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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 211. CONSETT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

LOST, on Saturday, the 1st of October, 1864, between Annfield Plain and Consett, a £5 NOTE of Backhouse & Co.'s Bank.

Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the Rev. T. Kearney, Brooms, or to the Office of this paper, will be handsomely rewarded.

The number of the note is known, and the payment is stopped.

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.

£500, £400, £200, £150, and £100 to LEND on Mortgage at 5 per cent.—Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON & LISLE, Solicitors, Durham.

Education

EDUCATION.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE DUTIES of this School were RESUMED on MONDAY, September 26th, 1864. Intended Pupils can be admitted at any intermediate period of the Quarter.

Female Pupils are taught Plain and Ornamental Needle Work during one-half of each day.

Fees payable per Fortnight, per Month, or per Quarter.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

N.B.—Evening Classes will be Opened in the course of a few weeks.

Shotley Bridge, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

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.

NOTICE.

CONSETT READING ROOM.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, when the Quarterly Sale of PAPERS will take place.

All are earnestly requested to attend.

W. J. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

LECTURE AND CONCERT AT THE BROOMS.

ON MONDAY Evening, October 17th, a LECTURE will be given in the Brooms School, by the Very Rev. CANON CONSITT, Professor of Theology, Ushaw. Subject: "AN EVENING IN PALESTINE." To be followed by a CONCERT of first-class Music, under the able management of Mr. Greenwell, of North Shields, assisted by the chief musical talent of that town.—For further particulars see placards.

The doors will be open at half-past Seven, and the Lecture commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission:—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Middle Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.

TOWLAW Fifth Annual SHOW OF PIGS, COWS, &c., will be held at Towlaw, on SATURDAY, October the 22nd, 1864, when the following PRIZES will be awarded:—

			£	s.	d.
For the best Boar (open to all England)			£1	10	0
Do.	Second Boar	ditto	0	15	0
Do.	Best Sow	ditto	1	10	0
Do.	Second Sow	ditto	0	15	0
Do.	Third Sow	ditto	0	7	6
Do.	Best Pig under Six Months old		1	10	0
Do.	Second Pig	ditto	0	15	0
Do.	Best Sow and Litter of Pigs with her, the Pigs not to be more than eight weeks old (open to all England)		1	10	0
Do.	Second Sow	ditto	0	15	0
Do.	Best Fat Pig	ditto	1	10	0
Do.	Second Fat Pig	ditto	0	15	0
Do.	Third Fat Pig	ditto	0	10	0
Do.	Best Cottager's Fat Pig		1	10	0
Do.	Second	ditto	0	15	0
Do.	Third	ditto	0	10	0
Do.	Fourth	ditto	0	5	0

COWS.

For the Best Dairy Cow, the owner thereof to be resident within Two Miles of the Towlaw Hotel . £1 10s.
For the Second ditto ditto ditto 0 15s.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Best Two Pounds of Fresh Salt Butter ... 7s. 6d.
Second Best Ditto ... 5s. 0d.
Third Best Ditto ... 2s. 6d.
For Best Half-Score of Eggs ... 5s. 0d.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Subscribers of Five Shillings and upwards, Entrance Free; Two Shillings and Sixpence, 6d; Non-Subscribers, 1s.

2.—The Boars that obtain the First and Second Prizes to be kept four months within six miles of Towlaw; the money will be withheld until the end of that time.

3.—The Sows which obtain the First, Second, and Third Prizes must either be in pig or have pigs suckling, the pigs not to be more than ten weeks old; and the money will not be paid till the sow be proved in pig.

4.—The Cottagers' Pigs to belong to Cottagers. Open to all England.

5.—No Tradesman allowed to Show in the Cottagers' Class.

All Entries to be made at Mr ROBINSON'S Hotel, Towlaw, not later than WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864, and the ages of Pigs to be stated at time of Entry.

All Stock to be on the Ground by Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and no person allowed to show One Pig in Two Classes.

A DINNER will be provided at Four o'Clock, at Mr ROBINSON'S, at 2s each.

MR. JAMES ELLIOTT, Hon. Secretary.
MR. GEORGE ROBINSON, Hon. Treasurer.

Business Addresses.

J. FOREMAN,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
(Removed from Blackhill,)
LEADGATE.

PREMIUM BOAR PIG,
From the Royal Agricultural Show, Newcastle, the property of JOHN PARKER, Butcher, Leadgate.
SOWS 5s. EACH.

J. P. calls attention to Pig Breeders to this Pig, of the large breed, which he purchased at the above Show Ground, dam of which weighed the enormous weight of 102 Stones, and the Litter, of which he was one, realised, at Newcastle, the handsome sum of £77, when only 12 weeks and 2 days old.

For Pedigree and for the Particulars, see Catalogue, page 86, class 106. No. 1016.

Leadgate, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

THE OLD SHOP,
4, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, NEAR ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
ESTABLISHED 19 YEARS.
JAMES CALDWELL,
CLOTHIER AND 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 & 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 Whole sale Price by the Gross.

OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Business Addresses.

ELECTRO-PLATED & BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, TABLE CUTLERY, FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES of all kinds; IRON BEDSTEADS in endless variety; COCOA-FIBRE MATS and MATTING, CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, SHOVELS, &c.; METAL OVENS, POTS, SHAM and REGISTER STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, &c.; PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL,

AT WILLIAM SIDDELL'S,
Ironmonger, &c.,
BLACKHILL.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

GEORGE PROUDLOCK,
SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has procured a license to deal in GAME, and hopes by keeping a regular supply to merit a share of public patronage.

G. P. is prepared to buy any quantity of Game from persons legally entitled to sell the same.

Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in order to give those from a distance an opportunity of being present at his GREAT SALE of DRAPERY, to commence on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 17th, 18th, and 19th, at 2 o'Clock until 5, and in the Evening as usual from 7 o'Clock until 9.

PRIVATE SALE on those days from 9 to 1, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 9 o'clock to 8.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF FAT AND GRAZING STOCK.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Waskerley Bank Foot, near Castleside, on WEDNESDAY, October, 19, 1864,

THE valuable STOCK belonging to Mr Robert Walton, of Red House,

MR. J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 15 Fat Kyloe Heifers, 45 Fat Mule Lambs, 55 Blackfaced Lambs, all fit for the Shambles; 10 Bred Ewes, 40 Cheviot Ewes, 60 Horned Ewes, 1 Geld Cow, forward in condition, 7 Yearling Stirks, 1 Brown Horse, Eight Years Old.

The Fat Stock will be Sold for Ready Money. The Grazing Stock Three Months' Credit will be given on approved security.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

MR. SCOTT respectfully announces that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at his Sale Rooms, FRONT-STREET, Consett, on MONDAY, the 17th, and FOLLOWING DAYS, until the whole is cleared out, a LARGE and VALUABLE STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, comprising Ladies' Kid, Memmell, and Morocco Boots; Ladies' Strong Winter Boots; Girls' and Boys' Do.; Men's Slippers; Infants' Boots and Slippers in great variety. A host of other kinds of Boots and Shoes too numerous to mention.

Also a quantity of HARDWARE and IRONMONGERY, comprising Knives and Forks, Scissors, Pocket and other Knives, Combs, Brushes, Scuttles, Brush Heads, Kitchen-ware, Sets of China, Tea Pots, Tin Cans and Bottles, Girdles, &c.

A lot of First-class SILVER WATCHES.

Upwards of 200 Pieces of PAPER HANGINGS.

Sale to commence each Evening at Seven o'Clock to a Minute.

The attention of the Public, and especially of Families, is requested to the above Sale of Boots and Shoes, the whole being of the Newest Fashions and very best make ever offered for public competition in this neighbourhood.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND LEADGATE.

MR. NEILSON is instructed by the Mortgagees to SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, October 17, 1864, at Two for Three o'clock in the Afternoon, at the house of Mr John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Shotley Bridge, the following or such LOTS as may be arranged at the Sale:—

LOT 1.

All that nearly New and Stone-Built Freehold DWELLING HOUSE, now or lately in the occupation of Mr Beckwith, at Shotley Bridge, containing Seven Rooms and Appurtenances.

LOT 2.

All that Freehold DWELLING HOUSE, of Five Rooms, in the occupation of Miss Beck, at Leadgate.

LOT 3.

All that DRAPER'S SHOP, Four Rooms, and Cellar, on the West of Lot 2, in the occupation of Mr Smith.

LOT 4.

All that Freehold SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, of Six Rooms, adjoining Lot 3, in the occupation of Mr Thos. Foster, at Leadgate.

There is considerable Breadth of Ground behind the above Property.

Further particulars can be had of Mr JOHN HUNTER, Solicitor, Gateshead; or of the AUCTIONEER, Bridge End, Gateshead.

Gateshead Sale Offices, Sept., 1864.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

VALUABLE SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. WILLIAM RAW
Has been favoured with instructions to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18 & 19, 1864,

THE whole of the very valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and OTHER EFFECTS, belonging to the late John Nicholson, Esq., Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

PARLOUR.—1 Mahogany Wardrobe and Bookcase, plate glass front, 59 vols. of Books, do. Folding Dining Table, do. Couch, in hair seating, do. Side Table, Lady's Work Table, do. Window Cornice and Scarlet Damask Hangings, 7 Chairs, Two-light Gas Chandelier, Brussels Carpet and Hearth Rug, 2 Hassocks, Engravings, Fender, Fire Irons, Ash Pan, &c.

DRAWING ROOM.—Mahogany Centre Table, 2 Mahogany Cheffioniers, 8 Mahogany Chairs, in hair seating, Mahogany Card Table, Mahogany Easy Chair, stuffed with hair, Lady's Work Table, Three-light Gas Chandelier, large Kidderminster Carpet and Hearth Rug, 2 Engravings, Ornaments, Fender, Steel Fire Irons, Ash Pan, &c.

DINING ROOM.—2 large Mahogany Dining Tables, First-Class Mahogany Sideboard, Mahogany Sofa, hair stuffed and hair seating, Brass Window Cornice, 6 Chairs, Tea Urn, Brussels Carpet and Hearth Rug to match, 2 Engravings, Ornaments, Steel Fire Irons, Ash Pan, &c.

PASSAGE.—Mahogany Side Table, Mahogany Hat Stand, small Cheffionier, Oil Cloth, 2 Chairs, 6 Door Mats, and Gas Lamp.

BEST BED ROOM.—1 large Four-poled Mahogany Bedstead, with cornice elegantly hung with crimson damask, Feather Bed and Pillows, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Three-quarters Chest of Mahogany Drawers, 4 Chairs, Mahogany Night Commode, Mahogany Wash Stand and Dressing Table, Mahogany Swing Looking Glass, Mahogany Towel Rail, Mahogany Window Cornice and crimson hangings, Chamber Ware, and Ornaments.

WEST BED ROOM.—1 large Four-poled Mahogany Bedstead, with Cornice fully hung with drab damask, Feather Bed and Pillows, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Three-quarters Chest of Drawers, painted, do. Washstand and Dressing Table, Night Commode, Mahogany Gun Case, do. Swing Dressing Glass, 4 Chairs, Towel Rail, large Kidderminster Carpet, Chamber Ware, &c.

NORTH BED ROOM.—1 large Four-poled Mahogany Bedstead, with Cornice handsomely hung with drab damask and tassels, Feather Bed and Pillows, Flock and Straw Mattresses, Dressing Table and Washstand, painted, Mahogany Swing Looking Glass, 3 Chairs, Kidderminster Carpet, Fender, Steel Fire Irons, Ash Pan, Chamber Ware, &c.

SMALL BED ROOM.—1 Put-up Bedstead, with hangings, Feather Bed, Pillows, and Mattresses, Three-quarters Chest of Oak Drawers, 1 high Corner Cupboard, Washstand, Mirror, Carpet, Chamber Ware, &c.

BACK BED ROOM.—Desk Bedstead, Feather Bed and Pillows, Mattress, 1 Camp Bedstead, Dressing Table, painted, Chair, Scales and Weights, Fender, Carpet, Chamber Ware, Gentleman's Riding Saddle, and Fishing Rod.

KITCHEN AND CELLAR.—1 excellent Table, 3 Drawers, sycamore top, Dresser, Meat Press, Tin Flour Bin, 5 Chairs, Fender and Fire Irons, Kitchen Table, 1 round do., 1 large Mangle, complete, 23 Cabinet Drawers, with minerals, 2 Clothes Horses, Fire Screen, Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettle and Pans, China, Dining Ware, willow pattern do., Dutch Oven, Candlesticks, Coal Scuttle, Knives and Forks, Decanters and Glasses, with numerous other useful articles.

WASHHOUSE AND GARDEN.—1 Washing Machine, on an improved principle, Shower Bath, Poss Tub and Staff, Dog Kennel, Steps, 2 Handbarrows, an excellent Metal Flower Stand, 2 worked Stone Flower Pots, 3 large Vases, 2 Garden Seats, Shovels, Forks, &c.

The Furniture in the Parlour, Drawing Room, Passage, West and Small Bed Rooms, with a part of the Kitchen Furniture, will be Sold on the First Day. The Furniture in the Dining Room, Best and North Bed Rooms, and remainder on the Second Day.

N.B.—The Furniture is principally by Sopwith, of Newcastle, and can be viewed on Monday before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, Oct. 5th, 1864.

Business Addresses.

DRAPERY! DRAPERY!! DRAPERY!!!

NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.

HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

BEGS to call the attention of Wholesale buyers, and the public generally to the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of general Drapery ever offered in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, which has been consigned to him for Public and Private Sale.

PRIVATE SALE, which is under the management of competent assistants, is on daily from 9 to 6 o'clock p.m., when Great Bargains are offered. It is unnecessary to quote Prices, as Purchasers will see at a glance they are saving at least 25 per cent. Call and judge for yourselves.

PUBLIC SALE by Auction from 7 to 10 o'clock, when seats and every accommodation is offered to the Public.

FIRST DELIVERY OF AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
AT
BRODIE'S, BERRYEDGE.

BRODIE & SON beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally that they have bought for Cash a large and splendid Stock of DRAPERY GOODS, at the Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, and other Markets, which will be sold for prices unequalled in this neighbourhood. As a good article and a cheap one is the order of the day, they can with confidence say to the Public, Come and see for yourselves, and give them a trial. The Stock will be found to consist of every article in the Woollen, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Departments.

They would, however, call attention particularly to their OVER-COATING and TWEEDS for Suits. Also, a Splendid Lot of STUFFS and WINCEYS for Winter Dresses.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT they need not say is under First-Class Superintendence. A Splendid Fit Guaranteed.

REMEMBER!
BRODIE'S,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT GOOD TEA ARE NEVER OUT OF SEASON.

BRODIE AND SON,
TEA MERCHANTS,
MIDDE STREET, BERRY EDGE,

INVITE special attention to their TEAS at the present time. If any of the following Teas are worthy of notice more than another, it is—

The fine true old-fashioned Souchong, at ... 4s 0d per lb.
It is replete in goodness, and may justly be termed "The Cream of England."
Fine Choice, Strong, Rich Souchong ... 3s 8d "
This is better than that supplied by many at 4s, and even at 4s 4d per lb.
Very Rich, Full-Flavoured Souchong ... 3s 6d "
Finest Congou ... 3s 4d "
Very Superior Congou ... 3s 2d "
Very Good Congou (recommended) ... 3s 0d "

The excellence of their Teas have secured to BRODIE & SON a pre-eminence that can only be maintained by keeping up the quality of their Articles, and that they are determined to do so will, on comparison, be apparent to every one.

REALLY GOOD COFFEES WILL BE VERY ACCEPTABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The Coffees supplied by BRODIE & SON are well known and much esteemed for their excellence. Comparison is respectfully requested of the Coffee, at the following prices:—

Finest Plantation ... 1s 0d per lb.
The Finest Jamaica ... 1s 4d "
Very Choice East India ... 1s 6d "

All these Coffees are exceedingly good, and strongly recommended.

They would call particular attention to their SUGARS, which will be found at Greatly Reduced Prices.

BRODIE & SON deliver Goods, Carriage Free, with their own Carts, to all parts of the District.

SUGAR AND FRUIT *VERSUS* FOOD.

Mr. BRIDGES ADAMS, the Physiologist, in a recent Paper on the "Uses of Sugar in Assisting Assimilation of Food," says:—"Puddings and Fruit Tarts are not, therefore, simply flatteries of the palate, but digestive agents, provided always they are not made of rebelliously indigestive materials." The reviewer alludes to the fondness of artisans for CONFECTIONERY, and of patients just discharged from the hospital asking for SWEETS in preference to good substantial food as examples of a correct instinct. There is no doubt that in children, in whom the requirements of growth calls for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue, the demand for sweets is very imperious, and parents should understand that the JAM POT will diminish the Butcher's Bill, and increase the amount of nutrition extracted from Beef and Mutton.

BRIDE CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

FIVE TONS OF NEW RASP JAM, AT EIGHTPENCE PER POUND, and Genuine Steam-made CONFECTIONERY, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, 44, CLAYTON-STREET.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

WHEN we first entered on our business career the leading North Country Families bought all their Teas in London. We were then bold enough to conceive the idea of trying to keep the trade at home. Many doubted, and said it would not do. We had confidence in our judgment, and faith in a discriminating public, and dared to try. It required only a few months to prove we were right. Hundreds that flocked to our Establishments could not be supplied, owing to the limited nature of our premises. This compelled us to remove to our present commodious Establishment in Grainger-street. Even this did not meet the public wants. Trade still continued to gain upon us, and necessitated the opening of the Branch Establishment at the Sandhill. By this time the public had tested our Teas and proved the soundness of our judgment. Year after year our Tea sales continued to increase. During 1863, we sold upwards of Sixty-Five Thousand Pounds over our counters. On reviewing this unprecedented success it is only due from us, on entering on the fourteenth year of our business, to thank you for the past and give you the assurance that our large trade and extensive connections will enable us to sell at prices that will defy competition, and, what is more, we mean to do it. We are fully convinced that the time-honoured prejudice of the few who have not yet found their way to our Establishments would vanish while drinking the first cup of our exhilarating and refreshing Tea. Then, and not till then, will they be enabled to know the truth.

Samples forwarded by post to any address.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

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.

To Let.

TO JOINERS.

TO LET, the preparing and putting on a quantity of Roofing. Apply to Mr JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.

Consett, October 13th, 1864.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE AND SHOP, situate in Victoria Street, Consett. For further Particulars, apply to MICHAEL McNALLY, Grocer, Berryedge.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon at Martinmas next, all that well accustomed INN known as the SMELTERS' ARMS, situate at CASTLESIDE, and now occupied by Mr Thompson. The House is Large and Commodious, with Yard, Stable, and other Conveniences. Also a COTTAGE attached.

For further Particulars apply to Mr R. DAVISON, Four Lane Ends, Castleside.

Sales by Private Contract.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

ON the BUNKER'S HILL ESTATE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.

September 13th, 1864.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a HOUSE, situate at LEADGATE, now in the occupation of Margaret Wilson.

Further Particulars may be known on application to Mr THOMAS HODGSON, Shincliffe.

FOR SALE, all that valuable and substantially-built Property SHOTLEY VILLA, situate at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, in Two separate Dwelling Houses, each containing Nine Rooms, with Cellars and Wash-houses; large Garden, Summer-house and Garden, Stable, Coach-house, and every other Convenience.

The one has lately been in the occupation of the Proprietor, the late John Nicholson, Esq., in which immediate Possession can be taken, and a part of the purchase Money can remain on Mortgage.

For Particulars apply to Messrs. HOYLE and SHIPLEY, Solicitors, Newcastle; or Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill.

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

THE ACKNOWLEDGED MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM. DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT. DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

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.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

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.

Mr W. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of Dropsy, Liver Complaints, and Nervous Debility.—Aug. 8, 1863.

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

Business Addresses.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

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 guaranteep to restore articulation and mastication.

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.

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London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

(Per the *Arabia*.)

The *Arabia* arrived on Monday, but brings little news of interest.

General Sheridan's latest despatch is embraced in the following :—

Washington, Sept. 24.

"Major-General Dix.—The following official despatch has just been received from General Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill :—

"Head-quarters, Middle Division,
Woodstock, Virginia, Sept. 23, 8 a.m.

"'To Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point,—'I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. Rickett's division of the 6th army corps swung in and joined Crook. Getty's and Wheaton's divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy.

"'The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the 6th and 19th corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If General Torbert has pushed down the Suray Valley according to my directions he will achieve great results.

"'I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes.

"'I cannot at present give any estimate of the prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

"'P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.'

"You are directed to cause a national salute of 100 guns to be fired for the victory. General Stephenson reports that 3,000 prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night.

"Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to General Sheridan.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

The correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, with Sheridan's army, gives full details of the proceedings, from which we extract the following :—

"The degree of demoralisation at which Early's command has arrived may be judged from the following facts. Amongst 1,500 prisoners captured on Thursday night was a rebel commanding a brigade. When brought in he threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming, 'The Confederacy has gone to hell; the men won't fight any more, neither will I.' Another incident worth recording was related by the citizens of Woodstock, who sympathised with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no interest in mis-stating facts. They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades who were there sick that 'they had better push on, as the Yankees had arrived opposite Fisher's Hill, and would soon make Early *up stakes and put*.'

"From a despatch captured on a Confederate staff officer, it appears that Early is instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. How he expects to fulfil his instructions with his whipped and demoralised command is more than I can see. Gen. Sheridan is still pursuing him, and picking up prisoners all along the road. It is stated on reliable authority that the number captured within the past three days will number at least three thousand. No fear need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in any considerable force on Sheridan's rear by crossing through the Suray Valley. Winchester is one vast hospital. There cannot be less than 5,000 wounded in this town at the present time. Every hospital, vacant store, and house is full and overflowing, and the groans of suffering humanity are really awful. Our men bear their sufferings nobly, without a single complaint, and, as each fresh despatch arrives from the front detailing additional victories, they are raised to such a degree of enthusiasm that they really long for the hour to arrive when, with restored health, they can again take their position in the ranks of our victorious army."

Sheridan's victories had, of course, created much enthusiasm throughout the North, and salutes had been fired and other rejoicings indulged in at various points.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday. — The Canadian screw-steamer *Hibernian*, Captain Dutton, from Quebec on the 1st inst., has arrived, placing us in possession of New York journals to the 29th, Boston and Portland to the 30th ult., from which we extract the following details :—

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

To Major-General Dix. A despatch just received from General Grant gives a telegram contained in yesterday's *Richmond Whig*, dated at Charlottesville, which states that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday, at seven a.m. ; that our forces were at Waynesboro'; and that no damage had been done up to five p.m., but the smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad track between Christrian Creek and Staunton. No direct communication between Gen. Sheridan has been had for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by guerillas that infest the country in the rear.

Despatches to 9... last night has been received from Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported. From Nashville our despatches are up to 9·30 last night. The enemy did not attack at Palaski, but took the pike towards Fayettsville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. General Rosseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville. Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force General Sherman from Atlanta, by destroying his communications. Volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce General Sherman, and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 10·40 a.m.

To Major-General Dix.—The following despatch, announcing the movement of our force against Richmond, has just been received :—

Head-quarters, Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 10·45 a.m.

To Major-General Halleck.—General Ord's Corps advanced this morning and carried the very strongly fortified line of entrenchments below Chapin's Farm, with some 15 pieces of artillery, and from 200 to 300 prisoners. General Ord was wounded, though not dangerously. General Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom and carried the Newmarket-road and entrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few. He is now marching on towards Richmond. I left for Birney where the Mill-road intercepts the Newmarket and Richmond road. This whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Washington despatch to the *New York World* says :—"It is reported by several rebel deserters that there are indications of the evacuation of Richmond. Virginia troops, however, protest against it, and would mutiny if done. Several Government workshops have been closed and the machinery moved south. When they left Richmond the machinery of the other shops were packed."

A later despatch pronounces this report to be entirely false.

It is stated that President Davis had gone to Georgia to head off Stephens and Brown in their efforts to restore that State to the Union. The situation in that direction is considered critical, and Davis' presence is required. Hood's army too is reported to be greatly demoralised.

One of the army correspondents of the *New York Herald*, writing from the James River on the 27th, says :—"Yesterday, while Secretary Seward, Senator Washburn, and others on a visit to General Grant, were approaching Dutch Gap, the enemy opened with the Howlett's House Battery, and as the shell fell thick and fast about the party, the Secretary suggested that inasmuch as his weapon was the pen he was unable to cope with the rebel batteries. Thereupon the boat returned."

Richmond papers of Sept. 26th contain the following items :—"On Saturday and yesterday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harrisonburg. General Early reached Kee's station at eleven o'clock yesterday. Opinions are divided whether he will make a stand there or fall further back. There is considerable excitement amongst the citizens of Staunton, and many are leaving. The sick and wounded and the Government stores have been removed to a place of safety. Sheridan may take Staunton, but the capture will avail him nothing. The Valley, since the war began, has been a race ground ; Sheridan has reached the other end of the course, and if he don't pull up of his own accord he will be pulled up. President Davis arrived at Macon, Georgia, on the 22nd inst., and made a speech there. He is going to Hood's army. No movements of any consequence by the enemy are reported up to last accounts.

"The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has been complete.

"It was reported yesterday that Hood's army was in Sherman's rear, between him and Chattanooga.

"A large force of mounted Yankees are collecting at Pound Gap, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia Salt Works. This, we presume, is the same force that was at Lexington, Kentucky, two weeks ago. They numbered about 12,000."

A Washington telegram of the 27th says :—"After careful inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that any importance is attached in official circles to the rumoured peace propositions from Georgia."

It is believed that Admiral Farragut will be immediately transported from the command of the West Gulf to the North Atlantic blockade Service, and that Admiral Lee will take command of the fleet in Mobile Bay.

The position of affairs in Missouri is thus stated in a St. Louis despatch of the 29th September :—

"General Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels cut off his communication before he could get away.

"General Rosecrans is assisting in organising the militia, about 12,000 of whom are now under arms, with independent citizen companies, making quite a formidable force.

"Mr Barnes, telegraph operator, who left Pilot Knob disguised, at noon yesterday, arrived at Desota to-day, and reports Ewing had concentrated his troops in front of the rebels.

"The rebels have captured some property in Shepherd Mountain, and are throwing shells into the Fort, and doing some execution.

"Colonel Mills was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large body of rebels, who were repulsed. Our troops subsequently withdrew to Desota.

"Potosi was captured by the rebels last night.

"General Smith's head-quarters are still at Desota, where he is receiving reinforcements."

Major Gunther, of New York, had voted the resolution of the aldermen to illuminate the streets of that city in honour of recent victories. The Mayor, in his message, says the victories are not considered "Union" triumphs by the President, but abolition ones, and he (the Mayor) cannot rejoice over victories which are not Union victories.

In regard to the operations of Generals Rosseau and Forrest in Tennessee, a Nashville despatch of the 28th September says :—"A courier has just arrived from General Rosseau with despatches to the effect that during the night Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski, and he is believed to have crossed the Chattanooga Railroad. General Rosseau reports the rebel losses during yesterday night at about 200, and some 200 prisoners captured. A small rebel force is at Lynnville."

The Colonel commanding at Columbia, telegraphs that a detachment of rebels are near Columbia, intending to strike the railroad between there and Nashville.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser's* Washington despatch of the 29th says :—"It is ascertained that Gen. Rosseau has routed Forrest completely, driving him nine miles. The Government feels no apprehension concerning Sherman's communications. Reinforcements are going to Sheridan. Admiral Farragut will soon engage in very important naval operations."

The *Post's* Washington despatch says Gen. Hooker has been ordered to Cincinnati.

Late Southern papers contain the following :

The Macon *Confederate*, commenting on the propositions for peace tendered by Gen. Sherman, say : Governor Brown replied that their negociations could lead to no practical results, as Gen. Sherman was only general of one of the Federal armies, and he was only governor of one of the Confederate States.

A correspondent says Hood is in cheerful spirits, and before many months the Federals will hear of him and his army through quite a novel and unexpected channel.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that General Magruder has gone into Arkansas with a very heavy force.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that refugees report that Sherman's army is going north by thousands, and his force now is very small. Whether this movement is confined to men going out of service, or embraces reinforcements to Grant, they were unable to say.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 23rd, on the authority of a correspondent, says that an agreement has been effected between the Confederate Government, and a commissioner respecting a certain European population, by which some 30,000 soldiers of approved valour will be added to the Confederate armies. The consideration is a grant of lands belonging to the Confederacy ; but where these lands are located is admitted by the correspondent to be as much in doubt as were those tendered by Lucifer to our Saviour. The correspondent intimates that these men are to come from Poland.

The prize blockade runner Matagorda, *alias* the Alice, had arrived at Boston with the valuable cargo of 650 bales of cotton, shipped at Galveston for Havana.

The latest telegrams brought by the *Hibernian* are the following :—

NEW YORK, 1st October, Morning.—General Grant reports yesterday afternoon that General Warren had attacked and carried the enemy's line on the extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his success. General Meade moved from his left this morning, and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove. A report from General Butler announces that an assault by the enemy, in three columns, yesterday afternoon, near Chapin's Farm, had been repulsed.

Secretary Stanton reports that no news has been received from General Sheridan since Sunday.

The Southern papers contain a report that General Sheridan attacked General Early on Monday, at Brooms Gap, and was repulsed, whereupon General Early assumed the offensive and drove General Sheridan back six miles to Port Republic, and it was believed across the Shenandoah River.

The Confederate General Forrest reported from Fayetteville that he was moving his whole force to the Chattanooga Railroad, and that all the bridges between Athens and Pulaski had been destroyed for thirty miles. General Forrest also reported that he had captured 1,300 prisoners, two guns, and a large quantity of stores at Athens.

General Rousseau is at Tullahoma.

No communication has been received at Nashville from south of Murfreesborough.

Around Irontown, Arcadia, and Potosi, in Missouri, the Confederate General Price is doing considerable damage.

NEW YORK, 1st October, Afternoon.—Un-official despatches from the army report an action on the north side of the James River, with very successful results ; Fort Morgan, Chapin's Buff, and six other strong earthworks, together with 16 guns and 500 prisoners being captured. General Birney has gained an important position on the Newmarket road, seriously menacing Richmond. On Thursday the Federals were within five miles of Richmond. General Burnham was killed. One division of the eighteenth corps suffered severely.

General Sheridan reports on Thursday, that he pursued General Early to Port Republic. His cavalry destroyed much property at Staunton and Waynesborough. Gen. Early's army is reported to be demoralised.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

A Vienna despatch of the 5th says :—"At to-day's sitting of the Conference the Danish Plenipotentiaries are said to have made certain concessions in the boundary and financial questions, but they insisted that the Duchies should have no part of the indemnity paid for the redemption of the Sound dues, and finally made a fresh proposition for the settlement of the question."

According to one account Austria and Prussia are very far from agreeing respecting the terms of peace.

The neutral Powers have made representations to Austria and Prussia relative to the proceedings of Gen. Falkenstein in Jutland.

It is stated from Kiel that Herren Samwer and Franke, the present councillors of the Duke of Augustenburg, have expressed to him the wish to be relieved of their functions. It is further stated that the Duke has determined to accept their resignation, and that he wishes to surround himself with advisers favourable to an intimate connection of the Duchies with Prussia. A subsequent statement denies that these councillors have resigned.

The following is from a Copenhagen journal of Monday :—The conclusion of peace is near at hand, Denmark having consented to fix at a round sum of nine millions of rigsdalers the share which the Duchies are said to have in the public property of Denmark. This amount is consequently to be deducted from the portion of the Danish public debt which it had been arranged should fall to the charge of the Duchies.

THE TEXT OF THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

PARIS, Friday.—The following is the text of the Franco-Italian Convention :—

"Art. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior.

"Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually, as the army of the Pope becomes organised. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years.

"Art. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organisation of a Papal army even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope, and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States ; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

"Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

"Art. 5. The present convention will be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or earlier if possible.

(Signed) "DROUYN DE LHUYS,
"DI NIGRA,
"PEPOLI."

A protocol following the Convention says :—

"The Convention will only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place to be subsequently determined upon by his Majesty. The transfer to be effected within a term of six months from the date of the Convention.

"The present protocol will have the same force and value as the Convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as those of the Convention."

A declaration signed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Chevalier di Nigra, dated 3rd of October, says :—

"According to the terms of the Convention of the 15th September, and the protocol appended thereto, the delay for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the Convention, and the evacuation of the Roman States is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The Italian plenipotentiaries supposed therefore that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the periods from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous.

"But while on the one hand the Turin Cabinet considered that so important a measure demanded the concurrence of the Chambers, and the introduction of a bill, and on the other the change in the Italian ministry caused the re-opening of Parliament to be adjourned until the 24th October.

"Under these circumstances, the point of departure originally fixed would no longer allow a sufficient delay for the transfer of the capital.

"The Government of the Emperor, desirous of favouring any plan which, without altering the arrangements of the 15th September, would tend to facilitate the execution, consents that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital, as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory, shall commence from the date of the royal decree, sanctioning the bill which will be presented to the Italian Parliament."

ITALY.

The *Pays* says that so far from Garibaldi approving of the Convention, as has been alleged, he means to attend Parliament at the opening, for the express purpose of opposing it.

A letter from Turin in the *Daily News* says :—The hammer of the Arsenal here does not rest even during the night, and the same occurs in those of Piacenza, Bologna, Alessandria, and Casale. In consequence of the transfer of the capital to Florence, orders have been given to have the fortifications of Bologna greatly increased and strengthened. New forts will be raised on the left side of the River Reno, for the erection of which 20,000,000 francs are required. The large railway-station itself will be turned into a strong fort, and a new one will be built at San Felice flate.

There is a swarming of workmen from all parts of the kingdom in the dockyards of Naples, Genoa, and Castellamare, which shows that the Italian navy is not idle, but preparing itself to assert by deeds its superiority over the meagre and timid Austrian fleet anchored at Pola. The Italians, in short, think that if they are compelled to renounce Rome, at least for the present, Venice—the noble, the self-denying, the martyr Venice—will be united to the Italian Kingdom not later than next spring.

In another letter the following view is taken of the situation :—"All the *elite* of Italy, the first men in the country, all classes of the people, and every city in the land have given their sanction and approbation to the new treaty between Italy and France, with few and insignificant exceptions. Ricasoli is foremost in approval. On his return to Tuscany recently, after his visit to Turin, he expressed himself to his friends and intimates entirely satisfied with the result of his investigation, and confident in the good which is to accrue to the country. The deplorable incidents which, for a few short hours, darkened the city of Turin, have also, after the first cry of horror and indignation had ceased, afforded the other cities of Italy an occasion for manifesting a pitying and tender interest in the concerns of their sorrowing sister. The other day a large and interesting meeting was held at Naples, the most mercurial of all southern cities, the one in which hot passions and party enmities had heretofore run riot the most ; and the thickly-crowded audience, comprising every order amongst the population, from high to low, were surprised and delighted to survey amongst the orators who distinguished themselves by the moderation, pathos, and power of their speech, and, above all, by the unanimity and concord of their judgments, men belonging to the most opposite parties and sections of opinion ; men seemingly hitherto opposed to each other in every view ; now, all at once, united in demonstrating to their audience the necessity and utility of concord in purpose, in order to help in carrying out the programme which is to give Venice and Rome to Italy."

A letter from a trustworthy source in Rome (says the *Presse*) states that the Pope, having received in public audience a few days back, two hundred French priests, said to them, among other things :—There are persons who believe that a single convention is sufficient to settle our affairs, as if a compromise was possible with the conscience, and the Church negotiate on the abandonment of its principles. I, therefore, invite you, my children, to continue the struggle with energy, and not to make the slightest concession to error." In the course of this interview the Pope is said to have insisted again and again on the necessity of defending with courage the rights of the Church, and of opposing with firmness every infringement on them.

The clandestine journal of the Roman National Committee intimates, in its last number, that the moment of the evacuation of Rome will probably give occasion for a plebiscite to pronounce between the Pontifical Government and Victor Emmanuel, constitutional King of Italy, and it exhorts all citizens to be prepared, if necessary, to support their vote by arms.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay mail has arrived, but the advices are not very important. Military preparations for an expedition into Bhootan, in order to punish the Bhootanese for the outrages offered by them to the British Envoy, were said to be rapidly advancing. An Embassy from the Khan of Kokand, in Central Asia, had reached Cashmere, on its way to the Viceroy of India, for the purpose of procuring "the advice and assistance of the British in reference to the attempts of the Russians to make a highroad for troops through Kokand." Sir Charles Denison, the governor of the Madras Presidency, was alleged to have "refused to carry out Sir Charles Wood's instructions relative to the position of the Indian local officers, on the ground that they are opposed to the royal wishes, and are a flagrant violation of the guarantee granted by the imperial Parliament to the officers of the army of the late Company."

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORTED SUBMISSION OF THE MAORIES.

PARIS, October 11.—The Paris papers publish the following telegram, dated Suez, October 10th :—"Intelligence from New Zealand to the 6th of August announces that the Maories had made their submission, and given up their land as a token of sincerity. Heavy fines had been imposed upon them."

A copy of the following telegram was received on Wednesday at the War Department from the Foreign-office :—"Telegram from the Acting-Consul-General, Cairo, to the Foreign-office, October 10th :—I beg to communicate through your Lordship's office to the Secretary of State for War and to the Quartermaster-General, Horse Guards, London, the following telegram just received from Lieut.-General Cameron, dated Tauranga, 6th August :—

"'A meeting took place on the 5th and 6th of August, between His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand and the natives of Tauranga, at which the latter submitted unconditionally to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal. They have been permitted to return to their lands, a small portion only of which will be forfeited.—Signed, THOMAS READ.'"

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

The wheat trade is slow to-day, at last Monday's currency. The trade for wheat in the country markets, held on Saturday, ruled quiet, yet no quotable change took place in prices, compared with the previous week. For good and fine malting barley there was a steady demand, at full quotations ; other articles, however, were in limited request, at late rates. Advices from New York state that the amount of business doing in breadstuffs for export is very moderate. On the Continent, the corn trade generally is quiet. But moderate supplies of English produce were received up to our market last week. The imports from abroad amounted to 27,745 quarters of wheat, 2,967 barley, 63,676 oats, 12 beans, 2,412 peas, 27 tares, 947 linseed, 450 sundry seeds, 50 sacks and 7,495 barrels of flour. The fresh arrivals of home-grown wheat to this morning's market were very moderate. Although there was a tendency to improvement in the country markets on Saturday, millers showed no disposition to purchase extensively, and sales both in red and white qualities progressed slowly, at the rates current on Monday last. Nearly the whole of the produce was of fine quality, and the samples, as a rule, were received in excellent condition. The supply of foreign wheat on the stands was tolerably large. The amount of business transacted both in American and Continental descriptions was very moderate. Holders, however, were firm in their demands, and last Monday's currency was supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in but moderate request, at late rates. There was a moderate supply of English and foreign barley on the stands. The bulk, however, was of middling and inferior quality ; consequently, fine parcels, owing to their scarcity, changed hands at full quotations. Middling and inferior barley, however, was very dull, and sold at irregular prices. The malt trade was very dull, at the recent fall in the quotations. The market was moderately supplied with English Scotch, and Irish oats, and the show of foreign produce on the stands was large. In nearly all descriptions, a full average business was transacted. Russian produce commanded an advance in price of 6d per qr, whilst other qualities changed hands at very full prices.

FOREIGN.—Most of the continental markets have been but moderately supplied with wheat ; nevertheless most descriptions have moved off slowly, at about previous quotations. In spring corn a large business has been passing on English account. Advices from New York bring irregular currencies for both wheat and flour. The export demand was limited.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."—The old times were not good times, at least for servants. Here is a deed which, now-a-days, would be deemed most brutal and unmanly, recorded in *Pepys' Diary* as rather commendable than otherwise :—"December 2, 1680. This morning, observing some things to be laid up not as they should be by my girl, I took the broom and basted her till she cried exceedingly."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE POPE.—The *Nouvelliste* of Rome, and several other papers, assert that the Empress has sent to the Pope an autograph letter, through Cardinal de Bonnechose. In this communication Her Majesty is represented as saying :—"Fear nothing, Holy Father, as to the attacks of your enemies. Soon I hope I shall be able to bring my son to you, as I desire that he should be initiated by you in the mysteries of our holy religion." M. Bonnechose states in the *Constitutionnel* that Her Majesty has not written to the Pope.

Spirit of the Press.

AGRICULTURAL POLITICS.

DISRAELI AND TRUMPER.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

Madame de Maintenon is not the only historical character who has discovered the difficulties attending the task of amusing a potentate who will not be amused. The leader of the Conservative party has also learnt by bitter experience how hard it is to amuse the unamusable. Mr Disraeli has committed the unpardonable sin of making a joke in the presence of an agricultural audience, and is paying the deserved penalty of his folly. The bucolic intellect is impatient of sarcasm and inaccessable to persiflage, and at last the agricultural mind has found its exponent in the person of Mr Joseph Trumper, of Lake End, Burnham. This solemn gentleman farmer has written a letter to the public press, complaining that he has been made the subject of leading articles. What there was funny in Mr Disraeli's speech at Aylesbury, or what there was facetious in his own reply at Salthill, he is utterly at a loss to discover. He perceives hazily that there is a joke somewhere; but where it is, or what it is about, he cannot for his life imagine. The knowledge that somebody or other has been poking fun at him weighs upon his mind. He is not sure whether people are laughing with him or at him, or whether they are not laughing at somebody else altogether ; and the only thing he is quite certain of in his condition of bewilderment is, that he does not understand what the champion of Conservatism has been talking about. We can cordially sympathise with poor Mr Trumper. Like Balak, he went to hear his own peculiar prophet curse his enemies, and Balaam has treated him to a blessing instead of an anathema. It might be well for Disraeli to dissemble his love for the dead beauty of Protection ; but why did he think it necessary to kick the deposed idol down-stairs ? Such conduct, in the expressive Trumperian language, was indeed "perfectly gratuitous." Manchester millowners and cantankerous Radicals might be excused if they continued to depict the supposed prosperity "of the agricultural interest" in colours too glowing ; men who have no stake in the land, and are blinded by the fallacies of Free-trade, cannot be expected to know any better ; but that the chosen teacher of Conservatism should broach the heresy of agriculture prospering without Protection—this indeed was grievous to bear, impossible to endure in silence ! Why, the injured cultivator might have exclaimed, in the very words with which Juvenal commenced his satire, "Should I be a hearer only ?" Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and Mr Trumper's heart was full to overflowing when he heard the friend and biographer of Lord John Bentinck declaring that the harvest was a good one, and that the farmers had cause to be thankful. Even the patient ass will turn if you smite him too severely, and the owner of Lake End did turn at last. Not being clear whether his own leader was altogether serious, he resolved to retort in the language "rather of fun than of grave argument ;" he too tried to make his joke, and failed ; and the last state of Trumper is worse than the first.

But, deep as our compassion is for the Buckinghamshire yeoman, our sympathy is keener still for the unfortunate representative. To paraphrase the Johnsonian simile, who leads dull farmers should himself be dull ; and the author of "Sybil," though he may possess every other virtue, lacks the crowning one of dullness. He cannot talk down to his audience, he cannot reduce himself to the intellectual level of Bucks. If the donkey driven by the costermonger is to be pitied, the costermonger who drives the donkey has his claims on compassion. All readers of "Popanilla" are aware how the Prince of Fantaisie found himself misunderstood when he was thrown upon the island of "Vraibleusia," and it has been Mr. Disraeli's task to pourtray his own fate, and to be himself a political "Popanilla." It is true that he has chosen his own lot, forged his own fetters, and helped his own Old Man of the Sea to get astride upon his shoulders ; but still, for all that, we keenly feel his position. Conceive what it must be for a man of fancy, talent, and almost genius to discover that his immediate task in life is to make a Trumper laugh. Either he makes a speech which is utterly incomprehensible, and then his hearers think him dull ; or else he enters on topics within the area of their mental range, and then they misunderstand his meaning. Southdowns and Cotswolds, and the price of wheat, are not subjects on which any trifling is admitted in the presence of those who live on the proceeds of ploughing and grazing. When the exponent of the Caucasian mystery assigns the commencement of the Christian era to the reign of Augustus, he is safe from criticism amongst his constituents ; but when he touches on the prices of Mark-lane he treads on perilous ground. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and Mr. Disraeli's agricultural lore is scantier than his literary attainments. It is not of the earth earthy, but of the air vapoury. John Hodges, the ploughman, knows more about short-horns and manure than Benjamin Disraeli, poet, novelist, and statesman. It is an evil fate which has reduced Vivian Grey to be the patron of the plough, the *protegé* of ploughmen. What a trial it must be for that brilliant intellect to lie passive under the criticism of his offended voter, obliged to listen respectfully while that ponderous gentleman labours to "modify and qualify" statements beyond the reach of his comprehension. That hard fate, indeed, is not our concern. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer has made his own bed, and must lie on it accordingly. He sold his birthright of his own free choice and will, and if he now finds the mess of potage scanty, he has no one to blame but himself.

Meanwhile, it is curious to observe from this incident at Salthill how anxious the Conservative party are to avoid any appearance of dissension amongst their ranks. We cannot doubt that the bucolic manifesto was written to order, or that its main point lies in the declaration that the Salthill meeting was "a perfectly harmonious one," and that all remarks were made and taken in "a friendly spirit." The truth is, that "the good old cause" cannot float without Mr Disraeli's help. It is all very well for the smart young men of the party to boast how well they could get on without their chief, but the chiefs are perfectly aware that a score of Lord Robert Cecils could not supply the void caused by the loss of the one statesman whom the obsolete reactionists still reckon amongst their numbers. Of course they do not like their leader any more than their leader likes them ; but still they cannot do without him. In the political jargon of America, Mr Disraeli rolls the Tory log, while the Tories in return roll Mr Disraeli's, and each party, as usual, considers that its portion of the log-rolling business is unduly severe. Still, each is necessary to the other, and so the connection is likely to continue, till either member of the firm shall think himself strong enough to kick out his partner. Whether that time is likely to arrive we cannot pretend to say. We would only remark that it is much easier for the horse to get on without the cart than for the cart to move without the horse ; and no one would assert that the Buckinghamshire electors are the motive power of the Conservative machine. However, if the connection is to continue, we should recommend Mr Disraeli to cease talking about agriculture, and Mr Trumper to decline any further attempts at facetiousness. Human patience is limited ; the yeomen of Bucks cannot bear being told that they are prosperous, and possibly even the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli may resent being put down by Joseph Trumper.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY ON LIBERTY.

The speech which the Duc de Persigny delivered some time back at St. Etienne having been the object of many attacks, the Duke has recently addressed a letter to one of his friends, in which he replies to the objections of his critics. The following are the principal passages of the answer :—

When comparing the organisation of English society with ours, I said that since, in France, the functions of authority were not confided to the electoral body itself as in England, but to an administrative hierarchy constituted apart from that body, it was impossible to establish amongst us the forms of English liberty without rendering authority subordinate to liberty, and thus ruining one by the other ; that this all-important consideration imposed on us the obligation of founding our institutions on the separation of authority and liberty, instead of uniting them in the same hands as in England. This was the substance of my speech. As the liberty founded by the Empire is, after all, only an application of the theories propounded by Locke and Montesquieu, it would have been curious to see professors of liberalism assail the leading doctrine of those two great chiefs of modern liberalism. Nothing could have been more piquant than the refutation, by the Liberal school, of the famous chapter of the "Esprit des Lois," which treats of the condition of liberty among all nations. When the illustrious philosopher so strikingly demonstrated that liberty resides in the separation of the three great Powers which exist in every kind of society—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—and that as they happen to be more or less united in the hands of one man or one assembly, or more or less separated and independent, so despotism or liberty prevails, he little thought that the day would ever come when his faithless disciples, more occupied with particular aims than with liberty itself, would abjure his doctrines. What do I say ? They have not ventured to deny the doctrines, but finding it more prudent to ignore them, they have passed by without seeing them. Do you know, in fact, in what light they consider the thesis of my speech ? Sometimes as the glorification of administrative centralisation in opposition to the liberal principles of the Government, and sometimes as the exposition of a political *regime* which would exclude any change in the present state, by condemning beforehand all the progress of which liberty is capable. The last of these two charges appears to me to be puerile. How, in fact, admit that a nation which disposes in a sovereign manner of the legislative power by means of universal suffrage, can be deprived, against its will, of the progress which it may wish to be accomplished ? In what can the principle and form of the institutions of France be an obstacle to the manifestation of her will ? From the moment that the country is rendered the master of its destinies, its liberty is founded, for it has the means of realising, whenever it pleases, all the developments which it may consider to be required. To itself, therefore, still more than to the founder of liberty, belongs the power of accelerating or retarding, according to circumstances, the progress of its institutions. If rendered prudent by the experience of the former disorders of France, it shows itself to be less impatient than certain minds to favour all the aspirations of liberty, that fact is a disposition of public opinion which may be approved of or regretted, but which can in no way affect the theory of the liberty of the Empire."

The Duke complains that he has been unjustly blamed as a partisan of centralisation, and calls attention to two decrees of an opposite tendency issued at his instance while Minister of the Interior. He declares that he was in favour of decentralisation before it had become popular, and supports his assertion by quoting from the preamble to the decree of 25th March, 1852, two passages in which he stated the necessity of decentralisation in all administrative matters. Though he still thinks, as he thought then, political centralisation indispensible to the grandeur of the State, he is, and always has been, desirous of seeing the departments and communes left to manage their own affairs. The Duke concludes with asserting that none of his critics have confuted the doctrines he advanced at St. Etienne, and that he considers them unassailable.

SIGNOR GAVAZZI IN NEWCASTLE.

MONASTICISM—REAL AND SHAM.

On Monday night, Signor Gavazzi gave his promised lecture on "Monasticism, Real and Sham," in the Town Hall. The spacious building was crowded in every part. The lecturer commenced by observing that, in opposing the views of "Brother Ignatius" his remarks were directed not against the man but the system. He meant to contend that there was no authorisation of monastic institutions in the Scripture, either directly or indirectly ; on the contrary, the Bible, but especially the New Testament, was in antagonism to monastic institutions. He was thankful that Christianity was not a religion of seclusion ; it was not a monopoly of any class, but for the happiness of society at large. What was the law of Jesus Christ ? It was set down by the Apostle Paul in these very few energetic and emphatic words, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." (Applause.) Now, to bear the burdens of others, we must not go into monasteries, but live in society. (Hear.) He would say that monks and nuns carried their own burdens, but it was the burden described by Apuleus in his Golden Ass. The donkey was overcharged with a burden of ducks and geese which it carried to the monasteries. (A laugh.) They often found these monks and nuns really under a great burden. It was an alleviation of the burden of society, but it was alleviation in the shape of spoliation. They filled their pockets when they emptied the pockets of somebody else. (Laughter.) The Popish definition of monasticism was a seclusion from society in order to attend better to the individual spiritual business. What said Jesus Christ in his Gospel ? Nobody lighteth a candle and putteth it under a bushel, but in a candlestick, that it may give light to them that are in the house. Now, if it be true that these monks and nuns were the best Christians, by putting them into monasteries they were put under bushels. Brother Ignatius quoted the Old Testament on the subject of vows ; but these were not in the nature of monastic vows, for one thing they lacked the element of perpetuity. But even supposing these vows gave countenance to monasticism, they would not stand the light of Christianity. Could it be imagined that the Christian law would permit the vow of Jephthah to slaughter the first human being that came to meet him on his return from battle ? The forms and ceremonies of old Judaism were displaced by the appearance of Jesus Christ and the Law of Grace. He could trace the history of these monks and nuns to Paganism, which had its Vestals and Fratres ; and when the Jews had removed their sect of Essenes they had begun to have intercourse with Pagans. In our own day, in India, China, and Japan, there were abundance of monks and nuns, who serve the devil as much as Roman Catholic or Protestant monks are serving him now. (Hear, hear.) The lecturer went on to speak of the three vows which were said to belong to the Benedictine Order, viz., the vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity ; but in reality there was only one vow, that of obedience ; the others were only promises. He had now to go through the dreadful ordeal of these nasty subjects. What was the teaching of the Gospel on the subject of poverty ? "Blessed are the poor in spirit." The opposite of that kind of poverty was to have a worldly and passionate attachment to riches, and that might be the vice of a poor man as well as a rich man. That was the vice of a young ruler who inquired of our Lord what he was to do to inherit eternal life. Jesus Christ knew that he had a heart attached to his possession, and therefore He told him to go and sell all. But that was a particular command to a particular person, and it was quite illogical to draw that into a general precept. The Apostles left all and followed Christ ; but they were apostles and not monks. But he knew by having been within the walls of a monastery what was the kind of poverty experienced there. It was a very easy poverty. First of all, they renounced what they had not. (A laugh.) They were ploughmen, masons, and bricklayers, and cobblers—men of humble professions, very useful to society—but they did not choose to work at their professions. Therefore they had nothing to renounce. He spoke of them generally. When they became monks they had everything ; they lived on the marrow of the land—soup, beautiful dishes, fruits, and wine. He did not dislike that poverty. (A laugh). They were apparently in good health—wanting the Banting system sometimes. (Laughter). What did they give to society in return ? They said prayers for those who did not like to pray for themselves—for those who liked to give them a shilling—to pray, in short for the poltroons. But, in fact, their work was not to pray for society but to prey on society. (A laugh.) Then came the vow of obedience. That vow was truly against the rational creation of God. There was no command in Scripture to submit our reason entirely into the hand of any man to be disposed of at his caprice. The greatest writers of the Church of Rome said that a man who made the vow of obedience was no longer accountable for any of his actions at the tribunal of God ; so that even if his actions were against the law of God he was not accountable. Did they not see the enormity of the doctrine ; and to what enormous wickedness it conducted its supporters. The Church of Rome wished to be rid of Henry III., King of France, and a Franciscan, named St. Clement, having an order from his superior to kill the King, immediately went and carried the order into effect ; our own Gunpowder Plot was contrived and meant to have been executed in the same manner. He came to the last and most dreadful part of this concern—that was the vow of celibacy. This could neither be traced either to the Old or New Testament. We had not forgot the old priesthood of Bacchus and the orgies they practised under vows of celibacy. He quoted the Apostle's advice in favour of a single life, which went to show that if any man liked to live in celibacy he might do so, and do so with honour ; but if celibacy came to be adopted as a system there was nothing honourable about it. It was sacrilegious in Brother Ignatius to quote the example of Jesus Christ, and say that he was following the example of Christ in his vow of celibacy. The Saviour had a mighty work to perform, and that work was to make an atonement for mankind. In that work he could have no partner. A wife in the case of Jesus Christ was an absurdity. He had to stand alone and to suffer alone. (Applause.) The lecturer went on to show the immorality which had been constantly associated with the pretended celibacy of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and which he contended was the natural and invariable fruit of the system. He afterwards proceeded to speak of the worship of the Virgin Mary. He said he had his love for the Virgin Mary, and he had his love for his own mother, and they were two distinct loves. He loved and honoured the Virgin Mary with a love of estimation ; but not with a love of sensibility and affection, that he reserved for his own mother after all. (Applause.) Those who worshipped the Virgin Mary, were in truth doing her dishonour, by putting her in a position she had no right to occupy. (Applause.) People said that the monks had been useful. Well, perhaps so, but they were out of use now, like the breeches of our grandfathers. (Laughter.) It had been said that they had been the means of preserving letters ; but if we only knew how many beautiful manuscripts they had ruined to write over their monastic nonsense, we should not say they had been of much service to letters. What was the state of Italy now ? In that part of Lombardy where there were no monks 45 per cent. of the people could read and write, but in Naples and Sicily, where there were plenty of monks, only five per cent. could read and write. And in Rome, the centre of Popery and Monasticism, only four or five per thousand could read and write. (Hear.) The Italian nation, still Roman Catholic, or the majority of them, were about to suppress all monastic institutions throughout Italy, regarding them as the vampire that was sucking the blood and vigour of the nation. (Applause.) The lecturer went on to warn the Protestants of England against permitting the system being established here. He could compare the Protestantism of this nation to a little ship laden with corn bound to Australia. One single rat might be the destruction of the ship by eating a hole in its timbers. But this little ship had three rats ; there was first Dr. Pusey, next Miss Sellon, and last Brother Ignatius. All these were trying to eat a hole in the little vessel and so sink it. The Reformation destroyed monasteries, and to speak of a monastery in connexion with a church of the Reformation was an absurdity. The monasticism of the Church of Rome was the real thing—it was the real turtle soup,—but the monasticism of Brother Ignatius was nothing but mock turtle soup, which they ought to throw to the dogs. What was England before the Reformation ? She was only a third-rate power, below his little Genoa, below his little Florence, and below Venice. But when England became Protestant and threw off the yoke of Popery, she became the first nation in the world in arts and arms, in prosperity, in liberty, and everything that exalts a nation. (Applause.) We owed all these things in the glorious Reformation. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, the eloquent lecturer urged his audience not to favour the adoption of Monasticism in England.

MAZZINI ON THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The *Pays* publishes a letter from Signor Mazzini on the Franco-Italian Convention. He says :—

"Let us be brief and explicit. The Convention between the Italian Government and Louis Napoleon regarding Rome amounts to treason ; treason against the declarations of Parliament, against the repeated declarations of Cavour's successors, against the declarations set forth in the plebiscites, to which the kingdom of Italy owes its existence. Plebiscites, Parliament, Government, country, all have declared that Italy should be one, and that Rome should be the metropolis of Italy. Here now is the solemn decree which the Convention sanctions ; the acceptation of its clauses acknowledges the rights of the foreign invader over Rome, and over us. Italy is doomed to become enslaved, dismembered, or disloyal. If the Government maintains the clauses of the Convention, it decrees the restoration of the feudal system ; Rome given up for two years to a struggle equally ferocious and without issue ; Italy a chained, motionless spectator of that struggle ; it is a permanent Aspromonte. If, on the other hand, the Government does not maintain the clauses of the Convention, the consequences are the dishonour of the nation ; war with France, arising out of our violation of treaties freely entered into ; the loss of the confidence of Europe for any engagement Italy may enter into in future. The Convention has other drawbacks, secondary, it is true, but still very serious. To assume the burden of a portion of the debt of a Government which spends its money in subsidising a war of banditti in our provinces is the height of servility ; it is the sanction of an early necessity for fresh taxes, and further sacrifices of Italian blood. By so doing we offer a strange example, and tell the enemy of our national unity "We are going to help you to build up your credit, not to obtain your removal, but to enable you to organise your forces, and remain an eternal obstacle to the fulfilment of our wishes, and slaughter our brethren, whilst the whole of Italy rises to the cry of Rome !" A bill of exchange for liberation, payable after date, and on such conditions accepted and signed by a Government able to collect 500,000 men under arms in a month's time ; by a Government which rules over 22 millions of men, of Italians—is a fact unprecedented in history. Will it be accomplished ? The first Italian Parliament, exasperated by a series of repeated insults, will it not have enough of courage, of Italian pride, to tear up that compact, and thus address those that have signed it :—"If you have not the heart of re-conquering your own, if you do not feel capable of placing yourself at the head of Italy, and rise up with her when her honour is at stake, at least remain silent, or maintain by an eternal protest the eternal right of the nation ? Leave an open field for events which will bring about unforeseen contingencies, and reply to the foreigner, as the Romans fifteen years since, when deserted by you replied to the invader with whom you were coming to terms—'We may fall, but we will sign no treaty with you !'" If there yet remains in our country a particle of honour, if the present generation of Italians be not effected with decrepitude from its cradle, the country will one day recollect that the plebiscites violated by one of the contracting parties are null for all, and that popular sovereignty cannot abdicate its rights. To-day, whilst yet we are free, we swear to 'make Italy,' with, without, or against the present Government. If the convention becomes a *fait accompli*, the two first contingencies are disposed of. Then we will try the third, happen what may."

The *Pays* says it quotes this letter as "a monument of human aberration."

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The coroner (Mr J. T. Hoyle) held an inquest on Monday afternoon, at the Dead House, Newcastle, touching the death of Michael King, who dropped down and expired on the New Road on Friday last. Deceased was 34 years of age, and was a shoemaker with Mr Handyside, Portland Street, Bentinck. At one o'clock on the day in question he left his work to proceed home. For this purpose he took the omnibus which passes Mr Handyside's works. Deceased got off the vehicle at the foot of Grey Street, and proceeded towards his residence in Bedford-st. When near the Public Baths, New Road, he was observed to fall forward, and then over upon his back. He was picked up and conveyed home, and medical assistance procured, but life was found to be extinct. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."——Another inquiry was held by the coroner, at the Brandling Arms, Brandling Place, Newcastle, on the body of Joseph Bodmer, aged 25, who was found dead in bed at his residence at Brandling Place, on Friday last. Deceased was a native of Sweden, and was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hunter and Enchsen, of this town. He had been under medical treatment for a long time past for disease of the heart. He retired to rest at his usual time on Friday night last, and was found dead in bed on the Saturday morning. The jury, after hearing medical testimony, gave it as their opinion that the deceased died from natural causes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a young man named James Henderson, occurred at Heaton Points, near the Heaton Station of the North-Eastern Railway, on Monday night. Deceased was a watchman at the above named place, and left the Trafalgar goods station at ten minutes past six o'clock to walk down the line to his work. About a quarter of an hour after he had left a pilot engine started from the Manors and proceeded towards Heaton with 26 laden waggons. When about 40 or 50 yards from that station, the guard, who was riding upon the last waggon of the pilot train, observed a man lying across the rails. The station master was informed of the fact, and deceased was found in the position indicated, with his head hanging to his body by a few threads of skin, life being of course extinct. The body was conveyed to the waiting-room of the Heaton station, to await the coroner's inquest. The general impression is that the man had been overtaken by the goods train and instantly knocked down, the waggons passing over his neck. The deceased was married, but had no children.—An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday evening, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., at the Heaton Station, when the following verdict was returned :—"That James Henderson was found dead on the railway of the North-Eastern Railway Company, near Heaton Station, on Monday evening, the 11th of October, 1864."

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, a man named James Richardson, residing at Chowdean, near Gateshead Low Fell, and working as a shifter at the Teams Colliery, left the upper seam by a "staple," a small shaft connecting the seams together—about 7½ fathoms deep—for the purpose of getting some pins out of the lower seam. About ten o'clock he was found by a man returning from his work lying at the foot of the staple quite dead, with the pins by his side ; and it is supposed that he had overbalanced himself while ascending the shaft, and fallen to the bottom. An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Joseph Tully's, Chowdean, on the body. It appeared by the evidence that he had got to the top of the ladder, which was all right, placed his "lowe" there, and then missed his foothold and fell eight fathoms. Verdict, "Found dead at foot of staple by falling down the ladder." Robert Lyell, a juryman, who had twice neglected to attend when summoned, was fined by the coroner twenty shillings for his default.

An inquest was held at the South Shields Police Station on Tuesday morning, before L. M. Cockroft, Esq., deputy coroner and a jury, on the body of the newly-born female child which was found on the rocks between Cullercoats and Whitley last Sunday. Dr. Emmerson gave a statement of the result of a *post mortem* examination he had made on the body, showing, from various circumstances that there could be no doubt that the child was not still-born. The lungs had been inflated with air ; and the umbilical cord had apparently been cut with some sharp instrument, and had no ligature. The body seemed to have been thrown over the cliffs, and there was an indentation on the front of the skull, which in all probability had been caused by the fall. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and expressed a hope that the police would follow up any clue they might have as to the guilty party.

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY.

Traffic return for the week ending Oct. 1, 1864 :—

	Week ending Oct. 1. Amount. £	s.	d.	Corresponding week last year. Amount. £	s.	d.
Coal and coke export ... / Do., do., landsale	2,190	7	5	2,204	19	2
Merchandise	1,704	2	8	1,387	1	4
Landing, Wharfage, &c.	734	14	10	256	6	9
Wharehouse Rent	4	1	2	0	0	0
Passengers	348	18	2	288	19	8
Parcels, &c.	21	13	0	20	14	0
Dues on ships' ballast, &c.	383	1	7	350	7	3
Milage, Demurrage, and Plant, hired by Cleveland Company	130	0	0	106	0	0
Rents	126	0	0	91	0	0
	5,642	18	10	4,705	8	2

	Total from 1st July, 1864. Amount. £	s.	d.	Total for corresponding period last year. Amount. £	s.	
Coal and coke export ... / Do., do., landsale	31,864	0	0	35,041	0	0
Merchandise	17,973	0	0	16,212	0	0
Landing, Wharfage, &c.	4,214	0	0	2,896	0	0
Warehouse Rent	499	0	0	223	0	0
Passengers	5,727	0	0	5,049	0	0
Parcels, &c.	262	0	0	303	0	6
Dues on ships' ballast	6,425	0	0	7,019	0	0
Milage, Demurrage, and Plant, hired by Cleveland Company	1,508	0	0	1,222	0	0
Rents	1,784	0	0	1,604	0	0
	70,256	0	0	69,569	0	0

Ships arrived, 72 ; ships loaded, 65 ; ships sailed, 67 ; ships in dock, 143. Last year—Ships arrived, 130 ; ships loaded, 70 ; ships sailed, 64 ; ships in dock, 149.

MR. GLADSTONE IN LANCASHIRE.

RECEPTION AT BOLTON.

On Tuesday afternoon the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone commenced his Lancashire tour by visiting Bolton. The right hon. gentleman was the guest of the Mayor, and was met at the station by His Worship, the Borough members, and many other gentlemen. The town was, in honour of its distinguished visitor, decorated with flags, &c. The right hon. gentleman visited the Free Library, the Market Hall, and went thence to the Temperance Hall to receive the addresses. The entire route was crowded with spectators, and Mr Gladstone received a most enthusiastic reception. On the platform of the hall were the Mayor and Corporation and other gentlemen, while the body and galleries were crowded to overflowing. After the presentation of the addresses,

Mr GLADSTONE cordially returned thanks, stating that he did not look upon the welcome which had been given him in any narrow or selfish sense, but as an indication of the confidence and goodwill evinced towards that Government of which he was but an humble servant. (Cheers.) He could appreciate that generosity of the English character which had been so signally exhibited by the mass of the people of this country in showing themselves so ready to appreciate the efforts of the legislature on their behalf. The changes he had seen in the last twenty-five years—especially in the field of economical legislation—were of such a character that perhaps we could not expect any precisely similar instances to occur again. It was not often that it was given to those who were called upon to take a part in public affairs to be enabled by their puny efforts, under the direction of an all-wise Providence, to do the good which was so remarkable, so extensive, and so unmixed as the good which had been done in legislation within our recollection by the liberation of industry and of capital. (Cheers.) Those changes had conferred good alike upon those for whom they were promoted and also upon those by whom they were proposed. Moreover, these changes, intended in their primary aspect only for material and commercial interest, had proved to be fraught with circumstances of such a character as not only to increase the wealth of the nation but to warm the heart of the nation in disposing of the argument which seemed to separate man from man and class from class—(loud cheers)—and when these various Acts of Parliament took their place upon the statute book they became the engines of the ministers of peace, and restorers of union, and in concord with every part and in every corner of the land. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman referred to the short experience he had had of Bolton, and mentioned the great gratification he felt in witnessing the growth of institutions such as the free library, &c., expressing a fervent hope that institutions of this kind might long flourish and multiply; after that he alluded to the present and recent condition of the town. He said he heard with pain that through the district of South Lancashire, and perhaps especially in a town which hitherto had not had to encounter the extremest distress, they had felt it so keenly through the stoppage of the supply of cotton. He could assure them that it was a matter of extreme satisfaction to himself and his colleagues, when, through the exertions of such gentlemen as Mr. Cobden, the treaty of commerce with France was negotiated, because it had been one immediate effect of ministering, not only to the general cause of commercial improvement, but in a very remarkable manner to the special and temporary wants of the country during the cotton famine. (Cheers.) At this very moment, when through the war which now raged in America, a great portion of our trade would have been actually cut off, the results of the measure were to open a market. This came in lieu of the market which we had lost. It was, therefore, exceedingly pleasant to him to think that through so wise an arrangement of trade, Bolton was one of the places which, in connection particularly with Bradford appeared to derive in particular an especial advantage from the treaty of commerce with France. (Cheers.) Well, but some of the effects of this stoppage of supplies from America had come upon them; and it was very easy for those who were outside the circle, and did not feel the effects to be preachers of the manner in which difficulties of this kind ought to be met and borne. (Cheers.) But still he would venture to say, without the fear of being thought guilty of flattery, that the Lancashire community had shown, during months and years of extra suffering and affliction, that it wanted no preaching from extraneous persons on the subject—(cheers)—and certainly it was satisfactory to think that there was at least in one market a perceptible difference between the season when the cotton famine was in what might be called its agony and the present season; and he was sure they must admit that, though there was evidence in the coming winter of further distress, it was of a different character, and was not attended with the same gloomy prospects as the distress in the previous winters. (Cheers.) When the cotton famine first began, Lancashire was absolutely unable to tell at what point the calamitous results occurring would cease. They knew the principal source of supply was stopped, and did not know in what degree other countries of the world would prove themselves able to administer to their wants; but now, after a time, it had been found that, although nothing would as yet enable England to dispense with America, still the increase of cotton from other countries had been received to a very considerable extent, and very large supplies had been obtained from sources that probably had hardly been reckoned as being capable of adding to their means. This was the difference to which he alluded as between their present and future prospects. They had now cotton markets in view which would secure the future prosperity of the industry of this country, and which would tend to place them in a better position than they could ever be said to possess while dependant almost entirely on the produce of America. (Cheers.) The calamity to Lancashire was but a temporary calamity, and the sufferings attendant upon a state of transition from a state of things which was unnatural to a state of things which would be both sound and healthy. It was not possible to pass through the changes which their industry was undergoing without suffering many inconveniences by the way, just the same as it was not possible for a man to throw off a virulent disease without finding that the road to health was rough and uneasy. The right hon. gentleman said he had little to do now except to assure the meeting that the kind reception which he had received at their hands would be to him an additional incentive in the performance of his public duties. He was sure that sentiment pervaded the minds of all the members of the legislature of this country. In many things their legislation was open to criticism and remark; but he would beg them to observe that whatever might be the politics and whatever be the party of the legislature of this country, the politics and party which it possessed, in common with the mass of the people, and if Parliament showed extraordinary flaggings in the works of legislative improvement, the fault was not so much with Parliament as with the temper of the nation itself. But, notwithstanding the lull in the state of our public affairs, he believed that during the last twenty-five or thirty years there had been more effective and beneficial legislation than was to be found in the history of this country during any previous period in our history. (Loud cheers.) Great and important changes had been made in the education of the people, and there had been what had been called the emancipation of the press of this country. When this took place, there were parties to be found who were afraid the penny press would be a dangerous organ. Since then we have had a pretty large experience of its influence, and its result had been to convince us that the press was of a different character from that which these individuals would have us believe, every one of whom had been signally disappointed in his expectations. (Cheers.) The organ of public opinion had been so much appreciated as to be found now in the house of almost every individual, and it had been second to no other institution in its regard for moral principle, its respect for personal rights, and in its fidelity and attachment to the laws of the country and the throne. (Cheers.) The press was not only the means of conveying innocent and useful information to the masses of the people, but it had been a powerful engine, contributing to the glory of our institutions, and conveying home to the mind of every working man a sense of his interest in them. In point of fact the penny press was entitled in the highest sense to the honourable distinction of a thoroughly Conservative power. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding terminated the proceedings.

INAUGURATION OF THE PUBLIC PARK AT FARNWORTH.

On Wednesday, the long-looked for opening of the park took place under the most favourable circumstances. A general holiday was observed in the neighbouring town of Bolton, and from an early hour in the morning the whole length of the road between the two places was astir. Flags hung from windows; mottoes were suspended across the road and from every available point of advantage; whole crowds of wayfarers were travelling towards one common centre, namely, the magnificent park about to be formally presented by Mr Thos. Barnes, one of the members for Bolton, to the inhabitants of Farnworth, the extensive mill of Mr Barnes being situated in Farnworth, where a great number of hands are employed. In addition to the respect naturally felt for one of the most wealthy and enterprising millowners in the district, the acts of benevolence and kindness shown by Mr Barnes and his family, made the gift more welcome to the recipients. The park is situated not far from the high road, and is laid out in neatly ornamental flower beds, with a fountain and the usual decorations of such a place. At 10 o'clock a monster procession of some thousands of men, women, and children were formed in a large place near the Halshaw Moor Railway Station. There were yeomanry, militia, volunteers, Sunday scholars, vehicles, with emblematical characters and devices, banners, and evergreens innumerable, and a great many bands. The procession marched through the township, and there must have been nearly 50,000 persons to witness the jubilant proceedings of the day. Owing to the length of the procession, as well as the distance traversed, it was after one o'clock before the park was entered. A platform was erected at the upper end, upon which Mr and Mrs Gladstone were conducted by the Mayor of Bolton. There were also present the borough members, Mr Barnes and Colonel Gray; the Hon. A. Egerton, member for South Lancashire; the young Earl of Ellesmere, Mr Bazley, M.P., the Mayor of Salford, and a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings commenced by singing the 100th Psalm, after which Mr A. Barnes, whose guest Mr Gladstone had been, made a few remarks, and Mr T. Barnes, the donor of the park, in a brief and hearty speech, formally made the presentation to the inhabitants of Farnworth, who acknowledged the gift with deafening and protracted cheers. Three rounds of cheering thrice repeated having been given for Mr Barnes,

Mr GLADSTONE came forward and was received with vehement applause. He said his first duty was to declare the park now and for ever opened and dedicated to the public good. The presentation was happily not an isolated one. It was a great movement. Mr Barnes was the honoured representative of a principle and a tendency which was among the very best characteristics of the age in this busy, stirring, critical, industrial, enterprising and money-accumulating age. It was well that while these pursuits had full scope, it should not be forgotten that there were other wants and other interests; and in particular he called Mr Barnes on that occasion the representative of the deep and growing conviction with respect to the relations that ought to prevail between the employers of labour and the labouring population of the land. Property had its duties as well as its rights; and the relation between employer and employed could never be permanent, satisfactory, or secure, if the exercise and the principal form of that relation were confined to the mere settling of the cash of the wages of the man. It was doing violence to the principles of human nature—it was summing up a score against ourselves—it was offending against the will and designs of Divine Providence, if we refused to recognise the fact that moral associations and endearing ties of affection belonged to, and ought never to be separated from, the relations between the master and the workman. This relation never had been in this country thoroughly and carefully examined until it came to be examined in the case of the factory system. Mr Gladstone then pointed out the vast improvements that that system had undergone, so that, although much remained to be done, it was not too much to say that something like a moral transformation had taken place in that district. Coming to social questions, these were dwelt upon in minute detail. This great and undoubted truth was to be observed—that within a few generations new tastes had been growing up, and new opportunities must be found for cultivation. The best of the labouring men were now eager to have some sort of communication with nature; and in some places where exhibitions had been held and prizes offered to draw out their tastes, astonishment had been excited both by the deep knowledge and profound interest which many of them showed in their particular subjects. He did not believe he placed too high a value on them if he stated that their development had a deep and profound meaning. Every day we now heard of excursions in the country for school children, and these constituted the highest treat they could have. Twenty years ago the poet Wordsworth wrote against the proposal to carry a railway into the lake district, on the ground that the visiting population would not care a pin about nature; and yet it was in a great measure through the instrumentality of these railways that these improved tastes and feelings had grown up. It was gradually becoming a primary truth of our condition that the working man, confined as he might be in walls, breathing a heated atmosphere, having his ears stunned with the din of machinery, felt a profound and real interest in those natural objects to which opportunities of access seemed not to be denied him; and it was a great purpose which Providence might well be supposed to have contemplated, that in proportion as commercial and industrial pursuits became more keen and more extended, other faculties and other capacities of human nature in the opposite direction should also be opened and developed, in order that in that way the balance of man and man's mind might be preserved. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, expressed his conviction of the immense boon conferred upon the people of the district in giving them the park.

The speech lasted over an hour, and was received throughout with loud cheering by the dense assembly. Other speeches that were to be delivered, owing to the extreme length of time occupied, were deferred.

A banquet in an adjoining pavilion immediately followed. There were 500 guests, including ladies. The chairman was Mr. A. Barnes, supported by the borough members, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen of distinction. In response to the toast of his health,

Mr GLADSTONE, after renewed acknowledgment of the warm reception he had met with, spoke of the benefits which, mainly through Lord Palmerston's efforts, had been introduced into the factory system, and recommended to the serious consideration of the people the necessity of abating the smoke nuisance, which, he said, prevented these public parks from arriving at a state of perfection.

The High Sheriff also made a speech, as did Colonel Gray, M.P., Mr Barnes, M.P., and others. The latter gentleman received quite an ovation when he rose to respond to his health. The reading of an approbatory letter from Mr Cobden was much cheered.

Mr and Mrs Gladstone and Sir J. T. Kay Shuttleworth left for Liverpool by the five o'clock train, their departure being like their arrival, accompanied by the warmest demonstrations from the people.

Various amusements were continued in Farnworth until after dark.

BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday night the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who is a native of Liverpool, was entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall by the Mayor, Charles Mosley, Esq. There were about 120 gentlemen present, including the High Sheriff of the county and several Lancashire M.P.'s. After the usual loyal and routine toasts,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who was most enthusiastically received, eloquently expressed his sentiments of gratification and gratitude for the warmth which had been that night accorded to him by the preceding speaker, who had, he feared, both greatly overrated his past and future services to his country. He was as a Liverpool man, proud of the rapid and vast progress of the town of his birth; and he never visited the familiar scenes of his childhood without feelings of the liveliest pride and emotion, in recognising her as the greatest seaport in the world—a town with which it was an honour to claim kindred. With respect to his long experience as a public man, he could in all sincerity say that the great and standing care upon those who governed the country was not the free criticism to which all their acts are exposed, but the inequality of his best exertions to the arduous duties of the government and the legislature; for the people of Great Briton had themselves undertaken impartial duties such as never before lay upon the shoulders and minds of men. What nation in any previous period had ever had relations as we have with every quarter of the globe? What nation has its factories, its interest, its commerce in every part of the globe? What nation had governed as we have governed distant millions many times outnumbering ourselves? What nation had claimed as we claim to bear, sway in the name of Queen Victoria over so large a proportion of the surface of the globe? What nation like England had made itself responsible for the welfare of forty or forty-five colonies scattered over the whole surface? What nation had, at the same time with the care of all these direct interests and relations, been charged with the same responsibilities? He was not one of those who could look forward with satisfaction to the waning of the splendour of the sun of England's prosperity. He hoped, on the contrary, in his future life to see the continuance of the greatness and honour of his country; but he at the same time was glad to witness the gradual growth of public sentiment which recognised the fact of our extensive responsibilities. Formerly an opinion prevailed, not only in this country, but elsewhere that the happiness of a country depended upon the extent of its territory; but he hoped that the people of England had now thrown off that delusion, and arrived at the conclusion, that a nation may have too much territory as well as too little, for with each accession of territory there are contracted responsibilities. He thought that England had now reached a point at which all lusts of territorial aggrandisement should be steadily and permanently foresworn, and our powers devoted to cultivating what Providence had given us. He thought they might in other ways venture to trace the progress of a true and great political philosophy in this country. What a change had passed upon the mind of England during the last three generations with respect to the government of its colonies. Not more than one century ago the idea upon which the colonial relation was based was a narrow and selfish one. For instance, though our treatment of our old American colonies was still worthy of attentive consideration, in some respects it was based upon the idea that the colonies were to be sacrificed, and their trade deviated from its natural channels for the benefit of the mother country. Now our colonies are practically free, but it was a subject of comment and regret that some of our colonies had been making use of the old and exploded system of protection against ourselves. There was therefore much to be done with the government of those dependencies in order to place the people of Great Britain in a position of justice and equality to which they had an indefensible right. We were anxious to get free so far as we could with the affairs of our fellow subjects, to lend them shelter and protection so far as we could, but not to be at the expense of undertaking their special duties and responsibilities the performance of which, in every case was the inalienable part of the functions of freedom. There could not be a grosser mistake in politics than to suppose that the benefit and burden of freedom could be separated. It was necessary that those who chose to ascend to and claim the dignity of freedom should themselves supply the means by which freedom was maintained. In these directions we appeared to be in one sense moderating our views, and learning that we had enough and perhaps more than enough to occupy us in the duties with which Providence had particularly charged us. What revelations had there been during the last thirty or forty years with respect to the condition of England itself. Happily much had been improved and reformed, but much had yet to be done. He ventured also, in guarded language, to say that a similar change of public sentiment was taking place with respect to our foreign policy. It was impossible that England should be indifferent to the affairs of foreign nations, or forswear her interest in the cause of truth, justice, order, and good government; but England might recognise the advantages of her insular position, which made her permanently independent and impartial in European politics. (Loud applause.) That position was one of dignity and power, and one in which a country had no need to seek by artificial means to create influence, because that influence would come of itself. It was with satisfaction that he contemplated the growing consolidation of public opinion in this country, which inspired the belief that we were shaking off schemes, and projects, and ideas likely to draw them beyond the sphere of their immediate duty, and to involve them in continual embarrassment. (Applause.) The instinct of preservation had always justly been the most powerful instinct in this country, because we had that which was worth preserving, but this instinct was best cherished and applied when faithfully, honourably, and fearlessly combined with the instincts of improvement, and the laws and conditions of this country would still offer a rich harvest to the wise and judicious efforts of future statesmen. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone proposed, in highly complimentary terms, the health of the Mayor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN SWEDEN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—The second landing of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Elsinore is an event of which the first thing to be said is that, with a lapse of a month between it and the first landing of their Royal Highnesses on the same spot of Danish ground, it has apparently brought us no nearer winter. Indeed, as the exact words of the telegram sent yesterday by the Prince to the Queen his mother sufficiently show, there was cause for him and the Princess to feel thankful that gentler breezes and warmer skies had made the voyage from Stockholm a great deal more like a summer trip than was the run from Dundee, early in September. "Arrived safely after an excellent passage—beautiful weather," was the message despatched by the Prince to Her Majesty at half past six o'clock last evening; when certainly one of the loveliest days that ever shone was beginning, and only just beginning, to fade into the sadder but not less lovely twilight of a glorious October evening. Elsinore is beyond question as pleasant a spot as one can well desire to live in—given the conditions of a necessary residence so far north in Europe as the island of Zealand—and nobody can wonder at the circumstance of its having been preferred by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Denmark, Mr Brydges Taylor, before Copenhagen, as the place of his official as well as non-official residence; the latter being as decidedly non-official a home, by-the-bye, as any Englishman, with recollections of his own country, and with beautiful English faces rising round him, ever established, for the comfort of his friends and the happiness of himself and his family, upon foreign soil.

Once again in the quiet palace of Fredensborg, an hour's drive from Elsinore, the Prince of Wales, if he be mortal man, will take a little rest, for he has had nothing of that kind very lately. How, after a day's enjoyment with a large pic-nic party, the Prince returning to Stockholm about midnight, merely changed his dress, and went off with the King and several members of the Chasseurs Club, to stalk elks in a forest some 270 miles away; and how, beginning this arduous sport at daybreak, he continued it until dark, I have already informed your readers. No elk upon that day was killed. On Monday, therefore, a short Sunday's repose having kindly intervened, the same party of sportsmen, diminished only by two or three of those gentlemen whom I named in my previous letter, and reinforced in their stead by Lord Spencer and another shot or so, started with the Prince for Hortropp, on the Malar Lake. This time the journey, which was nothing like the same distance as to Orebro, was by boat; and at half-past six, on a most promising morning, the little steamer was making good speed among those islands the scenery of which I have before endeavoured—very inadequately, as I know—to describe. Natural scenery is not, in fact, describable. When a man is influenced by it, he is worthy to be so influenced, and is actually for such time the better man; and as worth, to quote Mr. Carlyle, is unconscious of itself, all real impressions which act and react upon it, and become part of it, are unconscious to—at all events, not to be definitely conveyed in words; the truest painter seeing and admiring most those beauties which are not in his work, and never could by any conceivable possibility be there, inasmuch as it is quite out of his power to define what he only feels and does not know. But one may try his best, and not altogether in vain, to outline the images he would give the world to be able to paint. Grander, more majestic scenes provoke the attempt in other countries than Sweden; the awe inspiring presence of mountain peaks may be missed there; but in the whole wide world of the picturesque I know nothing which more completely deserves the unqualified designation of beauty than the combination of trees and water. At this locality of Hortrop, where the steamer first touched on Monday to land the King of Sweden, the Prince of Wales, and one or two more sportsmen of their party, while the rest remained on board to be taken to two several points of landing further back towards Stockholm, the mingling of those two natural elements of a picture is forcibly exemplified. Mounting by silent forest tracks, along paths now strewn with the red-brown leaves of birch and oak, through pine trunks, straight as javelins, and, though mostly of a height inferior to Norwegian growth, still tall enough in some instances to recall one of the best known and oftenest quoted figures in "Paradise Lost," attaining a gradual altitude of 200 or 300 feet, you turn and have before you, unrecognisable at first, a forcible realisation of the truth that wooded hills upon the margin of a lake afford an unequalled and endless source of wondering delight. I have remarked that for a brief space of time the precise character of the prospect is unrecognisable; the fact being, that the bright expanse of water, seen through the tree tops and the numberless intervening trunks and boughs, may well be mistaken for sky. It is no desert place that the Royal sportsmen have landed, rough and rock-strewn as is the ground in parts, with many bald spots of white or grey stone, like gigantic tonsures, on round knolls of grass. Hospitable dwellings are hereabout—rich men's houses and the cots of humbler folk, all of whom vie in being but too hospitable; for, enter where they may the gentlemen of the chase find much good cheer that they must perforce decline, having in purpose the shooting of an elk; and up to five o'clock no elk has been shot. At five, from the rifle of the Baron de Wrede, an elk does receive his quietus, and with one bound falls dead. He had first approached the station of the King and the Prince when, having been discovered by the little yapping elk-dog, he was driven by the jagers and peasants from his fastness among the rocks. But when he saw those two Royal marksmen he retreated sulkily to another point of the cordon of rifles which had closed around him. Dusky shadows were in the woods; gloaming had come; night, in these northern skies, was not far off; and should the chance of bringing down this elk be missed, another day's labour would be spent in vain. To be sure, it had been hoped that the Prince would have the honours of the chase; but if not he, then surely some one else; and so the keen-eyed Baron de Wrede fired as the animal approached, saw him leap, saw him fall, heard the crash of branches and the dull thud, and listened then for the moan, but no moan came. So, in the uncertain light, there was for awhile searching for a dead elk and finding none. But at last the dead elk is found—elk of immense bulk, not much inferior of that of the old-world elk whose bones are fossilised in a dim remote period, whereof let geologists take note. Hit by the skilful Baron's bullet right in the heart of him, this big elk—big, though but of a twelvemonth's growth, and with the horns of a yearling calf upon his wild, disdainful head, his eyes, so lately flashing defiance and threats, with now the blue glaze of death upon them, even while the hot breath hangs around the nostrils—lies dead. To Wellinge, on a tongue of land that stretches out into the Malar, the carcase is borne, and thither the trains of chasseurs likewise take their way in carriages that had waited to convey them. It had been a gloriously bright, clear, northern day, and all were, as they had been since the dawn, in the highest of spirits. The King, physically as well as mentally qualified to take what, in vulgar but not unexpressive language, may be called the full change out of life, seems to be never in any other spirits, indeed, than the highest. Let those who look for something more than the vigour and rough energy of manhood in a king do him at least the justice of remembering that those arts which from old times have been held to soften, refine, and, in a word, humanise, are practically familiar to King Charles the Fifteenth of Sweden. That he is a painter, and a good one, I take it upon my own acquaintance with the operations of the art to assert; that he writes good verse, I have the authority of Swedish men of letters for believing; and that he is also a musician stands upon credible report. He has shown great kindness to the Prince of Wales, and it is well that the people of England should know some of the personal qualities of a King by whom the heir to the English Crown has been splendidly received, royally entertained, and heartily welcomed.

Of the day's shooting at Hortrop and the return to Stockholm by re-embarkation at Wellinge I have little more to say. Perhaps it should be recorded that the picturesque scenery I have spoken of was not marred by the appearance of the band of sportsmen who, as on the Orebro expedition, were attired in the distinguishing costume of the society of which the King is president. On this last occasion the Prince of Wales wore the hat and feathers and the boots which belong to the same dress; but otherwise he was clad in ordinary deer-stalking clothes. The fatigue of the day, notwithstanding that the distance to and from the scene of action was considerably less, must have equalled that of the memorable excursion to Orebro.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the Prince and Princess of Wales took leave, with embraces and warm expressions of gratitude, of the King and Queen of Sweden, at the Stockholm Railway Station, and began their journey back to Denmark. The rail now goes direct across the centre of Sweden to Gottenborg, a line of travel new to me, as I had made my way to Stockholm from Copenhagen by sea, to my ever pleasant and grateful recollection. It is a fact worth recording that, as the train whirled through miles and miles of lake scenery of enchanting loveliness, the late operations of agriculture in Sweden were exemplified by fields of standing oats. This, let it be observed, was on the 4th of October. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Hans of Glucksburg, who were accompanied from Stockholm by Prince Oscar, second brother of the King of Sweden, arrived at Gottenborg about seven o'clock. As Stockholm has been called the Venice of Scandinavia, so Gottenborg, with the like inaccuracy of comparisons—which do but conjure up dissimilarities after all—may be said to be its Glasgow. Situated, as Glasgow is, amid fine scenery, Gottenborg is not, as Glasgow is not, an instance of fine scenery in itself. Moreover, Gottenborg, positively and commercially considered, is almost as Scotch as Glasgow. Its leading firms are Scotch firms; as, for example, those of Carnegie and Dickson. It should be stated, by-the-bye, that the Mr Oscar Dickson, of whose sportsmanship fame and one of my former letters has concurrently spoken, was in the Royal company. This gentleman very narrowly escaped the unpleasantry of seeing his house burned down as the Royal train arrived at Gottenborg; for, the windows being illuminated by rows of lights in dangerous proximity to muslin curtains, a pair of these hangings caught fire, and the flames were spreading to other objects in the neighbourhood, when they were with some difficulty extinguished. Another and a worse accident befell as the royal cortege was moving away from the Gottenborg station towards the harbour. A great crowd had gathered outside, and had pressed so close to the mounted guard of artillery that, as the horses began to move, way was not cleared for them with sufficient promptitude, and an unfortunate bystander, being thrown down by the first horse, was trampled to death, as I fear, by the remainder of the troop. He was picked up seemingly lifeless, and I have but small hope that he could have been recovered by any surgery.

The Osborne, lying close to the quay, soon received her illustrious passengers and a large company besides, who had been invited to dinner. Among the guests were the Governor of Gottenborg, Baron Ehrenswärd; Col. Berg, of the Gota Artillery—a corp, by-the-bye, whose uniform closely resembles that of Dragoons; Mr Hamilton, Secretary of the English Legation at Stockholm; and Mr Heneage, attaché; these two last-named gentlemen having accompanied the Royal party from the capital. It is no more than simple justice to Mr Hamilton to say that, in the temporary absence of the British Minister, the Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, when the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Stockholm, the arrangements connected with their visit were, so far as his province extended, as indeed they were on all hands, most efficiently carried out.

The Osborne left Gottenborg at daybreak yesterday, and arrived, as I have said, early the same evening at Elsinore, where the King and the Crown Prince went on board to meet the Prince and Princess. The main fact of the arrival, with the incidental circumstance of the Osborne having gone over to Helsingborg, on the Swedish coast, to land Prince Oscar, after she had passed Kronborg Castle, is all that I am now able to record, as the inexorable demands of time, tide, and post compel the prompt closing of this letter.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION NEAR LONDON.

The inquiry into the cause of this fearful explosion was resumed on Tuesday. Amongst the witnesses examined were the following:—

Thomas Richardson, of Greenwich, fisherman, said that on the morning of the explosion he was sailing and rowing down the Thames, and was on the south shore, about 100 or 150 yards from the shore, and abreast of the upper jetty. The tide was running down at the time, and there was very little wind. He saw something lying there. His boy said, "Father, there are some men at work there, and I think it must be late." He had come from Greenwich, and had sailed about half-past four. He looked in the direction of the jetty, and saw men, but he could not say how many, on the barge. Almost quicker than he could talk about it he saw smoke arising from the barge, and shortly afterwards a loud explosion. He felt little from the first shock, but the second shock forced a large stone out of the cabin. Witness received a blow on the head, which hurt him severely. The next thing he thought he heard cries of people struggling in the water. He then saw a man in a boat trying to pull something in. He went to his assistance and helped to rescue him. Witness was overcome by blows, and a man named Farren took him down to Erith. He saw the smoke from the barge before he heard the noise.

By a Juryman—He did not see any steamer going down before the accident. He could not avoid seeing a steamer if one had passed down.

A Juryman said that steamers very often ran directly across from the Essex coast close to the mills, and many sparks flew about.

Witness said that was so.

A Juryman inquired whether the witness had not said that a steamer passed down shortly after the explosion?

Witness said he had not stated so, but his boy had told him since that he saw a steamboat pass down after the explosion.

Thomas Matthew Richardson, the son of the last witness, said that he was with his father at the time of the explosion. He saw two men at work on the jetty. He thought they were wheeling little casks in a truck. He said to his father, "Father, it must be getting late, for the men are at work." He then saw smoke at the end of the barge, and then heard a great noise. He did not hear a second shock. When he came to himself he heard a ballast man calling out, and he and his father went to his assistance. After that he saw a screw steamer, a middling sized one, going down with the tide. That was two or three moments after the explosion. The steamer was on the north side of the river. By the Jury—The smoke came from the barge nearest the upper jetty. It was very thick and black smoke, indeed.—By Mr Poland—His father put him below when the explosion took place. There were two barges; one was across the head of the jetty, and one at the side. The smoke came from the barge at the end of the jetty. He was about 100 or 150 yards from the shore when the explosion occured. He had not seen the barge smoking before the explosion took place. The smoke came from the stern of the barge. The steamer was going down with the tide—away from London. At Erith the steamer overtook them, and went on towards Gravesend. He had not noticed the steamer before that time. The men he saw at work were on the jetty. He could not say whether there were men at work on the barge or not.—By a Juror—He and his father went down very slowly. The steamer went down very fast. The inquiry was again adjourned.

Another death has resulted from the recent explosion at Belvedere. On Monday, the girl Elizabeth Osborne expired in Guy's Hospital from serious wounds on the head and arms which she received from the falling *debris* after the explosion. Her case was almost hopeless from the first. The death of this sufferer makes the total number of lives lost by the late calamity twelve. The rest of the wounded in Guy's Hospital are reported to be in a fair way towards ultimate recovery. Mr Sidney Turner, the house surgeon, is of opinion that some of them will be in a condition to leave the hospital this week.

SHERIDAN'S BON MOTS.—I remember how I was pleased with his eloquence, and as well, perhaps, his joviality; the former Moore thought studied as well as the wit in his dramatic pieces. This was not quite correct. He was quick in his repartees. All the world in those days knew George Rose, of the Treasury. Rose was talking to an individual in the lobby of the House of Commons. Sheridan was close to him, when a friend came up, and said, "What news to-day?—anything afloat?" "Nothing, my dear fellow; nothing, except the rumour of a great defalcation in the Treasury—mind, sub-Rosa!" replied Sheridan, loud enough to be heard all round. Could this have been studied? The well-known Beau Brummel too often got the lash from him, yet the beau liked the company of the wit who played upon him. "My brain, Sherry, is swimming with being up all night—how can I cure it? I am not myself this morning." "Then what are you?" said Sheridan. "But no matter. You have mistaken your complaint; there can be no swimming in a caput mortuum."

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.—The Bristol Church Congress was opened on Tuesday afternoon, the members and a large number of visitors attending Divine service at the Cathedral in the morning. The opening meeting of the congress took place in the evening, in the Victoria Rooms, when a discussion took place on the increase of the Episcopacy, in which the Earl of Harrowby and others took part; and it was recommended that a petition to Parliament on the subject should be drawn up by the congress. "Home Missions and Lay Agency" formed the subject of a paper by the Rev. Canon M'Neile, who suggested that diocesan preachers should be appointed to preach in rooms and in the open air; that short services, compiled on authority, should be used; and lay readers—not only stipendiary, but voluntary—should be authorised. They should not lose the help of enthusiasts. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* The Roman Catholics took every advantage of this enthusiasm. The Rev. Mr. Barnesley (London) spoke highly of the value of lay agency, which he illustrated by facts that had come under his own observation. Mr. Raymond and another speaker closed the discussion. P. W. S. Miles, Esq., presided at the sectional meeting, in which the subjects of Synods of the Church, and Rural Deans, and Decanal Chapters came on for discussion. The Rev. Prebendary Trevor read a paper on the "Revival of Synods of the Church." The Rev. Dr. Pusey advocated the revival of synodical action, more especially in view of the recent judgment of the Privy Council. The Ven. Archdeacon Denison, the Rev. — Keevil, and the Right Hon. J. Napier also spoke in favour of the revival of synods. The Archdeacon of Ely then read a paper on "Rural Deans and Decanal Chapters," and was followed by the Rev. Prebendary Mayne. Congress adjourned at five o'clock.

Miscellaneous News.

Letters from Kiel contradict the reported approaching dismissal of the official advisers of the Duke of Augustenburg.

The following appears in the Paris *Siecle*.—"A religious theatre is spoken of, in which all the pieces performed will be drawn from the Old Testament!"

A new song by Mrs Alfred Tennyson, the laureate's wife, entitled "The Alma River," has recently been published. It has been set to music by the same lady.

Captain Semmes's log, while in command of the *Sumter* and *Alabama*, is having a great sale in Paris in a French dress.

Mr Bethell, nephew of the Lord Chancellor, was out shooting at Ravenswood Park, on Thursday week, when his gun went off accidentally, shattering his left hand so dreadfully that amputation was found necessary.

There is a new feature in brigand life. The thieves begin to fall out among themselves, and to surrender with the heads of their respective antagonists as a peace offering to Italy.

Henceforward a packet of printed papers, or a packet of patterns, addressed to Italy, may be registered, on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with the registration fee of 6d. be paid in advance.

The French journals announce the death of the celebrated hairdresser and troubador of Agen, Jacques Jasmin, which took place on the 6th inst. The fame of Jasmin was very great, not only in the south of France, but throughout the whole country.

Our readers will be gratified that a gradual improvement was observable in the health of the Earl of Carlisle during last week. His Lordship is, however, still in a very prostrate condition. A northern contemporary describes the disease from which he is suffering as "Creeping palsy."

The trial of the Armstrong and Whitworth 70-pounders still continues, under the auspices of the very able committee selected by the War Department and Admiralty; but we understand that preparations are being made in the arsenal to proceed with the rifling of the large batch of breech-loading 70-pounders recently altered muzzle-loaders, and called 64-pounders. These, it is said, are to be rifled upon the shunt plan, and supplied to the navy.

A man about fifty years of age leaped over the centre parapet of Westminster Bridge on Saturday forenoon, at a time when the bridge was crowded with passengers, but so sudden was the act, that no one had time to prevent him. Henry Phelps, the pierman at the Surrey side of the bridge, put off in a boat, caught the man, and got him ashore alive but senseless. He was taken to the Westminster Hospital, but died soon after his arrival.

The two women charged with concealing the birth of two children at Acton were brought up again at the Hammersmith police-court on Saturday. The bodies of the two children in a mummified state were found in a box in the room of one of the prisoners, both of whom lived in good style. Some further evidence was given, but the magistrate held that there was not enough to justify him in committing the two women for trial.

A few nights ago a terrific encounter between a terrier dog and an opossum, which had escaped from Manders's Menagerie, took place in Friar-lane, Nottingham. The dog was accompanying Inspector Soywell on his rounds, when it bolted off in pursuit of what seemed to be a cat. A fierce struggle ensued between the animals, resulting in their being parted, the opossum being taken to the police station. Its hide bore marks of the struggle, whilst the terrier was unhurt. It seems that the opossum escaped from the bottom of his cage on Wednesday night week.—*Sheffield Independent.*

The great strike in the Staffordshire coal district still continues, and with no immediate prospect of termination. Large mass meetings of the men on strike are held daily, and as efforts are continually made to draw out those who have gone in, it is feared that disturbances will arise. Hitherto, the strike in Yorkshire has been conducted, on the whole, in a peaceful manner, but during the present strike two or three dastardly outrages have been committed, and on Monday morning an attempt was made to blow up the cottage of a collier named Roberts, whilst he and his family were asleep. The cottage was damaged, but the family fortunately escaped uninjured.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BULLDOG.—A letter has been received at Plymouth, announcing the total wreck of H.M.S. *Bulldog*, and loss of all her crew with the exception of seven persons. The letter was hurriedly written from H.M.S. *Duncan*, in order to save the mail, and contains no further particulars beyond the announcement of the arrival of the *Bulldog* at Bermuda, and the disembarkation of supernumeraries from England. Where she then sailed to is not stated. The *Globe* says:—We believe no information confirming the above report has been received at the Admiralty, where the latest news of the *Bulldog* is, that she sailed from Bermuda for Jamaica on the 14th of September.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The *Moscow Gazette* publishes the eighth list of persons brought before the military tribunals and condemned, within the limits of the general Government of Kiew, for having taken part in the Polish insurrection. This series contains the names of 343 persons whose sentences have been confirmed by General Annenkoff. The *Invalide Russe* also contains a list of 19 condemnations pronounced by a military commission sitting at Niemirow, in Podolia, and confirmed by General Annenkoff, against Poles accused of having taken part in the late insurrection.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A DRUNKARD BY BURNING.—A shocking case was investigated in the Liverpool Borough Coroner's-court, on Monday. An elderly man, said to be a teacher of languages, had died in the Royal Infirmary, from injuries sustained by burning under the following circumstances:—Three weeks since, he took lodgings at 43, Ratcliffe-street, and from that time till Monday week he remained secluded in his room, except when he went out occasionally for drink. On Monday evening, the landlord and a neighbour, smelling fire, went to the room and found the man, whose name was William Harrington, in bed with his clothes on. He was drunk and suffering from *delirium tremens*, and his clothes were on fire. Two boxes of matches lay by the bedside. Two bottles which had contained gin, one bottle of ale, and £4 odd were found in the room. He was taken to the Infirmary, where he gradually sank until he died. The jury found that he died from burns and *delirium tremens*, but how he received the burns there was no evidence to show.

BEES IN BATTLE.—Let me inform the Admiralty of a new arm which in extremity—for otherwise it would be the sacrifice of too many combatants—may be used in naval warfare. But perhaps Lord Clarence Paget may find some difficulty in securing its adoption. A small privateer with 40 or 50 men, having on board some hives full of bees, was pursued by a Turkish galley manned by 500 seamen and soldiers. As soon as the latter came alongside, the crew of the privateer mounted the rigging with their hives and hurled them down on the deck of the galley. The Turks, astonished at this novel mode of warfare, and unable to defend themselves from the stings of the enraged bees, became so terrified that they thought of nothing but how to escape their fury, while the crew of the small vessel, defended by masks and gloves, flew upon their enemies sword in hand, and captured the vessel almost without resistance. But, as many of my correspondents are clergymen, I can recommend to the ministers of Belfast an admirable prescription for the extreme case of a Belfast mob sacking their rectories and manses. The Mayor of Belfast, also, might take it into his grave consideration, should the citizens, instead of trying to convert each other by arguments or scripture, have recourse to those fashionable weapons which they lately wielded with so much effect. During the confusion occasioned by a time of war, a mob of peasants assembling in Hohnstein, in Thuringia, attempted to pillage the house of the parish minister, who, having in vain employed all his eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered his domestics to fetch his bee-hives, and threw them in the midst of the furious mob. The effect was what might be expected—they were immediately put to flight, and happy to escape unstung.—*A Bee-master in the Times.*

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—The usual meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held in Manchester on Monday. Since the last meeting of the committee there has been a large increase of destitution among the factory population, and it is estimated that about 114,000 persons are now aided either by the Guardians or the district relief committees. With respect to the future, Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth said he believed that the general opinion of the Central Executive Committee was that, "though the crisis they were now meeting might increase in its gravity, and assume, perhaps, even a somewhat more alarming appearance in the course of a week or two, yet that it would not be prolonged—that they would have to meet successive crises, but that various periods of depression would be succeeded by periods in which the pressure would be relieved." The fund at the disposal of the committee is now £210,000, but Lord Derby and his colleagues are of opinion that, large as this sum may appear, it is not more than adequate to the most cautious expenditure, and district committees are recommended to exercise the utmost vigilance in the distribution of relief. Mr Rawlinson tells us that a good deal has been done under the Public Works Act, and that 13,000 men, whose families would number about 50,000 persons, might readily be provided with employment. Certain districts, however, he says, "have not done their duty" in this matter, and Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth said "the Executive Committee would expect that in districts to which grants were made there should be corresponding activity in using all the resources which the local authorities had at command to meet the distress."

EXCHANGE OF EDITORIAL AMENITIES.—The Dublin *Nation* is extremely indignant at the account given in the London sporting journals of Dublin and its people in connection with the late attempt at a prize fight. It appears that they have described the priests as sauntering about, "fat, sly, and hypocritical," and the people as the most abject and degraded in Europe. Sackville-street is boasted of as one of the finest streets in Europe, but the Sporting editor says:—"The houses, with only a few exceptions, are more insignificant than those of a second-rate provincial town in England. And the population! Every fourth person is a wretched, dirty, and almost naked beggar, leprous-looking, and skulking along the pavement like a starved cur." The *Nation* retaliates by calling the sporting visitors: "A mob of ugly rascals, pickpockets, cheats, and bullies, who had come over from England on the occasion, expecting to reap a golden harvest among the greenhorns round the prize ring. Baulked of this opportunity for 'raising the wind,' it was only by great exertions the fellows contrived to beg and steal as much as paid their way back to the shore of the enlightened country whence they came. Arrived there, almost the first act of one of the 'sporting editors' was to vilify the people of this city in terms which show at once his honesty, his taste, and his temper. This great personage was quite disgusted with the small estimation in which the pugilistic profession was held in Ireland. The writer above quoted makes fierce and abusive complaint of the 'incivility' of the Dublin waiters and carmen. He thought, probably, that they would be all obsequiousness to himself and his companions; but the men knew better than to show any marks of respect to such a set of rogues and rowdies. If these persons want to meet with popular respect and esteem they must remain at home among the stolid and stupid boors of England. A people religiously educated as are the Irish—people who have listened to the teachings of O'Connell, Davis, Duffy, and John Martin, will not degrade themselves into attendants of the prize-ring; they will not take to the worship of Jem Mace and Young Napper, or any of the other heroes of the fist."

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., has left Falloden for Balmoral.

The *Observer* states that Lord Dufferin will probably succeed Lord Wodehouse as Under-Secretary of State for India.

According to an official document just issued the legal and Parliamentary expenses of railways in the last year were no less than £229,970.

The Royal Family at Balmoral are occupying most of their time in Highland rambles and excursions. On Thursday, Her Majesty drove through Braemar to Loch Callerter, and on Friday drove to Alt-na-Gurthasac.

A notorious Thug has been captured in the Sealkote district of the Punjab, who is accused of having been implicated in 57 cases of poisoning, and has five times made his escape from prison.

The alliance of the Princess Dagmar with the Crown Prince of All the Russias is now a settled thing; and the first gift which the young affiancée has received from her Imperial suitor is a bracelet, as costly and splendid as any that has ever clasped a fair girl's arm.

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

As winter approaches we regret to observe that it brings with it in the Wold and other agricultural districts of Yorkshire, a renewal of the wanton destruction of property which caused so much dismay last winter. To the list of fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, we have now to add one that occurred on Monday night, in the stackyard of Mr Richard Thompson, at Harpham, near Driffield.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.—"Nauticus" writes to the *Times*.—"The successes of the *Royal Sovereign* were causing too great a feeling in favour of the turret system, and causing unpleasant comparisons to be made about the Whitehall favourite ships, as well as pressure to build a sea-going ship entirely on Captain Cole's views; so the *Royal Sovereign* was put out of commission on the plea that her defects would take some time, and that her men were wanted to man the *Victoria*, a useless three-decker."

LEAVING HIS VERDICT.—"I remember," says Lord Biden, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?'—'Please you my lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he has gone away about some other business—*but he has left his verdict with me!*'"

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION.—On Saturday morning, as the Brighton express train, due at London Bridge at eleven o'clock, was running into the passenger station, it overtook two men in the service of the South Eastern Railway, who were leisurely walking on the line, killing one of them instantly on the spot, and so frightfully mutilating the other man that he died soon after his removal to Guy's Hospital.

THE "TISER" ON PROPHECY.—The *Advertiser* says:—It is a curious fact, though no minister of the Gospel or theological writer has yet noticed it, that the year 1866, which Louis Napoleon has fixed on as the time for withdrawing his troops from Rome, which will be virtually leaving the Papacy in that city to its fate, is the very year which nearly all our eminent commentators on the New Testament and writers on prophecy from the time of Bishop Newton downwards have, by a wonderful concurrence of opinion, named as the year in which Popery is to receive its deathblow.

STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW.—The unveiling of the statue recently erected in Cork in honour of Theobald Mathew, the apostle of temperance, took place on Monday, and was the most imposing ceremony which ever took place in that city. Having traversed the principal streets in the city, the procession arrived opposite the statue in Patrick-street, and after an inaugural address by the Mayor, the statue was unveiled amidst the deafening cheers of the many thousand persons present. The entire proceedings passed off without disturbance or accident of any kind, and were totally devoid of any sectarian or party spirit.—*Cork Examiner.*

PUTTING A GOOD FACE ON IT.—A humorous writer in the *Chicago Post* describes how he got out of a bad scrape in the Police Court:—"The next morning the Judge of the Police Court sent for me. I went down, and he received me cordially. Said he had heard of the wonderful things I had accomplished by knocking down five persons and assaulting six others, and was proud of me. I was a promising young man and all that. Then he offered a toast 'Guilty or not Guilty?' I responded in a brief but eloquent speech, setting forth the importance of the occasion that had brought us together. After the usual ceremonies, I was requested to lend the city ten dollars."

FRIGHTFUL DOUBLE MURDER IN IRELAND.—DUBLIN, Tuesday evening.—A frightful double murder has been committed in the county of Dublin, of two sisters, named Murphy, aged respectively twenty-five and thirty-five. It appears that the father of the murdered women died some time ago, and left them some property. On Monday, their brother, Richard Murphy, a small farmer, living four miles from Balbriggan, with whom they resided, went to see a married sister, and he states that when he returned in the evening he found his eldest sister lying dead in the house. The skulls of both women appeared to have been broken in with a pitchfork or some such weapon. No instrument was found with which the deed could have been committed. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned against some person or persons unknown. The brother is in custody.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO INJURE AT WOOLWICH.—The police are now engaged in endeavouring to discover the perpetrator of a vile attempt to kill or injure some persons connected with the Gun Factories' department of the Royal Arsenal. It appears that a few days since a set of drawers was removed from another department to the clerks' offices at the Royal Gun Factories, and one of the compartments was opened with some difficulty, when it was found to be filled with powder and ball cartridge, a flint-lock pistol, loaded and primed, being placed in such a manner that a slight concussion would have caused it to explode and the ammunition to become ignited. Fortunately the pistol did not explode, and the object of the miscreant was defeated.

CAPTAIN SEMMES.—On Sunday, the barque *Laure*, Captain J. F. Ramsay, cleared from the Mersey with a customs' bill for Nassau, Havana, and Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c. Captain Semmes, late of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, with eight officers and 100 men, most of whom belonged to his old crew, sailed on board the *Laurel*, which ship, it is believed, is not bound for her ostensible destination. It is known that a large new screw steamer, called the *Ranger*, was lying at Madeira on the 3rd instant, and it is conjectured that the *Laurel* has sailed merely as a tender to this ship, which she will probably meet in some latitude which has been agreed upon, when her armament will be shipped, and Captain Semmes again hoist his flag. The (so-called) *Ranger* is reported to be a very swift and powerful vessel. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is, it is understood, aware of the departure of Captain Semmes.

HORRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER.—The *Philadelphia Press* gives the following particulars of a disaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad:—"As the train which left Pittsburg at 8·35 p.m. for Harrisburg arrived near Thompsontown, it encountered a coal train which was standing upon the same track. The locomotive was thrown off the track and utterly demolished, the tender was shattered into fragments, and the baggage car was jammed into the first passenger car, and afterwards run up on its roof. The morning being cold about half an hour before a fire had been kindled in the first car. The stove was instantly upset by the collision, and the hot coals spreading over the floor of the car, the flames burst up and soon enveloped it. Frantic efforts were made by the passengers to escape. They rushed to the doors but found them locked. The key was probably in the pocket of the conductor, who was on the car, and who must have been killed instantly. Many of the passengers were stupefied at the imminency of the danger, and made but feeble efforts to escape. Some endeavoured to get out of the windows, but this was difficult, and in some instances impossible. Some, after having thrust their head and shoulders through the windows were unable to get further, and found a slow and torturing death from the flames. Others had their limbs broken while getting through. By continued efforts, to which was lent all the desperation of dying men, the doors of the cars were finally kicked open, and a few escaped out. Probable more than 30 were crushed or burnt to death; but in most cases their bodies were utterly consumed, and it will be some time before the number and names can be ascertained. The car was burnt to cinders. Of the conductor nothing could be found except his ticket-punch. A sergeant of one of our returned regiments was in this car, and succeeded in getting his head and shoulders out of a window, but could get no further. Every effort was made to extricate him from his fearful position, but in vain; and the heat of the fire finally driving away those who were trying to help him, the poor soldier was left to perish. When the car was so much burned that it fell to pieces, a head and arm rolled out, which are supposed to have been those of this unfortunate man."

GREAT FIRE IN DUNDEE.—SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—On Saturday afternoon, about a quarter past three o'clock, a fire, which resulted in considerable damage to property, broke out in a flax warehouse in Dock-street, Dundee, occupied by Messrs. George Armitstead and Co. The building was divided by a double brick wall in two parts, the north division being occupied by Messrs. Armitstead as a warehouse, and in it the fire originated, and the other partly by Messrs. John Gordon and Co., and Mr Pearson, corn merchant. The warehouse occupied by Messrs. Armitstead was full to the ceiling with codilla, hemp, and jute, representing a value of between £5,000 and £6,000; while that of Messrs. Gordon and Co. contained a large quantity of flax, and also several bales of hemp and jute, and in the attic above, which was that part of the building tenanted by Mr. Pearson, were about two quarters of wheat. The fire is believed to have commenced about three o'clock; but in consequence of the nature of the material with which the warehouse was filled, and the close packed state in which it was kept, the flames did not immediately burst out, the fire smouldering as it were in the bales of codilla, and sending forth vast quantities of smoke, which being carried by the south-east wind in volumes over the town gave almost the first general intimation that a fire had broken out, and was making destructive progress. Shortly before four o'clock the roof of the warehouse fell in, but the fire kept burning on with much force until a late hour in the evening, and it was not until ten o'clock that all the danger was considered to be over. During the whole of Saturday night and Sunday men were employed in carting away the damaged material, in which, however, the remains of the fire were still to be seen, and it was with the greatest caution that this work had to be carried on. Sometimes after being on the carts flames would burst out in the bales, and the hose had to be kept in constant readiness in case of such an emergency. We are glad to state that a good deal of the codilla, hemp, and jute, will be removed in a state that will admit of its being sold to advantage, but the grain is understood to be entirely ruined. All the parties who suffered by the fire are, we believe, insured. The value of the building and its contents has been currently stated in round numbers at £10,000 or £11,000, for which sum, in all probability, the insurance company will in the first instance be liable, but as so large a quantity of the material has been saved in something like salable condition, the loss to them will not be so great. No cause has been assigned for the fire.—*Dundee Courier.*

AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established February, 1857. Enrolled under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 32.

TRUSTEES.
The Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, M.A., John Jobson, Esq., Mr. W. J. Cummins.

DIRECTORS FOR 1864.
Captain W. D. Trotter, M.A., L.L.B., Chairman.
Henry Smith Stobart, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Mr M. Braithwaite, Junr., | Mr T. N. Dote,
" Rd. Morley, | " Ralph Peverell,
" Jas. Bainbridge, | " John Walton,
" Thomas Dean, | " John Pigg,
Geo. Stratton, Esq.

SOLICITOR.
Wm. D. Trotter, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Mr George Stillman, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THIS Society was formed in 1857, and, up to the present time, over 1,400 Shares in it have been issued, and upwards of £32,000 advanced to its Members on mortgage.

The Shares are of Two Classes, namely, Investing Shares and Borrowing Shares.

The terms for Investors are as follows:—

Investors may join the Society at any time, and may withdraw again at any period (on giving a short notice) the full amount paid in, with five per cent. compound interest thereon; and, if he has been a member five years, he will in addition get a share of the profits.

The following Table shows the Entrance Fee and Monthly and paid-up Subscriptions, necessary to realise Investing Shares of £10, £25, £50, or £100, either in 10 or 12½ years:—

Term of Years.	Amount of Share.	Entrance Fee and Copy of Rules.	Monthly Payments.	Single Payment.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	10	1 6	0 0 0	6 2 10
10	25	1 6	0 3 3	15 7 0
10	50	2 0	0 6 6	30 14 0
10	100	3 9	0 13 0‡	61 8 0‡
12½	10	1 6	0 0 0	5 8 9
12½	25	1 6	0 2 6‡	13 11 9
12½	50	2 0	0 5 0	27 3 6
12½	100	3 0	0 10 0	54 7 0

EXAMPLES.

‡ A Payment of 2s. 6d. per Month for 12½ Years amounts to £18 15s. 0d., and will secure at the end of that time £25 and a share of the Profits;

‡ Or a Payment of 13s. per Month for Ten Years amounts to £78, and will secure at the end of that time £100 and Share of the Profits;

‡ Or a Single Payment of £61 8s. will secure at the end of 10 Years £100 and Share of the profits.

The Bonus or Share of Profits already declared is as follows:—

On the 1st Year's Shares............8 11 6
" 2nd " 6 17 8
" 3rd " 5 3 10
" 4th " 3 10 0
" 5th " 2 12 6
" 6th " 1 15 0
" 7th " 0 17 6

DEPOSITS.

Persons not desirous to take Shares, may deposit their money on Loan Notes at £5 per cent interest, payable half-yearly. This security offers all the safety of the best class of Mortgages without any risk or trouble of management. Nearly £15,000 has been deposited with the Society to the present time. Any sum above £5 is taken.

TERMS FOR BORROWERS.

Borrowers may at any time obtain advances on adequate Freehold, Leasehold, or Copyhold Property, and may choose either of the following terms for repayment:—

Term of Years.	Monthly Payment for a Loan of £100.
	£ s. d.
3	3 2 11
4	2 8 7
5	2 0 1
6	1 14 5
7	1 10 5
8	1 7 5
9	1 5 1
10	1 3 2
11	1 1 8
12	1 0 5
13	0 19 5
14	0 18 6

Half and Quarter Shares are in the same proportion.

Loans can be effected at a short notice.

The Solicitor's charges are moderate, and are fixed by the Rules.

Redemption of Mortgages may be effected at any time on fixed and equitable terms.

£32,000 HAS ALREADY BEEN ADVANCED.

N.B.—The Directors are now prepared to Lend a considerable sum of Money on Security of House Property, either already built or in course of erection, according to the foregoing table of repayments.

There is no Premium for Advances, no Secretary's Pence, Stewards' Fines, or any contribution towards expenses to pay.

EXPLANATIONS.

Females and Minors may be Members. A Member may hold any number of Shares.

All classes of Members share in the Profits.

Discount is allowed on Subscriptions paid 12 Months in Advance.

The Monthly Payments are 12 only to the year.

The Society is under the protection of the Friendly Societies' Acts.

The Monthly Meetings are held on the first Tuesday in every month, at Mrs FORD'S, Commercial Inn, Market Place, Bishop Auckland, at 7 p.m. Payments can be made or Shares taken at any time on application to the Solicitor or Secretary, at 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, or to any of the Society's agents.

Money can be deposited with the Society at Interest at any time, on application to the Secretary or Solicitor, at five per cent. interest.

A Copy of the Rules will be sent to any address on receipt of six postage stamps.

Any further Particulars can be obtained of the Secretary, MR GEORGE STILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; of W. D. TROTTER, Esq., Solicitor, Bishop Auckland; or of

MR. JOHN ELLIOTT,
Insurance Agent, Wolsingham,
Agent for Consett, Berryedge, Wolsingham, and neighbourhood.

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL AT SEBASTOPOL.—Prince Menschikow having made good his retreat to Sebastopol, anxious consultations were held as to the best methods of defence. Todleben himself was immediately set to work to strengthen the fortifications; and orders were given to Admiral Kornilow to block up the entry of the roadstead by sinking a certain number of ships, whose crews were to be added to the garrison. Before executing this order, the admiral assembled a council of naval officers, and submitted to them that the enemy, after having occupied the north-west side of the roadstead, might force the Russian fleet to abandon its actual position, take possession of the north side, and burn, by the fire of their batteries, the ships moored in the great bay. Starting from these assumptions, the admiral resolved to attempt a very hazardous enterprise; he proposed to sail out, and attack the allied fleet at anchor off Cape Loukoul. He had calculated that, if his plan succeeded, the fleet of the Black Sea could disperse the invading armada of transports, and thus deprive the allied army of reinforcements and means of subsistence. In case of the failure of the attack, Kornilow proposed to grapple with the enemy's vessels, and blow himself up along with them. This bold stroke, according to the brave admiral, would inevitably have so weakened the allied squadron that so much of them as escaped destruction would not have ventured to attack the powerful batteries of the port; and the allied army, unaided by the fleet, would not have been in a condition to render itself master of the town. On the arrival of the Russian reinforcements, the allies, so at least thought Admiral Kornilow, could not have failed of being definitely crushed by superior forces. This project was rejected as too hazardous, first by the council and secondly by Prince Menschikow; and no alternative was left but to sink the ships, seven in number, with a portion of their armament, which there was not time to disembark. The ceremony is described as solemn and melancholy in the extreme. "The sailors, their hearts swelling with anguish, looked on in silence whilst the waves engulphed those noble vessels, to which, for the fleet of the Black Sea, were attached so many glorious recollections. But the emotion was at its height when the steamer *Gromonossitz* was ordered to fire into the *Trisviatitilia*, to hasten its submersion. Tears restrained till then rolled down the cheeks of our brave sailors."—*"Todleben's History of the Crimean War," in the North British Review.*

COMICAL DOGS.—In the life of that remarkable man, Samuel Drew, of Cornwall, an amusing account is given of two dogs belonging to his family. He states—"Our dairy was under a room which was used as a barn, into which the fowls found their way, and in scratching among the chaff scattered dust upon the pans below, to the great annoyance of my mother-in-law. In this a favourite cock of hers was the chief aggressor. One day in harvest, she went into the dairy, followed by our little dog, and finding dust again on the milk-pans, she exclaimed, 'I wish the cock was dead.' Not long after, she being with us in the harvest-field, we observed the little dog dragging along the cock, just killed, which, with an air of triumph, he laid at my mother-in-law's feet. She was dreadfully exasperated at the literal fulfilment of her hastily-uttered wish, and snatching a stick from the hedge, attempted to give the dog a beating. The dog, seeing the reception he was likely to meet with, where he evidently expected marks of approbation, left the bird, and ran off—she brandishing the stick, and saying in a loud and angry tone, 'I'll pay thee for this by and by.' In the evening she was about to put her threat into execution, when she found the little dog established in a corner of the room and a large dog standing over it. Endeavouring to fulfil her intention, by first driving off the large dog, he gave her plainly to understand that he was not at all disposed to relinquish his post. She then sought to get at the small dog behind the other; but the threatening gesture and fierce growls of the large one apparently proclaimed, 'Touch him if you dare,' and sufficiently indicated that the attempt would not be a little perilous. The result was that she abandoned her design."—*Our Dumb Companions. By the Rev. T. Jackson, M.A.*

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN
ARE INSERTED AT THE
LOWEST RATE.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

"CONSETT READING ROOM."—Too late for this week.

Local and District News.

CRAWCROOK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The sixth half-yearly meeting of the Crawcrook District Wesleyan Sunday School Union was held at Prudhoe, on Saturday afternoon last. About half-past six the public meeting was held—Mr. John Smith, sen., of Blaydon, in the chair; when the cause of Sunday schools was advocated by Messrs. Jos. Lawson, Kirton, Towns, R. Clark, Dobison, and J. Wilson.

CONSETT STILL IN DARKNESS.—Nothing has yet been done to brighten the darkness of Consett. It is true that the moon has shone out favourably the last few nights, but had it not, what would have been the consequence? We are informed that a new meter is to be tried to a few lamps as a kind of last resource. It should be remembered that our gas rate is still running on the same as if we had all the sufficiency of gas and light; and also that the missing £15 or £20 is not yet accounted for. The sooner a general meeting of the ratepayers is called to inquire into these affairs the better. It is only just that public money should be properly accounted for.

A CURIOUS PIG.—A great sensation has been created in Consett since Tuesday by a current rumour that a pig had been littered, bearing the resemblance to the arms of the human race. On examination and enquiry it was found that a sow, the property of Mr Harrison, had had a litter of young pigs, ten in number, one of which was a monstrosity. The fore legs resembled the human arms and hands; what ought to have been the hoof was split into four fingers and had a side claw, resembling the thumb, but the hand was imperfect inasmuch as the fingers were woven from the first joint. The shoulder being completely fixed to to the body of the animal gave it the appearance of the human arm. The most vague reports were soon spread respecting the animal, and hundreds flocked to see this curious *lusus naturæ*. From the advice of some friends the owner determined to charge a penny for admission. This was readily paid by all parties, and so the owner is likely to reap a good harvest. The other part of the litter, we may add, are all healthy and doing well.

THE CHAMBERS' TESTIMONIAL.—Hugh Taylor, Esq., of Chipchase Castle, has forwarded the sum of £5, with a request to have his name placed on the committee. In a note which one of the secretaries received Mr Taylor says "Chambers is a fine fellow, and fully deserving of public sympathy and confidence." Somerset Beaumont, Esq., M.P., has also forwarded £1 towards the fund.

A HARE ON THE RAIL.—Considerable curiosity was excited at Felling, on Saturday, by the appearance of a hare on the railway. The animal took shelter from the gaze of its observers in the tunnel; and subsequently emerging from the avenue of darkness, it was hotly pursued by a number of workmen. The race was vigorously maintained until reaching the Tyne, when poor "pussy" leapt into the river and met with a watery grave.

FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Wednesday evening about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the property occupied by Thomas Simpson, hardware dealer, Queen-street, Sunderland. Information was sent to the police office, and Mr Stainsby, with the fire brigade, proceeded to the spot; and after using the Central and Low-street stations hose for half an hour, the flames were extinguished. The fire originated with some barrels and tar, which blazed with great fury, the flames being communicated to the building, a portion of which was destroyed. It is estimated that from £150 to £200 damage was done.

THE COMING CONTEST IN SOUTH DURHAM.—Capt. Frederick Blackett Beaumont has given notice of his intention to contest the Southern Division of the County of Durham in the Liberal interest. He has issued an address to the electors, in which he states that he is in favour of the abolition of the church rates, the extension of the franchise in counties and boroughs; will support the bill for the abolition of tests at the University of Oxford, and every measure calculated to promote the education of the country consistent with freedom of conscience and perfect religious liberty; will be a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government; is opposed to the ballot; and will not vote for the Permissive Liquor Bill or Mr Somes' bill.

STRANGE SUICIDE AT YORK.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, a farrier, of Bilbrough, named Wm. Wright, whilst on the York and Tadcaster turnpike road, found the body of a respectably-dressed man, laid on his back, and quite dead. By his side lay a small viol and glass stopper, the former of which had contained prussic acid, whilst the mouth of the man smelled strongly of the same deadly poison. The body was at once removed to Tadcaster, and, on the clothes being searched, there was found in a side pocket an envelope endorsed with the words "Read this!" Within the envelope was a note which bore the following sentence:—"In my trousers watch pocket will be found £3 to bury me." On the search extending to the quarter intimated in the note, a purse and £3 was discovered, and a few pence in other pockets.

A MAN WORRYING A CAT AND BULLDOG AT WINGATE.—At the Castle Eden Petty Sessions, on Monday, John Hayes, a repulsive-looking pitman, belonging Wingate, was charged with cruelty to animals, on the 1st inst. Mr Davison said the case was of a most revolting character. The prisoner was in a state of infuriated excitement through drinking, and had smashed a shopkeeper's window in, breaking twenty-nine squares of glass. Afterwards he adjourned with several of his "mates" to the Carrodock public-house, and for a wager of half-a-gallon of beer, he proffered to worry a cat belonging to the landlord. He had his hands tied behind his back, and the room was cleared. The prisoner "set too" with the cat, and, after a little difficulty, got it up in a corner, when he managed to get hold of it by the back with his teeth, but the cat escaped from him and began to scratch his face. Prisoner then broke the fastenings that bound his hands, and got hold of the cat foully with his fists, but pussy watched her opportunity and caught hold of him by the thumb, inflicting a severe bite with her teeth. He lifted it to his mouth and fairly worried it, and afterwards threw it down with an air of triumph and claimed the wager, which was partaken of by himself and some others of the company. The following night Mr Dixen also stated that prisoner had an encounter with a bull-dog belonging to Anthony Knox, of Thornley, which he nearly finished in the same manner, but was severely bitten on various parts of his body. Owing to the absence of the principal witness, Mr Davison asked for a remand, which was accordingly granted.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday, a pitman named McGee, 20 years of age, and residing at Annfield Plain, was received into Newcastle Infirmary suffering from a severe wound on the knee joint. This had been caused by a fall of stone, but, we understand, he is going on favourably.——A melancholy accident occurred at New Delaval Colliery on Friday night, by which a man named Thomas Mullagan lost his life. He attempted to get on a train of moving waggons, but slipping, fell across the rails, and two of the waggons passed over him. When he was extricated he was dying, and lived only about ten minutes. He has left a widow and three children to mourn his loss.——On Sunday evening a lad named James Stephenson, fell whilst passing down the Side, and sustained a dislocation of the elbow. He was taken to the Infirmary, and his injury being attended to, was able to proceed home.——On Saturday a smith named James Burdon, employed at the iron shipbuilding yard of Mr James Laing, on the Wear, near Sunderland, was severely injured. A large iron plate fell on him, carrying away a portion of his hair, and mutilating his face in a fearful manner.——A joiner named Robert Hudspeth, employed at Hardy's steam saw mills, was at work on Saturday when his arm came in contact with a circular saw, which completely cut away the flesh and inflicted a compound fracture of the bone.——Early on Tuesday morning, three men employed at Messrs Palmers' graving dock, at Jarrow, were seriously injured, one of them having his leg, and another his arm broken, while the third was severely crushed.——On Monday evening, John Connelly, a sawyer at Mr Gledden's saw mills, Tyne Dock, somehow got his hand entangled in a circular saw: his hand was so severely injured as to necessitate amputation, on his arrival at Newcastle Infirmary, whither he was immediately conveyed.

MYSTERIOUS CASE—MAN DROWNED.—An inquest was held on Thursday evening at the Dead Honse, Newcastle, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner, upon the body of George Robinson, the circumstances of whose death were of a most peculiar character. Deceased was a labourer at Messrs Palmer's shipbuilding yard at Jarrow, was 33 years of age, and unmarried. He lodged with his aunt at South Shields until about eight weeks ago, when he was obliged to leave his employment on account of ill health. He then went to reside with his step father at Killingworth, and was last seen alive at three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 2nd inst., at which time he went out, and as he did not return his relatives became alarmed at his absence. The whole neighbourhood was then searched in every direction, which resulted in the finding of the slippers of the deceased lying under a gangway at bank of Spital Tongues Colliery. The shaft was then searched and the trousers of the deceased were found hanging over a baulk of timber about ten fathoms down, but there was no appearance of the deceased having been there. The tunnel leading from the colliery to the river was then examined, and footprints being observed upon the slake they were followed up, and the stick of the deceased was found about half-way down, and here the footprints became more contracted as if the deceased had been attempting to retrace his steps; but being unable to do so, he had been obliged to proceed. The prints were followed up the whole length of the tunnel to the river, a distance of five miles. On Monday, the 3rd of October, about seven o'clock in the evening, a person named Albert Brownlee observed the deceased near the mouth of the tunnel at the Ouseburn and spoke to him, but received no definite answer, deceased was then partly naked, having no trousers on, with a cord tied round his waist to keep his shirt down. He was then observed to go on board some wherries. Brownlee followed shortly after, and saw the deceased hanging by his arms between two of the vessels with the greater portion of his body submerged in the water. Deceased observing that he was pursued dropped into the water, and was never seen alive again. Information was at once given to the river police, but the body was not found until Wednesday, when it was picked up on the Black Wall sands, near to Messrs. Johnson's cement works, Gateshead. A verdict that deceased had drowned himself while in an unsound state of mind was returned.

MR. BEWICKE'S CASE.—We are glad to learn through the *Bristol Times* that this much injured gentleman is to receive £750 as a compensation for the loss of his valuable furniture, pictures, &c., which added to the proceeds of the sale, £400, amounts to £1,150. It will be remembered that the case was discussed in Parliament during the past session, when a committee was appointed to investigate the case, the result of that committee being that Mr Bewicke was entitled to no more than the proceeds of the sale. Since then the Treasury have taken the matter up, and awarded to him the above sum of £750, a source of some little satisfaction to this unfortunate victim of a most diabolical conspiracy.

COLLIERS' STRIKE AT BEDLINGTON.—Some time ago the pitmen of Bedlington asked for an advance of wages, which at the time was refused by the masters. In consequence of this refusal the men turned out in a body. Now it appears that under the same owners, and in close connection with one another, there are two collieries, and the masters, while expressing their willingness to give the required advance at the one, determined that they would not be the losers, and decided to make a corresponding reduction to the other. In consequence of this the miners turned out, and on Monday they held a meeting in a field at Bedlington, under the presidency of Mr John Nicholson, of Sleekburn Colliery. At this meeting the conduct of the masters was described as "truly reprehensible," and it was resolved to support the men "in seeking that justice which consistency of conduct and force of argument have failed to obtain." The meeting, which consisted of between three and four thousand men, headed by a couple of bands, was a most orderly one, and was under the auspices of the Northumberland Union.

HEXHAM HIGHWAY BOARD.—The usual monthly meeting of the Hexham Highway Board was held on Tuesday—the chairman (J. M. Ridley, Esq.) presiding. After the transaction of some routine business the surveyor (Mr Wilson) read his report, which stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the chairman he had met Mr Trotter, the vice-chairman, Mr Lumley, waywarden of the township of Shotley, and the chairman and members of the Lanchester Highway Board, at Eddys Foot Bridge, and it was agreed that the plan of Mr Weir, which had been adopted by this Board, should not be carried out, as it was only 13 inches wide on the footpath. It was, however, settled that the bridge should be erected according to the plan of Peckriding Foot Bridge, except the tension rods, which are to be the same as those in Mr Weir's plan.—Mr C. Reed, the waywarden for Humshaugh, then brought forward a motion (of which he had given notice at the previous meeting of the Board) to the effect that the division of the Hexham Highway District into three separate districts would be attended with considerable additional expense to the ratepayers.—Mr. Dodd, after commenting at considerable length on what had already been done in the matter, moved that the Board should adopt no resolution in reference to the division until the decision of the magistrates at the October sessions should be made known.—Mr J. H. Hinde believed that none of the gentlemen who voted in favour of the memorial to the magistrates would now see fit to come to an opposite conclusion on the subject; and he thought Mr Dod had acted wisely in asking the meeting to suspend any resolution whatever until they had heard the decision of the magistrates.—After a free expression of opinion on both sides of the question, the original motion was carried by 65 to 35. The Chairman complained of the non-attendance of waywardens at the business meetings of the Board. Not one in five, he said, of those who had voted for the motion had put up an appearance when their was work to be done. As an illustration of this statement, he asserted that he had that morning sat for five hours with a complement of four to assist him in the transaction of business at a time when the whole of the waywardens were in the town.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, M. KEARNEY, and J. FAWCETT, Esqs.

ASSAULTS.—*Joseph Whitfield* was charged with an assault on Miss Johnson, Middle-street, Consett. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for the defence. The defendant had gone into complainant's shop and inquired for some oysters. Complainant replied that she had none, and the defendant then tried to force his way into the kitchen. Miss Johnson, in defence, took up a weight, and the defendant then struck her.—Fined 5s and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*John Robson* was charged with being drunk and riotous at Leadgate, on the 1st of October. Defendant did not appear, but his sister came in his stead and paid the fine of 2s 6d and costs, 7s.

A NEIGHBOURS' QUARREL.—*Thomas Severs* was charged with assaulting Jane Coates, at Iveston, on Friday, the 7th inst. The wife of defendant and Coates's children had been quarrelling during the day, and, according to the complainant's evidence, when defendant came home he immediately went to her house and struck her. This was the first of five charges all arising out of this neighbourly quarrel, and all of the most trivial and vexatious character. Defendant entirely denied the charge of assault, and the evidence was throughout most conflicting and contradictory.——*Jane Severs* was also charged with assaulting Jane Coates. Defendant had come out of her house and thrown some water and coals over complainant, in revenge, it was stated, for some stones thrown at her. There was another charge of assault preferred against the same defendant by complainant.——*George Coates* and *Hannah Gibson* were then charged with using threatening language to George Severs. Complainant, it turned out, had never heard any of the threats, but the neighbours, with true neighbourly friendship, had told him "lots of things." All the cases were dismissed, the magistrates remarking on the folly of occupying their time with such frivolous charges.——*Jane Gibson* and *Jane Coates* were then charged with breaking three windows, the property of Jane Severs, on the same day. A witness was called who proved that the windows were broken fully a week before the quarrel. This case was also dismissed.

APPEAL AGAINST THE RATING OF THE LANCHESTER ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.—Mr David Balleny appeared, pursuant to a notice of appeal dated October 5, to appeal against the rating of his property. Mr Patrick appeared on behalf of the Assessment Committee, and objected to the appeal on the ground that sufficient notice had not been given, and no notice had been given to the Assessment Committee. Mr Balleny declined against the conduct of the Committee, who had failed, he said, to deposit the books with the overseers, and had thus deprived him of the liberty of examining them. The overseer said the books were placed in his hands on the 24th ult., and he published a notice on the 29th. The Act of Parliament was referred to and discussed at great length, Mr Balleny contending that the Committee had acted illegally. It was at last determined to transfer the case to the Committee, before whom Mr Balleny will plead his case.—Mr Patrick, on behalf of the Committee, then applied for a summons against Mr Balleny to show cause why he had not produced the missing rate books as required. After some discussion the summons was granted.

NON-PAYMENT OF HIGHWAY BOARD PRECEPTS.—*John Cumming, John Reed*, and *F. Laycock*, the churchwarden and overseers of Lanchester, appeared to show cause why they had not made their payment to the Highway Board. Mr C. Maynard said a call had been issued against the township for £55, and of this sum only £23 had been received. The assistant-overseer said he had already made three ten-penny rates, and they must wait till another call was made. Mr Maynard said they did not wish to press the case as the assistant-overseer had been changed. An order was granted, with the understanding that if the money was raised in a few days the order would not be enforced.——*James Brown, John Cumming*, and *John Raine*, also appeared to show cause why they had failed to pay £32, due to the Board from the township of Butsfield. An order was granted.——*Elliott Leybourne*, overseer of Healeyfield, also appeared. Mr Leybourne had brought the amount due; he said the difficulty arose in the conjunction of the three townships of Rowley, Healeyfield, and Muggleswick. He asked that a joint precept should be sent for Healeyfield and Muggleswick and then there would be no trouble in collecting the money. No order was made in this case.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—*William Dixon*, of Leadgate, was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act, in having his house open for the sale of liquour during prohibited hours. P.C. Alderson said about two o'clock on Sunday morning he found two men coming out of the house with a jug of rum. Mr Dixon, in defence, said that a little before 12 o'clock on Saturday night he cleared the house, and then went to bed. The door had not been securely fastened and the young men entered the bar, drew the rum, and were making away with it when they were stopped by the police officer. In the meantime he had been alarmed and came down stairs, when he found the spirit taps running and about three gallons of whiskey and two of rum run to waste. The case was dismissed, as it was clearly proved that there had been no breach of the law. We understand the young men have paid £3 and costs for their foolish lark.

MORE DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*John Lynch, Owen Gilroy*, and —*Hewitson* were charged with being drunk and riotous at Leadgate, on the 31st ult. Hewitson has been twelve times before this Bench, and eleven times before the magistrates at Shotley Bridge. He was sent to prison for seven days; the other defendants were fined 3s each and costs, 7s.——*William Simpson* was charged with being drunk and riotous at Ebchester, on the 1st inst. Defendant contended that the case was one of mistaken identity, and that the officer had summoned the wrong man. He was, however, ordered to pay the expenses, 5s 6d.

ANOTHER CASE OF POACHING.—*John Oswald* and *Robert Oswald* were charged with trespassing, with dogs, on Sunday, in search of game. David Kirkup, agent for D. Laycock, Esq., of Lintz Hall, said he saw the men, with a terrier and greyhound. They started a hare, and the greyhound pursued it. A witness stated that he saw the men running with a dog in search of game. The men, in defence, said it was not their intention to run game; that they were never off the footpath in the field. The case was clearly proved, and the Bench convicted each of the prisoners in a fine of £5, including costs, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour. They went to prison.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Ralph Thompson* was charged with cutting and wounding Patrick Hammell, at West Kyo, on the 5th of July last. Mr Patrick prosecuted. It appeared that the men on that day had been drinking; from sparring they got to blows, and a fight ensued. The prisoner was seen with something in his hand, and on complainant being raised up it was found that he had been stabbed in several places. The prisoner absconded, and was not apprehended till about a week ago. The case was adjourned till Thursday next.

STEALING HENS.—*Peter Grant* was charged with stealing two hens, the property of Robert Hall, at Consett, on the 1st inst. Mr Patrick defended. Mr Hall said, on the night in question he saw the prisoner coming from the hen-house. He looked to see, and found all the hens then safe. Next morning two were missed, and feathers were lying about the hen-house. Sergeant Simpson having received information of the robbery, went to the house of the prisoner, and there found two fowls boiling in a pot, and upstairs, feathers which corresponded with those found in the prosecutor's hen-house. Mr Patrick, in defence, commented on the absence of direct evidence to criminate the prisoner. The Bench thought the evidence sufficiently strong to commit, and sent the prisoner to gaol for one month.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE DANISH WAR.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that there are good grounds for believing that representations have been made at Vienna and Berlin by the English and French Governments with respect to the unwarrantable pretensions of Prussian and Austrian plenipotentiaries on account of the blockade during the war, and a Paris paper professes to know that concessions have been made to the Danes in the conference, and that a larger portion of North Schleswig than had been expected will be incorporated with Jutland.

SAILING OF LA DANAE FROM SUNDERLAND.

La Danae sailed at one o'clock on Thursday afternoon. There was above twenty-three feet of water on the cill. She drew twenty-one feet. She would anchor in the roadstead, and on Friday receive eighty tons of coal. She left without accident, and amidst great rejoicings.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 12.—At Tuesday's sitting of the Conference, a compromise was effected on the financial question. To-day, none but minor questions were discussed. There now only remains the drawing up of the treaty of peace.

VIENNA, October 12.—The rumours of a ministerial crisis are considered premature, the Emperor being absent from Vienna. It is, nevertheless, believed that Count Rechberg will tender his resignation, on account of the complicated state of foreign policy.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The treaties by which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau join the reconstituted Zollverein, has been signed to-day.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 12.—*La France* of this evening says it is asserted that news from Algeria announces the spread of the insurrection of the tribes among the natives, who appear to obey a real summons to a holy war.

ALGERIA.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—An official report has been received from General Folivet, describing a gallant engagement which took place on the 29th and 30th September, between his column of troops and a very numerous body of the Arab insurgents. The loss of the latter was 400 killed and wounded; that of the French is estimated at 80 killed and 27 wounded.

GREECE.

VIENNA, October 13.—The Vienna journals publish advices from Athens stating that Earl Russell had addressed a note to the Greek Cabinet, declaring that England recognised no factions in Greece, and condemned anarchical demonstrations. Earl Russell further stated, that in case of necessity, England would, in conjunction with France and Russia, take measures for the maintenance of order and the strengthening of the reigning dynasty.

HOWARD v. McNALLY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I scarcely think it worth the trouble to notice Mr. Howard's statements respecting the above case, any further than to acknowledge the *lapsus scribendi* in placing Mr. Patrick as advocate for the defendant, instead of for the complainant. Mr Howard is perfectly aware that the case was adjourned to produce Mr Shipley. If Mr Howard did not claim the £5 as a commission upon an unexecuted loan, why did his honour decide the case against him? To enter into the particulars of the case would occupy too much of your space, and would not interest the public. In conclusion, I am afraid that Mr Howard will scarcely make out a better case against the report, than he made out against McNally.

YOUR REPORTER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening last, the second annual meeting of the Consett Branch of the above society was held in the Temporary Church. The Rev. F. Steggall was called to the chair, and was supported by the Rev. B. A. Marshall, M.A. (deputation from the parent Society), E. O. Tregelles, Esq., the Rev. Wesley Farrar, M.A., and the Rev. J. Brooks. The meeting was opened by singing a hymn, reading the Scriptures, and prayer.

The CHAIRMAN, in briefly addressing the meeting, said that he appeared before them in more than one capacity, as, in addition to the position he occupied as chairman, he had also to act as secretary. He regretted to have to give a a poor account of his stewardship, as owing to the many local objects which had engaged his entire attention during the year, he had nothing to report, except that at the last meeting the sum of £2 8s 3½d was collected in aid of the society's funds, and that a small sum of money had been handed over to him from a once-existing local branch, which would enable the committee to purchase a small stock of different specimens of Bibles, and open a depôt in Consett. The chairman concluded by expressing a hope that before the next anniversary the Consett friends of the Bible Society would be able to present a more favourable report of their doings for this great cause.

E. O. TREGELLES, Esq., then addressed the meeting, expressing his hearty good will in the cause, but excused himself from speaking for more than three minutes, in order to give place to the deputation.

The Rev. B. A. MARSHALL then followed, and in the course of an hour took his hearers in rapid succession from Great Britain to Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, France, Syria, Egypt, India, China, Australia, and Mexico, illustrating in a vivid manner the claims of the society to its foreign appellation. The gross income of the society for the past year was about £170,000, but of this amount only £80,000 was free contribution, the remainder was returned to the subscribers in Bibles, leaving not more than one-half of the whole income available for the general purposes of the society. Mr Marshall related some beautiful incidents in the operations of the society, illustrating the power of God's Word when accompanied by the enlightening and converting power of the Holy Spirit, affording, as they did, a strong motive and encouragement for friends to labour more zealously in this good cause.

The Rev. J. BROOKS, in some very forcible remarks—rendered the more acceptable from the fact of his own personal residence amongst, and knowledge of, Hindoos and Mahometans, in Calcutta—pleaded for the circulation of that blessed Book, which was the forerunner of all true liberty, and with some most appropriate and well-delivered lines of a sacred poet, commended the cause of the Bible Society to his hearers.

Mr FARRAR, in a few felicitous remarks, proposed a vote of thanks to the deputation, which was unanimously seconded and carried by the meeting.

A collection, amounting to £4, was then made, and after singing the doxology this very pleasant meeting terminated.

LOCAL NOTES.—The late bazaar in aid of the Open Communion Baptist Chapel has realised a nett profit of £532 17s 5½d.——Signor Gavazzi, the celebrated patriot and priest, delivered an oration on Italy and Garibaldi, on Saturday evening, at the Central Hall, Blyth. The lecture was in substance similar to that delivered in Newcastle on Friday evening, and was frequently applauded. An Irish woman, whose Catholic sympathies had been touched by the Signor's vigorous denunciations of popery, made some little disturbance, but ultimately beat a wise retreat. Signor Gavazzi preached in Newcastle, morning and evening, on Sunday. In the evening he had two audiences; in the afternoon he preached at Blaydon.——The scholars of Chester-le-Street National and Sunday School were on Friday entertained at the Hermitage by the Rev. E. Shipperdson.——The pugilistic epidemic seems to have obtained a local habitation amongst us. Our police news report the case of two boys who strove to emulate the noble deeds of their more accomplished fistic brethren, and on Sunday morning the admirers of pugilism attempted to bring of a "little mill" near Washington. The combatants were fortunately interrupted in their encounter by the not very welcome arrival of the "blues," who captured one of the offenders, a man named Boe, living at Blue Quarries, Gateshead. Boe was in excellent condition, having undergone a thorough training for the contest; he is, we believe, not entirely unknown in *Fistiana*.——The Alnwick Mechanics' Institute has hit upon an excellent plan to replenish its library. Every local author of repute has been applied to for the presentation of his works, and with so good a result that the institute has become the richer by almost a library. G. B. Airey, the astronomer, who was born in Alnwick, has given nearly 40 volumes, and Lord Brougham, who has been an honorary member of the society ever since its foundation, forty years ago, has also signified his intention of making a presentation of his works.——On Sunday morning, an old man, named John Reddle, over whose head the snows of eighty-eight winters had passed, died very suddenly in bed.——A few days ago the crew of a Berwick coble caught a fine shark, eight feet in length. It had got caught in some of the fishermen's gearing, and was safely secured. Perchance this is the same fish which a short time ago attacked a bather near Edinbro'.——On Saturday last, Mr Andrew Haigie, the foreman of the Elswick Gas Works, was the worthy recipient of a handsome testimonial from the workmen under him. The testimonial consisted of a chronometer watch, from the establishment of Mr Young, Sandhill.——Alnwick is being rapidly improved. The long and deep slope upon which the south side of Bondgate Within is built is being repaved, and the house and shop lately belonging to Mr Lockey, which projects into the street, is to be taken down.——A Roman Catholic Mission is about to be established at Howdon Pans. Some money subscribed for a Catholic Chapel at that place, and deposited in the District Bank, is about to be returned, and will, it is said, be used for the above purpose.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacism, Insanity.—These formidable diseases are usually caused by a disordered condition of one or more of the digestive organs, and, most deplorably, commence at the meridian of life. The distressing symptoms need no enumeration; they are known in some degree to the wisest and best of mankind, as well as to the weakest. Whenever the liver, stomach, and kidneys are roused, the morbid feelings and ideas vanish; to effect this happy result nothing more is needed than friction over those organs with Holloway's Ointment, whilst his Pills are likewise taken. The change of thought is immediate, happy, and lasting. Those whom these medicines have cured confess that the influence of them upon the mind is magical.

Sporting Intelligence.

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Gratitude	6 to	1 take 100 to 15	6	7	Waugh
Prince Plausible	100 to	7 taken	7	8	J. Dawson
Bayard	100 to	6 taken	6	10	In France
Muezzin	100 to	6 taken	6	11	W. Day
Tattoo	100 to	6 offered	7	2	W. Day
Brick	20 to	1 offered & taken	7	7	W Smith
Stockinger	20 to	1 taken	6	10	T. Smith
Accident	25 to	1 taken	7	10	Drewitt
Trap	25 to	1 taken	6	0	Armstrong

NEWMARKET 2ND OCTOBER MEETING.

MONDAY.—HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs. Cesarewitch Course.
Lord Westmorland's Signalman, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ... S. Adams 1
Mr Powney's Raglan, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb ... Fordham 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, 30 ft. D.M.
Lord Strathmore's Jessie, 8st 7lb ... Custance 1
Mr Alexander's Mirage, 8st 10lb ... Wells 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, 5 ft. T.Y.C.
Vabalathus, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb ... T. French 1
Turcos, 4 yrs, 8st ... Challoner 2

FIFTY POUNDS, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Marquis of Hastings's Pantaloon ... Judd 1
Mr Eskreet's Edinburgh ... H. Ward 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Marquis of Hastings's Aline, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's Physalis filly, 8st 7lb ... Aldcroft 2

MATCH.
Admiral Rous's Saffron (S. Rogers) beat Mr Conolly's Bellissima (Fordham).

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Verderer, 2 yrs, 7st ... J. Grimshaw 1
Dawdle, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb ... H. Covey 2

THE HURSTBOURNE STAKES of 100 sovs each. Bretby Stakes Course.
Lord Portsmouth's Missionary ... Custance 1
Duke of St. Albans' Viceroy ... F. Adams 2

THE OCTOBER PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sovs each.
Mr C. Alexander's Jack o'Lantern ... Fordham w.o.

TUESDAY.—The ROYAL STAKES of 200 sovs each, 120 ft, for three-yr-olds; colts 6st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. A.F.
Breeze, 8st 2lb ... Daley 1
Hengist, 8st 7lb ... Wells 2

MATCH for 100 sov each h ft. Last half of R.M.
Mq. of Hastings's Catalogue, 2 yrs, 7st 11½lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Savile's La Mechante, 2 yrs, 8st 6lb ... Aldcroft 2

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sov each, 10 ft, for three-year-olds and upwards. Ab.M.
Lord Coventry's Umpire, aged 9st ... J. Adams 1
Mr J. Osborne's Lyra, 3 yrs, 5st ... Carroll 2

MATCH of 100 sov each, h ft. First half of Ab.M.
Mq. of Hastings's Lady Florence, 2 yrs, 8st 3lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Savile's Haarlem, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb ... Aldcroft 2

The TOWN PLATE of 50 sov; three-yr-olds 7st 7lb, four 8st 7lb, five, six, and aged 8st 12lb. T.M.M.
Mr Barne's Buckfoot, 3 yrs ... Loates 1
Mr J. Osborne's Vanessa, 3 yrs ... Whiteley 2

The CESAREWITCH STAKES, a free Handicap of 25 sov each, 15 ft, with 200 added; the second to receive 50 sov out of the stakes. Cesarewitch Course. (90 subs.)
Lord Coventry's Thalestris, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Robinson's Gratitude, 4 yrs, 6st ... Carroll 2
Mr H. Hill's Ackworth, 3 yrs, 7st ... Cannon 3

The following also ran.—Blackdown, Miner, Despair, Joco, Tomato, The Brewer, Beaver, Lady Hylda, King Charming, Charming Woman, Mail Train, Crisis, Dr. Syntax, Planet, Suspicion, Beatrix, Pearl Diver, Calista colt, Cathedral, Castle Espie, Wandering Minstrel, Auricula, Roly-poly, Charmian, Battaglia, and Speculation.

The CLEARWELL STAKES of 30 sov each, 20 ft, for two-yr-old; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 8lb. T.Y.C.
Count F. de Lagrange's Gladiator ... Edwards 1
Capt. White's Joker ... Challoner 2

A SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sov each, for two-year-olds and upwards. Ab.M.
Mr Carr's sister to Knave of Trumps, 3 yrs, 7st ... Loates 1
Mr Elphinstone's Zora, 6 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Woodhouse 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sov each, for two-yr-olds; colts 8st 10lb, f and g 8st 8lb. T.Y.C.
Mr Coventry's Kathleen ... Custance 1
Lord Westmoreland's Sentinel ... Goater 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sov each; two-yr-olds 6st 12lb, three 8st 10lb, four and upwards 9st 2lb. Rutland Stakes Course.
Mr J. H. C. Wyndham's Tragedy ... H. Covey 1
Mr Wright's Hurrah ... Goater 2

WEDNESDAY.—SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sov each, h ft, for two-year-olds. Criterion Course.
Mr T. Valentine's Celerrima, 8st 5lb ... G. French 1
Baron Rothschild's Amber, 8st 8lb ... Wells 2

The OATLANDS PLATE (Handicap) of 50 sov, for three-year-olds and upwards. Cambridgeshire Course.
Ld Strathmore's Saccharometer, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Morris 1
Mr Perry's Principal, 5 yrs, 8st ... Boyce 2
Ld Uxbridge's Vabalathus, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ... T. French 3

The BEAUFORT STAKES of 150 sov each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. R.M.
Mr Merry's Sir Roger, 8st 7lb ... H. Covey 1
Duke of Beaufort's Black Rock, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sov each 10 ft, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.
Mr Carr's c by Trumpeter—Prairie Hen 7st 4lb ... S. Adams 1
Mr Johnson's Eltham, 8st 4lb ... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr J. Ridley's Redmire, 7st 7lb ... Whiteley 3

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sov each, for three-yr-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Lord Stamford's Gownsman, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb ... Cranshaw – 1
Mr York's Lytham, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ... Loates – 2
Mq of Hastings's Attraction, 3 yrs 8st 12lb ... Fordham – 3
Mr Payne's The Beadle, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb ... J. Grimshaw 4

The TROY STAKES of 50 sov each, h ft, for two-year-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb. T.Y.C.
Duke of Beaufort's Kœnig, 8st 3lb ... Fordham 1
Mr R. Sutton's Gardevisure, 8st 10lb ... Thomas 2
Mr G. Bryan's Ostego, 8st 10lb ... Doyle 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sov each; two-year-olds 7st 3lb, three 9st. T.Y.C.
Mr Connolly's Wild Thyme, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb ... Fordham 1
Mr Jackson's Incision, 2 yrs, 7st ... J. Grimshaw 2
Mr G. Angell's Lazzaroni, 2 yrs, 7st 3lb ... Sayers 3

A MAIDEN PLATE of 50 sov, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Count de Lagrange's Sancho, 8st 10lb ... Edwards 1
Lord Glasgow's Sister to Ascham, 8st 7lb ... Wells 2
Mr Jackson's Sidewind, 8st 7lb ... Doyle 3

The BEDFORD STAKES, a sweepstakes of 50 sov each, h ft. Last five furlongs of A.F.
Count de Lagrange's Marliflor, 8st 10lb ... Edwards – 1
Mr Bowes's Klarinska, 8st 7lb ... Ashmall – 2
Count Batthyany's King Charming, 9st 2lb ... Custance 3

The SELECT STAKES of 50sov each, for three-year-old. R.M.
Lord Stamford's Cambuscan ... Edwards w.o.

MATCH of 25 sov. Last three furlongs of R.M.
Mr Holmes's Paradise, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Preston's Vicksburg, 2 yrs, 7st 11lb ... French 2

MATCH of 200 sov, h ft. T.Y.C.
Duke of Beaufort's Siberia received forfeit from Arkansas.

MATCH of 200 sov. Last five furlongs of T.Y.C.
Mr Alexander's No Name received forfeit from Crytheia.

MATCH of 100 sov, h ft,. T.Y.C.
D. of St. Alban's Trapeze received ft from Cotton Velvet.

THURSDAY.—A PLATE of 50 sovs. R.M., 1 mile 17 yards.
Baron Rothschild's Hippolyta, 3 yrs, 9st 3lb ... Wells 1
Lord Glasgow's Strafford, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb ... Fordham 2
Lord Uxbridge's Arkansas, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Hulme 3

MATCH for 200 sovs. Cesarewitch Course.
Mr Perry's Oldminster, 6 yrs, 9st 7lb ... W Boyce 1
Mr T. Hughes's Barbadoes, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb ... Loates 2

The NEWMARKET OAKS, a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added, for three-year-old fillies 8st 10lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. T.M.M.
Count F. de Lagrange's Fille de l'Air, 9st 3lb ... Edwards 1
Baron Rothschild's Breeze, 8st 13lb ... Wells 2
Mr J. Day's Teneriffe, 8st 10lb ... Fordham 3

MATCH of 100 sovs, h. ft.
Admiral Rous's Saffron, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb ... S. Rogers 1
Lord Glasgow's The Rescued filly, 2 yrs, 8st 10lb ... Wells 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.
Mr Jackson's Antidote ... Doyle 1
Mr W. S. Morris's Lady Abbess ... Custance 2
Mr Payne's Lemonade ... J. Grimshaw 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Lord Westmorland's Serenade colt ... Goater 1
Mr R. Sutton's Mongrel ... Thomas 2
Mr Jackson's Incision ... Doyle 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for three-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Mr Morris's Antoinette ... Lynch 1
Lord Westmorland's Usher ... Goater 2

HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs, for three-year-olds and upwards. A.F.
Lord Wilton's Wandering Minstrel, 6st 8lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr W. Hudson's Cathedral, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ... Carroll 2
Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb ... Tomlinson 3

Renewal of the BRETBY STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-old fillies, 8st 10lb each. Last three-quarters of R.M.
Lord Glasgow's The White Duck ... Wells 1
Mr Bowe's Klarinska ... Ashmall 2
Mr Payne's Convent ... H. Grimshaw 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. Bretby Stakes Course.
Sir J. Hawley's Bedminster, 8st 7lb ... Wells 1
Mr Naylor's Blondin, 8st 6lb ... Challoner 2

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING RACES.

Every village now a-days has its races and annual games, so as Houghton-le-Spring. For some years there has been "Houghton Feast," to which a host of tumblers, caravans, ginger-bread manufacturers, round-abouts, and such like fraternity have resorted. Now, however, the inhabitants are aspiring to "aristocratic ideas" by having their "annual meeting" of bloods. During the past week they have had three days' races, which have been very successful. The weather has been extremely genial for the sport, and the attendance large. The racing has been good, but a great many mishaps have taken place. Young Colpitts has been very unfortunate, having been thrown from his charger no less than three times, but, we are happy to say, without any serious injury either to himself or the horses he was jockeying. Arthur Birks, W. Harrison, and W. Haston, Esqs., were the stewards; Mr Austin, judge; and Mr Harrison, starter. The following is the three days' racing:—

MONDAY.—THE HOUGHTON STAKES of £1 10s each, with 10 sovs added. Heats, one mile and a half. The winner to pay 1 sov towards the race fund.
Mr Harrison's Betsy, 8st 7lb ... Owner 1 1
Mr J. Colpitt's The Leader, 8st 13lb ... J. Prince 2 2
Mr Rawe's Maid of Consett, 9st 3lb ... J. Daley 3 3
4 to 1 agst The Leader, 5 to 1 each agst Betsy and Maid of Consett. Betsy the first heat by a length.
FINAL HEAT.—2 to 1 agst Betsy, 3 to 1 each agst The Leader and Maid of Consett. Won by a length.

A HANDICAP of 10s. each, with £3 added, heats, one mile, for which seven came to the post.

FIRST HEAT.
Mr Boyce's Little Lady, 9st 6lb ... Owner 1
Mr Brown's Try Again, 9st ... Gibbon 2
Mr Rawe's Consett Boy, 8st 7lb ... Dale 3
Mr Dale's Newcastle Lass, 8st 3lb ... Colpitts 4
Mr Temple's Lady Douglass, 8st 7lb ... Prince 5
Mr Wheatley's Ratomski, 9st ... Owner 6
Mr Tindal's Lady Butterwick, 9st ... J. Hall 7
2 to 1 agst Ratomski, 5 to 1 each agst Consett Boy and Newcastle Lass, 2 to 1 each agst Little Lady and Try Again, 6 to 1 agst Lady Douglass, and 5 to 1 agst Lady Butterwick. Lady Butterwick fell, throwing her rider rather heavily, and when near the Stand, Newcastle Lass also fell, throwing young Colpitts. Won by a length.

FINAL HEAT.
Little Lady ... Owner 1
Consett Boy ... Prince 2
Lady Douglass ... Owner 3
2 to 1 agst Little Lady, 3 to 1 each agst Consett Boy and Lady Douglass. Won by about half a length.

TUESDAY.—SWEEPSTAKES of £2 each, with £10 added, heats, about two miles; the winner to pay £1 towards the racing fund.
Mr Colpitt's The Leader, 9st 6lb ... Austin 1 1
Mr Rawe's Consett Lad, 8st 9lb ... Prince 2 2
Mr Wheatley's Ratomski, 9st 13lb ... Wheatley 3 3
2 to 1 agst The Leader, 3 to 1 agst Consett Lad, and 4 to 1 agst Ratomski. Won by half a length.

FINAL HEAT.
The Leader ... Austin w.o.

THE CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE for beaten horses, 10s. each, with £3 added, heats, one mile, 12st each.
Mr Harrison's Consett Lad ... Boyce 1 1
Mr Rawe's Maid of Consett ... Prince 2 2
Mr Temple's Lady Douglass ... Thompson 3 3
2 to 1 agst Consett Lad, 3 to 1 agst Maid of Consett, 4 to 1 agst Lady Douglass. Won by a head.

WEDNESDAY.—THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' STAKES of 10s each, with £3 added, for horses the property of farmers and tradesmen residing within five miles of Houghton-le-Spring. Heats. One mile.
Mr Tyndall's Lady Butterwick ... Temple 1 1
Mr Rawe's Consett Lass ... Prince 2 2
Mr Harrison's Consett Lad ... Dale 3 3
2 to 1 agst Lady Butterwick, 3 to 1 agst Consett Lass, 4 to 1 agst Consett Lad. Lady Butterwick won by half a length.
FINAL HEAT.—2 to 1 agst Lady Butterwick, 3 to 1 agst Consett Lass, 4 to 1 agst Consett Lad. Won by a length.

A HANDICAP of 10s each, with £2 added, for horses not exceeding 14½ hands; heats. One mile.
Mr. Dale's Maid of Consett ... Dale 1 1
Mr Purvis's Fanny ... Colpitts 2 2
Mr Rawes's Consett Girl ... Prince 3 3
2 to 1 agst Maid of Consett, 3 to 1 each agst Fanny and Consett Girl. Won by two lengths.
FINAL HEAT.—2 to 1 agst Maid of Consett, 3 to 1 each agst Fanny and Consett Girl.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1864.

OCTOBER.
Newmarket Houghton ... 28 | Gloucester ... 14

NOVEMBER.
Shrewsbury ... 14 | Worcester Autumn ... 30
Leamington & Warwickshire Hunt ... 22

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat from the growers at this day's market, but a small coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled firm, and English found buyers at the extreme rates of this day week, while the business done in foreign was at prices the turn dearer. Barley, for malting, was 6d to 1s lower, but grinding sorts were unchanged. Malt very dull. Beans is cheaper. Peas unaltered. Oats, with a large coasting arrival, declined 6d per qr. Flour brought, in some instances, and dvance of 6d per sack.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending October 11.—Wheat, 2,132 qrs, at 39s; barley, 156 qrs, at 32s 3d; oats, 70 qrs, at 21s 1d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending October 11: Coastwise—Wheat, 2,390 qrs; barley, 1,455 qrs; malt, 15 qrs; oats, 2,800 qrs; flour 160 sacks. Foreign—Wheat 1,442 qrs; barley, 500 qrs flour, 100 sacks.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Fine samples of new wheat for seed were sought for, and brought high prices; ordinary runs met a slow sale, at former prices. Barley: A good sale for all descriptions, and really fine lots 6d to 1s per qr dearer. Oats met a fair sale, at former prices. Beans in brisk sale, at 1s per qr advance.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 100 head of cattle and 226 pigs from Ireland, and 52 beasts and 151 pigs from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 107 beasts, but an increase of 470 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, a portion of the Irish cattle was remarkably good, otherwise there was little or no alteration to note from that of Tuesday last. The supply of beef comprised 1,201 head. A better feeling pervaded the beef trade to-day than for some weeks past; and prices advanced about 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 6,810. The better qualities were in active request, and moved freely off at full rates; and in some instances 8½d was obtained, but the general top figure for mutton was 8d per lb, while the middling and inferior sorts experienced a sluggish demand; however, prices underwent little or no change, with a slow, dull finish. Pigs: 738 were shown. The larger sorts met a slow sale, at a decline of about 3d per stone from that of last week; but the smaller kinds fully supported previous rates, and nearly all were disposed of at the close of business.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,201; sheep and lambs, 6,810; pigs, 738; store cattle, 115.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; good steers, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 7s. 9d; inferior sorts, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; cows, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.; pork, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d; ditto small, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, middling, 7¼d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d to 7¼d per lb, sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years, viz., 1861, 1862, 1863:—

	Beasts.	℔ st.	Sheep and Sheep	℔ lb.
1861	1,008	6s 0d to 8s 0d	7,840	6d to 7½d.
1862	1,214	5s 3d to 7s 3d	6,690	5½d to 7½d.
1863	1,159	5s 9d to 7s 9d	6,440	5½d to 7½d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,742; calves, 79. Best beef, 7¼d to 7¼d; middling, 6½d to 6¾d; inferior, 5d to 6d per lb. Best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewes 5d to 7d per lb. Calves 8d to 8½d per lb. There was a slow and dear market for all descriptions.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Supply of sheep exceedingly small; best descriptions very scarce, at higher price, and all sold. Moderate supplies of cattle; best qualities in demand, at fully late rates, with a few secondary sorts left. Top price of best beef, 9s 9d per stone; current, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; best mutton, 8½d per lb; current, 7d to 7½d.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—The supply potatoes was heavy, and many were left unsold.—English, 8s to 8s 6d; Scotch, 9s to 9s 6d per load of 20 stone.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	7 0 0	to	8 0 0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4 15 0	to	7 1 0	"
New land hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Do. this year's growth	5 5 0	to	7 0 0	"
Clover hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Wheat straw	0 1 4	to	0 2 0	℔ thrave
Barley straw	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Oat straw	0 1 6	to	0 3 2	"

Hay at market, 200 carts: straw, 77.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Copland-terrace, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr William Harriott, of a daughter.

At Bulman's Village, on the 9th inst., the wife of Benjamin Plummer, jun., Esq., of a son.

At Greenbank Villa, Jarrow, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr John McIntyre, of a son.

At Sunderland, in Fowler-terrace, New Hendon, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr Walter Scott, of H.M. Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At North Shields, in Christ Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. G. Sanger, Mr J. Robson, M.D., Dockwray square, eldest son of Mr M. Robson, builder, to J..., only daughter of Mr J. P. Almond, of the same place.

At Norham Parish Church, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. William Clark King, vicar, George W. Worthington, Esq., Holm Scales, only son of Edward Worthington, Esq., of Manchester, and of Heald Green, Cheshire, to Margaret, third daughter of Charles Stewart, Esq., of Loanend House, Northumberland.

At Alnwick, in St. Paul's Church, on the 9th inst., William Anderson, policeman, South Shields, to Miss Ann Gibbison, of Alnwick.

DEATHS.

At Hexham, in the Union Workhouse, on the 8th inst., aged 81, Mr William Hutchinson.

At Newcastle, at 43, Eldon-street, on the 11th inst., aged 38, Isabella, the beloved wife of Mr Nathan Coulthard, and youngest daughter of the late Mr John Innes, tide surveyor, North Shields.

At 13, Albion-terrace, on the 8th inst., after a long and painful illness, aged 26, Mr Evan Thompson, medical student, late of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham, youngest son of E. D. Thompson, Esq., of South Shields, shipowner.

At 2, Sunderland-street, on the 11th inst., aged ..., Elizabeth, widow of Mr James Hubbuck, bricklayer, Newcastle.

In Gloucester-street, Scotswood-road, on the 10th inst., Emily Jane, infant daughter of Mr Hermann Jusling.

At Darlington, at Post House Wynd, on the 10th inst., aged 78, Sarah, widow of Mr Thomas Gay Cutter, formerly of Birmingham.

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Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle..., Consett.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.