The Consett Guardian
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 201. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, a young man as Journeyman, or a youth that has been two or three years at the Butchering Business. Apply to Mr. Adamson, Butcher, Burnopfield, by Gateshead.

To Lend.

TO LEND, £300, £400, £1,000, and £1,500 upon approved Security.
To Borrow, £60, £100, £160, £200, £5,000, upon GOOD SECURITY, at £5 per cent., per annum.
Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD,
Auctioneer, & Estate Agent,
Consett.

Education

MISS ORD'S SCHOOL was RE-OPENED on MONDAY, July 25th, 1864.
East House, Leadgate.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

THE COLLIERY DYKES INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER of MECHANICS beg to announce that they will hold their TEA, SOIREE, and BALL on MONDAY, AUGUST the 1st, 1864.

NEW COACH ACCOMMODATION FOR CONSETT.

WILLIAM COWING (late in the employment of Mr J. Colpitts) respectfully announces that he has commenced to RUN a COACH on his own account from CONSETT to NEWCASTLE; and hopes by punctuality and attention to merit a share of public patronage.

The Conveyance will start from Mr Cummin's, Consett, each Morning; and return from the White Swan, Cloth-market, Newcastle, at Four o'clock each Afternoon. Fares moderate.

N.B.—A Coach will start from Consett every Sunday Morning, and return from Newcastle every Monday Morning at Half-past Seven for the accommodation of Passengers.

BLACKHILL PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL SERVICES for the above Place of Worship will be held on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, July 30th, and 31st, and August 1, 1864, in a Large Marquee near the Chapel.

On Saturday, July 30, there will be a public TEA PARTY. Tea on the Tables at Four o'Clock. After which a PUBLIC MEETING, to be addressed by the following Ministers:—The Revs. T. GREENBURY, of Hull; J. BROOKS, Baptist; W. LAUDER, Presbyterian; W. SATCHELL, Wesleyan; W. SAUL, J. SNAITH, and J. CARMICHAEL, Circuit Ministers; E. RIDLEY, Esq., Chairman.

On Sunday, July 31, the Rev. W. SAUL will preach in the Morning at Half-past Ten o'Clock, and the Rev. T. GREENBURY at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and Six in the Evening.

On Monday, August 1, Mr. GREENBURY will deliver a Popular Lecture. Subject—"The Crusades."

CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Tickets for the Tea, One Shilling each—for the Lecture, Sixpence—to be had of Messrs. Walton and Mews, Blackhill; T. Carrick and J. Wrightson, Consett; E. Wardhaugh and J. Brodie, Shotley Bridge; G. Hawdon, Leadgate; and at the door.

HEALTHY RECREATION FOR EVERYBODY.

THE BLACKHILL AND CONSETT CATHOLIC TEA PARTY, SPORTS, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS,
Will be held in a beautiful Field, near Benfieldside (kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs Brannigan and Todd,)
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

The TEA will be served in a large and commodious Tent, (also lent by Mr Brannigan) and will be on the Tables by Three o'Clock.

The SPORTS will commence immediately after Tea, and amongst many others, will consist of Football; a splendid exhibition of "How's your poor feet?" by Men Jumping in Sacks, with arms confined. Heats, first prize, waistcoat piece, 10s; second prize, grand opera tie, ring and all complete. Pole Leaping—first prize, a coat piece, value £1; second prize, 10s.

FOOT RACES.—No. 1, for Boys under 14. First prize, trouser's piece, value 10s; second prize, waistcoat piece, value 7s 6d.—No. 2. Open for all, except professionals. First prize, coat piece, value £1 1s; second prize, waistcoat piece, 10s 6d.

THE EGG RACE.—Each competitor has one hand tied behind his back, while in the other he carries at arm's length a spoon, in which is placed an egg; everytime the egg falls, the competitor must replace it in the spoon without touching it with his hand, and resume his race. First prize, waistcoat piece, value 10s; second prize, cap, 2s 6d.

The Feat of Gathering and Placing in a Basket, in the shortest time, 50 Stones placed a yard and quarter apart. Open to all. First prize, a silk hat, value 12s 6d; second prize, a cap, value 2s 6d.

POLE CLIMBING.—Prize, a Leg of Lamb.

To be followed by Barrow Races, &c., for which valuable Prizes will be given.

All Entries for the Sports to be made to Mr Dunn.

Admission to Tea and Sports, One Shilling. To the Sports only, Sixpence. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

A Band of Music will be in attendance.

Tickets may be had of Mr McNally, Consett; Mr Murray Blackhill, and the usual places.

Any Person destroying the Fences will be prosecuted. The strictest order will be enforced.

DERWENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of this SOCIETY are informed that a SALE OF SHARES will take place at the Meeting on THURSDAY, August 4th, 1864; and in the event of there being no Sale, Shares will be Ballotted.
By order,
MARTIN BELL, Secretary.

July 28th, 1864.

£5 PER CENT. INTEREST AND £10 PER CENT. BONUS.

DURHAM COUNTY PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS' BANKS.

CHIEF OFFICES,
28, FAWCETT STREET, NEXT THE ATHENÆUM, SUNDERLAND.

President, A. D. WILSON. Solicitor, Mr JOHN ROBINSON

THE REPORT for the past Year shows the following facts:—
£5 per Cent. Interest, and £10 per Cent. added to the Accounts of Members;

Members and Depositors	2,322.
Receipts	£28,979.
Advances	£21,257.

Being the Largest Business transacted by any Society in Sunderland, or in the County of Durham.

New, special, and Important Advantages, viz., No Entrance Fees, No Premiums, No Fines on Unadvanced Shares, Borrowers Participate in Profits.

£5 per Cent. per Annum. Offices open daily, where Balance Sheets and reports may be had on application, gratis.
SAMUEL WOODHOUSE, General Manager.
District Agent—H. DUFOUR, Temperance Hotel, Consett.

Business Addresses.

MICHAEL WILLEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, PAN TILES, SEGMENTS, QUARLS, &c.
BURNHOPE, NEAR LANCHESTER.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphillis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms. Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphillis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.

Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.
Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

Business Addresses.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

A MODEL SON FROM HOME.

JONES has gone to the Sea Side; Brown to rusticate in a quiet Country Village; and Robinson to a fashionable Inland Watering Place; and I am going to Newcastle to view the world-renowned Agricultural Show. When away from home, I always like to bring a little present. What that present should be often perplexed me. I know it now. I well remember the last present I brought from Newcastle:—I went to STEWART'S, the Tea Dealer, and bought a small box of the Finest Tea, for thirty-three shillings, and presented it to Mamma; also a four-pound cannister for Grandmamma; and a pound packet for a poor neighbour. The delight of Mamma could only be equalled by the kind appreciation of my old Grandmamma, and only surpassed by the joy of our poor neighbour. It was a grand recompense for my labour. I intend to do it again. I'll call at STEWART'S Grainger Street or Sandhill Tea Establishment, and order the parcel, which will be sent to meet me at any train.

Business Addresses.

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CELEBRATED
SODA WATER! LEMONADE!! AND GINGERBEER!!!
Only 1s 3d per Dozen.
DOUBLE SYRUP LEMONADE, 1s 6d PER DOZEN.
No. 1, GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN LESLIE,
PAINTER, &c.,
CORNER OF WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

House and Sign Painting, and Paper Hanging.
Pictures Neatly Framed in Composition, Rosewood, Maple, and Gold.
Oils, Colours, and Crown and Sheet Glass, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices.
Papers in Great Variety, from 3d. per Piece and upwards.

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

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

£12,000,000 STERLING GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT, to be allotted to the Subscribers in various sums upwards to £30,000. Any person by investing £2 can realise £10,000. For Prospectus, containing full particulars (which will be sent *gratis*) apply by letter to F. E. FULD & Co., *Bankers*, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or, to save foreign postage, address F. E. FULD & Co., 14, Duke street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage and other social duties has published a Book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one Stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

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 FRANCK, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, WIND, AND INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO MEDICINES which act upon the Liver: one is mercury, the other dandelion. But if the public knew how Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, weakens the digestion, affects the nerves, and positively shortens life, they would take no other Aperient than Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, strengthen the whole frame, and are the best pill for torpid liver, headache, furred tongue, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, biliousness, indigestion, acidity, and general debility, and unlike every other aperient pill, may be taken without fear of cold. They cleanse the blood and fluids from every impurity. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d each. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Free by Post for stamps and following Agents:—Imrie, Consett—Ismay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vist and Carr, Sunderland.—Wm Trueman, Durham.—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

MOORE'S CASHMERE BALM is positively the most certain, elegant, and agreeable compound for giving healthy vigor to the very roots of the Hair, and restoring it even after years of Baldness. It also combines the remarkable property of making the hands soft and white. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, and sold by same Agents in above advertisement.

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address, Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44a, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.

ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten.
Admission 1s.

KNOW THYSELF! THE ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut penny stamps, and addressed envelope, to MARIE COUPELLE, Bedford House, Russell-square, London, W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the every day affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches, establish their great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful." Miss Hall, Athenry, Co. Galway.—"I was much surprised at the clever way in which you described my character." Jane Bray, 105, Lansdowne-place, Brighton.—"It is pronounced quite extraordinary." Charles Hamilton.—"You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better." Louis Rivior

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s., 4s. 6d. and 11s.—AGENT:—D. Imrie, Consett.

Business Addresses.

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E. PARKER, GERMAN PORK BUTCHER, respectfully announces that he has opened a Shop adjoining Mr Skelton's, FRONT-STREET, CONSETT, where he will have constantly on hand
PORK OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
SAUSAGE, POLONIES, PIES, &c., &c.,
And hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public Patronage.

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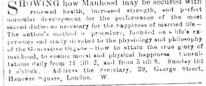
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HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.

N.B.—When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.

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Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.

Mr Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in Four Days of a Cough, with Spit, Soreness in the Chest, &c., of Two-and-a-Half years standing.—Feb. 6, 1864.

Mr Thomas Spencer, General Steam Company's Wharf, New Quay, North Shore, Newcastle, has been cured in Ten Days of a Bad Leg of Fifteen Years' standing.—Jan. 3, 1863.

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Mrs Mary Elliott, Skinner Burn, Newcastle, was cured in Three Days of Bronchites and a Cough of Thirteen Years' standing.—Dec. 18, 1863.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS. One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

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

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

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

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

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

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One of the Firm attends.

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STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, May 4th, and 20th.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, May 2nd, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, April 19, 1864.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place, April 3rd, 1864.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, April 13, 1864.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, May 5th, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, 1st Friday in the Month, April 29, 1864.

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

Inspection solicited.

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Post free for six stamps, open ends, or fourteen in a sealed envelope.

THE MOST STARTLING TRUTHS are contained in the Last NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the moderate treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. Invalids will be astonished at its contents. By Dr. W. De Roos, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

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

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s., for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London. Hours for consultation Eleven till Two. Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

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

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar absurdities, professing to set aside medicines, by American and other importers, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy, which concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s., or four times the latter at 33s. per bottle, through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford-place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen. Agent—J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal* Office, 89, Clayton street, Newcastle.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.

NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a remarkably short time, often two or three days only, without the slightest discomfort inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Devoid of all unpleasant taste and smell. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or post-office order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

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

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these pills, which in 19 cases out of 20 cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., *Courant* Office, Grey-street Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Greydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Bywell; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Post-office order or otherwise, to 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr. De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above, by self-styled doctors, sham clergymen, rupture quacks, and others, professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, or publish fictitious reviews that really never appeared in the journals they name, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the spurious or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

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

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

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

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FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.—A Physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental, nervous, and muscular affections resulting therefrom—as loss of memory, dimness of sight, thickness of hearing, giddiness, noises in the head, langour and lassitude, indigestion, pains in the back, &c.—will send the Free Edition of his large Work (120 pages) on receipt of four penny stamps. The Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions, by which the sufferers may obtain a cure of their ailments at the smallest possible expense. Address, Mr Lawes, Publisher, 14, Hand-Court, Holborn, London.

MEDICAL REVIEW.—"The shoals and quicksands against which this little work is directed is well calculated to guard the reader, and render its careful perusal especially worthy the attention of all young men."

Price 1s., or free by post for 14 stamps,

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CONTENTS.—Diet of infancy—children prematurely born—rules during and after weaning—wet nursing—qualifications and duties of a wet nurse—diet after eight months of age—dry nursing, or bringing up children by hand—the different kinds of milk—beverages—various kinds of food—rules for the nursing mother, &c.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

THOMAS CARRICK is constantly Receiving into his Store TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, Home Fed and Cumberland HAMS and BACON, Cheshire CHEESE, Fine and Superfine FLOUR, &c., &c., from the First Importers and Manufacturers in the Kingdom.
BRAN, SHARPS, BOXINGS, OIL CAKE, &c., Supplied to large Consumers in any Quantities.
SOLE AGENT IN BERRY EDGE FOR THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
PIGS and PORK BOUGHT for CURING.
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T. CARRICK,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

REMEMBER THE QUARTER DAY.

TO GROCERS, DRAPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND SHOPKEEPERS IN EVERY BRANCH OF TRADE.

FOR SALE,

CHEAP SHOP COUNTERS, from 5 to 15 Feet; NEST of DRAWERS, SHOP FITTING, COUNTER DESKS, and OFFICE DESKS.—At
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135, PILGRIM STREET.

C. PATTINSON,
GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, ALE AND PORTER DEALER, &c.,
HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for H. BENTLEY & Co., BREWERS, OULTON BREWERY, WOODLESFORD, near Leeds, for the sale of their celebrated ALES and PORTER, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of Public Patronage.

Ales and Porter supplied in Casks and Bottles on the Shortest Notice and delivered free.

THE OLD SHOP,
4, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, NEAR ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
ESTABLISHED 19 YEARS.



JAMES CALDWELL,
CLOTHIER & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMAN,

HAS much Pleasure in announcing his extensive arrivals of all the Newest Fabrics and Styles from the leading English and Scotch Markets, in BROAD-CLOTHS, COATINGS, DOESKINS, SCOTCH and CHIPPING-NORTON TWEEDS, selected with the utmost care, and which are sold by the yard or made up on the premises by first-class Workmen, and under the superintendence of the greatest experience and taste in the Cutting Department.

Real Scotch Tweeds or Black Suits, 36s, 42s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and upwards.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

Tweed and Doeskin Trousers, Vests, Pea Jackets, Over Coats, Moleskin, and Cord Trousers.

600 Duck Jackets, Vests, and Trousers, very good value.

Linen and Cotton Shirts; Hosiery; Dress and Fancy Flannel Shirts; Gloves; Umbrellas, and Waterproof Coats.

PAPER COLLARS 4d to 8d. per Dozen, or at Wholesale Price by the Gross.

OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

To be Let

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an Excellent SHOP, adjoining Mr BECKWITH, Tinmill Road, Blackhill.
For further particulars apply to Mr J. BELL, Shoemaker, Blackhill.

TO BE LET, by proposals, a GALLERY and other IMPROVEMENTS intended to be made in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LEADGATE.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JOHN DAVIDSON'S, Grocer, Leadgate, by whom Tenders will be received until SATURDAY, the 6th of August.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tenders.

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, &c.

TO BE LET, BY PROPOSAL,

THE various ARTIFICERS' WORK required for BUILDING a CHURCH at Consett, in the County of Durham.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at W. J. Scott's, Auctioneer, Consett, from Thursday, the 28th July, till Thursday, the 11th of August, 1864, on or before which day Tenders are to be sent to John A. Cory, Architect, Carlisle.

No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. J. SCOTT, Hon. Sec.

Consett, 21st July, 1864.

Sales by Private Contract.

BUILDING SITES AT CONSETT FOR SALE.

UPWARDS of SIX ACRES of LAND FOR SALE, as SITES for Buildings, for Shops, Four-Roomed Houses, and Cottages. The Land lays immediately behind and adjoining Front street, Consett. The Buildings to form a continuation of Middle-street, and other Streets.

Plans may be seen and further particulars obtained on application to Mr J. SEYMOUR, Puddler's Arms Inn, Front-street, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At the Newmarket Sale Rooms, Consett, on TUESDAY, July 26, 1864,
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING Two Sofas in Hair Seating, Two Couches in ditto, Easy Chairs, Hair Seating Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Kitchen Chairs; Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and other Tables; Four-poled, Camp, Tudor, Press, and Iron Bedsteads; Mahogany Drawers, Kitchen Presses, Flox and other Beds, Carpets (new and second-hand), Two Sets of China, Pots, Pans, Kettles, Fenders and Fire Irons, Cocoa Nut Matting, One Oilcloth, Looking Glasses, large and small, together with a great variety of other Useful Articles.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

Conside Sale Rooms, July 21, 1864.

A FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(By Order of the Executors of the late Mrs Elizabeth Bainbridge), at the House of Mrs Brown, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Friday, August 5th, 1864, at Three for Four o'clock in the Afternoon, precisely,
MR HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

A FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, containing Five Rooms, Yard, and other Appurtenances.

The Tenant will show the Premises, and further Particulars may be had on Application to the Auctioneer; to Mr John Hunter, of Derwent Villa, Ebchester; or to Mr R. M. Allan, Solicitor, 23, Grainger-street, Newcastle.

☞ The Copyhold Property has been disposed of by Private Contract.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN AGENT AT YORK.—On Monday, at the Guildhall, at York, before the Lord Mayor and R. Davies, Esq., Joseph Sims Warner was charged with embezzling the sum of £325 17s. 11d., the property of the Burton Brewery Company Limited. Three years ago the prisoner was engaged as the agent of the above company in York, and on the 31st of March last they terminated his engagement in York, and transferred the prisoner as their agent to the town of Bristol. He, however, remained in York for some time after that on which he ought to have left. Ultimately in the early part of June he was pressed for a statement of the position of his York agency, and then furnished account sheets showing a deficiency of £420 0s. 11d., towards which on the 13th of June he enclosed the sum of £94 3s. In a communication accompanying the payment he said that in a journey from York to Bristol he had missed his pocket book containing about £400 in notes. The balance of £325 17s. 11d. had yet failed to be satisfactorily accounted for. Six accounts, a portion of the embezzled amount, were shown to have been paid to the prisoner. He was committed for trial at the York city assizes, but in reply to an application it was offered to bail the prisoner, himself in £300 and two sureties in £150 each.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No Family should be without these Pills.—Their long-tried efficacy in in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood, have secured them imperishable praise throughout the globe. Whatever the disease, a few doses will relieve the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered action, rouse the torbid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood, and thereby confer on the brain and every function healthful vigour, natural activity, and wholesome regularity. In cases of indigestion, dimness of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm. They expel rheumatism and gout, while infallibly correct female complaints in young and old, delicate and robust.

TRIAL OF THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The *Daily Telegraph*, after giving a history of the great guns now invented, gives the following description of the trial of the great 600-pounder Armstrong at Shoeburyness:—

Some months ago the 600-pounder was tried for range, velocity, &c., and shortly afterwards an experiment was made of its power to penetrate a floating Warrior target at 1,000 yards range, with considerable success; since which time it had only fired an occasional round. On a very recent occasion, however, it was determined to try the 600lb shot at one of the best targets, under such conditions of charge and initial velocity as would give a blow at 200 yards equal to that it would give at 3,000 yards when fired with its full charge, thus exceeding Sir William's calculated range by about 1,000. The elongated round-headed solid shot fired for this interesting experiment was made of very good steel; it weighed 603 lbs; the charge was only 40 lbs, giving an initial velocity a little above 860 feet. The target was one of considerable strength, though it had already been battered on previous occasions, and was made up of an iron slab 7½ inches thick, by Messrs. Brown and Co., of good quality, backed by 20 inches of wood, the whole pressing against an unusually strong skin and frame. This section was connected by walls, and by a roof of thick beams, with another target about five feet to the rear, forming a box, whence in all probability it derives the appellation under which it is known. At 200 yards range the shot struck high with 840 feet velocity, and made a cap of irregular form, dashing away large fragments of the slab to its very edge, where the opening measured about 18 inches on the outer face of the plate, and 40 on the inner face. The shot drove in and away to the rear, the backing it impinged against forcing the skin inwards; it then rested in an oblique direction on the bottom of the hole thus made, without any visible alteration in its form. On getting into the box one could see that two ribs had been bent inwards and thereby fractured, that the greatest separation measured 11 inches, and that the skin had been burst open by the wood. One of the iron fragments of the armour slab, found in the rear of the target, weighed 1 cwt.

This is, perhaps, the finest result yet produced against armour, and might well be deemed conclusive as to the destructiveness of such calibres, supposing the shot to hit. Yet, when we compare the effort made to produce this result with that of the 70-pounder Armstrong and Whitworth guns on a new target, and when we take into consideration the excess of range experimented upon, and duly weigh in our minds the enormous price of these guns (£4,000), that of their shot and charge, as well as the time of loading, the difficulty of following up the movements of a swift enemy with such unwieldy masses, besides the chances of having to fire several times, and losing valuable time before hitting once—then, indeed, it will be difficult not to incline towards less exaggerated calibres, possessing more endurance, chances, rapidity of fire and economy. Let us, for instance take the 10·5-inch gun; then, for the same price as the 600-pounder, we get two guns and four rounds against one of the latter sort—a difference, which is of no small value, as long as you have sufficient power for piercing armour at the required extreme ranges.

The experiment was followed up by a course of rounds for range, accuracy, velocity, &c. With regard to the velocity, the initial this time was 1,250 feet—on a former occasion it was 1,260 feet—and at 500 yards the residual was 1,170 feet. With regard to the time of loading, it took altogether seven minutes on an average, the operation being assisted by mechanical appliances which were far from satisfactory, had they to be employed under fire. The firing of the 600-pounder was far less painful to the ear than that of smaller guns, though the charge was no less than 70lbs. of powder, and the projectile so large as to be distinctly visible during a part of its flight.

The general results are given in the following table:

ARMSTRONG'S 600-POUNDER.

Weight	458 cwt.	Spiral	1 in 65.
Preponderance	9 cwt.	Groove: Number	10
Length of bore	12 ft.	Groove: Depth	0 112 in.
Length over all	15 ft. 6 in	Groove: Width	1 in.
Calibre	13·3 in.	Diameter at breech	53¼ in.
Length of cartridge	26 in.	Number of expansions	5·6

No. of rds.	Elevation. d. m.	Chrge. lbs.	Shot. lbs.	Recoil ft. in.	Mean Range yds.	Mean Difference.	Time. sec.	M. D. yds.
3	23 9	70	513	6 4	7304	90	26·3	2·9
5	10	70	513	8 5	3988	55	12·1	2·9
5	5	70	513	8 7	2298	26	6·7	0·8
5	3	70	513	9 9	1537	15·6	4·4	1·3
5	2	70	513	→	1164	—	—	—

In the hope that a comparison of these results with those given by the largest American guns in use will be agreeable to our readers, we have prepared the following table.

RODMAN 15-INCH GUN.

Weight	438 cwt.	Length of cartridge, 40lbs.	12 in.
Length of bore	13 ft. 9 in	Number of expansions	15
Length over all	15 ft. 6 in	Burting charge	17 lbs.
Initial velocity	1328 ft.		
Windage	0·1 in.		

No. of rounds.	Elevation. deg. m.	Chrge lbs.	Shell lbs.	Mean Range. yards.	Time. sec.	Mean Deflection. yds
3	28 35	40	337	5326	25·6	—
4	10 0	40	337	2480	11·16	—
3	6 0	40	337	2105	7·3	2·2

Manned by a sergeant and six negroes, on an iron carriage of the new pattern, the time of loading, depressing from 28 deg., sponging, and elevating again, was 4 minutes. After 300 rounds the enlargement of the bore was inappreciable. In the Armstrong 600-pounder the charges are considerably heavier, the cartridge longer, and the transverse strains consequently greater; in fact, the total strain thrown upon the bore of the cast-iron being as 447, that in the shunt is as 645. To compare the two designs together, we may add that in the 15 inch American the strain per square inch of square section at the breech is as 274, and per cwt. as 1,020 approximately; while in the 13-inch Armstrong the strain per square inch is as 298, and per cwt. as 1,408; showing that, with regard to their respective strains, the tracings do not differ very considerably, though they are more severe in the latter. The impression taken after the practice betrayed a slight degree of opening in the coils.

As compared to the smaller guns, it is evident that even the 70-pounder muzzle-loaders get the best of it in range; with the 7-inch new competitive guns, however, the advantage is still more in their favour. If the 600-pounder had greater length of bore, allowing from two to three more expansions of the charge, as it should have—though such an arrangement would entail additional weight—nevertheless, it would improve the velocity and increase the range. In point of accuracy the question may be far different, because the mass of the 600-pounder's projectiles has naturally greater facilities than that of a 70 or 100lb. shot for overcoming disturbing forces. This comparison might be of interest; but, by reason of the order followed in our narrative, it pertains more to the 7-inch guns than to the 600-pounder.

In conclusion, founding our opinion on the various reasons set forth in the course of this notice, we can but express our hope that Government will not sanction any further manufacturing of 600-pounders, until a proper course of experiments shall have been carried out with the 300-pounder; because, in the first place, the latter offer far greater advantages in every respect; and, secondly, because as a rule the adoption of a higher calibre should never be heard of except on the insufficiency of a lesser having been duly proved, under all the normal conditions necessary to its service and success.

A BARRISTER'S MISFORTUNE.—In a cause which was called on at the Maidstone Assizes on Wednesday, it was stated that Mr Morgan Howard, who was instructed to conduct the case for the plaintiff, could not appear in court owing to his portmanteau containing his wig, bands, and other paraphernalia of his profession, having been either stolen at the railway station or mislaid. The junior counsel in the case, under these circumstances, applied to the learned judge, amid some merriment, to allow the trial to stand over for a short time to see whether the missing articles could be recovered. Serjeant Parry, who appeared for the defendant, did not oppose the application, and the court consented to postpone the hearing of the cause.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

THE CONFEDERATES IN MARYLAND. TERMINATION OF THE INVASION. WITHDRAWAL OF THE CONFEDERATES WITH IMMENSE PLUNDER.

[Per the *Arabia* and *Hecla*.]

The *New York Times* of the 13th thus speaks of the situation of affairs at that date:—"The news from Maryland this morning is meagre and indefinite. At one o'clock yesterday the rebels made their appearance on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Bladensburg and Beltsville, seven and twelve miles respectively from Washington, and interrupted the telegraphic communication, since which time there have been neither despatches nor trains. The latest information from Washington is brought to Baltimore by a gentleman who left the former city at nine a.m. yesterday, at which time there was no fighting going on. Philadelphia furnishes its usual quantity of wild sensation reports, even going so fast as to telegraph last evening that Washington has been captured. Telegraphic communication had been properly restored between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the damage to the Gunpowder Bridge is ascertained to be 400 feet entirely burned, and about 400 partly damaged. It is estimated that the repairs will require from four to seven days. The rebels appear to have moved far away from the vicinity of the railroad and from the immediate neighbourhood of Baltimore. Yesterday morning our cavalry dashed into Frederick city, routed the rebel guard of 100 men left there, and re-captured the place. But little damage had been done to the place, the citizens having paid a ransom of 20,000 dollars. From Hagerstown it is reliably reported that there are no rebels west of South Mountain, and that General Hunter's forces are active. General Howe is in command at Harper's Ferry, and communication between Cumberland and Martinsburg has been re-opened."

A Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing on the 11th, says:—"Early this morning one of the mounted patrols came in and reported having seen a party of guerillas, under the leadership of the notorious Major Harry Gilmore, a renegade Baltimorean. They were 240 strong, and were making east, towards the Gunpowder Bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad. As the patrol only numbered some 20, it was deemed advisable not to disturb them. We shortly after learned through the telegraph that the wires had been cut at the turnpike bridge, on Gunpowder River, and it was feared that the bridge itself had been destroyed. As if to add fuel to the flame lingering in the breasts of the people, a despatch was posted on the bulletin board of the *American* that Governor Bradford's delightful mansion had been burned, together with all the Governor's private papers, valuables, and extensive library. The naval agent, Francis S. Cochrane, also had his residence destroyed. These wilful acts of destruction were committed by nine of Gilmore's band, and they exhibited a written order from the rebel General Johnston, authorising them to burn the Governor's mansion as an act of retaliation for burning that of Governor Letcher, destroyed by General Hunter. They also visited the farm of Ishmael Day, a noted loyalist in that neighbourhood. It appears that old Mr Day had an American flag floating over his gate, and the guerillas ordered him to take that flag down. He refused, saying: "You may take my cattle, horses, and destroy my barn, but the first man who dares to touch that flag, I'll shoot him on the spot." No sooner said than done, for one of the raiders stepped up and commenced taking it down, when Mr Day fired, and wounded him severely, and he was afterwards reported dead. You will be glad to know that the gallant old hero escaped from the incensed guerillas, and is now in safety. His barn and all its contents were burnt, however. These buildings, so wantonly, yet so boldly, fired, are considered among the first of the many handsome residences in the suburbs of the city. They are situated about four miles from the city limits, on the Charles street road. It appears that they were very courteous to Governor Bradford's family, lamenting the necessity, yet pleading the exigencies of war in extenuation of the act. They would not allow Mrs Bradford to secure any of her husband's private papers or valuables, and at last drove the entire family out, and burnt the dwelling. The Governor himself was in the city, as he feared they would make for his mansion.

At noon to-day the police closed all drinking saloons and bars, and shortly after the long-feared and dreaded news arrived that Gunpowder Bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad, was on fire. Two trains had gone on to Philadelphia, and the utmost concern was expressed regarding the probable fate of the passengers. About two o'clock, the "line man" employed by the American Telegraph Company to look after that portion of their line between Baltimore and Gunpowder River, arrived on a hand car, and gave us the description of the scene. He said that while he was engaged in inspecting his wires he noticed the mail train pass, and soon after the through express train for New York went over the bridge. At this time he had not the slightest idea of guerrillas being about, but when, a few minutes after, he saw the express train become enveloped in flames, he suddenly had his eyes opened. Jumping on his hand car, he made all speed for Baltimore."

The bridge referred to was partially destroyed, and both the trains were captured:—"I inquired among the passengers regarding the conduct of Gilmore's gang, and was informed that they acted very promptly, but considerately. They ordered the passengers to get out and no harm nor violence would be committed. The order being obeyed, they commenced with all possible despatch to tear open the baggage, destroying the mail, and then set fire to the whole train. I was also informed that Gilmore would not allow the station to be destroyed—his reason was not known. The second train was captured in like manner, and it was run back upon the Gunpowder Bridge, as described before. The ladies were naturally enough considerably frightened, but soon recovered their coolness when they found that no danger need be feared. Many of the gentlemen concealed their valuables and money in their boots, thinking that, of course, all hands would be plundered. But, strange to say, it was the universal testimony that very few robberies were committed, and these were upon those who strayed off to one side, and thus gave an opportunity to the stragglers of Gilmore's gang. A sailor told me that he had lost 240 dollars, all he had about him, and that on complaining to Gilmore the latter offered to compel the thief to refund the money could he point out the offender. This poor Jack could not do, as he confessed he was too excited to recognise anyone. One gentleman informed me that Gilmore saved one of the locomotives and a car, for the use of the ladies. No doubt the gang did all the plundering they could, but I believe it was not as much as would be naturally expected. The destruction of the bridge seems to have been the paramount object of Gilmore. One incident was very humiliating. Major-General Franklin was on board, with several members of his staff, and as he was in citizen's dress it would have been difficult for the guerillas to have recognised him. But treason was on board the train, and the General was pointed out and taken prisoner, together with several other officers. The General was greatly excited at the unpleasant predicament, and tried hard to escape. A naval officer was also captured while changing his coat for one that some loyal friend furnished."

A late telegram *via* Cape Race, dated New York, July 15, evening, says:—The Confederates, after making a demonstration against Fort Stephens, retired on Thursday from before Washington, and re crossed the Potomac with immense quantities of plunder. Telegraphic communication with Washington re-established. The invasion is considered at an end. It is believed that the Confederate force, which entered Maryland, did not exceed 20,000 men.

Rumours were current at Philadelphia that Washington had been captured, but they had received no confirmation.

There were also rumours of Grant having captured Petersburg. The Confederates have made demonstrations against Grant's left, with the object of getting in his rear.

Gold 250⅞. Exchange on London 274. Stocks slightly firmer. New York Central 133. Illinois 128. Erie 113¼. 5 20 Bonds 103⅞. Cotton declining—middling Upland 165⅞. Breadstuffs declining. Petroleum, crude 51c., refined 84c.

A second despatch from New York, of July 16, morning, states that General Sherman is reported to have crossed the Chattahoochie and arrived before the defences of Atlanta. Gold 254¼. Heavy fall in produce markets.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, when Washington was threatened, issued a proclamation calling for the immediate organisation of the people for the defence of the national capital.

The Confederate cruiser *Florida* has captured nine Federal vessels.

The correspondents of the *New York Times* and the *New York Tribune* with General Grant's army had been ordered to leave the lines for having published incorrect statements of the military operations.

The Mayor of New York has protested against sending military from the city, as he feared a riot in their absence. General Sandford replied that a sufficient force would be retained for the city.

[Per *City of Baltimore*, *via* Crookhaven.]

NEW YORK, July 16, Morning.—The invasion is abandoned, the Confederates having retired from Maryland, and from before Washington. On Tuesday night they recrossed the Potomac with immense plunder. Telegraphic communication with Washington has been restored. Unofficial despatches report Sherman to have crossed the Chattahoochie, and to have arrived within six miles of Atalania.

NEW YORK, July 16, Morning.—Money tight. Gold 252; Exchange on London Bankers' Bills, 272 to 275; Stocks steady; New York Central, 133; Illinois Shares, 128¼; Erie, 112⅞; 6 per Cent. United States Bonds (5.20), 103⅞; Cotton dull; Mid-Upland, 161 to 162. Flour, wheat, and corn declining. A heavy fall has taken place in pork, as well as in produce of every description. Provisions falling; coffee steady; sugar heavy; molasses inactive; petroleum, crude, 51s to 52s; refined, 80s to 82s.

On Wednesday afternoon two divisions of the sixth corps, which had arrived from Grant's army, drove the Confederates one mile beyond Fort Stevens. On Tuesday night, all the Confederates retreated from before Washington, and recrossed the Potomac at Poolsville and Edward's Ferry, with enormous stores and a large number of horses. It is reported that the Federals have crossed the Potomac in pursuit.

The American consul at St. John's has telegraphed to the Governor of Maine that a small number of Confederates had left to depredate on the Maine frontier.

The steamer *Little Ada* has been captured off Charleston. The *Caledonia* has been intercepted at Cape Race.

Mexican advices report Doblado's adhesion to the French.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The rebels appear to have entirely vanished from before Washington, our troops following having crossed Edward's Ferry, but no accounts of the Confederate trains were heard running on the Orange and Alexandria Railway during the day towards Manassas. It was supposed Generals Early and Breckenridge were carrying off their plunder in that direction.

It is now denied that the rebels had possession of any part of the fortifications of Washington as reported.

General Grant, although not making any serious demonstration against Petersburg, is throwing up such fortifications as must ultimately be not only impregnable against assault but all powerful in reducing the city.

General Sheridan has gone another raid.

The *Nashville Union* of the 13th says that General Sherman has driven back the rebels, and was then in front of the fortifications at Atlanta.

General Curtis telegraphed from Lewensworth that our forces, under Colonel Ford, overtook a gang of guerillas at Camden, and routed them, killing 15, and capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder.

(Per Nova Scotia, *via* Greencastle.)

NEW YORK, July 19, Evening.—It is reported that the Confederates are running trains on the Virginia side of the Potomac to Manassas.

It is also reported that the New York banks will accept the loan of 50,000,000 dols. proposed by Secretary Fessenden.

Money tight. Gold, after advancing to 261, closed to-day at 254. Stocks steady. New York Centrals, 132¼; Illinois, 125¼; Erie, 113⅜; Six per cent. United States' 5-20 bonds, 103⅞. Cotton, 162 to 163.

[*Times'* Telegram.]

NEW YORK, July 15.—The withdrawal of the Confederates from before Washington is confirmed. At noon yesterday, however, they were still north of the Potomac. The spoils of their raid through Maryland are being conveyed down the Shenandoah Valley to Stanton, from which point to Richmond the Central Railway has been completely repaired.

Grant having considerably weakened his forces for the relief of Washington, the Confederates at Petersburg have made indications of assuming the offensive. Despatches of the 14th report that General Hill was threatening a flank movement against the Federal left. Demonstrations had also been made against the other portions of the Federal line.

Sherman was reported across the Chattahoochie and within six miles of Atalanta, on the 13th inst.

July 16th, 11 a.m.—The militia recently called out for the defence of Washington were yesterday mustered out of service by order of the President, their aid being no longer needed.

The Confederates are using the Orange and Alexandria Railway as well as waggons to transport their spoils to Richmond. All General Hunter's supplies collected at Martinsburg, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, were captured by the Confederates when Sigel evacuated that place.

No news from General Grant.

Nashville papers of the 13th report Sherman across the Chattahoochie with his whole army, and immediately in front of the fortifications of Atalanta. There is no news of Forrest or of any other of the Confederate Generals in his rear. It is expected that Johnstone will offer or accept battle.

Six steamboats were burned at St. Louis yesterday by incendiaries. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

A collision occurred yesterday between two trains on the Delaware Railway, by which over 100 persons, principally Confederate prisoners, were killed or wounded.

No arrangements have yet been effected between Mr Fessenden and the New York bankers for the loan of 50,000,000 dollars. Gold, 252.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.—The Government candidates in the departments of Ardeche and Dordogne have been elected by a large majority.

ITALY.

It is asserted that Prince Humbert will visit the camp at Chalons, afterwards he will proceed to England.

THE CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Vienna received at Berlin states that the Danish Plenipotentiary, M. de Quaade, had declared at the preliminary meeting of the Conference, that he was fully empowered to conduct the negotiations, reserving only to his Government the right of ulterior ratification.

The *Fadrelandet* of Tuesday stated that a nine months' armistice have been concluded between Denmark and the great German Powers, during which period the occupation of the Duchies by Austria and Prussia will be continued. The same journal adds, "Should this news be confirmed, the above arrangements must have been made by foreign mediation prior to the arrival of the Danish Plenipotentiaries, which is not improbable."

The official Dresden journal denies the truth of the rumour that General Hake, the commander of the Federal troops in Holstein, had been re-called.

The *Abend Post* of Vienna also denies the rumour that Count Rechberg has caused the Austrian ambassadors in London and Paris to declare that a complete separation of the two duchies from Denmark would be the maximum of the German demands, and that the Apenrade and Tondern line of demarcation was still possible.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, preliminary to the Conference, took place at Vienna on Monday.

Before the new armistice commenced it appears that the Prussian gunboat *Blitz* surprised a Danish flotilla in a creek between Sylt and Amrum on the 19th. Eight officers, 244 men, two steamers, two coasting vessels, ten Customs' cutters, and five transport ships fell into their hands.

A letter from Kolding, July 16th, gives some idea of the manner in which "Jutland now groans and bleeds" under Prussian rule:—"Every class of the population suffers either in purse or person, many in both. Enormous requisitions in kind, money contributions exceeding the resources of those on whom they are imposed, billetings of officers and soldiers, the former of whom the inhabitants are required to feed, forced labour of transport for the peasants and their horses, and consequently neglected farms, in a country which lives mainly by its agriculture—such are some of the evils entailed by the present hostile occupation of Jutland. The principal shops and warehouses in all the towns are either closed and sealed up, or have a sentry pacing before their shattered windows. When you enter some, still open, you observe that the doors of inner rooms, in which goods have been heaped up, are secured by the official tape and seal. All this merchandise is embargoed as security for the war contribution. Then there are the host of minor grievances, often very bitter to bear, entailed by the presence of invading troops, flushed with success, and considering themselves as masters and superiors in the land they have overrun. I must say that not a single case had been cited to me of personal ill-treatment of Danes by the soldiery, but there is more or less of exaction or rough dealing. In short, one has only to look in the faces of the people—especially of the better classes—that one meets on the highroad and in the streets of the towns, to read plainly written there the bitter and depressing feeling that the conqueror's foot is on their necks and his hand in their pockets."

There was recently a collision between some Prussian and Hanoverian troops at Rendsburg, the fortress on the Eider. The Prussians did not hesitate what course to take. Prince Frederick Charles, the Commander-in-Chief, informed the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal troops in Holstein, that he had received orders to make himself master of Rendsburg. General Hake replied that, having only four companies at his disposal, he must yield to superior force, but that he declined to assume the responsibility for this step. On the 21st 6,000 Prussians marched into Rendsburg. The Federal Diet telegraphed to General Hake their approval of his conduct, and requested him to hand in a formal protest against the occupation.

At Thursday's sitting of the Federal Diet the Austro-Prussian motion that the Diet should call upon the Prince of Augustenburg to substantiate his claims to the throne of Schleswig-Holstein was adopted by 11 to 5 votes. For the minority were Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Darmstadt, and the thirteenth *curia*, while the Saxon Duchies were in favour of the proposal, although they recognised the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg.

The *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the following from its Carlsbad correspondent:—"I am able to inform you from tolerably authentic, though not precisely official, sources, that the main conditions of peace which will be demanded by Prussia, and respecting which she has a thorough understanding with Austria, are these:—

1. Complete separation of the whole of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg from Denmark, with the exception of the two *enclaves* situated on the Konigsau, which have always belonged to Jutland.
2. The organisation of these countries into one State, under the Prince recognised as best entitled to their sovereignty by the decision of the Federal Diet.
3. Rendsburg to be a German Federal fortress, and Schleswig-Holstein port a German arsenal.
4. Prussia will repay to Austria the war expenses she has incurred, and will occupy Schleswig with Prussian troops collecting the revenues through Prussian officials, until she is entirely recouped her entire war outlay, estimated roundly at about 20,000,000 thalers. When these expenses are fully covered the Schleswig finances will be united to those of Holstein, and the Duchy of Schleswig will come in all respects under the full sovereignty of the Duke of Schleswig-Holsten. The costs of the Federal occupation of Holstein are to be borne separately by the finances of the Duchy.

The conference to arrange terms of peace between the German Powers and Denmark was opened on Tuesday at Vienna. Count Rechberg and Herr von Bismark were present. The Prussian Minister is said to have offered to pay up to Austria the whole of her share of the war expenses on condition that Prussia be allowed to repay herself by occupying Schleswig and collecting the revenues.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgard on Tuesday Herr Oesterlein proposed a resolution to the following effect:—"Solemnly to protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussian troops, and to request the Government, in conjunction with other States, to oppose this violence, the necessary means for that purpose being granted by the Chamber." This resolution was carried unanimously.

The Prussian garrison at Kiel has been doubled, and patrols traverse the city every night.

Spirit of the Press.

HAVELOCK'S GRAVE IN INDIA.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

India is a land of mausoleums and gorgeous funeral monuments, for the most part reared by its Moslem conquerors. The Hindoo does not thus honour his dead—he is content that the place where their ashes are scattered shall be sacred; or when he has gathered those few grey relics of his greatest or dearest, an urn by some holy river, or a niche within the shadow of a temple of Vishnu or Shiva, suffices him for their resting-place. The memorials of his chiefs and rajahs are to be found in sculptured shrines, wayside resting-places for travellers, or groves of the green and refreshing foliage of mango or tamarind. But the Mussulman, who, like ourselves, buries his dead, clings like ourselves to the feeling that the spot must not be unmarked. It is a sentiment closely connected with the difference in the practice of interment; those who are wise enough to know how small a part of the beloved the body was, burn it, and remember, not the tomb, but each anniversary of the death with pious and affectionate celebrations. Those who follow the habit of committing the body unchanged to the earth cannot forget the place of burial. Their lost ones seem to be lying there; it is in our phrase, and in the Arabic also, their "last resting-place;" and we and the Mussulmans alike linger about the spot in memory, and delight to deck it with signs which shall designate and consecrate the locality. Thus it is that India possesses its magnificent monumental edifices. Who has not heard of the Taj Mahal—the tomb of marble—the alabaster palace of death, which Shah Jehan built above the corpse of his beautiful queen? The tomb has preserved the story. Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Englishmen alike know the tale of the lovely Nourmahal, who on her death-bed begged of her lord, the master of India, to rear her a mausoleum more magnificent than any funeral monument in the world, and never to take another Queen to his arms. The splendid fabric of marble, cut like lace, and the gorgeous domes roofed with gold and crimson, which show how her dying words were cherished, are unrivalled, but not unimitated, in India. Shah Jehan himself sleeps in a gilded pavilion of pierced alabaster; and the tomb of the Gooroo Govind in the Punjaub, of the Sultans of Hydrabad, and the other Mahommedan capitals, are triumphs of the architecture of nations, and proofs of enduring reverence and love which ought to be better known in England, where the same sentiment that inspired them exists. We, like the Musselman, pay the penalty of being bound to the grave, and what it contains, by our custom. We, like him, have our graveyards crowded with stones, as thick, if not so picturesque, as the carved turbans of a Moslem cemetery, and the slabs where the small hole is cut that the little birds may come and drink upon the grave of the faithful.

But it seems we have something to learn from the Musselman as well as the Indoo, both of whom are before us in their treatment of the dead; the first because he knew how to honour his great men; the last because, even yet wiser, he will not confound their memory, or that of any who are departed, with a mouldering carcase—the cast-off garments of the soul. We have spoken of the superb monuments with which the last of India is covered in record of the great, the lovely, the learned, and the powerful amongst the conquering race which preceded our own. Let us glance at an English tomb in the same country, wherein a far greater and better man than most of the Mahommedan sages and sovereigns is buried. A traveller lately passed through Oude; on his journey he turned aside to visit this grave of which we speak. Well worthy of a visit is the Alumbagh alone, the "garden of the world," close by Lucknow, where, with four thousand men, James Outram, for weeks and months kept an army of trained Sepoys at bay, and whence he sallied — gallant and gentlest of gentlemen — at the head of his squadrons with a walking-stick for his only weapon of battle. But our traveller did not turn from his road to witness the scene where the great Indian mutiny received its real *coup-de-grace*. He went to meditate above the grave of a great man, and he found it in the compound of a battered bungalow—the house pitted all over with the bullets and shot of the fierce struggle—the compound and garden overgrown as only a garden in India can be when the care of the tenant is gone. The earth is a mourner easily consoled everywhere; over the bodies of our noblest it quickly flings bright flowers and laughing growths of grass and clover; but in the East it forgets the dead in a day, and above the tomb, almost before the earth is settled, it begins to throw tangles of wild weeds and jungle-herbage. So was this grave clothed, hidden with spike-grass, the wild melon, and the prickly pear; trampled by buffaloes and the black country sheep, grazed upon by the tattoos of the nearest village; open to all the vermin of an Indian maidan, the perch of vultures and grey crows; piled about with rotten timber, and the walks of the neglected garden covered with yellow grass. Do our readers know whose body was consigned to this garden in the Alumbagh?—whose memory is committed to this mound of half-effaced Indian soil, over-grown with weeds and wild creepers, and abandoned to cattle and creeping things? Havelock, or rather all that was mortal of that good and faithful soldier of England, is deposited under that forgotten heap of earth; and so it is that we, amid the superb examples of Moslem fidelity and Moslem veneration, keep the "memory of our hero green."

This man, at the most critical period of English history, when that grand empire which fills the world with envy was endangered—when it seemed to hang upon the superhuman energy of a handful of our countrymen—this man was among our very best. All his life had been an apprenticeship of religious examination and silent training for that supreme moment, and when the hour came the man was ready. He led his Highlanders and their comrades from Poona, the capital of the Peishwas, to the other extremity of the peninsula; he fought and won eleven pitched battles against the savage sepoys. He could not save the garrison of Cawnpore; but he avenged it before the blood of English men and women was dry upon the brink of the dreadful well. His fierce but steady soldiers, with this grey servant of God and his Sovereign at their head, pushed on from town to town, battle-field to battle-field, till they came in sight of Lucknow and its beleagured garrison. There, so noble had been the conduct of that column, so faultless the generalship of its leader, that Outram, who reinforced him, and might have assumed command, joined Havelock as one of his volunteers, and with him relieved the hard-pressed Bailey-Guard. Havelock's march saved Lucknow, and the continued stand at Lucknow made Colin Campbell's campaign possible; nor, had this great soldier lived could any second rate honours have been offered to the hero of that avenging march through India. "*Make way for the general*," his men shouted out one morning, as he rode down their lines, just then forming. Havelock the Puritan, Havelock the serious soldier answered with a merry jest, which the English soldiers will not forget: "You *have* made way, my lads," he answered; and the laugh that ran down the ranks was history. They "*did* make way" — they cut a path which ever closed behind them, and ever seemed impassable before them, every koss of the road across India; and when the brave old man who sustained the "burden and heat" of that dread day had won his crown of earthly praise and honours, Heaven called him to a nobler one, and not, after all, by a soldier's death. He died in his bed, but on the wide Oude plain and under the canvas of his tent, and they laid him where he died. Is it decent that among the very race which he subdued a second time into civilisation—in the land which his sword, as much as any other, restored to our rule—his grave should be like the grave of a dog? "The earth," as Pericles nobly said, "is the grave of great men;" but the truest side of human nature protests against the stigma brought upon itself by neglect like this, and for his own sake at least, Havelock's tomb must be guarded from forgetfulness and sacrilege.

Five fires occurred in London on Tuesday. In one case ten persons were rescued by the means of the fire escapes. While the firemen were proceeding to another of the fires, a deaf and dumb man was run over by one of the engines and killed.

The Divorce Act has just been amended to supply a singular omission. Where an order of protection has been granted to a wife, the husband or creditor may apply to rescind the same to a magistrate acting in the same district. Hitherto the same magistrate who granted the order could re-hear the matter.

A crime of a novel nature has recently been perpetrated in Galicia. M. Denys Trzeciak, a large proprietor, possessed of twenty-five mares of the finest Arab race, which were kept in a meadow near his house. Some person unknown scattered about a quantity of venomous substance mixed with salt and brawn, by eating which twenty of the animals died in the course of a few hours.

THE RAILWAY MURDER.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER AT STAFFORD.

Inspector Williamson, of the detective force, waited upon Mr Henry, at Bow-street, on Saturday, and reported that, by the direction of Sir Richard Mayne, he had been to Stafford to see the man in custody there, and suspected to be concerned in the murder of Mr Briggs. After an interview with the prisoner he had come to the conclusion that there were no grounds to justify him in taking him in custody. He did not answer the description of Müller, nor of the second person said to be seated with Mr Briggs in the railway carriage at the time of the murder. It was true that the name of "Müller" appeared among some pencil entries in his pocket-book, written in French, and the prisoner admitted that he knew a man named Müller; but as this name was as common in Germany as "Smith" is in England, he was not disposed to attach much importance to the circumstance. A pawnbroker's duplicate was found upon him, relating to a watch pledged at Shoreditch in June last—a date far anterior to the murder on the North London Railway. The Inspector exhibited a photograph of the Stafford prisoner, which was taken there on Friday, but the face was unknown to the friends of Müller.—Mr Henry considered that the Inspector had exercised a wise discretion in declining to interfere with the Stafford prisoner at present. From what he read in the *Times*, it appeared tolerably certain that the man would be in safe custody on a charge of felony for some time to come. Meanwhile the inspector could pursue his inquiries into the matter, and if any new information should be obtained tending to connect the man either as a principal or accomplice in the murder of Mr Briggs the proper course could be taken to have the prisoner brought up to London.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

On Monday, Mr John Humphreys and the jury sworn to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr Briggs, re-assembled at the Vestry-hall, Hackney. The Coroner said that he might mention that there were witnesses present at the last meeting who were in a position to give some valuable evidence, but he considered that the ends of justice could be best served by withholding that evidence at present. He believed that Mr Moojen, who appeared for the prosecution, intended to apply for an adjournment. He was bound to say that, looking at the evidence, he could not supply the jury with anything that would carry the case much further. He must say this in fairness to a gentleman who was prepared to have given evidence at their last meeting but he (the coroner) had then declined to call him. He did not believe that justice would miscarry in consequence of a postponement, and he should therefore propose that the inquiry should be postponed until Monday, the 8th of August, at ten o'clock. The foreman of the jury suggested that as the evidence of Mr Lee would not occupy more than a few minutes it might be taken now. Mr Lee, of Parchfield-road, Hackney, who said he was a private gentleman, repeated the evidence he gave at Bow street. He was quite sure that there were two persons in the carriage with Mr Briggs at Bow station on the night of the murder. He distinctly saw them both by the light of the lamp outside as well as the lamp inside the carriage. He did not know whether either of the persons could have left the carriage between the time he bade Mr Briggs good night, and the time of the starting of the train.—The Coroner: I believe you were at the inquiry here last week?—Witness: Yes.—The Coroner: And you had previously made a communication to the police similar to that you have made to day?—Witness: Yes, I did.—The inquiry was then formally adjourned.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES.

Mr Inspector Williamson has received information of the discovery of a most important link in the chain of evidence tending to criminate Müller, who is now on his way to New York on board the *Victoria*. The discovery is that of the instrument with which the first attack was made on the unfortunate gentleman. A life-preserver, on which are marks of blood, was found secreted at his lodgings on Saturday, and, as far as can be at present ascertained, it was the property of a fellow-workman, and stolen from him by Müller. No mention of this circumstance, however, was made at the adjourned inquest. It will be recollected that on the morning after Müller took and paid his passage by the *Victoria*, he asked permission to leave a bag and a bundle enveloped in a dirty piece of old canvass, at the shed at the North Quay, and afterwards took them on board. It is conjectured that the bundle contained some of the wearing apparel he had on at the time of the murder, and that, as they were no doubt marked with blood, it was his intention, when the vessel got well out to throw the bundle overboard.

IS MULLER THE MURDERER?

The *Daily Telegraph* takes up the suggestion of several correspondents as to the probabilities of Müller being the guilty person, and after reviewing all the acts of Müller from the 2nd of July to the day he sailed, says:—It appears to us not only that this is a reasonable explanation of Müller's possession of the property of Mr Briggs, but that there are a multitude of little circumstances which it is difficult to reconcile with the guilt of the accused man. His regular habits of life, and his calm, unembarrassed demeanour during a period when London was ringing with horror on account of the murder, are facts which, though not conclusive, are strongly in his favour. Again, the violence of the struggle in the railway carriage, and the profusion with which the blood of the unhappy victim was poured out, render it almost certain that the clothes of the assailant must have been covered with stains and marks of disorder; whereas Müller's clothes, worn by him on Saturday, are found, by people with whom he spent the whole of Sunday, free from any such traces. The conspicuous display of his new chain, the gift of the box in which it was contained to Matthew's daughter, the orderly way in which he took his departure, and his subsequent letter to Mr Blyth — can these be deemed part of the conduct of a man who has recently committed an atrocious crime and dreads the detection of it? In the absence of the evidence which traces Müller's hat to the carriage in which Mr Briggs was murdered, we see very little to incriminate the supposed owner. Now the evidence in this respect is of a kind which at best requires great caution in accepting it. The testimony is that of Matthews and his wife. Without imputing to them a deliberate intention to deceive, we must remember that, in the natural elation of a fancied important discovery, they would be predisposed to banish any doubts which they might entertain as to the identity of the hat; and experience of mistakes in this respect is so common in courts of justice, that, until they have been subject to cross-examination, it would be premature to conclude that this important point is properly established. As to the rest of the evidence, we are clearly of opinion that, as it stands at present, it is wholly insufficient to convict Müller.

"QUACKERY" AT MURTON.

ALLEGED POISONING BY A HERBALIST.

On Saturday, an inquest was held at Murton Colliery, near Seaham Harbour, before Mr C. Maynard, coroner, on view of the body of Mary Bates, aged 63, who died very suddenly on Tuesday last under the following circumstances:—It appears that deceased is the wife of Richard Bates, a miner, working at Murton Colliery, and for some time past has been under the medical treatment of Mr Broadbent, surgeon, of South Hetton, who stated that prior to her demise she was in a fair way of recovery. On Tuesday last, however, the daughter of the deceased went to Seaham Harbour and sought the advice of a quack doctor, named Deacon, who is a carpenter by trade, but has an extensive practice as an herbalist. After explaining the symptons of her mother's complaint, she received a mixture and a box of pills. On returning home, a dose of the mixture was administered to deceased, who was then sitting in a chair apparently in her usual state. The daughter set about some household duties, and in a few minutes after the medicine was taken the deceased complained of a severe pain in the abdomen, and wished to be put into bed. She was accordingly placed in bed, and immediately after an attack of nausea came on, and within ten minutes she expired. Witnesses were called who proved these facts, and the inquiry was then adjourned in order that a *post mortem* examination might be made.

On Tuesday, the inquiry was resumed. The first witness called was

Henry Deacon, who said:—I live at Seaham Harbour; am a shipwright by trade, but also sell medicines. Mrs Bates' daughter applied to me a week to-day and said she wanted some medicine for her mother. I asked her why her mother could not come for it herself. She replied her mother was very poorly, and had been for some time troubled with jaundice. She also said they had had a doctor, but he did not seem to understand what was the matter with her, but had ordered her away for change of air. I said I did not like to give any medicine under such circumstances; upon which she said her mother would not let them rest till they got her some of my medicine, as somebody had told her it would do her such good. I said, "Under these circumstances I wish you distinctly to understand that if I do give you anything it will be of a very simple nature. What does your mother complain of?" The girl replied, "Everything she takes causes her to vomit, and she is likewise troubled with wind, and a heavy cough in the mornings." I then prescribed for her and gave her half-an-ounce of the extract of bayberry, 2 ounces of mint water, 10 drops of the tincture of ginger, 10 drops of tincture of capsicum, the bottles being then filled up with 7 ounces of water. I made the bayberry extract myself. It is simply a watery extract. To make it I put, perhaps, a quarter of a pound into water to boil and then strain off. But I cannot tell the quantity, as I did not weigh it. I first put the root into a quart of water in a tin vessel, and evaporated it in a steam bath. The water was renewed three times until about a pint of extract remained. I cannot possibly tell the strength of it, but I think the half ounce I administered would contain an ounce of the crude bark. The mint water I distilled myself in a still which I use. I am not licensed to use a still. It is just a common boiler and condenser—a very simple affair. As to the ginger, there would be two ounces to about four fluid ounces of spirit. I let it stand for ten or twelve days, and then decanted it off. The spirit would be just whisky, I suppose. The tincture of capsicum I got from Dr Skelton, of London, who is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and it was from the same gentleman I got the bayberry roots. I thought the deceased's trouble was indigestion. I did not go to see her before I sent the medicine. The pills were compounded of lobelia, capsicum, liquorice-root, and mucilage. They were for the cough — to promote expectoration and diminish cough. Lobelia, in large doses, will increase vomiting. I have read Dr Skelton's works—his "Eclectic Journal" and his "Guide to Health." I was once his agent for the sale of his medicines. I have not his works with me, but I have the "Botanic Journal." I never went to see deceased, nor did I make a practice of visiting. I did not want to give medicine, but as the daughter was anxious to have some, I merely gave her some simple medicine to satisfy her. I know nothing of the strength of the component parts of the medicines I mix. I have been selling these medicines for about ten years. I never saw Dr Skelton. I make the medicines from his formula, but I have not brought it with me. I have taken some of these pills myself. I also supplied to deceased some aperient pills, composed of the extract of rhubarb, ginger, and capsicum. I charged 2s 6d for the medicine—for the lot—and I charged so much because I was called away specially from what I was doing. I hold no license from the Apothecaries' Hall, nor am I aware that Dr Skelton's agents require any licence. [The book produced by the witness was the "Eclectic Medical Journal," by John Skelton, M.D., M.R.C.S., consulting surgeon to the Northampton Botanic Dispensary.]

Dr Broadbent said—I first attended Mary Bates on the 4th of July last. I then found her labouring under cerebral excitement occasioned by the death of a married daughter. She required restraint. She endeavoured to run out of the house, refused food and remedies previously given, and had incoherent ideas on subjects. I prescribed for her, and attended her up to the 8th. On that day she was convalescent, and perfectly rational. I left her on the understanding with her husband that she was to go away for change of air. She was taking her food then, but was feeble. I never saw her again alive. I never heard of her being sick or retching. I made a *post mortem* examination of the body on the 23rd. Decomposition had set in rapidly. On opening the chest, I examined the lungs, and found in the cavity of the chest about a pint of blood, a small portion of it coagulated. The blood must have escaped from the rupture of a blood vessel in the chest, and was sufficient to cause death. The stomach was perfectly empty, with patches of redness upon the internal coat. There was no trace of food whatever. I would have found bread and milk also with the medicine, unless she had vomited it. Violent vomiting and retching would produce the rupture of the blood vessel. Any acrid substance, taken as fluid or otherwise, would have caused the vomiting. Bread and milk alone would not be sufficient to cause it. Lobelia acts as an emetic, and the whole of that administered was an improper medicine. I cannot tell what quantity deceased might have taken. I scarcely think the vomiting would arise naturally, but any extraordinary exertion would do it. I am certain she died from the rupture of a blood vessel, but cannot swear positively as to the cause of the rupture. I cannot do that unless I know the extent of lobelia, &c., she had taken.

After a short consultation, the jury found "That the deceased had died from a rupture of a blood vessel of the chest, but whether that rupture arose from natural causes or from some acrid substance administered to her, there was not sufficient evidence to show."

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A GIRL.

The other night, a hairdresser, named Southgate, residing at Bury St. Edmunds, was awoke by a noise, and perceived a smell of fire. He was nearly overpowered with smoke, and rushed out of the house and across to the Queen's Head, and told Mr Gallant, the landlord, that his house was on fire. Mr Cutting, brother-in-law of Mr Gallant, immediately rushed into the passage, and was proceeding up stairs when he was forced back by the smoke. He went outside again, and again returned and tried to force his way up stairs. He had succeeded in getting about two steps up when he saw the servant girl, Elizabeth Clarry, coming down the stairs all in flames—"a moving pillar of fire." She knocked the man down in the passage and rushed out of the house, and across the road towards the Queen's Head. Mr Gallant said that he could not tell who she was, or what she was—she seemed like a blazing log of wood—and he cried out, horror struck, "Good God! who are you?" She only screamed, and attempted to pass him in order to get into his house, and he, dreading the consequences if she was suffered to go into his house in such a state, turned her into the middle of the road. He tried to throw her down, and for that purpose seized her by the arms, but when he touched them the skin peeled off. She made back towards Mr Southgate's house, but was prevented from entering by Mr Gallant, who was afraid that she would set the whole place on fire. Mr Cutting took off his coat and wrapped it round the shrieking girl, and, assisted by Mr Gallant, he succeeded in forcing her upon the ground, where she lay till some water was brought and thrown over her, and the fire was completely extinguished. The poor thing was nearly naked, the remnants of her clothing being reduced to tinder, with the exception of her boots and stockings and a portion of her stays. Her only cry was "Oh dear!" and she spoke of Mr Southgate's child, which slept in the same room with her. Mr Cutting asked her about the child, but she gave him no intelligible answer—she only kept on screaming. He then made his way into the room where the accident had occurred. He found the dressing table and the bed in which the girl usually slept burning, and, crawling through the room on his hands and knees, between the table and the bed, in a corner of the room, he found the little girl lying in a crib and crying piteously. Mr. Cutting took the child out of the crib, put her under his arm, and crawled back to the door again. The girl Clarry died in a few hours. It would seem, from what has been stated by the child, that the girl was sitting at the foot of the bed with the candle and candlestick on her knees, and some stockings in her hand. Suddenly the candle fell out of the candlestick upon her dress, and in a moment she was in flames.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*, July 23.)

The week opened with a hazy day, but it held up until the evening, when thunder storms were experienced in several parts of the country. Monday proved hot and dry, but there was not so much sun. Wind N.E.; thermometer 68 degrees; barometer 30 inches. Tuesday proved the hottest day of the season. Wind N.W. to N.N.E.; thermometer up to 77 degrees, forcing harvest forward. Our advices from Suffolk on that day state:—"Since our last we have had forcing July weather, which has had its full influence on the crops. Many of those on the forward lands are nearly ready for the sickle, having died away much too quickly. Our distant fields this year will have no occasion to be in a hurry for the new crop, for the old is better." In another part of the same county it was remarked:—"The weather is now very forcing, and harvest will come on rapidly. Complaints of the growing wheat crop." From Lancashire on the same day it was observed:—"The weather continues excessively dry and parching; not only the spring crops begin to suffer for want of moisture, but that of wheat—more particularly on light soils—is reported as being hastened to premature maturity, and there now appears to be estimates which will not bring the probable yield up to an ordinary average. From the above causes, as well as from the ascertained deficiency in the hay crop, there is also an advance in the value of beans, peas, oats, and maize." From the West Riding:—"The weather is as forcing as possible just now, and will force on crops (too fast in some cases) towards maturity, as the ground is becoming very dry and parched." Wednesday remained hot and forcing. Advices on that day from Lincolnshire are important, stating:—"We have had an extraordinary drought for many weeks past, and during the last few days the heat has been excessive. The country is now well nigh dried up, and pastures present a brown appearance; so much so, that stock of all kinds is pining. Turnips is very unsatisfactory, the early sown, in many cases, ploughed up or re-sown; and the later planted, though more promising, make but little progress. Harvest will be much sooner than was expected, and, on the whole, a very indifferent produce will be reaped. Wheat is thin and poor on all but the rich and deep soils; and barley, which once promised fairly in the turnip districts, has gone off fearfully. Where the land is thin barley is dying prematurity, and most fields exhibit great variation, some parts being green, and others turning white. This most materially affects the quality for malting purposes. Oats are decidedly bad, with few exceptions. We have the usual complaint amongst the wheat of red rust, blighted ears, and lice on the outside of the ear; but I am not aware that these ailments are worse than usual. The chief fault is that the crop of wheat is decidedly thin on the ground." On Thursday the wind changed to the S.W., and it was not so parching, and in the evening there was a steady and refreshing rain, which was the case in many parts of the country. From Suffolk on that day it was stated:—"We have now glorious weather, bright, sunny, and hot, but certainly far too sharp for most of our light lands. The glass is falling, so rain may be near at hand." From Berkshire of the same date it was remarked:—"The corn crops on the light soils have suffered much from drought in this neighbourhood, particularly barley and oats. The beans and peas are covered with blight, the yield consequently will be short." Friday was dull and threatening, but no rain fell in this neighbourhood. The advices on that day from the West Riding of Yorkshire stated:—"Weather was rather cloudy last night, with a little rain, and also again to-day. Several of our farmers with whom I have had an interview say that the wheat crop has very much improved within the last few weeks, and others remark there is a good deal of red gum and rust abou[t] ... From the East Riding it was remarked:—"T... is hot and forcing, and wheat makes rap[id progress] towards maturity. The pastures and root ... however, suffering from want of rain, as also sp... From Devonshire we learn that:—"Harvest [com]menced, but will not be general for a week o... Two hours of fine rain fell yesterday." ... [R]ain was experienced the same day in ... which was very acceptable. From Sur... date, it was observed:—"We have only ha[d] thunder showers since the 4th inst. The grou[nd is] parched up. In this neighbourhood and in ... South Dorset, as well as South Hants, the cr... so forward as in the valley of the Thames. ... and barley, however, promise well. Peas ... blighted, maggoty, and an ordinary crop ... housed, and being thrashed, but many crops ... sent lying cut in the fields. Oats are an u... some fields will, to all appearance, yield w... generally so. The roots all want rain; and, ... much for it to-day, and as we have had lig... and the barometers indicate more, it is so far... A little rye is cut, but no Talavera wheat i... although this was expected. Saturday w... summer-like day; thermometer 72 degrees, ... and barometer well up. Haymaking must b[e] ... as finished, excepting in late districts. Th... most miserably light one, and a superabu... brought to market on Saturday from farme... money to meet the costs of harvest, now co... all the earliest counties. Weather permittin[g] ... bably new wheat will appear on Mark-lane ... week. Last year a little rain about this ... which prevented the delivery, and the fir[st] ... made on Friday the 31st July, when two par... white were sold, one at 57s and the oth... quarter, weighing about 64lb. to 65lb. per b... year's price will most probably open some... the same.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWR[ECK]

The following letter is written by Mr Ja... States' Consul-General at Calcutta. Its state... be incredible were they less authoritative... for:—

"CALCUTTA, April 20, 1864.—The foll... statement of William Palmer, late second ... ill-fated *Elvina*, which left Calcutta Decemb... for Boston. Fair and prosperous wind... moved them across the Equator in 24 day... sight of the landheads. The south-east t... up in six south, and all went pleasantly till ... of the 19th. At 3 of the morning of the 2... maintopmast broke loose from its lashings... back and forth over the deck, stove in the... the lazarette, the water casks amidships, br... stancheons and bulwarks, and finally we... pounding heavily against the side. Every... reach of the fatal stick was made a perfect ... rents of water poured from the huge casks ... and down upon the lower deck. The dam... in a moment. The ship now listed sudd... board, and would not right either to the s... cargo or from the wake already running ... through the opened beams. The hull was s... but steadily, and the crew sprang ov... minutes before she went down, leaving the... his brother alone, standing together. T... sank, and were not again seen. Gainin[g] ... spars, the poor fellows rested for a few m... the cabin roof was driven within reach, up... clambered to the number of 11. The r... peared. Here, tied to the spars, they lay ... the sails, and the seas washed over them... o'clock the wind died away, and tearing a... they raised a signal of distress. Two p... relics of the ship's stores, were seen float... not within reach, and they looked longing... as they passed by. At noon, the gale aga[in] ... blowing furiously as before. The waves ... tuously over the raft, carrying away two o... ber. One, George Chase, swam back, and ... upon it, but soon turning black in the face f... ing sea water, died. All through that d... the storm continued, moderating towards m... sky was overcast the second day, but th... down and the sea became more calm. T... bright and clear in a cloudless sky the m... third day, and his beams beat most fiercely ... sheltered heads. Maddened with thirst, ... some of them drank the sea water and die[d] ... day dawned with a hot sun, though not as ... ardent as before. Another died. The su[n] ... his legs, and ate for the first time since lea... Not a morsel had they eaten, not a drop ... had they drunk for four days. The cl... overhead on the fifth day, but the sun b... and shone more scorchingly than ever. ... one of their comrades slipped over the si... am going home, I can stay here no long... see my mother—come with me, we sha[ll] ... away, and soon return." They were to... vent it, and he swam away. Far as t... could range did they wistfully watch him ... the sharks splashing their white fins in ... was lost in the distance. The sixth day c... and another died. The seventh mornin[g] ... hopeless and despairing; too weak to st... and exhausted they lay clinging feebly to ... another died. But three were left now o... and still through the long forenoon did th... of that terrible sun fall hotly upon them. ... moment relief came. The French barque ... master, discovered the raft, their signa[l] ... flying, and despatched a boat to their assi[stance] ... derly were they lifted into it, and from ... ferred to the ship."

EXTRACTS FROM "PU[NCH]"

LATEST FROM "LE FOLLET."—The sw... bonnets:—The ladies' faces.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Banting to be Ad... poration of the Sons of the Clergy.

SHORT COMMONS, OR THE MINISTERI[AL] DINNER.—Pam (head waiter): "Is that ... put on the table?" Johnny Russell (the ... *my* kettle o' fish!"

HIGH ART.—There will be, we hear, in ... few days, a great meeting of all Royal Aca[demicians] ... Edwin Landseer's residence, where, in ... the distinguished artist has sportingly unde[rtaken] ... badger.

THE YANKEE "DEVIL'S OWN."—Sever... manders of the Federal army are said to ha... The American civil war appears to be th... troops have been led to action by Attorney-...

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Bishop Colenso and ... man are the professors appointed to lec... members of the Royal Humane Society ... tion, when they will each advance his p... inspiration.

A FACT.—NOTICE WITH A VENGEAN[CE] ... stout parent: "Yes, she does take notic[e] ... beginning to know all the beasts in the a... There, baby, what's this?" (holding up ... Baby (unhesitatingly): "Mam-ma."

CONJUGAL UNANIMITY.—A Yorkshire ... week:—"A 'lady' fell off one of the b... borough, and was in imminent danger of ... Three fishermen let each other down, fo... their bodies, and saved her. The 'lady' di... her deliverers." Nor, we understand, did ...

A WAIF FROM WIMBLEDON.—"Pray d... it's really very dangerous," said Captain ... Lightfoot, who was in haste to see the sh... gerous!" exclaimed the lady, "why, what ... "Well," observed the gallant officer, "y... our fellows are remarkably good shots, a... mistaken for the Running Dear!"

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AN[D] ...

Traffic return for the week ending July 2[2] ...

	Week ending July 22. Amount. £	s.	d.
Coal and coke export / Do., do., landsale	2,264	12	0
Merchandise	1,094	4	2
Landing, Wharfage, &c.	150	0	0
Wharehouse Rent	25	0	0
Passengers	408	14	3
Parcels, &c.	16	15	0
Dues on ships' ballast, &c.	492	13	11
Milage, Demurrage, and Plant, hired by Cleveland Company	97	0	0
Rents	126	0	0
	4,675	0	4

	Total from 1st July, 1864. Amount. £	s.	d.
Coal and coke export / Do., do., landsale	6,991	0	0
Merchandise	3,891	0	0
Landing, Wharfage, &c.	769	0	0
Warehouse Rent	69	0	0
Passengers	1,200	0	0
Parcels, &c.	53	0	0
Dues on ships' ballast	1,356	0	0
Milage, Demurrage, and Plant, hired by Cleveland Company	309	0	0
Rents	398	0	0
	15,036	0	0

Ships arrived, 131; ships loaded, 83; ... ships in dock, 102. Last year—Ships ar[rived] ... loaded, 86; ships sailed, 123; ships in d[ock] ...

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE called attention to the memorial concerning the supposed revival of the Holy Alliance. He treated the recent correspondence on the subject as genuine, and urged upon the Government the necessity of taking steps to cultivate the alliance of those interested in meeting them, and especially of our great and able neighbour, who had deserved well at our hands, by husbanding the resources of the country and placing its armaments upon the most efficient footing, and if we wished to avoid the fate of the commercial states, by nourishing the patriotism and spirit of the people.

Earl RUSSELL had no hesitation in expressing his belief that the correspondence was not genuine. Since 1830, the Holy Alliance had had no influence whatever; and he argued that the circumstances of Europe were so changed, that whatever the Holy Alliance might have been, its revival was impossible, and there need be no alarm. He could not believe that these sovereigns, seeing the changes of the times, did not desire more than to resist the encroachment of democracy in their own dominions. With respect to the Holy Alliance in the case of Denmark, England had declared her views, which agreed with those of France, but were opposed to those of Austria and Prussia. Again, in the case of the Danubian Principalities, the French Government had acted with the greatest cordiality with England. Nothing could be more conducive to the welfare of Europe than a good understanding between France and England.

The other business was disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned at 7.45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

Several routine matters were disposed of, and the sitting was suspended until six o'clock.

At the evening sitting, considerable time was occupied in the asking and answering of questions, none of which were of special interest.

GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr COBDEN brought forward a motion to the effect that the great extension of Government manufacturing establishments calls for the attention of the House, and that it was expedient that steps should be taken to place each separate establishment on the footing of a private establishment. He said that he was only acting on the expressed opinion of great and wise men, that the manufacture of articles required by the Government should be undertaken, not by the Government itself, but by private establishments. He dwelt upon the mistake which had been made in committing the manufacture of guns entirely to the Armstrong plan, which had resulted in our navy having up to this time no fighting ordnance. The manufacture of small arms, though not resulting in absolute failure, was also illustrative of the bad working of the system. He proceeded to apply the principle of several dockyards, on which he dwelt with great emphasis, as evincing the inefficiency and wastefulness of the system.

Colonel BARTTELOT seconded the motion.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON said the Government had spent less in the building of premises and the extension of machinery during the past year than in any of the ten years previous. It could not be denied by any one, however desirous of the competitive system, that the temptations held out under such circumstances to contractors were very great. As to the idea of having all sorts of guns in use, it was almost absurd. There must be a uniform system, and apart from that the proposal of giving advances for carrying out schemes of every description ultimately entailed enormous expense upon the taxpayers of the country. He entered into a detailed defence of the charges brought against the Government, and justified the manner in which the accounts and balance sheets were placed before the House.

The subject then dropped, the motion being withdrawn.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Lord Naas, stated that the House would sit on Monday, and probably on Tuesday next, and then adjourn for a few days.

The other business on the paper having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

On the motion of the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, the Commons amendments to the Scottish Episcopal Clergy Disabilities Removal Bill were agreed to.

THE TREATY OF 1852.

Lord STRATHEDEN inquired of the Government whether the treaties which have guaranteed to Denmark the possession of Schleswig and the Treaty of London (1852) ought to be considered as no longer having any international validity, and moved for copies of any recent correspondence with other Powers in regard to them. The Noble Lord, after alluding to the disastrous position of Denmark, stated that the present state of things involved not only the danger of powerful countries like Russia and Austria aggrandising themselves by the violation of such treaties, but it also involved the general weakening of Sweden and other Scandinavian Powers. He criticised the policy of the Government, and repeated that the honour of England had been compromised by the recent proceedings in respect to Denmark.

Earl GRANVILLE declined to go into any argument respecting whether the honour of England had been lowered, inasmuch as both Houses had recently expressed opinions to the contrary. With respect to the conditions of the Treaty of 1852, the British Government found that they were the only Power which were prepared to adhere to that Treaty, and there was no doubt that to some extent it was modified.

Lord CLANRICARDE deprecated any further statements or negociations with respect to any treaty, when the Government entered into conferences with the avowed intention to enforce their views. He hoped also there would be no more talk about the moral influence of England being brought to bear on foreign matters.

Lord STRATHEDEN then withdrew the motion.

BILLS.

The Criminal Justice Act (1854) Extension Bill, the Armagh Archiepiscopal Revenues Bill, and the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill were read a second time.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving the second reading of this bill, admitted that he was no friend of Guarantee of Loans Bills for the Colonies generally, but this case was one of a most exceptional nature, it being to enable the colonists of New Zealand to carry on a war which had been forced upon them by the conduct of the natives. Her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion, after the most careful consideration, that the guarantee was a perfectly safe one, and one quite justified by the state of the revenues of the colony. They were most anxious to bring the deplorable war now raging to a conclusion, and the present bill was looked upon as an important step in the accomplishment of that object.

The Earl of MALMESBURY considered this as a measure of most questionable policy, and expressed his opinion that if the colonies had to depend upon their own unaided efforts we should hear very little more of colonial wars. If any troops at all were to be sent to New Zealand, a portion of our Indian troops ought to be employed.

Lord LYVEDEN expressed his great doubts as to the policy of the measure, but could only protest against it.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE stated that the British troops felt no disinclination whatever for the service, if they were called on to perform it, more than they did for any other.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH expressed some doubts as to whether the colony would be able to perform its engagements.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE also protested against the policy of guaranteeing the loan, and thought that it would have been far better if we had given the colony a sum of money at once.

The Earl of HARROWBY supported the bill.

After a few words from Earl Granville, in explanation, the bill was read a second time.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

The Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill, the Poor Removal Bill, and the Pilotage Order Confirmation Bill were read a second time, after some opposition to the latter by Lord REDESDALE, on the ground of the measure being introduced late in the session. The Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill, the Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill, and the West Indian Encumbered Estates Bill were also read a second time. The Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill, the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Extension Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill were read a third time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

STANDING ORDERS.

On the motion of Col. WILSON PATTEN, the report of the Select Committee on Standing Orders Revision Bill, the chief object of which is, in certain cases, to reduce the number of members in the Select Committees on private bills to three, and in other cases to send the bills to referees, was brought up. After some discussion, the proposal to reduce the number of the members in the Select Committees to three was carried by a majority of 74 to 67. A proposal, however, to reduce the number to four was agreed to by a majority of 87 to 55, and confirmed; on another division by a majority of 90 to 50. The debate was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that early next session he should move for a Select Committee to inquire whether the wages paid in the Royal dockyards were not below those paid in private establishments, and to report whether they ought not to be increased.

Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice of a question for Tuesday with respect to certain outrages on the part of Orange processions in Armagh, and to ask the Government whether it intended to put the law in force in these cases.

In reply to Mr. Doulton, Mr. F. PEEL said that the national standard of weights and measures in the Exchequer, and in the Houses of Parliament, had been verified by the National Standard Commission, and no appreciable alteration had been found in them.

In reply to Mr. Howes, Mr. F. PEEL said that the law officers of the Crown had been consulted with respect to the deductions made by the Treasury from the Government contribution of one-fourth towards the police charges in counties and boroughs.

THE THREATENED KAFFIR WAR.

In reply to Mr. A. Mills, Mr. CARDWELL said that the latest despatches from the Cape with respect to the disturbances in the Transkei territory was very satisfactory.

In reply to a further question from Lord R. Cecil, Mr. CARDWELL said that no arrangement had been made with respect to the apportionment of the charges of another Kaffir war between the mother country and the colony. British Kaffraria was not now a portion of the Cape colony.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. LINDSAY asked if, considering the great sacrifice of life and property occasioned by the war still raging between the United States of America and the Confederate States, and, considering the loss the people of this country have suffered by the war, it was the intention of the Government, in concert with the other Powers of Europe, to use their endeavours to bring about a suspension of hostilities?

Lord PALMERSTON said: I can assure my hon. friend that Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the sacrifice of life and property in America, and the distress which the war has produced in this country; but we have not thought, in the present state of things, that there is any advantage to be gained by entering into negociations, in concert with the other Powers, for the purpose of offering our mediation, or in any other way interfering between the Federal and Confederate States of America.

MR. O'MALLEY IRWIN.

Mr. HENNESSY asked whether the copy of a letter dated October 12th, 1834, recently laid on the table, was taken from the original in the Chief Secretary of Ireland's office, or whether the original was abstracted from the Crown Solicitor's papers during the trial of Mr. O'Malley Irwin for forgery, in 1835?

Sir R. PEEL believed the letter was a copy of the original, but at this lapse of time it was difficult to ascertain whether the letter was genuine.

Sir G. GREY had understood that the letter laid on the table was only a copy of the original.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Fortifications (provisions for expenses) Bill, Mr. B. OSBORNE protested against the bill in strong terms. The whole scheme to which three years ago Parliament had committed itself, in a panic, was now proved to be a delusion. The proposed fortifications of Spithead were useless, because the most essential forts could not be built, owing to the want of sound foundations. No floating batteries recommended by the Commission were ready, and after an expenditure of two and a half millions, we had no heavy artillery fit for naval purposes or suitable for fortifications.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON denied that the country was in the defenceless state which the Hon. Member would have the House to believe. The object of the War Office was to obtain by experiments and every test in their power, the best possible weapon for general service. They desired to proceed cautiously, to avoid the great expense of having to change the system for a superior one after it had been generally adopted, but if they were to be influenced by every suggestion made to them, they would be reduced to a state of hopeless perplexity. Whilst, however, they were endeavouring to obtain a superior gun, it was necessary, on account of the exigencies of the service to provide a small number of guns on the system, which, if not the best, was known to be an efficient one, until it could be decided what principle should be generally adopted. On the one hand they were blamed for delay, and on the other for extravagance in ordering a small number of one gun for immediate use. As regards the forts, the 600-pounder had been proved to be the most formidable gun known, and any number of guns of this class would be ready as soon as the forts. With respect to the armament of the French navy great misapprehension prevailed. At present the French navy was armed with the old 32-pounder gun, which had been rifled and converted into a breech-loader, but would only bear a charge of 8 or 9 lbs. of powder.

After some remarks from Captain Jervis, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

On the third reading of the Indian Medical Service Bill, Mr. HENNESSY moved that the order of the day be discharged, which was opposed by Sir C. Wood, but carried by a majority of 46 to 44.

The Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill passed through committee, with the addition of a clause limiting the duration of the Act to the 1st of April next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill passed through committee. The Commons' Amendments to the Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill were agreed to. The Harwich Harbour Act Amendment Bill, the Portsmouth Dockyard Acquisition of Lands Bill, the Judgments, &c., Law Amendment Bill, the Local Government Supplemental No. 2 Bill, the Criminal Justices Act (1855) Extension Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Poor Removal Bill, the New Zealand Guarantee of Loan Bill, and the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill passed through committee. The Highways Act Amendment Bill, the Railway Companies' Powers Bill, the Contagious Diseases Bill, the Bank Post Bills (Ireland) Bill, the Corn Accounts and Returns Bill, and the Railway Construction Facilities Bill were read a third time and passed. The Sheriffs Substitute (Scotland) Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental Bill, and the West India Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill passed through committee. The Commons' Amendments to the Public Schools Bill were agreed to.

The Fortifications (Provisions for Expenses) Bill and the Limited Penalties Bill were read a second time.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH then rose to call attention to the changes in foreign affairs since Parliament met. These changes affected not only the integrity of the Danish monarchy, which all the Powers had years ago thought essential to the peace of Europe, but also the validity of treaties, the security of the smaller Powers, and, above all, the progress of constitutional principles on the Continent. He confessed that he had very little hope of effecting much good, but he felt it his duty to call the attention of the House to the subject, for the love of repose, the love of peace, and, above all, the love of money, was not the engrossing passion of the people of this country. He regretted the decision of the Government and the Legislature not to grant active aid to Denmark, and although he had no hopes of influencing that policy, it was one which none of the great Ministers of this country would have thought of adopting, and it would have been possible in no previous reign except that of James I. Such a policy was not to be followed by any country that desired to be great. He reviewed the position of Denmark, and the encroachments made upon it by Germany, contending that the claims made by Germany against the Danes could have been met without a war, but if not, they did not justify the extreme proceedings to which the German Powers had resorted. The real object of the Prussian Government was to arrest the progress of constitutional principles in Denmark, and as no opposition was made to their first steps, encouraged by their impunity, they had proceeded to the present state of things. Although there might be no Holy Alliance there was an understanding much worse between the three despotic powers. The Holy Alliance was a combination of Princes against democracy and revolution, and although no doubt injurious to the progress of liberty, they had honour amongst themselves and no designs of aggrandisement at the cost of their weaker neighbours, but the conduct of these Powers now went much further. It was unreasonable to expect a British Minister to be always successful in his negociations, but they had a right to demand that his proceedings did not render success impossible. The Government brought in peace estimates, and by their declarations deprived their diplomacy of its only support. But having done this he had a right to complain that they had interfered everywhere and in the most unpleasant manner. He regarded the Conference as little better than a farce, and its result in transferring Schleswig to Germany destroyed the balance of power. If the proceedings of the German Powers were to be sanctioned, how was any treaty or any arrangement henceforward to be maintained? The precedent of the day would be the rule of the morrow, and there would be no security left except strength for the possession of its dominions by any Power. If the Germans thus wrested Kiel from Denmark, what security was there that they would not proceed to treat Holland in the same manner? Beyond this he saw in this matter a declaration of war on the part of the despotic Powers against the progress of constitutional principles in Germany. They saw how the constitutional contest in Prussia was likely to terminate, and although the plot was a wicked one it was clever; but he trusted that its present success would not be permanent, for such things could not be done without retribution terrible and overwhelming like an avalanche. Under these circumstances all that this country could do was to rely on its own strength, and what he trusted would revive its ancient patriotic sprit, which did not consider lucre the only pursuit worth following.

Earl RUSSELL would not go into the details of the question, which had recently been fully debated by both Houses of Parliament. The noble earl admitted that he did not agree with either of the two great parties, and that he had no hope of influencing the policy of those countries, but he had given so erroneous a view of some of the facts of the case that he must say a few words. The noble earl left out of consideration that the Duchies were inhabited by two races, and that a population of 40,000,000, kindred to one, thought it was oppressed by the other. That was the chief difficulty; and again the arrangement made by the great Powers in 1852 was one which was admitted must depend on the willing concurrence of all the parties. Instead of that, ever since it was signed there had been a controversy going on about the fulfilment of her promises by Denmark, and it was impossible to say that Denmark had done so, or that she was blameless. If they had upheld Denmark with one hand, they must have compelled her to fulfil her promises with the other. The position, therefore, was most complicated, and not one simply of going to war or not going to war, but whether by going to war we were doing what was right, and if we did go to war how right was to be done. He believed that if the parties directly interested had adhered to their engagements, the difficulty might have been settled by negotiations; but Denmark having for eleven years neglected to fulfil her pledges, a feeling was excited in Germany which Austria and Prussia represented that they could not control. Under these circumstances, whilst France and Russia refused to interfere, it would have been futile for this country to have done so alone and the determination of the Government had been ratified by the Parliament and the country. Now had this country forfeited its honour? It was bound by no treaty to do so, but if any case did arise in which its honour was at stake, he was convinced the country would rise as one man to defend it. He believed that after this affair of Schleswig was settled the constitutional progress of Germany would be in no danger, and stand in no need of aid. Such was the progress of the times that he believed that no Sovereign would be so ill advised as to resist that progress, but if we had blindly rushed into war and set all the powers against one another, we should have inflicted a much greater blow on the liberties of Europe.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE thought that the noble earl was too severe on Denmark, and admitting the delicate and complicated character of the question, he could not but feel that this country had suffered some discredit.

The subject then dropped.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 1·30.

The Naval Discipline Bill passed through committee without a single remark.

The Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill was considered, and ordered for the third reading.

Mr J. T. MILLER expressed a hope that the President of the Poor-Law Board would not allow the principle of this bill to be drawn into a precedent for future legislation.

The bill, with the consent of the House was then passed.

The Inland Fisheries (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed; the Lords' Amendment to the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act Extension Bill was agreed to; the Lords' Amendments with regard to Accidents Compensation Bill, the Burials Registration, the Sale of Gas (Scotland), and the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Bill were also agreed to.

The sitting was then suspended at two o'clock.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr A. MILLS inquired of Mr Cardwell whether he had received a document entitled, "Terms of Peace," bearing the signature of Mr Fox, a member of the Executive of New Zealand, threatening extreme penalties on all persons who should not accede to them, and whether such proclamation had been circulated in New Zealand without the cognisance of the Queen's representative in that colony?

Mr CARDWELL replied that no information had reached this country of such a proclamation, nor had any complaint been made about it.

ORANGE OUTRAGES.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr Maguire, denied that the Government had any knowledge of the existence of Orange outrages in Armagh from the 1st to the 12th of July, and, if such existed, he contended that the persons who complained of the breach of the Emblems and Processions Act should have made a complaint to the magistrates in the usual form.

Sir R. PEEL also denied, in reply to Mr Hennessy, a statement that an alleged offender in the King's County, named Clibborne, had not been put upon his trial because he was a Protestant.

MR. O'MALLEY IRWIN AGAIN.

Mr HENNESSY then brought before the House the case of Mr O'Malley Irwin, who, he alleged, had been wrongfully convicted thirty years ago of having forged the resignation of a stipendiary magistrate, the gravamen of the charge now brought being that upon a second trial of Mr Irwin, he produced a letter from the stipendiary magistrate, expressing his thanks for the acceptation of the resignation by the Government, and the grant of a pension, which letter was abstracted at the trial from the legal advisers of the Government, and although a copy had been obtained, the letter itself had been withheld, being either lost, stolen, or mislaid, such letter proving beyond all doubt the innocence of Mr Irwin, who was a member of the Irish bar, and had never been disbarred, as he unquestionably would have been had the benchers entertained the slightest doubt in the matter. Ever since then Mr O'Malley Irwin had been ineffectually trying to obtain redress.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND resisted the motion, and contended that Mr Irwin's claims had been most impartially considered by the courts of law and by the responsible advisers of the Crown. He trusted that the House would see that it had no grounds for reversing their decisions.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL also opposed the motion, affirming that neither legally, equitably, nor morally, was there the slightest reason for it. In fact, it would be a subversion of every principle of justice to accede to it.

Mr Malins and Mr Hadfield expressed strong opinions against Mr Irwin's claim, and after a brief reply from Mr Hennessy, the motion was negatived.

Mr HADFIELD was moving for some returns connected with Canadian canals, when a motion was made that the House be counted; and as there were only 19 members present, the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their lordships met at two o'clock—Lord Redesdale presiding.

The Poor Relief (Metropolis) Bill was, after a brief discussion, read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Local Government Supplementary No. 2 Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the New Zealand Guarantee of Loan Bill, Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill, the Poor Removal Bill, the Sheriff's Substitute (Scotland) Bill, and the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill.

The other bills on the paper were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at 3·5 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied by the resumed discussion on the report of the Select Committee on standing orders relative to private bills. The chief portion objected to was that relating to the establishment of referees to whom certain classes of private bills might be referred, in lieu of a select committee. Ultimately the report was agreed to with very slight alterations.

The Naval Discipline Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' Amendments to the Highways Act Amendment Bill, the Judgments, &c., Law Amendment Bill, the Improvement of Land Act (1864) Bill, and the Contagious Diseases Bill, were considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the Mutual Surrender of Criminals' Bill was discharged.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill for the recording of titles in Ireland.

Mr BARING obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861.

The House adjourned at 5·50 p.m.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN LONDON.

Another of those horrible crimes so calculated to startle the public mind was discovered on the afternoon of Monday last. The scene of this horrible occurrence is Smith Street, Somers Town, one of the small thoroughfares running east and west between the Old St. Pancras Road against the Great Northern Railway Hotel and Brewer Street, near the Drill public house. No. 15, Smith Street, a six-roomed house, was occupied by a carpenter named James Brown, a man about forty-six years of age, who cohabited with a female (supposed to have been his wife), named Sarah Bishop, some years younger than himself. Brown occupied the two parlours and the back kitchen, the front kitchen was let off to an elderly female named Harriet Loader, while the first floor was occupied by a man and his wife named Townshend, and the mother of the latter, Mary Chappel, eighty-one years of age. Shortly after two o'clock on Monday afternoon Thomas Woodrow, police constable 165 S, whilst on duty near the Great Northern Railway Hotel, was asked to go to No. 15, Smith Street, as it was feared, from the smell in the house, a woman had been murdered there. On going to the house, he found the stench so great that the suspicions previously aroused became confirmed, and it appeared to come from the lower part of the premises or back kitchen, occupied by Brown, which he found locked. Having been informed that the woman supposed to be his wife had been missing since the previous Tuesday, he went into the back yard and succeeded in gaining an entrance by the window. The stench now became so frightful that he could scarcely bear it; but, proceeding to the coal cellar in one corner, the door of which was not fastened, he opened it, and a woman's head fell out. A sickening sight here presented itself. The body of a woman in a dreadfully advanced state of decomposition lay doubled up, and myriads of maggots, some an inch long, were seen issuing from a frightful wound in the head and crawling all over the place. Woodrow at once despatched messengers to the police station in Pratt Street, and to Mr Jackson, surgeon, of Brewer Street, who, accompanied by Inspector Gibson of the S division, and Sergeant Cook, one of the detectives of the division, promptly attended. The body of the woman was then dragged out of the cellar into the kitchen, when Mr Jackson at once unhesitatingly pronounced her to have been the victim of a most foul and cruel murder. The whole of one side of the head was battered in, the orifice in the skull being sufficiently large to admit of a doubled fist being thrust into it. There appeared to be other marks of violence on the body, apparently by heavy blows from some blunt instrument; but in consequence of the advanced state of decomposition of the body, which was dressed, from the mere superficial examination made by Mr Jackson at the moment he was unable to define their character. Sufficient evidence having been obtained to establish the fact that the woman had been murdered, Inspector Gibson set on foot inquiries amongst the lodgers as to the conduct and character of the parties, and what had become of the man Brown. This elicited the fact that on the night of the previous Tuesday Brown and the woman Bishop had a fearful quarrel, and blows were heard and screams from her of "Murder!" but the same circumstance had occurred so frequently previously that but little or no notice was taken of it. Some time after all was quiet the street door was heard to open and close, and on the following morning Brown gave it out that the female had left him and gone away. This accounted to the lodgers for her not being afterwards seen, and few or no inquiries were made. Brown, who went out early in the morning, returned home in the evening regularly as usual, and nothing particular in his manner was observed, but as he had no one to cook his Sunday dinner, he accepted an invitation with his first floor lodgers, the Townshends, to dine with them. He did so, and went out after dinner to meet his son, a youth about 19, promising to call on Mrs Townshend's daughter, a Mrs Sarah Johns, with whose family he supped, leaving then with his son to return home about a quarter before twelve on Sunday night. Having traced him thus far, Inspector Gibson inquired where he worked, and, as both the parlour doors were locked, whether he was likely to be out. He was informed that since Mrs Bishop was supposed to have left him, Brown invariably locked his parlour doors when he went out in the morning. Inspector Gibson then said, considering the discovery which had been made, he should feel it his duty to force open the parlour doors. This was nearly an hour after the finding of the body of the murdered woman. The front parlour door was then forced, and on entering the apartment the sequel to the horrible crime which had so recently been brought to light was at once manifest in the discovery of the body of its perpetrator suspended by a rope round his neck, and quite dead, from one of the folding doors connecting the front with the back parlour. The instrument with which he had effected his own destruction appears to have been a girl's strong skipping rope. He had placed the handle on the top near the hinge on the front parlour side. Securely fastening it by closing the door on the rope as tightly as possible, and then by means of a slip noose round his neck, he must have thrown himself forward and thus become suspended. The murderer had evidently determined on an effectual commission of the act of suicide, for, in addition to having taken off his coat and boots, which lay near him, he had taken off his necktie and unbuttoned his shirt collar, and the rope had made a very deep indentation into the front and sides of the neck, causing almost immediate strangulation. His attention had been called to the smell there was in the house during the Sunday, which he attributed to some uncooked meat Mrs Bishop had left when she went away. It is believed that when he entered the house on Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, that the stench affected him, and being, as he must have been, fully aware of the cause, that stung by remorse or fear that discovery could not be much longer delayed, he determined on perpetrating the double crime, and at once proceeded to put it into effect, although the tumbled appearance of the bedding in the back parlour would indicate that it had been lain upon. It might, however, not have been made after the murderer quitted it on the Sunday morning. The above is the narrative of the facts so far as they had transpired; but Mr Inspector Gibson and the police were pursuing their inquiries, and Mr Murray, the coroner's officer for St. Pancras, was communicated with, so that the coroner might at once issue an order for the *post mortem* examination of the woman's body, as much further decomposition may render it impossible, although that she has been murdered there is not the slightest doubt. So great was the excitement that, as the afternoon and the evening progressed, the neighbourhood became so densely packed by hundreds of people that it was found necessary to station a strong body of the S division of police in the vicinity of the house to preserve order and decorum. Dr Lankester, the coroner for the central division of Middlesex, having ordered an immediate *post mortem* examination of the body of the murdered woman, shortly before eight o'clock the bodies were removed in shells to the dead house of St. Pancras' Workhouse in order that the *post mortem* examination might be at once performed. The hearse conveying them was followed by a vast concourse of people. So soon as the excitement created by the first discovery had somewhat abated the house was taken possession of by the police, and Inspector Gibson and some constables commenced a search for any weapon with which the injuries to the deceased woman might have been inflicted, but nothing was found, whilst Cook, the detective, proceeded to make inquiries to find out Brown's wife and son, who are stated to be residing in Searle-place, Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is also stated he has a daughter, who is an actress, and who plays under the name of Mrs Britton at Sadler's Wells. The lodgers were further interrogated as to what they have heard and known before and since last Tuesday as to the conduct of Brown and his unfortunate victim. Mrs Townshend, the first floor lodger, states that the way in which the discovery was first made was as follows: Shortly before two o'clock, being in his dinner-time, Brown's landlord called as usual every Monday for his rent, which was paid weekly, and was much astonished to find Brown out at such a time. On entering the passage he was at once struck by the extraordinary stench, and asked what they were about. He was then informed that it had been existing, but not so badly, for the last two or three days, and being informed of the quarrel, and that Brown's wife had left him, and that he said it was a piece of meat she had left locked up that smelt. The landlord said it was something more than meat, and directed a policeman to be sent for. Mrs Townshend states that on the night after the murder was committed, when Brown came home he asked her to let her little boy fetch him some beer, which he did, and he appeared very cheerful, and he then went to bed. On Saturday night, when he came home, he asked her and the old lady, Mrs Loader, to have a drop of gin sent for. He then said, as he had no wife he must go out to dine on Sunday, and she then invited him to dine with them. During dinner she remarked that it was a pity that he and Mrs Brown did not agree, and asked if he knew where she had gone. He replied, "No; but she was gone," and then said, "Don't call her Mrs Brown any more; her name is Bishop." The conversation then dropped.—Mrs Johns, the daughter of Mrs Townshend (both having looked at and identified the body of the deceased man) said: He came to her house about eight o'clock with his son. He conversed freely; but nothing was said about his affairs particularly. When he left he bade them good night very cheerfully.

The investigation instituted by Inspector Gibson, in company with Mr. Sutherin, surgeon to the S division of police, leaves little doubt of the fact that Brown, after he had killed deceased, had, in the first instance, intended to dispose of the body in much the same manner as the Mannings got rid of the body of their victim some years since, and that his placing it in the coal cellar was a mere preliminary step to that object. The hearth in front of the fireplace had been recently taken up, but immediately under it ran the drain, and it is believed that but for this circumstance preventing there being sufficient room, the murderer would have buried the body. The hearthrug, which lay folded up in a corner, was saturated with blood, and contained a quantity of brains; and amongst them, of triangular form, and very cleanly cut, a piece of the unfortunate woman's skull, measuring two inches on two sides, and nearly two inches on the third. From the clean cut appearance of the piece of skull found, as well as the character of the frightful orifice on the right side of the deceased woman's head, it was the opinion of Mr. Sutherin that the blows had been inflicted by a chopper or hatchet. In the waterbut in the back yard was discovered a large-sized axe, such as carpenters use for chipping wood. It still retained evidences of human blood, and a large quantity of hair adhered to it, leaving no doubt that it was the instrument with which the murder was committed.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with a brilliant staff, arrived shortly after five o'clock on Saturday and proceeded almost immediately to the hospital tent, where he learnt from the medical attendants of Cooper that his state, far from being desperate, was such as to justify a hope, though still a faint one, of ultimate recovery, provided he could be kept extremely quiet. His Royal Highness thereupon directed that powder should be ignored in the review as completely as if it had no existence. The humanity and propriety of this order as soon as it became known were generally acquiesced in; and, though 8,000 or 10,000 Volunteers came there for no other purpose than to take part in a field day, and probably treble that number of spectators attended to see the evolutions, they cheerfully gave up their own gratification and waited patiently to the end of the ceremony, necessarily tame, which was substituted for what they had expected. As regarded the spectators, the proceedings, but for the march past at the close, would have been monotonous in the highest degree. For the Volunteers, however, there have been few field-days of such real advantage to the different battalions. The Commander-in-Chief, abandoning the idea of stragetic movements, set himself to give the whole force a good steady drill, a proceeding in which he is one of the greatest proficients in the service. Beginning with the artillery, which mustered in force, and was handled by itself for the best part of an hour, he then turned his attention to the cavalry, composed of the Light Horse of the Hon. Artillery Company and the Surrey corps. Finally, the whole of the infantry force was, in military phraseology "turned inside out" and made to execute several most trying manœuvres. One of these consisted in forming a line from battalions moving *en echelon*, so that the line, when formed to the reverse flank, extended diagonally right across the common from near Robin Hood on one side, to the opposite corner of the enclosure. As far as could be seen from the point of view occupied by spectators, the artillery appeared to be at once the most steady and most at home in these movements; but to the unprofessional eye the whole force, though not moving as quickly as troops of the line, seemed to comprehend the orders which were received, and to carry them out very creditably. Until the march past at the close of the review, or rather the inspection, the lookers-on had certainly a weary time of it. About seven o'clock, the march past commenced, and the brigades, commanded respectively by the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Donegal, Viscount Bury, Viscount Ranelagh, Lieut.-Col. Walker, Col. Luard, Lord Radstock, and Lieut.-Col. Bigge, passed the flagstaff.

The march past occupied nearly an hour, although most of the regiments were but very sparingly represented. The spectators, however, would gladly have remained had it lasted much longer. The Favourites were, as usual, loudly cheered, especially the Victorias and London Scottish.

The following is the official list of the winners and their prizes at Wimbledon:—

	Marks.
Extra Prize, First Series.—A. Bennett, gold watch, value £31 10s.—Won by Captain Bevin, 1st Radnor	19
Extra Prize, Second Series.—Mappin Tea Service, £52 10s.—Mr Miller, Bristol	20
Extra Prize, Third Series.—Smith rifle, £40—J. G. Peterkin	18
Extra Prize, Fourth Series.—Whitworth rifle, £38—C. Ross	20
Extra Prize, Fifth Series.—Pair of Statuettes, £21, Lieut. Colonel Halford, Leicester	40
Telescope, All Comers, £25.—First prize, £10—Captain E. Ross, 3rd Cambridge	19
Storm's Prize, £100 (for breech-loaders.—Range A, first prize, £10—Sergt. Brooke, 12th Middlesex (13 shots)	31
Ditto, Range B, first prize, £10—Ensign Hughes, 3rd Manchester (9 shots)	24
Henry Peek's £52 10s. £25 10s—Private Bruce, 3rd Kirkcudbright	18
"Daily Telegraph."—Cup, £50—Lieutenant Burt, 1st Warwick	19
Earl de Grey's Prize £50.—First Prize, £10—Mr T. Turner	20
Lord Vernon.—£50—Eden, Inns of Court	—
"Volunteer Service Gazette."—£25—Captain Heaton, Manchester	—
"Army and Navy Gazette."—£20—Private Doe, Victorias	—
Albert, 1st Stage.—Range A, 1st prize, £50—Private Baker, 1st Gloucester	18
Albert, 1st Stage.—Range B, 1st prize, £50—Lieut.-Col. Baker, 3rd Cambridge	20
Albert, 1st Stage.—Range C, 1st prize, £50—Gunner Hansom, 1st Gloucester Artillery	20
Albert, 2nd Stage.—Cup or money £100—Hercules Ross, 6th Kincardine	73
Alexandra, 1st Stage.—Range A, £20—Private Wood.	18
Alexandra, 1st Stage.—Range B, 1st prize, £20—Private Steynes	19
Alexandra, 2nd Stage.—Cup or money, £50—Private Parsons, Hon. Artillery Company	11
Any-Rifle Association Cup.—£50—H. M. Ashton, Liverpool Rifle Brigade	39
Enfield Association Cup.—£50—Sergt. H. M. Aldridge	35
Carbine Prizes.—1st prize £10—Lieutenant Hughes, 9th Kent	16
Mr Dillwyn's Prize.—Cup £25—Rev. W. Brown, 1st Devon	16
Mr Bass, £25.—1st prize £10 — Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, 8th Lancashire	18
City of London, £600.—Range A, 1st prize, £25—Sergeant Muat, 3rd Ayrshire	19
City of London.—Range B, 1st prize, £25—Private Banton, 21st Middlesex	19
Ashburton Shield (public schools). £140—Harrow	226
Earl Spencer.—Cup, £15—Corp. Thornton, Cheltenham	12
"Saturday Review," £50, (volley-firing).—First prize, £25—2nd Administrative Battalion, Staffordshire	144
St George's Vase.—Vase, gold jewel, and £6, £250—Sergeant Penzer, 5th Stafford	—
Chancellor's Plate.—Cup, £100—Cambridge	415
Elcho Shield.—Scotland	967
International Enfield Match.—England	1,016
Wimbledon Cup.—£100—Sergeant M. Smith, 1st Middlesex	70
Earl Dudley's.—Cup or money, £50.	
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambrige.—First prize £50—Captain E. Ross, 3rd Cambridge	36
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—Cup or money, £100—Sergeant Dodds, 1st Hereford	46
Queen's Prize, First Stage.—Silver medal, Whitworth rifle, and £50, £70—Private Haward, 1st Suffolk	47
Queen's Prize, Second Stage.—Her Majesty's prize of £250, gold medal of the N. R. A., and Whitworth rifle, £277—Private Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade.	60

Miscellaneous News.

The Bank rate of discount was on Monday raised to 7 per cent.

There is to be a mule and donkey show at the Islington Agricultural Hall next month.

The *Realm*, the last Conservative paper, after an existence of some five months, has expired, giving "no sign."

It is gratifying to observe the unanimous testimony of the judges during the present assizes, that crime was never so low in Ireland as it is now.

The annual ministerial whitebait dinner took place on Saturday, at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich. Covers were laid for twenty-six, and almost all the members of the Cabinet were present.

After lasting for a period of eighteen weeks, the colliers' lock-out in South Yorkshire has terminated, and the men are to resume work during the present week.

Several turn-out colliers, who by intimidation and violence had endeavoured to prevent others from working in the Oaks pit, at Barnsley, have been committed for trial at the Leeds assizes.

Sir James Duke, who has represented the City of London for upwards of a quarter of a century, has issued an address to his constituency, stating that he shall retire in the next general election. It is reported that the Lord Mayor (Mr. Lawrence), will offer himself as the Liberal candidate in the place of the Hon. Baronet.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., M.P., was called to town by telegraph on Thursday evening last, in consequence of the alarming illness of his mother, Lady Ridley, who died on Friday night, at her residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor Square. On Saturday, before leaving town to return to the north, the Hon. Baronet received intelligence of the death of his eldest sister, who also expired on Friday, at her husband's seat in Northumberland.

A general assembly of Royal Academicians was held on Wednesday afternoon, at their rooms in Trafalgar-square, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of associates. The choice of the Academicians fell upon Mr Edward B. Stephens, Mr Philip H. Calderon, and Mr Frederick Leighton.

The members of the Etching Club are about to issue a new series of their latest works. Most of their previous productions are out of print. In the new volume will be found etchings by Messrs Cope, Creswick, Hook, Millais, Redgrave, Ansdell, Horsley, Holman Hunt, G. B. O'Neill, and Frederick Taylor.

Mr Mudie's library has passed into the hands of a limited liability company. The property has been divided into £100,000 worth of shares, and of this sum Mr Mudie retains possession of £50,000. Some part of the second £50,000 has been subscribed by Mr Murray and other publishers, and the remaining part will be offered to the general public. Mr Mudie continues his services and powers as managing director, at a salary of £1,000 a-year.

A wedding of a somewhat extraordinary character was celebrated at Calverley Church on Thursday. The wedding was a quadruple one, the four brides being four sisters, of the name of Preston, residing at Wind-hill, Shipley. The husband and wife in each case were born in the same month of the year, and each wife is older than her husband. All four brides were given away by an only brother. On the occasion each lady wore a white rose, and each of the swains a red one. Of the eight thus made happy, seven were members of the Wesleyan body. The mothers of the husbands are, strange to say, all widows, and the brides are all orphans.—*Bradford Observer.*

THE DOG TAX.—The amount collected for dog tax last year reached £205,329 10s.

A SCOTCH CONUNDRUM.—Why are Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli like two gentlemen engaged in joint literary work? Because they are trying to make a Pam-flit!—*Scottish Typographical Circular.*

NEWS FROM OSBORNE HOUSE.—The most commonplace domestic articles are not beneath the patronage of the Queen's household. The well-known RECKETT'S DIAMOND BLACK LEAD is now in constant use in Her Palaces, proving at once its superiority.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon, a dreadful accident occurred to a boy named Pat M'Claren, sixteen years of age, whilst tenting a machine at the curled hair manufactory of Mr Donough, Riga-street, Hanover-street, Manchester. M'Claren was in a bent attitude doing something in front of the machine, when his hand got entangled in the wheels of the machinery, and before assistance could be rendered, or the engine stopped, his head had also got among the wheels and was crushed to pieces. Of course life was extinct by the time the body could be extracted.

SAVED BY CRINOLINE.—A few days ago, a nurse-maid lost her way on the cliffs at Newquay, and went close to the edge of the precipitous cliffs, when she slipped and fell to the beach below, a distance of 108 feet. Her crinoline expanding with the air, however, so broke the fall that she landed without a scratch or bruise, and, although much shaken, was able at once to walk 100 yards and inform her mistress of the occurrence.—*Western Morning News.*

INTERESTING SMALL ARMS EXPERIMENTS AT WIMBLEDON.—On Tuesday morning a very interesting trial of small arms were continued from Monday, at Wimbledon, a prize of £100, in two sums of £50 each—one for open muzzled loaders, and the other for breech loaders—having been given to be shot for by the Marquess of Tweeddale. The conditions are bore 550, rifles full stocked and not more than 9lb. weight, pull of trigger 6lb. and ordinary fitting ramrods. A number of gunmakers have entered for each prize. Monday's proceedings commenced by the marksmen firing 100 rounds as fast as they could load at 550 yards. Next, ten shots for accuracy alone, and without regard to time, were fired from the uncleaned rifles, after which all the weapons were handed over to the safe keeping of the council. It was considered on the ground that the Whitworth muzzle loader had shown itself the best, for out of 100 rounds, firing in 24 minutes 53 seconds, 34 bull's-eyes were made, 14 centres, 26 outers, 6 ricochets, and 50 misses, getting altogether 110 marks against Whitworth's 304. Hewing's breech-loader fired the given number of rounds in 17 minutes 12 seconds, and made 24 bull's-eyes, 41 centres, 20 outers, 3 ricochets, and 12 misses; total marks 259. Cooper's rifle fired its rounds in 15 minutes, but only 4 bull's-eyes were made, there being, 9 centres, 13 outers, 19 ricochets, and 55 misses; the total marks being 60.

THE DEATH AT THE RED LION INN, NORTON, NEAR STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—THE PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—On Saturday, Thomas Elmer, who is charged with causing the death of Miss Rowntree, as previously noticed, was brought before Mr Charles Trotter and Mr W. S. Grey, at the Town Hall, Stockton. Mr John Trotter, of Stockton, appeared for Mrs Rowntree, and Mr Dobson, of Middlesborough, for the prisoner Elmer. After the depositions of the witnesses previously taken at Norton had been read, Dr. Tinniswood, who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, deposed as follows:—On opening the body I found the heart enlarged in both ventricles. There was ossification of the aorta close to the valves of the heart. The small coronary arteries supplying the heart with blood were nearly closed by ossification. Excitement might have closed them altogether, and if so, the heart would cease to beat. I think it was so in this case. The marks on the arm, chin, and cheek had been occasioned by violent pressure whilst living. Disease of the heart might have ultimately ended fatally, but she might have lived for some time had she not been under excitement. I think the excitement of pushing the woman, irrespective of actual violence by him, might have caused her death in the state in which her heart was. The magistrates committed Elmer to Durham gaol for trial on the charge of manslaughter, but said the case was not a very serious one, and they would take bail, himself in £40 and two sureties of £20 each.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—On Saturday last, a collision took place between two steamers, the *Cognac* and the *Golden Pledge*, about half a mile below the Rock Lighthouse, by which three men belonging to the latter vessel lost their lives. The *Cognac* is a regular trader between Liverpool and Cadiz, under the command of Captain Williams, and when the accident occurred was inward bound from that place. The *Golden Pledge*, Captain Bartlett, commander, was outward bound for Havana, and heavily laden with a cargo of coals. It appears that the collision was so severe that the *Cognac* cut the other vessel down nearly to the water's edge, and she began to sink immediately. The officers and crew made the most desperate efforts to save themselves, but we regret to say that three of the men belonging to the *Golden Pledge* were unsuccessful. The captain, mate, and pilot, on the vessel coming into contact, clung to the *Cognac* and were rescued. A boatman named Plunkett, who was towing a boat astern of the *Golden Pledge*, succeeded in saving ten others who were struggling in the water until they could be picked up. The three hands missing, two engineers and one fireman, went down with the vessel. It is thought that the *Cognac* has not sustained any serious damage. The wreck of the *Golden Pledge* lies on the West side of Crosby Island.

AN AMERICAN ORDER.—General Taylor, the Confederate commander in Louisiana, recently issued an order, congratulating his men upon their achievements. After giving a catalogue of their spoils, and so forth, he says:—"Along a hundred miles of his path the flying foe, with more than savage barbarity, burned every house and villiage within his reach. You extinguished the burning ruins in his base blood, and were nerved afresh to vengeance by the cries of women and children left without shelter or food. Long will the accursed race remember the great river of Texas and Louisiana. The characteristic hue of its turbid waters has a darker tinge from the liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The cruel alligator and the ravenous garfish wax fat on rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry over many a festering corpse. If the stern valour of our well-trained infantry was illustrated on the bloody fields of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, this long pursuit has covered the cavalry of this army with undying renown. Like generous hounds with the game in full view, you have known neither hunger nor fatigue, and the hoarse cannon, and the ringing rifle have replaced in this stern chase the sonorous horn and the joyous haloo. Whether charging on foot, shoulder to shoulder with our noble infantry, or hurling your squadrons on the masses of the foe, or hanging on his flying columns with more than the tenacity of the Cossack, you have been admirable in all. Conquer your own vices and you can conquer the world. Our artillery has been the admiration of the army. Boldly advancing, without cover, against the heavy metal of the hostile fleet; unlimbering, often without support, within range of musketry, or remaining last on the field to pour grape and canister into advancing columns, our batteries have been distinguished in exact proportion as opportunity was afforded. Soldiers! these are great and noble deeds, and they will live in chronicle and in song as long as the southern race exists to honour the earth. But much remains yet to do. The fairest city of the South languishes in the invader's grasp. Her exiled sons mourn her fate in every land. The cheeks of her fair daughters yet mantle with the blush raised by the brutal tyrant's insult; not a confederate soldier returns to his colours from this sad Venice of the South but recounts with throbbing heart and tearful eye how, amidst dangers and insult, these noble women—angels upon earth—cheered his confinement, and relieved his wants. To view the approving smiles of these fair dames will be a soldier's proudest boast, the brightest leaf in his chaplet of laurels. Soldiers! this army marches towards New Orleans; and though it do not reach the gaul, the hearts of her patriot women shall bound high with joy, responsive to the echoes of your guns."

It is proposed to found a working women's college in London.

Monday was the birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge, when Her Royal Highness completed her 67th year.

Rossini has dedicated a short composition, a four-part chorus with accompaniment of muffled drums, to the memory of Meyerbeer.

A commission is at present occupied at Vienna with the revision of the penal code has decided by five votes to two, that the penalty of death ought to be discontinued.

Count de Beauval, the French *charge d'affaires* at Tunis, was shot at a few days ago while walking in his garden. Four shots were aimed at him from a house inhabited by some Maltese, but he was not touched. An inquiry into the circumstances is going on.

The monthly returns issued by the Poor-law Board continue to show a decline in pauperism in England. The return for April shows, at the end of that month, a decrease of 8·69 per cent in the number of persons in receipt of relief, as compared with the end of April, 1863. So far as the decrease was large, it was in the manufacturing districts; it amounted to about 35 per cent in the north western division, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire.

At the Stafford Assizes, on Tuesday, four men, who on Saturday, were found guilty of the manslaughter of the policeman, Lyons, at Willenhall, under circumstances already detailed, but who had been tried for wilful murder, were sentenced—Thomas Lockley, who threw the brick-end which gave the fatal blow, to eight years; George Lockley, his brother, to six years; John Edwards, six years; and Joshua Stanley, who had been by the Jury recommended to mercy, to five years' penal servitude. The fifth man, George Skilletts, was acquitted, and he remains to be tried on the charge of stealing the policeman's truncheon.

On Saturday night, Viscountess Palmerston had a reception at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, at which a large circle assembled. The Premier and several of his political friends arrived from the Ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich shortly after the visitors began to congregate. Amongst her ladyship's visitors was Dr. Livingstone, who came in company with Sir Roderick Murchison, and by whom he was introduced.

DESTRUCTION OF A LIVERPOOL SHIP BY FIRE.—The clipper ship *Lady Eyre*, well known in the East India trade, has been totally destroyed by fire while on a voyage to Bermuda. She left the Mersey under the command of Captain W. Porter on the 14th of May, and on the 24th of June had made the position of lat. 24 N and long. 62 W, when she was found to be on fire; and though every exertion was made by the crew to extinguish it, it gained fast on them, and during the afternoon they were compelled to take to the boats and abandon her. They were picked up by the *Estaphana*, and landed at Bermuda. The *Lady Eyre* was built in Quebec, in 1857, was 920 tons register, and the property of Messrs S. Gardiner and Co., of Liverpool. We believe she was fully covered by insurance.

THE ACCIDENT AT PLYMOUTH SOUND.—At the Exeter Assizes on Monday, the grand jury ignored the bill against Major-General Hutchinson, charged with the manslaughter of George McCoy, a waterman. The defendant was subsequently arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Mr Lopes appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Cox for the defendant. Mr Lopes having briefly recapitulated the facts under which McCoy met his death, said, having an opportunity of seeing his Lordship's directions to the grand jury, and the jury having thrown out the bill, he did not propose to proceed further on the coroner's inquisition. At the same time he might be allowed to express a hope that the calamity which had resulted from firing at the Plymouth breakwater—and that after communications from the towns of Plymouth and Devenport on the subject—would have the effect of causing the authorities for the future to adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. After a few remarks from his Lordship a verdict of not guilty was taken, and the gallant General was discharged.

WINDING-UP THE SEASON.—The Duches of Wellington assembled the members of the *corps diplomatique* and the nobility remaining in London at Apsley House, on Monday evening, as a farewell gathering at the close of the season. The gallery and the saloons wore their accustomed aspect of splendid festivity. The special attraction of the evening was, however, found in a peculiarly novel *al fresco* exhibition, consisting of the lighting up, under various effects of colour, of a number of choice works of sculpture arranged in the garden at the rear of the mansion. These works included copies of Gibson's "Venus," Thorwaldsen's ideal rendering of the same goddess, Power's "Greek Slave," and an Italian "Improvisatore" by Dehay, &c., from Brucciani's new gallery of the fine arts in Covent Garden. The illumination of these beautiful works of art, including the foliage of the trees and shrubs amid which they were placed, was under the superintendence of Professor Pepper, who appropriated to those purposes large voltaic batteries, arranged on Grove's principle, which were connected with lamps and parabolic reflectors, constructed by M. Serrin, of Paris. The colours applied to this object were vivid shades of red, amber, blue, green, and white; the everchanging and floating beams of coloured light on the various groups producing a charming effect.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUMBER.—NARROW ESCAPE OF FOUR PERSONS.—On Monday afternoon an accident of a serious character occurred to four persons who went on the Humber for a boating excursion, but who escaped death in a most miraculous manner. The party consisted of two gentlemen and two ladies from Wakefield, named William Hepworth, Jos. Holt, Mrs Hillingworth, and Miss Scholey, who, it appears, engaged a pleasure boat with the view of having a short sail down the Humber. This is a pleasure much indulged in by excursionists, many of whom are entirely ignorant of the currents or the strength of the tide, and who, therefore, believing themselves competent to manage a small boat, decline to take a boatman, or any one accustomed to the river, to secure their safety. The party on Monday, through neglecting this precaution, soon came to grief; for the boat, coming in contact with the cable of the *Cossack* (s.s.), which was lying at anchor in the roads, was completely broken in half, and went to pieces. The occupants were left in the water. Fortunately, three of them, viz., Miss Scholey, Holt, and Epworth seized the ship's cable and kept themselves afloat until they were rescued by two boatmen named Johnson and Taylor. They were not much worse, but the other lady, Mrs Hollingworth, was much exhausted before she was rescued by the crew of the *Cossack*. She was removed to Dalton's lodging-house, Nelson-street, and after a while recovered. None of them appeared much worse for their unfortunate submersion.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT NEAR GLASGOW.—THREE PERSONS SCALDED TO DEATH.—We regret to record a dreadful accident which occurred on the forenoon of Friday last, in No. 2 Distillery, Port Dundas, belonging to Messrs. M. M'Farlane and Co., distillers, which resulted in the death of one man and two boys, named respectively John Sommerville and David Fife, the former nine, and the latter eight years of age, were in the tun room, the tun containing between 8,000 and 10,000 gallons of wash, heated by steam up to 186 degrees, suddenly gave way, and before the men and boys could make their escape they were drenched with the hot liquid, and their bodies dreadfully scalded. Three of the sufferers were conveyed to the Infirmary, where they received every attention; but we regret to state that, after lingering in great agony, the poor lad Sommerville expired on Friday afternoon, at six o'clock, M'Intyre on Friday night, about twelve o'clock, and the boy Fife at two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. Maxwell, the foreman, who resides at 70, Stewart-streets, Cowcaddens, was conveyed to his dwelling, and although severely-scalded we were glad to learn that he is progressing favourably. M'Intyre, who was an unmarried man, resided at No. 14, Forth-street, Port Dundas. The boy Sommerville, accompanied by his companion Fife, had gone to the Distillery with his father's breakfast, and while waiting there the poor lads had entered the tun room, and in a few minutes afterwards the sad calamity occurred which caused their ultimely death.

THE WHITEBAIT DINNER.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—There are still some arrears, principally of private business, in the Lords which will prevent Parliament from rising to the latter part of the week. But for all public intents and purposes the session is at an end, and the Ministerial whitebait dinner and Lady Palmerston's last assembly formed its festive wind-up. There is not much matter for congratulation to be extracted, one would suppose, from the *measures* of the session; but I can easily conceive that Saturday's dinner at the Trafalgar was even exceptionally lively; and, if one may believe the little bird that will chirp even the secrets of Cabinets occasionally, and how much more those of the *Cabinet particuliers* of the Trafalgar, these dinners as a rule are uncommonly jolly ones. Ministers, like most Englishmen, have a good deal of the schoolboy about them in their hours of real relaxation, and the whitebait dinner, which marks the temporary close of most fatiguing and anxious labours, is pre-eminently an occasion for something of the high jinks of breaking-up festivity. All that oozes out of the fun of these dinners bears this character, and surely no one can be sour or rigid enough to pull a grave face over such stories as that of Sir James Graham having solemnly awarded to him by his colleagues a little china mug, with the inscription "For a good boy," in recognition of his exceptionally regular attendance at divisions. So of the fun of treating Mr Milner Gibson as chaplain, because he happened to come in severe dining-out costume—black coat and white choker—and elevating him into the dignity and duties of a reverend for the evening. And Lord Palmerston's gift as an after-dinner speaker is too often displayed in public, and always pleasantly, for people to feel any scruples in revealing his good things on these occasions, such as his happy toast of last Saturday—"Many happy returns."

SHOCKING CASE IN BETHNAL GREEN.—On Monday morning the Middlesex coroner received information of the discovery of the body of a child in its mother's room, under circumstances of a character of a very extraordinary nature. It appears that on Sunday morning the attention of a police-constable was directed to the state of No. 5, Warren-place, Bethnal Green. Some women informed him that the occupants of the top room had not been seen since Tuesday last. The constable proceeded to the house and found it to consist of only two rooms. Upon entering the top room he saw a woman, apparently thirty years of age, lying on a bed near the window. Two young children were also in the room; one of them was about nine years old, and the other was between three and four years old. The room was wretchedly furnished, and there was one chair in it. The woman said, "I have had nothing to eat since Thursday; then all I had was one egg. I have been without food because I was ill and unable to work." The police-constable then searched the room, and under the bed discovered a deal box about 2ft. long. In the box was found the body of a full-timed, well-developed child. The lower part of its body was dreadfully burnt. The legs were scorched. The neck had the appearance of having had something tied round it. The mother said to the police constable, "I did not burn it, but I suppose I have got into it now." Mr Dukes, surgeon, was sent for, and the woman remains under his care. The police remained with the mother all Monday night, in order to prevent her making an attempt upon her life, she appearing to be in a state of great despondency. Mr Burrows, the coroner's officer, has caused the body to be removed to the district dead house. It is stated that the mother is a seamstress, and has been in the habit for some time past of working for the cheap tailors. She is a married woman, the wife of a mechanic, who deserted her three years ago. The two children found in the room with her are hers, and they all seemed to be in the last stage of starvation. The name of the mother is Emma Milkcombe.

ADVERTISEMENTS
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CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

ERRATUM.—In our report of a case of stealing water at Lanchester Petty Sessions in last week's *Consett Guardian*, the name of Beckwith was inadvently used for Winter.

Local and District News.

THE PROFITS OF THE IRON TRADE.—The Shotley Iron Company have just made up their accounts which show a profit on paid-up capital of over 100 per cent.

Dr. William M. Renton, Shotley Bridge, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, on the 26th inst.—*Times.*—Dr Renton, we need hardly inform our readers, is son of J. Renton, Esq., of Shotley Bridge, and has before distinguished himself in his profession.

HEXHAM HIGHWAY BOARD.—The usual meeting of the Hexham Highway Board was held on Tuesday, T. Trotter, Esq., in the chair. The report of the surveyor was adopted, but in it there was nothing of general interest, and after the formal business had been disposed of, the Board separated.

RUNAWAY WAGGONS.—On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, some waggons full of coals destined for the Consett Iron Works broke the rope which lets them down the incline, the incline being very heavy and being also on a curve. The rope broke near Stirling's public house, and the waggons came on at a rapid rate, gaining a greater velocity every yard they travelled. The waggons rounded the curve and passed over the fire holes near the blast furnaces, pursuing their furious course right over the embankment, about 12 feet in height, leaping right into the road, which passes between the refining furnaces and the offices, where some of them were left. The first pursued a course across the road into the field behind the offices, where they were upset. The only damage done was the breaking of the waggons in a slight manner. How the train proceeded the distance it did round a sharp curve without upsetting is a problem that cannot well be solved. Had they upset on the fire holes in all probability some lives would have been sacrificed.

STANHOPE FLOWER SHOW.—We are glad to observe that this pretty little town has at last decided on establishing an annual flower Show. Undeterred by the competition of the Wolsingham and St. John's Chapel Societies, each of which has been before the public for some years, the townspeople of Stanhope have awoke to a sense of the advantages which their beautiful scenery affords, and now invite all honest men and bonny lasses to visit them on Saturday, the 20th of August. We hope our Derwent friends will accept the proffered welcome, and not allow the wild expanse of fell to interfere with their neighbourly attentions. Such intercourse as festivities like this promote is, we are convinced, productive of pure good to all parties; and our Stanhope horticulturists, not consent with resting their claims on such humanizing agents as fine scenery and genial company, have added that highest civiliser of all—good music. The fame of their brass band, which is to perform on the ground, is too widely spread to need any words of ours. The place of exhibition is within the walls of Stanhope Castle, whose liberal master, Mr Henry Pease, M.P., has kindly thrown open his park and pleasure grounds for the occasion.

BLACKHILL WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Sabbath last was observed by the Wesleyans of the above place as their anniversary. The duties of the day were ably discharged by Mr J. Clements, of Shotley Bridge, in the morning and afternoon, and at night by Mr Thomas Harker, of Consett. During the day the children repeated their various pieces of sacred poetry, parts of the catechism, chapters of the Old and New Testament, and sang most delightful hymns, to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience. Mr R. J. Porteous, of Consett, presided at the harmonium in a first-class style. On Monday the tea meeting was held, and gave general satisfaction. The tables were presided over by the female teachers of the school. The public meeting was addressed by Messrs Baty, of Consett; J. Elliott, of Wolsingham; W. Shimming, of Blackhill; Henry Bell, of Benfieldside; and Thomas Harker, of Consett. Mr George Peart ably occupied the chair. The meeting was anything but a dull one, and the general tone of the speakers was lively and interesting. The whole passed off very well, and with the usual votes of thanks to the chairman, speakers, and the ladies, the meeting closed in the usual way by singing and prayer. The proceeds of the anniversary were considerably in advance of last year.—*Correspondent.*

SCHOOL TREAT.—On Saturday last, 83 of the children of the Benwell Village School, accompanied by some of their parents, were taken by the Rev. W. Maughan and their schoolmaster (Mr John Graham) an excursion to Tynemouth and Cullercoats. Having visited the castle yard and the pier, and enjoyed the game of foot-ball and other amusements on the Long Sands, they afterwards were refreshed with abundance of tea and cake, at Cullercoats, in a room kindly lent for the occasion by Miss A. Clayton, whose servants also assisted in preparing the tea. The expenses, both of the excursion and the tea, were liberally borne by W. I. Cookson, Esq., and Miss Cookson.

THE FISKERTON MURDER.—Richard Thomas Parker, who murdered his mother at Fiskerton, was tried at Nottingham assizes on Monday. It will be recollected that the prisoner also shot his father, but the old man recovered from his wounds. The jury found the prisoner guilty of "wilful murder," but recommended him to mercy on account of his being in liquor. The prisoner, after the verdict was given, declared that he had no intention to murder—that it was an accident. The Judge, however, expressed his firm belief that he intended to murder both his father and mother, but he promised to forward the recommendation of the jury to the proper quarter.

HARTLEPOOL BAY.—Hartlepool is desirous of being not a whit behind the other ports on the north-east coast in accommodation for shipping, and at a meeting of the Port Commissioners, on Wednesday, a scheme for the enclosure of the bay was submitted by the engineer, Mr Mossman. The proposal is to run the West Pier 1,230 yards seaward, and the East Pier from the old pier at Hartlepool running south, 655 yards, leaving an opening between the piers of 200 yards. The space enclosed would thus be about 122 acres, and the south part of it would be available for dock accommodation. The subject was well discussed, and a committee appointed to consider Mr Mossman's plan or any other.

NEWCASTLE RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—On Monday the children connected with this establishment were taken down to Tynemouth for a day's recreation. They numbered about 250 boys and girls, and were amply supplied with a substantial repast at noon, on the Long Sands. The whole of the officials were present, and their kind attention to the children deserved the highest credit. About half-past four o'clock the children were again mustered, when spice rolls and tea were supplied to them, and every attention paid to the comfort of the poor children, who, had it not been for the influence of this establishment, might have been begging their daily bread from door to door, or otherwise training for the dishonest pursuits which their neglected position might have induced them to follow. This is the second trip the children of this institute have been favoured with this summer, and we trust that the kindness shown them may stimulate their exertions for the future, so that when they enter upon the duties of life their conduct may sustain the cherished expectations of both teachers and subscribers.

ALLEGED RAPE ON A MARRIED WOMAN.—Edward Hansell, a loose character, belonging to Stockton, known by the sobriquet of "Long Ned," was brought before Richard Ord and Joshua Byer, Esq., on a charge of committing a rape on Jane Robson, a hawker. Complainant stated that she was a married woman, had three children, and belonged to York. On Monday she had been to Redcar, and on returning at night she was the worse for liquor. On arriving in Stockton, she inquired for West Row, and Hansell said he would show her to it, and took her up the lane. About twelve o'clock, Sergeant Armstrong received information that a woman was being badly used up Bowesfield Lane. The sergeant and police constable Taylor went at once, and heard a woman crying for help, and on going where the cries proceeded from they found the prisoner assaulting the woman. Taylor took Hansell in charge, and the sergeant attended to the female, who had been most brutally used. Hansell was then committed for trial, bail being refused.

MANSLAUGHTER AT MURTON COLLIERY.—A melancholy occurrence, resulting in the death of a pitman, 53 years of age, named John Hasty, took place at Murton Colliery, on Saturday last. Deceased and an acquaintance named Mullins, it appears, were returning home at a late hour on Saturday. They seemed on perfectly friendly terms with each other, and though they had been in a public-house, neither is stated to have been under the influence of liquor. Mullins, it would appear, to use his own language, "got vexed" in the public-house, and took hold of the deceased suddenly to show him, as he said, what he would do to the man who had been vexing him. He accordingly "cross-buttocked" the deceased, who fell with such violence on his head that his neck was broken. The unfortunate man died on Sunday night from the injuries he sustained. The statement of the deceased exonerates Mullins from any malicious intent. At an inquest held on the body on Tuesday, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mullins, who is now in custody on the charge.

CHESTER-LE-STREET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday the annual soiree of the Chester-le-Street Mechanics' Institute was held at Lumley Castle, the use of which for the occasion was kindly granted by the Earl of Scarborough. The principal places of business in Chester-le-street were closed, and the afternoon was observed as a holiday. The grounds were thrown open to the public at one o'clock, and shortly after that hour large numbers of people began to assemble on the slopes in front of the ancient seat of the Lumley's, and were soon engaged in playing at "tarzy," kiss in the ring, and similar games; whilst others contested in hurdle racing, pole leaping, &c., for which prizes were given. During the afternoon the Chester-le-Street Sax-horn Prize Band performed choice selections from the most eminent composers, in a highly efficient manner, on the terrace in front of the Castle; whilst the Birtley Quadrille Band was stationed in the Castle Yard. About four o'clock tea was served up in the Castle Hall, when upwards of one thousand persons were regaled with the refreshing beverage. In the evening a ball was held in the large hall of the Castle, when dancing was kept up with great spirit. The gathering was one of the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Chester-le-Street Mechanics' Institution, which is in a great measure attributable to the untiring exertions of the committee, and more particularly of Mr. Scott, their active and indefatigable secretary.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Before the West Hartlepool magistrates, on Monday, James King, an *employe* in Messrs Richardson's brickyard, was charged with cutting and wounding a fellow-workman named Thomas Meeley. It appears that on Saturday week both parties, who are Irishmen, were drinking together in the Fleece Inn, Hope-street, West Hartlepool, and a fight taking place, the prisoner stabbed the prosecutor in four different parts of his body. One incision was an inch and a half into the poor fellow's abdomen. Up to the time the case was heard he had not been able to leave his bed. Sergeant Kirby produced a knife besmeared with blood, which he found in prisoner's possession. The Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the next Durham Assizes.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A HARTLEPOOL SHIP CAPTAIN.—At the Hartlepool Police Court, on Monday, Robert Waters, a seaman belonging to Leith, was charged with having committed a most violent assault upon Robert Carrington, captain of the brig *Jessie*, of Hartlepool, on the 24th inst. It appears from the evidence of James Ridden, who is a seaman on board the brig *Fortitude*, that the brig *Jessie* was lying alongside their vessel, and about one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the prisoner, on being checked by the master for striking one of the apprentices, flew in a rage, and seizing hold of a large piece of coal which was on deck, took it in both hands, and running towards prosecutor, threw it with all his force. The coal struck prosecutor over the head, the blow causing him to fall with his face on the deck as though he was killed. He lay in that position for some time, the blood copiously flowing from a frightful wound extending from the eyebrow to the centre of the head. Two of the crew of the adjoining vessel, on being told of the circumstance by the witness, went on board and took prosecutor into his cabin in a state of unconsciousness. Witness went for Dr. Kirk, and on his arrival the prosecutor had recovered his consciousness, but the wound was still emitting blood, and he was still in a weak state. On Monday he was very little improved, and a certificate from Dr. Kirk stated that he was still in a state of danger, but if he went on favourably he might attend in a few days. The Bench adjourned the case until Wednesday.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday afternoon, an accident of a fearful nature took place at the Consett Ironworks. The facts are as follows:—Two men were dragging a "bogie" from a furnace to the hammer with a large pile of iron on it, weighing about 14 cwt., when one of the wheels caught a pillar in the building and threw one of the men on his face, consequently the pile slid down the bogie handle and fell upon the hip and thigh of the prostrate man, inflicting a dreadful burn. Men were on the spot instantly, and raised the huge lump of fire, but by some means it fell upon the man's leg, completely searing the calf of his leg, giving it the appearance of a piece of parchment. The man was quite conscious the whole of the time, and, although in such a precarious situation, he was no way sparing of opprobrious epithets. The iron was upwards of a minute on the man. He is in a fair way of recovery.—Another accident occurred on the same day to a boy in the works. It appears he was near the line as some waggons were shunting, when the waggons ran over his foot and mutilated it in a fearful manner.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The proceedings of the conference commenced on Monday, when the committee on educational affairs met in the Conference Chapel, the chair being taken by the ex-President, the Rev. Charles Prest. There was a large attendance of ministers and gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom. A detailed statement of the general committee was read, giving an account of the operations of the past year. It mentioned that the amount of Government aid last year to Wesleyan schools, in the shape of capitation grants, &c., was £36,122. The following statistics had been recently collected: Wesleyan day-schools in Great Britain, 562, being an increase of 6; day-scholars, 82,333, an increase of 2,751; Sunday-schools, 4,895, an increase of 72; Sunday-scholars, 532,519, an increase of 5,206; scholars who are members of the Church or of select classes, 46,291; teachers, 91,278; decrease 644. The cost of Sunday-schools for the year had been £33,763, or an increase of £801. The Principal of the Normal College, Westminster, made his official statement, which was of a very satisfactory character; after which a discussion took place, and a resolution was passed expressing regret that so many societies and congregations of importance have not yet established day-schools. Another resolution was that a minister should be appointed by the ensuing conference to collect information on the mode of conducting Sunday-schools in various parts of the country. The Wesleyan chapel committee met on Tuesday, and a report was then read by the Rev. J. Belford, showing that since the conference of 1863 the chapel committee had given their sanction to the building of a large number of chapels and schools, including enlargements and alterations, making a total outlay of £285,900 during the year; and arrangements had been made for the immediate or progressive extinction of chapel debts to the amount of £509,415 have been paid off. The amount actually raised and paid for Wesleyan chapel and school purposes in the year 1863-64 was £136,286. While the trust property of the connection has largely increased in value, the total amount of debts has been diminished by not less than £260,000. A series of resolutions was then passed in furtherance of the objects of the committee, and it was agreed, after a long discussion, that additional assistance should be given to the secretary. At the Jubilee Committee, held the previous Saturday, it was reported that the amount promised to the Jubilee Fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society has now reached £189,285, of which sum England contributes £176,120 7s 2d; Ireland, £9,380 12s 3d; and foreign stations, £3,775 0s 6d.—The Conference commenced its annual session on Wednesday. The Stationing Committee has made the following provisional arrangement of the appointments of the Wesleyan ministers in this neighbourhood for 1864-5:—*Wolsingham*—Henry Cattle, Mark Devonport, H. Fenwick. *Shotley Bridge*—Elijah Toyne, Thomas Keeling. *Gateshead*—Joseph Moorhouse, Edward Stokes (one asked.) *Bishop Auckland*—H. Hayman, B. N. Haworth (Crook). Thomas Barr, W. S. Caldecote. *Newcastle*—George Scott, Samuel Wilkinson, Peter Featherstone, Henry W. Holland, George Kennedy. *North Shields*—Peter Samuel, Thomas Wilkinson. *South Shields*—John P. Sumner, Thomas Tretheway (one asked). *Blyth*—Robert Haworth. *Morpeth*—G. H. Chambers. *Hexham*—Edward B. Waters, Thomas Henwood. *Alston*—Wm. Satchell, David Jones. *Allendale Town*—Wm. Slack, John T. Harwood. *Alnwick*—Thomas Hepton.

SHIP LAUNCH AT MESSRS MITCHELL'S.—On Saturday evening, a beautiful barque, named the *Adelina*, was successfully launched from Messrs Mitchell's yard, Low Walker. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen was present, and the ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Mrs Chas. Mitchell. The ship, which is classed for 12 years at Lloyds, and 20 years at Liverpool, is intended for the India and China trade. She is 800 tons burden, is chiefly iron, and has accommodation for a few passengers. Messrs Beckwith and Co., of Newcastle, are the owners. The *Waverley*, a fine iron steamer for the North British Railway Company, which was launched from the same busy yard a week or two ago, proceeded from the quay to Silloth with ten of the directors on board, on Saturday.

VOLUNTEER SOIREE AT URPETH.

The inhabitants of the district in which Urpeth, Tanfield, Beamish, and Pelton are situated have one reason, at least, for blessing the volunteer movement—it has given them one more holiday in the year than had previously fallen to their lot. The week's shooting at Stanley Burn is purely a volunteer gathering—at all events, it is not such an one as those in which the people of the neighbourhood generally take part. The annual festival of the volunteer corps of the locality is one in which all classes, not only of the villages included in it, but in which many of the inhabitants of the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead share. Out of the very necessities of the Tenth Durham (or Beamish and Tanfield Volunteer Rifle Corps) has arisen a meeting, which for its joyousness, its compatibility with a variety of tastes and the harmony which it promotes between employer and employed, officer and private, is unsurpassed by anything of a similar kind in the kingdom. The absence of the clawing process is not one of the least noticeable characteristics of the annual tea-drinking (as it was the old-fashioned custom to call it), concert, and ball of the Beamish and Tanfield Volunteer Corps, for whose benefit, according to custom, the proceeds of these three combined entertainments in the village of Urpeth, on Thursday were destined. There were no speeches, no votes of thanks, dictated more by a sense of the fitness of things than by a genuine feeling of good wil', no bespattering of secretary by treasurer, or transparent flattery by entrapped visitor of the committee all round, and the conduct of affairs of which he knows nothing. If anything could have told of the faithlessness in the conventional style of conducting public soirees, that of Thursday, at Urpeth, would have done so. Those who attended it had abundant opportunities of amusement; there was no attempt at combining that with questionable instruction, and statistics regarding the corps, which its members knew (or ought to know) by heart, and for which nobody else cared, though they might wish all prosperity nor only for the Beamish and Tanfield, but for all the volunteers corps of the United Kingdom. The marquee of the Marley Hill Mechanics' Institute, which has set a good example to like institutions in providing itself with a thing so useful, was, on this occasion, borrowed by the volunteers, and erected in a field situated in the most picturesque part of the district, which includes Urpeth and other villages. To it flocked, long before the hour announced for tea, the village belles and beaux, who were kept in good humour during one of the most trying ordeals—that of the preparation for what has been termed a tea-fight, by the strains—alternate generally, but sometimes simultaneous—one of the corps band, and that known to its friends and the public, who have been amongst its fortunate hearers, as the Tanfield Lea Band. It would be quite supererogatory to describe the gorgeous, the fantastic ornamentation of the tent, which annual descriptions of the Marley Hill soiree have made familiar to the public who have never been made happy by sharing in the joys thereof. Therein tea was dispensed to we dare not say how many relays of the waiting, anxious multitude; but altogether there were some 1,500 people who pertook yf what had been provided for them in such abundance and of so excellent a quality by the committee. The ladies who volunteered for the arduous duty of preparing tea and attending to the wants of the guests were the following:—Mrs Davidson, Miss Welsh, Miss Robinson, Mrs J. Kirkup, Mrs G. Ridley, Miss Humble, Miss Watson, Mrs Adamson, Miss Lish, Miss Auld, Miss Watson, Miss Pringle, Miss Brodie, Mrs Coe, Miss Roseley, Mrs Clark, Miss Clark, Mrs Heslop, Miss Heslop, Mrs Mole, Miss White, Mrs Nicholson, Mrs J. Simpson. Amongst the company were—the Rev. J. Mathwin, incumbent of Tanfield, and Mrs Mathwin; the Rev. J. Bash, Tanfield; J. Armstrong, Esq., Sunderland; G. Forster, Esq., Washington; G. Henderson, Esq., Tanfield; N. Clark, Esq., Beamish; J. M. Paterson, Esq., Marley Hill; James Smith, Esq., Colpike Hall; Dr. Hudson, Chester-le-Street; R. Mather, Esq., Mrs Mather, and Miss Mather, Gateshead; Mrs and the Misses Patterson, Norwood; S. Blenkinsopp, Esq., and Mrs Blenkinsopp, Lobley Hall; W. Garbutt, Esq., and Miss Garbutt, Dunstan Lodge; S. Thompson, Esq., Burnopfield, &c. Of course, Captain Joicey and the other officers of the corps were in attendance, and doing their part towards making the soiree the success it was. The tea having been disposed of, the tent was cleared for the next thing on the programme—the concert; and in the meantime there was no lack of enjoyment in the open air, for the afternoon was one of the most genial we have had during the summer, having been agreeably tempered by the showers of the morning. In one part of the field cricket was in the ascendant; in every portion of it a football was kicked, carried, or thrown, quite regardless of the rules of Harrow, Eton, or Rugby, and also of the comfort of the groups playing the gentler, if sillier, games of "kiss in the ring," and "tarsy." The two bands which had been playing inside and outside the tent, before and during tea, were equally vigorous in this inter-regnum, and quite prevented the time hanging on the company's hands. Capacious as the tent was, skilful as were the volunteers in packing their guests, it was almost too small for the numbers that entered it to listen ot the concert. This, the intermediate entertainment, was both vocal and instrumental. It began with an operatic selection by Mr T. S. Watson's quadrille band; it included two or three ballads cleverly sung by Mr Dawson, of Newcastle; favourite comic songs sung by Mr M'Millan (a favourite also); and concluded with the National Anthem by everybody. The ball followed, and of it we can only say that the programme was so well selected that to stay for its beginning was too great a temptation for us to yield to, and judging from that and its length, the twilight would long have merged in the darkness of night before the Urpeth Soiree of 1864 had concluded.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and R. WALLIS, Esquires.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*George Trippet* and *John Walker* were charged with being drunk and riotous on the 24th inst., at Leadgate. Fined 10s each and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Charles O'Neil* and *Thomas McNally* were charged with a breach of the peace on the 23rd July. P.C. Thompson stated that the men were fighting at Consett amongst the "pots." It appeared that a pitched battle had been arranged to come off between the parties on Sunday morning, but by way of trial they had an *extempore* fight then and there. Fined 5s and costs, 8s 10d each.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Joseph Angus* was charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Blackhill, on the 24th inst. P.C. Bennison said the defendant was very drunk, and ill-used his wife. Fined 10s and costs, 13s 10d.——*Joseph Shield* was charged with a like offence. He was found on Saturday lying incapable near the foundry at Leadgate, and to-day was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—*Michael* and *James Brown* and *Patrick Connor* were charged with assaulting James Flynn, on the 16th inst. It appeared that on the night in question complainant was coming from Leadgate to Consett, and when he had arrived as far as Anderson's New Inn, he was set upon by the prisoners. He got away as far as Mr. Calvert's, where he was knocked down and brutally kicked, till he became insensible. The evidence of the complainant was corroborated by Mr Calvert, who was in his room looking out at the time, and saw the whole affair. Witnesses were called for the defence, but their statements were unreliable. The two Browns were each fined 30s and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

THE FIRST OFFENCE.—*William Evans* was charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Blackhill, on the 10th July. P.C. Bennison said on the day in question he found the defendant very drunk; he had illused his father. Defendant acknowledged the offence, but said it was the first time he had been drunk. Fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT AT THE SHOTLEY IRON WORKS.—*John McKenna* was charged with assaulting Percy Gibson, at the Shotley Bridge Iron Works, on the 11th inst. Defendant, it appeared, had gone to the works on that day in a state of intoxication, and when ordered out, had abused and assaulted the foreman, Mr Gibson. Fined 10s and costs.

MORE ASSAULTS.—*Peter Casey* and *Peter Callan* were charged with assaulting Frances and Thomas Moan, on the 19th inst. The case was remanded to secure the attendance of the complainants, who were not present.——*Peter Callan*, one of the former defendants, was further charged with a breach of the peace on the 11th July, by striking and cutting James Kelly. Kelly refused to be sworn, and was locked up. Another witness proved the case, and defendant was fined 5s and costs, 12s 6d.——Another assault case, *Monteith v. Francis Ward* and *Edward Jackson*, was also adjourned to next court in consequence of the absence of complainant.——*Patrick Glancy* (who did not appear) was charged with assaulting Jane Thompson, on the 18th inst. This case was also attempted to be compromised, but the Bench would not allow it, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Glancy.——*Patrick Carlin* was charged with assaulting Samuel Darraugh, on the 23rd inst., at Consett. The complainant did not appear, and it was stated that he had been "got out of the way" by defendant's friends. The Bench, after some consideration, decided on hearing the case in the absence of complainant. Evidence was then given which proved that on the day in question complainant was sitting in the New Inn, with his daughter, when defendant came in and without speaking threw the girl to the door, and seizing the complainant by the hair of the head, battered his face till he was insensible. The case was adjourned for a fortnight, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of defendant.

BREACH OF THE HIGHWAY ACT.—*Alexander Williams* was charged with a breach of the Highway Act on the 14th inst., at Medomsley. In appeared that defendant, in pursuit of his avocation, called at a house on the road side. His horse got its bridle off, and when he came out and tried to get it on set off, and after going about 50 yards was stopped by P.C. Smith. Defendant had been before convicted of a similar offence, and was fined 20s and costs, 2s 6d.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—*Barnard Feeley* was charged with an assault on Sergeant Scott, on Saturday afternoon. It appeared that Sergeant Scott was sent for to quell a disturbance in Victoria-street. He took the defendant into custody, who kicked and abused the officer very brutally. Several of the crowd also took part in the assault, and kicked and threw stones at Scott. There was a second charge against the defendant for damage to the personal property of the officer. Defendant said he was very drunk and did not know what he had done. Fined £3 for the assault, and 5s damages, or ten weeks' imprisonment.——*Henry Feeley* was charged with attempting to rescue Barnard Feeley from the custody of Sergeant Scott. Defendant said he was only trying to get his brother home, but it was proved that he had struck the officer and incited the crowd to a rescue. Fined £1 and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. TOWN, Esqs.

ASSAULTS.—*Patrick Glancy*, mason, Berry Edge, was charged with assaulting Jane Thompson, at Berry Edge, on the 18th inst. It appeared from the evidence that Mrs Thompson struck the defendant first, owing to some provocative language used by him. The parties were ordered to pay the costs between them.——*William Boyle*, umbrella mender, Berry Edge, was charged with assaulting William Thompson, the son of the complainant in the last case. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant had tried to act as mediator in the quarrel, and failing in getting it settled, he became outrageous, and struck the mother of complainant. On Thompson interfering on behalf of his mother he was also struck and kicked by the defendant. Fined £2 and costs, in default two months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—*George Miller*, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting P.C. Bennison, on the 26th inst. The defendant was engaged in a fight when the officer suppressed it, and wanted defendant's name. This he refused to give, and afterwards became very unruly, when the officer took him into custody. Prisoner struck and resisted him very much, and ultimately had to be put into a cart and so conveyed to the lock-up.—Fined £1 and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment.

STEALING A COAT.—*Jane Young* was charged with stealing a coat, the property of James Doherty, at Berry Edge, on the 21st inst. Doherty missed the coat from his door on the day in question, and it was offered in pledge the same day at Mr Calvert's pawn-shop. P.C. Thompson apprehended prisoner, to whom she admitted the theft.—Prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

STEALING A CHEESE.—*Ellen Devlin* and *Rosina Devlin*, married women, White-le-head, were charged with stealing a cheese, the property of Mary Ann Ewing, on the 16th inst. Prosecutrix had been at Newcastle making her marketing, and was returning by the Lintz market waggon. The prisoner Ellen Devlin was also in the waggon. Prosecutrix left the goods, including the cheese, in charge of the waggon man at Pickering Nook, and went home by a nearer route. A witness saw the prisoner Ellen Devlin take the cheese and put it under her shawl, and another witness spoke to the prisoner Rosina Devlin coming hurriedly out of a house on the policeman entering, and throwing half a cheese into a hedge back. The policeman found the cheese where it was pointed out to have been thrown. Sergeant Dunn apprehended both prisoners.—Committed to prison for one month each.

ILLEGAL PLEDGING.—*Ann Taylor*, married woman, was charged with illegally pledging a quantity of woollen shirting, valued at £1 10s, which was entrusted to her to make up into shirts, the property of Ann Longhorn, in May last. Prisoner had to have the shirts done in a week, but instead of making them she pledged the shirting unmade at the Messrs Batey's pawn-shop, and absconded, and was not apprehended until Wednesday last, at Darlington. There had been no entry of the pledge in Messrs Batey's books, and the Bench cautioned them to be more careful in their dealings in future. Prisoner was fined £5, or in default three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

There appeared on the list 150 new cases and about 15 re-issues, only a few of which were of any public interest.

ROBINSON *v.* MR MORLEY "THE GHOST."—This case was for £2 odd contracted for board and lodgings whilst the ghost visited Shotley Bridge.—Judgment was given for payment at the end of seven days.

In one case the defendant was sent to gaol for 14 days. It appeared that the man was making good wages, but would pay nobody more than a shilling a month, although many orders had been made upon him.

PETER GOODMAN *v.* JAMES DODDS.—This was an adjourned case for the defendant to produce a witness. It will be remembered that Dodds was brought up for the change of a sovereign, which he stated he had given at the time the sovereign was tendered on Saturday night. The plaintiff stated that he did not get change and left the house, and did not claim the change till Sunday night. Mr Wilkinson appeared for the defendant, and Mr Briggs for the plaintiff. James Dodds stated that the plaintiff was in his house about five minutes before twelve o'clock and had some whisky. At shutting-up time he went out, but returned between twelve and one o'clock. At the time he had the whisky the girl came in and gave the plaintiff some change, which he took into his hand and left the house. The evidence for the plaintiff was of the most conflicting kind. In the course of the evidence it was shown that the man had changed his lodgings that night, hence the assertion that he was not at his lodgings. Dodds's witness turned out to be the brother of the person where the man had been lodging previously. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff, to be paid at the end of seven days.

BELLWOOD *v.* ELLIOTT.—This case was adjourned to show when the defendant left Shield-row, as the statute of limitation was pleaded. Mr. Briggs appeared for the defence. It was alleged that defendant had paid 2s. within the date at Durham.—Elliott swore that he never saw the plaintiff at Durham in his life.—His Honour, however, found for the plaintiff, at 6s. per month.

SCOTT *v.* SMITH.—This was a claim for goods delivered to Smith for her lodger.—The woman Smith declared that there never were any goods delivered to her for her lodger, or that there ever were any bills rendered for goods for that lodger, or that ever she had a lodger.—A witness proved that the goods were regularly delivered every fortnight to Smith or to the lodger, with separate invoices.—Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

CARR *v.* ANOTHER.—In this case a claim was made for £1, the value of a bedstead and quilting frames. It appeared that the plaintiff had not room for these articles in his house, and his sister (defendant's wife) took them into her house, and ultimately detained them in consequence of a difference having taken place between them.—The defendant put in as a set-off warehouse room for the goods.—His Honour decided for plaintiff, less 1d.

CHRISTOPHER YORK *v.* THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON COMPANY.—The claim was for £2 6s 8d. It was alleged by York that he had received on the day in question two checks, thonge he ought to have received three checks. The third check is the subject in dispute. Plaintiff alleged that Mr Gibson had lost the check. It appears that a sort of ticket is given to the men with the weight of iron they had worked, &c., which the men give into the office and receive a pay-check for. It appeared that York had got two pay-notes, but did not claim the third bill till a quarter of an hour afterwards. A witness stated that York got his two pay-bills, but that Gibson said he could not find the third, but that he would look for it. Mr Gibson, in the course of the evidence, detailed the whole system of checks, and it was acknowleged that the cashier does not know to whom he pays the money; he only knows that the check is presented and the money paid. In this case it was stated that the missing check had been presented and paid previous to York getting his money upon the two checks. After a long investigation, his Honour found for the plaintiff, at the end of seven days.

Several other cases of trivial importance were gone into, which occupied the Court till about three o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELVERTON CASE.
DECISION IN FAVOUR OF MAJOR YELVERTON.

On Thursday morning their Lordships assembled to deliver judgement in the long-pending case of Yelverton *v.* Yelverton or Longworth. It was an appeal against the decision of the Courts below, who affirmed that the marriage with Miss Theresa Longworth was a valid one.

The LORD CHANCELLOR first delivered his judgment. He said the respondent affirmed on the record that a religious ceremony took place between the parties in Ireland which amounted to a marriage, if there had been none before, but she was content in the court below to say that this ceremony did not constitute a valid marriage, and having submitted so far, it was not competent for her to take a different view of the case in that Court of Appeal. He should, therefore, give no opinion on what passed between the parties in Ireland, or whether that was sufficient to constitute marriage, it being plain that that point had been withdrawn. Finally, the Noble Lord said that on the whole, as the conclusion of his definition of the case, he was of opinion that by the Scotch law the appellant and respondent stood to each other in the relation of marriage, and that they are now legally married. During his judgement the Noble Lord inadvertently stated that Lord Brougham, who had been obliged to leave, had requested him to state that he was of opinion that there was a promise of marriage "de presenti."

Lord WENSLEYDALE thought it was clear that there was no valid marriage in Ireland. The evidence of Father Mooney was quite insufficient to prove that Major Yelverton acknowledged the marriage, and that was the only evidence of any acknowledgment on his part. There was no evidence of a marriage anywhere, especially in Ireland, and looking to all the facts, he thought there was no marriage in Scotland, either *per verba de presenti* or *per verba de futoro*. He did not consider that there had been any promise of marriage, although there were many ambiguous statements. These statements were, however, too ambiguous to be construed into a promise of marriage. He was opinion that the decision of the Court below should be reversed.

Lord CHELMSFORD next delivered judgment. He thought it was abundantly proved that the appellant was a Protestant within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. The respondent contended that after the ceremony of Rostrevor she returned to the appellant and cohabited with him; and that this *copula*, coupled with the preceding promise in Scotland, constituted the marriage. But there was no evidence of a promise in Scotland. There was much to regret and much to condemn in the conduct of both parties, but it was not his duty to adjust the balance between them. All he had to do was to announce his decision judicially, and that was that the respondent had entirely failed to establish her marriage.

Lord KINGSDOWN, in giving judgment, said he did not believe the Irish marriage made the appellant and respondent husband and wife, and the respondent's own impression seemed to be that the marriage only made them husband and wife in the eye of God, although it might not do so in the eye of man. It was urged that the appellant had said to Father Mooney that the marriage was unnecessary, as it had all been done before, but that he would do it again in order to satisfy the lady's conscience. These terms were very ambiguous, and he thought too much reliance ought not to be placed upon them. On the whole he thought the judgment of the Court below ought to be reversed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that, in consequence of the views of their Lordships, the interlocutor of the Court below should be reversed, but without prejudice to the respondent, and that the matter be remitted on oath.

The LORD CHANCELLOR declined to advise their Lordships to adopt that course.

The question was then put, that the interlocutor of the Court below be reversed.

Contents—Lord Wensleydale, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Kingsdown.

Not Content—The Lord Chancellor.

The motion was agreed to.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then put the question that a decree should be made in accordance with the appeal.

Agreed to.

Thus the Yelverton case was brought to a close.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT MANCHESTER.

An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon on the bodies of James Gilbert, a pavior, and Ellen Gilbert, his wife, whose deaths took place in Junction-street, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, under horrible circumstances. The inquiry was held by the city coroner, Mr Herford, at Ridgfield. Sarah Ellen Gilbert, aged 13, daughter of the deceased, deposed that on Monday night, when her father came home about ten o'clock he refused to go to bed. He was not drunk at the time; her mother had gone to bed some hours previously. There had been no quarrel between them. Her father had said all the week that he would poison himself, and that if he went mother should go too. This (said the witness) caused me to lie awake. I do not know what reason he had for using such threats. He said it very nearly every day to me. My mother had been drinking very hard for several days. I think that was the cause of the threats my father used. About five o'clock this morning my father went downstairs, and came up again with a razor in his hand. My sister and my little brothers were in the bed-room. Father put the razor under the bed first. I was frightened, and did not ask what he was going to do. He laid down by my mother's side, and when she awoke, about half an hour afterwards, he cut her throat. She struggled very hard. I screamed, and a policeman and a neighbour came up. After father had cut my mother's throat he lay down. I did not see him cut his own throat. I ran downstairs; but my mother was dead before I did so. I tried to prevent my father injuring my mother. I endeavoured to get the razor from him and got my thumb cut. My father was always nailing newspapers against the wall, as he thought persons could see through the wall. He had been doing this all the week. Another witness, Elizabeth Cosgrave, living close by, said she was awoke by screams about ten minutes before six o'clock, and on going downstairs was met by Gilbert's little boy, who called out, "Betty, father is killing mother." When the witness went in she saw Gilbert kneeling on his wife and using a razor; she was streaming with blood. Witness ran out of the room; Mrs Gilbert followed; the policeman came in, and she died at the same moment. Witness did not think Gilbert was in his right mind. They had both been drinking during the week. He had threatened that if his wife did not come home he would send his children to the workhouse. His wife had been out for half a day at work, and came back soon after. John Whitehead, a police-constable, confirmed the above evidence, adding that when he rushed upstairs to secure the husband the latter was sitting on the bed with his throat cut. No reason was assigned except that he was deranged. The son of Gilbert stated that his father showed symptoms of derangement since Saturday. The jury returned a verdict, "That Ellen Gilbert was killed by her husband, James Gilbert, while in an unsound state of mind, and that the said James Gilbert committed suicide in the same state of mind."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that Parliament would be prorogued on Friday at half-past two.

Several bills were passed, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

MEXICO.

Mr LAYARD, in reply to a question by Mr Kinglake, said the policy of this country had been to recognise the *de facto* Government, the condition being that the Government should be in possession of the capital. The Archduke Maximillian was in possession of the city of Mexico, and also of a considerable portion of the territory, and her Majesty's Government had intimated to the Government of the Emperor of the French that when the Archduke should be in Mexico, and had notified the fact to the European Powers, it was their intention to advise the Queen to recognise him. They would not wait until the main portion of the states and territories still under the sway of President Juarez were brought within the authority of the Archduke.

RECRUITING BY FEDERAL AGENTS.

Lord HOWARD called attention to the subject of emigration to the United States, and complained of the organised system of fraud and deceit which had been resorted to by the Federal agents for entrapping British subjects for the United States army.

Mr LAYARD said the question was a difficult one to deal with, and in fact it was impossible for Government to do more than reiterate their warnings and cautions.

After a few words from Mr Ferrand, Mr Hennessy, Sir R. Peel, Mr P. A. Taylor, and Lord J. Manners, Lord E. Howard replied, and the subject dropped.

After some formal business, the House adjourned at 6·45 p.m.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1864.

AUGUST.

Brighton	2	York August	23
Brighton Club	4	Plymouth	25
Lewes	5	Derby	30

GOODWOOD MEETING.

TUESDAY.—THE CRAVEN STAKES of 5sovs each, with 50 added. Craven Course.

Anglo Saxon, 8st 5lb .... Fordham 1
Birchbroom, 8st 5lb .... Goater 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lady of Coverham, 7st 11lb .... Morgan 1
Lady Abbess, 8st 5lb .... Custance 2

THE LEVANT STAKES of 50sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds, the second to save his stake. Half a mile.

Mr Spencer's Longdown, 8st 10lb .... Wells 1
Duke of Beaufort's Siberia, 8st 6lb .... Fordham 2

THE STEWARD'S CUP (handicap), value 300sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added; winners extra. T.Y.C.

Lord Westmorland's Marigold, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb .... Morgan 1
Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb .... Wells 2
Mr Merry's Crisis, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... H. Covey 3

The following also ran:—Lady Clifden, Blue Mantle, Vivid, Tippler, Fantail, Queen of Trumps, Alchymist, Saccharometer, Biondella, Queen of Spain, Historian, Bertha, King of Utopia, Almack, Lufra, Cadiz, Old Orange Girl, Fiancee, Master Richard, Planet, Flying Fish, Muezzin, Trumps, Avondale, Myrtle, Beatrix, Teddy, Idler, Ætna, Wild Thyme, Skeffington, Teneriffe, Lytham, Diomed, Menace, Bold Houghton. Betting:—6 to 1 agst Marigold, 8 to 1 agst Flying Fish, 20 to 1 each agst Master Richard, and Saccharometer, 100 to 6 each agst Muezzin and Queen of Trumps, 100 to 4 each agst Lady Clifden Alchymist, and Old Orange Girl, 100 to 3 each agst Argonaut, Vivid, Man-at-Arms, King of Utopia, Idler and Ætna, 50 to 1 each agst Blue Mantle, Queen of Spain and Lufra. Won by a length.

THE GRATWICKE STAKES of 100sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds, the secondto receive 100sovs out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

Mr I'Anson's Blair Athol, 8st 7lb .... Challoner 1
Mr Alexander's Peon, 8st 7lb .... Wells 2

THE HAM STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds, the second to receive 200sovs out of the stakes. Six furlongs.

Mr Saville's Haarlem, 8st 4lb .... J. Goater 1
Mr Lunde's Skirter, 8st 11lb .... Challoner 2

FIFTY POUNDS, added to a sweepstakes of 5sovs each. Last Mile.

Black Rock, 7st 10lb .... Fordham 1
Erin-go-Bragh, 8st 9lb .... J. Goater 2

A MATCH of 200 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.

Colonel Towneley's Newchurch, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Craven's Almack, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb .... J. Goater 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Newchurch. Won by a length.

WEDNESDAY.

This being the great day at Goodwood, the attendance of the "fashionables" were extremely large, and the grand stand and balconies presented an animating appearance. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and apparently enjoyed the sport. The day was extremely fine, and added a charm to the gorgeous scene, which only the pencil of an artist could pourtray. The following is the result of the various contests:—

THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added. Craven Course.

Captain Cooper's Knight of Snowden, 8st 10lb . Fordham 1
Mr Parr's Glendusk, 8st 10lb .... Custance 2

A HANDICAP PLATE of 5 sovs. T.Y.C.

Duke of Beaufort's Crytheia, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb ... G. Fordham 1
Lord Westmoreland's Voluptas, 4 yrs, 7st .... Morris –
Mr Whiteside's St. Vincent, 2 yrs, 6st .... J. Grimshaw –

Dead heat between Voluptas and St. Vincent for second place.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft. Craven Course.

Mr Ten Broeck's Idler .... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's Ascham .... T. Aldcroft 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft, for three year old colts 8st 7lb each. Craven Course.

Lord Glasgow's f sister to Drake .... Aldcroft 1
Lord Exeter's Auricula .... J. Adams 2
Lord Stamford's Procella .... Custance 3

9 to 4 agst Auricula, 5 to 1 agst sister to Drake and Procella. Won by a length.

THE GOODWOOD DERBY of 25 sovs each. One mile and a half.

Mr Craven's Young Rapid .... Maurice 2

THE GOODWOOD STAKES (handicap) of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c.; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half.

Mr T. Parr's Blondin, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb .... Heslop 1
Mr Savile's Guerilla, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Maurice 2
Lord Coventry's Thalestris, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb ... J. Grimshaw 3

The following also ran:—Limosina, Stanton, Guillaume le Taciturne, and Fisherman's Daughter. 5 to 4 on Thalestris, 5 to 1 each agst Limosina, Blondin, and Guerilla, 12 to 1 each agst Stanton and Fisherman's Daughter.

Thalestris made play at a slow pace for the first half mile, when Stanton joined her and the pair alternately had a slight lead of each other till the mile from home, when Guerilla, who had been lying third, took up the running and held it to within a quarter of a mile from home, when Thalestris, who had been going on second, headed Guerilla for a few strides. At this time the latter again went to the front, Blondin, full of running, and Guillaume le Taciturne being close up with the pair; Stanton having previously dropped into the last place. At the distance Thalestris was beaten, and Blondin, heading Guerilla opposite the lawn, won cleverly by half a length; bad third; Guillaume le Taciturne fourth; Limosina fifth; Stanton sixth; Fisherman's Daughter last.

A HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs. Craven Course.

Mr Wodson's Deerfoot, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb .... Hibbard 1
Mr Payne's Olivia, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .... J. Grimshaw 2

THE FINDON STAKES of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Mr Bryan's Ostregor, 8st 7lb .... Custance 1
Duke of Beaufort's Kœnig, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 2

THE COWDRAY STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added T.Y.C.

Mr Night's Sister Mary, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb .... S. Adams 1
Mr Johnson's Antidote, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb .... H. Grimshaw 2

THURSDAY.—THE THIRD YEAR OF THE TWELFTH BENTINCK MEMORIAL TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, for four-yr-olds. Queen's Plate Course.

Mr Bowes's Old Orange Girl, 9st .... Fordham w. o.

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE THIRTEENTH BENTINCK MEMORIAL TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. Gratwicke Stakes Course.

Mr Bowes's Baragah .... Ashmall 1
Mr Cartwright's Ely .... Custance 2
Mr Valentine's Goldylocks .... W. Boyce 3

CHICHESTER STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. T.Y.C.

Master Richard, 6st 13lb .... Loates 1
Historian, 7st 7lb .... S. Adams 2
Blue Bell, 5st 12lb .... Morlan 3

A SWEESTAKES of 200 sovs each, for two-yrs-old fillies, 8st 7lb each. T.Y.C.

Baron Rothschild's Maid Marian, 8st 4lb .... Daley 1
Lord Glasgow's Physalis filly, 8st 4lb .... Fordham 2
Lord Coventry's Stygne, 8sst 7lb .... J. Adams 3
Mr Lamb's Skirter, 8st 2lb .... Challoner 4

THE GOODWOOD CUP, value 300 sovs, added to a subscription of 20 sovs each, h ft; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a half.

M. Lupin's Dollar, 4 yrs, 9st .... Kitchener 1
Mr Rich's East Lancashire, 4 yrs, 9st .... J. Osborne 2
Mr Savile's The Ranger, 4 yrs, 9st .... J. Goater 3

Hollyfox, Stradella, Queen Bertha, The Little Stag, Lord Zetland, and Esperance also ran. 3 to 1 agst The Little Stag, 5 to 1 agst Stradella, 11 to 2 agst Lord Zetland, 9 to 1 agst Dollar, 10 to 1 agst The Ranger, 100 to 8 agst East Lancashire. Esperance led for the first mile and a half, the Little Stag and Dollar being next. Esperance ran to force a pace for Lord Zetland, and at one time was a hundred yards ahead. Three-quarters of a mile from home Dollar took a clear lead, The Little Stag, Stradella, and Lord Zetland, dying away half-a-mile from home, and The Ranger and East Lancashire took second place. Two hundred yards from home The Ranger broke down, and East Lancashire failing to reach Dollar, M. Lupin's colt won easily by half-a-length. Hollyfox was fourth, The Little Stag fifth, and Lord Zetland sixth. The others were beaten off.

THE RACING STAKES of 50 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, the second to save his stake. One mile.

Captain Cooper's Knight of Snowden, 8st 13lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Payne's the Beadle, 8st 7lb .... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Bowes' War Dance, 8st 7lb .... Ashmall 3

The MOLECOMB STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Duke of Beaufort's Kœnig, 8st 10lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Merry's Zambezi, 9st 1lb .... Challoner 2
Count F. de Lagrange's La Fortune, 8st 7lb ... A. Edwards 3

A SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

Capt. Gray's King George, 8st 3lb .... Custance 1
Mr Henry's Lady of Coverham, 8st 3lb .... J. Goater 2
Mr Naylor's The Beaver, 8st 7lb .... Challoner 3

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE FOURTEENTH BENT[INCK MEMORIAL TRIEN]NIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds ...

Mr Bowes's Farewell, 8st 7lb ...
Mr Savile's Haarlem, 8st 7lb ...
Mr Merry's Vest c, 8st 7lb ...

THE ZETLAND STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft ...

Mr W. I'Anson's Blair Athol ...

THE SUSSEX STAKES of 25 sovs each ... T.Y.C.

Count de Lagrange's Le Mandarin ...

YORK AUGUST RACES, 18[64].
ACCEPTANCES FOR THE GREAT EBOR STAKES.

[illegible]

CRICKET MATCH.

[illegible]

Market Intelligence.

[illegible]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[illegible]

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