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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 111. CONSETT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian*
IS NOW
BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND
COPIES WEEKLY
AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

☞ The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

Wanted

WANTED, One or Two YOUNG MEN as LODGERS in a Respectable Family, either with or without Board. Terms moderate. Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

WANTED immediately, a number of good MASONS.—Apply to Mr JASPER KELL, Mason, Castleside.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH, who has been a short time at the business, is in want of a situation as a BLACKSMITH. —Apply at the Office of this Paper.

Reward.

£2 REWARD.

WHEREAS, some evil-disposed person did, on the night of the 27th ult., enter the Dwelling House of Mr Thomas Wilson, farmer, Durham-field, and steal therefrom a SILVER WATCH—maker's name, Robert Marshall, Highgate, No. 479. Whoever will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender, shall receive the sum of TWO POUNDS, on application to Mr THOS. WILSON, Durham field.

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully intimates that the Duties of this School were RESUMED on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at which time intended Pupils can be admitted, or at any intermediate week of the Winter Term.

Prospectuses may be obtained and terms known on application.

Shotley Grove School, 2nd October, 1862.

CLARENDON HOUSE EVENING SCHOOL,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29TH, 1862.
C. WYLIE, MASTER.
FRAULEINS MINNA BLAESING, Teacher of German.

READING, Writing, and Mathematics, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings. Terms, 2s 6d per month in advance.

On Tuesday and Thursday Evenings,—German, French, and Latin. Terms, 4s per month in advance.

Public Notices.

FARMERS who use Artificial Manures are invited to View a Field of Wheat at Pontop, now in Stook, the Produce of Murray's Dissolved Bones. The Soil is of Inferior Quality. The Crop is near 20 bolls per acre.

This Manure delivered a reasonable distance at £7 10s per ton. 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Apply to
JOHN MURRAY & SONS,
CONSETT, GATESHEAD.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

SERMONS will be Preached in the above Church on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., by the Rev. EARLE McGOWAN, in aid of the Funds of the Choir.

Morning Service, Dr. Boyce; Evening Service, Dr. Arnold.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, COLLIERLY.
RE-OPENING SERVICES.

THE above Church will be RE-OPENED for Divine Worship, on SUNDAY, 19th Oct., when TWO SERMONS will be preached—in the MORNING at half-past Ten, and in the AFTERNOON, at Three o'clock, by the Rev. BLYTHE HURST.

Collections will be made after each Service, for Church Expenses.

TO-NIGHT.

A GRAND CONCERT of SACRED MUSIC
will be given in the
MECHANICS' MUSIC HALL,
TOWLAW,
By the LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHOIR,
OCTOBER 18TH, 1862.

Admission (by Ticket only)—Front Seats, 1s; Back Seats, 6d.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Carr House at 4 p.m., and Cold Rowley at 4·10 p.m., to return after the Concert. Return Tickets, One Shilling each.

THE BROOMS.

ON MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
27th and 28th of OCTOBER,
THE NEW MARQUEE WILL BE OPENED,
With a Series of beautiful
DISSOLVING VIEWS,
BY THE VERY REV. MONSIGNORE CANON EYRE,
of Newcastle;
AND TWO CONCERTS OF SELECT MUSIC.

The Marquee will be brilliantly LIGHTED WITH GAS. Tickets:—Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Middle Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.

Further Particulars will be given hereafter.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

"The Play—the Play's the thing."—*Shakespeare.*

TREMENDOUS AND STARTLING ATTRACTION.
THE INFANT COMEDIANS CONTINUE
TO ASTONISH AND DELIGHT
THEIR AUDIENCES NIGHTLY.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18th,
the two Great Dramas of
JAMES THE SECOND
AND
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA,

With a Screaming FARCE, SINGING, DANCING, &c., &c.
Notice.—During the week a number of New and Splendid Plays will be produced.

GRAND CHANGE EACH EVENING.

Doors open at Seven—to commence at Half-past Seven.
Prices—Boxes, 6d; Pit, 3d; Gallery, 2d.

NEW EXHIBITION CIRCUS.

THIS, the A 1 Excelsior Troupe of the World, will visit the following Towns, as announced,
CONSETT, SATURDAY, 18th October.
CHESTER-LE-STREET MONDAY, 20th October,

When such a Performance will take place as has never yet been equalled by any Travelling Company, and as some guarantee of the abilities of the several Performers, the
MALE AND FEMALE BLONDINS
will make their Terrific Ascents, both Double and Single, on the Outside of the Marquee, on a Single Wire 200 Feet long and 50 Feet in height. This will be seen free of charge to all at Six o'clock each evening.

Also, the ever-memorable, laughter-provoking, amusing, and never-to-be-forgotten Clown.

SEAL! SEAL!! SEAL!!!

Two Performances will take place in each Town—Morning, at Two o'clock; Evening, at Seven

Prices of Admission—First-class, 2s; Second-class, 1s Third class, 6d.

DURHAM AUDIT DISTRICT.

LANCHESTER UNION.

I, THE undersigned JAMES RADFORD, Auditor of the above named District, do hereby give Notice, that I have appointed the Audit of the Accounts of the Lanchester Union, and of the Parishes therein contained, for the half year ended 29th September last, to commence on THURSDAY, the 30th of October instant, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon, at the GUARDIANS' BOARD ROOM, in Lanchester; when and where all Persons who by law are bound to account at such Audit are required to attend, and to submit all Books, Documents, Bills, and Vouchers containing or relating to the accounts or to moneys assessed for, and applicable to, the Relief of the Poor, and all persons who are interested in such accounts, may attend, and any objection thereto will be heard and decided on.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1862.

JAMES RADFORD,
District Auditor.

Tyne Bridge-end, Gateshead,

Business Addresses.

H. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
HOUSES TO LET.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS
AND
BOARDING HOUSE,
NEAR THE THEATRE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
CONDUCTED BY
E. DUFOUR.
Refreshments on the Shortest Notice on Reasonable Terms.
Good Beds.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER,
PRINTER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c.,
55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
(Directly opposite Shakspeare Street,)
Respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.
BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION,
OR GOLD.
☞ Next Journey will be October 30th and 31st.

PRIZE MEDAL,
AWARDED FOR THE
GLENFIELD STARCH,
By the Jurors of class 2, International Exhibition 1862.
THIS UNRIVALLED STARCH IS
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
HER MAJESTY'S LACE DRESSER
DECLARES IT TO BE
THE BEST SHE HAS TRIED,
AND THE ABOVE AWARD BY SOME OF THE MOST
EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE,
CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY,
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

WILLIAM DOLMAN respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has entered upon the house lately occupied by Patrick Gormerly, Victoria-street, Consett, and hopes by always keeping a stock of superior ALES, PORTER, GINGER BEER, LEMONADE, SODA WATER, CORDIALS &c., &c., to merit a share of their patronage.

W. D. begs also to announce that, for the accommodation of his friends and the public generally, he has appropriated a room to the purpose of a NEWS ROOM, where the best Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., of the day may always be seen, amongst which will be found—

- The Irishman.
- Dundalk Democrat
- Glasgow Examiner.
- Punch.
- Bell's Life.
- Newcastle Daily Chronicle
- Universal News.
- Reynolds Newspaper.
- Consett Guardian.
- Illustrated News.
- Sporting News.
- Reynold's Miscellany.
- Cassell's Family Paper, &c., &c.

With Books of Reference as may be required.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th, the News Room will be inaugurated with a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Admission Free.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

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

J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the extensive Patronage bestowed upon him through his late Agent Mr Watson, and would intimate that he has appointed Resident Agents in all the Districts, for the receiving and forwarding all Goods to Clean or Dye to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of support.

AGENTS.
Mrs BELLARBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr JOHN COLLINSON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Berryedge.
Mr A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.
Mr WM. RAW, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED,
AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Consultations free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every Monday, at 61, New Elvet.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, October 21.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage.
BERWICK Every Saturday at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
KELSO—The Fourth Friday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street.

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

Inspection solicited.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c.
Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

THERMO-THERAPEUTICS, or the TURKISH HOT-AIR BATH in the successful treatment of the above and other diseases. By Drs. Barker and Henderson.

Also, at the same Price,

SKIN DISEASES: THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE by heat and fumigation. Published by Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, London, and obtainable of all Booksellers.

THE LUXURY OF WASHING WITH

Business Addresses

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE STRAW HAT AND BONNET WAREHOUSE,
GEORGE ROBSON'S,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,

A LARGE Assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE HATS and BONNETS for the Season, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, MILLINERY, &c.

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, SMITHS, &c.

ARTHUR E. TREGELLES, DERWENT FOUNDRY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, supplies IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, as under—
COTTAGE RANGE METAL, OVENS and POTS.
REGISTER STOVES.
SASH WEIGHTS
COLUMNS.
RAILING BARS and COPING.
PLOUGH METALS, TUE IRONS.
WHEELS, &c.
BAR IRON and BRASS CASTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

EARLY RISING.

STEWART, the TEA DEALER, wants a few Customers at his GRAINGER-STREET and SANDHILL ESTABLISHMENTS, between the Hours of Eight and Ten o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING. This, he thinks, will prevent overcrowding during the remainder of the day.

KING'S HEAD INN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
SARAH ANN OSBORNE

BEGS most respectfully to announce that she has entered upon the above old established Inn, late in the occupation of Mr William Beckwith, and hopes, by paying strict attention to her Customers, combined with moderate Charges, to merit a share of Public Patronage.—First Class Accommodation to Commercial Travellers. Well-aired Beds. Good Stabling and Coach House. Rum, Whisky, Gin, and Brandy of the best quality.

MILD AND BITTER ALES, LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, Draught and in Bottle.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.
SAVING IS GOOD EARNING.
A CONSIDERABLE SAVING IS EFFECTED BY PURCHASING YOUR WINTER GOODS AT
THOMAS POTTS'S
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE,
WHERE ALL THE NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON WILL BE FOUND.

T. P., in announcing his return from visiting the Glasgow, Manchester, and other principal Markets where he has made most extensive purchases, is prepared to show his numerous Friends and Patrons a Large and Beautiful Assortment of WINTER GOODS, in all the Newest and most Fashionable Materials, at Prices that cannot fail to astonish every Purchaser. He particularly calls attention to his having another Large Branch Establishment, which enables him to buy direct from the Manufacturers themselves for the large quantities of Goods required for both places, which gives him decidedly the advantage over other Houses in the Trade. Having this time bought extensively, as large lots of Goods were thrown in his way at a considerable discount, providing he would clear them out, owing to the scarcity of money in the Manufacturing Districts, which he has secured, providing himself for some time against the daily advance in the Cotton Market; it being a well-known fact that those who purchase largely can sell considerably cheaper. These advantages are now offered to his Customers, which will be seen by a discerning public that he can sell as cheap as most of other Houses in the trade can buy. This is no puff, but a reality; and he invites the inspection of all those who are interested in securing for themselves the best Goods, at the Lowest possible Rate.

The following is a short Quotation of Prices, which will be found ticketed at our Door and Windows:—

A SPLENDID LOT OF RICH DRESSES, IN MOIRE ANTIQUE, ABERDEEN WINCEY, NORWICH AND IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOS, REPPS, &c.

Fancy Dresses, from 1s 11d the full dress.
Plain and Fancy Winceys, from 3d½ per yard.
The Knickerbocker Winceys in great variety.
Plain Coburgs and Alpacas, from 4½d per yard.
Fine Beautiful Qualities, at 3d per yard below their value.
Prints in the Newest Styles, from 4d per yard, less than Manufacturers' Price.
Wincey Skirts
1 Yard Wide Brown Holland, 4½d per yard.
Scotch Linen (all Linen), 6½d per yard.
Grey Linsey, 6d per yard
Brown Ditto, 8d per yard, worth 1s 2d,
Blue and White Flannel, 11d per yard.
Scarlet Flannel, 11d per yard.
Union Linen Ticks.
Fancy Wool Shirting.
Ladies' White Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 1d each.
Wool Hanks, 10d upwards.

A Large and Beautiful Stock of Ladies' Wool, Cashmere, and Paisley Long and Square Shawls, in all the New Styles and Colours. Large Scotch Wool Shawls, from 2s 6d upwards.

Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets, in the New Colours and Shapes, in Great Variety; Children's, from 1s; Ladies', commencing at 4s 6d. An immense Stock of Cloth, Witney, and Home-Made Blankets.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

He has great pleasure in informing his Customers that he has concluded a contract with a Glasgow manufacturer for 2000 Pairs of BOOTS, so that he can now sell them at a considerable Reduction.

Ladies' Kid Boots at 3s 3d, worth 4s 11d.
Double Soled Ditto, 3s 6d, worth 6s 6d.
Elastic Sides, 3s 11d, worth 6s.
Best Carpet Slippers, 1s 6d, worth 2s.
Ladies' Listing Slippers, 1s.
Women's Canvas, Felt, and Velvet Slippers.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

The Stock in this Department will be found well selected, consisting of the greatest Novelties in Millinery, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Cap Fronts, &c., &c., at prices that will please all. Children's Boots and Shoes at equally Low Prices. Men's and Boy's Strong Leather Boots.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

A large and complete Assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youths' Ready-Made Clothing has just come to hand from London, Leeds, and Manchester, for the Winter Trade, particularly in Blue Pilot Jackets, Inverness Capes, the New Exhibition Top Coats in all Shapes.

Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, in all shapes, from 8s.
Gentlemen's Cloth Trousers, from 5s 6d.
Gentlemen's Tweed Trousers, from 3s 11d.
Gentlemen's Cloth Vests, all colours, from 3s 11d.
Gentlemen's Black Do., from 4s 6d.
Men's Pilot Jackets, from 8s 6d.
Boy's Cloth Trousers, from 3s 6d.
Boy's Fancy Vests, from 1s 6d.
Men's Mole and Cord Trousers, from 4s 6d.
Men's Mole Vests, from 1s 11d.
Men's Mole Jackets, from 4s 6d.

Pit Flannels, Striped and Blue Shirts, Slops, &c., Lower than any House in the Trade.

WOOLLEN CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

A beautiful Assortment of Broad and Narrow Superfine Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Coatings, &c., in endless variety. Broad Black Cloths from 3s 11d; excellent Tweeds and Doeskins from 2s 2d.

HATS AND CAPS AND FANCY WOOL SHIRTINGS.

A Large Assortment of Gentlemen's Felt Hats from 2s 9d, sold in Newcastle at 3s 6d. The greatest variety of Boys', Youths', and Men's Caps in the trade, in all the New Styles and Colours, all personally selected, commencing at 4½d. Gentlemen's Silk Hats at 3s 9d.

A Choice of 50 patterns of Fancy Wool Shirts and Shirtings in all the New Colours. Gentlemen's Fancy Silk and Wool Scarfs, Ties, and Mufflers, all the Newest Goods out.

A large lot of Remnants of Stuffs, Winceys, Hollands, Flannels, Prints, &c., to be Sold Cheap.

PARENTS!

THE most Trying Season for the health of your Children is now fast approaching. As we are often consulted as to what Dress is most suitable for Boys, we now advise you by all means to lose no time in seeing that they have Plenty of Warm Winter Clothing; for what can be more injurious to the Health of a Boy than leaving the heated School-room for the Cold Damp Air without? The mornings and evenings are now frosty; to preserve the Chest from the inclemency of the weather, an Easy-Fitting Cape or Wrapper should not be dispensed with.

Our Stock for the Autumn and Winter is now Complete, and even superior in Variety to that which met your approval last year. An Early Inspection will oblige,

Your most obedient Servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.

The following statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

OVERCOATS.
FOR BOYS OF ALL AGES.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S WITNEY SACS	from 10s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SEALSKIN CAPES	" 4s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL WRAPPERS	" 8s 6d

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REGENT STREET COAT,
From 10s 6d to 36s, &c., &c., &c.

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 12s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	" 8s 6d to 21s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 10s 6d to 55s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—
A NEW STYLE.

In Black Cloth	from 10s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	" 8s 6d to 25s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 10s 6d to 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds	from 15s to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins	" 18s to 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth	from 18s to 60s
In Angola Cloth	" 16s to 5 s

A Choice of 5,000 in all these Styles, either Ready-Made or to Order, at

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent WASHING MACHINE for the Million, with Loop Apparatus for Wringing, has been aptly termed the Poor Man's Machine. It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. It can be worked by a child (or a lady may become her own laundress) and will wash as many clothes in an hour with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will wash and wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation, or have tried it in their own houses, admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and the very thing long wanted for working classes.

Prices—£2, £2 10s., and £3 10s.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London

Ask for BRIGG'S AUSTRALIAN STARCH where you purchase "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder." One pound as equal to two pounds of any other.

AGENTS FOR CONSETT—J. MURRAY & SONS, Consett, and J. DIXON, Shotley Bridge

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY,
[THREE EDITIONS]
Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now
REDUCED TO 2½d.
Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.

Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING.

OWING to the many Foreign Visitors to England this year, the Fashions have very much Changed for the Winter, especially in Overcoats. The Inverness or Tyneside Wrapper, is quite superseded by the much admired EXHIBITION PALETOT, which will be principally Worn. Our Stock for the Season is now complete, and we can confidently state that a better selected Variety we have never offered. The New Styles are now on view, and we have no doubt an early inspection will cause us to meet with the same Success which has attended us during the last Thirty Years.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices in

OVERCOATS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S EXHIBITION PALETOT, Lined throughout with Silk	From 50s to 84s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S WITNEY SAC, A Gentlemanly Garment	From 42s to 55s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REGENT STREET COAT, Suitable for Clerical Gentlemen	From 21s to 42s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S COUNTRY WRAPPER, For Tourists and Farmers	From 36s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REVERSIBLE COAT, For Travelling	From 45s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S PILOT COAT, Very durable	From 25s to 50s

&c., &c., &c.

A Choice of about 500, in all these Styles, either Ready-Made or to Order, at

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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LEADGATE CHOIR AT MARLEY HILL.

A correspondent at Marley Hill sends us the following:—The Leadgate Wesleyan Choir held a concert of sacred music at the above place on Saturday night last, under the able leadership of Mr Whitfield, who, as a working man, has great musical talent. Mr Thomas Liddell, of Grove Cottage, Burnopfield, was called on to preside, and after a few remarks, called upon the choir for the first selection of the programme, Smith's "Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts." The first part of the programme consisted of eight pieces, after which there was an interval of ten minutes, which was occupied by the chairman in remarks upon the different pieces sung. He next called upon the choir for the second part, which was performed in a first-rate style. The chorus by the celebrated Spohr, "Hail, Lord Almighty," was delightfully gone through, followed by the beautiful bass solo and chorus of Dr. Crotch, "Methinks I hear the sweet celestial choir." The national anthem was then sung, and the chairman pronounced the benediction. The Leadgate Choir, which is only in an embryo state, ought to be greatly appreciated in this locality. They have held many concerts, I believe, in connection with different places of worship, the proceeds of which have been given to the chapels towards the liquidation of debt, besides clearing off a debt from the chapel to which they belong, and providing it with a harmonium, which was greatly admired at Marley Hill on Saturday night. As this concert was the first they have held for their own benefit (having been at great expense in the buying of instruments and music), it is much to be regretted that the attendance was so small that it did not realize one half the expense incurred. There is, I believe, upwards of fifty members in the Marley Hill Society, and of these only five were present. This, Mr Editor, is a sad state of things, but I trust the choir will not be daunted by the reception they have met with among us. I am glad to learn they have another concert at Tow-law on Saturday first, and I trust it will be a bumper.

In a Manchester contemporary, under the head "Miscellaneous Wants," three young ladies advertise for "partners for life."

A Scotchwoman, after having inspected Gibson's painted Venus at the Exhibition, was overheard to exclaim, "Hey! that woman maun be Jeezebel!"

A few days since a schoolmaster of Bath, examining his pupils on subjects of general information, asked one boy if he knew the prevailing question of the day. "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply; "How's your poor feet!"

HANDEL'S MESSIAH.—Some days after the first exhibition of this divine oratorio, Mr. Handel went to pay his respects to Lord Kinnoul, with whom he was particularly acquainted. His lordship, as was natural, paid him some compliments on the noble entertainment which he had lately given to the town. "My lord," said Handel, "I should be sorry if I only entertained them, I wish to make them better."

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

New York, 4th October, Morning.—Southern journals say that General M'Clellan's army is on the south side of the Potomac, and advancing by way of Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown. An engagement is impending. The Confederate General Lee has made preparations to meet the enemy.

The *Richmond Whig* has information that the entire Confederate loss in the Manasses battle was 5,000, and in all the engagements in Maryland from 5,000 to 7,000.

General Beauregard had assumed command in South Carolina and Georgia.

President Lincoln passed several days in visiting Harper's Ferry and the Antietam battle-field, and in reviewing the troops.

General Butler has ordered all persons refusing to take the oath of alliance to have their names registered as enemies of the United States. Those taking the oath will be recommended for pardon.

The Federal General Morgan, with the forces lately at Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio river opposite Portsmouth.

After the 1st November next no foreign invoices will be received for entry at the New York Custom-house, unless certified to by a consul's certificate at the place of shipment abroad.

The *Richmond Inquirer* says that President Lincoln's proclamation would simply drive the negroes to their destruction. They are cheerful and happy now, but President Lincoln plots their death; for their insurrection is their swift destruction. Released from authority the negro is a savage. The same ignorance which drives him to destruction stimulates him to excess. The same journal says.—"Our military operations are henceforward to assume a grave character. Lincoln's new proclamation destroys all terms between us. The next campaign will be tremendous, both for the character and the magnitude of the hostilities."

The *New York World* thinks the proclamation will add to the horrors of the war, and make it twice as difficult to conquer the South, and that events will prove the proclamation to be the greatest mistake of the war.

The address of the loyal Governors to President Lincoln has been published. They pledge their support to President Lincoln. They declare that the work of restoring the Union shall not fail, and urge the raising of a reserve force of 100,000 men for twelve months. They approve the emancipation proclamation, and think the policy now inaugurated will give a speedy triumph to the Federal arms.

Heavy skirmishing has occurred between General Buell's advanced guard and the Confederates. General Buell's army is drawn up in line of battle at Bardstown, 21 miles from Louisville. An engagement is expected.

A resolution has been introduced into the Confederate Congress that President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is a gross violation of the usages of war, and should be held up to the execration of mankind, and be counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of President Davis may be calculated to secure its withdrawal, or arrest its execution. Several members favoured hoisting the black flag, and declaring every citizen in the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorised to kill every man found on the Confederate soil in arms against the government. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York, 3d October, Evening.

Money abundant; gold, 22¼ premium, Exchange; Bankers' bills, 135 to 136. The excitement in the stock market continues; speculative stocks rose 2 to 3 per cent this afternoon. New York Central, 105; Illinois, 81¼; Erie, 56. Cotton quiet; middling Uplands, 56c. to 56½c. Flour advancing, and 5c. higher. Wheat heavy, and 1c. lower. Indian corn quiet. Provisions steady. Coffee advancing. Sugar quiet. Molasses in good inquiry.

PRUSSIA.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE.

The Prussian House of Peers has placed itself in direct antagonism with the Lower or Representative Chamber. On Saturday the Peers rejected the budget, as sent up amended by the Chamber of Deputies, by 150 to 17, the Ministers voting with the majority. The second portion of Herr von Arnim-Boytzenburg's amendment, declaring for the re-establishment of the budget as submitted by the Government, was carried by 114 to 44. The Ministers were not present during the vote, and eight members abstained from voting.

The several parties of the Chamber of Deputies, except the little Conservative knot, held a meeting at once to consider as to the course they should adopt in consequence of the resolution taken by the Upper House. A resolution was proposed by Herr Simson, formerly President of the Chamber, declaring the vote of the Upper House unconstitutional and void. The party led by Von Vincke was for delaying a decision until the vote of the Upper House should have been formally communicated. No decision was adopted at that meeting.

On Monday the President of the Chamber of Deputies formally communicated the vote of the Upper House, which he declared to be unconstitutional. The subject was then remitted to the Committee on the Budget, and the sittings were suspended for an hour. The Committee having met, unanimously passed a resolution, declaring the vote of the Upper House opposed to the plain sense and words of the Constitution, and upon that account null and void. The Government would therefore not be justified in basing any rights whatever upon the vote. On the report being presented, the Chamber resolved upon instant discussion of the subject. Herr von Bonin-Stolp protested against this resolution, and quitted the Chamber with five members of his party. No debate, however, took place upon the resolution of the Committee on the Budget, which was unanimously adopted by the 237 members present.

In the afternoon of Monday, the Chambers were closed by a speech from the Throne, which laments that the discussions on the Budget for 1862 have not led to a legal settlement, and continues:—

The Budget, as amended by the Lower House, having been rejected by the Upper House, the Government finds itself compelled to carry out the Budget as it was originally laid before the Lower House, without taking cognizance of the conditions imposed by the constitution. The Government, although conscious of the responsibility arising out of this deplorable state of things, is also mindful of its duties to the country; and therein finds authorisation for defraying, until the legal settlement of the Budget takes place, the expenditure necessary for the conservation of existing institutions and the development of the welfare of the country. It feels convinced that course will hereafter receive the sanction of the Chambers.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI AND HIS COMPANIONS.

The *Movimento* of Genoa states that Gen. Garibaldi's wound having during the last few days presented a less promising aspect than usual, his medical advisers desired to hold a consultation with Professors Zannetti, of Florence; Tommasi, of Pisa; and Gherini, of Milan. This consultation took place on the 9th, and the result was published in a bulletin, from which we learn that the general state of the patient is good, save an extreme leanness, the consequence of his sufferings and his being so long confined to his bed; but that he now suffers from rheumatic pains in the joints. Nevertheless the issue, according to the physicians, will be favourable, although anchilosis or stiffness will remain after the cure.

A Turin letter of the 9th says:—The prisoners of Varignano were formally liberated yesterday at noon. The principal officers of Garibaldi, who were confined in the different forts, have also been released, except those whose identity had not been fully established. In fact, the amnesty will not be carried out in less than two months. The articular rheumatism under which Garibaldi frequently suffers has flown to the right shoulder, but without affording any relief to the patient, who cannot make the least movement. Garibaldi has addressed the following letter, dated the 4th inst., to his friends at Soresino, in which for the first time since Aspromonte he makes a direct allusion to Rome:—

"My dear Friends,—From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your present, which will relieve the necessities of my poor companions in arms. They wanted what you want; what we all want.

Yours, "G. Garibaldi."

The *Unita Italiana* was seized the day before yesterday because it contained a letter from Mazzini, in which he declared the utter falshood of any accusation or insinuation to the effect that he had influenced Garibaldi in the recent events, and asserting that all his (Mazzini's) efforts tended towards Venetia. Mazzini adds that Garibaldi is no man's instrument. He next denies having ever uttered or written a single word tending to encourage attempts against any man's life. In conclusion, Mazzini avers that, with the exception of his last Republican declaration, all the writings attributed to him are apocryphal.

A letter in an Irish contemporary states that small-pox in sheep has appeared in the neighbourhood of Waterford. The writer detected it in an imported ram, and fears that the flocks in that district have been tainted.

The Argentine Plate—In an economical age like the present when there is a tendency among all classes of society to make the greatest display with the smallest outlay of capital, the introduction to public notice of Mr. Benson's Argentine cannot fail to be acceptable. This material, possessing and retaining a perfect resemblance to silver, can be manufactured, at a trifling cost, into articles of plate, for ordinary household use, as well as ornaments of a more pretentious character.—*Field*, April 20th, 1861. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, No. 6605, International Exhibition 1862, has just published a most elaborate and complete catalogue of his manufactures both in Argentine and Silver Plate. It consists of 130 pp. Imperial 8vo., and includes a full and carefully arranged price list, and upwards of 300 engravings of articles of various kinds. It will be sent post-free by enclosing six stamps to J. W. Benson, 46 and 47, Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE LATE FATAL COLLISION ON THE TYNE.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers by the collision between the Tynemouth and the Forester steamers, which occurred on the night of the 7th inst., was held on Wednesday evening, at the Manors Police Court, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., the borough coroner. Mr G. W. Hodge appeared to watch the case for the owners of the Forester and the Percy Line Steam Packet Mutual Insurance Association. A good deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings, the body of the Court being densely crowded by a large number of persons, chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits.

The Coroner, having read over the depositions taken upon the first inquiry, said, as far as he understood it this occurrence had arisen from the collision of two steamboats, one called the Forester, which was coming up from Shields with passengers, and the other called the Tynemouth, coming from Newcastle, also with passengers, and the collision occurred at a place called Bill Point, at a bend of the river. He then proceeded to call the following witnesses:—

Joseph Hall, recalled, said—I live in Newcastle, and am one of the brethren of the Trinity House. I was not a passenger on board the Forester steamboat at the time of the collision. I first heard of it between eight and nine o'clock that night, and proceeded at once to the place of its occurrence, and arrived there a little after nine o'clock the same evening. I found the Forester lying about a quarter of a mile below Bill Point, on the north side of the river. I have measured the breadth of the river at that place, which is 354 feet direct across at low-water mark. When I arrived at Bill Point the stern of the Forester was upon the bank at low-water mark, the fore part of the vessel being under water. I have seen her since, namely, on Thursday, the 9th. She was then lifted higher up the bank, and I think a little higher up the river. On the port-bow, she was cut down as if with a saw, and the other side was also damaged.

Launcelot Elliott of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, harbour master, said—I produce a plan of that portion of the river Tyne where this occurrence is described to have taken place. It is a true copy of the River Commissioners' plan from the latest survey. I have been acquainted with the river for a great many years, and I know this to be a correct plan. The plan shows the depth of water at high water, at that portion of the river nearly opposite the Stack Inn. The rise of water there is eleven feet, which if taken from all these soundings gives the depth at low water. In the event of steam boats navigating the river Tyne, it would be the duty of the one going to Shields to keep on the south side of the river, and that coming from Shields to Newcastle on the north side. That is as far as practicable. I produce a printed notice of the rules of the river as to its navigation. Supposing two steam boats were nearly meeting each other in the channel, it would be the duty of both to port their helm, if they were so situated that they could do so, and they should also do so in time, and not drive it off till too late.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said he would read to them the section of the Act of Parliament as to what the captains of two vessels ought to do under such circumstances, the 8th and 9th Vict., for the regulation of Steam Navigation. Section 9 of that Act said:—That any steam vessel when meeting or passing any other steam vessel shall pass as far as may be safe to the port side of such other vessel; and every steam vessel navigating any river or narrow channel shall get as far as is practicable to that side of the fairway or mid-channel of such river or channel which lies to the starboard side of such vessel, due regard being had to the tide, and to the position of each vessel in such tide; and the master or other person having charge of such steam vessel and neglecting to observe these regulations or either of them shall, for each and every offence of neglect, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £50." That, continued the Coroner, put it beyond any doubt as to what two vessels ought to do when approaching each other in a narrow river like the river Tyne, as described by Mr Elliott.

Witness continued—I saw the damage that was occasioned to the Forester. The fracture where the other vessel entered was about 7 ft. from the stem; she was cut right down to within 2 ft. of the keel.

Robert Maddison, of Bill Quay, boat builder, said—I remember the night of Tuesday, the 7th of October inst. Have built boats at Bill Quay for about 24 years. About 25 minutes past six o'clock in the evening on the night of the 7th I was in my own house. The tide would have ebbed about 2½ hours at that time. The moon had risen above the hill then,—but half an hour after it was lighter than the time I speak of. The door of my house was open. My attention was first excited by hearing a great shout, and the next second I heard the crash, but could not see it. I came to the door directly, and saw two steamboats locked together about ten yards below the ferryboat landing on the north side—the one being, as I understand since, the Forester, and the other the Tynemouth. I then ran down the south shore about 100 yards, and when I got there I was nearly opposite to where the two vessels were. I have marked on the plan now produced the situation, as far as I can judge, of the two boats at the moment of collision. They were both on a line when they struck. I could see the light of one, but I could not see the light of the other, as her stem was towards me. My house is about 200 yards from the point where the boats came in contact. I have marked in pencil on the plan the place where the two boats came in contact. That is on the south side of the river, between high and low-water mark. When I first saw the two boats they were in contact with each other; but I could not see that the stem of one was against the other. When I first saw them they were both driving with the tide. I then saw the Tynemouth draw astern, bringing the Forester with her about two boat's lengths; when the Tynemouth got clear the water rushed into the Forester and she sank in about two minutes and a half. The Forester carried a light at her mast; and though I did not see the lights of the Tynemouth at first, I saw them about a quarter of an hour afterwards. There was a steamboat following the Tynemouth, which I have since heard was the Marshalls. She stopped for safety, because the Tynemouth was making for the south side, stern foremost, which she did as soon as she got clear of the other. When I saw the boats first they were fair end on to each other, and then the tide brought the stern of the Tynemouth towards the south shore.

George Burlinson, a scullerman at Pelaw Main, said—I remember the night of the 7th of October instant. About 20 minutes past 6 o'clock I was lying on the south shore, and I had two passengers, one wanting to be put across the water, and the other to be put on board a steamer for Shields. I pulled into the river, and saw the 6 o'clock boat from Newcastle (the Tynemouth) come round Bill Point. The Tynemouth is an iron boat, sharp at the stem, and had her three lights burning. When the Tynemouth came round the point, and when abreast of Maddison's Landing, she sheared right across to the north side. The steamers often do that to clear the tier of ships lying on the south side. I mean by "shearing off," coming over from the south side to the north side. The shearing off far enough to clear the tier of ships would be all right. She would have to starboard her helm to do that. After she had starboarded her helm to clear the tier of ships, she ought to have ported her helm again to go to the southward. Supposing she did not do that, and supposing the people on board of her had kept the helm a-starboard, she would have gone right ashore to the northward. I saw the two vessels come together; I was eight or ten yards astern of the Forester at the time. I saw there was going to be a collision the way the boats were going, and accordingly did not land my passengers at the north side. The boats were both on the north side. The Tynemouth was too far to the north, and the Forester as near the north as she could get with safety. I saw the Tynemouth strike the Forester on the larboard bow. I heard somebody on board the Forester shout to the Tynemouth "Hard aport!" That was before the Tynemouth struck the Forester. When they struck both boats got fast together, the stem of the Tynemouth being in the bow of the Forester. The Tynemouth backed her engines and dragged the Forester—which was then sinking fast—into deep water. The Forester was that close to the north that she could not be very far off the ground when she was struck. The Forester passed my boat while I was lying in the river as first described. I was close to her at the time, and got ten or eleven passengers out of her. It was a very short time after the Forester passed me that the two vessels came in contact. I saw the Forester coming up before she passed me; she was a good deal to the north side then, but she came more to the north side after, and I think she must have seen the other boat coming round the point. As near as I can guess, there would be about forty yards' space between the boats and the buoy, but distance on the water is deceptive. There was, however, plenty of room for a boat to pass down to the southward between the buoy and the two vessels that were in collision. As near as I could guess the boats struck each other fair end on. Supposing the Tynemouth had continued with her helm a-starboard after passing Maddison's landing, I think she would have gone ashore instead of striking the Forester.

Thomas Bousfield, of Pelaw Main, staithman, one of the passengers in Burlinson's boat on the night in question, corroborated the evidence of the witness as to the circumstances attending the collision.

According to an arrangement come to during the examination of the witness Burlinson, the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday, at three o'clock, there being in all some twenty-seven witnesses to examine, and it being the wish of the Coroner to conclude the investigation, if possible, at that sitting.

The Tralee Magistrates have sent a street vocalist to gaol for a month for singing through the town ballads of an inflammatory character, glorifying the conduct of the persons engaged in the late riot in that town, denouncing Gavazzi, and upholding to popular odium one of the Protestant inhabitants.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE BY A RAILWAY COLLISION.

An accident of a fearful character occurred on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, on Monday evening. It appears that some repairs are being made on the line between Linlithgow and Winchburgh, and that for the present only one line of rails is available for traffic between these two points. Two passenger trains running in opposite directions were permitted to dash along the single line on Monday evening, and the result was a collision, attended with most disastrous results. Seventeen persons were on Tuesday reported to have been killed, while the number of those who sustained injuries, more or less severe, was very great.

The train which left Edinburgh at six o'clock consisted of two third-class and two first-class carriages, with one van and a horse-box. Shortly after passing Winchburgh, about half-past six o'clock, and while it was on the single line of rails, the train came into collision with the passenger train from Glasgow, which was an unusually heavy one. The scene which followed the collision is described by the passengers who have escaped as one of the most distressing and heart-rending that could possibly be conceived. The engines and tenders of both trains were smashed to pieces, and tilted up on their ends, the first carriage of the Scottish Central train from Edinburgh, a third-class, was completely destroyed, as was also a third-class carriage in front of the Glasgow train. Piled above the broken *debris* of these carriages and the engine and tender, were a large number of the carriages of the Glasgow train, chiefly third-class, with their numerous passengers. The cries and groans of the wounded and the dying, and the shrieks of those terrified passengers who had escaped with comparatively slight injuries arising from the concussion, are described as most agonizing, and the horrors of the scene were greatly aggravated by the darkness of the night and the nature of the ground, the line running through a deep cutting of rock at the spot where the accident occurred. The engines remained with their funnels close together, their front wheels slightly elevated, the tenders crushed forward upon the boilers, and the carriages piled, some in fragments and some only partially broken, on the top of all. The first shock dashed out the lights in all the carriages, and those partially injured tumbled out into the gloom of the cloudy night with very vague notions as to the nature of the accident, their ignorance alike as to the character and extent of the occurrence rather adding to than diminishing their fears. The total darkness was soon succeeded by something even more frightful — the light from the flaming carriages nearest the engines, which were ignited by the fires. Attention was immediately directed to this new source of alarm, and labourers were employed in relays to extinguish it by water, which luckily they succeeded in doing. One of the most shocking sights was the appearance of the dead body of the stoker of the Scottish Central Railway. He was crushed forward upon the fire-box by the tender, and between the two wedged so tightly that it was found impossible to release him, his head being bent back over the edge of the tender, and his hand grasping, as with terrible tenacity, the handle which shuts off the steam. Many were severely scalded, and some so disfigured about the face as to be perfectly unrecognisable.

Owing to the speed at which both trains were running at the time of the collision, the number of passengers injured from the concussion was very large, and their injuries, both external and internal, were generally of a very severe character. The fearful extent of the catastrophe may be imagined from the fact that by the several trains which arrived after the accident eleven dead bodies were brought to Edinburgh, and twenty-three persons all so severely injured that they had to be conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, in addition to a considerable number injured who, immediately on their arrival, were at their own request conveyed in cabs to their places of residence. Robert Morton, the engine driver of the Scottish Central train, and Cochrane, the stoker, were both killed, and the driver of the Glasgow train was much hurt. The guard of the Scottish Central train, who was at the time of the accident in the van at the back of the train, escaped with a slight contusion on the head. When the medical gentlemen from Edinburgh arrived on the spot, they first visited the carriages which formed the last of the Scottish Central train. They there found that several of the passengers had been severely scalded; that one young lady had been seriously wounded in the leg, so as to render amputation necessary, and that one gentleman had been so much injured on both legs, that he was not expected to survive. Proceeding next to Craigtown Bridge, they found the engines and tenders all smashed up and standing half on end, with eight or nine carriages above them, looking, as it is said, as high as a three-storey house. Beneath the rubbish and close to the tender, some four or five people were lying close together; most of whom had been crushed and smothered to death. Among them were the wife and child of the guard of the Glasgow train, both of whom were alive when discovered. It is reported as having been a touching sight to see the guard, who had been himself injured about the head, and whose face was literally covered over with blood, exerting himself to the danger of his life in endeavouring to extricate his wife and child; and all the passengers within sight and hearing were much affected by hearing the child cry out, "Oh, father, take me out!" The mother died before she could be taken out, but the child has been saved. As the dead bodies were extricated they were placed in a horse-box and guard's van, and the injured were removed in special trains to Edinburgh. The scene at the Edinburgh Station as the trains arrived with the dead and wounded was most exciting, the station being crowded with friends of passengers full of anxiety as to their fate. As usual on such occasions there were many narrow escapes. Among these we may mention the case of Mr Cranstoun, of the Waverley Hotel, who was in the front third-class carriage of the Glasgow train, sitting next the side of the second last seat. When the collision occurred the side of the carriage fell away, and he fell or rather slid to the ground on the line just as the van and other carriages came down on the top of the carriage amongst all the passengers. He escaped altogether unhurt, without even a scratch. A young lady was struck on the breast, and a brooch which she wore broke in two. She escaped uninjured. Mr Lamb, a traveller for Simpson and Co. of Oxford street, escaped with a gash in his brow. James Baird, the guard in charge of the train from Glasgow, escaped without a scratch. He states that as soon as the collision occurred, he jumped off and ran along the line with his lamp in his hand, to prevent any other train coming up. The cause of the accident was undoubtedly some misunderstanding as to the signal at the single line.

The number of deaths ascertained up to Tuesday afternoon was 17.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The scene of the disastrous accident is a deep cutting known as the Craigtown Cutting, about a mile and a half to the west of Winchburgh Station and about fourteen miles from Edinburgh. The cutting, which is between thirty and forty feet deep, runs in a somewhat sharp curve, which does not allow of any train being seen beyond the distance of three hundred yards. Over the line at this point are two bridges, about two hundred yards apart—the one nearest Edinburgh being called Craigtown Bridge, and the western one Pardovan Bridge. The line is bounded by walls of stone, built up to within two thirds of the bank on the north side, and one half on the south—along the top of which appears the range of Hopetoun Woods. The line for some distance westward from Winchburgh, extending to a point beyond the westernmost bridge above referred to, is, on the up or north side, in process of relaying; and consequently, all traffic for some distance must pass over the down or south rails only. The arrangement is understood to be, that no train going in the direction of Glasgow should be allowed to pass Winchburgh westwards before any train going towards Edinburgh, which may be due about the time, should be clear of that part of the line, which at present has only the single line of rails. A pointsman has been stationed at the western extremity of the curve for the purpose of making signals to trains approaching Winchburgh from the west, as to whether the rails were clear for the safe passage of trains along the single line. A pilot engine has also been permanently stationed there for the purpose of following each train to the point where the working of the double line of rail is resumed.

It would appear that, on Monday night, a ballast train, composed of engine, tender, and trunk, passed westwards as usual, a little after six o'clock conveying a portion of the men who at that hour ceased their work on that part of the down line which is being relaid. The pointsman at the west end of the single line, whose name is George Newton, seems to have mistaken this short ballast train for the pilot engine following the six p.m. train from Edinburgh for the North; and it would appear that, when the train which left Glasgow at five p.m. reached this station, he—under the impression that the passage of the pilot engine (for which he had mistaken the ballast train) had denoted that the single line to Winchburgh was clear—allowed the Glasgow train to pass on and meet the Edinburgh train, with the fatal result of which our readers are now aware.

The two passenger trains came in sight of each other in turning the curve in the Craigtown cutting, when about 300 yards apart. Both were advancing at ordinary speed, that from Glasgow being said to have just begun to slow before approaching Winchburgh. The time was about half-past six, when it was quite dark; so that the first warning of danger received by the drivers of either trains was the glare of lamps in front of the other's engine, as it came round the curve. It was impossible for the drivers in so short a distance to avert a terrible shock; but both with much presence of mind immediately reversed their engines and applied their brakes—Archibald Neil, the driver of the train from Glasgow, leaping off when he had done so. The collision, as already described, was terrific; the engine of the train from Glasgow, which was a very powerful one, with a driving wheel seven feet in diameter, was raised by the force of the concussion on to the front of the Eninburgh engine, and rested with its front part on the boiler of the other. The Glasgow tender was thrown forward on the top of its engine, while the guard's van which followed it was thrown backwards on the top of the third-class carriage behind, smashing in the roof, and terribly mutilating a number of the passengers, who were crushed below the weight of the mass of iron and timber. The shock of the collision, of course, produced the most fearful effect on the carriages nearest to the engines; but the concussion was felt with more less disastrous results throughout the whole length of both trains. The first third-class carriage in each train, and the guard's van of the train from Glasgow, were smashed to pieces; the tender of the train from Edinburgh was lifted right off the heavy frame work on which it was placed, and tilted endwise into the air; while the engine itself had one of its ponderous driving wheels wrenched away, and the forewheels, with the axle connecting them bent up by the shock, thrown on to the opposite line of rails; and its funnel was completely severed from the body by the sudden weight of the Glasgow engine forced upon it. The fronts of both engines were completely stove in, exposing the tubing; the guards, the platforms on which the driver stands, and the furnaces, were all smashed, twisted, and destroyed. The coals from the tender were thrown forward upon the furnace doors of the Glasgow engine, and were mingled with the fragments of timber from the smashed carriages; and the furnaces being broken open by the concussion, the coals and timber caught fire, and added a new horror to the scene. Frequent efforts had to be made to subdue the flames; although that and the various smaller fires lit by the workmen along the line were of service in assisting the searchers after the injured in their labours. The stokers of both trains—Andrew Cochrane, who was on the train from Edinburgh, and John Cunningham, on that from Glasgow—were killed at once; as also was the driver of the Edinburgh train, Robert Morton. Archibald Neil, the driver of the Glasgow train, as we have said, leaped to the ground, after reversing his engine, and though he escaped with his life, sustained severe, and it is feared, dangerous injuries on the head. Cunningham's body was found under the wreck of the Glasgow engine about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, dreadfully crushed and charred, and was the last to be extricated from the *debris*.

Strange to say, however, the line at the point where the terrible concussion occurred was quite uninjured. On the opposite line the fire which originated in the *debris* of the Glasgow carriages being thrown over the furnace of the engine, burned through two massive sleepers which were exposed to its action; but this was all. Not a chair seemed displaced, nor a rail moved; and the carriages and wreck about the engines having been cleared away, it was found a matter of no great difficulty to withdraw the disabled engines, which was done about seven A.M. by a powerful engine from the Glasgow side; and the early morning trains westward passed over the spot as usual.

The scene on the ground after the occurrence was frightful, even after the removal of the dead bodies had withdrawn the more harrowing element of the disaster.

Occasionally pelting showers of rain had fallen during the night, which, however, was on the whole clear; and the wind, which at times blew almost a gale, swept with dull heavy rush through the trees of Hopetoun Wood, which overhang the fatal spot. The line itself being sheltered by the high banks of the kind of ravine in which it runs, was tolerably free from the gusts of wind; but all through the dreadful search, the workmen and the many kind-hearted country-people who had hurried to render assistance, heard above them the deep mournful sound of the gale, a solemn accompaniment to the more piercing sounds of human suffering around them.

The damage to plant by the destruction of the two engines and of the carriages has been estimated at about £5,000.

The pointsman Newton, to whose oversight the terrible catastrophe is attributed, was on Monday night taken into custody by the Linlithgow police. It is rumoured that Newton was only appointed to the charge of the points at this part of the line half-an-hour previous to the collision.

THE EXPERIENCES OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

An eye-witness tells us (*Falkirk Herald*) that he was peculiarly struck, he said, with a sweet girl's countenance, every item of whose attire was almost perfect, who lay stretched in death. Her native purity of feature was transformed to swarthy blackness; she had evidently been strangled. In her pockets were found three half-crowns, a two-shilling piece, and a pocket handkerchief, upon which was written, "Elizabeth Stevenson, No. 1." A commercial traveller from Birmingham, named Bolton, was dead, having apparently been killed outright. One woman was severely jammed by the force brought against the carriage. An attempt was made by means of a saw to cut her out of the position she occupied, but the longer the saw was used more firmly clung the *debris* of the carriage around her. Death only ended her sorrows. One of the guards had his wife and family in the carriage annexed to the van of the Glasgow train. In her dying agonies she screamed for Willie, her husband. The poor man did his best, but it was in vain. Singularly enough, the unfortunate woman had her child in her arms; and amid the death and desolation around, the little thing was saved by its father, having absolutely been taken from its mother's arms sleeping as soundly as if in its cradle.

THE DEAD.

The following is a complete list of the seventeen persons killed by the accident—four women and thirteen men:—Conveyed to Glasgow—Mr Bolton, traveller for Hammond, Turner, and Sons, button manufacturers, Birmingham.—List of dead in the Infirmary—Emily Smith, daughter of a joiner, residing in Grange Place, Edinburgh; John Wightman or Whiteman—had a railway ticket in his possession from Edinburgh to Larbert; Robert White, supposed to be a fish dealer belonging to Falkirk; Mr Hardy, keeper in Morningside Asylum—compound fracture of both feet, and scalded from head to foot. The twelve dead bodies in the Police Office—three women and nine men—are lying in two rooms in the following order:—Robert Morton, engine-driver in the train from Edinburgh—injuries on right side of body and left arm; Andrew Cochrane, stoker of the train from Edinburgh—crushed to death; a man not yet identified, but supposed from his dress to be a porter on the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway; Mr Alexander Hedderwick, writer, Falkirk; Mr Cowie, second-class clerk, goods department, Scottish Central Railway, Stirling; Mr Hosie, manager of Oakley Ironworks, Dunfermline; Mrs Gill, a lady of above seventy years of age, belonging to Halifax, and who was going from Portobello with her daughter and grand-daughter to Stirling; Mr G. M. Haxton, Kirkintilloch; William M'Farlane, shoemaker, with Mr Allan, Leith street; John Cunningham, stoker of Glasgow train; Mrs Honeyman, wife of railway-guard coming from Glasgow to Edinburgh; Elizabeth Stevenson, servant-girl, coming from Glasgow to Edinburgh—suffocated.

THE WOUNDED.

We are still unable to give even an approximate statement of the total number injured, so many of the passengers having been conveyed by their friends to their own residences, of the extent of whose injuries it is impossible to give any correct account. With regard to those who were so seriously injured that it was deemed necessary to have them attended to at once, twenty-four were taken to the Royal Infirmary; of these, four have died, whose names are given above in the complete list of dead.

The following is a correct list of the remaining twenty:—The wounded in the Infirmary—Mrs Dempster, Stirling; Mrs Dairsie, Edinburgh; Mrs Watson, Falkirk; two prisoners from Selkirk Gaol—George Hill and John Jardine; David Ritchie; Robert Salmond, confectioner, Kircaldy; Duncan M'Nab, of the firm of M'Nab and Co., Cupar-Fife; Isaac Marr, fruiterer, Falkirk; James Snell, mason, Loanhead; John Harvey, Scots Greys; John Johnstone, farmer, Todrigg; Alexander Johnstone (brother of the above), farmer, Primside, Morebattle, near Kelso; John M'Donald; William Honeyman, goods guard, Edinburgh; Archibald Neil, engine driver, Edinburgh; Mr Elder, commercial traveller, Broughton-street; Alexander Logan, shoemaker, Edinburgh; Alexander Allan, shoemaker, Linlithgow; Margaret Clark, mill-worker, Linlithgow.

THE WOUNDED AT LINLITHGOW.

Great numbers of the wounded were sent to Linlithgow to be attended to by medical gentlemen from Glasgow. The following is, as near as can be ascertained, a full list of those who arrived at Linlithgow:—Mr J. Shaw, aged 21, writer, Falkirk; James Simpson, aged 32, private, Scots Greys; Mrs Janet Paterson, 121, Rose-street, Edinburgh—left leg contused; premature birth at first expected; Isabella Wood, Corunna-street, Leith; Mrs M'Farlane, Leith; Mr Brown, East Fortune; Mrs Burnett, Clerk-street, Edinburgh; Mr M'Lean, Main-Street, Gorbals, Glasgow; Alexander M'Lean, her son, eight years; Christina, her daughter, Agnes, her daughter, an infant; Ed. Gray, house painter, Galashiels; Mr Peter Buchanan, town clerk, Port Glasgow; Mrs Milne, Fleshmarket Close, Edinburgh; and Mary Jane Dempster, six years.

A gentleman, writing to a friend in Edinburgh from the scene of the accident on Tuesday forenoon, says:—"The skin of a man's hand was pointed out to me peeled off like a rag with the nails attached. I also noticed the sleeve of a lady's dress fastened to a part of the boiler. Two young children are in a house here, the mother being killed, and the father having both his legs taken off."

Signs of Winter.—On the North Yorkshire hills, on Sunday, snow and rain fell nearly all day, with cold, boisterous north east winds. The weather in the north has been very unsettled since Friday, and it is much to be regretted that a large breadth of the harvest—oats chiefly—is yet unsecured in the exposed positions, and some crops are still to cut. During the week very little progress has been made with harvest; what has been stacked has been in very damp condition, and factors are wearied with offers of out-of-conditioned new grain.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.

A pastoral, on the subject of the riots, from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman to "his dear Irish children," was read on Sunday morning, in all the Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels in "the archdiocese of Westminster." His Eminence, after observing that, as pastor over the Catholics of Westminster, it was painful to him to hear of any of them going astray, proceeds as follows:—"Unfortunately, this has been the case on the two last Sundays with a certain number of you (the Irish). Their violent conduct in Hyde Park on those days cannot, of course, be imputed to your whole body nor even to a portion of it, for a few hundreds only took part in it, while you are thousands in number. Still even those who were present have been the cause of much sorrow and distress to myself, to your loving clergy, and to all the good of your nation and of your religion. If any of you hear my words who took a share in the riotous proceedings on either of the last Sundays—and still more, who intend to renew those wicked scenes—I beg, I entreat, I conjure you—as your Father in Christ—nay, I solemnly enjoin and command you as your Bishop, not even to go to the Park to-day, or on any future day, when there may be the least danger of conflict or collision. You will not for a moment suspect me of sympathy with those assemblies which have led to these distressing occurrences, and which I trust will be prevented in future by the good sense of the people, and the watchfulness of our public authorities. Such senseless meetings become scandalous, when, under a political pretence, the religion of others is insulted and cries provocative of resentment and violence are uttered. But if others choose to act wickedly as well as foolishly this is no reason why we should do so. Leave them to their own folly, and be not the cause of greater evils ensuing from it. Children of St. Patrick, you have endured for centuries scoffs and calumnies against your faith, from its avowed enemies. You have suffered much oppression and persecution in times past, from which God has freed you, and which better feelings, throughout the empire, will never allow to be renewed. But still more, you have borne the most terrible calamities that can befal a people, famine, destitution, fever, wholesale death—with a patience that has won you the respect and admiration of the world. * * I believe in, and hope for better things from you. Not only can you do no good by such a course to the cause which you wish to support, but you injure it most grievously. The cause of your dear Pontiff is the cause of justice, of truth, of virtue, of religion, of God himself. Now, bludgeons and blows and tumult are not the means by which such a cause is to be enforced, or even defended. Nothing would afflict our Sovereign Pontiff's tender heart more than to hear that you, his most cherished Irish children, have attempted to support his sacred cause by such violence. He himself has opposed meekness, gentleness, sweetness to the vaunts and vulgar abuse, as well as to the threats of his enemies, arrested by God's hand when advancing against his capital. Imitate his conduct, act on the same noble principles, and leave his cause to God. And why does his manner of acting succeed? Simply because it is that of his Master and yours. It is the precept and example of your supreme Lord and sweetest master Jesus Christ that I am exhorting you to follow. Do you not remember that when Peter drew his sword and struck with it in his Lord's defence he was rebuked for it: 'Put thy sword back into its scabbard,' he was told, 'for all that take the sword shall perish by the sword.' (Matt. xxvi. 52.) And so may you perhaps perish in the violence you provoke; and if death seizes you amidst such scenes of lawlessness and blood, do you believe that your souls will escape the doom pronounced against the shedders of their neighbour's blood, and those who, like Barabbas, commit murder in sedition? O, dear children, be not like that man, that hateful wretch, whom the Jews preferred to Jesus—the favoured by His deadly enemies; but be rather like that dear Jesus Himself, 'who when He was reviled did not revile, when He suffered He threatened not.' (1 Peter ii. 23.) Be you followers of Him; and suffer rather in silence and patience that you may be known as His true disciples." His Eminence then urged those who have hitherto held aloof from the late riotous proceedings, and also the wives and children of those who were indiscreet enough to take part in them, to use their influence in preventing their repetition.

Miscellaneous News.

It is stated that Garibaldi has accepted an invitation from Mr Gilpin, M.P. for Northampton, to come and spend some time on a visit with him.

Mr. Roebuck has sent a characteristic letter to the *Times*, contradicting the statement which appeared in that journal to the effect that he had joined two other gentlemen in obtaining a concession for a railroad from Arad to Hermanstadt and Cronstadt. He "does not understand what the *Times* has to do with his movements on the Continent;" he is travelling privately with his family, "holding no public office and performing no public duty."

It is stated, with reference to the Indian telegraph question, that the authorities at the India Office have decided upon taking immediate steps for completing the land line of telegraph now in existence as far as Bagdad on to the head of the Persian Gulf, and to lay a submarine cable thence to Gwadel, on the coast of Beloochistan, from which point a land line is being constructed to join the Indian system of telegraphs at Kurrachee. Colonel Stewart, R.E., directs the work generally, and Sir Charles Bright and Mr Latimer Clark are the engineers.

There will be a Cabinet Council in Downing-street on Thursday, the 23rd inst. This is rather earlier than usual, and a long notice has been given for the convenience of those Ministers who are at a distance. Conjectures are rife about the subjects to be discussed—foremost amongst which in urgency are the protracted mischiefs of the American struggle, the Roman question, and the Lancashire distress. The American difficulty is the most likely to engage the public attention, and to be assigned as the pregnant source of Ministerial anxiety. That it is so there is no doubt. But that there is any intention—or any chance—of departing from the course of "caution and circumspection" hitherto observed we do not see, and we do not believe, notwithstanding the signs and evidences that have been hailed with more or less of hope or fear by many, and with evident anxiety by all.—*London Observer*.

Large Arrivals of Cotton from Bombay.—The imports of cotton into Liverpool from Bombay still continue large, although the bad weather reported in the Channel must necessarily retard the progress of a great number of homeward bound Indiamen, now due at Liverpool. On Monday the arrivals from Bombay consisted of six large ships laden with cotton, viz., Morning Light, having on board 9,479 bales cotton; Camperdown, with 4,633 bales; Zuleika, with 4,194 bales; Pericles, with 4,766 bales; and Mathilda Athling, with 1,959 bales. Considering the small sales which have taken place in Liverpool for the last week or so, and the large quantity of cotton inported from the East, the stock on hand must be a great deal more than people suppose.

The "Weed" and the Learned.—In sub-section D, at the British Association meeting at Cambridge, Dr. E. Smith read a paper on "tobacco smoking, and its effects on pulsation." The results of this paper may be briefly summed up. They were to the effect that tobacco operated differently upon different constitutions, and under different circumstances, one of the most important elements being, whether indulged in immediately before or after food, and that the strength of tobacco was a material element. Dr. Smith demonstrated that, as a rule, smoking accelerated the pulsation. A discussion ensued, in the course of which the literary man appeared to be generally accepted as the most fitting exponent of the results. Here, however, doctors differed. One or two gentlemen maintained that the effects of tobacco were stimulative of vital and mental action; others praised its soothing effects; while others maintained that, as a rule, it was stupefying and destructive of the means of obtaining the results desired. Ultimately the question was left an open one.

Scene in a Sessions Court.—At the Hull Sessions just held before Samuel Warren, Esq., Recorder, five prisoners, named Henry Gill, David Newmarch, John Broadbent, Robt. Watkin, and George Plaxton, were charged with being concerned in breaking into the dwelling house of Mr. John Jubb, and stealing eleven silver tea spoons, one table spoon, one silver cream jug, two salt spoons, two silver pencil cases, one silver watch, a number of articles of wearing apparel, and £1 in money. The prosecutor is a shoemaker residing in Posterngate and on Sunday, the 24th of August last, while the family were at chapel, the house was entered and the above articles stolen. Gill, in company with Broadbent and Newmarsh, had been seen lurking about the premises that day, and they were apprehended. Gill had been at one time in the employ of Mr. Jubb, and it was therefore presumed that he knew the "ins and outs" of the premises. Newmarsh and Watkin were afterwards traced to have been dealing with some of the missing property, and Plaxton to have received it, knowing it was stolen. The jury found all the prisoners guilty, and the Recorder sentenced each of them to six years' penal servitude. Immediately upon hearing the sentence the prisoner Broadbent, who is a very powerful fellow, commenced to attack the prisoner Watkin, who had told the jury that Broadbent was one of the chief of the burglars. Broadbent struck him violently on the nose and face, and a severe struggle ensued between them. The turnkeys endeavoured to secure Broadbent, but he was so infuriated, and kicked and yelled to such an extent, that it was not until he had been knocked down by a blow from one of the men, that he was secured. He cried out that he would kill Watkin and "die like a soldier" rather than suffer six years' imprisonment. The handcuffs were ultimately placed upon him, and he was secured in the cell. Watkin evidently suffered a good deal from the treatment he had received from Broadbent. Intense excitement prevailed in the court during the affray, and it was some time before parties could settle down to conduct the business of the sessions.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A young woman drowned herself in one of the Hampstead ponds, a few days ago, because a policeman, with whom she had fallen in love, would not marry her.

At Weyhill great sheep-fair, on Friday, about 200,000 sheep and lambs were penned, which is nearly a third less than usual. The alarm respecting small-pox has very much abated.

Shortly after the 10th of November the Queen will arrive at Windsor Castle, where Her Majesty will remain until after the expiration of the twelve months from the death of the Prince Consort, and will probably spend the Christmas at the Castle.—*Court Journal*.

Mr and Mrs Cobden, on their return from Scotland, are expected to pass some days with friends at Manchester. During his visit to Manchester it is expected that a meeting will be arranged between the hon. gentleman and his constituents at Rochdale.

The Population of Rome.—According to a statistical account just published by the Vicariat-General of Rome the population of that city in 1858 was 180,359; in 1859 182,595; in 1860, 184,049; in 1861, 194,517; and in 1862 it is 197,078. The increase has therefore been continual to the present year. There are at Rome 29 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,529 priests, 339 seminarists, 2,509 members of religious communities (men), 2,031 nuns, 609 members of colleges, 1,427 girls brought up in convents, 928 boys, and 1,200 girls in charitable establishments, 4,893 pontifical soldiers, 331 non-catholics, and 4,486 Jews. The French troops are not reckoned among the population.

Frightful Colliery Explosion.—On Saturday morning, about half-past six o'clock, an explosion of fire damp took place in No. 4 Pit, Glasgow-road, Rutherglen, belonging to William Dixon, Esq. There were but few men near the scene of the explosion at the time. One miner, named Thomas Robertson, residing at 90, Rose-street, Hutchesontown, was killed on the spot, the flame having spread over the place where he was working, and killing him instantaneously. Other two miners—James Miller, Burnroad-street, Rutherglen, and John Colquhoun, Burnbank-row—were much scorched about the face and hands. The explosion was, as in most similar cases, the result of carelessness, a miner named Steel having, though warned of the danger, and told by a comrade not to work at the "face," where fire damp was expected to lurk, proceeded to mine with an open lamp, the flame and gas igniting immediately afterwards.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The New Primate and the Athanasian Creed.—A correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent* writes: "The friends of Church reforms and liturgical revision will be surprised, perhaps to know that they have plausible reason for expecting some sympathy, in one direction at least of their efforts, from the new Archbishop of Canterbury. Several years ago Dr. Longley's sister married a gentleman who was a Dissenter, and of an heterdox sect. A correspondence, which was afterwards published, ensued between the brothers-in-law, and though the controversy ended in each retaining his own opinion, it afforded an admirable specimen of the temper in which such controversy should be carried on, and in no degree lessened the regard which both parties felt for each other. The lady died two years ago, in the profession of the opinions of the sect she had joined. I mention the matter in order to quote a sentence used by Dr Longley in the course of the controversy. It is true that at that time he was only a simple clergyman, and had no dreams even of archbishoprics, but it is possible he may not even now shrink from the avowal. 'Nothing,' he says, 'that I have advanced on the subject of the Athanasian creed is, as I conceive, in the least degree inconsistent with my joining in the sentiment of Tillotson, and wishing it removed from our Church service. If I were called upon to give my vote upon the subject, it would be for its omission.'"

Mr. Gladstone's Speech at Newcastle.—The *Daily News* blames Mr. Gladstone if he had no authority to make the statements at Newcastle; and that paper asks when the Cabinet re-assembles for the first time this autumn, at the latter end of next week, in what position will Lord Palmerston stand between his outspoken Chancellor of the Exchequer and those of his colleagues who have hitherto never had an opportunity of conferring together on the critical question how we shall in future deal with the American States. On the same subject the *Globe* remarks—"If Mr. Gladstone had any Cabinet secret to keep as to the American conflict, we make no doubt that he would have kept it strictly and honourably. Our inference from his having placed no special guard on his expression at Newcastle is that he was simply taking the license which public men generally have been taking, of expressing his own sense of the disruption between North and South. Perhaps, as a Cabinet Minister, it might have been better that he should have considered more carefully beforehand what might be inferred from his words as well as what he directly meant to express, but in Mr. Gladstone the statesman cannot always keep down the great member of Parliament.

The Vintage.—Accounts from the celebrated vineyards of Nuits, in the Cote d'Or, of the 8th inst., state that the vintage is quite concluded, and the wine-growers are now able to judge of the quality as well as of the quantity of the produce. The quality of the wine is said to be good and the quantity equal to that of a good ordinary year, and the vines of inferior quality will produce more than a good ordinary crop. The vine-dressers at first feared that the quality would be inferior but, the vintage having been delayed as long as possible, fine weather set in, and the grapes became perfectly ripe. Although the vintage in Burgundy is not one of the very best, it may be classed among the good ordinary years. The vintage is nearly concluded in the Bordelais and throughout the South of France, but the result is not everywhere satisfactory. In many places the *oidium* and a scorching sun have caused much damage, which must affect both the quantity and the quality of the wine. The vine-dressers who applied sulphur to the vines have escaped loss, while others are forced to use extraordinary measures to preserve their wine from decomposition. Red wine is better than white, because the grapes did not ripen perfectly. White wine is selling at the low price of from 20f to 25f the cask of 928 litres.—*Letter from Paris*.

Threatening Notices in Ireland.—At the Roscommon assizes, on Monday, two men named Logan, father and son, were prosecuted at the suit of Mrs Talbot, of Mount Talbot, for sending a Rockite notice of a very peculiar character to her, warning her that if she did not expel her steward forthwith a "doleful catastrophe" would befall her, and also declaring their deadly enmity to her agent, Mr Holmes. One of the prisoners acted as her steward, and it was thought that by representing that he had incurred the hostility of the tenants by his strict dealing, he would be advanced in her estimation. The Magistrates, however, putting a literal interpretation upon the document, committed the younger prisoner for trial at the assizes. The father was discharged. An attorney, named Harrison, who is advanced in years, and is stated to be of somewhat eccentric habits, was then charged with sending a threatening notice to Mr Holmes. A dispute had taken place between the prosecutor and the prisoner, in consequence of the former having come in and secured a year's rent for the landlord during the execution of a decree against a tenant obtained by Harrison. The latter used violent threats at the time, and subsequently the letter was received. It was written in a disguised hand, but evidence was given to prove that he was the author. The Bench committed him for trial.—*Dublin Daily Express*.

Votes of Dissenting Ministers.—Augustus Keppell Stephenson, Esq., the barrister for revising the lists of voters for East Suffolk, held his court for the Stradbroke polling district on Wednesday last. The only case of public interest was that of the Rev. Albert Brown, Baptist minister of Fressingfield, who claimed to register in respect of the pew-rents he received from the Baptist chapel in that place. He was objected to by the Conservatives, and a gentleman from the office of Messrs French and Lawton, of Eye, appeared in support of the objection, while Mr Robert Haward, of Mells Hill, appeared for Mr Brown, and contended that his appointment was a freehold life appointment, that he was removable only in case of his being guilty of immorality or heresy; and that being the case he was in the same position as a beneficed clergyman, who was in either of these events liable to be deprived of his living. On the other hand it was contended that, inasmuch as the payment of these pew-rents was voluntary, and Mr Brown had no such power of distraint in land as would entitle him to a vote for the county. The barrister decided the vote to be a good one, and retained Mr Brown's name on the list of voters for the parish of Fressingfield.

The New Poaching Act.—Anticipated Riot at Northwich.—On Tuesday, at the Northwich petty sessions, Thomas Foster, Job Ashley, Richard Heath, John Ashley, George Ashley, John Burgess, and Thomas Maddock, were charged with being in possession of nets for the purpose of taking game. The magistrates on the Bench were Messrs J. H. Harper (chairman), C. H. France, and W. Worthington. Captain Smith, the chief constable of the county, was also present. The prisoners were met by several police constables on the 1st inst. at six o'clock in the morning, on the Broken Cross Bridge, near Northwich. They had with them two dogs, and most of them had bags on their shoulders.—Sergeant Bohanna stated that on seeing them, he seized Foster and Job Ashley, and the other prisoners were taken by other officers. In all, the officers took from the prisoners 500 yards of netting, 33 rabbits, and a quantity of sticks and bludgeons. The magistrates convicted all the prisoners, and imposed on each a fine of £4, including costs. In default of payment, the prisoners were all committed to gaol for two months. On the decision of the magistrates being announced, a scene of uproar and confusion ensued. The prisoners used the most violent and defiant language to the Bench, and it was with considerable difficulty they were removed. The court was filled with friends of the prisoners, and it was only by considerable energy and determination on the part of the Chief Constable and Superintendent Blaffe, aided by a good staff of police, that a most serious riot in the town was prevented. The streets were crowded, and it was generally expected that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners; but they were eventually safely lodged in prison.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER SESSIONS.

NEWCASTLE.

The general quarter sessions of the peace for this town were held on Wednesday, before J. B. Torr, Esq., of the Midland Circuit (in the absence of the Recorder, W. D. Seymour, Esq.), who was accompanied on the Bench by the Mayor of Newcastle (Jos. Armstrong, Esq.), the Sheriff (B. Plummer, Esq.), and the Under Sheriff (G. W. Hodge, Esq.). The following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:—Messrs Cuthbert Burnup (foreman); John Jobling, James Leithart, Thomas Jobson, Robert Lee Oliver, Bryan John Prockter, Jasper Richardson, Henry Yellowley, Robert Wylie, John F. Ure, Henry Taylor, Thomas Clark, Thomas Pattinson, C. F. Eskuche, Jos. Fairs, and John Forster.

The usual proclamation against vice and immorality having been read,

The Deputy Recorder proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. He was glad to find that his functions would be extremely light, and would only occupy their time for a short period. They would not expect him to deal with the cases that might be laid before them, as he had only had a very short time to look through them. They would, he thought, find that the cases from the magistrates would be cases in which they could, properly and readily, find true bills to come before that Court. Should they experience any difficulty, however, in dealing with them, he should have much pleasure in rendering what assistance he could.

STEALING GERMAN YEAST.

William Gilder (39), dealer, was indicted for stealing on the 19th of Aug., four bags of yeast, the property of one William Graham. Mr. Mulcaster and Mr Church prosecuted. Mr Davison defended the prisoners. Both parties are German yeast dealers, and it appeared that on Monday, the 18th of Aug., sixteen baskets of yeast was landed from the Lord Raglan steamer at the Rotterdam wharf; of this number eleven baskets were forwarded to prosecutor's address, at South Shields, the contents of the remaining five not being sound they were left standing on the wharf. Prosecutor came up next afternoon, about three o'clock, and seeing his baskets standing near some others containing condemned yeast, he removed them some ten yards further along the wharf, and then went away. Upon returning about five o'clock he missed four of the baskets. Meanwhile the prisoner came to the wharf and saw one of Messrs. Ormston and Dobson's labourers, named Russell, and said that he had obtained leave from Mr Dobson and Mr Charente (the yeast inspector) to the effect that if there was any yeast there that would suit his purpose he was to take it away. Russell told him that he would not allow him to take any unless he produced a written order from either of the gentlemen named, and then walked away to the other end of the wharf. Prisoner then seems to have called two cartmen, to each of whom he gave two baskets to cart up to his place in Denton Chare. From certain suspicions Mr Charente went to the prisoner's house that same night and there saw the four baskets of yeast. Inspector Potts met the prisoner on the following Tuesday, and upon asking him as to whether he had got any yeast from the Rotterdam wharf on the previous Tuesday, prisoner replied that he had not had any yeast from them for a very long time.—Mr Davison, in defence, submitted that it was the bounden duty of the jury to acquit the prisoner, because the prosecution had not made out a case against him. He also alluded to the fact of the offence, if any, having been committed in daylight, in the presence of a number of people passing to and fro, of the labourers about the wharf, and of the Custom-house officer.—The jury found the prisoner *guilty*, and the learned Deputy Recorder sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BURGLARY IN LOVAINE ROW.

Bartholomew Story (16), William Spence (14), and John Braid *alias* Thompson (20), sailor, severally pleaded guilty to breaking and entering, on the 11th day of September, 1862, the dwelling house of one Susan Lambert, and stealing therefrom one eyeglass, one pair of boots, one pair of stockings, two gold bracelets, three pairs of gold ear-rings, and a quantity of silver coins, the property of the said Susan Lambert. Braid was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, Story to six months' imprisonment, and Spence to fourteen days' imprisonment, and to be sent to the Reformatory for five years.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CARTMAN.

John Dunn (23), labourer, was indicted for embezzling the sum of £4 15s 8d on the 2nd of September, and a further sum of 10s 5d on the 4th of the same month, the money of Mr William Carver, his master. Mr Blackwell prosecuted. The facts of the case, which appeared in our police report, having been fully proved in evidence, the jury found the prisoner *guilty*, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

IMPUDENT THEFT.

Wm. Nichol Rayne, *alias* Robt. Robson, *alias* Nicholson (24), bricklayer, and John Wilson (22), joiner, were indicted for stealing two cloth coats, the property of one Lewis Emmanuel, on the 4th of October last. Mr Davison prosecuted; the prisoners were undefended. On the night in question (being Saturday) about eleven o'clock, the prosecutor was engaged in closing his shop, and while so engaged, the coats, which a few minutes before he had seen hanging at the door, were suddenly snatched down and taken away. On the Sunday morning, Detectives Fawcett and Parker met the prisoners wearing new coats, which somewhat excited their suspicion. They accordingly began to question the prisoners as to where they had got them, and they said that they had purchased them of a hawker named Williamson. The prisoners rather ingeniously cross-examined the prosecutor as to his ability to identify the lost property, and they did so with a vehemence that caused the Deputy Recorder to believe that they were expert thieves. The jury found the prisoners *guilty*, and the Deputy-Recorder sentenced Rayne (in consequence of his having been previously transported) to seven years' penal servitude. Wilson had been previously convicted summarily by the magistrates, but the Deputy-Recorder sentenced him to four years' penal servitude, believing him to be equally bad with the other.

The conduct of the prisoners upon receiving their sentences became most violent. Rayne uttered loud imprecations against the detectives, threatening that he would "do" for them when he got back. Wilson, turning to the Deputy Recorder, cried out in the most impudent manner—"I hope you may stick there till I come back to let you out." On being removed, both men made several attempts to attack the officers, in which they were, of course, frustrated.

SHOPLIFTING.

William Leech (41), labourer, and William Hall (40), boiler smith, were indicted for stealing six silver spoons, the property of Mr Thomas Sewell, silversmith, Dean-street, on the 1st of October last. Mr Laycock prosecuted; prisoners were undefended. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question the prisoners went to the prosecutor's shop, and asked him to tell them the value of a pair of old gold spectacles which one of them had. Mr Sewell was at the time serving another customer, and as soon as he had done so he attended to the prisoners, and having told them the value of the spectacles, they left the shop. They had no sooner done so, however, than he missed the spoons, which were lying at the end of the counter where they had been standing while in the shop. About two o'clock the same afternoon, the prisoners went to the house of a woman named Hall, the sister of one of them, and asked her to go and get some money upon the spoons, which she did, and upon her return, gave them the receipts 12s, and the pawn ticket. The prisoners in defence, each endeavoured to shift the onus of the theft upon the other; the jury however, thought them both equally *guilty*, and returned a verdict accordingly. Leech had been convicted 18 times, and Hall 31 times, each of them having previously gone through the experience of seven years' transportation. Taking this into account, the Deputy-Recorder sentenced both prisoners to ten years' penal servitude.

THE DOG-BANK STABBING CASE.

Bridget McLaughlan (35), broker, was indicted for maliciously cutting and wounding one Samuel McLaughlan, with a razor, on the 11th August last. Mr Hogg and Mr Gainsford Bruce appeared for the prosecution; Mr Hugh Shield defended the prisoner. The parties are husband and wife, and resided on the Dog-bank. On the morning of the 11th August, about half-past four o'clock (they being at that time in bed together) prosecutor felt a cut across his throat, accompanied by a profuse bleeding. Prisoner then jumped out of bed and ran to the door. He got up and followed her. They had a scuffle, during which he cut her on the arm, and during the scuffle a window was broken in the door. They both called out "murder" and "police" from the house. She ran down stairs, and a policeman, coming in at the time, found upon the steps a quantity of blood, and saw also a large incised wound on the left side of her throat, and a razor in her hand. Both parties were conveyed to the station-house and attended by Mr Dalgleish, and subsequently to the Infirmary, where they remained some time under medical treatment. Mr Shield, for the defence, suggested that the prisoner had first of all attempted to commit suicide—a fact borne out by the evidence of one of the witnesses for the prosecution—in order to end a long life of ill-usage and brutality, suffered by her at the hands of her husband, and that the wound found upon the woman's throat occurred in the course of the struggle that ensued. If she had intended to murder her husband she could have done so by driving the razor home. Had the wound been inflicted while in bed the latter must have been considerably stained with blood, and yet the prosecution had called no witnesses to prove that any blood was found upon the bed. If the wound, however, was inflicted under circumstances to render it at all a criminal act, a conviction for a common assault would meet the justice of the case, provided the prisoner merited any punishment at all.—In the course of the learned Deputy-Recorder's summing up, Mr Dalgleish was recalled, and in answer to the judge, said that blood was found upon the bed clothes, and at the side of the bed, but none on the pillows.—The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner *guilty*, but recommended her to mercy.—The learned Deputy-Recorder then sentenced her to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

This concluded the business of the Sessions, and the Court rose.

DURHAM.

These sessions commenced on Monday at ten o'clock, before R. Burdon, Esq., Chairman; J. Fawcett, Esq.; W. S. Grey, Esq.; H. Welsh, Esq.; H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P.; Thos. Wood, Esq.; A. Wilkinson, Esq., and other magistrates.

James Macan (28), labourer, was charged with stealing £2 9s 9d, the monies of John Mullarky, at Easington, on the 18th September last. Mr Davison prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended.—*Guilty*. Four calendar months' hard labour.

In the case of James Jameson and George Jameson, described in the calendar as masons, and charged with breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Graham, at Bishop Auckland, and stealing therefrom two pier glasses, three carpets, and other articles, on the 21st January last, Mr Davison, who was for the prosecution, said the prisoners were committed by the Bishop Auckland magistrates on Saturday last, and the prosecution thought the ends of justice would not be satisfied if the case were tried at the present Sessions. His application was that the trial should stand over till the Assizes.—The Chairman postponed the trial till the January Sessions, ordering two sureties to be found of £40 each.

John Davis (40), hawker, was charged with uttering a counterfeit shilling at South Shields, on the 16th of August. Mr. Davison prosecuted; Mr. Blackwell defended. *Guilty*—12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Ann Watson (19), a girl apparently of weak intellect, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a silver watch and money to the amount of 1s 3d, the property and monies of Michael Watson, on the 25th of August. The prisoner was sentenced to four calendar months imprisonment.

Jacob Kyle, the younger (out on bail) was charged with stealing a violin, the property of George Carr, the younger, at Coxhoe, on the 12th of July. Prisoner's defence was that the violin was given to him by a man whom he had met on the road. *Guilty*. Two calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

STEALING BRASS AT WASHINGTON.

Edward Stewart (38), pitman, and William Tummins (56), pitman, were charged with stealing seven stones weight of brass, the property of Joseph Cook, of Washington, on the 3rd of October last. Stewart pleaded guilty. Mr. Fowler prosecuted; Mr. Dawson defended the prisoner Tummins. From the evidence adduced it appeared that P.C. Macdonald having found a quantity of brass castings secreted in one of Mr Cook's fields, on the night in question, he concealed himself, and saw about 8 o'clock the two prisoners come up, stoop down where the brasses were, and begin to remove them. He at once rushed out from his place of concealment, whereupon the men ran off. He followed them and succeeded in capturing Stewart, and in his pocket found five brasses. From information which he gave concerning the other man the officer proceeded to Fatfield, and apprehended him in his own house there.—Mr Davison set up an *alibi* on behalf of Tummins.—The jury found the prisoners *guilty*. Tummins pleaded guilty to two former convictions for felony, and the Court sentenced him to four years' penal servitude. The prisoner Stewart was sentenced to six months imprisonment, with hard labour.

Joseph Sinder (41), puddler, pleaded guilty to stealing a jacket, the property of Arthur Willis; and also to stealing a jacket, two pairs of trousers, two shirts, and other articles, the property of John Lee, at Spennymoor, on the 26th of August last, and was sentenced in the one case to one month's imprisonment, and in the other to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Robert Alder (18), labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing £1, the money of Hannah Chambers, at Sunderland, on the 12th September last, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

James Gibson (24), boilersmith, pleaded guilty to stealing £1 5s, one hat, one pair of trousers, and 4s 9d, the property and monies of William Steele and Stephen Elliott, at Sunderland, on the 16th September last. Having been previously convicted, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Joseph Bland (16), sailor, and John Masstier (18), tinner, pleaded guilty to stealing two linen shirts, a flannel shirt, and three pairs of stockings, the property of George Paxton, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 24th September last, and were sentenced, Bland (in consequence of a previous conviction) to four months, and Masstier to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

James Smith (18), labourer, John Cairns (19), labourer, and James Stuart (18), last maker, were indicted for stealing 12s, and a drawer, the monies and property of William Lightfoot, at Durham, on the 24th of September last.—The jury found the prisoners guilty, and the Court sentenced them severally to three months' imprisonment.

Richard Braithwaite (out on bail) was indicted for stabbing, cutting and wounding Nathaniel Young, in the parish of Brancepeth, on the 20th of September last. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Davison defended the prisoner. On the day in question, the prosecutor and some friends were walking between Crook and White Lee, and on the road they met the prisoner. The prisoner stopped, and some words ensued between them, the result of which was, that the prisoner took prosecutor by the shoulder with one hand, and with the other stabbed him. Prosecutor's friends at once seized the prisoner, and held him until the arrival of a police officer, when he was given into custody.—*Guilty*. Four months' imprisonment.

Mary Ann Fidler (21), domestic servant, was indicted for stealing a silver pencil case, a pocket handkerchief, a pair of gloves, and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Maria Isabella Forrest, at Shotton, on the 20th July last. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Davison defended the prisoner. The jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy on account of her previous good character. The Court sentenced her to one month's imprisonment.

Anthony Charlton (out on bail) pitman, was indicted for stealing several pieces of woollen cloth, a piece of canvass, a pair of boots, and a piece of stay tape, the property of Launcelot Branson, at Great Lumley, on the 22nd of September last.—*Guilty*. Three months' imprisonment.—The Court then rose.

SECOND COURT.

Robert Bilcliffe (27), bread baker, was charged with stealing a gold watch and a gold chain, the property of Maving Davison, at Jarrow, on the 26th September last. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. Prosecutor is an engineer at North Shields, and about one o'clock in the morning of the day in question he went, in company with a man named Robson, to the ferry. Here they fell asleep. About four o'clock prosecutor awoke, and when putting his hand into his pocket to get his watch, he found it was gone. Prisoner was seen to follow prosecutor and Robson into the waiting room. On the 29th, a police-officer met the prisoner in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, and found upon him the stolen watch and guard. Prosecutor attempted to prove an *alibi*. As regarded the possession of the watch, he said he had found it.—*Guilty*. Six calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Robert Scott (26), sailor, and Edward Sheviling (20), labourer, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing two rolls of flannel, the property of Mr Snowball, at Gateshead, on the 8th of October last. Previous convictions were proved. Scott was sentenced to five years' penal servitude; Sheviling to three years' penal servitude.

HORSE STEALING AT EDMONDBYERS.

George Douglas Wood, *alias* William Stoddart, *alias* Thomas Briggs, was charged with stealing a brown mare, the property of William Stephenson, on the 22nd of September last. Mr Brown prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor, Thomas Gibson, is hind to Mr Stephenson, of Throckley, Northumberland, who has also a farm at Edmondbyers. The mare was placed, with other stock, at the Dene Farm, Edmondbyers, under the charge of the prosecutor. On the 21st it was found in the field, quite safe; on the following day it was missed, and prosecutor gave information to the police. Isaac Burn, butcher, Farlees, Northumberland, met the prisoner with the mare, and the latter asked what it was worth, and when and where there would be a fair. The prisoner was next seen by P.C. Dinning riding through Chester-le-Street on the mare. It was without a saddle, and the appearance of the prisoner being very suspicious, the officer took him into custody. He said the mare belonged to a gentleman, but afterwards admitted that he had stolen it. The mare was afterwards identified by Mr Gibson. Prisoner's defence was to the effect that he was unable to walk and got the mare to help him on his journey, but not with any intention of stealing.—*Guilty*. One calendar month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Ann Gilbert pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a number of household articles at South Shields. The prisoner's husband is a seaman, and a very respectable man, and prisoner, it appeared, had sacrificed everything to her love of drink. Several previous convictions were proved. She was sentenced to eight calendar months' hard labour.

Brookshall Pickard (33), labourer, was charged with stealing a silver watch, the property of John Hodgson, of Stockton, on the 22nd June. He had pleaded guilty before the magistrates to taking the watch, and after considerable deliberation, the jury gave a verdict of *not guilty*.

Richard Conrad, the younger, and John Hogarth (two boys out on bail), were charged with obstructing a certain engine and tender belonging the railway of the North-Eastern Railway Company, at Throston, on the 14th of September. Mr Gully prosecuted; prisoners were undefended. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court then rose.

TUESDAY, Oct. 14.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY.

William Raine (out on bail) was charged with placing a waggon on a railway in such a manner as to obstruct an engine passing along the same, and thereby endangering the safety of persons conveyed upon and by such engine in the parish of St. Giles, on the 11th of July last. Mr. Davison prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. The prisoner is known as the Pittington carrier, and on the night in question he passed through Durham, going towards Pittington. He was noticed to be somewhat the worse for liquor. The horse and waggon, it appeared, went down the Kepier Lane, leading to the Belmont line of railway. On getting upon the railway, prisoner unyoked his horse, the waggon being stretched across the line. Between two and three o'clock the prisoner was seen going through Pittington on his horse, and inquiries were afterwards made as to the whereabouts of the waggon. About five o'clock on the following morning, an engineman, in proceeding from Durham to Belmont on the above line of railway, saw something stretched across the line. He got off his engine, and found a waggon on the line, bearing the inscription—"William Rayne, Pittington carrier." The waggon was removed, and the engine proceeded on its course. The same day it was removed to Pittington by prisoner's son. It would seem that prisoner was utterly oblivious as to the whereabouts of the waggon. How it had come upon the railway, and how he had arrived at home on horseback, were matters which (to him) were enveloped in profound mystery. The jury found the prisoner *Guilty* of a misdemeanour, and he was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

Robert Bell (21), fishmonger, pleaded *Guilty* to embezzling various sums, the moneys of Richard Atkinson, at Stockton, on the 27th September, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POOR-RATE COLLECTOR.

William Galley, who had been out on bail, was charged with having embezzled the sum of £7 15s., belonging to the inhabitants of Bishopwearmouth. Mr. Blackwell and Mr Fowler prosecuted; Mr Davison defended the prisoner.—Mr Frederick Hodgson, clerk to Mr Reed, clerk to the Guardians of the Sunderland Union, said the prisoner was collector of the Bishopwearmouth district of the Sunderland Union. He produced a bond given by Mr Galley for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the minute of his appointment by the Guardians.—Mr T. R. Wilson produced the rate-book of the west district, containing a rate made on the 6th of December, 1861, up to March, 1862.—Mr Thompson, clerk to Messrs Hartley, proved having paid, on the 21st of January, to the prisoner, £4 0s 5d. on behalf of Mr. Hartley, and £1 14s. 7d. for Mr. Kayll, for poor-rates (receipts produced).—Mr Lindsay, clerk to Messrs. Scott and Horn, proved that on the 23rd of January he paid the prisoner £2. Three receipts were given (produced.)—Mr James Radford, district poor law auditor, said he knew the prisoner William Galley, who was collector of poor rates for the western district. He was in the habit of auditing half-yearly. Galley did not attend the audit in May last. He ought, in the performance of his duty, to have attended. In consequence of his non-attendance, he adjourned the audit to 30th May. Galley did not then attend. Mr Wilson, the collector of the other district, attended, in consequence of which the audit was adjourned to the 2nd of June. Galley did not then attend, and he was stated to be unwell. Wilson was present when the books were brought, and was present from time to time while he (Mr Radford) went through them. As far as he could see, the books were correct. The three items paid by Mr Thompson and Mr Lindsay were not to be found as paid in the book. Had they been paid, the receipts in the receipt book would not have appeared. The receipts produced by Mr Thompson and Mr Lindsay were a different kind of paper altogether, and with a different counterfoil mark. He saw the prisoner on the 18th of July, when the books were produced, and witness inquired if he had received certain monies from Messrs Hartley and Co., on the 21st of January last. He said he had. Witness asked him to look at the collecting and deposit book, and say whether those sums appeared as having been collected on the 21st of January. He said he must have time to look. He afterwards admitted that he had received the money, and that it had not been accounted for. He also admitted that he had received Messrs Horn and Scott's rates, which had not been accounted for. He was asked by Mr Kidson what he had done with it, and he said he had not gambled it away. Mr Radford produced a memorandum containing items to the amount of £225 5s 1d, which he said the prisoner had admitted he had not accounted for. Amongst these were the items he was now charged with having embezzled. Mr Davison protested against the production of this paper, on the ground that it could only have been introduced to prejudice the prisoner with the jury. The court overruled this objection, and the memorandum was put in evidence. Mr Thomas Reed Wilson, collector of the east district, proved that he attended the audit with Mr Mitchell, on the 2nd of June. Witness was present at the interview on the 18th of July. After going through the accounts, the prisoner was asked what he had done with certain sums of money, and his reply was, he had not gambled them away. He went to the prisoner's house, and brought away several receipts, amongst which were those of Mr Hartley and Mr Lindsay. William Mitchell was called on his recognizances, and did not answer. Mr Blackwell then called Mr Kidson into the box. In answer to Mr Davison, Mr Kidson said the prisoner, during the twenty-five years he had been collector, had borne an exceedingly good character for honesty. Mr Davison addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He did not deny that Mr Galley had received money which he had not paid over, but he did deny that he had feloniously embezzled it. The jury, after a protracted consultation, found the prisoner not guilty. There was another indictment against the prisoner connected with the same case, and Mr Blackwell, on the verdict being recorded on the last count, said he should go on with the second charge. After a brief conference with the Chairman, however, the learned counsel received further instructions, and on the part of the prosecution said they did not intend to offer any evidence. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty on this indictment also, and the prisoner was discharged.

Jonathan Roper and Mary Roper, his wife, were indicted for keeping a house of ill-fame in the parish of Stockton, on the 6th of August. The informer was Mr Flockton, a temperance lecturer, who had laid informations in other similar cases. A police officer who was called said that the house was the best conducted one of its kind that he knew. The jury, without any hesitation, found the prisoners guilty.

SECOND COURT.

George Gardiner (25), pitman, was charged with stealing a cow, the property of John Humble, at Durham, on the 19th August. Mr Greenhow prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The prisoner, on the 19th of August, was seen standing in the Durham Market Place, in charge of a cow, by a butcher named George Norrie. Prisoner asked Norrie to buy the cow, asking £8 for it, but Norrie, thinking this a ridiculous price for such an animal, gave information to the police. P.C. Brightwell proceeded to Swinburne's, where he found the prisoner and the cow. Prisoner was taken into custody on the charge. He said the cow was his own. The animal had been missed from a field near the Birtley Ironworks, adjoining the Durham Road, on the 19th August, where it had been feeding along with other stock. On hearing of the robbery, Mr Humble's hind came to Durham, and identified the cow. The jury found the prisoner *guilty*, and he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Eleanor Ayston (39), married woman, was charged with stealing a pawn-ticket for the sum of £2, the property of Richard Hedley, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 1st September. Mr Greenhow prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The jury deliberated for a considerable time. They at length gave a verdict of *not guilty*.

Ellen Bartlett (out on bail) was charged with stealing a sovereign, the money of Robert Dobson, at Stratton, on the 21st of August. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Shield defended. Prisoner was frequently engaged to assist the wife of prosecutor in dress-making, and had taken advantage of an opportunity of stealing a sovereign from a drawer, in the absence of her employer. *Guilty*; two months' hard labour.

The Court then rose.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The county business of the Northumberland Sessions was transacted on Wednesday, in the Court House at Alnwick. There were present the following magistrates:—C. W. Orde, Esq., chairman; Earl Grey; the Earl of Tankerville; Thomas Anderson, Esq.; Ralph Carr, Esq.; John Craster, Esq.; R. B. Sanderson, Esq.; Robert Sherwin, Esq.; F. J. W. Collingwood, Esq.; Joseph Young, Esq.; the Rev. Edward Lawson; Hugh Lisle, Esq.; W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; George Burdon, Esq.; J. H. Atkinson, Esq.; Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq.; J. P. Coulson, Esq.; J. H. Hinde, Esq.; Edward Riddell, Esq., Walter Selby, Esq.; Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart.; Robert Ogle, Esq.; and Fairfax Fearnley, Esq.

The Visiting Justices reported that the prisoners in gaol were generally healthy, and the prison was cleanly and in good order. They recommended that a portion of the fines, say a sum of £5, should be devoted to the purchase of books for the library.

The Governor reported that the building was in good repair; and that the conduct of the prisoners was generally good. One death had occurred, that of William Atkinson, who was awaiting his trial for wilful murder. The prison population for the year ending 30th September was 595, viz., remaining in prison at the date of the last report, 82; committed during the year, 468; debtors committed during the year, 45.

The Chaplain, in his report, regretted that he could not congratulate the magistracy on a decrease in the number of prisoners committed to the county gaol during the last twelve months. After a diminution in two preceding years, the tide of offences seemed to be again flowing. In 1860 the committals amounted to 367; in 1861, to 339; and in the year 1862, to 468. For this great increase he could find no satisfactory reason. The pinching want caused by the scarcity of cotton, and which has so severely tried the operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire, was not felt there, and there had not been more than two or three wanderers from those counties who had been added to their criminal numbers. The offences had not been of a serious character—brawls, petty thefts, drunken rows, assaults on the police, poaching, and prostitution constitute the staple offences, and of these, 117 offenders were re-committed, some for the third or fourth time. The female offenders under 16 years of age were 16. Under this class in 1860 there were 8, and in 1861 there were 18. These were chiefly guilty of stealing apples, turnips, or gooseberries; and his experience told him that for such offences an imprisonment of two or three days was better for lads of nine or ten years of age than a longer period. The gaol lost its terrors, and the old-fashioned punishment of the rod—could it be legally applied—would be a much more wholesome discipline. The rev. gentleman then alluded to the improvement in the female portion of the prison, and after mentioning the resignation of the late governor, in whom the county had lost a most valuable servant, he concluded by a reference to his own labours.

The surgeon reported that the whole number of cases during the whole year amounted to 122; being 103 in the male and 19 in the female ward. Of this number 26 were of such a character as to require confinement in the sick wards; the remaining number were cases of slight indisposition, not requiring confinement in their cells, nor materially interfering with the carrying out of their respective sentences. In the whole of these cases, the parties were restored to health before the expiration of their sentences, with the exception of three, who were still under treatment.

THE NEW HIGHWAY ACT.

The Chairman called attention to the New Highway Act, and said the first question to be considered was whether the highways of the county should be divided into districts, as proposed by the act. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. R. B. Sanderson moved that the county should be divided into four districts, of which he produced a plan, viz.:—Norham and Islandshire; Glendale and Bamburgh; East and North Coquetdale; East Castle and West Castle; Morpeth, Bedlington, Kirkwelpington, Haltwhistle, and Tindale. Mr Ralph Carr, of Hedgeley, seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Earl Grey suggested that one warder should be appointed for each parish, except in cases where the parish appointed two surveyors.—This was agreed to.

It was ordered that power should be given to the county surveyor to erect a new bridge at Walbottle.

An application from the proprietor of the *North of England Advertiser*, soliciting the sessional advertisements for insertion in that newspaper, was received, but was not granted by the justices.

The other business was of a routine character.

MR GLADSTONE AT YORK.

The ovations with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been received at every place he has visited in the north during the past week were repeated with much enthusiasm on his arrival at the ancient city of York on Saturday. He arrived there with Mrs Gladstone by the 11·25 a.m. train from the north, accompanied by Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorpe Perrow. They were received on alighting from the train by the Lord Mayor of York (William Fox Clarke, Esq.), and the Deputy Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company (G. Leeman, Esq.) The distinguished travellers, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, then entered a carriage in waiting for them and drove to the Mansion House. Afterwards, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr and Mrs Gladstone visited the fine old Minster, and spent some time, evidently much to their satisfaction, in an inspection of its architectural beauties, and of other objects of interest in connection with this imposing ecclesiastical pile. They afterwards returned to the Mansion House.

At two o'clock a numerous party, comprising nearly all the influential personages of the city and district for some distance around, met, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, and partook of an elegant luncheon in the fine Banquetting Hall of the official residence; the Lord Mayor, of course, presiding. Amongst those present were—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Mrs Gladstone, Lord and Lady Wenlock, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, and Lady Harriet Duncombe, the Hon. Admiral Duncombe, M.P., and Mrs Duncombe, M. Milbank, Esq., and Lady Augusta Milbank, L. Thompson, Esq., and Lady Mary Thompson, Sir J. V. B. and Lady Johnstone, Sir George Wombwell, Bart., Sir George Strickland, Bart., the Hon. R. N. Lawley, and Mrs Lawley, J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P., Col. Smyth, M.P., J. Dent Dent, Esq., M.P., and Mrs Dent, Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., E. Baines, Esq., M.P., Capt. Preston (Moreby Hall), and Mrs Preston, the Rev. Canon and Mrs Baillie, the Rev. Canon Hey, Colonel Baker, and Major Levett, 10th Royal Hussars, Col. and Mrs Kaye, and a great many other ladies and gentlemen, the whole party numbering about 150. At the conclusion of the luncheon, and the loyal toasts having been given from the chair and patriotically received,

The Lord Mayor, in brief terms, proposed the health of their distinguished guest, Mr Gladstone (loud and prolonged cheering).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on rising, was received with deafening cheers, and when these enthusiastic demonstrations had subsided, he said:—It is my duty to thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health, and this company, for the warm reception, unexpected and undeserved, I feel, on my part, that you have given to the toast. You have adverted to the character of the city over whose municipality you so worthily preside. It is a character very distinct from that of districts through which I have recently been passing; but repose has its charms for mankind as well as activity, and I do not deny that there is refreshment to the human spirit in changes from scenes of such extraordinary energy and such vast and rapid progress of English power and enterprise as those I have already seen, to the peaceful shade of your magnificent cathedral. York herself appears, although clinging to her ancient traditions — and I trust the day will never come when she will cease to cling to them—yet she appears at the same time to claim her share in the activity that is characteristic of the age. And certainly, as respects Yorkshire, what I have recently witnessed convinces me, that she, at all events, is not likely to lose anything of the prominent and proud position which she has hitherto occupied amongst the counties of England. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I myself am a native of the north, though of the other side of the island; and I have always felt that we who are of the north have a sort of common interest and character, I wont say as opposed to, but, at any rate, as distinguished from our brethren of the south; but besides the common character and interests of the natives of the north, there is also a distinctive character of the east and the west. Although I had never in my own mind made a mean estimate of the energy and enterprise in operation on this side of the island; yet I must confess that I have been struck by what I have seen, not only with delight, but with astonishment; and though I have the highest possible opinion of my fellow-countrymen—if I may so call them—the men of Lancashire—and I do not think they can be beaten the wide world over—(loud cheers)—I must frankly confess that my belief is after what I have seen of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, that they have more formidable rivals than I was previously aware of. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is quite evident, my Lord Mayor, that you are destined to witness a very extraordinary development in the course of the next generation of the power and energy of the national enterprise—the resources of counties, and the advantages of situation, the traditions of the district, the energies of the inhabitants. All these combine to show that much has been done already in this part of the world towards the advancement of England's greatness as connected with mining, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, yet even what has been accomplished may be equalled, and may even be eclipsed by that which is yet to come. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have been pleased to refer in the most complimentary and in the most friendly terms to my own appearance in this city. I really feel it is not on any personal grounds that I can claim your notice; but I believe that the characters of public servants and public men are warmly and generously appreciated and liberally estimated by the people of England, and that every member of that body, however little he may be distinguished, when he moves about among his fellow-countrymen he receives in his own person a large share of the reward which is due, not to his individual exertions, but rather to the general fidelity and the general efficiency with which the great work of government and of legislation has been carried forward during his lifetime in the country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is, my Lord Mayor, a happy reflection for those who are beginning to see the shadows of their life lengthen around them, to compare the condition of the country at the present moment with what it was when their public career began. I do not refer now merely to those patent facts which are established in the intelligible, but in the comparatively vulgar form of vigour. I do not mean to compare manufactures and trade; and yet I do not exclude them from the reference, because I contend that the increase which has taken place in these is not a mere signification of the pecuniary relations of wealth in the hands of the wealthy; but is likewise a happy and a blessed testimony to the fact that the privations of human life have been diminished, the comforts of human life have been increased, the sense of self-respect has been strengthened in all classes of the community, in consequence, in no small degree, of the general fidelity with which the details of government and legislation have been performed. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we have also hoped that something has been done towards redeeming the reproach, in former times not unjustly addressed to us, that in the very rapid and eager pursuit of wealth we had forgotten that it is not wealth alone which humanises and elevates mankind; and although England in those later years has abated nothing of her commercial and manufacturing energy, but on the contrary has seemed to augment the exercise of that energy from year to year, yet happily there has spread along with this increase of that activity a deeper moral sense, a stronger consciousness of the obligations that capital owes to labour, a constant development of every benevolent design for the benefit of the masses of the community; and it is here we see the crowning blessing of our lives in the increased and yet increasing, the closer and still continuing closer, growing union of all classes of the community. (Hear, and cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have referred to the case of other countries; and it must be our fervent prayer not that our weaknesses, not that our infirmities (and we have them in abundance), but that the blessings we enjoy may be imparted to the other nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) You have referred, my Lord Mayor, to the case of our brethren in America, and for one I confess I can hardly express the disappointment and pain with which I witness what is now proceeding on that great continent. I have never been one of those who have believed that the new world was to be an improvement upon the old. (Hear, hear.) It may be because our local and municipal and insular ideas in England to a certain extent bind us down to what is English, and tend to make us not impartial judges of the institutions and manners of other people, but I must confess that on all hands, while rejoicing that America was a free country, I have felt that there was something in the freedom of America that was not quite of the genuine and ancestral staple of the freedom of England. We have now lived to a period when that freedom itself seems to be in danger. Every packet brings us accounts of measures which show that in the desperate agonies of the conflict that rages there, civil and political rights are necessarily offered up a sacrifice to the necessities of the time; and there rises in the mind along with the regret for the unlimited effusion of human blood, and for the continual exasperation of human passions—there rises in the mind a question, if possible more painful, because it reaches further into the future, how after this tremendous conflict—how after the enthronement of force and military power above the ruin of law and order—how is America hereafter to return to a state of things in which, at any rate, whether we prefer English views of freedom to hers or not, she did afford perfect guarantees to personal and individual liberty, both as to property and life? I earnestly hope that this question may be answered, and answered in a favourable spirit; but I think we must feel that the longer this terrific struggle goes on the more difficult will it be for her to re-establish that orderly and legal state of things now for the moment, at least, superseded, in which we saw and were accustomed to witness with delight at once the best security for the extension of her material prosperity and power, and likewise the best hope of her continuing to retain that resemblance to England, that deep attachment to England which I, for one, believe she never yet has lost (hear, and cheers). My Lord Mayor, there is no doubt, I am afraid, we watch what has taken place in this country and in Europe—there is no doubt as far as experience throws light upon the subject—and indeed on the grounds of reasoning there is no doubt, that what has taken place in America has operated as a serious blow, a serious and grave disadvantage in Europe to the progress of principles, I won't say merely of Liberal principles in the sense of party, but even of those constitutional principles in firmly embracing which all parties in this country are happily agreed (applause). I do not think it possible to watch the course and current of opinion and the tone of public declarations as to the action of our institutions without seeing that a very unfavourable influence, an influence unfavourable to freedom, has been strengthened by the unhappy experience of what may be called American democracy. I earnestly trust that Englishmen will be upon their guard against the reaction (hear, hear). If it be true that the institutions of America have not produced in this time of most deadly trial all the fruits of an ideal excellence, yet let us recollect that at any rate, for two or three generations of men, that constitution to which the immortal Washington gave his sanction, and which was devised by able statesmen, and I believe abler statesmen have rarely taken part in public affairs—that constitution has served at all events to keep watch and ward over the advancement and fortunes of nations; and under its influence has grown from infancy not to manhood only, but to a manhood of gigantic dimensions; and in sympathy with our brethren across the water, I must say that if that deadly strain has come which must rend at last into two portions that great community, it has arrived not altogether in consequence of the action of principles purely political, but the root of the difficulty has lain in social discordance, and what may well be termed incompatibility of social temper, and in a broad difference in its institutions, and, to speak plainly, in the existence of that saddest social calamity of slavery, which was a legacy from England to America. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, you have been pleased to refer to another country upon which, therefore, it is my duty to say one word. You spoke of the case of Italy, and I will venture briefly to state to this company that if in turning the eye towards America there be any discouragement to the friends of freedom and popular principles, they may repair and retrieve that discouragement by contemplating the cause of Italy. Mr Canning stated in a passage of burning eloquence that he had called a new world into existence to redress the blunders of the old. We may now state we turn to a country of the old world to redress and compensate the calamities and failures of the new. (Loud applause). If we have doubts of the efficacy of constitutional principles, let us see what has taken place in that old country. That country which two thousand years ago was mistress of the old world; which was not only unity in itself but, from the principles which it held, was the centre of unity to civilised mankind. That country, which had been shivered to fragments for some centuries, is now exhibiting more order and an amount of self-government and self-command that would do credit to any nation of the earth. She is now gathering herself into one whole component mass, and proceeding to take a place amongst the nations to which she is entitled by her position. (Loud applause). My Lord Mayor, the friends of freedom may take comfort from what has been going on in Italy for the last three or four years, and from what still exhibits signs of advancing there. Even the very retardation of the final fulfilment of the hopes of the people of that country affords the most signal fruit of the true progress which she has made. (Hear, hear). Italy, during the last four years, has shown that she is equally ready to encounter both success and disappointment. She at one time found herself under the guidance of perhaps the greatest statesman of modern times, but the removal of that statesman, by the wise and inscrutable decree of Providence, has not left her destitute. (Hear, hear). She has shown that she does not depend upon this man or that man, but the selection by her people of men whose hearts are in the right place is enough to secure to her the position which is her right. It is matter of no small delight to us that the utmost extent of her hopes is to reproduce our institutions. She has striven to walk in the path of our forefathers; she has striven, but not in a spirit of mere servile imitation, but in a spirit of sound practical philosophy—she has striven to embody in her laws and fairly exemplify in her conduct the very same principles which guided our forefathers through many political conflicts, and enabled them to realise that which we fondly term—which our children will fondly term for many generations—the British constitution. (Loud cheers). Let us be thankful that if any discouragement has come from one party or another in the way of the progress of Italy, she, I am persuaded, will always continue to derive a consolation from the knowledge that in England, not merely in the metropolis, not merely in one class or another, but throughout the whole mass of the community, and in every corner of the country, there is scarcely a heart but what beats warmly in sympathy with her noble efforts. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have cause to ask you to excuse me if on the various points to which you, my Lord Mayor, were kind enough to call the attention of the company, I have unduly trespassed upon your time—(applause);—it has been perhaps from a desire to express sentiments which at a period like this fill so strongly every heart and mind; and it has been said in confidence of your indulgence of all that I have said to-day, and in other districts of the country, that has perhaps induced me so fully to speak as I have done. (Loud cheers.) If you will permit me to do so I will ask you to drink to the health of the Lord Mayor. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Lord Mayor having briefly acknowledged the compliment,

Lord Wenlock proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, for her hospitable reception of them upon the present occasion. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor responded on behalf of the Lady Mayoress.

Mr Ald. Wm. Richardson then proposed "The Ladies," coupling with the toast the name of Mrs Gladstone. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied on behalf of the ladies in general, and Mrs Gladstone in particular, in felicitous and humourous terms

After a few remarks from the Very Rev. the Dean of York with respect to some flattering observations from Mr Gladstone in reference to what he had done for the Minster, the proceedings terminated. Shortly after the conclusion of the luncheon, Mr and Mrs Gladstone proceeded to Escrick Park, the residence of Lord Wenlock, where they remained until Monday, and then proceeded to London.

A petition has been forwarded by Catherine Taylor, *alias* Constance Wilson, to the Home Secretary, praying for the extension of mercy. In this document, she positively asserts that the deceased, Mrs. Soames, for murdering whom, by the administration of poison, she has been condemned and sentenced to death, died a natural death, and that all the other persons with whom she had been connected, and who were alleged to have been poisoned, died from natural causes. She still maintains her firmness of demeanour, and is apparently unaffected by the near approach of death. The execution is fixed to take place in front of Newgate on Monday next.

HUNSTANWORTH AND TOWNFIELD IMPROVEMENTS.

DINNER TO WORKMEN AT BLANCHLAND.

Hunstanworth is a parish and township about two miles up the Derwent from Blanchland. Within the last nine months extensive improvements have been going on in that district by the complete rebuilding of the village, the church, and new schools. The parsonage house has also undergone a thorough alteration, and received considerable additions. The Rev. D. Capper, of Huntley, Gloucestershire and of Newbiggin, near Blanchland, who holds these extensive estates, is restoring and rebuilding the whole of the places above named as well as building a new school, reading-room, and and a number of houses at Townfield. About thirty cottages are already nearly finished, each containing three bed-rooms and a good living room, with every convenience. The cottages are dotted about in twos and threes in a most picturesque manner, with plots of garden ground to each. The whole are substantially built of stone, from designs furnished by S. S. Teulon, Esq., Cragg's Court, Chancery Lane, London.

The buildings partake of an early character, with high pitched roof and gables of dressed stone. The school consists of a large room forty-eight feet by twenty, with circular apse and transept. The apse is divided from the school by a screen of open wood work, and is intended to be used for evening service in future for the benefit of the out-lying district of Ramshaw, and the Derwent mines. The arch of the apse is surmounted by a bell-cote containing one bell. The windows generally are of stone, and of a solid description with plate tracery. The school was opened in June and publicly presented by the Rev. D. Capper to the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Simons, LL.D., in trust for the parish. It is now used as the church until such times as the new church at Hunstanworth is finished. The incumbent of the old settlement, admirably seconded by his lady, has earnestly endeavoured to carry out the wishes of Mr Capper in bringing comfort and content to the homes of the working classes.

The church, which is being rebuilt on the site of the old one, consists of nave, north aisle, a tower, at the north east corner, with staircase turret attached, circular apse, forming chancel, vestry, and organ chamber. The windows are of good geometrical plate tracery. The arcades, columns, &c., are of early English of the 13th century, the roofs are open and consist of stained deal, the windows to the apse are of stained glass. The parsonage is also in keeping with the rest of the buildings of early English oval erection, with stepped gables, and contains seventeen rooms. Near the church in the precincts of the church-yard is a curious relic of the feudal ages. It consists of a large arched room 34 feet by 26, and 20 feet high, built of rough stone and covered with a thick covering of earth, which now gives vegetation to bushes of various kinds. In the wall is a number of staples and crooks used for tying cattle thereto. This place, it is said, was used by the inhabitants in former times as a place of refuge for cattle to protect them from the Scotch when they made their inroads upon the borders. This old place will be pulled down in a week or two to open the view of the new church, and to enlarge the church yard.

The whole of the improvements above described have been done at the sole charge of the Rev. D. Capper, whose efforts to better the condition of the inhabitants of the mining districts cannot be too highly extolled. He has also allotted to ten cottages six acres of land each, which has been thoroughly drained and is ready for culture. The parties taking those cottages are to have the privilege of lime for the land on paying 5 per cent. on the outlay. The rev. gentleman and his family are now residing at Newbiggin, and frequently personally visit the improvements. These extensive works are being carried out by Mr. James Howes, Contractor, Hunham, Norfolk.

THE DINNER.

Friday last, the 10th inst., being Mr. Howes' birthday he celebrated it by giving his workmen a most excellent dinner, which was served up at the house of Mrs Forster, Blanchland, in a very superior style. One hundred and ten workmen sat down to the dinner, which was presided over by Mr. Howes and family, the foremen of the different departments also taking an active part in the proceedings. During dinner, and afterwards, ale, ginger beer, and lemonade were allowed *ad libitum*, but no spirits. The tables being cleared and the glasses charged, Mr. Howes proceeded to give the usual loyal toasts, interspersed with some excellent remarks. In proposing "The Bishop of Durham and the Clergy of the Diocese" he said he was sure he need not call upon them twice to do honour to the toast, as they, as well as himself, had received good benefits from the church, for they were church builders. He saw before him many faces who he knew had done so; they had been with him in many parts of England, where they had received their daily bread from the church, and he hoped also the bread of life. He then eulogised the promoter of the buildings they were now employed upon. The toast was drunk with hearty cheers. Several songs were given, and the Chairman called upon all to replenish their glasses as he was sure the next toast upon the list would touch all their hearts. The gentleman he was about to name was the sole cause of so many warm hearts and hard hands being together that night at those tables, and that gentleman was the Rev. D. Capper, a most worthy and honourable gentleman. Let our feelings (the chairman continued) be of ever such a deep character, we cannot feel so deeply for him as he feels for us. His sole aim is to do good to all who come in connection with him; his works and actions speak to these facts, and also the immense sums expended upon these works, the building of the church, schools, reading rooms, &c., &c.. all without any apparent pecuniary benefit arising from his immense outlay. He hoped the inhabitants of that district would grasp at the opportunity given them of improving themselves; that, indeed, would render a pleasure to the rev. gentleman who had placed these gifts before them. (Loud applause.)

Mr Howes then sang in excellent style "The fine old English Gentleman."

The health of the architect, S. S. Teulon, Esq., was received with hearty cheers.

Then followed the health of the Rev. Dr Simons, which was introduced by a eulogistic speech from the chairman, in which he showed that by his affability, and his pleasing and kind manners, the rev. gentleman had endeared himself to all. In conclusion, the chairman remarked that if they would abide by his teaching, he would teach them how to be good men.

Mr Wall, foreman over the masons' department, then proposed the health of Mr Howes, their kind entertainer and employer, which was received with loud applause.

Mr Howes responded. He said that "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh." I feel that your applause is heartfelt, and I have the satisfaction to know that I have the goodwill of every man on the works. It is ordained that there shall be masters and servants, and where this was properly understood work would go on pleasantly. I never trench upon any man's feelings, and I never had a man under my care I would not be glad to see again; and I believe this feeling is reciprocated. Raised from the ranks, I have felt the position of a workman and can appreciate his feelings. The speaker entered at some length into this subject, and concluded by proposing the healths of the respective foremen of the works. They were good men, and they had the good wishes of the men on the works. He gave them the health of Mr Wall, foreman of masons, Mr Hallet, foreman of joiners, and Mr Wilkins. He defied any man to serve foremen of greater ability, or any master to be served by better men.

Mr Wall responded, and in the name of the workmen, presented to Mr Henry Howes a beautiful case of mathematical instruments, manufactured by Mr Cail, of Newcastle. He said they all highly appreciated Master Henry's readiness on all occasions to assist them and had taken this occasion to express their esteem.

Mr H. Howes, on receiving the gift, briefly thanked them for that token of their esteem. He would ever try to do his duty to the employed and the employer, and hoped by his future conduct still to retain their favourable opinion.

The health of the sub-contractors was given and responded to. The visiting friends were given and responded to by Mr Cooper.

The Chairman next gave the press, coupled with the names of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Consett Guardian* and its representative, Mr Dufour. He only wished that Mr Dufour would or could oftener pay them a visit, and send more papers to that quarter. (Enthusiastic applause)

The landlady and her family were then toasted, and the company, which had remained entire from the commencement, broke up by singing "God save the Queen" at about half past twelve o'clock, Mr Howes expressing a wish to meet them all in the morning, at the usual hour, at their work. Our reporter adds, "The wish was fulfilled to a man."

The Bishops of London, Lincoln, Lichfield, Norwich, St. David's, Hereford, Salisbury, and Worcester have given notice that they will hold general ordinations for their respective dioceses at Christmas next. The Archbishop-designate of Canterbury will probably hold at Christmas the ordination which the late Primate intended holding at Michaelmas. A Christmas ordination for York has already been announced.

[Advertisement].—Holloways Pills.—Self Preservation.—How many thousands irrevocably lose their health through neglect of early derangements and carelessness of the first symptoms of disordered action! Had Holloway's Pills been taken all would have been rectified, all morbid humours would have been expelled, and everything obnoxious to the system removed. For cleansing of the entire body, and preserving the health, no drug or combination of drugs, equals in potency Holloway's Pills. All who have tried them, have united in bestowing unqualified praises upon them for the ease, cheerfulness, and vigour they beget. The excellence of these Pills has been asserted and confirmed by people in all parts of the globe; their wonderful efficacy in preventing or curing diseases is universally admitted.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR

☞ *Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agent supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.*

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns. Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front-street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

Local and District News.

John Wilson, Esq., M.D., and L.F.P. and S., Glasgow, was, on Thursday, the 9th inst., unanimously elected medical officers of the Lanchester Union Workhouse and district.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On the 27th ult., a young man, who resides with his father, Christopher Wilson, of Muggleswick, retired to bed, and, as usual, hung his watch on the bed-pole. On rising in the morning he found that his watch had been taken away, and on further examination missed 4s in silver from his trowsers' pocket. Information was given to the police, but as yet there is no trace of the missing property. Several very daring robberies have from time to time been committed in the neighbourhood of Muggleswick, and no exertion used to discover the perpetrators; it is therefore to be hoped that this will be looked into immediately, and some active measures taken to detect the thieves.

OPENING OF A NEW HARMONIUM AT LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Saturday evening last a fruit banquet was held in the above chapel, Mr John Fletcher in the chair, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Shields, circuit minister, Mr J. Wilson, and Mr John Brodie. On Sunday, two sermons were preached, in the afternoon and evening by the Rev. R. Shields, and collections taken in aid of the new harmonium. Mr R. J. Porteous presided at the instrument. This harmonium was supplied by Mr Robert Jackson, of Consett, at a cost of thirteen guineas, and is generally acknowledged as being the finest toned instrument in this neighbourhood. A considerable amount has already been subscribed and the collectors are still engaged in soliciting contributions.

KEENLEY TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The members of this society held their third anniversary on Saturday last, when nearly 100 sat down to an excellent tea. The ladies who presided at the trays were:—Miss Johnson, of Hayleazes; Miss Isabella Nixon, of Hunter Oak; and Miss Stobbart, of Burntongues. After tea a public meeting was held, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was crowded to excess to hear the orations on temperance of a few talented speakers selected for the occasion, viz., Mr Fea, agent of the North of England Temperance League, the Rev. C. Goodall, and Messrs Joseph Parker and Thomas Russell. Mr Edward Henderson presided in an efficient manner. The very excellent band from Limestane-Brae contributed greatly to the general entertainment by playing a variety of choice pieces during tea, and between each address, in a first-rate style. The audience evinced the highest delight with the speakers and players by frequent bursts of applause. After a vote of thanks to the ladies who served the tea, the chairman, and band, three new members signed the pledge and all retired.

ACCIDENT AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—An accident of a rather serious character occurred near the Railway Station on Saturday evening last, whereby Mr John Emmerson, of Crook, was seriously injured. It appears that the injured gentleman had occasion to visit Waskerley, on business, and for that purpose he engaged a conveyance of Mr Jackson, Fleece Inn, who also sent a person to drive. While passing the gas works in that town—on the return journey—they ran into a miller's waggon, and, as a matter of course, were both thrown out. The driver was not much worse; but Mr Emmerson was thrown upon a post, and rendered insensible. He was immediately picked up, and conveyed into Mr Shield's, Locomotive Inn, where his wounds were promptly attended to by Dr. Hutchinson, when it was discovered that beyond a few bruises, and a severe sprain in the side, he was not much worse. He was sufficiently recovered, however, to be able to return to his home at Crook on Monday. The man who was the unfortunate cause of the accident was immediately dismissed from Mr Jackson's service.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—The divided state of feeling on the American question was exhibited in an animated discussion which took place at Thursday's sitting of the Congregational Union. Some very plain things were said relative to the conduct of the Federal Government and the Northern States. A lengthened resolution was proposed, expressing hope of the speedy termination of the unnatural hostilities "by which the principle of popular Government is covered with reproach, the work of righteousness and peace is resisted, and our common Christianity is dishonoured and impeded." Eventually it was deemed advisable to pass no opinion on the social and political aspects of the war, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting deeply deplores the war now raging in America, expresses deep sympathy with its Christian brethren there, and profoundly prays for the speedy termination both of the war and of slavery." On a subsequent occasion Mr. Woodruff, the American delegate, was afforded an opportunity of freely expressing his views as to the causes of the war, and the attitude assumed by this country towards the North.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—A number of lectures have been given during the past week at Blackhill and Consett, upon the above subject, by Mr J. Watkins, a fugitive slave, to very large audiences. On Tuesday night last he delivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, Mr H. Brown in the chair. Mr Watkins, in the course of his lecture, described the most brutal treatment used by the slaveowners to their slaves, he himself having been a pet slave. He gave a most graphic account of his escape, and how he was hunted by blood-hounds; his re-capture, and ultimate brutal usage. He then entered into a detailed account of the practices and manners of the slaveowners in their private residences,—how all slaves must appear as idiots and dolts to afford mirth to the company. He afterwards touched upon what Christianity had done for the slave, and showed that the present war was a scourge sent by Providence upon the Americans for their inconsistency on the above question, professing theirs to be the most free and liberal country in the world, whilst they were practising the greatest tyranny over their fellow-creatures. Mr Watkin's lectures throughout are of the most stirring character, and must be heard to be properly appreciated. Arrangements are being made for his delivering lectures in the Shotley Town Hall during next week. If so, the hall, we have no doubt, will be crowded nightly.

PERILOUS SITUATION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, the Rev. F. B. Thompson, of Benfieldside, had occasion to visit Consett, accompanied by Mrs Thompson. They alighted at Mr Surtees' door and left the conveyance in charge o' the driver, who slowly drove the horse up and down the street, awaiting their return. On turning the carriage round nearly opposite the Wesleyan Chapel the driver halted a little, when two little boys immediately attempted to get on behind. One little fellow, named — Frazer, about 6 years old, had got hold of the spring, and is supposed to have been putting his foot upon the wheel when the horse moved on. The consequence was that his foot and leg were drawn through the spokes of the wheel, and other parts of his body were so entangled with the vehicle as to stop the carriage. The alarm was given, and the horse loosed out to prevent the carriage being accidentally moved. It was found impossible to extricate the child from his situation without removing the wheel as well as loosening the carriage from the springs. An engineer or smith, who was in the street at the time of the accident, procured instruments to undo the screws, and the boy was got out and taken into an adjoining house. Mr Thompson, who had on the first alarm being given come to the rescue, proceeded in search of a doctor, who was soon on the spot. On examination it was found that there were no bones broken or dislocation of any limb. The little fellow is severely bruised and twisted, but with care will be well again in a few days. Had the driver started the horse sharply nothing could have saved the lad from being completely broken on the wheel. No blame can be attached to the driver.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE TRAFALGAR GOODS STATION, NEWCASTLE.—About five o'clock on Saturday morning, Thomas Gibson, a young man, twenty-five years of age, belonging to Yorkshire, met with a fatal accident at the Trafalgar Goods Station. He was a guard on the North-Eastern Railway, and, on Saturday morning, was in the act of uncoupling some waggons from a train, which had arrived from the north, when he fell, the wheels passing over him. He was immediately conveyed to the Central Station, and thence on a stretcher to the Infirmary, where it was found he was very severely injured, he having sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh, and other serious injuries. The poor fellow lingered until half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, when he died.

SUNDERLAND DOCK.—The River Wear Commission have succeeded in obtaining from the Public Works Loan Commissioners the money required for the formation of the Extension Dock; £100,000 at 3¼ per cent., and £50,000 at an interest to be afterwards arranged for.

EQUESTRIANISM.—Mr. Swallow's *troupe* paid Consett a flying visit on Monday, and gave two performances. The audiences were not crowded but respectably large. Mr Pinder's Exhibition Circus is announced for to-day, the great attractions being Seal, the clown; and the African Blondin. If the weather be favourable this circus will doubtless be well patronised, Seal being an old favourite.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—This place of amusement continues to be visited by large numbers nightly. Walton's Troupe is certainly one of the finest treats that has visited Consett for some time. We must correct a slight error in our notice last week, Master Walter is the comedian, not Master G. Walton; to witness his performance any evening will well repay the visit.

LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY.—A number of men commenced on Tuesday last, to cut through the slag heaps at Consett, for the purpose of extending the line to Blackhill. There can be no doubt now that the North-Eastern mean to carry the Railway to Blackhill, and that immediately. It is to be hoped our Shotley Bridge friends will have their wishes gratified if they will wait to the spring, by seeing the entire line to Newcastle commenced, and when commenced carried on with vigour.

A numerous and highly respectable body of men belonging to the Independent United Order of Mechanics attended Divine service in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday afternoon, and a collection was made for the distressed cotton spinners. A most appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. S. A. Herbert of Gateshead.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night, Mrs Huntley, wife of Mr Daniel Huntley, of the late firm of Messrs Huntley and Sons, mast and block makers, residing in Park Place, East Sunderland, committed suicide by hanging herself in her bed-room. The deceased had been in a desponding state of mind for some time, which is the only reason that can be given for her committing self-destruction.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held at the Newcastle Infirmary, before the coroner, J. T. Hoyle, Esq., on the body of Thomas Gibson, a young man, 25 years of age, a guard on the North-Eastern Railway, who died at the Infirmary, on Saturday evening, from injuries received the same day on that line. George Gibson, brother of the deceased, said he lived at the Trafalgar Goods Station, Newcastle, and that the deceased, who was a single man, lodged with him. He was employed by the North-Eastern Railway Company as goods guard. Witness saw him after he was injured, and asked him how it happened. He said he had unhooked one waggon from the train, and they separated; when they separated he fell down from the buffer upon the rail before the waggon, and the waggon shoved him along the line as it ran, and caused the injuries. He had come from Berwick that morning with a goods train, and arrived here about five o'clock. He never blamed any one to him, and did not attach any blame to any one that witness knew. Dr Watson was called in to attend him. Deceased had sustained a compound fracture of the thigh, besides general contusions.—Mr Bourne, engineer of the railway company, stated that one of the rules prohibited any servant of the company from uncoupling carriages or waggons whilst in motion.—The general opinion of the jury was that the occurrence was purely accidental, and that there was no one to blame but the unfortunate man himself.—The Coroner expressed his opinion that most of the accidents arose from some breach of the rules of the company.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.——On the same evening, the inquest upon the body of David Marshall, engine driver on the North-Eastern Railway, adjourned about a month ago for the production of additional evidence, was resumed at the Infirmary, Newcastle, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner. The Coroner read the evidence taken at the former sittings, and then called upon Mr Bourne, engineer, for some explanations to satisfy the jury upon points on which they wished for more certain information. The deceased, it will be recollected, died from injuries received while assisting to get an engine upon the line of the Cattle Dock at the Central Station, Newcastle, on the 2nd July. The deceased lived at Gateshead, but was a native of Norham, Northumberland. Verdict—"Accidental death."

DEATH OF "WOODEN LEGGED JACK."—The *Daily Chronicle* of Wednesday thus notices this event: Another of our street characters has departed from amongst us. John Stephenson, or "Wooden Legged Jack," whose weather beaten form has for some years past been familiar to every one passing the principal inns in Newcastle, especially those in Pilgrim-street, and whose wooden leg seemed as much an "institution" of the latter neighbourhood as the stones with which it is paved, gave up the ghost on Wednesday, under circumstances very similar to those attending the death of one whose celebrity has obtained a wider range—Otway, the author of "Venice Preserved." About a quarter-past three o'clock in the afternoon, poor Jack, unable to resist the sight and scent of the viands which two or three men were consuming in the White House, Pilgrim-street, entered, and in his usual familiar style, though tinged with more than usual sadness, asked for a "bite or two," as he was very hungry. It was relief in kind for which he asked; it was not for a penny with which he might purchase alcohol; and therefore his prayer was the more readily answered by a portion of the victuals being given to him. But this was to be the last receipt of the voluntary charity of his neighbours. He had only swallowed one or two bits when he presented alarming symptoms of illness, and Mr. Newton, surgeon, was immediately sent for, to arrive, however, only a minute or two before the old mendicant breathed his last. It is not certainly known whether the deceased has any relations. A story of his own was that he was a nephew of the late Mr George Stephenson, and many people in the neighbourhood believed that such a relationship did exist, but that Jack's youthful actions had been so wayward that he lost all chance of the advancement he was once in a position to attain.

MONSTER MARINE BOILER.—One of the largest marine boilers ever built in the north was conveyed to the Quayside on Wednesday afternoon for shipment. It has been built by the eminent firm of Messrs. J. Thompson & Co., Spring Garden Engine Works, Newcastle. It took about thirty horses to drag it through the streets from the works to the 60-ton crane, where it will be shipped. The weight of the boiler is 36 tons, and it is intended for a large steamer built by Messrs. File and Spence, Hartlepool, to which port it will be conveyed by ship. Its progress through the town excited much interest, a large crowd of people following it along the streets. A great number of workmen accompanied it, steadying it by means of guy ropes, to prevent it falling over, and also to act as a check upon the waggon, in case it might run amain down some of the banks in the streets.

Police Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. E. TALMADGE, Esqs.

ASSAULT.—*Margaret Lumley* was charged with assaulting Mary Furnace, at Berryedge. This case arose in a fight between the two women, who are neighbours, Lumley having, it was stated, struck Furnace with a tin-pot. The evidence was very conflicting, and the Bench, believing that one was as bad as the other, dismissed the case, and ordered the costs, 6s, to be paid between them.

ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE.—*Galen Ward* was charged with assaulting Patrick Brady on the 4th of May last. Wood had been apprehended on a warrant. At the time of the assault, when required to appear at the Court, he went off to the harvest and had just returned, when he was apprehended. Defendant wished to have the affair settled, and the case was dismissed on his paying costs, 5s 10d.

Another warrant had been issued against a man named Gee, who had not been apprehended, but this warrant was also ordered to be quashed.

STEALING A COAT.—*James Nelson* and *Peter Gilroy* were charged with having at Berry Edge, on the 15th inst, stolen a coat the property of William Oxley, brewer, of South Moor. It appeared that William Oxley, jun., was officiating as drayman on the day in question, and had stopped at Featenby's public-house. On arriving there he threw the coat into the dray, and on coming out again and proceeding a little way down the street he missed it. Sergeant Scott stated that he got information that the coat was stolen, and followed a foot-print near a field, and at last found the man, Nelson, in Tumilty's public-house. He had the coat, which was produced, in his possession. Sergeant Scott charged him with stealing the coat, and took him into custody. The prisoner stated that he picked the coat up, on the road, but acknowledged that he had gone across the fields. Gilroy said he had picked the coat up and given it to Nelson.—A witness stated that he saw the coat lying on the ground with some children around it. He also saw Gilroy pick the coat up and partially drop it again, but could not say what he did with it as Nelson went on towards the pawn office, and Gilroy went towards the New Inn.—Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, but wished the Bench to adjudicate. Two months imprisonment each, with hard labour.

LEAVING EMPLOYMENT.—*Thos. Carr* was charged with leaving his employment with the Burnhope Colliery Company. Mr Compton prosecuted. Carr was a monthly servant, but had left his employment without giving any notice. He is now working with Mr. Hedley. The difference appeared to have arisen about a house. The owners would take the man back again, and he was willing to go back to serve his notice. Defendant was ordered to pay expenses, and attend to the rules of the colliery.—*Robt. McClish* was charged with leaving his employment at the same colliery. Mr Compton prosecuted, and Mr Patrick defended. Mr Patrick objected to the signing of the bond as the deed had not been read over to the defendant, and he was, therefore, not bound to attend to what was in that deed. This raised a discussion on the point of law, but the objection was ultimately over-ruled. Mr Fairs proved that he agreed to go to his work as usual on his return from prison, where he had been for some offence; he went to work for 13 days and then left, alleging that as he had not had his cabel or cavel. Mr Patrick contended that the man had a right to leave the employment as the rules of the colliery had been broken. The magistrates asked if the owners would take the man back to their employ, but they refused, and defendant was therefore sent to prison for 14 days.

ASSAULT.—*William Doyle* was charged with assaulting William McGee, both of Consett. It appeared that both were drinking together, when some jokes passed on both sides. Doyle then took up a bottle and threw it at complainant, splitting his head. Complainant appeared with his head tied up. The bench considered that one party was as much to blame as the other, and dismissed the case.

STEALING BRASS.—*John Dowson* was charged with having, on Tuesday morning last, stolen a quantity of brass. P.C. Benison stated that he was on duty near Snowsgreen about three o'clock in the morning, and met the prisoner with a sack on his back. On the officer asking him what he had got, he replied that they were mason's tools, and said he resided near Newcastle. Not being satisfied with this story, the police-officer examined the sack and found it to contain a quantity of brass. The sack and brass found upon the prisoner were produced. Mr Wm. Godley, engineeer at the Consett works, identified one piece of brass, which bore the initials D.I.C. The Company had not missed the property. These brasses could not get legitimately into any person's hands, as the old brass was never sold. Mr Godley stated that the company did not wish to press the case. The piece of brass identified was valued at 2s. The prisoner was willing that the Bench should adjudicate in the case. He stated that he had found the sack, but could not say why he told the policeman they were mason's tools. The Bench took the most lenient view of the case, and committed him to prison for one month, with hard labour.

BASTARDY ORDERS.—*Robert Rutherford* was charged with being the father of Ellen Heron's bastard child. Mr Compton for Heron, and Mr Patrick for Rutherford. The case was dismissed.—*Thomas Gales* was charged by Hannah Maughan with being the father of her bastard child. The parties did not appear.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. Surtees and H. Silvertop, Esqs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Francis McGlynn* and *Patrick Shannon* were charged with being drunk and riotous on Saturday night last, at Blackhill. They admitted being drunk, and were each fined 5s and costs, 3s 10d.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—*John Connelly* was charged with assaulting the police on Saturday night last, at Blackhill. P.C. Cummins said that on the night in question he was coming from Shotley, when he heard a great disturbance. He went up to the parties and told them to go home, when the defendant refused to do so and dared the policeman. When taken into custody he kicked and otherwise assaulted the officer. Defendant denied the statement of the police officer *in toto*, and said he could get witnesses if he had the liberty. In order to give defendant every facility for refuting the evidence of the police officer the case was remanded till the next sessions.

ASSAULT CASE.—*Matthew Curry* was charged with assaulting John Prince, or Price, in a tent at Blanchland fair, on the 3rd of October. Curry, who is a miner at Derwenthead, said he was very sorry for what he had done; he was very tipsy, and had no ill-will to Prince. A witness named John Brown corroborated Prince's statement as to defendant striking complainant without any provocation. Curry was also charged with being drunk and riotous at Blanchland fair. P.C. Taylor proved that the man was running about the fair endeavouring to get up a fight. The defendant said he had nothing to say, but that he was very drunk. He was convicted in each case and fined, including costs, £2, or two months' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

BREACH OF THE HIGHWAY ACT.—*Alex. McWilliams* was charged with a breach of the Highway Act, in being drunk, at Castleside, on the 24th ult., and being at such a distance from his pony as not to be able to have any control over it. On the occasion in question, the defendant was very drunk and the police had a great deal of trouble with him. He used very abusive language; notwithstanding P.C. Dunn took his pony from the cart, put it in the stable, and the man to bed, to get sober. He was fined £1, including costs, or six weeks' imprisonment, being half the fine and punishment for a breach of the Highway Act. The man paid the fine.

BASTARDY ORDERS.—*John Browell* was charged with being the father of Ellen Jewett's illegitimate child. Mr Bush appeared for Browell and Mr Compton for Jewett. The case was dismissed.—*Thomas Launders* was charged with being the father of Priscilla Watson's bastard child, born in July, 1860, Launders having paid money within twelve months after the birth of her child. In the course of the examination it was shown that Watson had gone to Scotland with a man of the name of Davison to be married, and that she lived with Davison as his wife. The order was made upon Launders for 2s per week. A notice of appeal to the next Quarter Sessions was entered by Mr Compton, on behalf of Saunders, who stated that they had every reason to believe that the woman was married.

CHESTER LE-STREET POLICE.

FRIDAY.—Before Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and the Rev. H. Barret.

Thos. Hindmarch, of Pelton, charged with having assaulted Mrs Elizabeth Bell, of the same place, on the previous evening, in an aggravated manner, was committed to the house of correction for two calendar months. He was further charged with having on the same occasion assaulted Mr Anthony Bell, of Pelton.—Fined £2 and costs, or in default of payment, committed for a further term of two calendar months, on the expiration of the former sentence.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Before VALENTINE RIPPON, Esq.

George Reed, of Tow Law, publican, was charged by P.C. Beverley, with having his house open after eleven o'clock at night, on Sunday, the 21st ult., for the sale of drink. Fined 12s 6d, including costs.—*Robert Hart*, of Wolsingham, platelayer on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and *George Robson Wood*, of Bellewside, farmer, were charged by Christiana Hodgson, of Wolsingham, widow, with wilfully committing damage upon grass, in a field her property, on the 23rd ult. To pay 1d damage each, and Hart 8s 6d, and Wood 7s costs.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE PRESS.

The primary visitations of the Bishop of Durham were commenced at Bishop Auckland on Monday morning; on Tuesday, his lordship met the clergy of the city of Durham and the surrounding district at the Church of St. Mary-le-bow, Durham. In accordance with precedent the reporters for the Newcastle Daily Newspapers attended the Church for the purpose of reporting his lordship's observations on the condition of the diocese; and a contemporary gives the account which follows. They took their seats in a pew in the chancel and immediately in front of the altar, where only, from their experience on similar occasions, they knew they would be able to hear, and take notes of the charge. After prayers had been read and the clergy roll called, silence was commanded, an injunction that was duly obeyed. Then, whilst all were waiting with breathless anxiety for the anticipated eloquence of his lordship, that right rev. dignitary, to the amazement of all his hearers, proceeded to give undesired precedence to the unfortunate members of the fourth estate by requesting them, in heavy accents, to "get out of that pew." The gentlemen thus unexpectedly honoured at once complied with the strange mandate, and—their only object being to report faithfully to the public his lordship's address—they humbly sought a seat on the altar steps, a cold berth, which they imagined would not be coveted by any of the clerical profession. Even here, however, their presence was obnoxious, for the bishop, without pausing for a reply, resumed the thread of his discourse with, "I can't allow reporters in the chancel; you must go to the low end of the church, behind the clergy." With every desire to oblige so distinguished a personage, the considerate representatives of the press carried his lordship's wishes even further than he had requested, and not only went "to the low end of the church," but somewhat beyond—to the outside of the sacred edifice. The public were thus deprived of reading the Bishop's charge for a day. Next forenoon his lordship was at the parish church of Alnwick with his document; he again insisted the reporters should not be near the clergy, and by his orders "a screen" was provided, behind which they sat, taking notes. After paying a high tribute of respect to the memory of his predecessor, the late Bishop Villiers, his Lordship went on to speak of the condition of the diocese. He said that in these parts, the Church of England was very far from being what in other parts of the country she was, and what they would all wish her to become—the church of the people. As a proof of this he remarked that including chapels and licensed schoolrooms, there were in this diocese places of worship for every 2,500 persons, whereas the average for the whole of England was one church for every 1,300 persons. Whilst giving credit to the valuable agency of other religious communities, his Lordship urged the necessity of greater exertions on the part of the adherents of the Established Church. He ventured to suggest that a sermon should be annually preached, either in behalf of their own Diocesan Church Building Society, or in behalf of one of the three great societies from which their diocese derived such liberal assistance. The Bishop went on to urge the importance of working out the Sunday school system, if they would not see the next generation altogether alienated from the national church, and in conclusion exhorted the clergy to set before their flocks a godly and blameless example, worthy of their imitation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail we have received files of newspapers from Calcutta to the 8th of Sept.

We take the following items of intelligence from the *Calcutta Englishman*:—Letters from the Bhopal territory announce the final dispersion and flight of the rebels from that State; but accounts from Central India mention that the British force sent against the rebels in the neighbourhood of Bosoda had only succeeded in driving them across the frontiers into Bhilsa; and the detachment, which by the latest advices were at Raiseen, had been permitted to return to their head-quarters, to recommence their operations against the rebels next month when the season for military movements opens. The disturbers of our eastern frontier seem to be still astir; if, indeed, they have ever of late been quiet, of which there is much reasonable doubt. We learn from Nowgong that a suspicious body of Garrows had been seen making their way through the forrest and jungle, from Jynteah towards the Dukhin Kholhat; and that Lieut. Wheler, commanding an outpost detachment in those parts, had despatched a body of Sepoys towards the frontier, to get intelligence of, and if possible, intercept and attack them.

News from Afghanistan comes to hand in a very irregular and uncertain manner, and what does come can scarcely be relied upon. According to some up-country papers, professing to be well informed, the army marched from Subzwar on the 19th, and when about to encamp at Moghulan, information reached the Ameer that the advanced guard, under Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan, had been attacked by Mahomed Akram Khan Atchicksya, but without succeeding in driving it back. The Ameer immediately sent forward 2,000 cavalry in support, and followed rapidly with the main body, which united with the advanced force at Adershikum, and the whole marched together to the banks of the Kus River, which was reached on the 21st. The Wullee of Herat has made every preparation to resist the Ameer, and a battle between them is imminent, unless the former can be persuaded to make proper submission. We hear nothing of Persian troops being at Herat, though probably there may be individuals of that nation in the Wullee's force.

We are glad to learn that the Government has finally sanctioned the payment of the promised 10,000rs. as a reward to the captors of the notorious rebel and murderer Rao Sahib, who was hanged last month at Cawnpore.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 28.—From Shanghai the rebels are reported to be again in movement, and to have come down in great force on Tsing-poo. This latter city has lately been retaken, and is now held by Ward with his Imperial levies; but it is very doubtful whether, unassisted, he can maintain his position. Some other places have also fallen to him, and in these attacks he is described as having been supported by an efficient artillery. This artillery, wherever got from, was served by native gunners, trained by non-commissioned officers of the Marine Branch of the Service supplied from the fleet, and the Chinese are stated to have shown themselves very apt scholars indeed. From Ningpo also an Imperial force, supported by English and French gunboats, preparations for which were referred to by last mail, has captured the city of You-Yao—distant about thirty miles—the vessels of war being under the command of Captain Dew. Unless prevented by very strict orders from home, there is a strong impression that even more distant expeditions will be undertaken under similar protection.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, August 26.—The English June mail did not arrive here till the 15th inst., three days behind time. The home news had little or no effect upon our markets, which have been considerably depressed for some time in consequence of the long continued wet weather. Within the last few days, however, a decided change has taken place, and trade is already showing symptoms of revival. Such a wet and cold winter has not been experienced for many years. The roads in the interior were almost impassable, and in some districts communication with towns was entirely suspended. On the Melbourne side of the Goulborn River there are 200 loaded American waggons—the accumulation of the last month—"waiting for the subsiding of the waters." Fears were beginning to be entertained for the safety of the seed which had been sown before the commencement of the rain; but the prevalence of fine weather for the last three days—bright sunshine and bracing winds—has restored the confidence of the farmer and stimulated the trade of the merchant.

Parliament being in recess, there is little new to report in politics. There have been one or two resignations—we have no Chiltern Hundreds here—but, as they are comparatively unimportant, it would be of no interest to your readers to know the particulars. Suffice it to say, that some of the men who entered Parliament, in the expectation of the passing of the Payment of Members Bills unable longer to hold out, are retiring in disgust; and others, finding politics not so profitable as they were led to expect, are seeking new outlets for that ability which the people of Victoria seem slow to appreciate.

In a former letter I mentioned that the *Argus* had despatched a special reporter to the goldfields to examine and report upon their state. This gentleman has returned to town, and publishes a series of letters, a large number of which are yet to come, as I understand, describing the goldfields as they have never been described before, and revealing facts which have astonished residents even in Melbourne. The information contained in these letters is so important and interesting that it has been suggested that the letters should be reprinted in pamphlet form, and sent to England for extensive circulation. It is certainly important that the thousands of starving citizens at home should be made acquainted with the variable and inexhaustible resources of this colony, which only want capital and labour to develope them.

The returns from the gold fields show a steady increase during the last two months, attributable in no small degree to the abundance of rain. The total quantity shipped this year up to date amounts to 1,354,971 oz.; of which 223,012 oz. was the produce of New Zealand gold-fields, and transhipped in this bay. The shipments from Victorian mines are, for this year, 1,131,959 oz., against 1,225,395 oz. for the corresponding period of last year. The following gold vessels sailed for England since the date of my last letter:—July 28, Roxburgh Castle, with 63,612 oz.; August 11, Moravian, with 49,206 oz.; August 21, Wellesley, with 34,129 oz.—all for London.

SYDNEY, August 25.—The total subscription towards the Lancashire Relief Fund amounts to £15,000. A draft for £8,500 is sent by this mail. Subscriptions are pouring in from all quarters.

A fire of considerable extent occurred in King-street on the 27th ult., when the drug store of the Messrs Row was destroyed, and the adjoining premises much injured. The damage is estimated at £15,000.

The financial statement was made on the 7th inst., when the Treasurer congratulated the Assembly on the flourishing state of the revenue. The only fiscal alteration proposed is the reduction of the gold export duty from 2s 6d to 1s 6d per ounce.

The Great Britain arrived here on the 14th inst., after a splendid run from Liverpool of fifty-nine days. She brought upwards of 560 passengers, who all landed in good health and spirits.

A strike, resulting in the triumph of the workmen has taken place among the ship carpenters here. The masters proposed to reduce the wages from 13s per day of eight hours to 10s. The reduction was resisted by the men, and the masters, after holding out for a day or two, had to succumb.

The Lancashire relief fund now amounts to £9,818 13s 6d, and the funds raised by the *Argus* for the benefit of the widow of the late Rev. Mr Hughes, to £700. A subscription has been commenced for the relief of destitution in Ireland.

ADELAIDE, Aug. 25.—We have been visited by a succession of dreadful storms and floods, which have interfered with business, and done a good deal of damage. The weather has changed within the last few days, and it is now fine and agreeable.

Resolutions have been passed in the House of Assembly, requesting the Government to introduce a bill for the appropriation of two-thirds of the land fund for encouragement of immigration. Since the passing of those resolutions, £25,000 has been voted for immigration purposes.

A movement has been set on foot with the view of raising subscriptions for the Lancashire operatives, but little has yet been done, save the organization of committees for the collection of subscriptions.

NEW ZEALAND.

Matters in New Zealand remain gloomy and foreboding. The latest accounts state that the officer in command of the military stationed at Waitara has been formally served by the natives with notice that for the future they are not to take any firewood from the land at Waitara, nor shoot wild ducks, nor catch any fish in Waitara River, these things being their property. This notice was delivered by a native dressed in blue, which is a kind of half uniform. Maori sentries have been placed to enforce these restrictions. Lieut.-Colonel Warre has given orders to the soldiers not to interfere with the natives, or take anything they have forbidden them to take. Reports state that the red or fighting flag is flying in the district. Some natives give credit to a report that 600 Waikatos intend coming to Waitara to re-occupy it, the King natives assuming a tone that shows they are in earnest. Private advices confirm these reports. Government has already advertised for tenders to supply the troops with Waitara fuel, hitherto cut by themselves, for out use.

The Mayor of Newcastle, Joseph Armstrong, Esq., has issued cards of invitation for a grand ball at the Assembly Rooms, to take place on Tuesday evening, the 28th October.

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Hobson and Annfield Plain Cricket Clubs came off on the ground of the former on Saturday last, the 11th inst. In the previous match the Annfield Plain cricketers were victorious by 8 wickets, and on this occasion, as will be seen by the following score, the Hobson men failed to regain their lost laurels. The Annfield Plain men ultimately won the match by 10 wickets, thus proving themselves superior to the Hobson men in the cricket field. The full score was as under:—

HOBSON.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. Turpin, b J. Carr	0	b. J. Carr	1
W. Brown, b G. Maddinson	8	b J. Carr	0
F. Siddle, st J. Carrol, b G. Maddinson	1	b J. Carr	0
F Parker, ditto	6	b J. Carr	4
H. Heslop, b J. Carr	3	c J. Carr b Elliot	0
E. Turnbull, c and b G. Maddinson	9	b J. Carr	0
J. Mason, c J. Carroll, b J. Carr	0	b J. Carr	0
E. Reed, b J. Carr	0	b R. Elliot	0
J. Parker, b G. Maddinson	1	c W. Maddinson b J. Carr	1
A. Mason, c S. Freek, b G. Maddinson	1	not out	2
A. Parker, not out	2	b R. Elliot	4
Bye, 1; leg bye, 1	2	Bye	1
	33		13

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. Maddinson, b E. Reed	1		
G. Maddinson, b E. Turnbull	2		
J. Vickers, b E. Turnbull	0		
J. Carrol, b E. Turnbull	9	not out	4
J. Mason, c F. Siddle, b E. Reed	3		
J. Carr, b E. Turnbull	0		
T. Lawson, b E. Reed	3		
E. Todd, not out	8	not out	4
S. Freek, b E. Turnbull	1		
J. Shield, b E. Turnbull	0		
R. Elliot, b E. Turnbull	5		
Byes	4	Byes	3
	36		11

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1862.

OCTOBER.

Gloucester	21	Newmarket H.	27		

NOVEMBER.

Worcester	4	Hereford	10	Shrewsbury	18
Lincoln Autumn	7	Liverpool	12		

NEWMARKET 2ND OCTOBER MEETING.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.—October Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each, for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of A.F.

Mr Merry's Tassel ...... Fordham 1
Sir R. Bulkeley's Curacoa ...... Boyce 2

Free Handicap of 50 sovs, 20 ft, for three-year-olds. R.M.

Lord Stamford's Limosina, 6st ...... Loates 1
Mr Valentine's Q.E.D., 6st 12lb ...... Daley 2
Lord Chesterfield na Canwell, 7st 7lb ...... Drew 3

9 to 4 on Limosina, 7 to 2 agst Q.E.D., 5 to 1 agst Canwell. Won by a head.

Match of 15 sovs, h ft. First half of Ab. M.

Admiral Rous' Nebula ...... Rogers 1
Lord Glasgow's Miss Whip f ...... Aldcroft 2

11 to 10 on the winner. Won by three-quarters of a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and only 5 ft if declared, for three-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.

Lord Chesterfield's Black Lily, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb ...... Custance 1
Mr Bowles' Fig, 3 yrs, 7st ...... French 2
Lord Strathmore's Sugarstick, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb ...... Jebb 3

Seven ran. 4 to 1 agst Fig, 5 to 1 agst Black Lily. Won by half a length.

Fifty Pounds, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.

Lord Glasgow's Physalis c ...... Aldcroft 1
Lord Strathmore's Bohemia ...... Covey 2
Sir J. Hawley's Wolga ...... Wells 3

Ten ran. 2 to 1 on Bohemia. Won by two lengths.

Produce Match of 500 sovs, h f, one to the post. T.Y.C.

Lord Glasgow's Physalis c ...... Aldcroft 1
Sir J. Hawley's Columba ...... Wells 2

11 to 10 on Columba. Won by a head.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two and three-year-olds. T.Y.C.

Lord Chesterfield's Babette f, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb ...... Custance 1
Mr Mundy's Bolero, 3 yrs 7st 10lb ...... Reeves 2
Mr Price's Welland, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb ...... Lynch 3

Eleven ran. 3 to 1 agst Welland, 5 to 1 agst Babette f, 7 to 1 agst Bolero. Won by a length.

Match of 100 sovs, h ft. Last half of Ab. M.

Mr Saville's Prince Lee Boo, 7st 13lb ...... Drew 1
Mr Craven's Lady Fanny, 6st 7lb ...... French 2

5 to 2 on the winner. Won by a length and a half.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-old fillies. Last half of Ab. M.

Lord Stamford's Cassidia ...... Edwards 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Tornado ...... Fordham 2
Mr Naylor's Fiancee ...... Challoner 3

Even on Cassidia, 5 to 4 agst Tornado, 8 to 1 agst Fiancee. Won by a length.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs, for three-year-olds and upwards. Cesarewitch Course.

Lord Westmorland's Schism, 6 yrs, 8st 6lb ...... Goater 1
Lord Glasgow's Makeless m, 5 yrs, 6st 9lb ...... Aldcroft 2
Lord Wilton's West End, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb ...... Custance 3

Fifteen ran. 7 to 1 agst West End, 10 to 1 each agst Makeless m and Schism. Won by a length.

Match for 500 sovs, h ft. A F.

Mr Merry's Buckstone, 8st 10lb ...... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's Knowsley, 8st 10lb ...... Aldcroft 2

4 to 1 on the winner. Won by three-quarters of a length.

Match of 100 sovs, h ft. Last three furlongs of Ab. M.

Mr Thellusson's Hesper, 4 yrs, 9st ...... Fordham 1
Mr Newland's Arrogante, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb ...... French 2

6 to 4 on Arrogante. Won cleverly.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Rutland Stakes Course.

Lord Westmorland's Truant, 3 yrs ...... S. Adams 1
Lord Exeter's Chemisette, 2 yrs ...... Tweed 2
Mr Willan's Sanita, 2 yrs ...... Bradley 3

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, for three year-olds and upwards. Ab. M.

Mr Payne's Merry Maid, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ...... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Savile's Ducat, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb ...... French 2
Mr Sutton's Man-at-Arms, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb ...... Challoner 3

Seven ran. 2 to 1 agst Ducat, 7 to 2 agst Merry Maid. Won by a length.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds and upwards. Last half of Ab. M.

Mr Ten Broeck's Maid of Honour, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ...... Fordham 1
Mr Marshall's Presumption, 2 yrs, 6st 12lb ...... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Lincoln's Estrelda, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb ...... H. Taylor 3

Nine ran. 5 to 2 agst Maid of Honour, 5 to 1 agst Estrelda. Won by three lengths.

Town Plate of 50 sovs. T.M.M.

Mr Thomas's Gleam ...... Reeves w.o.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of 35 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added, for three-year-olds and upwards; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry 12lb, the second in the St. Leger or the winner of the Doncaster Cup, 6lb extra; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and winner to pay 30 sovs to the Judge. Cesarewitch Course.

Mr J. Smith's Hartington, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ...... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Fitzwilliam's Myrtle, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb ...... Murfett 2
Sir J. Hawley's Asteroid, 4 yrs, 9st 3lb ...... Wells 3

The following also ran:—Audrey, Knutsford, Ebony, Umpire, Chere Amie, Stradella, Corona, Flirtation, Loiterer, Wingrave, Coronet, Brown Stout, Conquerer, Henham Lass, Amy, Anonyma, Queen of Spain, Captain Crow, Balham, Stanton, Weatherden, Catch'em Alive, Yorkminster, Agag, Bathilde, Magnum Bonum, Surrey, Balder, Bedouin, Attaman, Babette f, Silkstone, Alchymist, and Physalis c.—5 to 2 agst Umpire, 6 to 1 agst Silkstone, 12 to 1 each agst Balder and Hartington, 16 to 1 each agst Henham Lass and Catch'em Alive, 20 to 1 agst Agag, 30 to 1 each agst Balham, Anonyma, and Stradella, 40 to 1 each agst Loiterer and Bathilde, and 66 to 1 agst Asteroid.—After a considerable time being wasted at the post, a fair start was effected, the lot lying in a line. On emerging from the ditch, Agag, Balder, Catch'em Alive, Myrtle, Hartington, Asteroid, and Umpire were seen in front. In the position of the contestants no change of importance occurred until reaching the cords, where Balder, Catch'em Alive, and Agag were beaten. Half way up the straight Hartington and Myrtle quitted the other horses, and, with Asteroid in close proximity to Myrtle, in this order finished the race, Hartington being a length in advance of Myrtle, who was two lengths before Asteroid. Umpire was fourth, and Anonyma fifth.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-year-olds. First half of Ab. M.

Lord Westmorland's Merry Hart, 8st 7lb ...... Goater 1
Count Batthyany's Actaeon, 7st ...... Wheatley 2
Lord Exeter's Fantail ...... Daley 3

Seven ran. 5 to 2 agst Merry Hart. Won by a head.

Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-year-olds.

Count de Lagrange's Hospodar ...... Grimshaw 1
Lord Stamford's Onesander ...... Edwards 2
Mr Bowes' Early Purl ...... Aldcroft 3

Nine ran. 6 to 4 agst Hospodar, 5 to 2 agst Early Purl. Won by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.

Lord Glasgow's Physalis c, 7st 7lb ...... Doyle 1
Count de Lagrange's Vivid, 8st 7lb ...... Grimshaw 2
Mr Saxon's Wave, 6st 5lb ...... J. Grimshaw 3

Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft, for three-year-olds; second to save stake. A.F.

Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut ...... Wells w.o.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.—Match for 500 sovs, 200 ft. A.F.

Lord Coventry's Exchequer, 8st 7lb ...... J. Adams 1
Mr Boyce's Carisbrook, 8st 12lb ...... Rogers 2

The Bedford Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. Last five furlongs of A.F.

Sir H. Des Voeux's Taje, by Teddington ...... Custance 1
Count de Lagrange's Armagnac ...... Edwards 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-yr-olds. Last half of Ab.M.

Mr John Dawson's Trumps, 6st 8lb ...... Wheatley 1
Mr Goater's Antipodes, 6st 7lb ...... Noble 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three yr-olds and upwards. First half of Ab.M.

Mr Argell's East Sheen, 3 yrs, 8st ...... Perry 1
Mr Woolcott's Grisette, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ...... Dowling 2
Count Batthyany's Aroma, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ...... J. Grimshaw 3

Match for 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.

Mr Greville's Camperdown, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ...... Fordham 1
Lord Westmorland's Birdhill, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb ...... Day 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Westmorland's Truant, 2 yrs ...... S. Adams 1
Mr Mundy's Foie de Gras, 2 yrs ...... Reeves 2

Maiden Plate of 50 sovs, for two-yr-olds. Last half of R.M.

Mr Bevill's Lady Abbess ...... Grimshaw 1
Mr Delme's Poland ...... J. Adams 2
Mr Naylor's Neilgherry ...... Challoner 3

The Select Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds.

Ld Stamford's Lacydes, by Orlando ...... Edwards 1
Baron Niviere's Alerte, by Alarm ...... Grimshaw 2

In the race for the Select Stakes Wells made a complaint against the first two jockeys, and Grimshaw against the winner, both of which were overruled by the stewards.

The Oatlands Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Cambridgeshire Course.

Ld Chesterfield's Baron Munchausen, 5ys, 8st 7lb ...... Rogers 1
Mr Bowles' Fig, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ...... Wynne 2
Ld Coventry's Balder, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ...... Doyle 3

3 to 1 agst Balder, 14 to 1 agst Baron Munchausen. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr olds. Criterion Course.

Ct F. de Lagrange's Villafranca, by Monarque ...... Grimshaw 1
Mr R. C. Taylor's Fiancee, by Stockwell ...... Challoner 2

A Post Sweepstakes of 500 sovs each, 200 ft, for three-yr-olds, 8st 10lb each. A.F.

Mr H. Saville's Buckenham ...... Goater w. o.

Match for 150 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.—Senorita colt received forfeit from Atlas.

Match for 200 sovs, 75 ft. T.Y.C.—Ossian received forfeit from Jacques Cœur.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.—Sweepstakes of 500 sovs each, 200 ft, for three-year-olds. R.M.

Lord Glasgow's Brown Bess c ...... Aldcroft 1
Lord Stamford's Lacydes ...... Edwards 2

Plate of 50 sovs. R.M.

Mr Moore's Master George, 3 yrs ...... H. Taylor 1
Mr Bryan's Falcon, 2 yrs ...... Wynne 2
Lord Westmorland's Knight of the Bath, 3 yrs ...... Bullock 3

Eight ran. 6 to 4 on Master George, 5 to 1 agst any other. Won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three-year-olds. T.Y.C.

Baron de Niviere's Fontenoy ...... Grimshaw 1
Mr Hodgman's Truant ...... Fordham 2
Mr Craven's Harleston ...... Bullock 3

6 to 4 agst Fontenoy, 7 to 4 agst Truant. Won by three-quarters of a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three-year-olds.

Mr Woolcott's Grisette ...... Custance 1
Mr Boyce's Tubal Cain ...... Gunn 2
Mr Hawksley's Paradox ...... Fordham 3

Nine ran. 5 to 2 agst Grisette, 7 to 2 agst Paradox. Won by a neck.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. First half of Ab.M.

Mr Thellusson's Hesper, 4 yrs ...... Bullock 1
Major Kane's Maid of Honour, 4 yrs ...... Fordham 2
Baron Niviere's Dirt Cheap, 2 yrs ...... Hunter 3

Eight ran. 7 to 4 agst Hesper, 4 to 1 agst Maid of Honour. Won by five lengths.

Match for 200 sovs, h ft. T.M.M.

Lord Glasgow's Makeless m, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb ...... Doyle 1
Lord Derby's Cape Flyaway, 5 yrs, 9st ...... Aldcroft 2

Handicap Plate of 100 sovs, for three-years-olds and upwards.

Mr Stephenson's Turn of Luck, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ...... Wheatley 1
Captain Coates' Flirtation, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb ...... Grimshaw 2
Sir J. Hawley's Moorhen, 5 yrs, 4st ...... Martin 3

Sixteen ran. 4 to 1 each agst Flirtation and Turn of Luck, 7 to 1 agst Moorhen. Won by a neck.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds. Bretby Stakes Course.

Lord Stamford's Onesander ...... Edwards 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Carrie ...... Fordham 2
Lord Strathmore's Sea King ...... Aldcroft 3

The Bretby Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft.

Sir J. Hawley's Columba ...... Wells 1
Mr Payne's Lady Abbess ...... Grimshaw 2
Mr Merry's Tassel ...... Fordham 3

DEERFOOT DEFEATED.—On Monday afternoon last, Deerfoot, the Seneca Indian, and Brighton, of Norwich, ran a ten mile race on the Newmarket-road, Norwich, for a prize cup, of the value of £30. After a closely contested race, the Norwich boy went in first by about 50 yards. The ten miles were ran in 54 minutes and 13 seconds.

THE TEN-MILE CHAMPION RACE.—On Monday last, William Laing, of Middlesbro', the champion, and Samuel Barker, of Billingsgate, met for a second time within the last three months to contend for the "champion cup" and a sum of £50. The race was run at the White Lion running ground, Hackney Wick. Both men got well away at the first crack of the pistol, and a finer race was never seen until the twenty-first lap, when Barker was seized with a pain in his side, and had to drop the contest. Laing, therefore, once more retired with his previously won laurels, amidst thunders of applause from his friends.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, and a liberal coasting and foreign arrival, for which the trade ruled dull, and the business done in new was at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr on the rates of this day week, but fine old found a retail sale at late prices. Rye, beans, and peas sold very slowly, at a reduction. Fine malting barley sold more readily at former terms, but secondary and light descriptions were neglected; grinding unchanged. Old malt in better demand, owing to the unfavourable reports of the new barley. Oats moved off slowly, at 6d to 1s decline. Flour 1s lower. Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending Oct. 11:—Wheat, 1380 qrs, at 57s 6d; barley, 137 qrs, at 35s; oats, 95 qrs., at 28s 7d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending October 14:—Coastwise—Wheat, 3,534 qrs; barley, 1819 qrs; malt, 12 qrs.; oats, 330 qrs.; peas 10 qrs.; beans, 90; flour, 1,619 sacks. Foreign—Wheat; 7,101 qrs; barley, 380 qrs.; oats, 120 qrs.; rye, 108 qrs; peas, 100 qrs.; flour, 200 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—105 head of cattle and 216 pigs were from Ireland, and 14 beasts were from Yorkshire. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of nine beasts and 350 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, all kinds of stock were below an average, even the time of year considered. The supply of beef comprised 1,214 head. The beef trade was in a sluggish state, and all breeds moved slowly off, especially the Irish, which was almost unsaleable. However, prices underwent little or no alteration from that of last week, and at the close of business part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,690. The mutton trade ruled active, and the finest class of Leicester-Cheviots (wedders) advanced 1d per lb on the rates of last Tuesday. There was a good attendance of buyers, including several from Yorkshire, and also a London dealer, and at the close of the market a good clearance was effected. Lambs sold readily, at full rates. Pigs: 816 were shown—which were a fine display. The Irish were remarkably good, and the small dairy-fed porkers from Cumberland were exceedingly prime. All sorts met with a good demand, at full rates of currencies, and nearly all were disposed of.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices:—Old land hay, £4 0s 0d to £4 10s 0d; this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £3 15s 0d; new land hay, £4 9s 0d to £5 2s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £4 6s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 8d per thrave. Hay at market, 198 carts; straw, 67.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply at our market this morning, which sold very readily from 9s to 10s per load.——THURSDAY.—We had only a middling supply at our market this morning, but there being a good demand prices advanced about 6d per load on Tuesday's rates.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 8s 6d to 0s; hams, 10s 6d to 11s 6d. Butter, 51s to 0s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; ditto, small, 7s 6d to 7s 8d; hams, large, 10s 6d to 11s; do., small, 12s 0d to 12s 6d. Butter, 51s per firkin.

Births Deaths, and Marriages.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 10th inst., Mrs Robson, of a daughter.

At Newbiggin, near Blanchland, on the 13th inst., the wife of R. H. Capper, Esq., of a son.

At Newcastle, in Gloucester-street, Scotswood-road, on the 12th inst., the wife of Alfred S. Gell, Esq., M.R.C.S., of a daughter.—Same place and day, the wife of Mr Hermann Julsing, of a daughter.—In Grove-street, Elswick, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr George Waite, of a son.—At 5, Vale-street, Scotswood road, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr Patrick Stoker, of three children (two girls and a boy).

At Gateshead, in Chester-place, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr James Roddam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Brancepeth, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Blenkensop, Rector of the Shadforth, and brother-in-law to the bride, A. C. Watson, Esq., of Millmark, Dalry, Scotland, to Miss. Priscilla, fifth daughter of Mr. Wm Bell, of Brancepeth.

At Newcastle, in St. Andrew's Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, Mr James W. Bogue to Jane Gourley, eldest daughter of Mr John Brodie, of Newcastle.—In Jesmond Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, Mr Thos. Bell to Isabella Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr John Charlton, Barras-bridge Hotel, Newcastle.

At North Shields, in Christ's Church, on the 11th inst., Mr William Charlton to Mrs Hannah Smith.—On the 12th inst., Mr John Wright to Miss Martha Mowbray.—Same day, Mr George Lisle to Miss Elizabeth Robson.

DEATHS.

At Lanchester, at the Railway Stables, on the 15th inst., aged 65, formerly of the White House.

At Half-way House, near Benfieldside, on the 3rd inst., aged 64, Mr Gilbert Scott.

At Newcastle, in New Bridge-street, on the 12th inst., aged 20, Thomas Stanley, son of Mr John Green, architect.—In Blyth Nook, same day, aged 80, Mr William Jobling.—In Manor-chare, on the 11th inst., aged 2, William, son of Mr James Gourley.—At Byker Bar, on the 12th inst., aged 10, Robert, son of Mr William Pringle.—In Vine-lane, on the 11th inst. aged 61, Mr William Purvis, mason, much respected. Deceased was foreman many years for Richard Cail, Esq., builder.—In Tyne-street, on the 12th inst., aged 2, Jane Anne, daughter of Mr Henry Mills.—In Pilgrim-street, on the 11th inst., aged 50, Mrs Margaret Wilson.—In the Infirmary, on the 14th inst., aged 60, Jane, widow of Mr John Roberts, brushmaker.—In Gibson-street, on the 15th inst., aged 4, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr J. Nixon.

At Gateshead High Fell, on the 13th inst., aged 80, Margaret, widow of Mr Robert Thornborrow.

At Gosforth Villa, Bulman Village, on the 14th inst., aged 29, Mr George Finch.

At Preston, on the 11th inst., aged 28, Margaret Ann, fourth daughter of Mr John Cavers, Milburn-place, North Shields.

At North Shields, at Coble Dene, on the 11th inst., aged 18, Sarah, daughter of Mr James West, shoemaker.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, by GEORGE BRADLEY, of No. 21 Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood—Mr DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle street Consett.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.