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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 213. CONSETT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

NOTICE.

TANFIELD HIRING for Single Servants will be held on the First Wednesday in November, and on the First Wednesday in May in each year.

BY ORDER.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

THE REGULAR HIRINGS for SERVANTS will be held as usual at SHOTLEY BRIDGE on Monday, the 7th of Nov., 1864.

CONSETT HIRINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that for the better Accommodation of Master and Servants, Hirings will be held at HIGH CONSETT, on Saturday, Nov. the 5th, 1864.

Every accommodation will be given to all parties attending these Hirings on application to Superintendent Thompson, Consett.

THEATRE.

MR. DAY respectfully begs to inform the Public that he has OPENED the above place of Instruction and Entertainment for the Winter Season. It has been beautifully Decorated, Cleaned, and Ventilated, and fit for the reception of all classes.

During the Season all the London Sensation Dramas will be produced, with such thrilling and startling effects so as to astonish and delight.

Admission as usual.

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 the Parishes therein contained, for the Half-Year ending the 29th of September, 1864, to commence on THURSDAY, the 10th of November, 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 the Moneys assessed for, or applicable to, the Relief of the Poor.

Dated the 26th day of October, 1864.

JAMES RADFORD,
District Auditor.

AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

TRUSTEES.

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

DIRECTORS FOR 1864.

Captain W. D. Trotter, M.A., L.L.B., Chairman.
Henry Smith Stobart, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Mr M. Braithwaite, Junr., " Rd. Morley, " Jas. Bainbridge, " Thomas Dean, | Mr T. N. Dote, " Ralph Peverell, " John Walton, " John Pigg.

Geo. Stratton, Esq.

SOLICITOR.
Wm. D. Trotter, Esq.

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

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

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

The terms for Investors are as follows:—

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

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

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

EXAMPLES.

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

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

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

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

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

DEPOSITS.

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

TERMS FOR BORROWERS.

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

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

Half and Quarter Shares are in the same proportion.

Loans can be effected at a short notice.

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

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

£32,000 HAS ALREADY BEEN ADVANCED.

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

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

EXPLANATIONS.

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

All classes of Members share in the Profits.

Discount is allowed on Subscriptions paid 12 Months in Advance.

The Monthly Payments are 12 only to the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

D. IMRIE,
DRUGGIST AND CONFECTIONER,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

LICENSED VENDOR OF PATENT MEDICINES.
All Drugs may be relied on as of the Best Quality.
Oils, Paints, Colours, and Varnishes.
N.B.—All Confectionery from the Best Makers.

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

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

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

Leadgate, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

To Let.

TO LET,

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, containing Six Rooms, Garden, &c., pleasantly situated at Benfieldside, near Shotley Bridge.

For Reference apply at the Office of the *Consett Guardian*.

October 28, 1864.

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

Sales by Private Contract.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

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

September 12th, 1864.

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

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

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

Sales by Auction.

THE GREAT and IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT OF DRAPERY. NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.

HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 29th, 7 to 9; MONDAY, Oct. 31st, from 7 to 9; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1st and 2nd, from 2 to 4, and 7 to 9.

Private Sale as usual.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHOP COUNTERS, &c., &c.,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

At the New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, on MONDAY, October 31st, 1864, belonging to different parties,

HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

No. 1.—COMPRISES 1 Eight Days Clock, 1 Mahogany Chest of Drawers, 1 Mahogany Press, 1 Desk Bed, 1 Mahogany Turnover Table, 1 Four-poled Bed, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Small Tea Table, Half-dozen Kitchen Chairs, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Long Settle, 1 Form, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Swing Do., 1 Stool, 1 Feather Bed, 1 Set of China, with all other household requisites.

No. 2—Consists of 1 Feather Bed, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Four-poled Bed, 1 Camp Do., 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Small Do., 1 Looking Glass, 1 Form, 1 Mattrass.

No. 3.—1 Mahogany Press, 1 Ash Do., 1 Centre Table, 1 Round Do., 1 Clock; these are new.

No. 4.—Half-dozen Chairs, 2 Pieces of Carpet, 1 Oil Lamp, 1 Piece Lead Piping.

No. 5.—1 Eight Days Clock.

No. 6.—1 Sofa.

No. 7.—Half-dozen Cane-bottomed Chairs, 1 Child's Chair, 1 Mahogany Centre Table, 1 Folding Do., 1 Tea Table, 1 Meat Screen, 2 Dressing Glasses, 1 Chair, 2 Foot-stools, 5 Pictures, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Tea Tray, 1 Kitchen Fender, 10 Pots of Flowers.

No. 8.—2 Shop Counters (Mahogany Tops), 3 Kitchen Chairs, 3 Tea Caddies, 3 Pictures, Crockeryware, &c.

Sale to Commence at One o'clock to a Minute.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Newlands, near Ebchester, on MONDAY, October 31, at One o'clock in the Afternoon,

HORSES, CARTS, CART HARNESS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belong to Mr. George Johnstone, who is about to remove to London.

MR. J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 3 Powerful Draught Horses, 1 Powerful Mare, Seven Years Old, and Capital Roadsters; 1 Coup and Two Stone Carts, in good condition, the Wheels are all nearly new; 4 Sets of Cart Harness, 5 Sets of Trace Chains, Spring Bars and Tail Chains, Warrick Chains and Bars, 1 pair of Cart Ropes, 4 Head Collars, 4 Night do., 1 Iron Axle, a number of Sacks, 1 Patent Chaff Cutter, *by Brown*.

The
FURNITURE

Comprises 2 Camp Bedsteads, 3 Flock Beds and Bedding, 1 Eight Days' Clock, Tables and Chairs, Tea Kettle, Frying and Sauce Pans, a lot of Earthenware, Washing Tubs, with other Household Requisites.

TO HORSE DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, FARMERS, BREWERS, WHARFINGERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MOSES PYE is favoured with instructions from Messrs Henry Ritson and Co., Contractors, to SELL BY AUCTION, at BLACK HILL, near Shotley Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, November 2nd, 1864, TWENTY-THREE DRAUGHT HORSES, with Strength and Action, and in good Working condition.

Sale to commence at 12 for 1 o'Clock, or on the arrival of the Train which leaves Newcastle at 11·15.

Inspection in the Stables up to the commencement of the Sale.

Catalogues in due course.

Sale Offices, 28, Groat Market, Newcastle,
October 19th, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO JOINERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. J. JENKINS will offer a Large Stock of TIMBER for SALE BY AUCTION, at Carr House Station, Leadgate, on Tuesday, November 1st, 1864, consisting

4091 feet of 12 in. by 3.
2000 do. 9 in. by 3.
348 do. 10 in. by 2.
857 do. 9 in. by 2.
460 do. 7 in. by 2½.
100 Battens, good lengths.
150 yards of prime Flooring.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

A Prime Wood Waggon, in excellent condition, and a Powerful Horse, will be offered for Sale at Three o'clock.

Approved bills will be taken.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At BLACKHILL, on MONDAY, October 31st, 1864, all the COUNTERS, SHOP FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., belong to Mr John Young, who is Declining Shop-keeping.

Mr WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER,

COMPRISING Two Signboards, Two Counters, with Drawers; One Bench; Shop Fixtures, with 16 Drawers; One Flour and Meal Chest, with three compartments; Flour Scales and Weights; One large Coffee Mill, with fly wheel; Two Casks; Currant Sieve; Candle Rack; Eight Tea Canisters; Two Coffee Canisters; One Cart Cover; a Quantity of Earthenware; together with all the Grocery Stock-in-Trade.

Sale to commence at One o'Clock.

Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, Oct. 24, 1864.

TO BUILDERS, JOINERS, IRONMONGERS, SADDLERS, SHOEMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SCOTT

Respectfully announces that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION,

At his Sale Rooms, Consett, on Wednesday, November 2nd, 1864,

A Large Stock of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, &c., comprising Cut and Wrought Nails, Screws of every size, Door Locks, Hinges, Saws, Augers, Chisels, and Brass and other Door Handles, Door Bands, Trunk and other Locks, Sand Paper, Sugar Crushers, Knives, Tea Trays, Tea Pot Lids, Razors, Whalebone Brushes, Baskets, Galvanized Scuttles, Fenders, &c. Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Tools, Clog Fasteners, Harness Buckles in great variety. A Large Quantity of Maling's Ware, and every other description of articles connected with the Trade.

Also, a Portion of Shop Fixtures, comprising One Excellent Counter, with Drawers, Glass Sliding Case, Nest of Drawers, Shelving, &c.

The whole of the above Stock, which is in good condition, will be Sold in Lots to suit the Trade.

The attention of Butchers, &c., is solicited.

[Sale to commence at Seven o'clock, p.m.

Business Addresses.

SECOND DISPLAY OF AUTUMN FASHIONS
AT
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, CONSETT.

THOMAS POTTS

PRESENTS his Compliments to his Friends and Patrons, and respectfully informs them that he has returned from the Markets with a very Choice Selection of the Newest Styles in DRESSES, MANTLES, MANTLE CLOTHS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS, For the ensuing Season.

THE SHOW ROOM WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 31ST,
When a Call will oblige.

SUGAR AND FRUIT *VERSUS* FOOD

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

BRIDE CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
FIVE TONS OF NEW RASP JAM, AT EIGHTPENCE PER POUND, and Genuine Steam-made CONFECTIONERY, Wholesale and Retail, at
J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, 44, CLAYTON-STREET.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO.

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

Samples forwarded by post to any address.

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

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

GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOP.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.

TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

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

Education

EDUCATION.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

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

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

Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

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

Shotley Bridge, Sept. 22nd, 1864.

Business Addresses.

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

D. IMRIE,
GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to announce that he has on hand a Select and Useful Assortment of HARDWARE of every description. Also, Glass, China, and Stoneware. Mats, Matting, Paraffin Lamps and Oil, Globes, Chimneys, and Brushes.

He has also entered into an arrangement whereby he can supply New Furniture of all kinds, of the best quality, at moderate prices.

N.B.—Baskets and Toys in great variety.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

GEORGE PROUDLOCK,
SHAKESPEARE SQUARE, CONSETT,

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

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

THE OLD SHOP,
4, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, NEAR ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
ESTABLISHED 19 YEARS.
JAMES CALDWELL,
CLOTHIER AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMA ,



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

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

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

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

600 Duck Jackets, Vests, and Trousers, very good value. Linen and Cotton Shirts; Hosiery; Dress and Fancy Flannel Shirts; Gloves; Umbrellas, and Waterproof Coats.

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

OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

VITA VITALIS,
A "New Medical Work," by a PHYSICIAN, &c., &c., &c., price 1s., by post 14 stamps, sealed 20 stamps,

SHOWING how Manhood may be secured with renewed health, increased strength, and perfect muscular development for the performance of the most sacred duties so necessary for the happiness of married life—The author's method of procedure, founded on a life's experience and study devoted to the physiology and philosophy of the Generative Organs—How to attain the true glory of manhood, to ensure moral and physical happiness. Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock. Address the Secretary, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London. W.

MASCULINE VIGOUR GUARANTEED in FOURTEEN DAYS, without the possibility of failure by the use of DR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lozenge, to insure secrecy. Invaluable in all cases of Generative and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhea, &c. Sent carefully packed, on receipt of 11s., free by post, 12s., for stamps or post-office order, or on application.

Address, DR. BRIGHT, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.—AGENT:—D. Imrie, Consett.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.

One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
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Mrs Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green street, South Shields, were cured of Scurvy, &c., of Eight Years' standing, by taking only Two small Boxes of the Pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

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

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

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

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

A SAILOR DROWNED AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—An inquest was held on Monday afternoon, before Mr J. Settle, coroner, on the body of Thomas White, aged 29 years, who was drowned the previous evening. The deceased was a seaman on board the schooner *Foyle*, of Torquay, and on Sunday evening he went ashore with a shipmate. He got drunk before he returned to the vessel, and when he and his companion were on the quay of the coal dock hailing the ship, which was in a tier, he foolishly attempted to get on board a vessel which was near the quay, and in doing so fell into the water. An alarm was raised, and the police shortly afterwards arrived with a life buoy, but their services were unavailing, as deceased had in the interim gone to the bottom. The body was found next morning. A verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was returned.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Indigestion, Acidity on the Stomach.—These corrective and purifying Pills, assisted by the external application of the Ointment, will subdue these troubles some disorders, though assuming an infinity of forms, and under each disguise mocking the skill of the wisest physicians. Their first action is to clear away all obstructions, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and energy to the system generally. The cure they effect is not temporary or imperfect, but they work a most marvellous and beneficial change throughout the entire body, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of future attacks on stomach or liver. They act, likewise, most wholesomely on the kidneys, spleen, bowels, circulation, and nerves.

Foreign Intelligence.

DENMARK.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Copenhagen on Saturday, at 4.15 p.m., in the *Osborne*. They were accompanied on board by the King, the Royal Family, the Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and a large number of the higher civil and military officials. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by a guard of honour, and salutes were fired from the batteries and men of war in the port. Large crowds of people were present at the embarkation of the illustrious guests.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

According to a Copenhagen paper, "the peace negotiations at Vienna are not yet terminated, instructions upon the financial question having been very recently sent to the Danish Plenipotentiaries at the Conference."

A motion has been carried in the Lantag of Lauenburg for annexation to Prussia. According to a Berlin semi-official paper, Prussia is not in a position to accept this offer "without further negotiations, since Austria, in virtue of treaties, is, in fact, co-possessor, and has through the alliance acquired moral rights which the Cabinet of Berlin will conscientiously respect."

The Federal Diet has decided that a very considerable portion of the expense incurred for the Federal army of execution and the civil administration of Holstein shall be defrayed from the revenue of the Duchy.

General de Falkenstein has now published a decree in Jutland, which shows that Denmark, instead of having to receive any sum of money on the conclusion of peace, must, on the contrary, expect to have to pay a considerable amount to liquidate all the expenses of the occupation.

The German population of Schleswig-Holstein continue to manifest their desire for the early installation of a definite Government under the sceptre of Duke Frederick VIII.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin of Wednesday says the peace negotiations are progressing most favourably. The delay arose solely from unavoidable discussions of minor points and formalities. The most friendly understanding has existed without interruption between Prussia and Austria. The treaty of peace has already been submitted to all parties concerned, and it is believed that the respective representatives have received definite powers from their Governments to accede to the final settlement of the treaty. The conclusion of peace may therefore be daily expected.

It is denied on good authority that Prussia recently demanded to continue the occupation of Jutland after the conclusion of peace.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have arrived at Nice, where they purpose to stay for some time. The Emperor Napoleon has set out to meet the Czar. A Russian frigate has arrived at Villafranca, on her way to Civita Vecchia to fetch the Czarewitch.

It is thought that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will in no case remain long in office. He gives out to his friends that he will certainly resign should he find the convention of Sep. 15 interpreted in a sense hostile to the Pope's temporal power. In that event M. Thouvenel will no doubt replace him.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies was re-opened at Turin on Monday, October 24, under the presidency of Signor Cassinis. A very large number of Deputies were present, including the members of the old Ministry. The new Ministry were in their places. The town was perfectly quiet, and the military were not called out.

In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Della Marmora laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention and the diplomatic correspondence connected therewith. Signor Lanza brought forward a bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, and requested that it might be declared urgent. Several bills were introduced by different members, requesting an inquiry into the late events at Turin. An investigation was agreed to, and a committee of nine members appointed for the purpose. The bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence fixes the necessary credit at 7,000,000 lire. The Ministry made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. They presented the Convention to the Chambers, not only believing its sanction to be henceforth a political necessity, but being convinced that its benefits were immensely superior to its inconveniences. The Ministry declaration acknowledged the grave sacrifices involved in the transfer of the capital, but, as the result of this measure would be the removal of foreign troops from Indian soil, and the preparation of a satisfactory solution of the Roman question, it was in the name of the national dignity, independence, and unity that these sacrifices were called for.

The diplomatic documents communicated to the Chamber are the Convention and the Protocols of the 15th of September and the 30th of October, two notes from Signor Visconti-Venosta to the Chevalier di Nigra; a note from the latter to the former; and the declaration of the late Ministry to the King. The note of Chevalier di Nigra to Signor Visconti-Venosta, laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, relates the history of the negotiations upon the Franco-Italian Convention. He states that the French Government demanded, in addition to a promise not to attack Pontifical territory, some real guarantee in order to inspire the Pope with confidence in the Catholic sentiment of the King of Italy. The Italian negotiators had formal instructions to reject all conditions contrary to the right of the nation. The Marquis Pepoli informed the Emperor Napoleon that the Italian Government, from strategic, political, and administrative reasons, was occupied with the question of removing the seat of Government from Turin. The Emperor replied that this resolution would remove many difficulties. Chevalier di Nigra further states that in the negotiations it has been well understood that the Convention should not and cannot signify either more or less than what it states—namely, that Italy undertakes to renounce all violent measures.

The *Diritto* and some other newspapers, which contained the declaration of Garibaldi against the Franco-Italian Convention, have been seized.

TURIN, October 25.—The sittings of the Italian Parliament have been adjourned until further orders.

UNDINE, October 23.—A band of about 100 insurgents, among whom are several deserters, have taken refuge in the forest of Consiglio. Several deserters at Cadote and Belluno are endeavouring to join them.

A Turin telegram says:—

A meeting of about 209 deputies took place on Tuesday. They expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the Convention. The members of the opposition met on Wednesday. It is believed that the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence will obtain a large majority.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated in Vienna, that Count Rechberg has tendered his resignation, and that it has been accepted by the Emperor. Count Mensdorff-Pouilly is mentioned as his successor, but nothing definite is as yet known.

The opening of both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath is announced to take place on the 12th of next month. This is earlier than was expected.

JAPAN.

The latest intelligence from Japan is to the 24th August, and matters seem to be rapidly coming to a crisis. As already stated, the Inland Sea is the cause of quarrel. The entrance to that convenient tradal passage is strongly guarded by forts under the control of the Prince of Nagato. These forts have, of late, been greatly strengthened, apparently with the intention of holding the Straits (of Shimonosaki) against all foreign vessels. It was at these Straits that French, American, and Dutch vessels were fired upon about a year ago, and quite lately H.M.S. Cormorant, on passing the batteries, had a gun fired across her bows. This was viewed as a sufficient intimation of the Prince's feelings towards foreigners, and the Cormorant, accompanied by the Barossa, made their way back to Yokohama and reported the reception they had met with. Sixteen vessels of war (English, French, and Dutch) were, at last advices, on the eve of setting out for Nagato's dominions. The Foreign Ministers were all united on the question of hostilities. The American representative, though unable to send a man-of-war, had gone so far as to charter a sailing vessel in order that the United States flag should be duly displayed in the coming fight. The vessels of war reported as composing the expedition are the Conqueror, Euryalus, Barossa, Leopard, Cormorant, Tartar, Coquette, and Bouncer, all under the English flag; the Semiramis, Dupleix, and Tancrede (French); the Medusa, Metalen, Kims, Djamba, and Amsterdam (Dutch); and the Takiang, chartered by the United States Minister. Considerable preparations have been made for the further trial of Armstrong guns at shell practice, and the result will, it is thought, most probably determine the efficiency of those weapons.

CHINA.

We have intelligence by the present mail of the fall of Hoochow, which took place on the 28th of August. This event is looked upon as the finishing blow of the Taeping movement. The *North China Herald*, in referring to the fall of Hoochow, says:—

We had previously learned from native reports that the rebels were rapidly sinking into that state of misery which heralded the approach of the fall of Nanking. Rice was scarce, but actual starvation had not as yet set in. The most serious want was that of firewood, of which there was not a particle to be found. Deserted houses had been pulled down and coffins burned, and a general impression prevailed that the city could not hold out much longer, as supplies of every kind were cut off. At length, on the day mentioned, the garrison retired without beat of drum through a pass in the The Deu Hills into the province of Kiang-si. The disposition of the imperial forces ordered in the *Pekin Gazette* of August 1, a translation of which we published in the last *North China Herald*, would seem to have proved of no avail in stopping the retreat of the Hoochow garrison. What the course may be which they will now adopt, whether they will subside quietly into the ranks of the peaceful inhabitants, or whether they retain sufficien organisation to attempt fresh conquests, may well become matter for speculation.

The same paper contains the following news from Pekin:—

A correspondent informs us that Sang-ko-lin-sin has been elevated to hereditary rank in consequence of the successes which have attended the imperial arms. He has also received a despatch from the Emperor extolling his devotion, and commiserating the discomforts to which he subjected himself by prolonging a campaign into the middle of summer. His Imperial Majesty accordingly sends the Prince several packages of tea, and some cooling medicine. E-Ching Wang (the Prince of Kung) has also been raised to hereditary rank, while his pay and allowances as a Prince have been doubled. This latter mark of the imperial favour he has, however, declined.

From the differena ports on the Yang-tsze and the coast here is no news of importance.

MEXICO.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A rumour was current at Vera Cruz, October 1, that Maximilian was assassinated.

Eight thousand Austrians are about to embark for Mexico, where the Belgian force must by this time have nearly arrived. In a short time the Emperor will have, what with volunteer French, Belgians, and Austrians, an army of 25,000 reliable troops independent of the native army. The greater portion of the French army will have landed in France before the end of the year.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatches, with their enclosures, from Lieut.-General Sir Duncan Cameron, K.C.B., commanding Her Majesty's forces in New Zealand:—

Head-quarters, Auckland, Aug. 2, 1864.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report, that in accordance with the intention expressed in my despatch to your Lordship of 7th June, I have not undertaken any active operations against the rebels during the past month. I have, however, the satisfaction of informing your Lordship that on the 25th July, 133 natives of Tauranga, including some chiefs of rank, delivered up their arms to Colonel Greer, commanding at that station, and signed a declaration of allegiance to the Queen, leaving their lands at the disposal of the governor. His Excellency has requested me to accompany him to Tauranga, where he has been solicited by the natives to meet them and arrange the terms of their submission. It is expected that W. Thompson and other chiefs will also be present, in which case it is possible that other tribes besides those of Tauranga may be included in the arrangement. I fear, however, that from the want of adhesion among the many tribes composing the native population, it is scarcely to be expected that the meeting about to take place at Tauranga will lead to a general pacification of the country. I herewith enclose Colonel Greer's report of his proceedings, and I beg to bring to your Lordship's favourable notice the great zeal, judgment, and ability displayed by that officer whilst in command of the troops at Tauranga.

I have, &c.,
D. A. CAMERON, Lieutenant-General.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War-office, London.

Camp Tepapa, Tauranga, July 25, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, that 133 native warriors, amongst whom were many chiefs of rank, came into camp and laid down their arms to-day. Previous to their coming in Mr Rice explained to them that their land was to be at the disposal of the governor and the general; and before I accepted their submission and took their arms each man signed a document, which was read over twice to them, stating that he clearly understood that fact, and also a declaration of loyalty to the Queen. All Tauranga has now submitted, with the exception of two chiefs who have from ten to twenty followers between them. I have permitted the natives to remain in the village of Oitamoite and at Maungatapo, pending further instructions; and they are naturally most anxious for some speedy settlement relative to their land. I beg to bring to notice the tact and ability of Mr Rice in conducting the matter to which this letter alludes, which he carried through satisfactorily, notwithstanding the opposition and obstruction of Mr Mackay, commissioner of the Thames district (whom I have been obliged to confine to the neighbourhood of his tent), and Mr Baker, interpreter, without compromising the position of the Government or our arms, and at the same time gaining the esteem and goodwill of the natives. I enclose lists of the arms delivered, of the names and tribes of the natives who have surrendered, and a copy of the document which they signed, also an account of the proceedings, and of the speeches of the natives when they delivered up their arms, which has been furnished to me by the interpreter, Mr Baker; but as his translation gives a very different meaning in some instances from that which was conveyed to me by Mr Shepherd (interpreter from Taupo), who acted as interpreter when the natives were speaking. I have requested the Lord Bishop of Waiapo, who was present, and took notes, to give me a translation, to which he kindly assented.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. H. GREER, Colonel,
Commanding Tauranga District.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General, Head-quarters.

Head-quarters, Tauranga, New Zealand, Aug. 6, 1864.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report that the meeting referred to in my despatch, between his Excellency the Governor and the natives having submitted unconditionally to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal. I herewith enclose the terms of peace which were granted to them, and with which they all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. Hostilities are now at an end in this part of the country, and there is reason to hope that the liberal terms accorded to the natives of Tauranga may induce other tribes to make their submission.—I have, &c.,

D. A. CAMERON, Lieutenant-General.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for War, War-office, London.

SIR GEORGE GREY'S ADDRESS TO THE HOSTILE NATIVES OF TAURANGA, ON AUG. 6, 1864.

At present I am not acquainted with the boundaries or extent of your lands, or with the claims of individuals or tribes. What I shall therefore do is this: I shall order that settlements shall at once be assigned to you as far as possible in such localities as you may select, which shall be secured by Crown grants to yourselves and your children. When this has been done and the boundaries of your lands have been ascertained, I will inform you in what manner the residue of your lands will be dealt with; but as it is right in some measure to mark our sense of the honourable manner in which you conducted hostilities, neither robbing nor murdering, but respecting the wounded, I promise you that in the ultimate settlement of your lands, the amount taken shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole land. And in order that you may, without delay, again be placed in a position which will enable you to maintain yourselves, as soon as your future location has been decided, seed potatoes and the means of settling on your lands will be given you. I now speak to the friendly natives. I thank you warmly for your good conduct under circumstances of great difficulty. I will consider in what manner you shall be rewarded for your fidelity. In the meantime, in any arrangements which may be made about the lands of your tribe, your rights will be scrupulously respected.

Tauranga, Aug. 6. 1864. (Signed) G. GREY.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

It is probable that a careful inquiry into the causes of colliers' strikes in this district would show that the most prominent is the unsatisfactory state of relationship between employers and the employed. Though the mines are really worked by the owners, an objectionable form of the middle-man system exists, which is peculiar to the district. "Doggies" and "butties," as they are called by the pitmen, work the mines for the owners, under terms of arrangement known as the "charter system," and take every means to screw unremunerative labour out of the men, for which, however, the masters have to pay the full price. All communications between masters and men take place through these doggies and butties, though there is no doubt that in many instances personal communication between employers and employed would be attended with the best results. The mode of conducting business adopted by the masters is well calculated to foster the feeling, which appears pretty general among the pitmen, that their employers are haughty, tyrannical, and oppressive. One would imagine, in dealing with a large body of ignorant men, that when it was necessary to adopt so disagreeable a course as to lower their wages, a statement of the reasons would be given. Nothing of the kind, however, takes place. The ironmasters and coalowners discuss the matter at their periodical meetings, determine the amount of the reduction, and then simply give notice to the butties, and advertise their decree in the newspapers. The men are then left to accept or reject the proferred terms as they think fit. Of course it is not to be supposed that a candid statement of the reasons for a reduction would always make it acceptable to the pitmen, but it would render their acceptance more probable, and most certainly tend to promote a much better feeling than has hitherto existed. There is no doubt that the colliers as a class are among the most ignorant in the country, but they have many good traits of character, and would respond readily to gentle and conciliatory treatment. Under these circumstances a brief *resume* of the origin of the strike may not be out of place. The strike, which is now in its seventeenth week, arose from a notice of the masters to reduce the workers in the thick coal 6d per day; and the workers in the thin coal 3d. per day. The wages at the time of the notice were 5s. per day for the thick coal, and 3s. 6d. per day for the thin. It may be here observed that what is termed a day does not represent a day's work of a given number of hours, but a certain cubical quantity of coal known as a "stent." It is stated the best miners, known as pikesmen, can hew a stent and a half in a day, though, from the many irregularities attending pit work, their average earnings do not exceed the prices mentioned, while the earnings of inferior men fall below those prices. It has always been usual to give notice of a reduction to colliers and iron workers at the same time. In the present instance this was not done, and the result was a considerable amount of jealousy on the part of the colliers, which has had much to do in causing the strike. Another, and to their minds, more important reason for striking was that the wages of 5s and 3s 6d were being paid them five and six years ago, when coals only fetched 10s a ton in market, and that they have since risen to 14s and 15s, and that, therefore, there could be no good reason for their masters reducing their wages. This opinion, coupled with the actual state of affairs, shows that a proper communication between masters and men would in all probability have prevented the strike. There seems very little doubt that the masters had good reason for the reduction; that, in point of fact it was a question of reducing wages, or of allowing half the furnaces in the district to blow out. The ignorance of the miners prevented their appreciating the critical position in which the iron manufacture of South Staffordshire stood. The recent vast discoveries of ironstone in the Cleveland and other districts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Wiltshire, and elsewhere have not been favourable to the producers of South Staffordshire. In most of those places the ironstone can be quarried with so much ease as to be brought to the mouth of the furnace at much cheaper rates than there, where getting it involves expensive mining operations. The consequence is that making pig-iron, which is the branch of the iron trade in which nine-tenths of the Staffordshire coal is consumed, is being prosecuted vigorously in the new districts, and the producers of South Staffordshire find themselves being undersold in their own markets. The other markets for coal are the makers of finished iron, who take the pigs, refine them, and convert them into sheets, bars, and the numerous other forms in which merchantable iron comes into the market, and the demand for domestic consumption. Both these combined consume but a very small portion of the coal that is raised. The domestic consumer certainly, and the finished iron producer in all probability, could afford to pay a price for their coal which would permit the colliers being paid their old rate of wages; but as regards the smelters, or makers of pig iron, the case is different. From the causes referred to, they are working at so much disadvantage as compared with their competitors, that the reduction in the price of coal is to them of vital importance, involving, as they state, the difference between working at a small profit and at a positive loss. It may here be said, Why not reduce the wages of their own workmen, as well as those of the colliers? Their answer to this is simple and intelligible, and is, moreover, one which the latter class of workmen would do well to consider, as it shows the operation of a politico-economical principle, which most working men either never take the trouble to understand or deliberately ignore. They say the erection of new works, consequent on the recent discoveries of ironstone, has created such a market for skilled workers in iron, that the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. The probabilities, therefore, are that, instead of being able to reduce wages, they will soon have to be increased. This is not the case, however, with the colliers. The supply in their case is rather in excess of the demand, and can be easily increased, because any man who can handle a pick soon becomes an efficient coal miner. Working in iron, on the other hand, requires skill, and it takes a considerable time to train a man to become a really efficient manipulator.

The foregoing statement puts the matter fairly, and will enable every one who takes an interest in the subject to calculate the chances of success of the many thousands of poor fellows who, with their wives and little ones, are suffering the severest privations from this prolonged and embittered struggle.

The programme of the pitmen at present appears to be to hold meetings in the district, in which thousands of men, women, and children attend, there to listen to a few of their chosen leaders, who exhort them to perseverance and peaceful behaviour. Monday was memorable in the history of the strike by the appearance at one of the meetings of a gentleman, recently the owner of a colliery himself, who, by the effect his observations and suggestions produced, showed what was likely to be the result of similar conduct on the part of the masters. The meeting was held at West Bromwich, and, from the meeting at Tipton being held the same day, was not so numerously attended as usual. The chair was taken by Mr Thomas Griffith, the secretary of the Miners' Union. After a good deal of the usual unreasoning *ad captandum* talk, which is the fashion at these assemblies,

Mr HAYES was introduced. He briefly adverted to the ruinous consequences of the strike, and found fault with the policy of calling out a lot of men who had not had notice of the drop. Some people said it seemed to be the policy of the leaders, but surely that argument went for nothing, as the leaders never could of themselves carry the resolutions unless endorsed by the men. It was not only his (Mr Hayes's) opinion, but the opinion of wiser men, that the way they had acted in that particular was very bad policy. It was no doubt policy on the part of the masters to give their workmen notice of the drop, but it would not have been policy for them to have given their puddlers notice also. A mistake had been made in calling out those men who were receiving their full wages. He would recommend all men to whom the masters were willing to give the full wages to go in at once. The public purse was being exhausted, if public sympathy was not; and if those miners who could get their price went in, they could assist those who were out, and they would then be in a better position to continue the strike, and the public would be the better enabled to assist them.

Mr Hayes's proposal was supported by the Chairman, and on being put to the vote was unanimously carried, the prevailing opinion being that those who went in would be able to, and should, support those on strike.

Mr Hayes subsequently submitted his proposal at the meeting at Tipton, where, though not put to the vote, it was favourably received. The position of affairs remains pretty much the same. The men are peaceful, and there have been no attempts at further intimidation. To provide against such a contingency, however, the 12th Lancers, which, no doubt, will remain at Tipton till the strike terminates, patrol every morning in the neighbourhood where the violence took place.

A SAD STORY OF DRINK AND DEATH.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

A companion picture has just been painted in the newspapers to those which, with Hogarth, close the "Progress" of his Rake and Harlot; but, as fact is always richer than fiction, the accessories of the new work outdo those in the famous tableaux in the painter-satirist. How should an earl die—a belted earl? or how the heir to an earldom? Is there not something appropriate and noble in the exclamation of the Roman Antonine, who, when the death-chill came upon him, rose from his couch and tottered to his feet, saying, "An emperor should die standing." We do not cavil at the pride or the forced effort of that moment; it was a generous and supreme assertion of the superb motto *noblesse oblige*, spoken in the teeth of death. It does not follow, of course, that those who bear a title or are next in succession, should arrange to die heroically; but, of all men, they should die decently, in circumstances of honour and respect, and so as not to make their latest moments a sarcasm on their position and claims in life. If, for example, in these piping times of peace, our ordinary novel-writers had to paint the last moments of an earl or an earl's heir, they would naturally give us at least the surroundings of calm and comfort; a quiet, elegant chamber, noiseless service, grave and affectionate friends, the hundred nameless luxuries with which the pillow of the dying is soothed by wealth and love, and the famous physician, powerless, but at his post to the last—such would be among the particulars of the description. That is how fiction would deal with the scene—and this is how fact has given it us last week:—The heir to the earldom of Wicklow lately died in Ireland, at 24, Dolphin's Barn-lane, Portobello. Dolphin's Barn-lane is a slum, and No. 24 of that region is of order better understood than designated, kept by one Mary Lloyd, whose account of the demise of Captain W. J. Howard is all the epitaph this noble name is likely to receive. Mary Lloyd tells her little tale simply. From New Abbey, Kilcullen, where he had a wife and family, the captain came to her establishment sick to death. His stomach was burnt up with drink, this "noble scion's," and his body worn to pieces by debauchery; and so, by the instinct of the life he had led, he came to the old haunt to die. The treatment his disease received was simple also; when he called for whisky he had it, and when he called for brandy he had that too, and then more whisky; the inmates of the house had a professional regard for "Billy," and showed it in this fashion. After a day or two of such regimen and society his voice got weaker, and his face changed so that the women were for sending to fetch a doctor. "Billy" objected; and then they bribed him to try and take a little food with more whisky. Even with such inducement his wretched stomach "scunnered" at it, as Christopher North describes a similar case; and more drink was administered, till the aristocrat began to ramble in his speech—not "babbling o' green fields;" nothing so innocent even as Sir John's ending—but fancying himself at the tap of a public-house, and giving recklessly bibulous orders. By-and-bye came the struggle and the rattle in the throat; and Mary Lloyd, who "had never seen a man die before, could not tell what it meant." But it meant the loathsome end of a bad life; it meant a soul going naked to God from the tendernesses of a Dolphin's Barn, and from the attentions of its wretched harem; it meant a gentleman by birth and breeding pulled down by his own miserable choice of a career to die on the couch of a courtesan, leaving the doctors and coroner's jury to inform us that the carcase lying there was rotten with drink and debauchery, and ready for death without the assistance of unlimited whiskey.

It is the old story, with the old moral to it; we have nothing to say upon it that is new, and what is true is too old to repeat. It is the prodigal choked with the "husks that swine do eat" before he makes up his mind to "arise, and go to my Father." Men of taste and people in society will principally regard it as an "unpleasant story," and the Earl of Wicklow and the Primate of Ireland—with both of whom "Billy" was connected—will think it uncommonly hard upon them that their discarded kinsman could not manage to depart this life without getting into the newspapers. It is "so awkward" to have a Howard, and an Oxford man, and the heir to a coronet, gargling with the death-rattle in a Dublin slum, and fixing his glazed eyes in their last look on the rouge upon the cheek of his hostess. Then there are "men about town" who have a *tendresse* for "poor Billy," like that of the pitiful Doll Tearsment who fed him with whisky out of compassion—men that might be surprised on the same sort of death-bed, that have supped and drunk with Billy and his likes, and sigh "Poor Billy" with all the emotion possible to the Haymarket and its friendships or associations. But neither the untowardness of the occurrence for polite society, nor the wretched circumstances of the drunken gentleman's death, affect us so much as the marvel that a career so beastly can be deliberately chosen, and faithfully carried out to the last crapulous agony. This man's life and death have been a simple curse to himself and to his kind. All his achievements have been feats in drink and debauchery; the monuments of his youth and manhood are the bottles he has emptied; and, except that his demise may have some effect in showing to how gross and repulsive a thing vice of the promiscuous and thirsty kind graviates, the verdict of the jury might have been "Dead, of natural causes, and better if he had never been born."

Yet let us not be mistaken; the story we touch upon exhibits a hero by no means utterly repulsive. This man was the type of a large class, whose very vices to some extent explain, though they cannot palliate themselves. When one remarks that everybody knew him as "Billy"—men and women, cads and money-lenders, "gentlemen" of the town, and Boulogne bankers—all is said. The person, well born, expensively brought up, and with "great expectations," who comes to be called Billy in all the dirty world of bousing and wantonness, is not *un homme incompris*. One knows him in a moment—the soft, foolish, and at first only slightly vicious youth—who slips upon ground sodden by brandy and wine into a reckless manhood, and an early and miserable senility. There is not the least excuse for him in the fact, but it is a fact that the good nature of such an one will survive his general wreck; he will attain the rank of "Billy" in the *monde* of uncleanliness; he will be free of his cash when the speculators on his position lend him any, and ruin his own health in drinking other people's. That he lasts so long will probably be due to the care of some one of his acquaintances of the pavement, who pities, in the way of such people, even likes him, and tries to keep him straight. When not drunk, he is good to her; but he leaves her at last deep in debt, and then gets picked up for the sake of his prospects by usurers and adventuresses; and, when the first have finally beggared him and the last fairly disgusted him, he comes to Dolphin's Barn Lane. Even then the voice and bearing of better days linger about Billy; gratuitous whisky and eleemosynary brandy are poured down his blazing, rocking throat for the sake of those gentler reminiscences; the murmur that "he's not a bad sort" is the last he hears, as his soul goes to find out in what sort God meant the body to be kept which He made in His own image, and in what sort the soul which He created to share His pure and perfect glory. To pity this dangerous weakness of heart would be a mischief; for it is better to die on a murderer's scaffold, with a prayer upon the lip, or in the bitterest pang of hunger or thirst on the open Atlantic, than to end a life coarsely forgetful of what is true and sweet in the arms of an "unfortunate," with her whisky-bottle for viaticum, like "Billy," heir to the earldom of Wicklow.

NEW PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL AT BLACKHILL.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY.

Primitive Methodism, if we may believe the signs of the times, is flourishing and extending in the Shotley Bridge circuit. At the present time there are no less than four new chapels in course of erection in this circuit alone, and in the whole district the society is spreading and strong. The foundation stone of the fourth chapel, that at Blackhill, was laid on Tuesday last, under most favourable auspices. What lead to the building of the new place of worship may be briefly stated as the inadequacy of the old chapel to contain the increasing congregation, and the felt want of that great aid to churches and *desideratum*, commodious schools.

Before entering on a more detailed account of the proceedings of the day, a brief description of the new edifice may be acceptable to our readers. The site is immediately contiguous to the present chapel, the corner stone which was laid on Tuesday being in a nearly direct line with the main street. The edifice, as we have hinted before, will consist of both chapel and schools. The architect, Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, has, with his usual skill, designed a most appropriate building, neat and plain in design, but yet chaste and elegant in appearance. It will be in the plain Gothic style, 43ft. by 33ft., and will contain seats for 260 persons. At one end will be the entrance door, with porch, and at the other a large old English window, with five and four windows on either side respectively. Round one side of the building there will be a fine amphitheatre gallery; a large platform, with ornamental railing, supplies the place of a pulpit, and the roof will be open timber, on the collar-beam principle, and of 21ft. pitch. The schools will be 23ft. by 20ft., and will accommodate 130 children. The contractors are Messrs Muse, of Leadgate, and Houliston, of Shotley Bridge, and the estimated cost is £480. The erection of the new building will be proceeded with in the most earnest and zealous manner.

In order to give due *eclat* to the occasion of laying the foundation stone of what may, and we truly hope will, become a powerful moral, religious, and educational agent in the district, David Dale, Esq., the managing director of the Shotley Bridge Iron Company, was requested to perform the interesting ceremony, whilst upon Jonathan Priestman, Esq., the manager of the great works at Consett, devolved the equally pleasing duty of presenting the trowel. During the afternoon the tradesmen of Blackhill closed their shops, in deference to the ceremony, and the liveliest and most earnest interest was exhibited in the proceedings. The day was, unfortunately, not entirely propitious. The previous heavy rain rendered the ground damp and dirty, and the weather was, to say the least, cheerless and gloomy. Heavy clouds hung lowering and threateningly down, and though at no time did rain fall to any noticeable extent, still the sun but seldom shone, and the day may be pronounced decidedly unfavourable. This fact was sufficiently attested by the sparse and scanty attendance at the first part of the day's ceremony—divine service in the United Presbyterian Church. Here the Rev. Wm. Lauder preached an able and eloquent sermon from the sixteenth verse of the 28th chapter of Isaiah:—"Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: He that believeth shall not make haste." On this text Mr. Lauder founded an excellent discourse, pointing out the sure foundation, that was Jesus Christ. This world was but the scaffolding of the great temple above, and here we should discover and correct our errors. In eternity all would be discovered, but too late for correction. On this point the rev. gentleman asked two practical questions, first, did they see the utter insufficiency of any other foundation than Jesus Christ; and secondly, did they place their *entire* foundation in Christ alone; and concluded by earnestly appealing to his hearers to rest on that sure foundation. A collection was then taken on behalf of the building fund, and the congregation dispersed.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

On the conclusion of the service, those present proceeded to the stone, in procession, headed by the ministers and trustees of the chapel. Arrived at the site the preliminary operations were commenced, by the adjustment of the stone &c. There was at the ceremony, notwithstanding the very raw, cold, and unpropitous weather, a goodly number of interested spectators, among whom we observed the Revs. W. Lauder, (U.P.); Startup, (Wesleyan); J. Brooks, (Baptist); and W. Saul and John Snaith, (Primitive Methodist); D. Dale, Esq., Jonathan Priestman, Esq., G. Peile, Esq., J. Marriage, Esq., and Messrs Thomas Ridley, T. Carrick, F. Pile, J. Heymers, John Nicholson, Bushby, P. Gibson, T. Gradon, W. Raw, M. Ridley, Heads, Cole, Reed, (Glasgow), Wheatley, W. Collinson, Moore, Muse, Hetherington, Hammond, Wrightson, Harrison, Row, Stobb, Welford, Pallister, Birkett, &c. There were also a fair sprinkling of ladies.

A hymn having been sung, and an appropriate prayer offered by the Rev. John Snaith, for the Divine blessing and countenance to rest on their undertaking, the Rev. W. SAUL announced that the bottle which would be deposited in the cavity contained a copy of the New Testament, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, at twopence; the Conference Regulations of the Primitive Methodist Connexion; copies of most of the local newspapers; Primitive Methodist Shotley Bridge Circuit Plan, and the names of the architect, contractors, and trustees.

JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, Esq., then, addressing Mr Dale, said:—I am requested by the trustees to present you with this trowel and mallet to be used by you in laying the foundation stone of this chapel. [The trowel and mallet were from the well-known establishment of Messrs Lister and Sons, of Newcastle, and the trowel bore the following inscription:—"Presented to David Dale, Esq., by the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel and Schools, Blackhill, on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone, 25th October, 1864."]

DAVID DALE, Esq., on receiving the trowel from the hands of Mr Priestman, proceeded in the usual manner to lay the mortar and adjust the stone. All being duly performed Mr Dale, standing on the newly-laid stone, said: I declare this stone to be duly laid. I should have been glad if the trustees could have got to perform the ceremony some one who would have been more able to interest you and stimulate your generosity. But I am sure they could have obtained no one, not connected with the Primitive Methodist body, who thinks more of your self-denying labours and zeal. I have often found, whilst journeying through the country, in a little village some chapel with neat and unpretending exterior, and this I have always found to belong to the Primitive Methodist body. I do not wish to detain you longer, for Mr Saul is, I see, announced to deliver an address, but I think to you the phrase of that great statesman and historian is not inapplicable:—"Many of you there are who may look without envy on the princes, and nobles, and priests of the land; for ye are princes of a higher country, and priests of a nobler eloquence, and by the imposition of mightier hands." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Rev. Mr SAUL said he had only one fault to find with the speech of his friend, it was so very brief. But he remembered the saying of the old Puritan divine, "A good speech need not be long, a bad one should not." He felt that honour had been done to them by the gentleman who had laid the foundation stone, though they had no hankering after honours or distinctions. Their straightforward duty was to visit and minister in the families of their people, and enter into their secular sorrows and afflictions. And though they might not hold so high a social position as other churches, the aid and support he had received in the erection of new chapels showed that their domestic ministrations, their domiciliary visitings, their self-sacrifice, and their discharge of their arduous duties were appreciated by the public. (Hear, hear.) They should do all in their power to promote the success of their new chapel. The rev. gentleman then referred to the building of the spiritual temple. The builder and maker of the universe was God, and He would build up for Himself a temple to the honour of his name. Mr Saul then proceeded to speak of man in the figure of a stone. They were all stones, gravitating earthwards. How many there were who had been year after year under the influence of the Gospel, and yet remained obdurate, unchanged, hard as adamant itself. And yet it was not the angels of heaven, nor the fallen morning stars, but the ignorant, depraved children of Adam God had chosen to be His temple. Man was the quarry for which God raised the halls of His Zion. One of the reasons why they desired to raise a new edifice was to supply proper accommodation for the children of the district. One of the most interesting features of Methodism was the interest it takes in the education of the rising generation. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman concluded by appealing to them for assistance in the work, and by announcing the several services of the day.

A collection was then taken, which, with that at the chapel, realised about £10. The doxology was sung, and after an earnest prayer by the Rev. Mr Brooks, the assemblage dispersed.

Mr Cole, photographer, of Blackhill, was present, and took a view of the scene at the stone. If, in the face of numerous disadvantages, he succeeded in gaining a good picture, it will doubtless command a ready sale.

TEA MEETING.

In the afternoon a public tea meeting was held in the Old Chapel. About two hundred persons were present, who took tea in relays, but a small number being able, from the smallness of the chapel, to take tea at one time. The tea was of the usual description, and was admirably dispensed by the following ladies:—Mrs Gibson, Mrs Heymer, Mrs Birkett, and Misses M. Walton, M. Eltringham, E. Thompson, A. Mewes, J. Mewes, and H. Oliver.

THE REV. J. SIMPSON'S LECTURE.

In the evening a lecture was delivered in the United Presbyterian Chapel, by the Rev. John Simpson, of Halifax. The subject announced was "A Modern Heroine; or the Story of a Great Woman." There was a large and respectable audience. Mr Thomas Bidley occupied the chair.

The Rev. W. SAUL, in introducing the Chairman, first returned his thanks to all who had contributed to render the proceedings of the day as successful as they had been. He then related an anecdote, as an example of moral heroism which had come under his own notice since he came to the district. A young lady in a Godless family had been drawn to embrace religion, and when threatened by her father with banishment from her home, had replied that poverty with Christ was the greatest riches, scorn with Christ the greatest honour, and solitude with Him the best company. And the consequence was that that lady's family became impressed by her religion and were now regular attendants on the means of grace. After some more remarks on this point, the rev. gentleman introduced the chairman, whose name, he said, he venerated. The Ridleys had ever been earnest friends of the cause, and Mr Errington Ridley—(hear, hear)—would have been present on that day had not the failing health of his wife rendered it necessary for him to go to the south. He never heard the name of Ridley but he thought of a galaxy of names famous in philanthropy and education.

The CHAIRMAN said when asked to take the chair on that occasion he had felt highly flattered by such a mark of their esteem. He drew a curious and interesting picture of the Primitive Church at Hexham in the times when he was young, and then contrasted their rapid rise and extent now with those times. This result had been brought about, not by the great learning of their ministers, but by the blessing of God, and the warmth and earnestness of the people in His cause. He alluded to the successful proceedings of the day, and then spoke of the subject of the lecture, saying that every man and woman might be a hero or heroine in their own sphere. The Chairman then spoke of the usefulness and value of Sunday-schools, and concluded by relating an interesting anecdote illustrative of the good resulting from Sunday-school training. He then introduced the rev. lecturer.

Rev. JOHN SIMPSON, at the outset of his lecture, apologised for any disappointment they might feel, as the fact was he was no lecturer. Had chapel-building, however, been his subject, he could, he thought, have entertained them well, for he was over head and ears in bricks and mortar, having now six chapels in hand. He then entered at some length into his experiences in chapel-building, relating several anecdotes of places of worship which had been restored to their body, and of chapels which had been lately erected. The rev. lecturer then proceeded to speak of the various classes of heroines. Deborah was a heroine; Grace Darling, when she, in the storm and fury of the waves and the howling of the tempest, saved the crew of the wrecked vessel, was a heroine; Florence Nightingale, who, as the soldiers' friend, faced the storms of war and the bleak weather in the East, was a heroine too. But there was a still higher heroism than this, and she was a nobler heroine who faced the rebuffs and scoffing of the world to save sinners. He then described the influence of the female ministry, stating that the Society of Friends were the first to engage in female ministry, and instanced the case of several ladies who had ministered in various bodies, and done much good in the world. The Church of England, though they had not yet acknowledged the female ministry, had produced one example—Miss Marsh, the daughter of the Rector of Beckingham. This lady was the heroine of his lecture, and the rev. gentleman eloquently told how she had laboured amongst the "navvies" at the Crystal Palace, had ministered to them, and striven to convert them to the gospel. He described her first visit amongst them, and then how she presented a bible to one of them, his reply being, "Aye, mistress, isn't it a beauty: I'll cover it with my best red cloaker." After quoting liberally from "English Hearts and English Homes," an account of Miss Marsh's labours, published some time ago, the lecturer earnestly combatted the mistaken idea very prevalent amongst the public, that it was wrong to take the Lord's Supper when they were afraid they were not prepared for it: that solemn ordinance, indeed, strengthened a penitent in coming to the Lord. The great utility of tract-distribution was the next point urged by the lecturer, and this was illustrated by anecdotes from the same book. A navvy had, some years before Miss Marsh met him, left his mother and broke her heart, but under Miss Marsh's influence he was led to write to her, and mother and son were brought together and blessed in the Lord. The lecturer afterwards told how Miss Marsh pacified above four hundred navvies on the occasion of a disruption with the police; how she had visited them on board the *Jura* previous to their departure to the Crimea, and closed his admirable lecture by giving a detailed account of the conversion of Thomas Ward, his struggles through life, his accident at the railway, his sufferings, and death in the Lord.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they would not be disappointed in the expectations they had formed of the lecture. He did not wish to break the happy influence under which Mr Simpson had left them, and would only remind them that in a short time they would have navvies amongst them again, and it would be their duty to do their best to bring them to the knowledge of God.

The Rev. Mr SAUL said he had many to thank for the success of that day's proceedings, and was much gratified by the compliment the tradesmen of Blackhill had paid them in closing their places of business. He drew the attention of the audience to the great responsibility they were imposing upon themselves in the erection of a new chapel, for all their resources lay in the working men's pockets. He appealed to all to do what they could in their several spheres, and said that Messrs Dale and Priestman had asked what they would do for a place of worship during the building of their chapel, and had promised that in a day or two a place should be provided for their use.

The meeting shortly afterwards closed in the usual manner.

Miscellaneous News.

The officers of engineers in the garrison of Antwerp last week gave a grand dinner to General Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol.

While Captain William Hunter, on Tuesday, was hauling in his nets at sea, off Filey, he found them to contain, in addition to a good haul of herrings, a shark, measuring 6ft. in length. A portion of a large hook, of foreign manufacture, was in his cheek.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, whilst the Fleetwood goods express train was passing through Chorley Station, the draw bar of the last waggon suddenly snapped and the waggon was overturned. The guards van which was behind was thrown into the air, and alighted on one side across the lines, both of which were blocked up for about an hour. The guard, who was inside the van at the time, escaped almost entirely unhurt.

A cotton mill, called the Valley Mill, near Stalybridge, occupied by Mr. George Jackson, was burnt to the ground on Monday afternoon last. The damage to building and contents is estimated to amount to £6,000. The mill had been closed only on Friday last, owing to the depression in the cotton trade.

The commissioners who were appointed by the Lord Chancellor on a sort of riding commission to discover abuses in the provincial Bankruptcy Courts have been holding session at Manchester; and, over-hauling the accounts of a messenger in bankruptcy there, found that he is bound to disburse to the public a sum of £1,060, which they allege he has overcharged on a variety of accounts. The messenger, however, alleges in his own defence that his charges were all regularly submitted to the official commissioner, and were passed by him as, what in fact they are substantially, proper and fair charges.

FURTHER INCREASE OF THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—Mr Purdy's weekly report exhibits another increase of pauperism in the twenty eight cotton manufacturing unions. Twenty of that number relieved 4,300 more paupers than in the second week of the present month; the other eight decreased by 330, thus leaving a net addition in the whole district of 3,970.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GARIBALDI ON THE ITALIAN CONVENTION.—The *Pays* says that the *Diritto* of Turin publishes an "infamous" letter of Garibaldi's concerning France, and that it is doing too much honour to such a letter to mention it without repeating the contents. The *Patrie*, however, gives the text, and here it is:—"Caprera, Oct. 10.—That criminals should endeavour to find accomplices is quite natural; but that I should be plunged in the mire with the men who have stained Italy by the convention of September 5th is what I did not expect. With Bonaparte the only convention is this—To purge our country of his presence, not in two years, but in two hours.—G. GARIBALDI."

DARING BURGLARY IN SHEFFIELD.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF SILVER PLATE.—During Monday night, a robbery of a very extensive and daring character was effected in the house of Mr Moss, at Tapton-Mount, Glossop-road. The facts show that the burglary had been planned and executed with great deliberation, and with an amount of skill that betrays the handiwork of "professional" burglars. The house stands back some forty yards from the road, from which it is separated by a wall and garden, and the window of the dining room is opposite to a small shrubbery and garden; and from traces of footmarks it would seem that the burglars were secreted in the garden, waiting until all the inmates of the house were in bed. On Monday, Mr Moss had made arrangements to travel to Torquay, with his wife, whose health is delicate; and in anticipation of their departure, a large quantity of silver plate had been packed in the plate chest, and would have been removed to Mr Moss's bankers for security on Tuesday morning. The house was secured as usual on Monday night, and the family went to bed about half-past ten. Nothing was heard during the night to attract attention, but at seven o'clock in the morning the servants found that a burglary had been committed, and the lower rooms ransacked. An alarm was given immediately, and a thorough search of the premises and outbuildings instituted, but the burglars had got clear away with a considerable booty. It was found that entrance had been effected through the window of the dining room. The robbers had broken a pane, and then with a large centre bit they bored out one of the panels of the shutters which were secured inside, which gave them access to the bolts. When they got into the room they would find the door locked on the outside, but their tools speedily opened for them a road. They removed one of the panels, and unlocked the door, and then found themselves in the passage, at the foot of the stairs, opposite to the door of the drawing-room. It unfortunately happened that in this room Mr Moss had left the plate chest, and the robbers seem to have gone straight to the spot where this valuable booty was deposited. The box was locked, but its size and weight would suggest that the contents were of no value, and the robbers seem to have made no attempt upon the rooms upstairs. On the table in the drawing-room was a writing desk, and this was carried, with the plate chest, into the garden at the side of the house, where the robbers could calculate almost with certainty upon being unobserved. They smashed the desk, but in it there was nothing to reward their search. The plate chest, unfortunately, contained silver plate, and Mr Moss's personal jewellery, to the value of £300, and with this booty the burglars made off. From the marks on the wall, and the neighbouring gardens at the back of the row of houses, it is clear that the men did not pass down Tapton-road after committing the robbery, but went over towards Crookes, where there are several paths which would enable them to get down into the town with comparative secrecy. It is stated that on Monday night three men were seen loitering about the road, and if so, there is not much doubt that they were the burglars. A reward of £20 has been offered for the detection of the robbers.

The Americans have added a new word to the language. They now call a circus a "hippotheatron."

It is reported that the Primitive Methodists are about to form a special settlement in New Zealand.

A "Wear-your-last-Winter-Overcoat Club" has been formed in New York.

At Rome, Monsignore de Mérode has made Blondin hand over a per-centage of his profits, when exhibiting at the Macao, to the "Peter's pence" fund.

The Thames embankment is making satisfactory progress. Between Waterloo-bridge and Temple-gardens a length of 120 feet of the dam is completed and made water-tight.

On Tuesday, an attempt was made to blow up the towers which supported the great dome of the Exhibition Building at South Kensington. The engineers having charge of the work had been engaged for several days in plugging the brickwork with gunpowder, and it was expected that the demolition would be complete. Only a portion, however, of the towers fell. It is intended to push down the other portion by leverage.

The Rev. Mr. Barham, author of the famous "Ingoldsby Legends," used to tell a story of the complete discomfiture of a wit of no inferior order by a message, politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl, "If you please, Mr. Jones, mamma sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would *begin to be funny*."

Mr Bernal Osborne addressed a meeting of his constituents at Liskeard on Friday night. He condemned the Government for plunging into controversies with foreign nations while important domestic questions were wholly neglected. He was so anxious to be neutral with regard to the American war that he would "give no opinion as to the result" of the struggle; nevertheless, he was free to express his belief that "the North will eventually make a solitude, and call it peace." He deplored the apathy which prevailed both inside and outside the House of Commons, and said the Liberal party was now without a leader and without a flag. As to the Tories, they had become almost extinct. Only three could be found in the House of Commons—Mr Newdegate, Mr Bentinck, and Lord Palmerston.

An English sea captain, named J. C. Middleton, of the barque Lily of the Valley, of Sunderland, has been foully murdered at Odessa. When his vessel reached Odessa he went on shore, and not returning to his ship, inquiries were instituted, and after the lapse of five days his body, shockingly mutilated, was discovered in the mole of the port. What led to the perpetration of the atrocious crime cannot be conjectured. Plunder does not appear to have been the object of the murderers, as the money of the deceased was still in his possession when the body was found. Only the papers relating to the ship are missing. Deceased was a married man, and when in England resided at Seaham Harbour. One man suspected of the crime is in custody, and the British authorities at Odessa are using every exertion to ascertain the facts of the mysterious case.

FEELING HER WAY.—General Schenck, discussing the Democratic platform, in a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, brought down the house by the following illustration:—"I know nothing at all that is like it, unless it may be the character of the fruit that is sold by an old lady who sits at the door of the Court-house in Cincinnati. She is a shrewd old woman. A young sprig of a lawyer stepped up one day and said to her, 'You seem to have some fine apples. Are they sweet or sour?' The old lady tried to take the measure of her customer, and find out whether his taste was for sweet or sour apples. 'Why, sir,' said she, 'they are rather acid; a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet.'"

CAPTURE OF A SUSPECTED HOTEL ROBBER.—On Tuesday, at York, a young man, calling himself Alexander Blume, and a native of Geneva, was charged with having committed a robbery in the Great Northern Hotel, kept by Mrs Shaw, in Tanner-row. On Monday night, Mr A. C. Sherriff (the Mayor of Worcester) slept in the above hotel, and between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday morning he was disturbed by hearing a noise in his bedroom. On looking up he saw the prisoner with his (Mr Sherriff's) trousers in his hands, and apparently in the act of plundering them. Mr Sherriff called out "Thief," and the prisoner immediately took to his heels, and left the house. He was followed by the "boots" through Railway-street into Micklegate, where he was captured. Blume, who was dressed in a stylish manner, had stayed all night at the North-Eastern Hotel, within a short distance of Mrs Shaw's, and on leaving that morning he paid his bill. He subsequently went into the city, and paid a visit to Gray's Adelphi Hotel, in Micklegate, and to the White Horse Inn, Coppergate. In both cases it appears that he had gone upstairs, but being asked his business he left the premises. It seems that Mr Sherriff had not fastened his bedroom door, and that the prisoner had deliberately gone upstairs and entered the room. He is 26 years of age, 5ft. 3in. in height, fresh complexion, long and bushy black hair, mustache and imperial.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.—On Sunday, a shocking scene occurred in a wood on the western side of Sheffield. A number of young men, of the lowest class, went to the Old Park Wood for the purpose of "bringing off," as the slang term is, a couple of prize fights. The sacredness of the day was profaned by an assemblage of some of the most dissolute of the population; and the scene began at six in the morning, the ring being regularly prepared, the men being provided with "seconds," and, in fact, there were all the usual ceremonies observed. Two prize fights were arranged, and when one had been brought to a conclusion, two young men, one of whom was named Thomas Dawes, stepped into the ring to fight for £1 a side. They fought for 20 minutes, and at the conclusion of a round, in which Dawes had received a heavy blow on the throat, he was placed on his second's knee. On "time" being called, he rose, and attempted to close with his antagonist, but suddenly reeled and fell dead. His "friends" ran away affrighted, but some of the bystanders carried the body to an adjacent public house. The police are in active pursuit of the pugilist, whose *soubriquet* is "Billy Muck;" he has fought several times before.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ROYAL GRATITUDE.—The *Nord Zeitung* of Hanover publishes the following anecdote on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic:—"After that famous engagement, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, who had been one of Napoleon's most devoted adherents, was made prisoner and taken to Berlin. At the same time the whole financial administration of Saxony fell into the hands of the conquerors. Under these circumstances, M. B., a Saxon superintendent of finance, who was devotedly attached to the royal house of Saxony, thought it would be an act of patriotism on his part to secrete for the King as much as possible of the funds in his hands. He accordingly abstracted several millions of thalers, and in the confusion which then prevailed the Austro-Prussian administrators never missed the money. When the King was restored to his throne, M. B. solicited an audience to inform His Majesty of the existence of this sum; but as, according to the etiquette of the Saxon Court, he was not of a rank sufficiently high to claim that honour, one of the ministers, M. De Zeschwitz was charged to receive his communication. M. B. then informed the minister how he had managed to secure the money, and where he had concealed it. The minister expressed his satisfaction, and at once communicated the fact to the King. 'M. B. has done exceedingly well,' said Frederick Augustus; 'but how shall we escape the obligation of rewarding him for his service?' The minister promptly responded:—'Sire, we will give him a reprimand.' M. B. accordingly received a letter acknowledging his good intentions and accepting the money. He was, however, told that he had acted very rashly, but that the King was graciously pleased to overlook his fault and pardon him. M. B. was so chagrined by this reprimand that he died in less than a year afterwards."

THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The "Flaneur" of the *Morning Star* gives the following bit of gossip:—"The pages of *Punch* are among the last from which one would hope to glean a paragraph of gossip. But yet there is one brother of that mystic brotherhood who constitute the staff at No. 84, Fleet-street, who, from his disposition and social position, is generally thoroughly well informed as to what is going on. To this gentleman we probably owe the information covertly given in last week's number—covertly, we say, because the writer founded his paragraph on a statement in a weekly paper comparatively unknown, and grafted thereon his own information; the result of which is that what Mr Thackeray delighted to call a "P-y-l p-n-age," and which no one will have the least difficulty in detecting as the Princess Mary of Cambridge, is sought in marriage by a noble viscount, whose army service entitles him to all sorts of noble and gallant epithets. The lady—and the lady in question, besides being a Princess, is a lady; the terms are not always synonymous—is agreeable, and all that is disagreeable is that wretched piece of legislation, the Royal Marriage Act, which requires the consent of the Sovereign to the union of a member of the Royal Family to a person not of royal blood. This consent her present 'Most Gracious' is not gracious enough to give; and though *Mr. Punch*, with an amount of saccharine matter which shows that he has not studied Mr Banting's pamphlet, expresses a hope that this will be forthcoming, yet the withholding of the royal approval is evidently the hitch in the matter. Let us hope that it will be finally graciously and gracefully yielded. In the whole Guelphic family there is no one more popular than the Princess Mary, and the people of England would infinitely sooner see her wedded to an English nobleman for whom she cares, than to a German one whom she may never have seen. As to the name of the gentleman, that is easily arrived at. Our friend *Punch* says, 'All happiness to Viscount Cuculus.' Scraps of schoolboy classic lore yet lingering in odd corners of memory remind us of the old proverb, *non facit monachum cucullus*—the hood does not make the monk,—and then looking into that peerage which every well-regulated Briton keeps by him, we find that Viscount Hood served in the Guards; and lo! on the ingenious principle ascribed to the first cooper of putting two and two together, the whole mystery is solved."

ANECDOTE OF PIUS IX.—A young nobleman of the Papal States, on succeeding to his family title, found that his uncle and predecessor had expended nearly the whole property in assisting the Pope at the time of his flight from Rome. The young man was left all but penniless; he accordingly naturally determined to seek Pio IX., expose his condition, and implore from His Holiness either repayment, or some such office as would recompense his loss. It proved, however, no easy matter for him to obtain the desired interview. By some unaccountable contingency, the Pope was never able to receive him, though he applied through many channels for the favour. Months passed on, and finally two or three years, and the young nobleman was still soliciting the permission to lay his claim before his holy debtor. At last, the Pope undertook one of his journeys; the nobleman followed him, found him on one occasion less carefully guarded than usual, forced the consigne at his private door, and entering the sacred presence, threw himself at His Holiness's feet, and expounded his case. The Pope listened both patiently and amiably while the youth detailed all that his uncle had given, and how the family estates were mortgaged in consequence, and how since his uncle's death he had been seeking the Pope to obtain favourable consideration of his claim. The Pope, as I have said, listened most graciously, insomuch that the nobleman congratulated himself in the confident hope that his petition would assuredly be granted. "And how long ago is it," said the Pope, "since your excellent uncle died?" "Just four years ago, may it please your Holiness." "Then," returned the Pope, "for four years exactly, *il suo signor zio* has received in heaven the reward of his magnanimous devotion to the Holy See.—Benedicite!" This said, and extending his two fingers over the abashed and kneeling suppliant, Pio IX. swept out of the room.—*Italics, by Frances Power Cob*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEWCASTLE.
ALLEGED CULPABILITY OF THE WATER COMPANY.

A destructive fire, attended by melancholy loss of life, occurred in Newcastle on Monday morning. In all its aspects the event is a sad one; but it is to be hoped that the catastrophe may have the effect of arousing public attention and indignation to such a pitch as may lead to a long and loudly complained-of grievance being remedied. An ample supply of good water is an indispensable element in the sum of human existence; but it is not the less essential, especially in large towns, as a protection to life and property against the direful ravages of fire. A town with a scanty supply of water may be held as existing under circumstances of scarcely less peril than if a carelessly managed powder magazine were in its midst. However numerous and perfect the appliances for the extinguishing of fire may be, they can only be looked upon as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare without a sufficient supply of the indispensable fluid to set them in motion. The truth of all this may be admitted at once without question, and many of our readers may at the same time take to themselves the comforting but illusory assurance that fortunately things are so managed in Newcastle that there are no grounds for apprehension in that respect. In fact the contrary is the case. Hardly ever lately has a fire occurred without complaints, loud and deep, being uttered against the Water Company, whose supply is ever deficient. An example of this occurred in the fire to which we are directing attention. About three in the morning information was given at the Prudhoe-street Police-station that a fire had broken out at No. 8, Sandyford court, Sandyford-lane, Newcastle. Messengers were immediately despatched to the other divisional stations for their hose and reels, which were soon on the spot, together with the fire-engine of the North British Fire Insurance Company. Owing, however, to the want of water, they were unable for a lengthened period to do much towards subduing the momentarily growing and destructive fire. The fire originated in an upstairs room of No. 8, tenanted by Mrs Margaret Cutter, aged fifty-five or fifty-eight, the widow of Mr Anthony Cutter, flax dresser, who has for many years been employed as pew opener in St. Thomas' Church. That edifice is about to undergo a thorough cleaning, and will be closed while this work is being done. Several members of the congregation had given their books in charge of Mrs Cutter, who brought a large number of them home for the purpose of taking care of them. Her neighbours state that she was addicted to drinking, and from all we have heard there seems to be little reason to doubt that such was the case. How the fire originated must ever remain a mystery. About one o'clock, the nephew of Mrs Scott, who lives down stairs in the adjoining house to No. 8, but fronting into Sandyford-lane, was awoke by a noise as of some one trying to open a door upstairs, but as it was of short duration he fell asleep again. The first intimation of the fatal conflagration was received by the family of William Armstrong, who resided in the room beneath Mrs Cutter. They were aroused from their sleep by a large portion of the burning ceiling falling into their room. They rushed out in their night dresses and gave the alarm. Titus Corking, a groom, and his wife, who lived on the same stair-head as Mrs Cutter, were next aroused, and just managed to get down stairs before their retreat was cut off. They lost all they possessed in the world, as the fire rapidly spread to their roof, and there being no water to check it, speedily gutted the upper portion of the fabric. Armstrong was able to rescue a portion of his furniture and other property, but a great deal of it was spoiled by the water or seriously damaged by the hurried removal. Mrs Scott was also able to remove her furniture, though not without damage to it. The fire completely gutted the house in which it originated, as well as the room in which Corking lived, which was over that of Mrs Scott. As soon as the police succeeded in subduing the fire, an entry was made into Mrs Cutter's house. Her body, literally burnt to a cinder, was found lying between the bed and the door, as if she had been endeavouring to escape when overpowered by the fire. A watch, which was found in the room, had stopped at half-past three. The fire was extinguished about five o'clock. The property belongs to Mr Race, cow-keeper, Sandyford-lane. We are informed that it is insured to its full value, in the North British Mercantile Insurance Office.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The remains of Margaret Cutter were removed to the Dead House, and in the evening the coroner (Mr J. T. Hoyle) held an inquest. The following evidence was adduced:—

John Cutter, butcher, Lovaine-place, deposed that the deceased was 55 years of age, and that she lived in Sandyford-lane by herself. She was pew opener at St. Thomas' Church.

Susan Scott, straw bonnet maker, 8, Sandyford-lane, stated that she saw the deceased on Sunday night at nine o'clock, and at that time she had had drink. She lived in the same house. Deceased had been in the habit of taking drink occasionally; but lately she had taken a good deal of drink. She had a number of prayer and hymn books in her room, which had been given to her to keep till St. Thomas' Church was re-opened, it being about to undergo some repairs. The deceased left witness's room about a quarter-past nine. Between two and three o'clock in the morning witness heard the shrieks of her next-door neighbour, and on getting out of bed found the house to be on fire. When she went out she saw flames issuing out of the door and window of the room occupied by the deceased. Witness heard nothing to excite her attention between the time deceased left her house and the time she was wakened by the fire. There was no water playing on the fire when she first observed it, and there were no policemen. Very few people were in the street, and it was a considerable time before the water could be got. As far as witness could judge, the fire originated in the deceased's room. The deceased had in her house a large quantity of wood shavings, which came off the organ in St. Thomas' Church. She had them covered up with blankets, and witness remonstrated with her against such a practice.

William Green, baker, Sandyford-lane, stated that he lived two doors along the lane from the house in which the deceased lived. Witness was preparing to go to work at twenty minutes to three o'clock, when he heard a scream. He immediately went into the house where the deceased lived, and saw the ceiling of the room under that in which Mrs Cutter lived in flames. There was no water there at the time, and he instantly gave the alarm to the policeman. He then got a bucket full of water, and burst open the door of the deceased's room. Witness was, however, unable to enter. He tied a handkerchief on his mouth and endeavoured to get in again, but the smoke affected his eyes very severely, and rendered him nearly insensible. He saw nothing but the flames in the room.

William Soulsby, superintendent of the North British Insurance Company's fire engine, deposed that he received notice of the fire at twenty-five minutes past three. Witness being aware that there was little pressure on the water, owing to some breakages in some of the pipes, and the Whittle Dene water not being on, took an engine with him to supply water. Witness arrived with the engine at ten minutes to four. When he arrived there the police were playing on the house with their hose. Witness found the body of the deceased lying in the doorway of her room, quite dead. She was very much burned, and she seemed to have been dressed. There was a watch lying beside her on the floor. Witness considered that the fire had begun in the centre of the room. The room adjoining was much burned. Witness saw several packages of shavings tied up in bundles in the room of the deceased. He also observed a large number of prayer books and bibles. The premises were insured in the North British Office.

Sergeant Nolan, of the Prudhoe-street Division of Police, said that he received intimation of the fire at a quarter-past three o'clock. The hose and reel are kept in Eldon-square-lane; but the witness thought it would be a great convenience to have a proper place for them at the station house. A few days ago, the various police stations received an order from the Water Company to apply at No. 6, Market-street, when a fire broke out. A person was accordingly sent there when the fire broke out in Sandyford-lane, but there was nobody in attendance. They waited a quarter of an hour before the water was put on. When it did come there was a good supply, and they were able to play on the fire with pressure only. Witness did not think deceased's life would have been saved although the water had been ready; but some of the property might have been saved. The water was turned on by the turncock, who lives at the Manors, and who received information of the fire at the same time as the previous witness.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from burns, and that there was no evidence as to the origin of the fire.

BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE BY COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—On Saturday morning, three privates, named Smith, Watson, and Atkinson, belonging to the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, now quartered in the Foot Barracks, Sheet-street, Windsor, were brought before Mr E. B. Foster, at the Town Hall, under the following circumstances:—About ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, the three soldiers went to a cottage at Clewer, in the outskirts of the town, belonging to a man named Haines, who keeps a beer-house, and broke open the door. There happened to be two or three children in the house at the time, and their screams attracted the attention of Haines, who was in his own house cleaning a gun, and he immediately ran to their assistance with the weapon still in his hands. On seeing Haines the soldiers at once set upon him, one of them knocking him down with his fist, and the whole of them kicking and beating him most severely. Mrs. Haines, on seeing the danger to which her husband was exposed, ran to his assistance with a poker, but was also knocked down in the scuffle. The soldiers then made off, taking Haines's gun with them, and, proceeding to a beer-house called the Queen, at Spital, sold the gun, which they said they had won in a raffle, for 4s. The next morning, Inspector Reece, of the Berks constabulary, proceeded to the Sheet-street barracks, and the three soldiers, having been identified, were taken into custody. After their examination on Saturday they were committed to Reading to take their trial at the assizes.

THE GALE IN THE NORTH.
SHIELDS.

The storm of wind and rain which set in on Friday has not been without disastrous effects upon the shipping all along the east coast; though, happily, in so far as the Tyne is concerned, these have been unusually light, owing to the great improvements which have of late been made upon the river, and especially the dredging away of the bar. Looking to the number of vessels, light and laden, which have sought shelter in the Tyne during the past three days, and the strong current downwards at ebb tide caused by the heavy fall of rain, it is a little surprising that the casualties have been so few. To those who, during Saturday and Sunday, anxiously watched vessel after vessel as they came driving up the channel, and saw how they pitched and rolled amid the huge rollers on the bar, it was matter of wonder that so many combined to avoid the Scylla on the one hand and the Charybdis on the other. Not unfrequently did even the old hands among the pilots, who were looking on, shake their heads as they saw a vessel in what they deemed a bad position; and yet, somehow, all continued to pass in in safety. Although the storm may be considered to have been at its height during Friday night and Saturday, and a few vessels had a narrow escape in getting in, it was not until Sunday morning that an accident occurred. About nine o'clock on Sunday morning a brig, deeply laden, was seen making for the bar with but little sail on and pitching heavily. In taking the bar she was too far to the southward, and owing to the shallowness of the water and the heavy swell combined, she touched the ground and had her rudder knocked off. She was thus rendered perfectly helpless and as there was not a tug near at hand she drifted on to the Herd Sand, where she stuck hard and fast. The crew of both the North and the South Shields lifeboat were on the alert, and seeing the dangerous position of the brig, they promptly pulled off to render any assistance that they could. In the circumstances all they could do was to take off the crew, and this was done, one of the men being taken on board the Northumberland boat, and the remainder were got into the South Shields boat. It was then learned that the brig was the Elbe, the property of Messrs Skee & Dixon, of South Shields. The Elbe, which was but a recent purchase of the owners, had only sailed from Sunderland on Friday last bound to Hamburg with coal, but, being overtaken by the gale, she was compelled to bear up for shelter. She is valued and insured at £1,500 in the North and South Shields clubs. As the water on the part of the Herd on which the Elbe grounded was comparatively smooth, hopes were at first entertained that in the event of the weather moderating, she might be got off, but later in the day, after a visit had been paid by some of the crew in the afternoon, it was seen that such expectations were not likely to be realised. Her sails were then unbent and sent down, and all that could be removed taken away.

The south side of the pier during the period of ebb tide presented a somewhat unwonted appearance of bustle. The remains of the large Norwegian vessel which for the last six months has been lying bottom-up at the south side of the pier, broke up during Saturday night, and washed inshore, strewing the beach with fragments for a considerable distance on either side of the main portions of the wreck. No sooner had the tide receded sufficiently to allow of these latter being got at than a number of labourers set to work to strip her of her sheathing, and force out the copper bolt by which her timbers were fastened together. In these efforts they were very successful, and material of considerable value was, ere the tide had again covered the wreck, laid past in safety in one of the store-rooms on the pier.

In the afternoon the South Pier was again visited by large numbers, who watched with interest the vessels crossing the bar. About five o'clock a schooner, the *John Slater*, Barrow, from Hamburg, in ballast, had got safely into the river, when a slight lull in the wind took place; and, apparently anxious to avoid the Herd, she hauled over to the north side, but in doing so she suddenly grounded on the rocks near the Spanish battery, and, after swinging round two or three times, remained hard and fast. A tug steamer which was near the spot at the time went as close to the schooner as she could, and endeavoured to throw a rope to them, but the distance was too great. The lifeboats from North and South Shields and Tynemouth then pulled up, but after holding a consultation it was deemed unsafe to venture close, as there was not enough water for them. The Coast Guardsmen had meanwhile brought down the rocket apparatus, and were successful in their first attempt in throwing a line on to the schooner. The crew of the latter, however, did not seem to be able to use them, and the position of affairs became rather critical. What the lifeboats were unable to do was now, however, gallantly done by a few brave men, named Edward Fry, William Fry, James Fry, William Fergusson, and Edward Tavassor. With the assistance of some of the spectators, who lined the beach, from Prior's Haven to Battery Rocks. Here they launched their little boat—which draws a good deal less water than either of the lifeboats—and pulled out for the schooner. Their progress, as may be imagined, was watched with intense solicitude by all, though there were but faint hopes that they would succeed in their daring attempt. They reached the side of the schooner in safety, however, and took off five of the crew, the son of the master, and with their cargo reached the shore in safety, where they were greeted with a hearty cheer. They made a second trip to the schooner for the master and mate, but could not induce them to come ashore. Later in the evening, the Frys pulled out for a third time, and got the master and the mate to come ashore. By this time, however, the sea had risen so much that they were obliged to pull up to the Low Lights before they could get landed. Such conduct as that of the boat's crew deserves the highest praise.

SUNDERLAND.

During Sunday evening, the *Black Diamond* (s), belonging to the Monkwearmouth Colliery Company, and commanded by Captain G. Grey, was seen off the port light on her return voyage from London. Shortly after nine o'clock, about the top of high water, she was seen making for the harbour under full steam. As she approached, it was seen that she was too far to the south, and the fresh, which was then running out strong, caught her bows and drove her still further to the south. The steamer was then unable to get round the south pier, but struck on the *glacis* behind. Immediately the screw was reversed, and she came off, and efforts were made to back her. These were successful to some extent, for the steamer got off, and drew forward for a quarter of a mile, when a sea suddenly struck her with great force, carrying away her stern, bulwarks, the whole of her steering gear, wheel, and compasses, and nearly washing overboard the master, mate, and a seaman, who were aft. The steering apparatus being thus destroyed, the vessel became unmanageable, and she began to drift to the southward, in doing which she struck on the "Stoneheads," a ridge of rocks to the southward of the harbour. It was feared that she had stove in her bottom, but, fortunately, her hull sustained no damage; she floated over, and soon afterwards came to the beach, not far from the Dock Office. The rocket apparatus was got out, and three of the crew were got out with the life lines. The remainder of the crew stopped by the vessel until the tide receded, when they came in there dry. The Black Diamond has not sustained much damage, and has since been got off. On Monday afternoon, a French brig was seen off the port, at anchor, flying signals of distress, and as she was close to Hendon Rock, it was seen that she was in much danger. Two lifeboats, one belonging to the Lifeboat Commissioners, the other the boat presented to the seaman by Miss Burdett Coutts, were launched from the South Outlet and rowed off, when it was found that all the foreigner required was a pilot and steamboat. A pilot was put on board, and as the wind moderated and the sea fell, she got in at high tide.

HARTLEPOOL.

On Friday night a violent gale sprang up, which continued all day on Saturday. The sea rose to a great height, and there was evidently considerable danger attending upon vessels entering the harbour; the lifeboats were kept in readiness. A large number of vessels entered with the morning tide, and, fortunately, the only accident that occurred was the grounding of the brig *Derwent*, of Whitby, which put in for shelter. She was coal laden, and struck on the bar, but as the tide was flowing, she was carried over without much damage.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.

On Friday night last, during the storm, about nine o'clock, a Prussian vessel, named *Wilhelm*, was driven on shore on the rocks, behind the North Pier, Seaham Harbour. The crew were all fortunately rescued from their perilous situation; but the vessel is expected to become a total wreck.

LEITH.
SHIPWRECKS IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

At Leith, the weather, which had been changeable for some days, broke into a violent storm of wind and rain on Friday evening, which continued till Sunday night. Fears were entertained in the town that the breakwater in connection with the new docks would suffer greatly, owing to its unfinished state; but, happily, it withstood the gale in a better manner than was expected.

The gale blew with great severity in the Firth of Forth, and caused great damage to the shipping that happened to be in the estuary. On Saturday morning, when day broke, several vessels were observed in the Roads dragging their anchors. One large ship, the *Cornelia*, of Leith, a large timber-laden vessel, parted from her anchor, and she drifted fast towards the shore near Newhaven pier. She dropped another anchor, but still she kept drifting nearer and nearer the shore. At last assistance was rendered by the tugs, and she was towed into deep water, after which she was taken up to St. Margaret's Hope. A small foreign schooner was at the same time seen to be dragging her anchor, and would have soon struck the ground near Newhaven Pier had not a steamtug gone to her assistance and taken her to Granton Harbour. On Saturday evening, as the tide rose, the wind increased, exposing the shipping in the Roads to increased danger. Many feared the night would prove a disastrous one, for before darkness set in six or eight vessels were drifting towards Granton and Wardite. When the day dawned on Sunday morning the apprehensions entertained were fearfully realised. A small schooner, the *Dorethea*, of Hanover, was lying ashore at the East Breakwater of Granton Pier. The crew escaped with their lives, but were unable to save anything at the time. Throughout the day, when the tide receded, she was high and dry, and the master and crew, taking advantage of this carried away their clothes and such stores as they could secure. She was in ballast. As she was lying on the rocks, fears were entertained that the returning tide would break her into pieces. Not fifty yards from where the *Dorethea* lay, a large brig—the *Eliza Hall*, of Whitby, timber laden—was wrecked on the breakwater on Sunday morning. The master and crew were in great danger of perishing, as the sea was washing over the ship in a manner that brought dread into the stoutest heart. The master and crew of the cutter of the *Princess Royal* were soon present with Manby's apparatus, and succeeded in taking the sailors of the *Eliza Hall* safely ashore. The vessel was broken to pieces, and the timber was floating about in the afternoon. To the west side of Granton Pier three small ships, three lighters, and three boats went ashore, though they had been riding or moored within the space protected by the west breakwater of the harbour. At the outer side of the west breakwater of Granton Pier, the schooner Victoria, of Middleforth, Denmark, in ballast, was driven ashore on Saturday night. As soon as she struck, the master and crew endeavoured to leap on the breakwater to save their lives. All succeeded except one sailor, who fell as soon as he had lighted on the slope of the breakwater, and before he could regain his footing a heavy wave came and washed him away. It is hoped the vessel will be got off. Two or three hundred yards further west lay a large foreign brig, driven ashore during the night. Her masts were gone, and her bottom was seriously damaged. She was in ballast. The crew escaped. Still further west, near Granton quarry, another large foreign brig is ashore on the rocks. One of her masts is gone, and from the dangerous position she was in, it is almost certain she will not hold long together. She was coal laden. The crew got safely ashore. Out from Granton there were four ships riding in apparent safety, their anchors having caught hold of the electric telegraph cable across the Firth, which prevented them drifting further toward shore. But for the circumstance of the anchors holding on by the cable, two, if not the whole four vessels, would have drifted on the rocks west of Granton Pier. A telegram was received in Lieth on Saturday, that the Cronstadt, of Leith, on her passage from Russia, had been compelled to put into Mandel, after being out in the gale, in which she had lost her first mate. No small anxiety is felt for other ships known to be out at sea. During Friday night or Saturday, a foreign brig went ashore near Fisherrow. When the tide went back the crew were enabled to come to land in safety. The vessel having been exposed to the full force of the storm on Sunday, became a total wreck.

DUNBAR.
WRECK OF A DANISH VESSEL AND LOSS OF FOUR MEN.

The *Scotsman's* Dunbar correspondent writes:—"On Friday night the temperature fell rapidly, and the wind began to blow from the eastward with great violence. The storm continued to rage throughout the whole of Saturday with a fury seldom experienced even on this coast, where severe storms are by no means rare. All along the coast the sea rose to a tremendous height, and as far as the eye could penetrate through the mist and spray, it seemed but one wild mass of raging foam. On Sunday the storm continued with unabated violence; and such was the force of the wind that the white foam of the sea was blown like snow-flakes, thick and fast, for fully half-a-mile inland. About six o'clock on Sunday morning, a foreign vessel was observed at Linkheads, near Thorntonloch, in a very critical position. Intelligence was immediately conveyed to the Coastguard here, who, under the management of Mr. Morgan, chief boatman, hurried to the spot with all the necessary apparatus. Unfortunately, however, they arrived too late, the ship having broken up about twenty minutes previous to their arrival, and only one man was saved out of five of the crew. The vessel was a Danish one, bound for Leith with a cargo of wheat; and it completely broke up a short time after striking. No sooner had the Coastguard returned from Thorntonloch than they were summoned to the assistance of another vessel which had stranded on Tyne Sands. Lieutenant Hamilton and the whole fort were speedily on the way to the scene of disaster, but they had only got half-way when they were informed that their services would not be required, the crew having all got safely landed in their own boat. The stranded vessel was bound from Arbroath to London. So severe was the weather that the Sacrament, which should have been dispensed in the Established Church on Sunday, was postponed for a fortnight."

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AT ST. ANDREW'S.

One of the most disastrous and melancholy catastrophes which we (*Dundee Advertiser*,) have been called upon to record for some time back, occurred near St. Andrew's on Sunday. A large brig, supposed to be about 200 tons, was observed about midday bearing direct for St. Andrew's Bay from the northward. A tremendous sea was running at the time, the wind was blowing quite a gale, and a thick drizzly rain was falling. When seen through a glass it was discovered that the sea was making a clean breach over the vessel, and that several of the crew were, even at that early stage of the sad affair, clinging to the rigging. When the ship had got into the bay it became quite apparent that it would be quite impossible for her to get clear of the dangerous rocks which enclose St. Andrew's Bay on the south. Accordingly, only a short time elapsed before the vessel struck on a rock, locally known as the "Luckie," a bold promontory which lies to the south of a group of rocks known by the name of the Boarhills, about five miles from St. Andrew's. When the vessel got among the rocks, it was about one o'clock; and the distance from the shore to the brig being only about one hundred yards, the tide having considerably ebbed, it was seen that the crew that were on board at the time she struck consisted of six men and a boy. Great crowds of people had witnessed the progress of the vessel in the bay from the time she was first seen; and, shortly after it was known that she was among the rocks, there must have been some thousands on the adjacent beach. At St. Andrew's Bay there is a lifeboat stationed, which is manned by fishermen, and others who may volunteer their services on such occasions, but, strange to say, no one seems to have thought it necessary to have it conveyed to the scene of the wreck. It must be admitted that the distance was considerable, but it is also to be taken into consideration that the machine on which the boat rests is fitted up so that it can without the slightest difficulty be removed from one place to another. It was found, too, that not one single rocket could be obtained in St. Andrew's, and at last it was resolved to send to Crail, so that a few might be had. This was necessarily a work of time, and the afternoon had somewhat advanced before the party who had been dispatched returned. Only five rockets were brought, but no time was lost after they had been received, to get Manby's apparatus in working order. The first rocket went far from the vessel, the next two ropes snapped, and the remaining two kinked, and, consequently, did not go so far as the brig. When the last rocket had been fired all hopes of saving the crew had been almost given over. During the time that had elapsed when the rockets were being sent for, the cries of the crew for help were loud and frequent. They shouted for "help" and a "boat" in a most piteous manner; and, at last, one of the men was deliberately seen to come down from the rigging, and step to the side of the vessel, plunge into the surf, and endeavour to make the land. The crowd were elated with the hope that he would be successful in reaching the shore; but a large wave struck him when he had proceeded some distance, and in a few minutes their hopes were disappointed, for the poor fellow had sunk to rise no more. About five o'clock it was thought advisable to bring the lifeboat to the wreck, and a messenger was sent to communicate this to the authorities at St. Andrews, and shortly after the boat was dispatched, but when it had reached half way it was stated to those who had charge of it that the vessel had broken up, and that their services would be of no avail. They, therefore, turned back. Sir Thomas Erskine, of Cambo, Mr. J. Purvis, of Kinaldie, and a number of influential gentlemen residing in the district, were present at the scene of the wreck during the whole time. Between five and six o'clock several of the men, unable, doubtless, from exposure and cold, to maintain their hold longer, dropped into the water and were drowned. One of the crew was lashed to the rigging, and about six o'clock, when the vessel heeled round and sunk, he perished. We were told on Monday by those who witnessed the melancholy and heartrending scene, that the cries of the crew in their despair were so piercing and touching that of the immense crowd who were present there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen, and that when the men one by one fell into the sea the shrieks of the great assemblage were past description. From a piece of the stern of the vessel which came ashore, her name was found to be the *Napoleon*, of Uddevalla (Sweden), and it is supposed that she was coal laden. The port she had left and the one to which she was going is of course unknown. We may add that the general feeling in St. Andrew's is decidedly against the Lifeboat Committee. It is generally believed that had the boat been at once removed to where the vessel struck, and exertions made early and carried out vigorously, at least some of the crew would have been saved.

As a Lancashire and Yorkshire goods train passed Mirfield station at two o'clock on Saturday morning last, the driver and stoker were fired at by a man who was standing on a bridge that crossed the line. By stepping hastily behind the weather board, the driver and stoker escaped uninjured, but the contents of the gun—a charge of small shot—took effect on the board. No motive can be assigned for the wanton outrage.

SINGULAR ELOPEMENT FROM LONDON TO HEREFORD.

Late on Saturday night the last train which reached Hereford from London, brought with it a sort of clerical doctor, a dandy little Frenchman, and the scion of an old English family. "Drive us," said the reverend-looking old gentleman, to the owner of a chaise in attendance, "to one of your best hotels," and they were soon set down at the front of the City Arms. They were all more or less excited, and the leader of this band of three no sooner saw his younger companions within the coffee-room than he bolted up to the bar door and asked for an immediate audience with the landlord. This personage was not on the premises at the time, and the respected landlady volunteered her assistance in any emergency in which her services could be of any avail. Hereupon landlady and visitor went to the coffee-room, and the old gentleman unburthened his mind to the following effect:—"I am the principal tutor to the sons of the Hon. ——, and we reside in a mansion in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood—my patron and his lady being at present on the continent. The gentleman who accompanies me is the French tutor in the family. We had, up to Monday last, living in the family an exceeding pretty person, as parlour-maid, named Richards, and it had been observed that the young heir, who is only sixteen years old, but remarkably well-grown, occasionally paid her some attention, but no danger was anticipated. However, she left on Monday, having previously given notice of her intention to do so. On Wednesday both the young gentlemen were at their studies, and on Thursday morning I as usual looked into the bed-room of the eldest, and observing him as I thought fast asleep, passed on. Breakfast time arrived, and he was summoned by the servant whose duty it is to do so, when lo and behold there was only a dummy in the bed, made up of some blankets and other things. The house and neighbourhood were scoured without obtaining any tidings of my lost pupil, and it was only on Monday that his younger brother, in turning some papers, found a letter torn into shreds; and, on carefully placing them together, the name 'Richards, Church Street, Hereford,' was deciphered written as an address. Acting upon this we have come to Hereford in pursuit, and we want to know what steps can be taken to make inquiries whether persons answering the description of the young woman, whose name was Richards, and my young master have been seen about here." The landlady remembered that a large number of persons were announced as being given in marriage on the previous Sunday, and an application was made to the Rev. John Goss, of St. Paul's Cathedral, when it was found that on the morrow the parties would have been "asked out," as it is termed, after three consecutive askings. The whereabouts of the pursued having been found, the fascinating, rosy-cheeked daughter of Herefordshire, and the scion of an ancient nobility, were unearthed, but lodging at separate houses. The lady was, of course, all tears at the prospect of blighted hopes; but the young fugitive ought to thank his lucky stars that he has had such a narrow escape as being tied to a pretty, but wide-awake wife at the early age of sixteen.—*Standard.*

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.
THE TRIAL OF MULLER.

On Monday morning the October session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Alderman Sir F. G. Moon, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Alderman Allen, Alderman Carter, Alderman J. Lawrence, Alderman and Sheriff Besley, and Mr J. Davidson and Mr Deputy De Jersey, the Under Sheriffs.

The RECORDER, in his charge to the Grand Jury, said there was a considerable number of cases, but not more than might have been expected from the interval which had elapsed since the last session. They were, however, generally not of a very serious description. There were some cases arising out of the loss of human life, but only one case of murder. That was the case of Franz Muller, who was charged with the murder of Mr Briggs. The circumstances of that case were doubtless familiar to them, having excited a vast amount of public attention. Mr Briggs, as they were aware, was murdered in a railway carriage on the 8th of July. It appeared that on the evening of that day Mr Briggs was going by the North London Railway, and was seen at the Fenchurch-street Station at about a quarter to ten o'clock. The train was a little later that evening, and did not leave the station until ten minutes to ten. He was seen again by a gentleman who got into the train at Bow Station, and that was as nearly as possible ten o'clock. That person knew Mr Briggs, and bade him good night as he passed the carriage, and received a reply. He says he could not be mistaken in reference to the person of Mr Briggs. He says, moreover, that there were two other persons in the carriage in which Mr Briggs was seated, but whether the prisoner was one of them he was not able to say. Then the witness states that he got into a second-class carriage, and that there was ample time for either of the persons to leave the carriage before the train started. The train started on its way to Hackney Wick, which it would occupy about three minutes and a half in travelling. The body of Mr Briggs was found about 700 or 800 yards from the Hackney Wick Station. When the train arrived at Hackney Wick attention was drawn to the state of one of the carriages, on which marks of blood were discovered. Marks of blood were found on the seat, and also on the handles of one of the doors. The carriage was locked up, and left in that state until it was examined, at which time, in addition to the marks of blood, there were discovered one or two articles—a stick and a bag—which Mr Briggs had with him on the Saturday evening. The body, as he had stated, was discovered at about one-third of the distance between Bow and Hackney Wick Stations, and there were marks of violence upon it. One of the wounds, it was said, might be accounted for by a fall from the carriage, but there were other marks which could not be accounted for in that way, and which must have been the result of violence with some blunt instrument. Probably the Grand Jury would not entertain any doubt that a murder had been committed. Mr Briggs, he should mention, was not dead when his body was discovered, but he was insensible, and could, of course, give no account of the transaction, and in that condition he remained until the next day, when he died. A watch, chain, two keys, and seal, which Mr Briggs had with him on the Saturday evening, were missing when the body was discovered, but he did not seem to have been robbed to any further extent. Money was found in his pocket, and there was a ring on his finger which had not been disturbed; so that the whole was evidently a hurried transaction, and the attack no doubt commenced directly the train started out of the Bow Station on its way to Hackney. Then, beyond the circumstances of the murder, the person who committed it became possessed of the watch, chain, and seal, and it would seem that a hat was found in the railway carriage belonging to the person by whom the murder was committed. Then came the question how the evidence to be laid before them would bear on these points. It appeared that Franz Muller was a German, who had resided in this country for some time, and was by trade a tailor. Some time previous to the 8th of July he had announced his intention of going to America, and with that view he gave notice of his intention to give up his lodgings. On the evening of the 8th of July Muller spent some time at home, but left in the course of the evening, and nothing more was seen of him until the following day. His landlady sat up for him until late at night, but he did not come during that time, and she heard nothing more of him until the following morning, when he went down stairs. The whole of Sunday he spent at his lodgings, or in the company of his landlady, until six o'clock, when they went out for a walk together. On the Monday morning, he went out between seven and eight o'clock, and went about ten o'clock to the shop of Mr Death, a jeweller, carrying on business in Cheapside. He took to Mr Death a chain, key, and seal, and inquired the value of them. He was informed that the articles were worth £3 10s, and he took in exchange for them a chain of the value of £3 5s and a small ring of the value of 5s. The chain he parted with to Mr Death was identified as having belonged to Mr Briggs, and as having been in his possession on the evening of the 8th of July. That was the first piece of evidence affecting the prisoner. Another piece of evidence was that a hat found in the railway carriage after the murder was committed was shown to have belonged to Muller. It appeared that some time previous to July Muller had asked a friend (Matthews, the cabman) to purchase him a hat similar to his own, and Matthews did purchase a hat for him for 4s 6d from the shop of Mr Walker, of Crawford-street. That hat Muller wore for some time. That portion of the evidence was confirmed by the wife of Matthews, who was present when Muller asked her husband to purchase the hat for him. Another point was that a hatbox bearing Mr Walker's name was found at the prisoner's lodgings. Matthews would tell them that the hat which was found in the railway carriage was the one he bought at Mr Walker's for Muller. That there had been a change in Muller's hats at the time was evident, for some of his friends remarked that he had got a new hat, to which he replied that he smashed his old one, and that he purchased the hat he then wore for 14s 6d. One of his friends looked at the hat, and said it looked more like a guinea hat, remarking upon his extravagance in wanting another hat so soon. Then it appeared that on the Thursday after the murder Muller left for America, but he (the Recorder) did not think any conclusion was to be drawn from that circumstance in reference to Muller's guilt, as he had previously announced his intention of going. Suspicion having been excited, he was pursued and taken into custody at New York. A hat was found in his possession which the evidence would show had belonged to Mr Briggs. That gentleman's son, on looking at the hat, said it was much like his father's, but that he thought his father's was deeper in the crown. On examining the hat it was found it had been cut down and sewn again round the rim, not as a hatter would have done it, but still with great neatness. The person who had sold the hat would be called to show that it was Mr Briggs's, with a view to satisfy them that the hat was worn by Mr Briggs on the night of the murder. In Muller's box a watch was found which it would be proved had belonged to Mr Briggs, and that he had worn it on the 8th of July. About that watch Muller told an untruth, as he said he had had it in his possession six months. Although many witnesses would be called, the facts themselves lay in a very narrow compass. Muller's statement was that he purchased the chain at the docks, and he gave an untrue account of the chain which he changed. There was some minor circumstances connected with the case, but it was not necessary for him to call attention to them. His object had been to give the Grand Jury a general view of the case, in order that they might understand the purport of the evidence that would be brought before them, and it would be for them to say whether a *prima facie* case was made out against the prisoner. If they came to the conclusion that a *prima facie* case had been made out, the prisoner would have an opportunity of explaining his conduct and of controverting the evidence adduced against him.

THE END OF THE CARRICK WITCHCRAFT CASE.

At the Clonmel Quarter Sessions, Mary Doheny was charged with fraudulently obtaining goods from Joseph and Mary Reeves, at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 1st of June, 1864.

Mary Reeves, sworn and examined by Mr Bolton:—I am the wife of Joseph Reeves, sub-constable. He was stationed at Carrick-on-Suir on the 1st of June. My father's name was William Mullins. He was dead three years last May. I had three sisters, two of whom I know to be dead, one over ten years, and the other about seven years. I had a child, William, who died four years ago. I know the prisoner Mary Doheny. I had a conversation with her about my dead relatives in June last. I first spoke to her about curing one of my children, who gets weaknesses. She gave the child some herbs boiled in new milk several times. She commenced attending the child about ten months ago, and continued so for more than a month; she continued coming to my house after that nearly every day. I was one night, after quenching the light, in my house when I saw my father. It was before the month of May. I had been speaking to the prisoner about my father before this. She drew down the conversation. She said she used to see my father and all my family in the moat at Ballydine. She told me afterwards that they were coming home from Ballydine moat. I had told her before this that they were all dead. I said I could hardly believe her, and she said I would get a note from him. (Suppressed laughter in court.) She desired to have my child to go to the moat at Ballydine, and that Captain James Power would write a note for my people. He is also dead, but she said he was in the moat. I sent the child for the letter, Mary Doheny went with him. They came back together. The child had the note, and he gave it to me. The child told me he got the note from a man who had dropped it to him in a field. I got a great number of letters on the same day from Captain James and others. They were brought either by my child or the prisoner. The prisoner told me about the 5th of May to send some bread and butter, as my sister and son had come home to this world to live here. They were coming one by one, she said, and I increased the supply. The last came home the fair day of Glin. She told me to send the food for them to eat it. I gave her bread, butter, and tea, and she said she delivered it to them. I was giving them to her for four months, once every evening. Some eggs were sent. She returned them, saying they did not agree with my child, who was coming home. I would not have given her those things but that I thought she was giving them to my people. I believed her at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr Vowell: The first time I spoke to her was when she came to take care of my child. My child is foolish. She gets weaknesses and walks in her sleep. She said first that she would cure my child to perfection. I said in conversation to her that my father was dead. She told me after that my father and sisters had come home, and that he was in a house at Carrick, and that I should support him there until they were relieved out of Duggan's store. I saw my father one night about twelve o'clock, about two months after she told me he had come home. I was glad to hear my people were coming back. I believed at the time he was coming. I was in bed about three-quarters of an hour when I saw my father. I did see him. He was sitting in a chair in the kitchen, opposite the fire. He was quite near me. My husband was in bed, but was asleep. I did not speak to my father, nor he to me. He spoke to me that night, between eleven and twelve. I know he was not alive when I saw him first. He had a blue coat, knee breeches, and a hat on. He also had a stick in his hand. His voice came to the door next, and I heard him saying that he was going three times, but that he would return. My father said three times that he was going, but that he would return with plenty. I did not believe he was alive then, for she said he was going with the gentry. I heard a child's voice outside the door another night, which I believed was my child's voice. The prisoner often asked me for wine and spirits. I did not see or hear from my father since the prisoner was arrested.

Sub-constable Joseph Reeves was sworn.

Mr Bolton said he would not examine him. He would only produce additional witnesses for cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr Vowell: I have been a long time in the force. I was removed from Carrick to Clonmel, and am now stationed at Kilmanahan. I knew my father-in-law well. He is dead over four years. I saw a man about eight months ago at Knockroe, who I believed was my father-in-law. He was about twenty yards from me. It was in the dusk of the evening. He had a black coat and trousers on him. I believed he was dead at the time, but that he came to life after. He seemed to have a ghostly appearance. I never saw a dead man standing before. (Laughter.) He was leaning on a stick. I only saw him once. The prisoner told me after that he would come home, and I believe he came to life. I had a son, William. I saw my son in an unoccupied house belonging to Duggan. The prisoner told me to go there, and that I would see him. I went quite close to the window, and I saw my son near it, on the inside. I was looking at him for five minutes. I saw him in a ghostly appearance inside. He was not in the shape of a living person, but the prisoner told me it would take a considerable time before they would come to perfection. I believed he was alive.

Mr Vowell addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the witnesses must have been out of their senses, and that their evidence was not to be relied on.

Mr Serjeant Howley addressed the jury, who, after a few moments' consideration, returned a verdict of *guilty.*

The Court: You could not return a more proper verdict. The party sitting on the chair, and those seen in the house and in the field, were, I am told, persons instructed by the prisoner, and she impressed her victims with the belief that they were her relatives. One was shown in the dusk of the eve; another was seen at night. Since the trial took place I have been speaking to Mr Heard, S.I., and he informs me that the prisoner's husband, and a man who led him about, were the parties who personated those characters, and the imagination of her dupes were so wrought up that the imposture succeeded.

Prisoner: Oh, my lord, think of my poor blind man and my two poor children.

The Court: You are a terrible woman and a dangerous impostor. You must be confined in gaol for twelve months, and kept to hard labour.

HORRIBLE CASE OF STABBING AT MIDDLESBRO'.
A MAN NEARLY MURDERED.

On Monday evening about half-past five o'clock, the above town was wrought into a painful state of excitement by the report that a decent, well-behaved Irishman, named Kelly, had been nearly murdered with the knife at the "Ship Launch Inn," in Durham Street, a house kept by a person named Robert Wilson. The victim, a man named James Kelly, a single man about 25 years of age, formerly a policeman in the Scotch force, and now working as a labourer at Hopkins and Co.'s Ironworks, was drinking with several other Irishmen at the "Royal" which is also situated in Durham Street, about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. There were present on the occasion a woman named Margaret Gollagher, and five or six Irishmen besides Kelly. It appears from the statement of one of the men that the lot adjourned from the "Royal" to the "Ship Launch" for the purpose of having a settlement of an account, which, it was alleged, was owing from Kelly to the woman Gollagher. Latterly he has lodged with her, and on Saturday night week he left her, owing her at that time 27s. A man named Flynn, wishing to arrange matters between Kelly and the woman, went to her for that purpose. Flynn is Kelly's cousin. She told him to get as much out of Kelly as he could. When they went into the "Royal," Kelly gave the woman Gollagher 10s., and Flynn 5s.; she offering to stand something to drink, but they must go to the "Ship Launch" for it. It was here that the *melee* began. Although it is difficult to gather anything like a coherent description of the outrage from the many garbled statements which were made at the police station by those who witnessed it—and considering the disposition on the part of all concerned therein to say as little as was convenient—it is pretty clear that Kelly was, in obedience to an understood signal, set upon by five men, one of whom struck him a fearful blow on the top of the head with a half-gallon jug, another kicking him, and a third stabbing him with a knife. In a brief space the floor was saturated with blood, and as those who were not participating in the attack were holding the door to prevent any on the outside obtaining ingress, there appeared every chance of the poor fellow falling a victim to the fury of his cowardly assailants. The people of the house thereupon sent for the police, and Sergt. Skelton and P.C. Temple were immediately upon the spot, and succeeded in apprehending one of the men who had been concerned in the assault, and the woman Gollagher; later on in the evening another of the brutes was apprehended by Temple. Dr. M'Craig was sent for and attended to the poor fellow's wounds, and from that gentleman we learn that Kelly is suffering from a severe contused wound on the top of the head, supposed to have been inflicted by a jug; another severe wound an inch long and three quarters of an inch deep in the side of the neck, inflicted with a knife; another wound, inflicted with a knife, about two inches nearer the jaw; and one terrible wound on the temple about one and a half inches long, which penetrates to the bone. About half-past six the man was brought in a cab to the police station, attended by Dr. M'Craig, and in the presence of Mr. Superintendent Saggerson was asked if he could identify the prisoners who had been apprehended on the charge, and who were successively placed before him. He identified three, the two men and the woman, who were forthwith locked up. The chief aggressor is yet at large, but there is little fear of his speedy apprehension as the officers are on his track. It is suspected that the origin of this shameful outrage is the woman Gollagher, for only on the previous night her husband attacked Kelly as he was going home to his lodgings.

Kelly was removed to the Infirmary in Stockton-road about seven o'clock the same night, and further attended by Dr. M'Craig. It was feared by that gentleman that the temporal artery had been severed, but a closer examination of the wound in the temple happily showed that such was not the case. It is now expected that Kelly will recover. The persons who were apprehended on the charge of feloniously cutting and wounding the said James Kelly were respectively James Welsh and Michael Goulding, two labourers; Mary Gallagher, wife of Frank Gallagher, lodging-house keeper, being taken into custody on the charge of aiding and abetting in the said cutting and wounding. On Tuesday they were brought up for examination before E. Gilkes, Esq. (Mayor), J. Richardson and J. Vaughan, Esqs., and remanded.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT HEITON-LE-HOLE.

On Monday morning a singular and fatal accident occurred in a colliery at Hetton-le-Hole, which rumour magnified and exalted into a great catastrophe. However, it fortunately appeared that only one life was sacrificed, under the following circumstances:—On Monday morning about nine o'clock, the back shift men employed at the Jane Pit, Eppleton Colliery, to the number of 30, descended the shaft for the purpose of going to their customary employment. About 200 yards from the bottom of the shaft there is a place called the Engine Bank, from whence an incline 3,000 yards long runs into the workings. Upon this incline the tubs are run in trains by means of a rope worked by a standing engine. Although contrary to orders, the men have been in the habit of availing themselves of a ride on the empty tubs on their way to the face. When the working of the incline was first commenced the engine was managed by a single break; but a second was afterwards fitted up to be ready in case of accident. On Monday morning the men as usual placed themselves in the empty tubs, taking up positions in those tubs forming the head of the train. The engine was set a-going, and the train proceeded down the incline; but after having gone about some 300 yards, owing to an accident to the brake of the engine, to which we shall presently refer, the train ran amain—or in other words, rushed down the incline at frightful a speed. Five of the tubs composing the rear of the train ran off the line, and the remainder of the waggons, 33 in number, and containing the whole of the men ran on at a fearful rate of speed, for some 300 yards further, when owing to some of the tubs getting off the rails they were brought to a standstill. But before this took place, several of the men under the influence of fear had leapt out, and others had been pitched off by the jolting of the waggons. Several of them were severely shaken, wounded, and bruised; and Thomas Lewins, stone man having, it is supposed, beat upon his head in leaping out, was so seriously injured that after he was conveyed to his own house he only survived about three hours. With respect to the injured men, it is anticipated that they will be able to resume their employment in a short time. The cause of the melancholy casualty arose from an unobserved accident having bent the guard of the brake, which had the effect of causing it to slip off the "cleading." As soon as the engineman observed that the train was running amain he instantly put the other brake on, but unfortunately owing to some cause or other it did not grip, and the accident occurred as already stated. The following is a list of those who were more seriously bruised and wounded than others of their comrades, who escaped with little injury beyond a severe shaking:—John Johnson, hewer; John Surtees, hewer; Jonathan Straker, waggonway man; George Wilkinson, stone man, who was in the same tub as the deceased; John Rickerby, hewer; and John Nicholson.

THE INQUEST.

An inquiry was held on Thursday, before Mr John Tiplady, deputy-coroner, at the house of Mr George Wilkinson, Shepherd's Inn, Downs, Hetton-le-Hole, into the circumstances under which Thomas Lewins, stoneman, came by his death in the Jane Pit, Eppleton Colliery, Hetton-le-Hole, on Monday last, Mr J. J. Atkinson, Government Inspector of Mines for the district, was also present during the inquiry. The following witnesses were called and examined:—

Charles Hepple, enginewright at Eppleton Colliery stated: On Monday morning, about half-past seven, a clutch bolt belonging to the underground engine broke. I was down the Eppleton Pit, in the Hutton Seam, at the underground hauling engine. I was there to replace a broken bolt in the clutch connected with the engine. We had got the new bolt put in about nine o'clock in the morning. The brakesman, George Simpson, was present at the time, and assisted in placing the bolt. I was in charge of the work. After finishing the work I gave the brakesman instructions that he could go on working the drums. A man called George Hodgson braked the drums. After we got the bolt in there was a set of empty tubs ready to go down. After I said all was right they set away the set of empty tubs from the bank. I was out at the bank head getting the men into the tubs, and after getting them all in I called to the drum man to set away with men in the tubs. He did so; and as soon as the men got over the bank head, I thought he had not heard me, as they seemed to be going too quick. I shouted in to him again "Do you know the men's in?" but I got no answer. The drum was making so much noise from going so quickly that he could not hear me shouting. I ran along the back drift and asked him if he did not know the men were in. He replied that one of the brakes was off and that he could not hold the engine. I came back over out bye to the drum house end, but when I reached that place the set had landed at or near the first or Brockley Whins way. I then went to the drum house to see what had been the cause of the accident, and found the north break was off. I found a crowbar lying upon the guide of the brake, and the guide bent, which had caused the brake to come off the cleading. The crowbar had been used by us in lifting the clutch to get the bolt in. James Adamson and George Hodgson were both assisting at the crowbar when we were using it. It was my duty to see that that crowbar was removed, and to see that all was clear before the set of tubs was sent away. All was clear where we had been working, and the engine man said that all was clear below. He examined the brakes of the set before the clutch bolt broke, but not after it was replaced. I expected that all was clear before they started again. I did not think it was necessary to make an examination below, as we had not been doing anything to the guides, and all was right with the set before the bolt broke. The model of the drum produced is a correct one, and is on a scale of one inch to the foot. The crowbar would have to fall 4½ feet before reaching the guide of the brake. The crowbar was 6 feet long, and 1¼ inch in diameter. I should think it would weigh about 40 or 50 lbs. The guide of the brakes was 3-8ths of an inch in diameter, wrought iron, and was 20 inches long. The guide appeared to be quite sufficient for its intended purpose. It has been on to my knowledge, for three years, and no similar accident has ever happened before.

Mr Atkinson said there was a special rule that the men should not ride upon the sets without the consent of the viewer. He asked for a copy of the regulations.

Mr Hepplewhite supplied him with a copy.

Mr Atkinson read the rule as follows:—"No workman shall ride in-bye or out-bye upon sets upon the engine bank or incline plane, except by permission of some officer of the pit."

It appeared, however, that by order of the late viewer, Mr Daglish, that such permission was given, the order instructing the engineman to run slowly when men were in the tubs, so that in case of accident the men might have time to get out.

Mr Hepplewhite said that it had been the practice for the men to ride on the sets for a year and a half past. There was a rolleyway man constantly in charge of a train of tubs when the men were in them.

Hepple's examination continued: I was aware that the men were allowed to ride. A man is appointed to ride with them in charge of the set. It was ordered to be run more slowly than ordinary trains. I do not think that there was any carelessness or neglect in letting the crowbar fall. I think that George Adamson, the man who was assisting me, had knocked it down with his foot without observing it. It would not make much noise, as it would fall upon the soft rubbish at one end and the guide at the other, and the hammering of the bolt might drown the noise. I expected that some one had laid the bar into the engine-house after it was done with. Everything was done, in my opinion, that was possible to stop the set when it ran amain. The guide that was bent is still in use. It has been straightened.

By a Juror: It is the duty of the engineman to examine the brakes before setting away the tubs when men are in them; but that was not done on this occasion, owing to their having examined the set before, and there was some confusion arising from the breaking of the bolt, and the hurry to get the tubs set away. There were no men in the set before the going down of which the engineman examined the brakes.

Mr William Moore, head engineer, Hetton Colliery, explained, by means of the model, the mode in which the bending of the guide affected the power of the second brake, so that it was impossible to check the speed of the engine.

Charles Hepple, recalled, stated that it was his duty to examine those drums every morning and night, and he had done so that morning, three hours before the accident, and found them all right. He was of opinion that everything that possibly could be done had been done by the engineman to prevent this accident after it was found that the set had run amain. The south side brake was put on, consequent upon the men beginning to ride.

At this stage of the inquiry the inquest was adjourned, as the coroner had to attend another inquest at Shotton.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

Local and District News.

Consett still remains in darkness. Nothing has been done to remove this evil, and all we can suggest is a ratepayers' meeting, where the subject would be properly ventilated.

THEATRE.—This place of amusement has been well patronised this week. On Monday evening the "Man in the Iron Mask" was produced, in which the part of *Gaston* was ably sustained by Mr Macguinness, who is a great favourite. On Wednesday evening the "Little Wonder," Master Tom Boulton, five years of age, commenced a short engagement; he has appeared in "Richard III." and "Macbeth," and is likely next week to meet with a good reception while he is here. The dramas are greatly enlivened by the comicalities of Mr Williams, who is a very good comedian.

THE MIDDLESBRO' STABBING CASE.—We are glad to say that the poor man Kelly, who was stabbed at Middlesbro', was able to leave the Infirmary on Thursday evening. Although very feeble and much prostrated from the cruel usage he has been subjected to, he was able to put in an appearance at the police station on Thursday night. He is likely to recover altogether from his terrible wounds, which, beyond producing some ugly scars, are not expected to leave any permanent ill behind them.

CROOK CATHOLIC CHURCH. — On Tuesday, Bishop Hogarth consecrated the new altar in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cuthbert at Crook. As early as nine o'clock the church was crowded by devotees, and soon after that time the Bishop and a number of priests and clerks walked in procession from the vestry to the sanctuary. Here the usual formula was gone through, and after the procession of the relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Clement, they were sealed up in the centre of the altar. The Bishop and attendants then left the church, and shortly afterwards returned, when his lordship celebrated mass. The total height of the altar from the floor to the top of the tabernacle is about eighteen feet. The ornaments about the altar are extremely fine, and the whole construction is of solid alabaster and coloured marble. The panels are adorned with fresco paintings by J. H. Westlake, and the architecture is after designs by J. Bentley, both gentlemen being residents of London. There was a large attendance of Catholics from the surrounding district, and the services terminated about noon.

THE RECENT VISIT OF THE "DANAE."—An interesting memento of the visit of the French frigate *Danae* to Sunderland, has appeared in the *Phare de la Manche*, from the pen of M. Burgogne. The following tribute of gratitude, which it embodies, is worthy of being recorded:—"We, Captain, Lieutenant, and Men of the *Danae* most respectfully wish to express our unfeigned gratitude to the Mayor and illustrious inhabitants of Sunderland for their unbounded kindness to us—in welcoming us to a strange but friendly land. We have beheld with infinite pleasure, during our stay in that town, the prosperous traffic and the noble ship buildings that are going on there. We thank these good people, and with all our hearts wish them every prosperity."

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The quarterly meeting of this effective union was held in the United Presbyterian Church, Blackhill, on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. W. Lauder presiding. The various visitors having given reports of the Sunday schools to which they were appointed, the Rev. J. Brooks delivered an address to the teachers, on the best way to teach and govern the children—by gaining their esteem. The address was eminently calculated to instruct, encourage, and stimulate the teachers of the Union in their labours amongst the young. It was resolved that the annual meeting which, according to the constitution of the Union, should be held on New Year's Day, be postponed until next spring or summer, the time and place to be determined at the next quarterly meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman, and to Mr Brooks for his excellent address, concluded the meeting.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL CHOIR CONCERT.—On Monday evening last the above choir, which has gained some celebrity in the district, gave a grand Concert of sacred music in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett. The music produced was entirely (with one exception) by R. A. Smith, which in some measure accounts for the sameness in the programme. The pieces selected were executed in a masterly style—great credit is due to the performers, and if they persevere, we have no doubt they will succeed in obtaining more celebrity. During the first part of the programme the leader of the choir broke a string in his violin, and during the time it was repairing, he took the advantage of calling Mr Harker upon the platform, who, during the ten minutes interval, amused the audience with some old anecdotes, "The Organist and his bellows blower," &c., &c. He also in very just terms described the "brittle stuff" musicians were made of; that they were always differing and "cracking off" at the least thing which offended their "fine feelings," and that was the cause of so many choirs being broken up, and bad singing where there should be good. The choir consists of about 30 performers. Mr J. Whitfield has been indefatigable in his labours to bring them out. On the present occasion Mr R. J. Porteous presided at the harmonium. As we have already said, all were up to the mark in their parts, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present. The audience was not so large as might have been wished, but quite equal to the expectations of the promoters themselves. The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the clearing off of the debt on the Leadgate schools recently built. It is hoped that the choir will again come before the public of Consett, and we are assured they will be better supported.

The first annual meeting of the North of England Chamber of Agriculture was held on Tuesday, at the Crown and Thistle Inn—Charles Rea, Esq., of Doddington, president of the Chamber, in the chair. The Chairman congratulated the members on the important position of the Chamber, which numbered 724 members, and was steadily increasing in numbers. The association, he said, embraced men of all shades of political opinions united in one common object—the development of the soil of the country. The Hon. Secretary (Mr Arkle) read a revised code of the rules, which, with one or two alterations, was adopted. The financial position of the Chamber was highly satisfactory. The officers for the ensusng year were then elected and the meeting adjourned.

SUNDERLAND TOWN COUNCIL.—The fortnightly meeting of the Sunderland Town Council was held on Wednesday,—the Mayor (James Allison, Esq.,) presiding. Some discussion arose on the subject of laying out the new portion of the Park. It was stated that the Park Committee had contemplated placing a gate opposite John-street, subject to the approval of the Council. The recommendation was, however, overruled. Alderman Williams, in answert o Alderman Candlish, made a statement regarding the sanitary condition of the town. From the Registrar's report he found that during the year there had been a decrease of 100 deaths in Sunderland parish, and a considerable increase in the birth-rate. At the end of the year he proposed to submit to the Council a complete statement of the sanitary condition of the town.

THE JAPANESE IN NEWCASTLE.—The Japanese are an exclusive people. They fight shy of the rest of the world. It is difficult for other nations to ingratiate themselves with the Japanese. But one of our townsmen seems to have got "the length of their foot;" and over his door in Denton Chare may be read—"G. Lambert, bootmaker, to the Japanese Ambassadors."

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT BULE HILL, BLANCHLAND, &c., &c.—On Tuesday, great festivities took place at Bule Hill, the residence of Major Hamilton, on the occasion of the marriage of that gentleman to Miss Warwick, of Warwick Green, near Carlisle, which event occurred on that day, at the village church of Warwick Green. During the day the village of Blanchland bore an extremely gay appearance, flags were hoisted from the inns, and other conspicuous places, the bells of the old church and school rang merrily; guns, too, were incessantly firing, and re-echoing in the adjacent hills. About four o'clock the whole of the children of the boys' and girls' schools, numbering eighty-six, accompanied by their teachers, proceeded in procession from the schools to the Crewe's Arms Inn, where they partook of tea, which was excellently provided by Mrs Forster, the children being presided over by Mr and Mrs Iley, and Miss Harvey, who, after tea, suitably addressed and presented each of them with some money. At Mr Green's, Angel Inn, the female portion of the inhabitants of Blanchland, to the number of thirty-six, also partook of tea, served in Mrs Green's excellent style, after which the younger part of the company commenced a ball, which was kept up unflaggingly till a late hour. At Mr Mawson's, the Miners Arms Inn, Bay Bridge, similar festivities took place; the inhabitants of Hunstanworth and other villages assembled and partook of tea. At the whole of the inns named, refreshments were supplied to those desirous of participating in the rejoicings. At seven, a number of the major's friends, sporting and other gentlemen, arrived at Bule Hill, where they sat down to a most *recherche* dinner, catered by Mrs Thompson. Mr T. Thompson occupied the chair, and Mr W. Price, of Allenshields, the vice-chair. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the Chairman proposed "The health of Major and Mrs Hamilton" in very appropriate terms, alluding to his good, kind, and liberal disposition, and to the great respect in which he is held throughout an extensive district. He concluded by asking the company to drink, joy, happiness, and success to the Major and Mrs Hamilton. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm. The healths of "The Master's Hamilton," "Mr Mewburn," "The Sportsmen," &c., were proposed and drunk. Songs, duetts, &c., were sung by Messrs Barron, Hopper, Parker, Scott, &c., and interspersed with toasts and recitations, the evening's proceedings were brought to a close, terminating a day of rejoicing that will long be remembered by its numerous participators.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HEWORTH SHORE.—On Monday morning, J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at the Bay Horse Inn, Windy Nook, on the body of Joseph Bell, aged 55, a foreman at Mr Forster's Grindstone Quay, Heworth Shore, who was killed on Friday afternoon, under the following circumstances. It appears that the deceased was loading a keel during the gale on Friday, when a gust of wind caught the crane and blew it round suddenly. The deceased was at the handle, between which and the edge of the quay there was only a short distance, and he was seen to pitch head foremost over the quay. He fell a depth of fourteen feet, and as there were only about two feet of water his head came in contact with some stones. A man, named John Thompson, who was in a keel, took hold of him with a boat-hook instantly, and held his head out of the water until assistance came. The deceased breathed once or twice while he was thus held, but when taken out of the water he was found to be dead. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY IN CHURCH. — On Sunday evening, at the parish church, Stockton, about the commencement of the service, Mrs Margaret Fourness was seen to faint, as was supposed. With assistance she was conveyed down stairs, and laid in the porch of the church. Dr. Whiteside and Mr Henry Howson, surgeon, were at once called out, but their services were of no avail, as death ensued in about ten minutes.

ON HIS DIGNITY. — At the Stockton Police Court, on Wednesday, George Craggs, farmer, occupying the White-house Farm, near Stockton, was charged by William Hobbs, a broad-faced, well-conditioned farm servant, with an assault. Complainant stated that on the 18th of the present month he was at dinner at defendant's. He had "eated" his pudding, and was handing his plate up for some "meat and tayties" when the mistress, instead of handing him his plate, threw it at him. Indignant, and justly, at such undignified treatment, he put his plate down and walked out of the house. When he got to the door defendant told him to pick some wild oats out of a hopper. He was doing this when defendant pushed him against a ladder. When complainant threatened to get a summons, defendant told him "if he ever entered the house again he would tear him limb from limb." He then left in order to procure a summons. Defendant stated that since he engaged complainant at Martinmas Hirings he had had the greatest trouble with him. In fact their relative positions had been totally reversed; the servant had assumed the position of master, and the master had been forced into the condition of servant. The Bench dismissed the case.

GARIBALDI'S YACHT.—The yacht purchased for General Garibaldi is now lying off West Cowes, waiting a more favourable wind to start on her voyage to Caprera. She is a schooner of 60 tons burthen, and is truly elegant in shape and fittings. In every particular, and throughout the whole vessel, elegance and comfort reign supreme. The ladies' state cabin, which will be for the General's own use, is a perfect boudoir, the panels of the ceiling and walls being filled in with exquisite fresco paintings of all that is beautiful on land and sea—flowers, corals, shells, and figures. The furniture and fittings are of solid mahogany, and silver and green silk damask; that of the dining saloon crimson satin damask. There is a small library, and the little craft is well laden with gifts of every description. The table linen is very fine and choice in design. She makes up ten berths, six of which are polished mahogany with spring mattresses, a cooking stove, a kind of pantry or larder, and every arrangement to ensure the comfort of the General and his friends. She is expected to make the voyage in about a month, will touch at no port until she reaches Maddalena, and is entrusted to the care of Captain Campbell, a man of tried probity and experience. The deputation going overland will proceed in her from Maddalena to Caprera, where she will be duly presented to Garibaldi. The ladies of Birmingham have sent a silver tea service for the yacht; Mappin, Webb, and Co., of Cornhill, contribute a handsome silver plate dinner and dessert set, knives, forks, &c.; Alderman Copeland, M.P., gives a dinner service. In fact, the yacht is loaded.—*Morning Star.*

HUNTING APPOINTMENT.

THE CONSETT HARRIERS will meet at the Lane Ends, Castleside, on Wednesday, the 2nd of November, at ten o'clock.

Law Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

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

A COUPLE OF VIRAGOES.—*Ellen Rowland* was charged with using threatening and violent language to Elizabeth Davison, on Monday night, at Knitsley Station. The dispute between the parties, it appeared, had existed for six months. Mr Watson, the station-master at Knitsley, said he heard a great deal of vulgar language, but no threats. The two women worked on the railway, but, in consequence of this quarrel, have been discharged. The case was dismissed, with costs.

NUISANCES AT CONSETT.—*Thomas Walton* was charged with disobeying an order to remove certain nuisances at Consett. The order had been issued against defendant to remove the nuisances within fourteen days from the 16th of September. This he had failed to do, and Inspector Thompson pressed for the full penalty of 10s per day for 26 days. The order was granted.

ASSAULT.—*Miles Keeny* was charged with an aggravated assault on Ann Harbottle, at Tantobie, on the 20th October. The complainant and defendant are fellow-servants at a farm house, and on the day in question, in consequence of there not being enough water in the kettle to make his "crowdy," defendant struck complainant with a poker. Complainant was still unable to appear, and the case was remanded, defendant being admitted to bail.

THEFT FROM A SHOP AT CONSETT.—*Thomas Williams*, was charged with stealing a knife and a cheese from the shop of William M. Potts, Middle Street, Consett, on the 23rd inst. On the night in question prisoner went to Mr Potts' shop, and on his going out prosecutor missed the knife and a cheese 8½lb. weight. Information was given to the police, and Sergeant Simpson apprehended the prisoner who had in his possession the knife. No trace of the cheese could be discovered, and as the evidence on this point was entirely circumstantial, the magistrates gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Having been locked up since Monday, he was reprimanded and discharged.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—*Lawrence Laughlan* was charged, on remand, with stealing from the person of William Skelton the sum of £2 11s 9d, on the 16th inst. The only additional evidence against the prisoner was that of John McCrow, who saw the prisoner leave the house of Mr Skelton for ten minutes, quite time enough for him to secrete the money. No trace has been discovered of the stolen articles. Philip Riley, who was at Skelton's with the prisoner, said in the position in which he sat he could not have stolen the money. The bench thought the case was very suspicious, but were bound to dismiss it in the absence of any direct testimony.

THE LANCHESTER RATE BOOKS.—*David Charles Balleny*, ex-clerk of the Board of Guardians, and late Overseer of the Township of Greencroft, was summoned to show cause why he did not produce certain rate books to the Assessment Committee of the Lanchester Union, under the 13th section of the Assessment Act, cap. 2. Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for the Assessment Committee, and Mr J. C. Marshall for Mr Balleny. Mr Patrick in opening the case read the various sections bearing on the question, and particularly referred to the 40th and 41st sections of the Act. On the 24th of September he said a notice was sent by post to Mr Balleny to appear before the committee on the 6th of October to produce the rate-books of 1858-59-60. Mr Balleny had acted as acting-overseer for the township of Greencroft for 14 or 15 years. Mr Turnbull is now the overseer, and on his retirement Mr Balleny should have handed over to his successor all the books and vouchers; but instead of that he only gave the books for the last three years. It appears that a sealed parcel was given to Mr Turnbull in September last, with instructions that the seal was not to be broken till a ratepayers' meeting was called. These seals were broken last Thursday at a ratepayers' meeting at Maiden-Law, when the missing books were found in the parcel, although Mr Balleny had said they were not in his possession. Mr Patrick contended that, under these circumstances, the case was clearly proved against the defendant, Mr Balleny, and that he had wilfully and knowingly detained the books, and so rendered himself liable to the full penalty of £20. Mr W. W. Thompson, clerk, was called, and requested to produce the minutes of the Assessment Committee; it was then discovered that upon that particular question there was no minute, and Mr Marshall took an objection to the case, contending that, as there was no minute on the book no order had been made by the Assessment Committee, and that accordingly the charge against his client must fail. The minute upon which the case was founded was that made on the 6th October, which, he contended, was no order. Mr Patrick entered into a lucid interpretation of the various sections of the Act, arguing, at great length, and from quotations of the 41st section of the Act, that the signature of the clerk was sufficient to confirm the order. The bench, however, thought otherwise, and the case was dismissed. Mr Marshall requested to say a few words in explanation of Mr Balleny's conduct, but this was over-ruled by the general feeling of the court. The books were to be handed over to the committee, and the dispute is thus at present ended.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

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

His Honour took his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock.

There appeared on the list 110 cases, most of them of a very ordinary character; an extraordinary circumstance being that Mr J. Murray, who is sometimes called the father of the court, had not a single case.

POTTS *v.* HOBDY.—This was an adjourned case. From it being a most complicated case, a great deal of evidence was produced, very much of which bore upon points of a purely personal nature. His Honour then summed up, and stated that the assets were worth £54, from which the expenses of the funeral had to be taken, leaving £46, which sum he ordered to be divided amongst the creditors; and Hobdy retained the watch on agreeing to pay £1 per month until its value (£15) was paid off.

MARTIN *v.* AGNEW.—The plaintiff in this case claimed £3, but on the other hand it was stated that he had agreed to give discount of 2s in the pound. To be paid 5s per month on £2 16s.

DODD *v.* HOBDY.—In this case the plaintiff, a servant girl, claimed £2 for wages. It seemed that she had been dismissed for some offence, and she claimed wages for the half year for which she had been engaged. Defendant stated the girl had been engaged by the week. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff, £1 6s at the end o 14 days.

WILKINSON *v.* JENKINS.—In this case it seemed that Jenkins had sold plaintiff a chair, and he had paid him a sovereign; Mr Jenkins gave him some change, among it being a crown which was alleged to be bad. Judgment for plaintiff at the end of 14 days.

BROWN *v.* DAVISON.—In this case the plaintiff, a pedestrian, claimed from the defendant, Mr Davison, Castleside, a sovereign, which he alleged he had laid down on a table to make a stake for a race, and which it was also stated the defendant had picked up and put in his pocket. Judgment was given for the plaintiff at the end of 27 days.

ALLEN *v.* BURNS.—This was a claim of £8 3s for beer supplied by the plaintiff, a brewer of Annfield Plain. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff, 20s per month.

SHARP *v.* TYRE.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of £3 16s 6d, being balance of wages due to plaintiff. Mr Wilkinson appeared for plaintiff. His Honour gave a verdict for the amount claimed.

MACNALLY *v.* SLAIN.—This case was adjourned from the last court to enable the plaintiff to furnish better accounts. Mr Wilkinson again appeared for defendant. After a patient investigation his Honour gave a verdict for plaintiff for £4, being a few shillings less than the plaintiff's demand.

ALLEN *v.* BROWN.—This was a case of the same class. Mr Briggs appeared for the defence. From a flaw in the evidence the case was adjourned for the production of a witness.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING IN THE TYNE.

Some interest was excited yesterday by a report that a man had been found in the river in such a state as to indicate that he had been robbed and murdered. We have carefully inquired into the facts, and find, as far as is yet known, them to be as follows:—A man was found in the river on Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, by the men engaged in sounding for the foundations of the new bridge, near the Javel Group Stairs. He was taken to the dead house, and has since been identified as John Blenkinsopp Dixon, of Hollands, near Matfen, farmer. It appeared that he had been in the town on Tuesday with a number of cattle, said to amount to 170. These he had been commissioned to sell for a man whose name is as yet unknown. He had done so, and handed the money over to his employer. He had since then got very drunk, and in that state had been seen about the town. One of his freaks had been to jump upon a waggon, and he obstinately refused to get off, and only did so on the waggon being unyoked. Nothing more, so far as is yet known had been seen of him until yesterday morning, when he was found in the river under the above circumstances. With regard to the rumour of the robbery, it appears that he was known to have had a watch on him. This, however, is not to be found; but if he had any money at all it would be very little, as he had handed the money he had received for the cattle over the same night. These are all the facts that we have been able to ascertain as yet, but an inquest is to be held, when something more will no doubt be revealed in this mysterious affair.

From further inquiries it appears that the man has a wife and five children and is 41 years of age. The circumstances are such as not to lead the police to suspect any violence or foul play of any kind.

BOAT RACES ON THE TYNE.

ARMSTRONG AND SOUTHERN.

On Monday afternoon a match came off on the Tyne between G. Armstrong, of Howdon, and J. Southern, of Willington Quay. About two years ago the same parties pulled a match in sculler boats, at that time Southern received a boat's length start, and so well did he ply his oars that his opponent never had a chance of coming up with him. Armstrong, however, applied himself more sedulously to boat pulling, and although he has rowed in a regatta, yet still he has never been able to figure very conspicuously as a crafty oarsman. Some few weeks since he was placed under the care of the old veteran (Clasper), during which time he has made great improvement. Southern has also undergone a severe training, and although about a fortnight ago he was taken unwell, yet still, under the careful medical attention of Dr. Milling he appeared on Monday in fine condition. The race was from the High Level Bridge to Clasper's boat house, for the sum of £20. The day was very unfavourable, and in consequence of the unsuitable hour for the working classes the attendance to witness the match was very limited. Soon after ten o'clock the men were in their boats, and after drawing up and down for a few minutes, they were conducted to the post for a start. After some little dodging by both parties, they affected a start, and as they passed the old Mansion House Armstrong showed in front, which he continued to increase, and it now became evident that Southern's chance had totally vanished. When Clasper's boat-house was reached Armstrong was several boat's lengths a-head, going in an easy winner. J. H. Clasper was umpire for the winner, Mr. Stephenson for Southern, and Mr. J. Adams acted as referee.

CLASPER V. PERCY.

We had naturally expected that the old veteran had retired from aquatics as a competitor some time ago, and were somewhat astonished a few weeks since to hear that he had once more thrown down the "glove of defiance" to a young aspirant for aquatic fame. Scarcely had the "great" race between Chambers and Cooper been decided, before it was announced that the "old 'un" was matched with Cooper's trainer, who before this had figured conspicuously as a pedestrian, but we expect had some pretensions at the time that he was a match for the "hero of many a well-fought battle," and no doubt a system of chaffing had aroused the indomitable spirit of "Harry," who at once accepted the challenge to pull him from bridge to bridge. Clasper is a man 53 years of age, and it must naturally follow that his physical power at that age cannot be so elastic and vigorous as it was in his palmiest days, while his opponent is a young man, full of energy, and not even wanting in the science of a skiff rower. The match was made for £100 aside, and the distance from the High Level to Scotswood Bridge. Since the first deposit both men have undergone a severe training, a fact which must naturally tell against the declining power of the once far-famed and never-to-be-forgotten "Harry Clasper;" and there is another fact which must not be overlooked on the part of the old veteran, which greatly militated against his success, and that is, that for some time before the match he had been kept hard at work in training Chambers for his race—which, no doubt, reduced the strength of the old man — and then coming into active training himself entirely sucked the life's blood of his already exhausted frame, so that his defeat on Tuesday is no great gain of glory either to Percy or his friends, but merely shows that Harry Clasper is "game to the death." The race was announced to come off at a quarter to eleven o'clock on Tuesday last, and long before that time it became evident that great interest was taken in the contest, crowds of spectators wending their way to every vantage point, on the High Level Bridge, the Low Bridge, the Rabbit Banks, and all the way up the north side of the river, thousands of our hardy citizens were stationed to witness the contest. A few minutes before the time announced the two men made their appearance on the Mansion House Quay, where they shook each others hands apparently with some warmth of friendship, and having seated themselves in their "frail craft," pulled out into the river where each of them were heartily cheered by their friends. Several steamers were well freighted, the Prince of Wales having on board the umpires and referee. After pulling up and down for a few minutes, they drew up to the starting point, Percy on the north side and Clasper out to the river. At the given signal the oars dipt the water, and the cry ran along the banks that "they're off:" every eye was now strained to catch a glimpse of the two competitors, each of whom appeared to be pulling a steady and quick oar. After a few strokes had been made Percy drew a little from the old 'un, and continued to increase the gap until near Carr's Saw Mill when Harry put on a spurt and reduced the distance a little, but could not close up with his opponent. At Waterson's Quay both men were doing their best, but Clasper was still in the rear, using every effort to overhaul his young opponent. Percy, however, kept the lead, and when they arrived opposite the Annie [was about five boat lengths a-head. When passing Armstrong's crane, Clasper applied some of his telling strokes, and finding this answer his purpose, he continued to draw along with renewed vigour, reducing the space at every stroke, which had the effect of testing the durability of Percy, and compelled him to dip with renewed energy the feathery sculls of his frail craft. They continued to struggle with determination to the end, Percy landing himself first by only two boat lengths. The old fellow was loudly cheered by his friends, and we trust that now he will retire into private life, fully satisfied that his "day" of glory is past, yet still with the proud distinction of being the first "great gun" that ever dragged from the Cockney oarsmen the "great name" of which they had boasted for so many years. John H. Clasper was umpire for his father; Mr J. Adams for Percy; while Mr Baird, of the Star and Garter Hotel, Northumberland-street, officiated as referee. The time occupied for the race was 26 minutes. At the conclusion of the race Cooper went round and collected money for the losing man, assisted by Percy, the amount of which was handed over to Clasper's son for his father.

NEWCASTLE OCTOBER FAIR.

[From *Newcastle Guardian.*]

The horse fair commenced on Tuesday, and was continued over Wednesday, in Newgate-street, West Clayton-street, and Grainger-street being, as usual, selected for trying the merits of the animals, to the danger and bodily fear of foot passengers, and to the annoyance of the inhabitants located in the neighbourhood, except the publicans, to whom it is a periodical golden harvest. On Tuesday the show of horses was extremely good, some fine steeds being exhibited, but the prices cannot be quoted higher than at our last fair. Good hacks, however, had a liberal demand, and the prices ranged from £20 to £30. On Wednesday there was the usual exhibition of "worn-out" horses, the vendors of which did but little business, at prices varying from 10s to £1. We cannot but again express our oft-repeated astonishment that some steps are not taken to put down this most abominable and dangerous nuisance in the main thoroughfares of the town, especially when it is so well known that the Corporation has the power to remove it to some place at the outskirts of the town, where there would be sufficient space to exhibit the animals without running the dangers that now attend it both to life and limb. Why the cattle jobbers should be compelled to go to the Cow Hill, nearly a mile from Newcastle, while the horse fair is allowed to remain in the centre of the town, is a mystery which we are totally unable to unravel. Until some fatal accident occurs it is quite evident that our local protectors are determined to close their eyes against the nuisance, and their ears against the cry of the inhabitants in this particular affair, while in some other minor nuisances, of little or no importance to the general public, long and fluent orations echo and re-echo through the Council Chamber every now and then, and some petty landlord is dragged before the magisterial bench to answer for his neglect.

On Wednesday the annual fair for cattle was held on the Cow Hill. The weather was wet, and the ground soft and unpleasant. A great number of good horses were offered for sale, but in consequence, no doubt, of the bad weather purchasers were limited, and only one or two were disposed of at pretty high prices. The show of stock was about an average, both in quality and price. There was a fine show of short-horns, but we have seen a much larger quantity of Irish cattle at our autumn fair. The prices varied very much, a few head for feeding or dairy purposes sold well. A lot of short-horned bullocks, bought for the north, brought about £20 per head, being about the average price offered at some of the district fairs. Other cattle sold at greatly reduced prices, whilst a great number were left unsold. Several tents were erected on the ground for supplying refreshments, and from what we saw we think that the owners would have little reason to complain of the "hard times."

Yesterday (Thursday), the streets were again in turmoil with the horse fair. There was a large number of animals exhibited, among them a quantity of young unbroken steeds. There did not seem to be much business transacted, while the prices demanded were easier than on the two previous days. The rain fell continusouly during the day, and more unpropitious weather for a fair could not possibly be imagined.

ACCIDENT AT TYNE MAIN.—A young Swedish sailor, named Hans M. Anderson, twenty-one years of age, was received into the Newcastle Infirmary, on Tuesday morning, suffering from a fracture of the right leg. He was engaged aloft cutting the braces, on board a ship lying at the spouts, at Tyne Main, when he slipped his foot and fell heavily to the deck.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF MULLER FOR THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK and Baron MARTIN.

This morning the trial of Franz Muller, for the murder of Mr Briggs on the North London Railway, under circumstances which must be quite familiar to our readers, commenced at the Central Criminal Court. Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Baron Martin were on the bench, and the following counsel appeared for the prosecution:—The Solicitor-General (Sir R. P. Collier), Mr Sergeant Ballantine, Mr Harman, Mr Giffard, and Mr Beazley. Sergeant Parry, Mr Metcalfe, and Mr Besley (instructed by Mr Beard) appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The interest exhibited in the case, and the profound impression it has produced in the city were sufficiently attested by the very large number of people crowded in the court. Numbers assembled at the Old Bailey before eight o'clock in the morning, and when the doors were opened two hours afterwards the space allotted to the public was at once filled. The Judges, at ten o'clock, took their seats on the Bench, attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of London, and several Aldermen. The prisoner was immediately placed at the bar, and arraigned on the indictment, in that he did on the 9th day of July, murder Thos. Briggs. He pleaded *Not Guilty*, and elected to be tried by a jury composed wholly of Englishmen. Nearly an hour elapsed before a jury could be found, the prisoner, through his counsel, freely exercising his right of challenging them. At length when the jury was formed,

The SOLICITOR GENERAL rose, amidst breathless silence, to open the case for the prosecution. He, at the outset, entreated them to dismiss from their minds any prejudice, all they had seen or heard, and to be guided solely by the evidence adduced. He then proceeded succinctly to recapitulate the leading features of the case. Mr Briggs, he said, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th of July, went to the Fenchurch Street Station with a friend. At that time he had with him a black leather bag and stick, and was wearing a watch and chain. There could be little doubt that, on the journey, Mr Briggs was robbed and murdered. At the Hackney Station two young men were about to get into a carriage, when one of them discovered something moist on one of the cushions, and upon examining found it was blood; and he also found a black bag and a stick. About ten o'clock that night a railway guard, passing up the line between Bow and Hackney, discovered the body of Mr Briggs, who died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received. There was one wound of a very severe character, which, it was agreed by the medical gentlemen, was caused by the fall from the railway carriage. The supposition, from the locality of the spots and marks of blood in the railway carriage, was that Mr Briggs was attacked while sitting in the corner next the door, and most likely thrown out of the window while he was dozing. He thought that the probability was that the murder was committed by only one person, because if there had been more it was probable that the pockets of the deceased would have been rifled. It was important to observe that a hat was found in the carriage with the bag and stick. The learned gentleman then gave a description of the prisoner's remarking that before the murder he contemplated going to America, and the fact of his going there was not the slightest evidence against him. But what were his whereabouts on the night of the murder after he had left his employer's that evening? He called upon a friend, Mr Repsch; he left there about half-past seven o'clock, saying he was going to see some girl of the town with whom he was acquainted. He did not return to his lodgings until late at night, the landlady sat up till one and he had not returned then, but he afterwards went home and let himself in. He remained in his lodgings on Sunday, and on Monday morning at 10 was in possession of Mr Briggs' chain. Of that there could be no doubt. He exchanged this chain at the shop of Mr Death, a jeweller in Cheapside. Mr Death valued the chain at £3 10s, and gave Muller another chain which he valued at £3 5s, and a ring valued at 5s to make up the difference. On the Friday the prisoner sailed for New York. Now, the prisoner was not only found dealing with Mr Briggs' chain, but at the time of his apprehension Mr Briggs' watch was found in his possession, and in his trunk. In ordinary cases, the fact of a prisoner being found possessed of such articles after a robbery would be deemed sufficient proof of guilt. But in a case of murder they would probably require some additional evidence. And he should, he believed, be in a position to prove that the hat found in the railway carriage — which was the hat of the murderer — was the hat which the prisoner wore. In conclusion, the learned Solicitor-General narrated the evidence he proposed to produce to the jury in proof of the hat being the prisoner's. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but the jury would know that many great crimes could only be discovered by such evidence, and evidence of that character. At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's opening speech the following witnesses were called:—

Mr Buchan deposed that on the evening of the 9th of 19th of July he accompanied deceased to the Lord Nelson, in the Old Kent Road, and saw him into an omnibus which would take him towards the railway. He had a black bag with him, and wore a watch and chain.

Thomas Fishbone, ticket collector at the Fenchurch-street Railway Station, stated that Mr Briggs presented his ticket to him at a quarter to ten o'clock on the night of the murder.

Harry Barney and *Sydney Jones*, clerks at Messrs Robarts & Co.'s, bankers, gave evidence as to their discovering that the carriage was covered with blood on its arrival at Hackney.

Henry Haines, the guard of the train, also gave evidence respecting the state of the carriage.

Mr Timms, another railway guard, and *Edward Tuggan*, a policeman, deposed to finding the body of Mr Briggs on the line, about twenty minutes past ten o'clock on the night in question.

Mr Tollman and *Mr Brierton*, the surgeons who made the *post mortem* examination, stated that the wounds on the top of the head and the wound on the left ear were, in their opinion, caused by a blunt instrument used with considerable force.

Mr Thomas Cooper also gave evidence to the same effect.

George Greenwood, station-master at Chalk Farm Station, said he found the hat, bag, and stick in the carriage. He took possession of them, and locked them up until the next morning, when he gave them into the hands of police-constable Lambert. In cross-examination he said that, when he gave the hat to Lambert, it was not in the same condition as at present. It was knocked about, and looked as though it had been pressed upon. The hat had the lining torn out of it.

Lambert, the constable, proved having received the hat, stick, and bag from the previous witness.

Walter Kerrasey, inspector of K division of police, produced the hat, bag, and stick. About ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th of July, he went to the Bow Railway Station, and in a shed there saw a railway carriage, No. 69. The handle of the off-side door was bloody. There was blood on the cushion and on the front part of the carriage, and likewise on the near window. There was a little blood on the off window, a little on the footboard on the same side as the handle on the panel outside the carriage.

Dr. Letheby gave evidence to show that the marks upon the different parts of the carriage were those of human blood.

Mr Death, the jeweller, of Cheapside, next repeated his evidence as to the exchange of the chain, and in cross-examination, said he had no doubt about the prisoner being the man who did bring the chain on the Monday morning to his shop and had it exchanged.

George Blythe and his wife, with whom the prisoner lodged at Old Ford-road, then gave evidence as to the absence of Muller on the night of the murder, and the difference in the prisoner's attire when seen on the Sunday morning.

In cross-examination by Mr Metcalf, the husband stated that Muller was lame in consequence of a cart wheel running over his foot. He was in every respect a well-conducted young man. He had made it public amongst his friends that he was going to New York for some time previous—for a fortnight at least.

Mrs Anne Repsch, the wife of the tailor in whose employ Muller had formerly been, deposed to the fact of his being in possession of a gold watch prior to the murder, and also to his having on the previous Thursday met with an accident, by which his foot was injured. She also spoke of the hat which Muller wore upon the Sunday as being a new one, and very much resembling that produced by the police, found in the railway carriage.

This witness was cross-examined at some length by Sergeant Parry, but nothing material was elicited beyond the fact that a fortnight before he started for New York he declined to lend her 5s, stating that he wished to buy a new hat.

Mr Repsch was called, and confirmed the evidence of his wife; and the Court adjourned.

It is understood that that the evidence for the prosecution will be completed on the examination of six more witnesses, and that the defence to be set up will be an *alibi*.

AMERICA.

The *Asia*, which arrived on Wednesday evening at Liverpool, from Boston and Halifax, has brought us the news that General Grant had returned to Petersburg, after having visited President Lincoln at Washington, and that there had been no further fighting in the neighbourhood of Richmond. General Lee's account of the engagement on the north of the James river on the 7th inst. stated that the Confederates attacked the Federals on the Charles City road, drove them from two entrenched lines, and captured 10 guns, but that, "finding the enemy further strongly entrenched," they did not press the Federals. On the other hand, General Grant's report stated that on the 7th instant the Federals only lost 409 men, while the Confederate loss amounted to 1,100 men. General Longstreet was said to have superseded General Early in the command of the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley. The Federals under General Sheridan had retreated down the valley as far as Strasburg. He was pursued by the Confederate cavalry under General Rosser, but had, we are told, "routed" his pursuers near Strasburg, taking eleven guns and 300 prisoners. During his retreat he had "desolated the whole country," and had "burned all the houses for a distance of five miles." General Sherman had reported on the 9th inst. that the Confederate forces under General Hood, "operating in his rear," had occupied Dalton, and that "he feared an attack" on Kingston and Rome. Seven miles of the railway between Chattanooga and Atlanta had been destroyed; but, "having plenty of provisions in Atlanta, he felt secure so far as his main army was concerned." The Richmond journals had published a despatch announcing that Rome had been taken by the Confederates, who had made 3,000 prisoners. A flotilla of Federal transports which was ascending the Tennessee river had been attacked by General Forrest's Confederates, who destroyed two transports, and compelled the others to retire with some loss. The Confederate General Price had "proclaimed his intention to remain in Missouri," and had passed the Osage river, and moved westwards. His army, which was said to be twenty thousand strong, was pursued by eight thousand Federal cavalry under General Pleasanton, who had "engaged its rear" at Jefferson, while the Federal Gen. Curtis, "coming from Kansas, engaged General Price in front." President Jefferson Davis had returned to Richmond from his visit to Georgia. The elections in Indiana and Ohio were said to have resulted in a victory of the Republican party "by a large majority," but in Pennsylvania "the Democratic party had gained largely," and "the soldiers' vote was awaited to decide the result of the election." The "Democratic National Committee" had issued an address protesting against the suppression of Democratic journals and the imposition of test oaths at the elections in Tennessee. The address was couched in threatening language, and vehemently condemned "President Lincoln's revolutionary purpose." The price of gold had risen at New York, the last quotation being 109 per cent premium.

LATER NEWS.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF ATLANTA. MORE FIGHTING AT RICHMOND.

The Canadian steamer *Peruvian* arrived on Thursday with New York advices to the evening of the 15th inst. On the evening of the 11th instant the Confederates made an attempt to pierce the Federal lines before Richmond by an attack upon the centre of the Second Corps. The attack was repulsed, and it does not appear that any other movements have since taken place.

It is said that Sheridan resumed offensive operations after defeating the Confederate cavalry before Strasburg. The Richmond papers contain a rumour which would be very important if true, viz., that Hood has recaptured Atlanta and taken prisoners four Federal corps. We need hardly say that the news stands greatly in need of confirmation. It is evident, however, from the comments of the Southern journals, that the Confederates hope to make Atlanta untenable by the operations in Sherman's rear. The preparations for an attack on Wilmington by land and sea are most complete. Admiral Farragut is going to New York on sick leave, and the operations against Mobile will probably be suspended.

The elections in Pennsylvania have resulted in a large Democratic majority on the home vote, which it is believed the soldiers' vote cannot overcome. In Maryland the elections show a majority of several thousands against the adoption of an anti-slavery constitution. It is believed that the soldiers' vote will not reverse this result.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Mr Spence, of Liverpool, replies in the *Times* to the statements of Professor Goldwin Smith in favour of the Federals. Mr Spence concludes by remarking that the Southern people desire self-government, peace and amity with all. The people of the North invade them, and slaughter all they can to gratify their craving of bigness, and retain the monopoly of their trade. With which of these two is it right that Englishmen should sympathise?

RUMOURED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

With reference to the rumours of a dissolution of Parliament, current during the last two days, the *Herald* says:—We may say that well authenticated reports have from time to time reached us, and acting upon them we have directed public attention to the question, but we do not pretend to be in the secrets of the Cabinet, and should certainly hesitate to pledge ourselves to any statement of what the present holders of office may undertake at any given time to say or do.

The *Herald* considers that ministers should disclose their intentions, and warns the Conservative electors to be on their guard, as it gives some credence to the report of an early dissolution.

The *Star* says:—Within the last few days, Colonel Taylor, M.P., has issued a circular to the Parliamentary supporters of Lord Derby in the House of Commons, informing them that a dissolution of Parliament will certainly take place early in November. This statement has been repeated by some of the Tory papers, but we are able to give it the most unqualified contradiction—in fact, we may go further, and say that it is not the intention of Lord Palmerston to dissolve Parliament even in the spring, unless the Opposition forces him to do so.

Sporting Intelligence.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

MONDAY.—Match for 100sovs, h ft. Half mile.
Admiral Rous's Saffron, 8st 10lb .... S Rogers 1
Mr G. B. Bruce's Roulette, 8st 5lb .... H. Grimshaw 2
HANDICAP PLATE of 50sovs. Cambridgeshire Course.
Mr J. Hawley's Merry Wife, 3 yrs, 6st .... Carroll 1
Mr Naylor's Iphigenia, 3 yrs, 6st .... Sayers 2
MATCH of 500sovs, h ft. Three furlongs.
Marquis of Hastings's Attraction received forfeit from Sidewind.
The CRITERION STAKES of 30sovs each, 20 ft, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs 182 yards.
Mr Naylor's Chattanooga, by Orlando .... Challoner 1
Mr Hobson's Brahma .... Goater 2
MATCH of 100sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.
Marq. of Hastings's Lady Florence, 2 yrs, 8st .... Fordham 1
Mr Elphinstone's Sister to Nave of Trumps 3 yrs, ... Perry 2
MATCH of 500sovs, p.p. T.M.M.
Lord Glasgow's General Peel, 3 yrs, 9st .... Wells 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Paris, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 2
SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10sovs each, for three-year-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.
Mr Hodgman's Confederate, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb .... Morris 1
Mr Morris's Lady Abbess, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .... Custance 2
MAIDEN PLATE of 50sovs, for two-year-olds. Bretby Stakes Course.
Lord Coventry's Connection, 8st 3lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Marquis of Hastings's Lady Florence, 8st .... Fordham 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 10sovs each. Bretby Stakes Course.
Mr Bird's Regina, 3 yrs .... J. Mann 1
Mr Morris's Antidote, 4 yrs .... Custance 2

TUESDAY.—The ALL-AGED STAKES of 100sov each, 15 and 25 ft. Bretby Stakes Course.
Mr Angell's Lord Burleigh, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb .... Fordham 1
Lord Coventry's Exchequer, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb .... J. Adams 2
MATCH of 200sov, h ft. Ab. M.
Lord Annesley's Finesse, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Payne's Olivia, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb .... H. Grimshaw 2
FIFTY POUNDS. Last three miles of B.C.
Lord Westmorland's Troubadour, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb. Grimshaw 1
Mr Bayly's Orloff, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb .... F. Arnold 2
Mr Naylor's Gay Deceiver, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb .... Huxable 3
The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25sov each, 10 ft, with 100 added: the second to receive 50sov out of the stakes. One mile 240 yards. (221 subs., 97 of whom pay 5sov ft.)
Mr Hill's Ackworth, 3 yrs, 7st .... T. Cannon 1
Baron Rothschild's Tomato, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Maidment 2
Mr Bennett's Highflyer's dam c, 3 yrs, 6st .... H. Sharp 3
Mr Watson's Columbia, 4 yrs, 6st .... J. Grimshaw 4
The following also ran:—Twilight, Vivid, Miner, Blue Mantle, Saccharometer, Gabrielle d'Estrees, Donnybrook, Deerfoot, Prince Plausible, Old Orange Girl, Taje, Brick, Birchbroom, Leonora, Accident, Tattoo, Queen of Trumps, Rose, Skeffington, Golden Drop, Muezzin, Stockinger, Mail Train, Bayard, Planet, Valiant, Myrtle, Gratitude, Franfreluche, Canzonette, Mrs Somerville, Columba, Rattaglia, and Alabama.

BETTING AT THE START.

4 to 1 agst Stockinger	50 to 1 agst Columbia
11 to 2 agst Gratitude	60 to 1 agst Mail Train
6 to 1 agst Brick	60 to 1 agst Bayard
10 to 1 agst Columbia	1000 to 15 agst Skeffington
10 to 1 agst Saccharometr	1000 to 15 agst Deerfoot
15 to 1 agst Ackworth	1000 to 10 agst Tomato
18 to 1 agst P. Plausible	1000 to 10 agst Accident
33 to 1 agst Birchbroom	1000 to 10 agst Myrtle
40 to 1 agst Tattoo	1000 to 10 agst Taje
40 to 1 agst Muezzin	1000 to 10 agst Franfreluche
50 to 1 agst Planet	1000 to 10 agst MrsSomervill
50 to 1 agst Valiant	1000 to 8 agst Miner

SELLING HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15sov each, 10 ft, for three-yr-olds and upwards. R.M.
Lord Charlemont's Troublesome, 5 yrs, 8st .... Kelly 1
Col. M. Martyn's Oberon, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb .... Morgan 2
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Peignoir, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb .... Fordham 3
FIFTY POUNDS. R.M.
Baron Rothschild's Hippolyta, 3 yrs .... J. Daley 1
Sir F. Johnstone's Johnny Armstrong, 5 yrs ... J. Goater 2
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10sov each. T.Y.C.
Mr Alexander's Peon, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb .... Woodhouse 1
Mr Craven's Almack, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb .... T. French 2
FREE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 30sov each, 20 ft. T.Y.C.
Crytheia, 7st 12lb .... Fordham 1
Rose, 8st 4lb .... J. Grimshaw 2
OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5sov each, with 25 added: optional selling weights. T.Y.C.
Mr G. Crook's Brown Willy, 7st 5lb .... E. Taylor 1
Lord Uxbridge's Herschel, 7st 5lb .... Maurice 2
Mr Seymour's Bessy, 7st 1lb .... H. Covey 3
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15sov each, 10 ft. T.Y.C.
Mr Bone's Coup d'Etat, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb ...... A. Woodhouse 1
Mr Jackson's Sidewind, 2 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Carroll 2

WEDNESDAY.—OPTIONAL SELLING PLATE of 50 sovs. Cambridgeshire Stakes Course.
Lord Uxbridge's Rattler, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Sayers 1
Col. M. Martyn's Oberon, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .... Morris 2
FIFTY POUND PLATE. A.F.
Baron Rothschild's Hippolyta .... J. Daley w.o.
Renewal of the GLASGOW STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft. Last three-quarters of R.M.
Mr Watt's Olmar .... J. Snowden 1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Don Basilio .... W. Boyce 2
MATCH of 200 sovs h ft.
Lord Westmoreland's Birchbroom, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .... Wells 2
MATCH of 100 sovs, half ft. Last half of Ab.M.
Marquis of Hastings's Catalogue, 2 yrs, 8st 3lb ... Fordham 1
Mr J. Dowson's Money Spinner, 2 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Custance 2
MATCH of 200 sovs, h ft. Last three furlongs of Ab.M.
Mr Jackson's Jupiter, 2 yrs, 8st 2lb .... Doyle 1
Mr Warter's Foxholes, 2 yrs, 8st 9lb .... Withington 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft. D.M.
Duke of Beaufort's Kœnig, 9st 1lb .... G. Fordham w.o.
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Rubini .... J. Daley 1
Washington .... G. Fordham 2
MATCH of 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.
Lord Westmoreland's Brahma, 8st 10lb .... Fordham 1
Lord Glasgow's Sister to Ascham, 8st 7lb .... Wells 2
MATCH of 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.
Mr Elphinstone's Lady Valentine, 8st 7lb .... Fordham 1
Lord Uxbridge's Arkansas, 8st 7lb .... Rogers 2
MATCH of 100 sovs, h ft. Last five furlongs of T.Y.C.
Lord Uxbridge's Cadeau, 4 yrs, 8st .... T. French 1
Mr Elphinstone's Zora, 6 yrs, 8st 6lb .... Fordham 2
SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of 50 sovs. T.Y.C.
Mr Johnson's Eltham, 2 yrs .... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Robinson's Yarra Yarra c, 2 yrs .... Loates 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.
Captain Machell's Connection .... Edwards 1
Mr Payne's Merry Harp .... H. Grimshaw 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Lord Stamford's Gownsman, 3 yrs .... Edwards 1
Mr Morris's Antidote, 4 yrs .... Lynch 2
MATCH of 100 sovs, 25 ft. First half of Ab.M.
Lord Coventry's Prosperity, 2 yrs, 7st 12lb ... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Trench's Nebula, 4 yrs 9st .... Custance 2

THURSDAY.
SWEEPSTAKES.
Ossian .... 1 | Reserve 2
Four ran.
SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP.
Giant .... 1 | Farce 2
SELLING HANDICAP.
Ethel .... 1 | Kildare 2
Twelve ran.
MATCH.
Sister to Drake .... 1 | Bradamante 2
HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.
Master Richard .... 1 | Baragah 2
Five ran.
OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES.
Silverlocks .... 1 | Nimrod 2
Nine ran.
FIFTY POUND SWEEPSTAKES.
Giraffe filly .... 1 | Kœnig 2
Four ran.

PRESENTATION TO PERCY.—It will be remembered that in the late boat race between Chambers and Cooper that on the Monday Chambers' boat by some means or other got damaged, and the boat soon began to fill with water, and was apparently in a sinking state, when Percy, who was on board the umpire's boat, at the risk of his own life requested to be let down into the river, and thus succeeded in saving Chambers, who at the time was up to his middle. The friends of the champion, for such courageous and manly conduct, presented him on Tuesday with a magnificent gold ring, manufactured at Messrs Listers.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday. — There was a fair supply of wheat from the growers at this day's market, and a good aarival coastwise, but a small quantity from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and when business was done Saturday's prices had to be accepted, being a decline of 6d to 1s per quarter on the rates of this day week. Of barley we have a good arrival, and to effect sales less money had to be taken; grinding sorts unchanged. Malt 1s lower. Beans and peas rather cheaper. Oats moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Flour dull and the turn lower.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending October 25.—Wheat, 4,340 qrs, at 40s 10d; barley, 192 qrs, at 31s 2d; oats, 13 qrs, at 23s 6d; beans 60 qrs, at 42s.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending October 25: Coastwise—Wheat, 4,720 qrs; barley, 2,310 qrs; malt, 175 qrs; oats, 1,240 qrs; beans, 59 qrs, peas, 10 qrs, flour, 1,750 sacks. Foreign—Flour 2,000 sacks.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Moderate supply of grain from the growers. Wheat, best dry samples, sold at the full currency of last Wednesday; damp and inferior sorts moved off slowly at unaltered prices. Barley continues in fair request. Oats without change. Beans and peas the turn cheaper.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market thinly attended. A limited business passing in wheat, at rather under last week's rates. Barley in slow sale, and 6d per qr cheaper. Oats very dull, and unchanged in value. Beans 6d to 9d per qr cheaper. Barrel flour more difficult to sell, and in favour of buyers. Maize unaltered.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies were liberal to-day. Wheat in slow sale, at last week's prices. Finest qualities of malting barley sold; other descriptions dull. Oats in fair sale, at former rates. Beans in good sale.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 123 head of cattle and 309 pigs from Ireland, and 134 beasts, 126 pigs, and 18 calves were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 242 beasts and 2,510 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is no change to notice. The supply of beef comprised 1,079 head. There was a decided improvement to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off at extreme currencies, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 4,590. The supplies being comparatively small for the time of year, with a full average attendance of buyers, caused the mutton trade to rule brisk, at, in some instances, an advance of ½d per lb on the rates of Tuesday last, but the general top figure was about 8½d, and the principal part of the business was soon brought to a close. Pigs: 948 were shown. A steady, good demand was experienced for most kinds, prices varying very little from the rates of this day sen'night, and nearly all were disposed of. Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,079; sheep, 4,590; pigs, 948; store cattle, —.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; good steers, 0s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 7s. 9d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 7s 6d; cows, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; pork, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d; ditto small, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d to 7½d per lb, sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	Sheep and ₩ st.	Sheep	₩ lb.
1861	1,167	6s 0d to 8s 0d	5,850	6½d to 8d.
1862	1,175	5s 3d to 7s 6d	6,650	5¼d to 7½d.
1863	1,040	5s 9d to 8s 0d	4,880	5¼d to 7½d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,602; sheep, 5,043; calves, 44. Best beef, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6½d to 6¾d; inferior, 5d to 5½d best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 8d; ewes 6d to 7d; calves 7d to 8½d; per lb. There was a very slow dear trade for all descriptions of stock.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies of cattle moderate, and principally Irish. Trade unaltered, and mostly all sold. Top price of best beef, 8s 6d; current, 8s per stone.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—There was a thin supply of potatoes, and all were sold at the following quotations.—English from 8s to 8s 6d; Scotch, 9s to 9s 6d per load of 20 stone.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	10	0	to	7	0	0	₩ ton.
Do. this year's growth	5	10	0	to	7	0	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	5	10	0	to	7	5	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	8	to	0	2	6	₩ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	10	to	0	2	0	"
Oat straw	0	3	0	to	0	3	5	"

Hay at market, 96 carts; straw, 38.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At 79, George-street, Newcastle, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr Isaac Housby Smith, compositor, of a daughter.

At Killingworth House, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr M. Proctor, of a daughter.

At Eachwick, on the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr Richard Spearman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Lanchester, on the 22nd inst., Mr Thomas Cowey to Miss Mary Clarkson, both of Greencroft.

At Newcastle, in St. Andrew's Church, on the 24th inst., Mr William Stewardson, jun., to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Mr George Clark, innkeeper, Newcastle.

At Whickham Church, on the 22nd inst., Mr Peter Flood to Miss Faile, of Burnopfield.

DEATHS.

At Simonside, on the 23rd ult., aged 26, William Ord, youngest son of the late John Straker, Esq., formerly of Jarrow Lodge.

At Newcastle, in St. Thomas's-place, on the 23rd inst., Ann, wife of Thomas Chater, Esq.

In North-terrace, on the 23rd ult., aged 4 years and 10 months, Charles Singleton, son of Mr Benjamin Shaw.

At 2, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, on Monday, the 24th inst., Geltrudi Bonetti, the beloved wife of John Steggall, Esq., M.D., &c., and mother of the Rev. F. Steggall, Incumbent of Consett.

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