverell; Mr. B. Southall, Oswestry; Mr. J. C. Weykopf, Enniskillen. At the same meeting the diploma of Associate was granted to Miss A. A. Bingham, of the Royal Asylum, Brixton-hill; and to Miss S. A. Rogers, of King's-road, Chelsea, who passed the required examination for that degree. It was announced that the General Medical Council has placed the College of Preceptors in the list of institutions whose first class certificates are to be recognised as guarantees of good general education.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—The following abstract of log from Liverpool towards Quebec shows the distance run each day:—"June 27, 12.30 p.m., weighed anchor and steamed down the river; 12.50 passed the Rock; 1.20, passed Crosby Lightship; 1.55, Formby Lightship; 2.15, Bell Buoy, and discharged pilot; 2.30, ahead full speed; 6, Skerries abeam 1½ mile; 6.30, South Stack S.E. by E. 1½ miles; 10.25, Arklow Lightship N.W. 9 miles; 11.40 Blackwater Lightship N.W. 10 miles; midnight, fine weather. June 28, 300 miles; 1.30 a.m., Tuskar N.W. by N. 1½ mile; 2.15, Saltees Lightship N. 3 miles; 6.30, Ballycotton abeam; 10.30 [illegible] abeam, 3 miles; 11.10, Fastnet abeam 2½ miles; noon, dense fog. June 29, 302 miles; a.m., strong head wind; moderate and smooth water. June 30, 318 miles; a.m. light breeze, and dense fog throughout the day and night. July 1,321 miles; a.m. calm, with dense fog; noon, clear and fine. July 2, 340 miles; a.m., calm, with dense fog throughout the day; 4 a.m., lat. 50 N., long. 41 W., passed the Royal Mail steamship Arabia, bound east; from lat. 49 N., long. 44 W., to lat. 48 N., long. 50 W., passed a great number of icebergs. July 3, 320 miles; a.m., calm, with dense fog all day; passed several icebergs: 8 p.m., the fog lifted; sighted Cape Race, bearing N.N.E., distant eight miles; 9, dense fog; standing by engines; lead constantly going, and engines occasionally slowed, owing to so many vessels being in our track. July 4, 313 miles; noon, clear weather; p.m., St. Paul's Island abeam eight miles. July 5, 320 miles.

SINGULAR CASE OF STABBING BY A BOY.—At the Liverpool Court, on Saturday last, a fine little fellow, named Henry Fitzsimmons, was charged with stabbing a schoolfellow, named Joseph Roberts, under the following melancholy circumstances. Both the lads were in Parliament Fields, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, on Friday. After enjoying themselves for some time, Roberts proposed that, with the assistance of some other boys present, they should play at "Robbers," and Fitzsimmons was to take the character of highwayman, Roberts giving him a rusty oyster knife for the purpose of sustaining the character. The play was progressing favourably, and Fitzsimmons had exclaimed, on seizing Roberts, "Your money or your life," the latter of course refused, when the former, assuming a tragic position, cried out, raising the knife, "Now for the awful deed!" and suiting the action to the exclamation, plunged the rusty old knife into poor Roberts's breast. A sad scene now ensued; Roberts's shirt and vest soon became crimson with blood, and the poor lad, supported by Fitzsimmons (who was almost wild with grief), was gradually sinking from loss of blood, when the other lads, who had run away when they saw the blood on the wounded boy's breast, returned with some men, and Roberts was ultimately removed to the Southern Hospital, where the doctors gave up all hopes of recovery, the wound being of a most frightful nature, and the hemorrhage very great. In his deposition the dying lad freely forgave Fitzsimmons, saying—"I am quite sure he did not intend to injure me. He was not in earnest." The magistrates decided that there was no ill-feeling evinced against Roberts by Fitzsimmons, and attributed this sad and melancholy occurrence to foolish play on the part of the boys. Fitzsimmons was discharged, and left the court crying bitterly. Both boys are about the same age—14 years.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A LADY BY HER DAUGHTER.—On Thursday evening, a shocking attempt at murder took place at the usually quiet village of Paignton. A lady named Hooper, of the advanced age of 81 years, has for some time resided in this beautiful district, with her daughter, Miss Emma Hooper, whose age is understood to be about 38 years. Their income places them in an independent position. A little after six o'clock on the evening mentioned, the neighbouring inhabitants were alarmed by hearing frequent calls of "murder." Upon hastening to the scene, it appeared that Miss Hooper had made an attack upon the aged lady. She had armed herself with a large knotty stick. With this formidable weapon she rushed at the unfortunate and helpless object of her savage passion, and aimed a heavy blow at her head. Mrs. Hooper, although dreadfully frightened and almost paralysed by such an unexpected and brutal assault, defended herself as best she could, though her enfeebled strength prevented her from disarming her stronger and more active assailant. She caught the blow upon her arm, receiving severe injury. Upon subsequent medical examination it was found that it was very badly lacerated, the wound extending from the elbow to the wrist. The entrance of the neighbours prevented Miss Hooper from completing her purpose. She was immediately secured, and medical assistance sent for. Dr. Goodridge was promptly in attendance. He found Mrs. Hooper in an exceedingly prostrated state from fright and injury. The lacerations on the arm were sewed up, but it was several hours before the patient recovered. The daughter, who was in a highly excited condition, was at once removed, and information given of the attack to Mr. John Belfield, chairman of the Paignton bench of magistrates. He had her brought before him, when the above particulars appeared. The hearing lasted a considerable time. At the conclusion she was committed for trial. It was with difficulty the police who had charge of the prisoner prevented her from being rather roughly handled by the exasperated crowd who blocked up the entrance to the house. It was found necessary to remove her by a back way. As the family is well known in Paignton great regret is felt at this lamentable occurrence. —*Western Morning News.*

ALLEGED WIFE POISONING AT MIDDLESBOROUGH.—At the Middlesborough Police-court, on Friday, Police-constable Buckle was charged with attempting to poison his wife.—Mr. Griffin, who prosecuted, stated that some time ago prisoner's wife had been ill, and that her husband, who had promised to consult Mr. Thompson, chemist, respecting her case, brought home a bottle which he said he had obtained at the druggist's. He told her she must take the whole of the contents at once and go to bed. Mrs. Buckle took about half of its contents and went to bed, remarking before she did so that it was strange the bottle had no label upon it. The prisoner replied that he had got it from Thompson's lad, who had charged him nothing for it. Mrs. Buckle awoke early on the following morning, suffering from all the symptoms of poisoning. About the time the prisoner gave his wife this bottle he procured a quantity of laudanum from a Mr. Landon, to whom he stated that Mrs. Buckle was suffering from toothache, and required it to rub on her gums. But Mrs. Buckle at that time was not troubled with toothache. Subsequently the prisoner came home one evening, and said that he had been in conversation with Mr. Hopper, at the railway gates, who had given her a powder for her to take. Mrs. Buckle on that occasion said she felt much better, and would not take it. Mrs. Buckle, from what she had previously suffered after taking the portion of the contents of the bottle brought by her husband, had her suspicions aroused; and accordingly, on the following morning, while her husband, who had been on night duty, was in bed, she searched his pockets, and found a powder which she showed to a neighbour, Mrs. Rayner, who locked it in a box. In the paper in which the powder was wrapped Mrs. Buckle put a mixture of sugar and flour, so prepared as to resemble the powder which had been taken out, and this she placed in her husband's pocket. That evening the prisoner asked his wife to give him some money wherewith to buy some gin and peppermint for her to take the powders in. Soon after he left she went to Mrs. Rayner's, where she remained for some time, and then returned for her child. On the following day Mrs. Buckle and Mrs. Rayner took the powder to a surgeon, who tested a portion of it, and found it to contain strychnine. Mr. Landon, druggist, proved that the prisoner had applied to him for something with which to poison a gamekeeper's dog, and that he had supplied him with from ten to fifteen grains of strychnine.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

A Miss Cooper was killed in Eaton-square, on Saturday. Her horse ran away with her, and, on turning the corner of the square, she was thrown, and falling upon some area spikes, was so terribly injured that she died before arriving at St. George's Hospital. The remains, which were those of a young woman of great personal attractions, were recognised by a relative in the course of the day. A telegraphic message was sent to Bristol to her father, apprising him of the lamentable circumstance.

The Kossuth notes have been sent to the Bank of England to be destroyed. They filled two or three waggons.

Mr Bland, a well-known actor in burlesque, died suddenly in a cab on arriving at the Strand Theatre on Thursday evening, to take a part in the performance.

From the ruins of the fire at London-bridge the enormous quantity of 130 tons of jut had been got out, as well as 150 tons weight of rags, 65 tons weight of cotton, about 12,000 undressed hides, an immense number of bags of rice, nearly 100 tons of jute, hemp, and flax.

Mr Benoni Carter, rent-agent, of Halifax, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. The unfortunate man was driven to distraction by the conduct of one of his clerks, who is in custody for forgery.

The show-yard at Leeds of the Royal Agricultural Society of England finally closed on Friday afternoon, 40,777 persons having been admitted into the yard in the course of the day. The amount received at the entrance during the day was £9,896 10s. 6d. On one day between 70,000 and 80,000 visitors were present.

The little episode reported in the *Times*, of Wednesday—that of an English lady throwing down her shawl, *a la* Raleigh, for the Emperor of the French to walk on, at Vichy—is not correct as to the person's country. She was not English, and her position such that, doubtless, she thought the gift of a handsome French cashmere in return would be made.—*Court Journal.*

Lord John Russell is to go to the House of Peers as 'Earl Russell, of Ardsalla,' in the county of Meath, Ireland. The reason why he takes this curious title is this:—The noble Lord has an estate at Ardsalla: it belonged to the Earl of Ludlow, who left it to the Duke of Bedford, who left it to Lord John, his brother. The property is worth about £5,000 a year, and has a good house upon it. It is the only landed estate that his Lordship possesses.

PROMPT JUSTICE.—On Monday, at Bridlington Quay, a boy about eight years of age was attempting to drown a cat in the sea, and to accomplish his purpose had a stone fastened to one end of a string and the other end tied round the cat's neck. He threw the stone into the sea, expecting the cat would go with it; but, instead of doing so, pussy clutched hold of the boy's breast, and dragged him after her into the sea. The tide being well up, and the water deep, the boy would inevitably have perished had it not been for the exertions of two men, who, seeing his condition, with some difficulty rescued him from an untimely death, for he was nearly dead when taken out of the water.

EFFECT OF THE POOR LAW IN SCOTLAND.—Mr Briscoe, a poor-law inspector, in the course of his evidence before the committee now sitting, says:—There is a tendency creeping up even among those not in the lower ranks of life, to get charged on the poor rates. I knew a case of a Scotch clergyman, three members of whose family were receiving relief, and he refused to contribute to their support till proceedings were threatened. I once heard a clergyman preach a missionary sermon in a town where his mother was a pauper. I also knew the sister of a provost, receiving £500 a year, who was getting poor relief. I have known other cases in which the next relations of farmers, paying £200 to £300 rent, were receiving out-door relief. I also knew a woman in like circumstances, one whose blood was married to a member of Parliament. In another case there was a pauper widow whose stepdaughter was married to an admiral.

A SINGULAR BUT EXPENSIVE QUARREL.—On Tuesday sen., in the case of Vaughan *v.* Bruce, a jury, which sat under the direction of Mr Sidgreaves, barrister, heard and decided an unusual charge of assault. Ambrose Vaughan, a commission-agent, of Liverpool, had, on the 28th of March last, taken an outside place on the Falkner square omnibus, and Alexander Bruce, master mariner, living in Vine-street, Liverpool, had also, it appeared, taken a seat on the same omnibus, outside. While the vehicle was passing down Church-street a shower came on, and Mr Vaughan raised his umbrella to ward off its effects. The rain running off the umbrella incommoded Mr Bruce, and he requested that it might be put down. This was refused, and Mr Bruce seized the umbrella and put it down. A dispute arose between the parties and the umbrella was again put up. Mr Bruce then seized it, wrenched it out of Mr Vaughan's hands and broke it, using such violence as to sprain the waist of its owner, and otherwise to injure him so much as to untit him for business for a considerable period. Mr Vaughan further alleged that the profits of his business, as an agent, principally for Messrs. Cearns and Brown, were £45 a month. After hearing the charge, which was not denied, the jury awarded £125 as compensation for the insult and injuries which Mr Vaughan had sustained.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—A private letter received in Chelmsford from a resident in the State of New York says:—"Alas! this poor country is no longer the happy and prosperous one it has hitherto been, but is cursed with the horrors of division and civil war. It is hard, indeed, to realise that such things exist, sitting, as I am here, surrounded with comforts, peace, and beauty. Our home is a lovely one on the banks of the Hudson, 75 miles from New York and Albany, the former the chief city, the latter the capital of New York. We have seven acres of land, and a comfortable house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; an excellent garden and all the comforts that it gives, as well as a cow of unapproachable excellence, and we make our own butter and eat the fruits of our own land. I am sorry to say that there is now every probability of our being compelled to give up our beautiful and happy home, or the disaffection of the South may, we dread to think, cause our ruin, as almost all we have is invested there, and all payments from that quarter have ceased.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A HULL SAILOR IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.—Mr William Stephenson, a cook and steward, belonging to Hull, lately went to St Petersburg in a Hull steamer. Upon arrival there he was sent on shore by the captain with two bottles of gin. He was allowed to proceed along the quay quietly for about 100 yards, when two Russian policemen accosted him, and taking hold of a basket which he had upon his arm, they examined it, and found the liquor. They thereupon seized him, and hurried him off to prison. He was drifted about to three different prisons that day until about nine o'clock at night, when he was taken before a Russian official, and after remaining in his presence a few minutes, during which time nothing was said to him—but he was turned round and examined—he was removed to a large room where he remained for the night. There was no bed nor articles of furniture, and he received nothing to eat. In this place he was confined for three days and three nights, during which period he had nothing whatever to eat, and only a little cold water to allay his thirst. No one ever came near the room. On the night of the fourth day one of the prison officials brought him a large piece of hard bread, black as coal, a little salt, and a bowl of cold water. The bread, however, was of such a character, that the poor fellow, with all his hunger, could not touch it. On the morning of the fifth day he was removed to a cell under ground, where he was stripped of all his clothing, and here he remained for three more days and nights, having only the black bread to subsist on. The treatment speedily had its effect, and he became ill. While he was in prison he was visited by the captain of the vessel, who promised to exert his influence with the consul to obtain his release. Several Englishmen also visited him, and through their instrumentality he obtained a little white bread and wine, which was no doubt the means of saving his life. He was kept in custody seventeen days and a half, during which he was removed to several prisons, and his treatment was of the most cruel character. On Monday he was taken from the prison and released with scarcely any articles of wearing apparel, having no shoes, no coat, and only a cap for his head, and without a penny in his pocket. The man applied to the British Consul, and, through his interference, gained a passage to Hull, where he arrived on Wednesday last.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S FAREWELL TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Tuesday Lord John Russell took leave of the electors of the City of London. The Guildhall was crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admission. Lord John was received with immense cheering. He thanked them for the support given him for twenty years. He would have continued their representative; but after 47 years service in the House of Commons, and having regard to the cares and anxieties of such services, he felt he could not consistently remain their member, lest he should break down and fail in carrying out the duties which would be required of him. Her Majesty had been pleased to call him to the Peerage, and deeply as he felt that mark of royal favour, yet his farewell was to him a painful moment. His Lordship then reviewed the various political questions which had agitated the country since he had a seat in the House of Commons and the various public measures in which he had taken a part in carrying into law. He then adverted to the bill which was introduced last session for the purpose of securing the better representation of the people. It could not be denied that it was a subject upon which there was a great diversity of feeling, and which could not be satisfactorily disposed of, unless the people of England brought to bear strong and undivided opinions. He trusted that he might be still of use to the country, though in another sphere. It was not his intention to remain as it were a rusty nail in a monumental mockery. He hoped that he would still be spared to be of service in the deliberations of the nation, and his strong hope was that if reformers would only present a bold front, they would go on from triumph to triumph. Although he had ceased to be their representative, he would continue to look on with much interest to all proceedings affecting the city of London, and hoped they would continue in their efforts for the full development of free trade, and the promotion of civil and religious liberty. He again thanked them for the repeated times they had elected him, and trusted that he should never cease to look upon his connection with them with the most profound feelings of respect. The noble Lord withdrew amidst loud cheers.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

The list of visitors at Shotley Spa next week.

"W. W." suggests a holiday and fete in celebration of the passing of the Derwent Bill. We think this had better take place when the bill receives the royal assent.

THE DERWENT VALLEY RAILWAY CONTEST.

During this week the contest which was urged with so much zeal and pertinacity in the Commons between the Derwent Valley Railway Company and the North-Eastern Company, has been resumed and continued in a committee of the House of Lords, and may be said to have reached its termination; for although at the moment of writing there had been no express declaration that the preamble of the Derwent Valley Bill was proved, yet on Monday the Chairman threw out a significant hint to the opposing parties and their counsel that in the opinion of the committee its promoters had sufficiently established their case. Lord Stradbroke's observations have been, in some quarters, misunderstood, and this is not surprising, since no detailed report thereof has hitherto appeared. The following, however, is the short-hand writer's note of what then took place:—

"The counsel and parties are directed to withdraw. After a short time they are again called in, when the chairman stated that the committee had been taking into consideration the great expense at which they were aware the case was carried on, and without at all wishing to prejudice it in any way, they thought it right to state that so far as it had hitherto appeared before them they were of opinion that the cross-examination had not shaken the evidence which had been advanced. The committee merely wished to state this for Mr. Merewether to act as he thought best."

Mr. Merewether did so act and (no doubt after consultation with his clients) determined to proceed. We think the course pursued by Lord Stradbroke exceptional, although not altogether unprecedented. In courts of justice no judge would presume to stop a case and pronounce a judgment hostile to a defendant without hearing his version of the transaction under judicial inquiry; when trials are stopped in our courts it is where prosecutors or plaintiffs fail to establish a *prima facie* case, on their own *ex parte* evidence; but parliamentary committees are not bound down by strict rules of law or procedure, and it must be confessed they sometimes exercise the power with which they are invested somewhat arbitrarily. Perhaps Lord Stradbroke really thought that his remarks would not prejudice the case of the North-Eastern in any way; and it is possible that he and the noble lords with whom he was associated might have been so far able to rise above prejudice and predilection as after all to give a different verdict from that which their dictum indicated; but certainly the Chairman's premature announcement was a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the North-Eastern advocate. History tells us of certain burgesses who pleaded before a monarch for their lives with the rope already round their necks, and the learned Merewether must have felt a somewhat similar uncomfortable feeling when told that the evidence being unshaken by his cross-examination, he might nevertheless go on if he pleased. We don't know how their lordships behaved under the infliction. When the present Judge of the Divorce Court was at the bar he used to indulge in a nap, or pretend to do so, when his opponent was fighting at terrific odds against him; and we hardly see what useful purpose could be answered by *going on* when the case was virtually settled, the contest really and substantially closed. Feargus O'Connor, when assailed by the Government, used to say their object was to ruin him with costs. If the parties had been unequally matched in this contest, we might have supposed the North-Eastern was pursuing a similar policy, but the directors of that line know full well the London and North-Western are behind the projectors of the new line, and that if the struggle were to be decided by the weight of money bags the potentates of Euston Square would be most likely to carry off the palm. We hope we have never been slow to give the North-Eastern any credit they deserve, and we willingly allow that in this struggle they have shown themselves not deficient in pith and pluck; we believe they have a notion that in a railway sense, and for railway purposes, this district of the country is their own, and like Englishmen they have stood to the last manfully to their guns and in defence of what, rightly or wrongly, they consider their rights and privileges. Parliament, however, will very soon dissipate this day-dream, and they will awake to the sober reality of their position. There will, by-and-bye, be another route to Liverpool than that over which the North-Eastern has control, and a local line independent of "their system," developing a portion of their fancied territory and affording accommodation to the important iron-working and coal-mining district lying between Gateshead and West Auckland. This, to them, will be, on the first blush of the matter, a great fact, difficult to realise and recognize; but, like many other unpleasant things in life, they will soon become accustomed to it. There is no more reason why there should not be two railways with the same termini than that there should not be two rival shops or rival newspapers. The public frequently gain from individual loss, but for our part, we have no apprehension that the North-Eastern will permanently — it need not even temporarily — suffer in its interests from the competitive line which the Legislature is on the point of sanctioning. What the North Eastern should do, as we look at the matter, is, to accept the new condition of things in a cheerful spirit and with a good grace; to work the traffic which they now possess, and the increase they may easily gain, with greater efficiency, and a more careful regard to the interests of their customers; and to see if they cannot conciliate public opinion here by treating the dense population located on the banks of the Tyne with more liberality both as to rates and arrangements. We have never been hostile to this colossal confederation, although, in the prosecution of our mission as a part of the public press, we have sometimes thought it right to expose its faults and shortcomings, and to reprove its selfish and narrow-minded policy. Our view is that the North-Eastern Directors have sufficient powers and duties, and that if these be well and properly exercised and discharged, the company will be amply remunerated and the community well served. Greater business does not always mean more profit, and if the Board who direct the operations of the North-Eastern will condescend to receive the advice tendered to them on every hand, and "stoop to conquer" by pursuing a generous and popular, which will also be an honourable and enlightened policy, they may open out a more pleasant path for themselves and increase the dividends on their stock, whilst they extend the usefulness of the company and still further promote the prosperity of this locality.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man named William Cuthberts, sailor, of North Sunderland, recently working at Messrs Palmer's, Jarrow, was found in the Tyne on Thursday morning, but how he came there has not been ascertained. An inquest was held on the body on the same evening and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned. There were no marks of violence on the person of the deceased.

THE NEWCASTLE, DERWENT, AND WEARDALE RAILWAY.—In committee of the House of Lords, on Monday, the case of the promoters was closed. At the conclusion, the room was cleared; and, on the re-admission of the parties, the Chairman stated "that the committee were aware of the great cost of this contest, and he thought it right to say that the committee were unanimously of opinion that the cross-examination had not shaken the case of the promoters." The opponents elected to go on with their case. [The case was expected to close yesterday (Friday) evening.]

CART ACCIDENT. — The unfortunate accident which occurred to James Charlton, one of the cartmen employed at the Shotley Grove Paper Mills, was noticed in the *Guardian* of last week. It appears the poor man never rallied from the injuries he received, and finally expired on Tuesday last. Deceased was about forty years of age, and has left a widow, but without family, to mourn his loss.

EDMONDBYERS WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Sermons in behalf of the above schools were preached on Sunday last, in the afternoon, by Mr J. Wilson, Watergate, and in the evening, by Mr. R. Smith, of Spring House—the children repeating select pieces on each occasion. On Saturday, previous day, there was a tea meeting to which 200 sat down, including 70 scholars belonging to the above school and Ruffside. After tea there was a public meeting, over which Mr. J. Coulson presided. After reporting the state of the schools addresses were delivered by Messrs. Chambers, Wilson, and Smith, on the advantages of Sabbath Schools. A choir of singers from Watergate enlivened the proceedings with the execution of anthems and other popular pieces. Credit is due to Messrs. Swindale, Wyld, and Foster for their tuition. The proceedings closed after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman and ladies for presiding at tea.

THE BANK AND THE DERWENT IRON WORKS.—Last Friday afternoon (yesterday week) an application was made to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, at Chambers, in reference to the position of the Derwent and Consett Iron Company and its arrangement with the late Northumberland and Durham District Bank. It was represented to the Vice-Chancellor to be a case of great urgency, because, unless the court interposed before the 1st of August next, the Derwent Iron Company would, in all probability, become insolvent, by being compelled to pay a demand upon it of £26,000. And the present application was made because the interest of all parties appearing, depended upon the continued solvency of the company. It was thought, however, that the matter had better not be gone into at Chambers, but be argued by counsel in Court, several of the questions involved having already occupied the attention of the court. But it was essential that an early day should be fixed, seeing, that after the 1st of August the application would have become useless. The Vice-Chancellor thought the cause had better be heard in Court, for it was certainly no trifling matter. It was ultimately arranged that the cause should be in the paper on Thursday, the 25th, and come on for hearing directly after the motions on that day.

CAUGHT AT LAST. — *Patsy Dwikin*, late of Willington, Durham; *John McVay*, late of Berry Edge, Durham; and *Edward Johnson*, alias *McWilliams*, of Quarrington Hill, Durham, who were wanted by the police of this county for passing three forged notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, at Iveston and Berryedge; and also wanted by the Cumberland constabulary for passing three similar forged notes at Cleaton Moor, were tried on Thursday last at the Omagh Assizes, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, for passing four forged Bank of England notes in the town of Omagh, and were severally sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. — Superintendent Thompson had deposit warrants in Omagh Gaol to bring them to England in case of acquittal, but now the warrants cannot be put in force till the expiration of their sentence; and doubtless the English case will fall to the ground.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHAPEL, BENFIELDSIDE.—On Sunday last sermons were preached in this church on behalf of the choir fund; in the morning by the Rev. F. O. Melia, and in the evening by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, the incumbent. Mr. M. Redshaw, assisted by Mr. Nicholson, presided at the organ. The choir, as was to be expected on the occasion, took their part in the in the service with more than wonted ability, having the assistance of Miss Penman and other celebrities from Newcastle. The morning service was after Nares. The anthem being "Grant the king a long life," with quartet by Haydn. The evening service was by Jackson. The anthem being "Hear my prayer," by Kent, preceded by the solo "Thou didst not leave my soul &c.," in both of which Miss Penman took considerable part and with great satisfaction. Of the choir generally it may be observed that considerable ability was displayed during each service, and for a country village it may be safely said it would be difficult to excel. It is however to be regretted that their fund has not received such a necessary increase as was to have been expected from the congregation at each service, the amount collected being little more than one-third of what was received on a similar occasion last year. This, however, is to be hoped will not daunt nor extinguish their energies, and that private subscriptions may be obtained to make up the deficiency and thus enable them still further to maintain their present effective order.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS. — On Monday, the men forming the 9th company of the Durham Rifles (Blaydon and Winlaton) were inspected in Stella Park by Major Harman. The men were commanded by Adjutant M. C. C. Wardle, and at the conclusion of the movements were complimented by the Inspecting-officer. Capt. Cowen addressed the men, who gave three cheers for the Inspecting-officer and three more for their commanper, Lieut.-Colonel Hawks.—It is a remarkable and interesting historical coincidence, says the *Chronicle* that England's greatest ruler—

"The king without a sceptre,
The prince without a throne."

our own "most royal Cromwell," entertained his "Ironsides" in Stella Hall little more than two hundred years ago, and reviewed them in the park before he marched to Worcester's victorious field. A few days ago the Second Northumberland Volunteers were inspected on the "Seal" at Hexham, by the Earl of Tankerville, Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment. Here again the movements were satisfactorily performed, and, as in all recent inspections of volunteers in this neighbourhood, the men were found to have made great proficiency in drill.

PIC-NIC, AT GOSFORTH.—On Wednesday, the annual gala of the Young Men's Temperance Association of this town took place in the grounds of Thomas Smith, Esq., at Gosforth. From a very early hour in the day, troops of people, young and old, found their way by means of the railway, and other vehicles, to the scene of the pic-nic, were a very large number gathered together on the banks of the lake. Before tea-time more than 5,000 persons had passed through the gate. For the entertainment of these, a great number of amusements were provided. In one part of the ground "Aunt Sally" reared her venerable but much abused head; in another, archery and rifle tunnels were the attractions; and quoits, cricket, and pie-ball found ardent supporters. The green sward was covered with groups of young folks, either footing it merrily to the strains of a violin, or engaged in the favoured sports of tarzey, and kiss-in-the-ring. The bands of the Newcastle Volunteer Artillery and the Shields Rifle corps, and the efficient drum and fife and fife band of the juveniles of the Union Workhouse, were on the ground, and added not a little to the pleasures of the day. Tea was provided by Mr Wotherspoon, of Chester-le-Street, and a large number of those present partook of this refreshing beverage, others contenting themselves with "pop" and lemonade which were supplied in any demandable quantity. Unfortunately, shortly before six o'clock, the rain began to patter down, and, the excursionists were compelled to seek shelter under the ample branches of the noble trees which skirt the park. Nothing daunted, however, by this unfortunate occurrence, the committee held the public meeting at the hour previously announced, Mr. John Mawson in the chair. The speakers were the Rev. W. Irvine and J. Adams, Messrs. Thomas, Charlton, Davis, Fea, Brooks, and Marr. The speechifying, however, was almost *nil*, the only business done being to pass votes of thanks to Mr. Smith, Mr. M'Laren, the tenant of the park, Mr. Wokey, the superintendent of the police on the ground, and to the chairman. After the conclusion of the meeting, the visitors gradually returned to Newcastle.

HEXHAM COUNTY COURT.—The following cases came before Mr. D. R. Blaine on Saturday last [illegible] v. *Hall* was a demand on the part of [illegible] *Ritson* £1 money lent to Mrs. Ann [illegible] Joseph Ritson for Alston and Allenheads [illegible] Hall, residing between was in the habit [illegible] It came out that plaintiff that tho[illegible] of stopping here on his journeys, and m[illegible] though he had originally lent the sovereign, he ultimately made Mrs. Hall a present of it for "washing after him." Verdict for defendant.—*Wilkinson* v. *Smith* was a summons by Ann Wilkinson, of West Causey Hill, to recover 16s. of John Smith, for the maintenance of two of his illegitimate children by her daughter Isabella Wilkinson, since dead. His Honor characterized the defendant's proceedings as heartless in the extreme, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.—*Todd* v *Coates* was a horse warranty case, the plaintiff being Mr. Joseph Todd, of Halton Castle, farmer; and the defendant Mr. John Coates, of the Riding Lea. In February last defendant sold Mr. Todd a mare for £30, warranting her sound. She turned out lame, but the locality of the lameness could not be discovered. Mr. Todd fed her up, and sold her to a third party for £35, but that party returned her on the day succeeding his purchase of her. In April the mare was taken back to Coates and a restitution of her price demanded. Coates refused; the mare was sold for £20 15s., and this action was brought to recover £10 11s. 4d.,—difference between that and the purchase money and expenses for keep of the mare at livery. The usual amount of conflicting evidence was imported into the case, but ultimately a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the full amount. Mr. T. W. Welford was for the plaintiff; and Mr. Robert Pattinson for the defendant.

LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday last a public tea meeting was held at this place, provided gratis by the members and friends, and a public meeting was held afterwards, Mr. R. Brown, of Iveston Cottages, presiding. After the close of his opening speech, Mr. J. Fletcher, of Leadgate, and the Revs. R. Wearmouth, R. Shields, and W. Nations (newly appointed to the Shotley Bridge Circuit) addressed the congregation on the importance of religion. On Sunday, the Rev. W. Nations preached in the morning; in the afternoon, the Rev. R. Shields; and in the evening, the Rev. W. Nations, delivering excellent discourses. On Monday, a second tea meeting was held, followed by a public meeting, Mr. G. Hawdon in the chair. Mr. R. Brown, Mr. J. Fletcher, of Leadgate, and the Revs. R. Shields and W. Nations addressed the meeting. A collection was made at the close of each service in aid of the trust funds, and a vote of thanks was passed to the friends who provided the tea gratuitously, also to the ladies who presided at the tables, and to the chairman and speakers on the several occasions.

NEW MARKET PLACE, CONSETT.—This building is progressing rapidly, and will be roofed in a few days. The building has a double roof. The outside of each is covered with a portion of grey and blue slates, the inside slopes being composed of glass. The stalls or shops, which run up each side, with a wide space in the centre, are, we understand, nearly all taken. The opening day has been talked of, and the manner in which it is to be celebrated. As the building stands in a very prominent position, so as to be seen from Blackhill, as well as from a great portion of Consett, it would be a great boon to have a public clock placed in a tower, which could easily be constructed, and would add to the appearance of the building. A good clock would be more to be relied upon than either the bell or the whistle of the works.

FIRST NORTHUMBERLAND ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The election of two sergeants for the fourth company, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Hardy and Booth, took place in the Armoury, Groat Market, Newcastle, on Monday evening. Several candidates were proposed, and the election was a spirited one. It was taken by ballot, and the successful competitors were Messrs. Todd and Bell, whose election gave general satisfaction.

DURHAM SUMMER ASSIZES

The Commission for holding these assizes was opened on Wednesday afternoon, by Mr Baron Wilde, who arrived at Durham on that day from York, Mr. Baron Martin remaining at the latter place to finish up the assize business there. His Lordship was received at the railway station by the High Sheriff, R. L. Pemberton, Esq., the under-Sheriff, W. E. Wooler, Esq., and other officials, and proceeding to the Court House, the formal proceeding of reading Her Majesty's Commission for holding the assizes was read. His Lordship afterwards attended divine service at the Cathedral.—The calendar contains the names of 19 male, 25 female prisoners. In the civil side five special juries have been set down for hearing, viz., Ryder and another *v.* Woodley; Potts *v.* Thorman; Celling and others *v.* Littlefair; Phipps *v.* Haigh; Swain and another *v.* the Northern Railway Company.

CROWN COURT, THURSDAY, July 25.

Mr. Baron Martin took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock this morning. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:—The Hon. Henry George Liddell, M.P., Ravensworth Castle, foreman; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Whitburn Hall; John Fawcett, Esq., North Bailey, Durham; Henry John Spearman, Esq., Burn Hall; Henry John Baker Baker, Esq., Elemore Hall; John Robert Westgarth Hildyard, Esq., Horsley; Henry Chaytor, Esq., Witton Castle; William Scurfield Grey, Esq., Norton; Ralph Carr, Esq., Bishopwearmouth; Edward Johnson, Esq., Chester Deanery; William Edward Surtees, Esq., Seaton Carew; John Fogg Elliott, Esq., Elvet Hill; Henry Stobart, Esq., Etherley House; Robert Colling, Esq., Red Hall; Henry Robert Allan Johnson, Esq., Bishopwearmouth; Henry James Ellis, Esq., Church Street, Durham; Christopher Bramwell, Esq., Hardwick; George Wilkinson, Esq., Oswald House; Matthew Kearney, Esq., Lanchester Ford; John Grey, Esq., Gainford; Charles Bulmer, Esq., Saltwell Hall; William Anderson, Esq., Bent House; Thomas Stamp Edger, Esq., Gainford. The usual proclamation against vice and immorality having been read, the Learned Judge briefly charged the Grand Jury.

MARY ANN CLARK (24), married woman, was charged with stealing a purse containing 8s. 9d., from the person of Mary Taylor, Chadwick, at Egglescliffe, on the 17th instant. *Not Guilty.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT GATESHEAD. — JOSEPH ROBSON (27), tanner, and WM. BECK (19), were charged with having committed a highway robbery with violence upon the person of Edward Dogherty, of Gateshead, on the 9th of March. Mr. Blackwell prosecuted, and Mr. Foster appeared for the defence of the prisoners. Mr. Blackwell stated the facts of the case, from which it appeared that prosecutor was a striker at Sir William Armstrong's works at Elswick, and that, as he was proceeding home to his residence in Gateshead, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning in question he saw the prisoner before him in Oakwellgate. Robson was staggering as if he was drunk, and in order to avoid him prosecutor went into the middle of the road, where, however, Robson followed him, and as soon as he had got up to him seized him by the throat and nearly strangled him. At the same time, the other prisoner, Beck, came up to him, and struck him some violent blows on the head. He was knocked down, and as he believes, lost his consciousness for a few moments; when he recovered he saw the prisoners making off, and on putting his hand into his pocket he found that his purse and some loose money which he had was gone, the total sum of which he had been robbed was £2 5s. 7d. He then gave information to the police, and between three and four o'clock in the morning he was called out of bed to go to the police station, where three men were in custody. He at once identified Robson and Beck as being his assailants. A police constable had seen Robson loitering about Oakwellgate, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and had followed him, but eventually lost sight of him. Upon receiving the information of the robbery from the prosecutor, the police had at once proceeded to Robson's house, when they found him in bed, and Beck sleeping by the fire with his clothes on, and they were then taken into custody. *Guilty.* Previous convictions were proved against both prisoners, and sentence deferred.

ROBBERIES FROM THE PERSON. — ELIZABETH ANN CROW (21) was charged with stealing a purse containing seven sovereigns and five shillings, the property of Jean Baptiste Buttoz, in a house of ill fame. *Guilty.* A previous conviction was proved against her, and she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—MARY CARR (24) was charged with stealing a watch and other articles from the person of James M'Gravy, at Sunderland, on the 5th July last. *Guilty of receiving.* A previous conviction being proved against her, she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THOMAS REED (91), labourer, was charged with stealing two pairs of trowsers, two coats, and a shrwl, the property of Ralph Adamson, at Hartlepool, on the 5th of July. Mr. Scully prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. After hearin the evidence, his Lordship said that he thought there was no case further than one of suspicion, and a verdict of *not guilty* was consequently returned.

HOUSEBREAKING AT GATESHEAD.—WILLIAM HALL (19), boiler smith, and JOHN HORN (17), labourer, were charged with breaking and entering the warehouse of Thomas Jatson, and stealing therefrom a flitch of bacon. Mr. Shield prosecuted. Prosecutor is a shopkeeper in Mulgrave Terrace, Gateshead. At a very early hour on the morning of the 12th June, he was engaged in his shop, and hearing a noise in his warehouse, which is connected with it, looked in there and saw that the door was open, and a flitch of bacon had been taken away. He looked out, and in an archway he saw two men who ran away, and although he followed he could not come up to them.—Ann White, who had known them for nearly four years, identified them as the two men pursued by prosecutor. On his return, he found the stolen flitch of bacon lying in the yard, where the men had been standing.—*Guilty.* Sentence deferred.

THOMAS SNOWBALL (17), solicitor's clerk, pleaded *guilty* to embezzling certain monies, the property of his masters, George Smith Ranson, and Thomas Wilson Ranson, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 1st May last.—Sentence was deferred.

ROBERT MOSES (36), railway porter, was charged with stealing, on the 20th December last, a box containing seven coloured prints, the property of his masters, the North-Eastern Railway Company. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Maule and Mr. Fowler appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Blackwell for the defence. Mr. Maule stated the case, which was as follows:—On the 20th December, a box containing seven copies of the coloured prints, entitled "The Light of the World," were sent by Messrs. Gambart, of London, to King's Cross, to be forwarded to Mr. Beaufort, at Scarborough. The box reached Darlington, at the goods station, in which town the prisoner was at that time chief porter. In consequence of the prints never reaching their destination, a detective was sent to Darlington to make inquiries. He saw the prisoner, but could obtain no information from him. In consequence of other information, however, in June last another officer was sent to Darlington, and he found that the prisoner had sold three of the prints to Mr. Ness, a chemist, near that town. He received only 5s. each for them, although the selling price of every copy was £4 4s. Messrs. Gambart's manager identified the prints as being three of those sent to Mr. Beaufort.—*Guilty.* Six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BILLS IGNORED.—In the cases of Mary Ann Brown, charged with stealing a watch; David Ledger, bigamy; Mary Barnes, concealment of birth; and Wm. Adamson, assault with intent, the bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury.—The Court then adjourned.

LANCHESTER POLICE—THURSDAY.

(Before Mr Greenwell and Mr Talmadge.)

William Blackburn was charged with having assaulted —— Shearman, for which he was fined 10s and costs. Mr Orwin defended.

John Daglish, *William Elliott*, *John Bones*, *Joseph Hay* were charged by P. C. Tinkler with firing guns on the public highway, at Annfield Plain. The offence was committed on the occasion of a wedding. The young men pleaded ignorance of the law, and were ordered to pay 2s 6d each, and costs.

Andrew Bell was charged by Robert Whitfield, surveyor, with a breach of the Highway Act by allowing a conveyance to stand on the footpath at Consett—and washing the same, thereby causing a nuisance on the footpath. Fined 20s and costs.

Thomas Walker and *John Fletcher*, of Consett, charged with a breach of the Nuisance Removal Act, were ordered to abate the nuisance within one mouth, the penalty to be imposed at the termination.

John Murray was charged with erecting a building on the highway at Ebchester Township. Mr. Murray's premises stand next the highway, at the end of which is a large piece of vacant ground, remaining so according to the Lanchester Common Act, and upon this space Mr. Murray had erected a building of brick and mortar. He contended that there was still plenty of road-way, and said that he was willing to pay any rate and ground rent that might be required. Mr. Coupland asked the magistrates to adjourn this case for a fortnight so that some arrangement might be made; and it was adjourned accordingly.

Henry Armstrong and — *Waugh* were charged with an infringement on the highway in the Ebchester Township, by constructing a paling thereon. Adjourned.

UNMANLY CONDUCT.—*James Oxley* was charged with an assault upon Mary Ann Christie. It appeared that under a pretence of paying his addresses the defendant had attempted to take improper liberties with her. She resisted, and he tore her dress.—The same fellow, along with *Matthew Dawson*, *James Richardson*, and *Joseph Watson*, were further charged with having done wilful damage to the dress of the same complainant. They had torn the poor girl's dress off her back, and with the remnants arrayed themselves. Mr. Briggs was their advocate, but ultimately the prisoners admitted the offences. For the first offence Oxley was fined 2s. 6d.; and for the second offence the four men (!) were severally fined 2s. 6d.—John Richardson to pay 2s. 6d. additional, value of the dress. The defendants for their lark had £3 odd to pay in fines and costs.

John Tamilty was charged with allowing drunkenness in his house at Consett. Sergeant Scott proved that on Sunday evening he found several hundreds of people in front of this house, and a number of drunken people in the house creating great disturbance. This house is the most notorious in the district. It was stated that the defendant had been fined the sum of £5 on a former occasion for the same offence, and that he might have been fined oftener, but that the house occasionally changed hands, just as it might suit certain parties, that is from one brother to another. The change was admitted. The magistrates inflicted the fine of £6 and costs.—*Michael Tamilty* was charged by P.C. Parke with obstructing the highway by playing at pitch and toss on Sunday morning last at Consett. Fined 20s. and costs; in default two months.

Margaret Appleby and *Margaret Peat* were charged with assaulting Catherine Sunderland at Burnopfield. Mr. Compton for the complainant, and Mr. Briggs for the defence. This case arose out of a difference about some coals; when it appeared the defendants had come on the complainant and beaten her severely.—Witnesses were called.—The Bench dismissed the case, each to pay their own costs, 8s in each case.

Owen Pusey was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Curry, at Shields-row, on the 10th July. The complainant stated that she has some pigs which the defendant very often beat, and threw stones at, making them bleed. This gave rise to the assault now complained of. Several witnesses were called, who proved a most brutal assault. The police officer was called to take an Irish woman off Curry, or she would have been murdered. When the officer interfered, she turned upon him, and attempted to strike him with a tin can. Fined 15s including costs, or one month's imprisonment. She went to prison.

John Johnson, for shop-lifting at Consett, was then put to the bar. Mr Compton appeared for the prosecution. Mrs Jenkins swore to the prisoner being one of three who were in her husband's shop on the morning of the 18th. Mrs Calvert also swore to the prisoner. Mr Compton applied for a further remand of seven days, as he had no doubt the other two would be apprehended in that time. Remanded.

Goodwin Phillips, *Patrick Giffin*, and *Thomas Lyons*, were charged with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Thomas Cargill showed that these were some of the rioters on Sunday night, the particulars of which are given in another part of the paper. P.C. Park and Superintendent Thompson also swore to the prisoners, one or two being well-known to the police, having been "through their hands" on former occasions. Superintendent Thompson pressed the charge and begged, for the sake of the public peace, to have the heaviest penalty inflicted as a means of furthering a check upon these outrages. Goodwin to pay a penalty of £10, or two months; the other two £6 each and costs, or two months imprisonment.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Mr Annandale and Mr Talmadge.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY WITH DRUNKEN MEN.—*Thomas White* and *Jas. Turner* were charged with being drunk and creating a breach of the peace on Saturday night, at Consett. Sergt. Scott said: On the previous night there was a fight going on near the end of Medomsley-road between the prisoners, and a mob of perhaps 400 drunken men, were assembled to witness the combat. They were also fighting among themselves. He secured the prisoners who offered no resistance, but the mob immediately attacked them, and pelted them, so severely that they were obliged to seek immediate refuge in an adjoining house. Previous to this, however, one ruffian, more daring than the rest,—a brawny son of the Sister Isle—made a personal challenge to the police, but was struck down by Sergeant Scott.—Supt. Thompson in a *melee*, on the other hand, had his truncheon broken. The house in which the officers took refuge was battered by the infuriated mob, who smashed its windows and injured the door. Two other officers having arrived, Supt. Thompson, Sergeant Scott, and P.C. Dunn sallied forth once more with their prisoners, and by an adroit turn of the street got out of the way temporarily of their assailants, who, however, in their turn made an immediate *detour*, and came upon the officers again at the other end of the street. The fight was resumed with redoubled violence, the handful of officers having to literally fight for their lives, against a host of drunken men armed with bricks and stones. The police force seems now to have increased by two more men—P.C.'s Cogill and Parke; but still the number was small, and the determined assaults of the mob threatened serious consequences. P.C. Dunn received a blow on the shoulder which for the moment sent him to "grass," but springing nimbly to his pins, he returned the stroke with terrible interest, clearing a tolerably wide space around him. The officers kept well together and fought, with their prisoners in their midst, somewhat after the back-to-back fashion. Fortunately the prisoners made no resistance, but on the contrary were quite willing to accompany their captors, though some of the blows aimed at and meant for the officers fell upon their already well "pummelled" craniums. Superintendent Thompson and officers Cogill, Parke, and Dunn now held at bay the mob, in Victoria-street, and Sergeant Scott retreated with his prisoners by a cross-road into Middle-street and thence to the lock-up. The other officers then retired, leaving the mob in possession of a well-fought field on the side of the gallant little body of police-officers. A dozen more officers and there would have been many a broken head, a few dozens of prisoners, and cleared streets. As it is the force is altogether inadequate when the wild passions of the Hibernians, excited by drink, are called into play. Superintendent Thompson received a severe contusion on the left hand, and Sergeant Scott a blow on the thigh, the effects of which he will feel for some time.—The officers spoke favourably of the prisoners, and the Bench imposed a fine of only 5s. each and costs.—[This rioting arose out of drinking, and the drinking was a matter of rejoicing occasioned by an Irishman named M'Glavey having won a prize-fight on the Town Moor, Newcastle, on the previous day. Sunday was, consequently, a day of rejoicing and drinking, and when the Newcastle coach arrived, bringing the "conquering hero," the rejoicing became something severe. Improvised fights were got up on the spot, and so the game went on until eleven at night when these two men, White and Turner, began a mill. The police interfered, and the reader knows the rest.]

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY CASES.—*Hugh* and *Thomas Matthews*. Ordered to pay costs, 8s. 6d.—*Peter Croney*, 7s. 6d.—*John Robson*, drunk and riotous at Blackhill on the 6th inst., 7s. 6d.—*Robert Charlton*, on being made a grandfather, at Leadgate, on the 22nd ult., became hilarious, for which he was fined 6s. 6d.—*John Parkinson* was charged with taking a neckerchief off the above-named Peter Croney's neck. As it appeared that he only did so to take care of the property, he was let off with the payment of Court fees.

PUTATIVE FATHERS.—*Thomas Purvis*, to pay 1s. per week to the support of Margaret Walker's child. He gave notice of appeal.—*Stephen Armstrong*, being charged with a like offence, by Dorothy Bell, was ordered to pay 2s. 6d. per week.

ASSAULTS.—*Thomas Thompson* was charged with having assaulted Mary Graham, of Consett. Complainant is an elderly dame, and on a recent occasion she was "chiding" some children for breaking the slates off her dwelling-house roof, upon which the defendant came out and knocked her down. Defendant's case was that the old woman was retreating to obtain water to throw upon him, when she stumbled and fell. Case dismissed.—*Peter Nevis* was charged with assaulting Ann Davison. He admitted the offence, but made an ineffectual essay to shift part of the blame on to the shoulders of a friend, named Whiskey. The Bench advised him practically, not to trust in whiskey again, by fining him £1.—*Matthew Coleman* was charged with having assaulted Frank Martin. Martin was on his way to chapel on Sunday morning last, when defendant, "determined to have one at him," threw him down and kicked him. Fined £1, and 13s. costs.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr. Annandale.

Thomas White was charged with a breach of the peace on Sunday night. The prisoner, on being apprehended, called on "the boys" to rescue him, notwithstanding which he was lodged in a place of safety. To find sureties to keep the peace for six months, himself in £20 and two sureties of £10 each, failing which he was to be sent to prison for one month.—*Patrick Donolly* for creating a disturbance in High Street, Consett, on Monday night, was fined 5s. and costs. Several other drunken and disorderly men were fined 5s. each and costs.

THE BROOMS FETES.

On Tuesday morning great fears were entertained as to the success of this popular affair in consequence of the bad state of the weather; however the day cleared up about eleven o'clock, from which time until about half-past two the day was all that could be wished, and hundreds of people might be seen wending their way towards the Brooms. The weather changed almost instantaneously and the rain came down in torrents—many were the Sunday dresses and crinolines spoiled in that fatal shower. Some hundreds who had been more fortunate than their friends, had arrived at the grounds and were quietly partaking of their tea, but had to resort to the use of umbrellas, there being no canvass over the "spread" to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, crowds poured into the field, and as if to reward their perseverance the afternoon ultimately became fine. Upwards of 1,400 people partook of tea, which was of the most excellent description; one thing which added greatly to the quality of the beverage was the supply of good cream. The Tanfield Lea sax horn band was in attendance, and played many of the Irish melodies in good style; leader, Mr. John Watson. Upwards of 2,500 persons were on the ground at six o'clock, besides the hundreds of people that were on the railway (which adjoins the field) and on the outside of the hedges of the fields adjoining. In the whole of the races which were run by donkies, the Rev. Mr. Kearney acted as starter, and was indefatigable in getting the ground cleared for the numerous competitors.

One incident deserves note. An elderly lady residing beyond Annfield Plain, seeing a cat and mouse race advertised, determined to try her cat, and for that purpose actually carried the cat a distance of about eight miles to enter for this race. Throughout the whole proceedings the greatest order was maintained and the prizes awarded received with thankfulness. Amongst the prizes, besides money, were straw hats, cloth caps, hair nets for the cats and mice, beautiful neckties, &c., &c. At the close the band marched out of the grounds playing a lively tune, and when at the house door a halt was called, when Mr Kearney addressed the multitude in a short address, thanking them for their kind co-operation and bidding them all a very good night. The meeting broke up at half-past nine; many of the visitors had several miles to walk over a rough country. The following is a detailed account of the racing, &c.

THE BROOMS HANDICAP.—Having taken their preliminary canter, the following appeared at the post at six o'clock:—C. Boyles. Underhand; J. Hetherington's Flying Childers; R. Johnson's Kettledrum; W. Dixon's Derwent Lass; J. Slanes Faugh A Ballagh; T. Reather's Beeswing; W. Story's Pride of Dipton. There was some difficulty in getting a start owing to Underhand and Derwent Lass being very fiery, and unmanageable in their high condition; at length the flag fell, and Derwent Lass leaped to the front, closely followed by Underhand, Flying Childers, and Faugh a Ballagh, the rest lying well up. They maintained this order to the turn, when Derwent Lass attempted the hedge, landed in the midst of it, and was immediately joined by the entire ruck, Underhand and his jock parting company, and the latter finding himself uncomfortably landed in the next field. A scene most amusing ensued, and after a delay of several minutes they appeared steaming up the hill, Derwent Lass again taking the lead, with Pride of Dipton, Beeswing, and Faugh A Ballagh, in close attendance. On nearing the distance, Dixon let "The Lass" go, and she cantered in an easy winner by six lengths, a neck between Beeswing and Pride of Dipton, Faugh-a-Ballagh a good fourth, the rest beaten off. Flying Childers bolted towards the gate leading to his training ground, and was stopped from dashing over it just in time by the coolness of his jockey.

HURDLE RACES.—These races were at times very exciting, hurdles, runners, and all coming down pell mell together. The following were the successful competitors:—

No. 1.—C. Boyle, 1; J. Humble, 2; six started.
No. 2.—B. Gartland, 1; J. Cheeseman, 2; eight started.
No. 3.—J. Curly, 1; J. Hammell, 2; seven started.
No. 4.—J. Slanes, 1; R. Collins, 2; seven started.
No. 5.—T. Marrin, 1; J. Hopkins, 2; eight started.
No. 6.—P. M'Dermott, 1; M. Bates, 2; seven started.

The two last were particularly fine races. In No. 6, Bates was coming home the winner, but missed the post in the excitement.

SACK RACES WITH LEGS TIED.—These sports afforded intense amusement and several instances of the truth of the adage "slow and sure wins the race," as many an aspirant for fame learnt to his grief, when with eager eye and beating heart he bounded forward to the goal, and heedless of the perils of the past and flushed with the hopes of the future, in an evil hour a luckless furrow crossed his triumphant path, his agile frame lay prostrate on the turf, and the laurel wreath was torn from his brow for ever.

THE CROOKHALL SWEEPSTAKES.—Owing to the difficulty in keeping the course clear, this race was run in the ordinary way. J. Maley's Fireaway, T. Reather's Beeswing, R. Johnson's Kettledrum, C. Boyle's Underhand, W. Hetherington's Eclipse, W. Dixon's Derwent Lass, W. Story's Pride of Dipton were the starters. At seven o'clock they were all at the post, and a beautiful start was immediately effected, Derwent Lass again going off with the lead, with Beeswing, Eclipse, Underhand, and Pride of Dipton immediately in her wake, the others in close attendance. They kept those places to the town, when Derwent Lass again showed her propensity for steeple chasing, took to the hedge and lost all chances of the race. Her example was followed by Kettledrum, Fireaway, and Underhand. The running was now taken up by Beeswing, who steadily increased her distance, and won in splendid style by three lengths, half a length between Pride of Dipton and Eclipse. Kettledrum a bad fourth. The rest nowhere. The pace was very severe throughout.

Next followed the CAT AND MOUSE HANDICAPS which caused no end of diversion and roars of laughter; frequently the more careful and cautious poor mousey was, the more inevitably did she throw herself within reach of the claws of her deadly foe—puss.

HIGH LEAP.—L. Conroy, 6 feet; R. A. Harker, 5 feet 10 inches.

LEADGATE ST. LEGER.—G. Lavrick's Meteor, 1; W. Todd's Voltigeur, 2; R. A. Harker's Last Rose of Summer, 3. The lot got well away together, Voltigeur showing in front. On rounding the turn, "The Rose," true to its nature, fancied its beauty would be increased with a "a setting" of thorns, made direct for the hedge, where it fixed with its able jock until "all its lovely companions had faded and gone," Meteor now came out, and Voltigeur finding he had no chance, pulled up at the distance.

THE SOAPED POLE—defied all the aspirants for its summit, whence "the leg" fluttered down its envied smiles from its gay ribbands upon the uplifted eyes and watering lips below. At length the patience of the pole itself seemed to weary of its burthen. *Somehow* it got shaken in its socket, and a few jolts which nobody gave, brought the coveted prize to the ground; how long its demolition was delayed can be better imagined than described.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON MEETING.

TUESDAY, July 23.—Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. About a mile and a half.
Don John .... Reeves 1 | Gaylad .... Mills 2
Southampton Nursery Plate (handicap) of 60 sovs, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.
Mr Stevens's Ethel, 8st 4lb .... Payne 1
Mr Smith's na f by Ratan—Miss Woolgar .... Pringle 2
Mr Skipton's Southerly Wind, 7st 12lb .... Adams 3
South Hampshire Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added; second to save stake, and winner to pay 20 sovs to the fund. About half a mile.
Mr Stephens na Shepherdess, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .... Pearson 1
Mr Smith's Fitz-Avon, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .... Grubb 2
Lord Palmerston's Orbit, 3 yrs 6st 11lb .... J. Adams 3
Stewards' Plate of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Last half mile.
Ethel .... Payne 1 | Dunoon .... F. Adams 2
Stand Plate (handicap) of 70 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for three year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Lisbon, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb Page 1 | Conqueror, 3 yrs, 8st .Payne 2
South Western Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 50 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Gaylad .... F. Adams 1 | British Grenadier ... J. Adams 2

ASCOT MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.—Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Mr W. Day's f by Acrobat—Anxiety, 2 yrs ......J. Adams 1
Mr Stephenson's Tambourine, 2 yrs .... Midgley 2
Mr Rayner's f by Kingston—Hypocrite, 3 yrs .. Longhurst 3
Plate of 100 sovs. T.Y.C.
Mr R. Law's Lucitatus .... Fordham 1
Lord St. Vincent's Draghound 2
Mr Reeves's Master Flatman .... Dales 3
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Mr W. Gulliver's Dr Nichol, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb ......Cresswell 1
Mr Craven's Woman in Red, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb .... Snowden 2
Lord Coventry's Mousetrap, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Daley 3
Plate of 50 sovs. Old mile
Mr Godding's Lancaster, 3 yrs .... Perry 1
Mr B. Land's Dartmoor, 3 yrs .... Daley 2
Mr Hope's Chirper, 4 yrs .... Kendall 3
Ascot Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. New mile.
Mr J. Sargent's Crator, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb .... F. Adams 1
Mr J. Clarke's Sherborne, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb .... Fordham 2
Mr S. Jacob's Amsterdam, 6 yrs, 8st 12 .... Johnson 3
Welter Plate of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. One mile.
Mr B. Land's Redpole, 3 yrs .... Mr Boydon 1
Mr John Dawson's Misty Morn, 6 yrs .... Fordham 2
Lord Uxbridge's Prince Imperial, 3 yrs ......Mr Edwards 3
THURSDAY.—Handicap Sweepstakes of 10sov each, h ft, with 50 added. Old mile.
Count Batthyany's Prince Plausible, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb Bradley 1
Mr Hodgman's Furious, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .... W. Johnson 2
Plate of 10sov. Half a mile.
Lord Clifden's Golden Fleece .... L. Snowden 1
Mr W. Brown's Woodford .... Fordham 2
Plate of 50 Guineas, given by the South Western Railway, T.Y.C.
Mr Payne's f by Cuthberstone, out of Prairie Hen, 2 yrs .... Parsons 1
Mr Hare's Eben, 4 yrs .... Fordham 2
Sweepstakes of 5sov each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Mr Craven's Pixie, 3 yrs .... Lambourne 1
Mr J. Brown's British Prince .... L. Snowden 2
Plate of 50sov. T.Y.C.
Mr Smith's Gaylad .... Fordham 1
Mr T. Hussy na Brown Start, 3 yrs .... Grimshaw 2
Sweepstakes of 10sov each, with 50 added. Gentlemen riders. T.Y.C.
Mr B. Land's Redpole, 4 yrs .... Mr Boynton 1
Lord Clifden's Barb Pigeon, 3 yrs .... Mr Edwards 2

CHAMBERS V. GREEN, OF AMERICA.—It is stated in an Australian paper that so anxious is Green, the American champion waterman, for a match with the champion of England, that he is about to dispose of his stock of boats and materials connected with his business for the purpose of coming to England to row Chambers. How far this may be true we are not able to judge, but this we are confident of, that he will receive a hearty welcome on the Tyne, and meet with that friendly reception which is generally bestowed upon a stranger in this country.

PEDESTRIANISM.—ENGLAND V. AMERICA.—On the 1st of July, three foot-races came off over the Fashion Course at New York. Among the competitors were three of England's best runners, viz.,—John White, of Gateshead, Mower, of Dearham, Cumberland, and Nevin, of Stockton. The first race was for a purse of 250 dollars, with a sweepstakes of 25 dollars each, which was won by Nevin by six yards; distance, a quarter of a mile. The second prize was 250 dollars, with a sweepstakes of 25 dollars each, which was won by White, Nevin second, and Bennett (the Tonnawanda Indian) third; distance, one mile—run in 4 min. 39 sec. The concluding race was ten miles, for a purse of 35 dollars, and 15 dollars for second. The competitors were White, Johnny Grindell, and Bennett (the Indian). White won by 100 yards, the Indian having been obliged to be removed from the course with "broken toes." White stopped twice during the race to refresh the inner man. The Americans swear that White runs like Flora Temple.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, but a fair coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled dull, and where business was done a decline of 1s per qr had to be submitted to. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged, with very little passing. Barley 6d per qr lower. Malt dull. Oats moved off slowly, at prices rather in favour of buyers. Flour brought about previous terms, with a moderate demand.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland consist of 85 head of cattle—viz., 28 by sea and 57 by rail; also 140 sheep. From Hamburg there was 5 beasts and 225 sheep, and 54 beasts were from Ireland, 27 ditto, from Glasgow, and about 59 ditto were from Yorkshire. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 3 beasts, but a decline of 2,220 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, the Irish cattle (heifers) were exceedingly prime, otherwise the quality was below an average; while both sheep and lambs were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 852 head. There is a better feeling to note in the beef trade to-day, and in exceptional instances finished heifers made a shade more money, and at the close of business a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,620. The mutton trade ruled steady, with a good demand for the south, and all breeds moved freely off at full rates, with a tolerably good finish. Lambs experienced a good demand, fully at, but nothing beyond, the rates of last week, and all were sold up at the close of the market. Pigs: 329 were shown. The pork trade was in a more animated state, and although we don't alter our quotations, yet the tendency was in favour of the seller, and nearly all were disposed of.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 6d to 0s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 3d; first class oxen, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; cows, middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 9d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wethers, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6¼d to 6½d; tups, ewes, &c., 5½d to 6d; lambs, 8d to 8½d per lb., sinking offal. Number of store cattle, 332; calves, 15. Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1858	632	5s 6d to 8s 0d	8,070	5½d to 6½d	7½d to 7¾d
1859	685	6s 0d to 7s 9d	7,280	5½d to 6¼d	7d to 7¾d
1860	583	7s 0d to 10s 9d	6,420	7¼d to 8¼d	8d to 9d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £6 6s 0d to £7 6s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; old land hay, £5 5s 0d to £7 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 4d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 4d to 2s 3d; barley 1s 3d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 38 carts; straw, 26.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day we had a good supply of kidneys, for which the prices of Saturday were accepted. There was also a plentiful supply of new rounds, which might be quoted at from 1s 3d to 1s 6d per score of 21lbs.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Gateshead, in Blyth Terrace, on the 23rd inst., Mrs H. F. Scott, of a son.

At North Shields, at 16, North-street, Milburn place, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr John Gray, of a son.—At 13, Nile-street, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr John Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Shotley Bridge, in the Baptist Chapel, Highgate, on the 20th inst., Mr Leonard Rippon, woodman, East Butsfield, to Sarah, daughter of Mr Michael Suttees, farmer, Stanifordam.

At Cheadle, Cheshire, in the Parish Church, on the 20th inst., A. L. Steavenson, Esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of C. Wilson, Esq., both of Crook, Durham.

DEATHS.

At Durham, on the 20th inst., Annie Martha, wife of Col. John Chaytor, Royal Engineers.

At Leoben, in Austria, on the 11th inst., aged 61, Mr William Allport, civil engineer, a native of Gateshead.

At Gateshead, in Mulgrave Terrace, on the 20th inst., aged 43, Mr John Glaholm, miller.—At the Windmill Hills, same day, Cuthbert, infant child of Mr J. J. Brumwell.

At Jarrow, at Palmer's Buildings, on the 21st inst., aged 28, Mr Edward Stenhouse, boilermaker.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Diseases of the Warm Climates.—Liver complaints, general debility, gout, and other ailments to which the inhabitants of India and all Eastern countries are liable, may always be quickly cured when these restorative remedies are at hand. When the constitution seems breaking up, the muscular and nervous system completely relaxed, the appetite gone, and the mind sinking into despondency and despair, it is never too late—even at the eleventh hour—to restore the physical and mental powers to perfect health and vigour, if a fair trial be given to these admirable Pills. They are like Medea's celebrated drug, which renewed to old Œson, King of Thessaly, his youth and strength. They gently stimulate the too enfeebled vital organs.

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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.