Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, By the Proprietor ... Ridley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 207 | CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED Immediately, a STRONG LAD, as an Apprentice to the Saddling Trade. Apply to Mr N. Brown, Shotley Bridge.—One from the Country preferred.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the GROCERY TRADE, one that has been at the Trade a year or two preferred. Apply to J. KER, Grocer and Druggist, CONSETT.

WANTED, A FEW STEADY MEN as COKE DRAWERS. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Lintz Colliery, Burnopfield.

TO MASONS.
WANTED, immediately, SIX or EIGHT GOOD WALLERS.—Apply at WHEATLEY HILL NEW BUILDINGS, near Burnhope Colliery, Lanchester.

Lend.

TO LEND,
THE SUMS of £130, £200, and £1000, upon Good and Ample Security. Apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Estate Agent, Consett.

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.

EDMONDBYERS FAIR.
A FAIR for the SALE of HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., will be held at Edmondbyers, on FRIDAY, September 23rd, 1864.

FOUNDATION STONE.
THE FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Clarence Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be LAID on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1864, by MRS EMERSON M. BAINBRIDGE.
The address will be delivered by the Rev. CHARLES PREST, of London.
Service to commence at Half-past Three precisely.
A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held in the Music Hall, Nelson Street, at Five o'clock. The Rev. George Scott in the chair. Several Ministers and Friends will address the Meeting.
Tickets, 1s each, to be had of Messrs ROBERT BELL, Corporation Buildings; W. GRAHAM, Dean-street; G. GARDNER, Scotswood-road; R. WILSON & Co., Grey-street; R. BURNAND, Pilgrim-street; T. SMIRK, Tyne-street; and the Chapel Keepers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS SNAITH and JOSHUA LAX, carrying on Business as Hardwaremen and Furnishing Ironmongers, under the style or firm of "Snaith and Co.," at Shotley Bridge, in the county of Durham, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the same Business will henceforth be carried on by the said JOSHUA LAX, on his own account.
All Debts owing to or by the said co-partnership will be received and paid by the said JOSHUA LAX.
As witness our hands this 30th day of August, 1864.
FRANCIS SNAITH.
JOSHUA LAX.
Witness—JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.

Business Addresses.

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

NEW HOUSE.
D. McCARTAN
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has OPENED his NEW PREMISES, near Mr. H. Brown's, CONSETT, with a CHOICE STOCK of the FINEST ALES in the district, and hopes, by attention and supplying articles of the finest quality, to merit a share of public patronage.
EDINBURGH and BURTON ALES, Draught and Bottled.
LONDON and DUBLIN PORTER.
LEMONADE, GINGER BEER, and SODA WATER.

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address, Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44a, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.
ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten. Admission 1s.

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



HAS much Pleasure in announcing his extensive arrivals of all the Newest Fabrics and Styles from the leading English and Scotch Markets, in BROAD-CLOTHS, COATINGS, DOESKINS, SCOTCH & CHIPPING-NORTON TWEEDS, selected with the utmost care, and which are sold by the yard or made up on the premises by first-class Workmen, and under the superintendence of the greatest experience and taste in the Cutting Department.
Real Scotch Tweeds or Black Suits, 36s, 42s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and upwards.
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
Tweed and Doeskin Trousers, Vests, Pea Jackets, Over-Coats, Moleskin, and Cord Trousers.
600 Duck Jackets, Vests, and Trousers, very good value.
Linen and Cotton Shirts; Hosiery; Dress and Fancy Flannel Shirts; Gloves; Umbrellas, and Waterproof Coats.
PAPER COLLARS 4d to 8d. per Dozen, or at Wholesale Price by the Gross.
OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

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., ... —AGENT: D. Imrie, Consett.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.
Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.
TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.
TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.
TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.
TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.
Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William Street, E.C.
Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

Business Addresses.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JOHN KER,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND DRUGGIST,
BEGS most respectfully to announce to the Public of Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, and vicinities, that he has REMOVED to the Large and Commodious Premises lately occupied by Mr SURTEES.
J. K. takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced Business, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a continuance of the same.
TEAS and COFFEES of the finest Qualities.
Prime CUMBERLAND BACON and HAMS, CHEESE, BUTTER, &c., all at the Lowest remunerative Prices.
The DRUG TRADE is under the superintendence of an experienced Dispensing Druggist, when all Orders entrusted to him will have his careful attention.
Doctors' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
JOHN KER,
GROCER AND DRUGGIST, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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.

Business Addresses.

JOHN LESLIE,
PAINTER, &c.,
CORNER OF WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
House and Sign Painting, and Paper Hanging.
Pictures Neatly Framed in Composition, Rosewood, Maple, and Gold.
Oils, Colours, and Crown and Sheet Glass, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices.
Papers in Great Variety, from 3d. per Piece and upwards.

C. PATTINSON,
GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, ALE AND PORTER DEALER, &c.,
HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL.
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for H. BENTLEY & Co., BREWERS, OULTON BREWERY, WOODLESFORD, near Leeds, for the sale of their celebrated ALES and PORTER, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of Public Patronage.
Ales and Porter supplied in Casks and Bottles on the Shortest Notice and delivered free.

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, Spermatorrhœa, &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.

THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have impaired the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.
AGENTS.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, near Hexham.

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.
Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.
A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all booksellers.

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

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.

Business Addresses.

Now Ready,
PRIZE POEMS receiving the 100 Guineas offered in the Advertisement, "HO! FOR A SHAKSPEARE," and awarded by Messrs. Webster, J. Stirling, Coyne, Andrew Halliday, George Rose, and Thomas S. Stuart. Illustrated with Lithograph Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Beauty. Can be had GRATIS at all the best Drapers in the Kingdom, or forwarded, on receipt of stamped address to DAY & SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, Publishers, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

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

HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.
N.B.—When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow Law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.
Mr Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in Four Days of a Cough, with Spit, Soreness in the Chest, &c., of Two-and-a-Half years standing.—Feb. 6, 1864.
Mr Thomas Spencer, General Steam Company's Wharf, New Quay, North Shore, Newcastle, has been cured in Ten Days of a Bad Leg of Fifteen Years' standing.—Jan. 3, 1863.
Mr W. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of Dropsy, Liver Complaints, and Nervous Debility.—Aug. 8, 1863.
Mrs Mary Elliott, Skinner Burn, Newcastle, was cured in Three Days of Bronchitis and a Cough of Thirteen Years' standing.—Dec. 18, 1863.

DENTAL SURGERY.
MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.
One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.
MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste to 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.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, May 4th, and 20th.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, May 2nd, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, April 19, 1864.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Stafford's, Market-place, April 3rd, 1864.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, April 13, 1864.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, May 5th, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month, April 29, 1864.
PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
Post free for six stamps, open ends, or fourteen in a sealed envelope.
THE MOST STARTLING TRUTHS are contained in the Last NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the moderate treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. Invalids will be astonished at its contents. By Dr. W. De Roos, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medécine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.
By the present law, none but the real physician or surgeon dare attach M.D. to his name, as heavy penalties would be thereby incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr.," "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A.," &c., in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat, than any person may, by reading the above work.
From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s., for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London. Hours for consultation Eleven till Two, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.
THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent, sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c., have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised Remedy for timidity, langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, excitement, distaste, and incapacity for society, study or business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.
Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar absurdities, professing to set aside medicines, by American and other impostors, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy, which concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s., or four times the latter at 33s., per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford-place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen. Agent—J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal* Office, 89, Clayton-street, Newcastle.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.
NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a remarkably short time, often two or three days only, without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Devoid of all unpleasant taste and smell, in packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or post-office order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these pills, which in 19 cases out of 20 cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. In 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box through all Chemists.
Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.
* Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey-street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Gray-don, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Babcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Post-office order or otherwise, to 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.
NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr. De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above, self-styled doctors, sham clergymen, rupture quacks, and others, professors, who copy his leaflets, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to pad off their useless trash, or publish fictitious reviews that really never appeared in the journals they name, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the spurious or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS? Of the numerous preparations introduced for the Hair, none have maintained such celebrity as Emilie Dean's Crinilene, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows, in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off. In the production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, to Misses Dean and Coupelle, hair restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My hair was rapidly coming off, but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased." J. Hickson, Eldon street, Sheffield.—"In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful moustache." H. Adams, Wisbeach.—"I can now boast of a head of hair, which more I cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it." W. ...—"Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene." F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5, Parade-street Liverpool. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.
"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of Nervousness, Langour, Lassitude, Low Spirits, almost constant Head-Ache, Dimness of Sight, threatened Deafness, Loss of Memory and Strength, in short all zest for Enjoyment, and everything that renders life pleasant, has been marvellously restored by very simple means, and as a public duty feels it incumbent on him to impart the information to others similarly affected, on receipt of a directed envelope bearing two stamps addressed B. B. Laurie, Esq., Montague Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.—A Physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental, nervous, and muscular affections resulting therefrom—as loss of memory, dimness of sight, thickness of hearing, giddiness, noises in the head, langour and lassitude, indigestion, pains in the back, &c.—will send the Free Edition of his large Work (120 pages) on receipt of four penny stamps. The Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions, by which the sufferers may obtain a cure of their ailments at the smallest possible expense. Address, Mr Lawes, Publisher, 14, Hand-Court, Holborn, London.
MEDICAL REVIEW.—"The shoals and quicksands against which this little work is directed is well calculated to guard the reader, and render its careful perusal especially worthy the attention of all young men."

Price 1s., or free by post for 14 stamps.
THE DIET OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD: A Book for Mothers and Nurses.
CONTENTS.—Diet of infancy—children prematurely born—Fees during and after weaning—wet nursing—qualifications and duties of a wet nurse—diet after eight months of age—dry nursing, or bringing up children by hand—the different kinds of milk—beverages—various kinds of food—rules for the nursing mother, &c.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

FURNISHED LODGINGS to be had at MRS. SCOTT'S, Milliner, 2, Derwent Place, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

To Let.

TO BE LET,
And may be entered upon at the November Term,
THAT Excellent and Commodious HOUSE, situate near Leadgate, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN SMITH, Draper.
Particulars, &c., may be known on application to Mr R. W. SHAW, Draper; or Mr WATSON SMITH, Grocer, Leadgate.
Leadgate, August 24th, 1864.

TO MASONS AND CARTMEN.
TO LET, the LEADING, WALLING, and DRESSING of STONE for Four Houses, near the Cemetery, BLACKHILL.
Apply to Mr JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, Sept. 1, 1864.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon on the 3rd of OCTOBER next, a free and well accustomed BEER HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, and every accommodation, situate at the end of VICTORIA-STREET, leading to Blackhill.
For further Particulars apply to Mr JOSHUA HETHERINGTON, Leadgate; or at the Office of this Paper, Front-street, Consett.

JOINER AND MASON WORK.
TO LET, the WORKMANSHIP (without Material) of THREE DWELLING HOUSES, in KNITSLEY LANE, Consett.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JOSEPH HOWARD'S, Front-street, Consett, up to SATURDAY, the 17th September.
Tenders may be addressed to Mr LEYBOURNE, Red House, Consett, who does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

3 Horses,	3 Sets of Harness,
1 Waggon,	3 Cart Covers, Cart
1 Long Cart,	Ropes, and a
2 Coup Carts,	Quantity of Seed Hay.

The Property of John Wilson, Carrier, who is declining business on the ground of ill health. Terms, &c., on application to Mr. John Davison, Butcher, Leadgate, or to the owner.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an ALLOTMENT near SATLEY, called Hedley Allotment, of between 8 and 9 Acres.
For further particulars, apply to THOMAS HANDYSIDE, Borgate, near Lanchester.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
With immediate possession,
ALL that Substantial Freehold DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, containing Eight Rooms, with Stable, Large Garden, and Paddock attached, pleasantly situated in the village of Castleside, and contiguous to the Consett Iron Works, in the occupation of Mr. READSHAW, who is retiring from Business.
The House is in good repair, and suitable for a respectable family.
The Shop has an old-established Business, and is eligibly situated.
Application to be made to Mr. R. DICKINSON, Shotley Bridge.
Shotley House, August 23rd, 1864.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a Valuable COPYHOLD ESTATE, SHOPS, HOUSE PROPERTY, and BUILDING SITES, situate at CONSETT, BLACK HILL, &c.
Lot 1.—A Valuable COPYHOLD ESTATE, called BERRY EDGE FARM, situated near Derwent Cottages and the Consett Iron Works, in the County of Durham, comprising Farm House, Stabling, and other Out-buildings, containing 58 Acres or thereabouts, 23 of which are of ancient Copyhold, 26 of Copyhold Allotments, subject to an out Rent of 2s 9d per Annum and Seven held under a Lease of 21 Years, at a reserved Rent of 2s 6d per Annum, in the occupation of Mr R. Telford.
Lot 2.—A SHOP, BACK SHOP, and DWELLING HOUSE, situate at BLACK HILL, containing Six Rooms, Yard, and other Conveniencies; also, a Piece of GROUND behind the same containing 256 Square Yards, in the Occupation of Mr Robert Christoper.
Lot 3.—Two adjoining SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSE, containing Five Rooms, Stable, Yard, &c.; also a Parcel of GROUND, containing 256 Square Yards, in the Occupation of Mr Lovet and Miss Usher.
Lot 4.—A COTTAGE Yard, &c., containing 148 Square Yards, situate at BLACK HILL, in the Occupation of Messrs Scott and Simpson.
Lot 5.—Two PLOTS of GROUND, situate near HIGH GATE, Black Hill, suitable for Building Sites, each containing 620 Square Yards, which may be divided into Four Sites each if required.
Lot 6.—A COTTAGE and GARDEN, situate at BACKSTON BURN, near Shotley Bridge, containing together 685 Square Yards, in the Occupation of Mr Arthur Ashmoor as Tenant thereof.
For Particulars apply to Mr JOHN BECKINGTON, Benfieldside; or to Mr FRANCIS SNAITH, Builder, &c., Shotley Bridge.
Benfieldside, August 18, 1864.

Sales by Auction.

CONSETT.
NEW MARKET SALE ROOM.
GREAT AND IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT OF DRAPERIES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding Country, that he has just received the largest Consignment of DRAPERY GOODS ever offered in the North of England, consisting of the remaining portion of the superior Stock of Mr Thomas Tate, insolvent, of High-street, Bridlington, and a large Manufacturer's Stock, which will be laid out for immediate SALE BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, September 5th, 1864, and following weeks, until the whole is cleared out.
The Stock consists of some of the best and most Fashionable Goods ever offered for Public Competition.
SUMMARY OF STOCK.
Woollen Cloths, Cords, Moleskins, All Wool Scotch Tweeds, Mantle Cloths in great variety, Black and Coloured Glacé Silks, real Mohairs, Gala Plaids, Alpacas, Coburgs, French Merinoes, Lamas, and a very large variety of other Dress Materials; a very large Stock of Shawls of every description; Ginghams, Prints, Hollands, White and Grey Calicoes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Rugs, Table Covers, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ready-made Clothing, Ticks, Dimities, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, and Ties, with a host of other Goods, too many to enumerate.
NOTICE.
In order to give Wholesale Buyers and others an opportunity of purchasing privately, the Proprietor has determined to open the Rooms from Nine to Six o'clock each Day, when he will offer to the Purchasers such Bargains as will really astonish them.
Auction Sale from Six to Ten o'clock, at which every comfort and accommodation will be offered to the Public.

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.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.—About half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, Robert Musgrove, a keelman, belonging North Shields, went into the Lord Nelson public house, Nelson-street, Newcastle, to have a glass of ale. His wife accompanied him, but the house being so full that they did not get a seat, they turned round to come out. A person, named Edward Patterson, a bricklayer, who lives in Low Friar-street, was in the room, and, as Mrs Musgrove was passing out, he took a most indecent liberty with her. The husband naturally resented the insult offered to his wife, and a quarrel ensued. Patterson and five other men followed Musgrove into the street and struck him. They followed him into one of the Market arches and struck him again. Musgrove then, in self-defence, pulled out his pocketknife, and threatened to use it if his assailants did not desist. This threat was unavailing, and the consequence was that Musgrove made a plunge with the knife at Patterson, and struck him in the back of the neck, inflicting a severe wound. Patterson was then taken to Mr Hume's chemist shop, Grey-street, where he was attended to by Dr Nesham and Dr Annandale. He was afterwards removed to the Infirmary, but after remaining there till a little after six o'clock, notwithstanding the persuasive arguments used to induce him to stay, he persisted in leaving that institution. Musgrove was taken into custody, and on being brought before the magistrates on Tuesday was remanded for a week.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

CONFESSION OF A SELF-ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

On Wednesday, George Augustus King, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, with straight red whiskers, wiry frame, and of shabby-genteel appearance, calling himself a publisher, living at Bow, was brought before Mr Cuthbert Ellison, at Worship-street Police Court, by Mr Inspector Honey, of the K division, charged, upon his own confession, with being concerned in the above alleged murder.

Mr Abbott attended for the prosecution, which was instituted by Mr George Buckley, landlord of the Ranelagh Arms Tavern, Old Ford, who stated: Last night, about eleven o'clock, I was in the bar talking to my customers, and expressing the extreme gratification I felt at the capture of Muller, with the extra evidence against him, when the prisoner, who was present in front of the bar, suddenly remarked: "I could wager a fortune, if I had it, that there were two men congregated in it." A gentleman who was present turned round and said: "You ought not to say such things if you don't know them for facts." Prisoner turned towards him, and replied: "I don't care; now Muller is caught, I'm sure to be apprehended. Muller is coming across the Channel in irons, but I can walk out of these doors in liberty." Another person remarked, "I am really astonished at your saying this; if a constable was within hearing he would apprehend you." I then called prisoner into the tap-room.

Mr Safford (clerk): Was he sober?—Witness: No he was not quite sober.

Prisoner: No, you gave me so many glasses of brandy and water, about thirty. You made me drunk.

Mr Ellison: It will be better probably not to make any statement at present. You can cross-examine the witness presently. (The prisoner here apologised, and was proceeding to speak again to the witness, when he was stopped with some difficulty by Beadall, the jailor).

Evidence resumed: He took my hand, burst into tears, and sobbed out, "I wish to have 50lbs weight taken off my shoulders." I asked, "What is the matter with you?" He then said, "Muller and I were hard up; we wanted money, and money we would have. It (the murder) was contemplated three days before it took place. We went to Fenchurch-street and waited there until Mr Briggs arrived; took two first-class tickets to Hackney-wick. We did not commence our operations until we had just left Bow Station. I then struck him twice—Muller struck him three times. Muller opened the door and laid hold of his body. I lifted him up by his legs, and threw him out. I got out at Hackney-wick Station, and ran to the Mitford Castle; went into the parlour, and heard the fireman of an engine halloa out that some person was run over on the line. I went to assist, helped to carry the man into the public-house, and bathed his temples." Witness from this point continued, to the effect that, being strongly impressed from the prisoner's statement and manner that his representations were truthful, he thought it prudent to acquaint those outside with what had occurred, which he did; and afterwards hearing the door open, returned to the prisoner, who repeated a portion of the statement which those without heard—among whom were two police constables, who had in the meantime been sent for. The prisoner was then given into custody.

Mr Ellison: Prisoner, do you wish to ask any question of this witness?

Prisoner: Thank you, sir; I will one. And addressing witness: Before you took me into the tap-room, didn't you give me several glasses of brandy-and-water?—Witness: No, I don't know that you had one.

Prisoner: Was I sober?—Witness: No; I have said that you were not quite sober.

Prisoner: Was I not thoroughly drunk?—Witness: No, you were not, because you were sitting on the top rail of a chair, with your feet on the seat, which, if much intoxicated, you could not have done.

Prisoner: You made me drunk.—Witness: Most certainly not, for at the bar I believe you had only a glass of ale.

Mr Abbott was about to call other witnesses; but on the magistrates learning, in answer to his question whether their evidence was to the same effect as the foregoing, that it was, remarked that at so late an hour it was scarcely necessary, and they were not heard.

Mr Inspector Henry said that since the prisoner had been apprehended he had made inquiries at the Mitford Castle, and learnt that the prisoner was there two hours before the time of the murder.

Mr Safford: Is the Mitford Castle near the spot where the body of Mr Briggs was discovered?—Mr Buckley: It is.

Mr Safford: It is scarcely evidence, you not being present at the time, but, for the information say, was the body carried into that house?—Mr Buckley: It was. Permit me to say that on hearing such an extraordinary statement from the prisoner I conceived it my duty to give him in charge, that the police might investigate the matter.

Mr Ellison: Prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings, I will not call upon you to say anything. I think the matter of such grave importance that opportunity for further and searching investigation should be given. If you have made this statement simply through a drunken freak, you cannot complain at the position in which you are placed. I remand you until this day week.

Prisoner was then removed to the cells, where he complained to the gaoler of being kept in prison on such a charge, asserting that he should not have made the statement unless when drunk.

This being the district in which the alleged murder was committed, a concourse of persons assembled opposite the doors of the court, upon the news of Muller's accessory having been apprehended, and as he left he was greeted with shouts and cries of "Muller!"

HINDOO RUINS IN JAVA.—We passed the village of Singasari, once probably boasting of a large Hindoo population, if we may judge from the sculptural remains they have left behind them, displaying some art in the use of the hammer and chisel. A few scattered houses are now all the habitable part of the village; but these, being the dwellings of wealthy Javanese ryots, are generally substantially built of brick and mortar. As we were anxious to see the ruins, we ordered the coucer to drive as near as he could. A ride of about five minutes brought us to within a short walk of the place where they are situated, a kind of natural amphitheatre, no doubt selected for the celebration of worship on account of its sheltered position. The first objects we remarked were two altars of hewn trachyte, the stones composing which were cemented together with mortar. On one of the altars, which are fully 50 paces from each other, was seated an enormous figure, cut out of a solid block of granite, 12 feet in height, by six or eight in thickness, and in wonderful preservation. With large protruding eyes, prominent nose, curved at the nostrils and point, wide mouth, thick, sensual-looking lips, two upper and two lower tusks, it presented a very remarkable and by no means pleasing appearance. On the head was a tiara studded with cleverly-chiselled death's heads; the long ears were pierced with ornaments very minutely cut, and from the cartilage of both were suspended hideous skulls. Numbers of chains were hung round the neck, and a loose scarf fell across the broad chest from the left shoulder to the right. Massive bracelets encircled the wrists and biceps, and the right arm was slightly raised, the two first fingers being pointed, as if in the act of commanding, or giving emphasis to an oracle. A belt of skulls encircled the corpulent stomach, and the left hand rested on a walking-stick or sceptre of stone. The second altar is much broken, and overgrown with Guava and Suma trees, the roots, of which have penetrated into the interstices, and dislodged many of the stones. The figure formerly upon it now sits slantingly in a damp hollow, into which it has fallen, probably finding that its position on the pedestal had become uncomfortable and unsteady from its broken condition. I could find no Javanese who could tell me the names these figures went by, though, from the fear and reverence with which they were regarded, they were doubtless believed to have been sent down from Heaven, in God's wrath, to terrify the inhabitants of the island. My conjecture is, from the number of skulls with which both are ornamented, that they represent the gods of death. There were several small figures, all more or less mutilated—some with clasped hands, as though in prayer, others with clubs and other weapons in their hands. The chariot of *Darawatti* is very curious; it is a square of solid stone, with wheels like large roses, sculptured on either side. Seven horses, called *Sambrani*, are cut out of one end of the block, and are supposed to be drawing the chariot. The two end ones alone stand out in relief, the others being distinguishable only by the fore leg.—*Life in Java; by W. B. D'Almeida.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Marvellous cures of sciatica, stiff joints, paralysis of the limbs, and other crippling diseases of the bones, sinews, and muscles, have been accomplished by Holloway's Ointment. It is the only Unguent which produces any impression on these complaints. The Pills also work wonders. The Ointment and Pills should be used at the same time, for the action of the one is greatly assisted by that of the other. Why should any human being suffer from the above-mentioned maladies, when Holloway's Ointment and Pills are to be found in every city and town in the world? These noble medicaments are composed of rare balsams, and are as benign and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALS AT PETERSBURG, WITH A LOSS OF THREE THOUSAND MEN.

(Per the *Saxonia*.)

New York, August 22, Evening.—On Friday, the 19th instant, the Fifth Corps of Grant's army took up a position on the Weldon Railroad, where they were surprised by the Confederates, and driven back with the loss of 3,000 men. The Federals were subsequently reinforced, and recovered lost ground. Fighting continues. Grant's troops have re-crossed from the north side of the James River. Early's advance northward is creating much excitement in Maryland.

(*Via* Cape Race.)

New York, August 23.—Warren occupied the Weldon Railroad at Reams on the 18th. On the following afternoon the Confederates attacked but failed to dislodge him.

The Confederates were repulsed in an attack upon Ridney and Deepbottom on the 15th. The losses are heavy on both sides.

Gold, 257.

(Per *Persia*, *via* Crookhaven.)

New York, August 23.—On Friday the 19th, the 5th corps of Grant's army took up a position on the Weldon Railroad, and tore up the track but were surprised and driven back by the Confederates with a loss of 3,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Federals were reinforced and recovered and maintained their lost ground. On Sunday, the Confederates made a strong effort to drive Grant off, but were repulsed with considerable loss. A portion of Grant's force returned from the north side of James River to reinforce the position of the Weldon Railroad. The Confederates made three desperate charges on Sunday, the 21st, and were repulsed each time with heavy loss. A Federal account says:—Early on Monday, the 22nd, very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works further down towards Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, neither party, however, doing the other any particular damage. About seven a.m. a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the 9th corps, but a few well-directed shells sent them out of sight quicker than they advanced. Shortly after a strong body of the rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and, forming in line, charged on what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of General Ayre's front line. The rebels advanced in fine style, and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them was an easy piece of business; but what was there surprise on discovering a second line behind, and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with a battery on the left and another on the right, pouring a cross fire upon their ranks, almost every discharge causing large vacancies in their line. As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks. But as soon as they discovered this, a large portion of them broke, and started for the the woods, and the remainder coming in and surrendering themselves. Our batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell, our guns covering the entire field, and preventing the bodies from being carried away. The troops who made this charge consisted of the rebel divisions of Hooke and Bushrod Johnson, of General Hill's corps, and were principally South Carolinians and Mississipians. Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, and 37 captains and lieutenants. Our loss in killed and wounded numbers about 150, while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on the skirmish line. The rebel loss is believed to be at least 500 or 600 in killed and wounded. On Sunday an engagement occurred between Sheridan and Early, near Charlestown, there was considerable loss on both sides. Sheridan fell back to Halltown. Early is near Martinsburg. It is reported that Lee in person is advancing up the Shenandoah Valley with infantry and cavalry, to reinforce Early for a northern invasion. Sherman's position is unchanged. Col. Kitzpatrick has destroyed ten miles of the Macon railroad. Wheeler has cut off the Knoxville Chattanooga railway near London.

The operations against Mobile are still proceeding. The following is Admiral Farragut's official report:—

Flagship *Hartford*, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, August 8, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform the department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th instant. The rebels blew up much of the fort, but we took all of the guns, and these of the best quality. We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop. The Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster came on the *Stockade*, with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels. On the afternoon of the 6th, the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th I received a communication from Col. Anderson, commanding the Fort, offering to surrender to the fleet and asking the best conditions. I immediately sent for General Granger, and in the evening had Colonel Anderson and Major Browne on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties. At seven o'clock a.m. August 8, Fleet Captain Drayton, on the part of the navy, and Colonel Myer, on the part of the army, proceeded to the Fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at forty-five minutes past nine the Fort surrendered, and the stars and stripes were hoisted on the staff amid the cheers of the fleet. Enclosed are copies of the letters of Colonel Anderson and the reply of General Granger and myself, marked numbers 1 and 2.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. Farragut,
Rear Admiral Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

A number of the Federal troops are advancing from Pensacola towards Mobile bay. Granger's troops are within three miles of Fort Morgan. The Mayor of Mobile has ordered non-combatants away, and has recommended the defence of the city to the last extremity.

The *Richmond Examiner* says:—The South will never negotiate for re union unless the North acknowledges the right of secession, and withdraws all troops and blockading squadrons from the South. The same paper states that the negro soldiers from places outside of the Confederate States will be treated as prisoners of war.

The *New York Herald* asserts that Judge Black has gone to the Niagara Falls to re-open peace negotiations on the part of the administration with the Confederate Commissioners. Several prominent persons have been arrested at Indianopolis, Indiana, for forming and arming a treasonable society. It is reported that numerous armed privateers are preparing to leave Washington. The public are awaiting with much anxiety the nomination of the Chicago convention. Rumours of a movement by the administration for an armistice continue.

New York, August 24.—Grant has taken up and maintained an entrenched position at Reams Station, on the Weldon railroad. The Confederates unsuccessfully attempted to drive him off. A considerable panic prevails among the inhabitants of the Maryland Border, on account of the anticipated invasion of Early. The peace and armistice rumours continue.

(*Times'* Telegram.)

New York, August 24 (10.30 a.m.)—The Federal loss at Deep Bottom during last week is estimated at 4,000 men.

It is reported that operations on Butler's Dutch Gap canal have been abandoned.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

It is rumoured that the Peace Conference is not likely to be resumed for some time, because of obstructions thrown in the way of any arrangement by the Danish negotiators. The latter, it is said, are extremely unwilling to agree to the financial statement proposed, and even threaten to break off the negotiations and renew the war, declaring that Denmark could not lose more than she is likely to lose by accepting the terms.

The Danish Rigsraad has been closed with a short message from the King, which was read by the President of the Council. The King announced that if necessary he would convoke the Chambers for an extraordinary session.

It is generally believed, both at Vienna and Berlin, that the Berlin Cabinet continues to oppose the requirements of the Austrian Government relative to commercial affairs, and that this, for the present, has caused some ill feeling between the two powers.

The newest theory of the political situation comes from Berlin. Here it is not obscurely intimated that for the future there are to be really only two Powers in Germany. If we attached full credit to the *Provinzial Correspondenz*, we should say that the aim of the alliance cemented at Vienna is the division of Germany in a political sense between the two great Powers in a manner more definite than has yet obtained. While Austria, says the writer, will have no cause to regard with jealousy the increase of power which Prussia will derive from her future "relations with Sleswig-Holstein"—Prussia will find no difficulty in supporting Austria in the accomplishment of her "mission" as a German power in the south and south east of Europe—Europe, be it remarked, not Germany only.

The *Osterreichische Zeitung* of Berlin characterises as entirely unfounded the news published by some journals that a Prussian preposition for Federal Reform was to be made at a Congress of Princes to meet shortly at Berlin.

CHINA.

(By Telegram from Suez.)

Shanghai, July 22.—The city of Cangsing has been captured. A camp of instruction has been formed under Colonel Gordon for the purpose of training the Chinese troops.

NEW ZEALAND.
DEFEAT OF THE MAORIES.

(By telegram from Suez.)

Melbourne, July 26.—The Maories were attacked and defeated by the British troops on the 25th. The enemy lost 200 men, the chief who commanded the Maories at Gatepa was among the killed.

MADAGASCAR.

Advices received from Madagascar *via* Alexandria announce that a revolution has taken place on that island, and the partisans of Radama are again in power. The Prime Minister has been assassinated, and Baharla named Governor of Tamatava. Nothing is said of the King, of whose death there seems now to be little doubt.—*Galignani.*

A letter from Tanariva, dated July 15, and published in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, says that people still persist in believing in the existence of King Radama, and that an unsuccessful attempt had recently been made to replace his Majesty upon the throne. The Prime Minister, too, having while intoxicated insulted the Queen, had been, it is declared, degraded from his position. The following is a translation of the letter referred to:—"Manifestations and movements in favour of the King have recently been renewed. On the night of the 18th May, while the Queen was at Ambohi Stanga, twelve hundred persons made an attempt against the palace, the door of which was to have been opened for them; but the alarm having been given they were repulsed by the Queen's guards. In consequence of this affair, seventy-nine persons were arrested. Seven were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and eighteen others, condemned to death, underwent that punishment in the presence of an immense crowd. Nearly all these wretched people, amongst whom were officers of high rank, persisted to the last in declaring that they had seen the King, and that the object of the attempt of the 18th May was to replace him upon the throne. An important event has recently taken place. The prime minister, while his mind was disturbed by intoxication, forgot himself so far as to publicly insult the Queen and her principal officers. The opportunity was made use of to secure his downfall, and in fact he was deprived of his functions, which have been confided to his brother. He was at first condemned to death, and afterwards to perpetual exile. Rainivouninahitriniouny was ultimately relieved from these sentences, thanks to the entreaties and the influence of his family, and he has been merely degraded. The people appear to be generally satisfied with the appointment of the prime minister Rainilaiarivony. It is stated that he is animated by the best feelings towards Europeans; the choice he has just made of Baharla for Governor of Tamatava, a man who is well known by his enlightened and conciliatory disposition, seems to indicate this. A happy presage of the future policy of Queen Rasoherina may, therefore, be seen in the first acts of the new minister."

INDIA.

The Bombay mail has arrived, and has brought Bombay journals of the 8th August.

The following summary of intelligence is taken from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th August:—

"Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute on the introduction of a gold currency into India has been published in the *Official Gazette*, and the recommendation made by the Financial Minister for the introduction of the English sovereign into India as a legal tender for Rs. 10, has been adopted by the Governor General in Council, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

"The Bhootanese are now quarrelling among themselves, in consequence of Toungsoo Penlaw having sent a spy into Sikkim to seek out Cheboo Lama, and to learn where he was without the knowledge of the Durbar. The quarrel, which occurred in open Durbar, ended in a regular battle: the Durbar broke up in great confusion, and two new parties have been formed. The internal state of Bhootan is wretched, and there is every prospect of a serious civil war, or rather series of wars, for each chief will fight for his own aggrandisement. The internal troubles are increasing daily, and it is rumoured that Toungsoo Penlow has even gone so far as to usurp the authority of the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs.

"The latest intelligence from Affghanistan has caused considerable surprise, as it is announced, upon what appears to be trustworthy authority, that the Ameer and his rebellious brother, the Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, have made friends, and it was expected that the latter would accompany the Ameer on his return to Cabool. Each, however, appears to have a wholesome dread of the other, and would probably be glad to sacrifice something for amity and peace. Sir Uslum Khan would seem to be now the only bar to a complete understanding between the brothers. There had been a rumour current that the Ameer had fallen into an ambuscade and been treacherously made a prisoner by his brother Ufzul Khan; but this has proved to have had no foundation in fact.

"The Khelat difficulty has been solved by the chiefs having chosen their old ruler Khodabad Khan to fill the place of Dil Khan, their late ruler, who was recently assassinated; and by way of sealing the compact of amity between Khodabad Khan and his chiefs, he has married one of the daughters of Taj Mahomed, the most influential chief in all Beloochistan.

"The Murrees have recently come down into the plains in the vicinity of Kusmore, within British territory, and butchered four persons whose only crime was their relationship to the head of the Ressaldar Police there. The marauders were pursued by the police and Scinde Horse, but only one of the band was killed. Besides the Murrees, the Bhoogties, of whose pacification great hopes have from time to time been held out, are also growing restless.

"A very tragical event has occurred at Broach by the upsetting of a boat containing 40 persons of both sexes in the river Nerbudda, when all except six were drowned. A number of similar accidents are reported to have occurred during the last fortnight in the Nerbudda Taptee, and Mahee Rivers, which have in many places overflowed their banks in consequence of the recent very heavy rains, and by which numerous lives have been lost."

VAGARIES OF AN ARISTOCRAT.

The fashionable watering-place of Dunoon was last week the scene of a good deal of sensational amusement, arising out of the vagaries of an aristocratic visitor. The gentleman in question is the Honourable William Henry Bruce Ogilvie, of Cowdon, whose name recently figured in the London journals in connection with some singular proceedings there with which he was immediately mixed up. He is brother to the Earl of Erlie, and, though only 24 years of age, is a retired officer of the army. He arrived at Dunoon on last Monday week, and took up his quarters at Mr Lauder's Royal Hotel. Having put the whole inmates of the Royal in a state of excitement by his strange restless conduct, he sallied into the village, entered the shop of a confectioner, and cleared the counter of all the available pastry, confections, cigars, &c., throwing the same to a crowd of youngsters outside, who had no objections to be thus treated by the liberal stranger. He opened his hotel in a most hospitable way to all comers, inviting porters and labourers nightly to entertainments, at which a piper presided. He would go out dressed, give away articles of his clothing, and return to his hotel bare foot and almost naked. The landlord soon wearied of him, as his erratic proceedings engrossed the attention of everybody in the house. Night and day it was all the same—he seemed never to tire of cutting the most singular capers, and all, as he said, in the way of having fun. He would run out and in about the hotel with nothing on his person but a short flannel shirt. He was fond of decorating himself with articles to make a show. With a large bright metal dish-cover for a helmet, a window-blind for a toga, gaudy-coloured bell-pulls for sashes, a fish-slice, a huge carving knife, or a poker for a weapon, or a gasalier torn from the ceiling for a sceptre, he would rush upon and frighten the inmates, or run out through the streets a theatrical warrior, willing to do battle with anyone who came in his way. For days and nights he persisted in this extravagant conduct, keeping the inmates of the hotel in a constant state of terror and alarm. He would retire as if to go to bed, and immediately afterwards would be found throwing dressing-glasses, basins, and ewers over the windows into the street. On the Thursday he went, accompanied by the landlord, who was anxious to look after the safety of his lodger, for a ride in a chaise and pair. On arriving near the powder works behind Sandbank, where a gang of labourers were employed in making drains, the hon. gentleman threw off the most of his clothing, along with shoes and stockings, and barefooted, with spade in hand, tackled to work with the men, and did work toughly for three hours, till the men had ceased to labour for the day. One day he ran down the pier, and wanted to hire a small boat to pull across the river. The man who had the boats in charge, seeing the applicant so excited and likely to be a dangerous customer, would not hire him a boat, on which he ran down to the beach, where boats were lying, with his own hands dragged a boat down into the water, stripped all but naked, pulled out into the river, and having in an hour exhausted himself, pulled back into the shore. He would in the hotel heat a poker or other implement red-hot, and issue into the street with it, as he said to frighten people. But such conduct could not be long tolerated; a younger brother of the hon. disorderly was communicated with. He came to Dunoon; but all his efforts could not make his friend behave himself. Things were coming to a crisis; for on Saturday night week, the gentleman took umbrage at his host for showing a stern opposition to a continuance of conduct that had not only frightened every guest save the author of it out of the hotel, but put all the other inmates in bodily fear. He suddenly ordered his luggage to be collected, saying that he was going to leave the house. This was a prospect of a happy riddance. Out he went, and when out, to prevent the chances of his return, the doors of the hotel were closed against him. He proceeded to the Eagle Hotel, but his character being there before him, he was not admitted at least as a lodger. He wandered about all night, and about five o'clock on Sunday morning, he made his way in through the grounds to Dunoon Castle, which is occupied by Mr Eglinton and family. He rung the door bell, but not being immediately answered he opened one of the windows of the dining-room, violently forced in the shutters, gained admission, and threw himself on to one of the couches, making himself quite at home. The inmates of the house became greatly alarmed at this unwonted intrusion. The gardener ventured into the dining-room, but the intruder ordered him to begone, and send him a gentleman to whom he might address himself. At length a son of the family made his appearance, and the short conference which ensued is said to have ended in the intruder making a dexterous leap through a large pane of plate glass out of a window. He ran to his old quarters at the Royal, rung the bell furiously, and when denied admission he tried to force open a front window; and when the madcap found himself defeated in his object, he with one of his fists deliberately smashed nine panes of glass in the sash. By this time Mr Eglinton made his appearance along with a couple of policemen, who took the hon. gentleman into custody on a charge of feloniously entering Mr Eglinton's house. He was kept in the lock up at Dunoon till the following day, when he was sent in custody, *via* Lochgoilhead, to the gaol at Inverary, there to await the consequences of his folly.—*North British Mail.*

THE RAILWAY MURDER.
ARREST OF MULLER.

A telegram by the *St. Patrick* announces that the *Victoria* has arrived at New York, and Muller has been arrested. The hat and watch of Mr Briggs were found in his possession. Muller protested his innocence, and the legal proceedings in reference to his extradition are progressing.

This news will be received with gratification by all classes. Every precaution, it is known, had been taken to render the pursuit of Muller effective. Since their arrival in New York, Mr Inspector Tanner, chief of the Metropolitan detective force, and his subordinates, kept the closest watch night and day for the expected vessel. On the 17th of August, Mr Edwards, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New York, sent for Chief-inspector Tanner, and informed him that a gentleman had called upon him (Mr Edwards) and represented himself as the agent of the German Association in London, having offices at No. 73, Moorgate-street. The gentleman stated that he had been appointed to obtain legal aid for Muller in the event of his being taken into custody, and to assist him in New York. He wished to be present at the time of Chief-inspector Tanner and the New York police arresting Muller, so that he might caution him (Muller) against making any statement, or in any other way criminating himself. Mr Edwards referred the gentleman to Chief-inspector Tanner. Under ordinary circumstances (states a contemporary) the arrival of Muller in this country may be delayed for very many weeks, as the anticipated "assistance" of the New York police is extremely dubious. Many of the cleverest of the City detective force, who have had many "cases" in America, say that the aid of the New Yorkers was never very readily given, even when the most perfect terms of amity existed, and how far their "aid" will be readily given in the present state of "Federal" feeling towards England is broadly open to speculation. The terms of the Extradition Treaty of 1842, as given effect to by the 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 76, provide that upon mutual requisition any person should be delivered up to justice, "who being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or with the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either of the high contracting parties, should seek an asylum, or should be found within the territories of the other; provided that this should only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found, would justify the apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been there committed." The evidence against Muller for the murder of Mr Briggs was in such a remarkably incomplete state when Chief-inspector Tanner went away, and very few, if any, additional facts had come to light when Inspector Kerressey followed a few days after, that it is very probable that Mr Tanner may have to return to this country in order to take back the additional evidence, so as to enable the New York authorities to act upon the terms of the treaty. Should such anticipations prove to be well founded, Muller would of course be detained in custody and remanded from time to time; but many weeks would of necessity elapse ere he could arrive in this country to be tried for the murder he is alleged to have committed under the atrocious circumstances now patent to the world.

On the arrival of Muller in England the officers in charge will at once proceed with him to London, where his examination will take place at the Bow-street Police Court, from which office the warrant was issued for his apprehension. It is expected that the examination will last two or three days.

(From Tuesday's *Globe*.)

It is now nearly nine weeks since the body of Mr. Briggs was found, and since Muller embarked in the Victoria. On the 9th of July the foul crime was committed; the suspected murderer put the broad ocean between himself and the long arm of the law. In spite of this device to escape, his pursuers actually arrived before him, and forty days after he quitted the Thames he found himself a prisoner in New York. He made many mistakes, but his greatest was in taking a passage in a sailing ship. He might have known that steam would frustrate him if the police alighted on the broad trail he had left behind. But, although it was reasonable to suppose that the steamer would beat the sailer, yet it was not reasonable to suppose that Muller would bear with him the watch and hat of the murdered man. In a dark night he might easily have dropped the watch over the vessel's side and have contrived to lose his hat in the first gale of wind. He did neither the one nor the other. He clung to the watch. He kept the fatal tell-tale hat. Whether he be innocent, as he alleges, or guilty as most persons believe, there is at all events evidence against him far stronger than that upon faith in which many a felon has paid the forfeit of his life. Indeed, some truly surprising facts must come to light before we can be convinced that Muller is not the right man. Here is a murder and robbery. Whoever killed Mr. Briggs took from him his watch and chain, and in the hurry of a moment, when seconds were precious, the man who killed Mr. Briggs took the hat of his victim and left his own. The man who killed Mr. Briggs exchanged the chain he had captured for another, and left behind him the box in which that new chain had been packed. Pressed for money, he was obliged to pawn his new acquisition, and still further pressed, to sell the pawn-ticket to a fellow-countryman. But he kept the watch; he kept the hat. Hurried to depart, he even forgot that a photograph of his face remained in London, and even when he had embarked he had the imprudence to write a letter indicating his track. Now the man who transacted business with Mr. Death—name of evil omen for him—the man who sold the pawn-ticket, the man who gave a little child the jeweller's card-board box to play with, the man who took the wrong hat, leaving his own as, at first, the sole clue to him, is Francis Muller, the man upon whose person or in whose luggage have been found the hat and watch of the murdered man. This is all circumstantial evidence, but how closely one fact follows on the heels of another, until the last link of the chain is found at New York. Muller may be innocent; he will have a fair trial; and, if he be innocent, that innocence must be proved.

EXAMINATION AT NEW YORK.

New York, August 27.—In order to render it impossible for Muller to escape upon his arrival at New York, a private circular was placed in the hands of all New York pilots, and on Wednesday evening, 24th instant, and as soon as the *Victoria* was signalled, the detectives boarded her, and Muller was placed under arrest. Eight passengers, including Muller, were taken into the cabin, and Mr Death pointed out the accused. When charged with the crime, he denied all knowledge of it, and accounted for his possession of the murdered man's hat and watch, which were found in his baggage, by stating that he had bought them in London. He declared that he could prove an *alibi*. Previous to the detectives boarding the *Victoria* some excursionists cried out, "How are you Muller? Throw the murderer overboard." The prisoner is a man twenty-four years old, and not prepossessing in appearance; height, five feet six inches; light hair, and small grey eyes. He was poorly dressed. He was conducted to the head quarters of the police, where his portrait was taken. The people were dissapointed in his appearance. They expected to see a fierce-looking individual, instead of a poor cowering-looking man, as he is, who seemed to be more dead than alive. Prisoner said he would like to have the benefit of legal advice, but was unable to pay.

Prisoner was examined before the United States' Commissioner Newton, yesterday. Muller sat quietly, and evinced no interest in the proceedings. In answer to the court, prisoner said he expected his sister from 139, Nassau-street, but he could not say if she was in court.

Mr Marbury then opened the case for the Crown. He quoted the treaty, providing for the delivering up of persons fleeing from justice in one country, when found in the other, charged with certain crimes, and demanded that the prisoner, Franz Muller, who was charged with murdering Thomas Briggs, in the county of Middlesex, be rendered up for trial if the evidence adduced warranted his commitment for trial on the charge of murder. Mr Marbury then briefly narrated the story of the murder, and proposed to read the depositions of the witnesses examined in England.

Mr Shaffer, who defended the prisoner, objected to the admissibility of those papers, unless the witnesses were all present to be cross-examined.

After a long discussion.

Mr Marbury read depositions upon which the warrant of arrest was based, and called witnesses to prove the authenticity of documents.

Inspectors Tanner and Kerressey were then sworn, and recapitulated the evidence they adduced in London.

Robert Death was next sworn, and after recapitulating the evidence adduced in London, went on to say—I have not the least doubt as to the identity of the prisoner. When I saw him yesterday on board the *Victoria* I was requested to wait till I was called in the cabin where the prisoner stood, with a number of other persons. I looked at all those present; there were eight or nine, all strangers. After looking at them all deliberately, I told Inspector Tanner and Kerressey that the second man was the man. In cross-examination, Mr. Death said—I identified the prisoner by his light and general appearance, I have not been able to speak as to whether he had whiskers or not, but he had no moustache or beard. (The prisoner then stood up.) I should say prisoner is rather under middle size, and not a thick-set but rather a slight-set man.

The counsel called attention to the depositions, which stated that a tall and thin and thick-set man sat beside Mr. Briggs.

Witness went on to say—When I boarded the *Victoria* I knew that I was going to identify the man. The description of the man was given by myself and brother.

J. Matthews was sworn and said—Muller's hat fitted his head in an ordinary way, but a little too easy.

Detective Tremmann deposed that prisoner had told him he had had the hat about a year, and that he had had the watch two years.

This was the case for the Crown, when the Court adjourned to this day, the 27th inst., when the *City of Baltimore*, which brings this news, left New York.

It is supposed that Inspector Tanner would leave New York with the prisoner on the 6th, and will arrive in England about the 15th. The greatest excitement prevails in New York consequent upon Muller's arrest.

Muller was captured on the very day the *Persia*, the last Cunard steamer left New York, and exactly 41 days after he quitted England. Two steamers left New York on the 27th ult., the *City of Baltimore*, which arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, and the *Hansa*, now due at Southampton. The next steamer, the *Asia*, left Boston on the 31st ult. She will be due at Queenstown next Saturday. Muller will possibly be brought to England in that ship.

On his arrival in London he will undergo a lengthened examination at Bow-street, in which all the former evidence given at the inquest will be reproduced, and then he will doubtless be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. The next session of that court commences on the 19th of this month—too near for the Crown to be prepared with the case. In all probability, therefore, his trial will not take place until the October sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which commence on the 24th of October.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the lower part of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, was in a state of great excitement, owing to a sad occurrence that had taken place in the neighbourhood, in which a fellow-creature had been suddenly deprived of life; the excitement being still further heightened by the air of mystery in which the affair to a certain extent was shrouded. It appears that on Saturday a man named John Tutler, who lives in Church-walk, at the foot of Pilgrim-street, had received a visit from his wife's brother, by name Neill McDonald. In the course of the afternoon the whole of the parties had partaken rather freely of drink, and in this state they commenced to squabble amongst themselves, the quarrel being chiefly between McDonald and his sister (the wife of Tutler). In the adjoining house—divided only from Tutler's by a thin wooden partition—resided a wireworker named Wynn and his wife. The latter hearing the disturbance and the cries of women as though in distress, rushed out of her house into Tutler's, and endeavoured to prevent McDonald from inflicting further violence upon his sister. Just at this moment Tutler had interfered and was closing with McDonald, when Mrs. Wynn, still trying to make peace, got in between them. She had hardly done so, however, when her husband heard her call "Frank" (his Christian name) twice, and upon his hastening to the rescue of his wife, he was horror-struck at finding her dead at the feet of the combatants. So short a time had the whole affair taken indeed, that according to Wynn's statement, his wife was scarcely more than two minutes out of their own house when he heard her call him by name in the manner described. Mr. Rayne, police surgeon, was immediately sent for, but life was quite extinct, the poor woman having appearently died instantly. The most mysterious part of the occurrence is that there are no marks of violence on the body of the deceased to account for death, which at present can only be referred to one of two causes; either that she had received in the course of the conflict a severe blow upon some vital part, or being probably subject to disease of the heart, her death may have been accelerated by the agitation and excitement produced by the occurrence. On Monday, McDonald and Tutler were charged, at the Manors Police Court, with the manslaughter of Mrs Wynn. The medical evidence showed that deceased had died from disease of the heart, and the prisoners were discharged.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

With much regret we have to announce the death of his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, which took place at Raby Castle, at twenty minutes past five o'clock on Tuesday evening. The immediate cause of the Duke's death is said to have been a cold that he caught while out shooting a few days ago. William John Frederick Vane Poulett, third Duke of Cleveland, was born on the 3rd of April, 1792, and was the second son of the first Duke. In 1815 the nobleman whose death it is now our painful duty to record, and who was then known as Mr Poulett, succeeded his brother, Lord Barnard, in the representation of the county of Durham, and was again returned in 1818, in conjunction with Mr John George Lambton, afterwards Earl of Durham. In 1820, when the famous contest occurred, the third candidate being Mr R. Wharton, Mr Lambton and Mr Poulett were again returned; the same members were elected unopposed in 1826; and in 1830, Mr Poulett having become Lord William by the elevation of his father to a Marquisate, he was again returned unopposed, as the colleague of Mr William Russell. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his brother on the 18th of January, in this present year. He received the degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford in 1812, was M.P. for St. Ives from July, 1846, to July, 1852; and for Ludlow from the latter date to 1857. He married, July 3rd, 1815, Caroline, fourth daughter of William, first Earl of Longsdale, K.G., and for some years before succeeding to the dukedom assumed the name of Poulett, in lieu of his patronymic Vane. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, Lord Harry George Vane, one of the present members for Hastings, who was born in 1803, and married, in 1854, Lady Dalmeny, daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope, and relict of Lord Dalmeny. His lordship was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated as B.A. in 1829. He acted, for a time, as Secretary of Legation in Sweden, and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Durham in 1858. He is a Liberal in politics, in favour of "social improvement and steady progress," and was one of the representatives of South Durham from 1841 to to May, 1859, when he was elected to the representation of Hastings. Lord Harry Vane and a physician were summoned, by telegraph, from London on Tuesday morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR YORK.

One of the most destructive fires which has occurred for some years in the wide agricultural district which surrounds the city of York broke out on Sunday morning, at Cattal Grange, an extensive farm occupied by Mr Wright, situate about midway between Wetherby and York. Up to Saturday night, Mr Wright had so far progressed with harvest operations as to have secured no less than seventeen fine stacks of oats and wheat, and another stack was partly made, to finish which three waggon loads of grain stood near at hand. On Sunday morning, all these and adjoining extensive granaries were seen to be safe, and at the usual hour, Mr Wright and family went to church, leaving two female servants behind as the occupants of the house. At about twelve at noon, and immediately after service, Mr Wright was proceeding home, when his attention was arrested by a dense cloud of smoke in the direction of his own farm. Suspecting that a fire had broken out, he hastened home, and discovered that his stackyard was in flames. The fire was making rapid progress among the closely built stacks, and messengers were despatched to York and Wetherby for aid. This was prompt in its arrival; but some time ere this the fire had laid hold of the whole of the stacks and waggons adjoining, as well as of a granary which ran the whole length of the yard. The roof of the granary had fallen in before the arrival of the two York fire engines, and another from the seat of Mr Dent, M.P., of Ribstone Park (the owner of the farm premises). The only water at hand was that contained in several ponds in the neighbourhood. One of these the engines soon pumped dry in their efforts to save some granaries adjoining that just referred to, and during the remainder of the fire water had to be obtained at a distance of 500 or 600 yards. The result was a want of hose, and the loss of the services of one of the engines, which had to pump a supply of water for the other two. From the first it was obvious that to attempt to subdue the flames would be futile, and they consequently continued to blaze in magnificent grandeur until the whole of the stacks and granary had been completely consumed. The produce in the former consisted of about eighty acres, and the contents of the latter about 130 loads of old wheat, which had just been sold and was ready for delivery, and which is all destroyed. The adjoining granaries, which the engines succeeded in saving, were, with their contents, of considerable value, one holding 100 loads of beans and other kinds of farm produce, whilst in the other was the valuable machinery of the farm. During the progress of the fire thousands of persons were attracted to the spot from the surrounding neighbourhood, and some idea may be gathered of the extent to which the alarm spread when it is stated that at midnight on Sunday the flames could be seen from the neighbourhood of York. It was not till about seven o'clock on Monday morning that the fire was completely out and it was deemed safe for the engines to leave. The amount of damage done is over £2,000. Mr Wright is insured for £1,600 in the Phœnix Fire Office, and this sum will in all probability cover his loss; and Mr Dent is also insured so far as the farm buildings are concerned. As to the origin of the fire, it is much to be feared that it is the act of an incendiary or incendiaries. At the time when it broke out four strange tramping lads were noticed in the neighbourhood, and they were subsequently met by the engines, proceeding in the direction of York. There they were apprehended on Monday morning on suspicion, and are to be charged with the offence.

Spirit of the Press.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT MALINES.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

When Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress" passed along the Valley of the Shadow of Death, he went in safety and without alarm by the cave where the Giants Pope and Pagan lay growling and grinning, because their teeth had fallen out and their limbs had become stiff and helpless. During the two centuries which have elapsed since John Bunyan brought forth his woudrous allegory, there have been many honest and conscientious men who have doubted whether Christian was not over-confident in assuming that the first of the twin monsters was in reality powerless for hurt. Even at the present day, a large and influential section of the religious world believes that the Papacy is a living and increasing source of peril to the cause of civil and religious freedom. This is not the place to discuss the theological merits of rival creeds, and the question whether the dogmas of Catholic Rome are or are not gaining fresh converts is not a topic which comes within the domain of the public journalist. We have only to do with the temporal aspect of the Papal power, and from that point of view there can be no doubt about the utter decline and fall of a great institution, which once, in no figurative language, was the Lord of Lords and King of Kings. Should any one still entertain a delusion about the vitality of the Papacy let him read the reports of the grand Catholic conclave which has just assembled at Malines. If the very essence of pure undiluted, mediæval Ultramontane Catholicism was to be found anywhere in our sceptic age, it was amidst the worthies who assembled the other day at that junction city, whose name every Rhine-bound traveller recalls with a sense of personal antipathy. They were the elect of the elect, the orthodox of the orthodox, the very salt of the Ultramontane earth. Montalembert himself, the great champion of the Papacy, was deemed inadmissable to partake of their deliberations, on the ground that his opinions were not sufficiently advanced. It is worth while, therefore, with a view to appreciate the real standing of the Papal authority in our unbelieving times, to study the programme put forward by this council of Malines. So long as the conclave confined itself to the expression of abstract opinions, everything went on swimmingly. There is no difficulty in asserting the Holy See to be "the fruitful and inexhaustible source of truth and justice," or in declaring the well-meaning old Pio Nono "the incorruptible guardian and the infallible interpreter of the Divine verities." If people do not agree with you, so much the worse for them. At Malines, if nowhere else, the members of the Catholic congress were cocks upon their own walks; being so, they had a right to crow, and they used the privilege accordingly.

It was only when the congress had to turn its attention from the enunciation of abstract ideas, to the practical methods by which these ideas were to be carried into effect, that the utter hopelessness of its task became apparent. The atmosphere of the place where the conclave met could hardly, we think, have been favourable to the deliberations of the body. The sound of the steam-whistle must have been heard at every five minutes' interval, awakening the minds of the speakers unpleasantly to the conviction that a new power had arisen in the world, greater than the Papacy itself in its grandest hours. The change from the days when the ancient cathedral city of Mechlin lived by the production of lace, to those at which it flourishes as a depôt for steam-engines and a half-way house for railway tourists, is symbolical of the change which has come over this world of ours from the times of Hildebrand to those of Pius IX. Somehow a confused impression seems to have penetrated the minds of the reverend fathers that, if the Papacy is to live at all, it must be by adapting itself to the spirit of the nineteenth century—by becoming, to use metaphors appropriate to the locality, an ecclesiastical refreshment stall, a spiritual junction. "To create a healthy public opinion in a Catholic sense" was the problem that the wise men of Malines had propounded to them. The very form of the proposition is a confession of failure. If the Papacy has to consult the exigencies of public opinion, then it is no longer the omnipotent, infallible, and unassailable autocrat, which the Ultramontane party declares it to be Omnipotence obliged to reason concerning the existence of its potency is reduced to a sorry plight indeed. If cats could only induce mice to be killed, by imbuing them with a moral conviction of the fitness of their serving as food for the feline race, the trade of mouse-hunting would become a bad one; if priests can only enforce their sway by creating a "healthy public opinion" in favour of their claims to supremacy, priestcraft has ceased to be a vital power. The reverend bigots are aware that the Papacy must conciliate the press; but when it has come to this there is an end of infallible authority. To that conclusion, indeed, the worshippers of the temporal power cannot yet screw their courage; but they feel that the problem forced upon them must be met in some way, and a bright idea strikes upon their minds. If they could only turn the printing-press into an instrument of the Propaganda, then the authority of the Leos and the Gregories might be restored stronger than ever. Just in the same way, if fire could only be compelled to act in harmony with water, we should have a motive power such as the world has never known.

It is interesting to see this Romanist association for the advancement of science discussing problems so recondite; and the practical suggestions resulting from the debate are not less curious. There is something almost touching in the propositions by which these Abdiels of the Papacy—these "faithful amongst the faithless"—endeavour to reconcile the irreconcilable. According to the advice of one worthy member, the Papacy is to be regenerated by the means of international new-papers devoted to Catholic interests. Even the light brigade of comic literature is to be summoned to the rescue of the Holy See. What great effects, it was urged, might not be produced by a pious *Punch*, a converted *Charivari*, and a Catholic *Kladderadatsch*. Those who went to scoff would remain to pray; those who began to laugh would be ridiculed out of scepticism and joked into orthodoxy. The famous Horatian motto would be applied in a new method, and the truth would be instilled by laughter. The conception is a brilliant one, and the three organs of Ultramontane Catholicism—the one purely religious, the other political, and the third comic—would prove, doubtless, of valuable service to the Church. There would be no resisting this treble-barrelled gun of orthodoxy. If your reason refused to yield to the arguments of the one, your sentiments would be enlisted by the eloquence of the other; and if you still remained obdurate, your sense of humour would be led captive by the last of the trio. Happily for our orthodoxy, we are not to be exposed to this fearful trial, and the journals of Brussels are still to remain the sole recognised champions of the true and unadulterated faith. Another councillor urged that the popular songs of every country should be transformed into expositions of catholic religion, so that, by a happy transposition of words, Beranger himself should be made a herald of orthodoxy, a propagator of sound doctrine. If, for instance, in the most celebrated of his odes, the youth of France were taught to sing how happy it is to be at twenty in a convent with a priest, instead of being in an attic with Lisette, the metre would not be so seriously modified, and a lesson of devout faith would be instilled. Even infallability must make concessions to the degeneracy of the times, and the congress decided that, on the whole, "it was not advisable strictly to forbid to artists the study of the naked figures of ancient art;" so that under the *regime* of the Bishop of Orleans, whose speech, we are told, "held his hearers captive for full three hours," we might hope to be allowed to admire the treasures of the Louvre and Museo Borbonico. Whether this new crusade for the rehabilitation of the Papacy by the aid of modern agencies is likely to prove successful we beg leave to doubt. The old Adam is too strong in these Papal partisans to allow them to make up their minds to the requisite conditions of the new character they are anxious to assume. A motion pledging the congress to an abstract declaration that the Catholics have no wish to re-establish mortmain or to interfere with the common law, was rejected, after a long debate. Liberalism in the eyes of these Belgian reformers, is a very good card to play; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and when it comes to any infraction, even in theory, upon the undeniable rights of the Church, then a stand must be made. If this congress can be taken as a fair exponent of the views of modern Ultramontanes, even the most timid of Protestants may take heart about the threatened progress of the Papacy.

The attention of such of our readers as may desire to obtain all the new literature of the day, of value, is directed to our advertising columns, in which it will be seen that a company, for under an eminently responsible and influential Directory, has made the acquisition of the old-established English and Foreign Library of Mr Hookham, 15, Old Bond Street, London. This Library contains the largest collection of English and Foreign Literature to be found in the metropolis; and the speciality offered by the company is, that the works to which subscribers are entitled are at once obtained and forwarded. The terms are most reasonable, and will be found in brief in the advertisement, or catalogues may be had gratis on application to the agent.

Horsewhipping a Lady.—The *Globe* gives the following extract from a letter dated from Rio:—"We have been shocked by a most revolting business in Tuiz de Fora (Minas Seraes), where an English lady has been horsewhipped in the streets by a slave, who was employed by his master, one of the Brazilian upper classes, to do this. The lady's name is Cerqueira Luna, widow of a Brazilian diplomatic minister. She is poor, and has been educating young ladies. A trumpery quarrel between her son and a young Brazilian, living in Tuiz da Fora, caused a relative of the latter to send a strong black, a slave, to horsewhip young Luna. His screams brought out his poor old mother, and the slave horsewhipped her also. Many Brazilians were present, but from fear and terror of the powerful black not one interfered bodily; one is said to have called out to the black to stop, and the slave then turned upon him. It was about three in the afternoon, and in the high street. The consul has taken up the matter earnestly; the English lady, a widow, is entitled to English protection. It is said that the Emperor has expressed his determination that justice shall be done in this horrid affair. The family of the slave's master is powerful, and the rule is that money and power can procure an acquittal."

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.—Before Ald. Sillick, and A. L. Potter and J. Liddle, Esqs.

The Affray in Pilgrim Street.—*John Tutler* and *Neil McDonald*, the two persons who were suspected of having caused the death of Emily Wynn, which took place in Pilgrim-street, on Sunday last, were dismissed from the bar, the result of the *post mortem* examination being that the deceased had died from natural causes.

The Stabbing Case.—*Robert Musgrove*, North Shields, was placed at the bar, charged with having stabbed Edward Patterson, Low Friar-street, in the neck, in a beer-house, in Nelson-street, on Monday afternoon. No evidence was taken in the case, and the prisoner was remanded for a week, to allow time to have Patterson examined.

Wednesday.—Before A. L. Potter and J. Liddell, Esquires.

Suspected Death by Violence.—*John McGarey*, *Mary McGarey*, and *Mary McGarey* the younger, were placed in the dock on the charge of having caused the death of Peter Holland, in his own house, on Saturday, the 3rd September. Chief Constable Sabbage having stated the nature of the charge, two witnesses were briefly heard, who recapitulated the evidence they had given before the coroner's inquest, after which the case was remanded for a week.

Felonies.—*Robert Blogg*, a young man, was charged with having stolen an accordion from an itinerant musician, in Clayton-street, on Tuesday morning. The prosecutor was in the streets about one o'clock, when the prisoner snatched the instrument from his hands and ran away with it. He was pursued by a police officer, and taken into custody with it in his possession. He pleaded guilty, but said it was all enacted in a joke. The Bench sent him to prison for a month.——*Ann Battles*, charged with having stolen a portrait and several small articles, the property of a female servant living at the Portland Arms, was committed for three months.

Remanded Case.—*Bridget Lee*, remanded on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots from the shop of Mr McCall, Side, was committed for trial.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE.

Tuesday.—Before Ald. Prockter and J. Sowerby, Esquire.

Sunday Morning Drinking.—*Joseph Baker*, publican, Pipewellgate, was charged with keeping his house open on Sunday morning. Superintendent Elliott stated that he saw from the High Level Bridge, five men and one woman come out of defendant's house, and eight men go into it. He went down to the house, but the door was shut, and it was some time before he got admitted. He saw the men through a chink in the door run down the yard, and on going into the yard found them concealed in several places. This house, Mr Elliott said, was the pest of the neighbourhood, and was noted for Sunday trading, defendant keeping a man, to whom he gave a shilling, a dinner, and a quart of beer, to keep a look-out for the police on Sundays. Four tenants had been in this house, and they had all been guilty of Sunday trading, the licence, indeed, being stopped last year. The Bench considered the offence a serious one, and inflicted a fine of £5 and costs, or two months' imprisonment. Mr Elliott said there were only four or five publicans now who were guilty of Sunday morning trading in the town, and the respectable publicans were assisting him all they could to put it down.

Charge of Perjury.—*John Murray* was brought up on remand on a charge of perjury.—Francis Kenny, a postman, living at Sheriff Hill, deposed that on the 20th ult., he and two men, named Nelson and Henderson, were in Bell's public-house, near the Old Turnpike Gate, and while there, a man named Smiles, a bottle maker, belonging to Shields, turned out the gas. About eleven o'clock, witness, Nelson, and Henderson left the house, and when near Sheriff Hill, Smiles overtook them, and on some one of them remarking that that was the man who put out the gas, Smiles struck Henderson and then Nelson with some instrument. At the police court, on Tuesday last, Smiles was charged with the assault, and then the prisoner swore that he was in the company of Smiles from ten o'clock at night until Sunday morning, and that he was never above the toll gate.—Two witnesses, Nelson and John Clay, were called; but they could not speak to Smiles being the man who committed the assault. Henderson who had known Smiles for many years, and who had sworn to him last Tuesday was not in attendance; and the Bench said that they would be compelled to dismiss the case for want of corroborative evidence.—Alderman Prockter said there was not sufficient evidence before the Bench to send the prisoner for trial; although there was last week strong grounds for remanding the prisoner.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,

September 3, 1864.

Where two places are mentioned the last-named is that at which the depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards, Knightsbridge
2d ditto, Windsor
Royal Horse Guards, Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards, Bangalore, Canterbury
2d do. Benares, Canterbury
3d do. Ahmednuggur, Canterbury
4th [illegible] Curragh
5th do. Dublin
6th do. Aldershot
7th do. Muttra, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Aldershot
2d do. Aldershot
3d Hussars, Manchester
4th do., Dundalk
5th Lancers, Lucknow, Canterbury
6th Dragoons, Mhow, Maidstone
7th Hussars, Campbellpore, Maidstone
8th do. York
9th Lancers, Dublin
10th Hussars, Cahir
11th do. Dublin
12th Lancers, Sheffield
13th Hussars, Hounslow
14th do. Aldershot
15th do. Piershill
16th Lancers, Colchester
17th do. Secunderabad, Maidstone (ordered home)
18th Hussars, on passage to Madras
19th do. Meerut, Canterbury
20th do. Sealkote, Canterbury
21st do. Umballa, Maidstone
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. on passage home; 2d bat. St. George's Barracks; 3d bat. Chelsea Barracks
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. Wellington Barracks; 2d bat. Wellington Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. Windsor; 2d bat. on passage home
1st Foot, 1st bat. Kamptee, Colchester; 2d bat. Jersey, Colchester
2d, 1st bat. Plymouth, Walmer; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Walmer
3d, 1st bat. Sheffield, Limerick; 2d bat. Barbadoes, Limerick
4th, 1st bat. Poona, Chatham; 2d bat. Malta, Chatham
5th, 1st bat. the Tower, Colchester; 2d bat. Cape, Colchester
6th, 1st bat. Aldershot, Colchester; 2d bat. Jamaica, Colchester
7th, 1st bat. Ferozepore, Walmer; 2d, Malta, Walmer
8th, 1st bat. Manchester, Templemore; 2d bat. Malta, Templemore
9th, 1st bat. Gibraltar, Limerick; 2d Corfu, Limerick
10th, 1st, Curragh, Preston; 2d bat. The Cape, ordered to Bengal, Preston
11th, 1st bat. on passage to Bengal, Fermoy; 2d bat. The Cape, Fermoy, ordered to China
12th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Chatham; 2d bat. on pass. to Bengal, Chatham
13th, 1st bat., Dover, Fermoy; 2d bat. Mauritius, Fermoy
14th, 1st bat. Aldershot, Fermoy; 2d bat. New Zealand, Fermoy
15th, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Pembroke; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Pembroke
16th, 1st bat. Toronto, Templemore; 2d bat. Halifax, Templemore
17th, 1st bat. Quebec, Limerick; 2d bat. Halifax, Limerick
18th, 1st bat. Secunderabad, Buttevant; 2d bat. New Zealand, Buttevant.
19th, 1st bat. Jullundur, Chatham; 2d bat. Thyetmyoo, Chatham
20th, 1st bat. Roorkee, Chatham; 2nd bat. Japan, Chatham
21st, 1st bat. Portsmouth, Birr; 2d bat. Bellary, Birr
22d, 1st bat. Malta, Parkhurst; 2d bat. Malta, Parkhurst
23d, 1st bat. Agra, Walmer; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Shorncliff, Cork; 2d bat. Mauritius, Cork
25th, 1st bat. Quebec, Athlone; 2d bat. Ceylon, Athlone
26th, Portsmouth, Belfast
27th, Dinapore, Cork
28th, Bombay, ordered home, Fermoy
29th, Newry, Preston
30th, Montreal, Parkhurst
31st, Plymouth, Chatham
32d, Curragh, Preston
33d, Bombay, Fermoy
34th, Seetapore, Colchester
35th, Fyzabad, Chatham
36th, Lucknow, Mullingar
37th, Dover, Pembroke
38th, Delhi, Colchester
39th, Aldershot, Templemore
40th, New Zealand, Birr
41st, Dublin, Preston
42d, Dugshai, Stirling
43d, N. Zealand, Chatham
44th, Belgaum, Colchester
45th, on passage to Bombay, Parkhurst
46th, Shanjehanpore, Buttevant
47th, Kingston, Athlone
48th, Dum Dum, ordered home, Cork
49th, Dublin, Belfast
50th, N. Zealand, Parkhurst
51st, Newshera, Chatham
52d, Calcutta, ordered home, Chatham
53d, Curragh, Birr
54th, Benares, Colchester
55th, Hazareebagh, Preston
56th, Deesa, Colchester
57th, New Zealand, Cork
58th, on pass. to Bengal, Birr
59th, Aldershot, Preston
60th, 1st bat. Curragh, Winchester; 2d bat. Aldershot, Winchester; 3d bat. Pegu, Winchester; 4th bat. Montreal, Winchester
61st, Curragh, Pembroke
62d, Quebec, Belfast
63d, London, Canada, Belfast
64th, Gosport, Colchester
65th, New Zealand, Birr
66th, Bangalore, Colchester
67th, China, Athlone, ord. to the Cape
68th, N. Zealand, Fermoy
69th, Gosport, Fermoy
70th, N. Zealand, Colchester
71st, Peshawur, ord. to Stirling
72d, Mhow, Aberdeen
73d, Aldershot, Colchester
74th, Edinburgh, Perth
75th, Aldershot, Chatham
76th, Madras, Belfast
77th, Allahabad, Chatham
78th, Dublin, Aberdeen
79th, Rawul Pindee, Stirling
80th, Jhansi, Buttevant
81st, Gwallior, ordered home, Chatham
82d, Subathoo, Colchester
83d, Aldershot, Chatham
84th, Dublin, Pembroke
85th, Shorncliff, Pembroke
86th, Curragh, ordered to Gibraltar, Templemore
87th, Aldershot, Buttevant
88th, Cawnpore, Colchester
89th, Mooltan, Fermoy
90th, Mean Meer, Colchester
91st, Jubbulpore, Chatham
92d, Glasgow, Stirling
93d, Mean Meer, Aberdeen
94th, Mean Meer, Chatham
95th, Kurrachee, Fermoy
96th, The Cape, Belfast
97th, Saugor, Colchester
98th, Umballa, Colchester
99th, China, Cork
100th, Malta, Parkhurst
101st, Rawul Pinde, Chatham
102d, Cannanore, Chatham
103d, Neemuch, Canterbury
104th, Meerut, Parkhurst
105th, Madras, Pembroke
106th, Nusseerabad, Birr
107th, Lucknow, Fermoy
108th, Secunderbad, Fermoy
109th, Kurrachee, Cork
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Hamilton C.W. Winchester; 2d bat. Meerut, Winchester; 3d bat. Peshawur, Winchester; 4th bat. Gibraltar, Winchester

Military Train.—Head Quarters, Woolwich; 1st bat. Woolwich; 2nd bat. Aldershot; 3d bat. on passage home; 4th bat. N. Zealand; 5th bat. Aldershot; 6th bat. Curragh.

Colonial Corps.—1st West India Regiment, Barbadoes; 2d do., Bahamas; 3d do., West Coast of Africa; 4th do., West Coast of Africa; 5th do., Jamaica; Ceylon Rifles, Ceylon; Cape Mounted Rifles, The Cape, Canterbury; Canadian Rifle Regiment, London, C.W.; Malta Fencibles, Malta.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW.

The sixteenth exhibition of the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society was held on Saturday last. Low Waskerley Park, near Shotley Bridge, kindly lent for the occasion by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, was the scene of the day's festivity, and here the marquee of the society was erected. The interior was cunningly and tastefully decorated, the shafts being surrounded by the blooming heather so abundant in the neighbourhood, and the top being covered with festoons of evergreens, amid the foliage of which jets of gas were placed. The *coup d'œil* of the whole, when the marquee was filled with the choicest and rarest of Flora's gems, was really beautiful, and in itself a standing memorial to the judgment and taste of the committee. As a flower show, pure and simple, that at Shotley Bridge deserves to rank high; few country exhibitions could boast such an array of plants, flowers, and fruit as was shown on Saturday. By judiciously fostering the taste for flowers and offering extra prizes as inducements for certain particular plants, the committee have succeeded in drawing together each year an exhibition of especial excellence. Such was the case this year; notwithstanding the somewhat unpropitious season there was a collection of flowers almost equal to any we ever saw. Gladioli, which the society have wisely made the medium of their extra prizes, were in unparalleled profusion and beauty. It were impossible for us to describe how beautiful the flowers were, but we say that above one hundred spikes of every variety and every hue were exhibited. The gladioli were certainly *the* great feature of the show, but in the other departments the show exhibited no deficiency. Hollyhocks were very good, full in bloom and rich in colour and in size sometimes almost equal to the dahlia; fuschias, too, were excellent, and some splendid specimens of this graceful plant were shewn. Stocks, and asters, and scarlet geraniums were the next in order of merit, the only want—and for that the season is responsible—being the scarcity and poverty of the dahlias and phloxes. Fruits and vegetables were equally excellent, a basket exhibited by Mr Powell being not only admirable as fruit, but also as an example of tasteful arrangement. Mr Charles Mosley's grapes were most tempting—and certainly were seur to the majority of the spectators—and of apples and pears there was an endless variety. In the amateur and cottagers classes the specimens exhibited were almost as admirable as in the open class, and reflected the highest credit on their industrious growers. Among the entire prizes that offered for the best six gladioli excited the most interest. The prizes were handsome and valuable, and the competition was very keen. The judges were Mr James Hogg, florist and seedsman, Newcastle; Mr Samuel Robson, gardener to A. H. Hunt, Esq., Birtley House; and Mr Allen Stephenson, gardener to John Carr, Esq., Roseworth Lodge. The following is the prize list:—

OPEN CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Six fuschias (dissimilar)—1, James Powell, gardener to James Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove; 2, James Garrow, gardener to Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall.
Two pots of liliums (dissimilar)—1, Robert Henderson, gardener to Andrew Annandale, Esq., Viewfield; 2, Joseph Robinson, gardener to Miss Williams, Shotley Villa.
Three exotic plants in bloom (dissimilar)—1, J. Powell; 2, J. Robinson
Three Balsams—1, James Powell; 2, George Brown, Shotley Bridge; 3, Middleton Redshaw, Greenwood Lodge
Bouquet of cut flowers—James Powell
Three scarlet geraniums—1, James Powell; 2, R. Henderson
Six spikes of hollyhocks—J. Robinson
One pot of liliums—1, John Kirsop; 2, J. Robinson; 3, Charles Mosley, Shotley Bridge
Three fuschias (dissimilar)—1, J. Powell; 2, J. Robinson
Two cockscombs—Thomas Pattison
Six phloxes (dissimilar)—1, J. Robinson; 2, J. Powell; 3, George Marr, gardener to H. C. Silvertop, Esq., Minsteracres
Twelve Dahlias (dissimilar)—1, J. Powell; 2, J. Robinson
Twelve blooms of hollyhocks—1, Charles Mosley; 2, Mr Watson, Tanfield; 3, Thomas Clark, Hindley
Twelve French asters—1, J. Garrow; 2, Mr Watson; 3, C. Mosley
Eight Stocks—1, G. Marr; 2, J. Garrow; 3, J. Powell
Three pots achimenes (dissimilar)—1, J. Powell; 2, John Dodds, gardener to the Misses Wallace, Shotley Park
Six dahlias (dissimilar)—1, J. Garrow; 2, J. Powell; 3, Thomas Clark
Twelve globe asters—1, J. Kirsop; 2, Thomas Pattison, reenside; 3, J. Powell
Six decorative plants—1, J. Powell; 2, J. Garrow; 3, J. Dodds
Eight stands of verbenas—1, J. Robinson; 2, J. Powell; 3, G. Marr
Twelve stands of cut flowers—1, J. Powell; 2, G. Marr; 3, J. Dodds
Six blooms of fancy dahlias (dissimilar)—Thomas Clark
Four gladiolus (dissimilar)—1, Charles Mosley; 2, John Brown, Shotley Bridge; 3, George Brown
Two petunias (dissimilar) in pots—1, J. Powell; 2, John Brown; 3, George Brown
Six piccotees (dissimilar)—1, William Barron, Backstone Burn; 2, J. Kirsop; 3, Thomas Pattison
Six carnations (dissimilar)—1, William Barron; 2, John Bagnall, Blaydon Burn

FRUITS.

Basket of fruit—1, J. Powell; 2, C. Mosley
Bunch of black grapes, flavoured—1, C. Mosley; 2, G. Marr; 3, J. Dodds
Bunch of white grapes, flavoured—1, G. Marr; 2, J. Powell; 3, J. Dodds
Six peaches, flavoured—1, J. Powell; 2, J. Garrow
Six apricots, flavoured—1, J. Garrow; 2, Rev. F. B. Thompson
Twelve plums, flavoured—1, J. Garrow; 2, John Dodds
Dish of cherries, not less than 1lb, flavoured—1, R. Laws, gardener to William Annandale, Esq., Lintzford; 2, Mr Watson
Six pears, flavoured—1, R. Laws; 2, John Bulman, Ebchester
Six kitchen apples—1, J. Moore, Low Waskerley; 2, J. Garrow
Six dessert apples—1, J. Garrow; 2, Thomas Pattison
Pint of gooseberries, flavoured—1, J. Garrow; 2, J. Dodds
Pint of red currants, flavoured—1, Charles Mosley; 2, J. Garrow

VEGETABLES.

Thirty-six pods of peas—1, J. Robinson; 2, Thomas Elsdon, Black Hedley Lodge.
Twelve kidney potatoes—1, T. Pattison; 2, G. Marr
Twelve early round potatoes—1, G. Bowe, Berryedge; 2, G. Marr
Three heads of white celery—1, R. Henderson; 2, J. Robinson
Three heads of red celery—J. Robinson
Three roots of beet—1, J. Dodds; 2, J. Garrow
Two cucumbers—1, J. Robinson; 2, J. Powell
Two cauliflowers—1, Mr Watson; 2, M. Redshaw
Twenty-four pods of kidney beans—1, J. Garrow; 2, Rev. F. B. Thompson
Twelve summer onions—1, C. Mosley; 2, R. Henderson
Two red cabbages—1, J. Moore; 2, J. Robinson
Three stalks of rhubarb—1, Rev. George Stubbs, Ebchester; 2, George Marr
Twelve potatoe onions—1, J. Brown; 2, G. Brown
Two vegetable marrows—1, J. Robinson; 2, J. Powell

AMATEURS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.

Three fuschias (dissimilar)—Rev. F. B. Thompson
Two scarlet geraniums—Rev. F. B. Thompson
Twelve dahlias (dissimilar)—James Robson, Slaley
Twelve French asters—1, J. Robson; 2, J. Brown; 3, M. Redshaw
Eight stands of cut flowers—Ralph Hall, Shotley Bridge
Twelve French marigolds—1, Henry Surtees, Minsteracres Lodge; 2, J. Robson
Six stands of verbenas—J. Robson
Twelve globe asters—1, J. Robson; 2, J. Brown; 3, R. Hall
Six dahlias (dissimilar)—1, G. Blackburn, Slaley; 2, H. Surtees
Two Balsams—1, C. Mosley; 2, J. Brown
One fuschia—1, J. Brown; 2, C. Mosley
Twelve blooms of hollyhocks—1, George Blackburn; 2, C. Mosley
Six stocks—1, J. Brown; 2, G. Brown; 3, H. Surtees
Twelve African marigolds—1, J. Robson; 2, G. Blackburn
One petunia in pot—1, J. Brown; 2, H. Surtees
Six phloxes—H. Surtees
Three Gladiolus—1, Rev. F. B. Thompson; 2, Ralph Hall; 3, Charles Mosley
Three spikes of hollyhocks, C. Mosley

FRUITS.

Six pears—1, G. Brown; 2, J. Brown
Six kitchen apples—1, J. Moore; 2, Joseph Huntley, Ebchester
Six dessert apples—1, J. Moore; 2, R. Fewster, Newlands
Pint of gooseberries, flavoured—1, M. Redshaw; 2, C. Mosley
Pint of black currants, flavoured—C. Lowes, Newlands
Pint of red currants, flavoured—1, C. Mosley; 2, C. Lowes.

VEGETABLES.

Twelve early kidney potatoes—1, C. Lowes; 2, M. Redshaw
Twelve early round potatoes—1, H. Surtees; 2, Charles Mosley
Two early cabbages—1, H. Surtees; 2, M. Redshaw
Three early turnips—1, R. Hall; 2, Thomas Walker
Three carrots—1, C. Mosley; 2, M. Redshaw
Three parsnips—1, G. Brown; 2, Ralph Hall
Thirty-six pods of peas—1, J. Robson; 2, Rev. F. B. Thompson
Twelve pods of beans—1, Henry Surtees; 2, T. Walker, Shotley Bridge
Four leeks—1, Charles Mosley; 2, John Brown
Three heads of celery—1, Charles Mosley; 2, Robert Henderson
Two cauliflowers—1, M. Redshaw; 2, J. Brown
Three roots of beet—1, J. B. Dixon, the Hollings; 2, R. Hall
Twelve onions, autumn sown—1, Rev. F. B. Thompson

COTTAGERS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.

One light fuschia—1, William Barron; 2, John Kirsop
One scarlet geranium, in pot—1, John Kirsop
Six dahlias (dissimilar)—1, Thomas Pattison
Six French asters—1, Thomas Elsdon; 2, Thomas Pattison
Six stands of cut flowers—1, William Barron; 2, J. Kirsop; 3, W. Surtees
Six French marigolds—1, Thomas Elsdon; 2, W. Barron; 3, T. Pattison
Four stands of verbenas—1, Thomas Elsdon; 2, W. Barron; 3, T. Pattison
Six African marigolds, two varieties—1, T. Elsdon; 2, W. Brown
Three dahlias—1, J. Bagnall; 2, Thomas Elsdon; 3, T. Pattison
One Balsam—1, W. Brown, Backstone Burn; 2, J. Kirsop
One dark fuschia—1, W. Barron; 2, W. Brown
Six blooms of hollyhocks—1, T. Elsdon; 2, W. Barron
Four stocks—1, W. Brown; 2, J. Kirsop
Three phloxes (dissimilar)—1, T. Elsdon; 2, W. Barron
Twelve pansies (six dissimilar)—1, T. Pattison; 2, W. Barron
Three Gladiolus (dissimilar)—1, T. Elsdon; 2, W. Surtees; 3, William Brown
Six globe asters—1, W. Barron; 2, J. Kirsop

FRUITS.

Six pears—1, J. Bagnall; 2, J. Bulman, Ebchester
Six kitchen apples—1, William Egglestone, Lintz Green; 2, J. Bulman
Six dessert apples—1, T. Pattison; 2, J. Bulman
Pint of gooseberries, flavoured—1, T. Pattison; 2, W. Egglestone
Pint of red gooseberries, flavoured—1, J. Kirsop; 2, T. Pattison

VEGETABLES.

Three early turnips—Ralph Kirsop, Pontop Pike; 2, W. Brown
Three carrots—John Graham, Walker Shank; 2, Thos. Pattison
Two early cabbages—Henry Elsom, Benfieldside; 2, T. Pattison
Six onions, spring sown—1, J. Graham; 2, T. Surtees, Newlands
Three parsnips—1, J. Graham; 2, Thomas Shipway, Berry Edge
Six early round potatoes—1, W. Surtees, Newlands; 2, T. Surtees
Twelve pods of beans—1, G. Bowe; 2, H. Elsom
Twenty-four pods of peas—1, T. Elsdon; 2, J. Kirsop
Three leeks—1, T. Pattison; 2, J. Bagnall
Best collection of vegetables—1, T. Pattison; 2, William Brown
Six kidney potatoes—1, R. Kirsop; 2, G. Bowe
Three roots of beet—1, J. Bulman; 2, T. Pattison
One cauliflower—1, W. Brown; 2, J. Graham

EXTRA PRIZES.

[Given by the Society.]

For the best six gladioli (dissimilar) an electro-plated tea service; second, electro-plated coffee pot; third, a set of tea china. 1, Mr George Brown, Shotley Bridge; 2, Mr Geo. Blackburn, Slaley; 3, Mr Charles Mosley, Shotley Bridge. For this the great prize of the show there were eleven competitors, and the flowers were superior to those of any preceding show. The plate was both chaste and elegant in design, and excellent in quality; it was supplied by Mr W. Siddle, of Blackhill, and excited much attention.
Best twelve British ferns—1, C. Mosley; 2, H. Surtees
Best three exotic ferns—1, C. Mosley
Twenty-four wild flowers, correctly named—1, H. Surtees; 2, R. Kirsop

[Given by Messrs S. Finney and Co., Gateshead.]
Best garland of flowers, new spade—1, William Surtees; 2, new rake, G. Brown
COTTAGERS' CLASS.—By Mr Henry Ritson—1, new spade, J. Graham; 2, new rake, John Bowe

And though the flower show was the greatest and best attraction, it was by no means the only one. In the park, which, as most of our readers will know, is situate almost in the valley of the Derwent, there were two bands engaged, who made the woodlands vocal with sweet music. It was at first proposed to hold a band contest, but as the local bands did not properly respond to the committee's invitation, they determined to engage the Stanhope and Chester-le-Street bands, both under the able leadership of Mr Thomas Wools. The Stanhope band—the victors at many a contest—has more than a local popularity and fame, and on Saturday fully sustained its reputation as the best band in the county. The programme of music was really choice, containing as it did selections from many of the famous operas of the day, amongst them being "The Bohemian Girl," "The Stranger," "Faust," "Lurline," "William Tell," "La Forza del Destino," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Der Freistchutz," and "La Fille du Regiment." The Stanhope band programme was therefore essentially classical, but the programme of the other (the Chester-le-Street band) was merely devoted to dance music, spirited and energetic as the most ardent admirer of Terpsichore could desire. It was by no means the least pleasure of the day to loll beneath the umbrageous trees which threw their spreading shadows around, or walk along the river's brink, and listen to the concord of sweet sounds which floated on the breeze. And notwithstanding the manifold attractions of good music and beautiful flowers many of those present were not satisfied, but extemporised games for their own delectation and enjoyment. In one corner of the park cricket was played by many members of the Benfieldside club, and, of course, many "outsiders;" and in other parts there were the everlasting kissing-rings which meet us at all *al fresco* gatherings. The weather, always an important element in such exhibitions, was on the whole propitious. In the afternoon several heavy showers fell, as if to prove the proverbial fickleness of an English summer's day, but towards evening the sun broke forth from the clouds which o'ershadowed him, and the night was bright and beautiful. The attendance (although not equal to that of last year, when doubtless the band contest attracted many visitors) was large and fashionable. Amongst those who were present we observed H. C. Silvertop, Esq., Minsteracres, Mrs Silvertop, Hon. A. Egerton, and Captain Danley; Mrs Cook, Miss Wallace, and Miss Cook, Shotley Park; Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall; James Annandale, Esq., and the Misses Annandale, Shotley Grove; John Annandale, Esq., and Mrs Annandale, Wood House; Annandale Town, Esq., and Mrs Annandale Town, Allensford; Dr Renton, Misses and Mr George Renton, Orchard House; Mrs Thos. Richardson, Springfield; Miss Williams, Shotley Villa; Joseph Dickenson, Esq., and family, Shotley Bridge; Rev. F. B. Thompson, incumbent of Benfieldside, and Mrs Thompson; Rev. R. Thompson, Unthank; Rev. Mr Featherstonhaugh, Edmondbyers, and party; Rev. R. Marshall, Whittonstall; J. Ratcliffe, Esq., and Mrs and Misses Ratcliffe, Consett; J. Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside; W. A. Kitson, Esq., and Miss Ritson, Shotley Bridge; John Dickenson, Esq., and party, Shotley Bridge; Mr Hopper, Gateshead, &c., &c.

In conclusion, we may conscientiously congratulate the committee on the success of their show. All worked earnestly and indefatigably to deserve success, and so they commanded it. Few, if any, of our northern villages could have produced an exhibition more beautiful and more altogether satisfactory than that at Shotley Bridge on Saturday last

THE LAST HOURS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

There has reached us (*Northern Whig*) from abroad a most interesting extract from a letter which was written by a member of the Queen's household, shortly after the death of Prince Albert. The extremely confidential position which the writer held at the time not only gives the assurance of perfect reliability, but invests the following lines with a very special interest. After describing the grief and fears of the whole household for the Queen, the writer speaks of the personal loss sustained in the death of Prince Albert:—

"How I shall miss his conversation about the children! He used often to come into the school-room to speak about the education of the children, and he never left me without my feeling that he had strengthened my hands, and raised the standard I was aiming at. Nothing mean or frivolous could exist in the atmosphere that surrounded him; the conversation could not be trifling if he was in the room. I dread the return of Spring for my dear lady. It was his favourite time of the year—the opening leaves, the early flowers, and fresh green were such a delight to him; and he so loved to point out their beauties to his children, that it will be terrible to see them without him. The children kept his table supplied with primroses, which he especially loved. The last Sunday he passed on earth was a very blessed one for the Princess Alice to look back upon. He was very ill and very weak, and she spent the afternoon alone with him, whilst the others were in church. He begged to have his sofa drawn to the window, that he might see the sky and the clouds sailing past. He then asked her to play to him, and she went through several of his favourite hymns and chorales. After she had played some time, she looked round and saw him lying back, his hands folded as if in prayer, and his eyes shut. He lay so long without moving that she thought he had fallen asleep. Presently he looked up and smiled. She said 'Were you asleep, dear papa?' 'Oh no,' he answered; 'only I have such sweet thoughts.' During his illness, his hands were often folded in prayer; and when he did not speak, his serene face showed that the 'happy thoughts' were with him to the end. The Princess Alice's fortitude has amazed us all. She saw from the first that both her father and mother's firmness depended on her firmness, and she set herself to the duty. He loved to speak openly of his condition, and had many wishes to express. He loved to hear hymns and prayers. He could not speak to the Queen of himself, for she could not bear to listen and shut her eyes to the danger. His daughter saw that she must act differently, and she never let her voice falter, or shed a single tear in his presence. She sat by him—listened to all he said—repeated hymns; and then when she could bear it no longer, would walk calmly to the door, and then rush away to her room, returning soon with the same calm and pale face, without any appearance of the agitation she had gone through.—I have had several interviews with the poor Queen since. The first time she said, 'You can feel for me, for you have gone through this trial.' Another time she said how strange it seemed, when she looked back, to see how much for the last six months the Prince's mind had dwelt upon death and the future state; their conversation had so often turned upon these subjects, and they had read together a book called 'Heaven our Home,' which had interested him very much. He once said to her, 'We don't know in what state we shall meet again; but that we shall recognise each other and be together in eternity I am perfectly certain.' It seemed as if it had been intended to prepare her mind and comfort her—though, of course, it did not strike her then. She said she was a wonder to herself, and she was sure it was in answer to the prayers of her people that she was so sustained. She feared it would not last, and that times of agony were before her. She said, 'There's not the bitterness in this trial that I felt when I lost my mother; I was so rebellious then; but now I can see the mercy and love that are mixed in my trial.' Her whole thought is now to talk worthy of him, and her greatest comfort to think that his spirit is always near her, and knows all that she is doing."

THE GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE, FOR £200 A-SIDE.

CHAMBERS v. COOPER.

Monday last was the day fixed for the great race between Chambers and Cooper, for £200 a-side and the championship. Both men had been under severe training for some time prior to the race, Chambers being under the veteran "Harry," while Cooper's trainer was James Percy, the pedestrian. As the day drew near, the excitement became intense, and it was evident that the spectators to witness the struggle would surpass anything that had ever taken place on the Tyne. During Sunday night a hurricane of wind sprang up, which lasted all day on Monday, and as the tide began to rise the river became fearfully rough, a strong west wind meeting the flow of water naturally aroused an angry swell, and to all appearance it was evident that such frail craft as the competitors had to use could not weather the storm. However, within a few minutes of the appointed time, six o'clock, the two plucky men pulled from shore towards the starting point, and as they sculled down towards the Bridge the vociferous shouts of the tens of thousands that were present made the air ring and re-echo with the huzzas that were sent from all parts of the scene. The tempestuous element rolled on, washing over the skiffs, and splashing with tremendous force their occupants, drenching them by every roll, till they were as wet as water could make them, yet still the spirit of each was so firm and undaunted that danger to them appeared a stranger. There were seventeen steamers freighted to convey passengers up the river, all of which were heavily laden. Small craft were innumerable, scudding about in every direction, all of them carrying a load of anxious spectators. As for the banks of the Tyne it is impossible to describe the animated scene, every nook and corner and hillock being thickly studded up to the Shot Tower, when all along from this point to Scotswood Bridge the banks presented one mass of human beings. Along the highway a stream of vehicles lined the road at every point where an opportunity offered for a few of the competitors, and the Chain Bridge at Scotswood was crowded to an overflow. The Rabbit Banks at Gateshead exhibited a living mass, whilst the North-Eastern ran trains on each side of the river, so that nothing was wanting for the accommodation of the public, or the completion of a scene which has never before been witnessed on old "Father Tyne." During the race the elements were clear and lightsome, the sun bright and unclouded, yet still the gusts of wind drifted along the banks the dust and sand which lay dry upon the shore, and which to the pedestrians were found most disagreeable, the rushing tide was met by the storm king, and the swelling billows kept the river in a musical commotion, while those who were on shore were kept in estacies by gazing upon the various evolutions of the small craft, which were employed in conveying passengers to the Meadows. One boat that put from shore at the higher part of the Meadows was ordered to return ere it could make its destination in consequence of the near approach of the fleet of steamers that were accompanying the race, and by some means or other it upset and the whole of the passengers were emerged in the boiling element, but with the exception of a ducking no further casualty took place. One or two slight accidents were reported, but nothing of a serious nature occurred worthy of being recorded.

THE RACE.

About eight minutes to six Chambers entered his skiff and pulled down towards the old Bridge, and was closely followed by Cooper. Little time was lost in completing the necessary arrangements, the tossing for the choice of sides was soon completed, being in favour of "Bob," immediately after the two men took up their positions in the twinkling of an eye, when a sudden cry was raised "they're off;" every eye was now directed to the men who were struggling severely for the lead, but in a few strokes Chambers showed slightly in front. Cooper now put on a spurt and soon brought himself on a level with his man, thus they continued for some distance, first one and then the other having a slight advantage. At the Mansion House Quay Cooper was leading, but his position was not long retained, for Chambers began to apply his long and telling stroke, making his skiff cut through the troubled waters as if by some magic power, while his opponent seemed to be battling severely with the heavy swells. At the Skinner Burn Chambers had about half a boat's length lead, and evidently appeared to be gradually drawing from his man, who was at this time pulling gamely through the water which was burying the greater part of his boat at every stroke. On nearing the Lead Works Chambers was nearly two lengths a-head, when Cooper came again and a most exciting struggle took place, but the "Champion" kept his position, and gradually drew away from his man. However, when off the Lead Works, an unlucky stroke brought him into collision with a wherry, which was moored at that point, and he was brought to a stand still—this gave the "Redheugh Pet" an excellent opportunity of taking the lead, and his supporters the enthusiastic idea that the race was now their own, but Chambers soon relieved himself from the difficulty, and once more in a clear course applied his gigantic powers, and sent his skiff whizzing through the rough waters, with a force, manliness, and science, for which he stands unrivalled. By this time Cooper had obtained five lengths the lead, and the cry was "Cooper wins." But Chambers held on his way, heedless of the misfortune, and soon began to hug the shore, when once more he was brought into contact with a keel about fifty yards from his first mishap. After once more clearing himself from the river wall, he lost no time in vigorously applying his oars, and although Cooper had now taken his water, and was pulling away at a rattling pace, yet at the ferry steps he was not leading more than a couple of lengths. When opposite Waterson's Quay Chambers collared his man, and the hurrah of the thousands at this point was borne along the shore by the whistling wind, so that the vale of the Tyne rang with the "merry music" of the enthusiastic throng. Opposite Clasper's boat house Chambers was again leading, when Cooper's nerves began to fail him, for he commenced the "old dodge," of which he is so guilty, but Chambers by easing evaded the anticipated foul just at that moment. Cooper now got the advantage of about a boat's length. Just at this point the water was extremely rough, and both men appeared to be struggling severely against the force of the waves, which at one time threatened the mastery over the two oarsmen. Halfway up the Annie the two boats were again on a level, Chambers being on the south side, and closely pressed into shore by his opponent. At length the oars of the two men became locked, and for a second or so they ceased pulling, when Chambers again eased on and let Cooper pull out. Scarcely a dozen yards further had be pulled when another collision took place. From this point Chambers appeared to be entirely thrown out of the race, Cooper going a-head with a gradual increase of lead, Chambers struggling heavily until within a short distance of the Meadows House, when he ceased plying his sculls altogether. It appeared on inquiry that when Cooper fouled him the second time his oar had struck the oilskin and broke a hole through it, by which means the water had poured in, and at the time he ceased pulling his skiff was in a sinking state. As soon as those on board the referee's boat, the *Prince of Wales*, saw the imminent danger he was in they steered towards him. A scene of the greatest suspense and excitement at once ensued. The skiff drifted alongside the steamer, and Percy (Cooper's trainer) who was on board, showed great gallantry in the part he took in rescuing Chambers. He got upon the sponson of the steamer, and fearless of all consequences to himself, lowered himself into the water until up to the waist, taking hold of the fender chain with one hand and Chambers with the other, and succeeded in holding him there until John H. Clasper and others rendered assistance, and the champion and his skiff were drawn on board. Incisions had to be made in her canvas to let out the water with which she was filled. Cooper, however, continued to row out the distance, which he safely accomplished, and was rewarded for his trouble by the referee deciding that it was "no race."

The following is the time in which the race was rowed up to a certain point:—Shot Tower, 5min. 15sec.; Waterson's Quay, 9min. 3sec.; and the time taken by Cooper to row the entire course was 35min. 7sec.

The betting at the start of the race was about even, but it fluctuated with the various changes of position the men occupied in the race.

The news having spread through the town that the referee had decided that it was "no race," the enthusiasm of the people became more exciting than ever, clusters of men might be seen crowded together in the streets discussing the matter, and severely censuring the conduct of the Redheugh man whose general principles throughout his boating career have never been of that nature to establish him in favour with the general public; and the decision of the referee was hailed with delight. On Monday night it was announced that a meeting would be held early on Tuesday to decide when the second race was to take place. About noon on Tuesday it was made known that the referee had fixed six o'clock on that evening for the men to be in their boats. Every public-house of "sporting fame" was crowded during the day, and the anxiety exhibited in the affair was much more lively than even on Monday. As the time drew near crowds might be seen wending their way to the banks of the river, while the two bridges were densely crowded with eager spectators. At the time appointed the two men again appeared in their boats, and were enthusiastically received by their friends. During the day the wind had been calm, and the river appeared to be enjoying a gentle slumber, but as the tide began to flow a western breeze sprang up, and at the hour appointed for the race "Father Tyne" once more put on his surly appearance, and began to exhibit an uneasiness almost as bad as on the preceding day. Sixteen steamers were again densely crowded, but the small craft were not so numerous as on Monday. The banks of the river again presented an animated appearance, thousands lining its shore at every vantage point. Vehicles on the road, and the trains on each side were also in requisition, each of which appeared to share an average support of public patronage.

THE RACE ON TUESDAY.

At five minutes to six the men were again on the river, in their "frail craft" ready for the "fray." The two men paddled about for some time amid the cheers of those in the vicinity of the bridges, and after drawing up to the point for starting, some little dispute arose as to the position of the sides, Chambers party considering that they had the same right of choice of sides as the day before; however, after some little discussion, it was arranged that it should be again tossed for, when "Dame Fortune" once more favoured the "champion," and he took the northern side. Some little dodging now took place, which wasted a few minutes more, when the men ultimately got away. Cooper, at the start, got a slight lead, but partially missing a stroke he lost the advantage he first took, which threw him a little to the rear. At this point Chambers began to apply himself firmly to work, and his long and powerful strokes evidently were telling with forcible effect upon Cooper's chance of ever again being in his company. Off Skinner Burn he made a strenuous effort to overhaul "Bob," but it was no go. Chambers from the first drew close into shore, and it was once or twice thought that he would again share the fate of the previous day, but he appeared to be more alive to his work, and managed to steer clear of every obstacle, widening the gap every stroke he made betwixt himself and his opponent. Off Waterson's Quay Chambers was fully eight or nine boats' lengths in advance, and all along he was tremendously cheered. Cooper was pulling strongly at this point, but did not appear to be able to lessen the distance, the crowd groaning him all the way up, a piece of conduct which did not reflect much credit upon those who took part in the disgraceful scene. Chambers now had the race in his own hands, and kept on his way at a regular, steady pace. At the head of the Meadows both men took the south side, and there came into comparatively smooth water. Here Cooper made an endeavour, but the attempt was futile, Chambers going under the Chain Bridge at least 200 yards in front. His victory was enthusiastically hailed by the thousands who witnessed the finish. Cooper arrived shortly after him at the goal, and on his arrival a faint attempt was made to raise a cheer. Both men were taken on board by two of the steamers, and the procession then returned to the town.

The betting at the start was 2 to 1 on Chambers, with few takers; but after he assumed such a commanding lead, any odds were offered on him, but no one would take them. On board the *Prince of Wales* a subscription was entered into for Cooper, amounting to about £5, which we hope may be increased. A subscription was also entered into to present Chambers with a silver cup, and upwards of £10 was placed in the hands of Mr John Dobson, chemist.

TIME AT VARIOUS POINTS.—The following is Chambers's time at various points:—

	h.	m.	s.	m.	s.
Start	6	13	20	0	0
Shot Tower	6	18	20	5	0
Waterson's Quay	6	22	17	8	57
Meadows House	6	27	40	14	20
Head of the Meadows	6	32	0	18	40
Scotswood Bridge	6	42	46	29	26

Cooper passed through Scotswood Bridge 1 minute 4 seconds after Chambers.

The following gentlemen acted as umpires on both occasions:—Harry Clasper, for Chambers; Jewitt, of Dunston, for Cooper; Mr. W. Oldham, referee.

This then has brought to a conclusion this long-pending contest, and it cannot but be admitted on every hand that Chambers has "done his duty" well and faithfully. It is now to be hoped that the bad spirit which recent affairs created in the aquatic circle will subside into peace and friendship; and that for the future a more kindly spirit will be cultivated by both parties. It is, however, a pity that Cooper does not study his own welfare a little more; he is a clever oarsman, and a dangerous competitor, and instead of the rough uncouth conduct which he seems to pride in, he would cultivate a little more refined character he would win around him a host of friends, who, when the present Champion has retired from the conflict, would take him by the hand and lead him to as proud a position as that which Chambers and the old veteran "Harry" have attained by their unassuming and manly conduct, and the many arduous contests they have passed through both at home and on the river Thames. We understand that Chambers is about to retire into private life, and we feel proud that he does so crowned with the honourable laurels he has gained by his many manly struggles for the honour of "Father Tyne."

MANSLAUGHTER IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday morning information reached the police that a labourer, named Peter Holland, had died from the effects of ill-treatment received from some neighbours named McGarey. It appears that deceased, who was in the employment of the Whittle Dean Water Company, had gone to McGarey's house on Saturday night, to expostulate with them about a charge of stealing sugar and butter the McGareys had made against his daughter, when he was grossly assaulted by them, and so severely injured that he died on Tuesday morning. The McGareys, John, Mary, his wife, and Mary, the daughter, were all taken into custody.

The inquest was held on Tuesday night at Westgate Police Station, before J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner. The three prisoners were present at the inquiry.

The following evidence was adduced:—

Margaret Deas, wife of Joseph Deas, Stowell-street, said that deceased was her father, and he was 48 years of age. Last Saturday night she was sent for to come and see him; and she found him, about half-past eleven o'clock, in his house, in Silver-street. She found him lying on the bed, bleeding from the right eye. She began to cry, and he said, "don't cry; let me die in peace." He also said he was a murdered man, and she asked him to tell her what had taken place. He said "Buck McGarey blamed your sister for stealing a quarter of butter and a quarter of sugar. I opened the door of McGarey's house, and went in, and asked the McGareys why they blamed my daughter; and they said nothing, but felled me." Deceased said nothing more, but asked to be allowed to die in peace. She did not know the McGareys. When she saw her father both his eyes were black, his face was swollen, and his nose was cut across. A great quantity of blood was flowing from his right eye. She began crying upon seeing his face in that state, and he said, "Never mind my face, it will get better; it is my bowels—they will never get better; the pain is so great that I cannot stand it. I was jumped upon and stamped upon." He did not say then who did it. She came down stairs, went to her sister's, and returned again to the house about half an hour after; and her mother, her four sisters, her husband, and his mother were present. No medical man was sent for—deceased would not allow one to be sent for. Deceased said he would not need one, as he would not live long. She left about three o'clock on Sunday morning, and did not go back till Monday afternoon. Dr. Gilchrist had then been sent for. Her mother was applying poultices to deceased. She asked how he was, and he replied, "I am a great deal worse; don't bother me, I am dying as fast as I can." She asked him again what took him into McGarey's, and he told her the same thing over about the sugar and butter. She asked what they did, and he said they jumped and stamped upon him. She then left him, and on returning the following morning he was dead.

Margaret Ann Holland, fifteen years of age, said that deceased was her father. On Saturday night, about half-past ten o'clock she went home, after being out a few minutes. Deceased was not in when she left. She left the door key at a neighbour's, and on her return she found that her father had got the key. She went into the house of Buck McGarey. He was known by that name, but his proper name is John McGarey, and he is a labourer on the Quay. His wife, Mary McGarey, and his daughter Mary, were in the room. They all lived together in the same house as the deceased. She went into McGarey's, in consequence of hearing that her father was killed, and she found him lying on the floor. A policeman was holding up his head, and the blood was flowing from it. She saw John McGarey get up from beside her father on the floor, and go and sit down on a stool near the fire. Mrs McGarey was washing blood off her hands, and she said to her husband, "Hold your tongue, you have given him plenty, get the blood washed off you, and I will get you some clean water." She did not see the daughter do anything. Her father was then carried into his own room, and she washed his injuries. He complained of his bowels, and asked very frequently for water. He said he would never get better. He began to vomit directly he was laid down in his own room. He died about five o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. He said he was hurt in the abdomen by being kicked and knelt upon by Buck McGarey and the people next door. Deceased told her that they were talking a good deal before the quarrel began. Deceased left the house about six o'clock, and she did not know what time he returned to Silver Street. He had not been back to the house from six o'clock until she found him at McGarey's. He gave her the key of the house on the stairhead, after being taken out of McGarey's.

Mr James Lunn Gilchrist, surgeon, said he had made an external and internal examination of the deceased. Externally he found a bruise on the forehead above the right eye, by a blow from some blunt instrument. The skin was not broken. There was a contused wound below the same eye, on the cheek bone, and a slight wound on the nose, with a swelling. The wounds on the face were slight. The eyes were very black and bloodshot. He opened the head and chest, but found nothing to account for death; but on opening the abdomen, there was evidence of very extensive inflammation of the peritoneum quite sufficient to account for death. There was great effusion of serum in the cavity of the abdomen, the result of the inflammation. He could find no rupture or laceration of any organ in the abdomen. Having heard the evidence, he should say the inflammation was caused by blows upon the abdomen. It might readily be produced by kicks, or a person kneeling upon the part; but it is a disease that may arise spontaneously. There were no external marks of violence on the abdomen, but the parts being yielding, they often found internal injuries without corresponding marks of violence externally. He had no doubt he died from the inflammation. He first saw the deceased about three o'clock on Monday afternoon. He found it was a very serious case, and he advised his immediate removal to the Infirmary. He was an out-patient at the Infirmary at the time, under Dr Heath, for some diseased bone of the wrist, he expected he would have been removed. He seemed very destitute, and was lying on the floor of his room on a miserable straw pallet. Death was the natural result of the injuries received on Saturday night. The intestines were glued together with lymph, recently effused.

This was the whole of the evidence taken; and the inquest was adjourned till Friday, to allow of further evidence being obtained.

A "FLOURY" RETREAT.—On one occasion in 1666, Maxwell was closely pursued by some soldiers in Edinburgh, and running down a narrow close took refuge in a 'change-shop,' where he begged the landlady to hide him. The only place of concealment available was a large new meal-chest, fastened with a padlock, in which he had hardly ensconced himself and heard the key make all secure, when the house was filled and surrounded by his pursuers, who loudly exclaimed that they were certain he was there. 'Seek the hoos an ye will,' replied the gude wife; 'its no sae muckle as 'll keep ye lang.' The soldiers did so and without success, and next demanded liquor; on sitting down to discuss which, seats being scarce, one of them jumped upon the meal store, and all began expressing their wonder at where the d—l Whig could have got to, when the man on the barrel suddenly exclaimed, 'they hide ony gate, may be he's in this vera kist; gudewife, gie's the key till we see!' The remark was anything but pleasant to John Maxwell, who overheard all; but the matron's nerves fortunately did not fail her. With great address, and without a moment's delay, she flung open the room door, and, curling her lip in scorn, she roared over the landing, 'Lassie, rin awa' tae the gudeman for the key o' the girnal, till we see gin a Whig can lie in meal and no gie a hoast wi't.' The ruse succeeded; the soldiers laughed, and asking no more about him, went off without waiting for the return of the landlord; and John Maxwell, who had successfully struggled against any tickling sensations in his throat, came safely out, and made his escape to Ireland.—*The Agnews of Lochnaw.*

Miscellaneous News.

A notice from the Foreign Office states that passports are still required by persons entering Prussia.

The balance sheet of the Committee of the Stratford Shakesperian Festival shows a deficiency of £3,300.

The attention of the Home Secretary has been called to the case of the man Watson, who was convicted a short time ago, at Driffield, for refusing to attend the Parish Church when commanded by his mistress. Sir George Grey simply replies that the conviction was under the 4th Geo. IV., c. 34.

On the night of the 2nd instant, a school-house belonging to the Church Education Society, at Portadown, and of which the Rev. George Robinson was patron, was maliciously set on fire and totally consumed. The only reason assigned for the outrage is that a rumour was afloat that the patron was endeavouring to get the school placed under the Board of National Education, which the Protestants in the neighbourhood had an objection to.—*Freeman's Journal.*

PRINCE HUMBERT.—His Royal Highness Prince Humbert of Italy is expected to arrive in England on the 11th inst. During his stay he will reside with the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Italian Minister of London, who arrived a few days ago from Spa in order to receive his Royal Highness.

THE STATUE TO SIR G. C. LEWIS AT HEREFORD.—On Saturday, Lord Palmerston performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue erected at Hereford to the memory of his friend and colleague, the late Sir G. C. Lewis. His Lordship paid a fitting tribute to the services of one, "the whole active part of whose life had been devoted to his country." In every post that he had filled "he showed a versatility of talent which perhaps few men in an equal degree possessed." The virtues of his private life were equal to the merits of a public career, and generations might point to his statue and say that it was his memorial of a man "dear to his country, who had rendered important services to it, who served his Sovereign and the people of the land with honesty of purpose, and with a successful result."

BISHOP COLENSO AND THE LATE "PROTEST."—Bishop Colenso has replied to the "protest" of the South African clergy, intimating that, as he knows the influence under which such signatures as theirs are usually obtained, he does not attach much value to their declaration. He also informs his detractors that he has no intention of forsaking the communion of the Church of England as by law established. To the reply are appended the names of twenty-three South African clergymen, the absence of whom from the list attached to the "protest" leads Bishop Colenso to infer that those clergymen are resolved not to anticipate Her Majesty's decision on his case.

CLEVER SWINDLING IN LONDON.—The "long firm" transactions appear to have been transferred to London, either by coadjutors of the Manchester house or by very promising imitators of that notorious establishment. In April last a furnished office was taken, in Great Carter-lane, by "Messrs. Montagna and Co.," general merchants, and the firm immediately commenced business by soliciting rather large samples of goods from various City houses. These samples in most cases were never returned, and as there was no appearance of business at the office in Carter-lane, the firm, represented by Charles Davis and William Cooper, was ordered to appear at the Guildhall on Saturday, when a charge of conspiracy was preferred. After the case had been opened the prisoners were remanded.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES FOR DENMARK.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the youthful Prince Albert Victor, who have for some time been residing at Abergeldie, embarked at Dundee for Denmark, on Saturday. The people of Dundee seem to have had but little notice of the honour which the visit conferred upon them, and to have found more than a little difficulty in being permitted to make those demonstrations of loyalty which the presence of any of the Royal Family always calls forth. But a little perseverance on their part induced the royal visitors to depart from their plan of embarking immediately on their arrival, and to take a route a mile and a half through the town. The Prince and Princess met with a very warm reception, and after a little delay occasioned by the change of the route through the town, they embarked on board the Osborne.

THE DRAFT IN AMERICA.—Mr G. A. Sala, who has got back to New York, writes:—It is generally understood here that the Government have abandoned the idea of enforcing the draft in this city. Brooklyn and Jersey city may have to take their chance; but New York itself is not—so usually well informed authorities tell me—to have its peace endangered, and its already strong anti-Administration sentiments still further aggravated, by the renewal of a conscription to which many otherwise fervent loyalists have expressed their determination not to submit, and which would in all probability excite intestine commotions even more serious than the riots of last July. New York, which has bled so freely, and so ungrudgingly, both in men and in money, these four years past, is to be held as having done enough towards the recruitment of the Federal armies, but to make some show of equity, lest the States which are not to be treated with equal leniency should grumble, an arrangement is to be officially come to between the War Department and the Municipality, that all seamen who have enlisted in this port for the service of the United States during the last three years are to be credited to the quota of New York city. Accepting sailors as a set off, the quota of the Empire City is already more than full; and the much-dreaded Fifth of September may thus pass away without a repetition of the outrages and excesses which marked the summer of the preceding year. There is another report, which I give with greater reserve, for it is difficult to imagine how so huge a mountain as the President's July proclamation should have brought forth so very ridiculous a mouse. It is to the effect that the call for half-a-million of men has, up to the present moment, produced *less than fifty thousand* valid recruits.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—Alexandre Dumas has addressed the following characteristic letter to the Emperor on the subject of his piece recently produced and called "The Mohicans of Paris." The Mohicans had been stopped by the censorship, and Dumas wrote:—"Sire,—In 1830, and even to-day, there were three men at the head of French literature—Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and myself. Victor Hugo is proscribed. Lamartine is ruined. I cannot be exiled like Victor Hugo, as neither by word, writing, nor act have I given the authorities any hold over me. But I can be ruined like Lamartine, and I am being ruined. I know not what has excited the censorship against me. I have written and published 1,200 volumes. It is not for me to appreciate their literary merits. Translated into all tongues, they have gone as far as steam could carry them. Although the least worthy of the three, in the five parts of the world I have become the most popular, because one is a thinker, the other a dreamer, and I write for all (*Je suis, moi, un vulgarisateur.*) Of these 1,200 volumes there is not one but could be given to any workman of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the most republican, or to any young girl of the Faubourg St. Germain, the most modest of our faubourgs. Well, sire, in the eyes of the censure I am the most impure man alive. Within twelve years the censure has successively stopped "Isaac Laquedem," sold 80,500f.; the "Tour de Nesle," after 800 representations, stopped for seven years; "Angele," stopped after 300 representations, for six years; "Antony," also for six years, after 350 representations; "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV." not played, though received by the French Theatre. To-day the censure stops "The Mohicans of Paris," which was to have been played on Saturday. It will probably, on some pretext or another, forbid "Olympia of Cleves" and "Balsamo," which plays I am writing now. I do not complain any more for the "Mohicans" than for any other dramas. I would observe to your Majesty that during the three years of the Restoration of Charles X., during the eighteen years reign of Louis Philippe, I never had a piece either suspended or arrested; and I add, for your Majesty alone, that it appears to me unjust to make a single dramatic author lose more than half a million, when so many men who do not deserve the name are encouraged and supported. I appeal, then, for the first and probably for the last time, to the Prince whose hand I had the honour to press at Arenenberg, at Ham, and at Elysee, and who, finding me a devoted proselyte when he was on the road to exile and on the road to prison, has never found me a solicitor when on that of empire."

AN AUSTRIAN LOVE STORY.—A new species of the truly inexhaustible genius of matrimonial suits has recently turned up in a case tried and decided in Vienna. In the house of one Herr Kuhns, a teacher of languages, Dr Kant, a young lawyer, happened to make the acquaintance of a lady, burdened with some property and thirty years. The lady, being unmarried, evinced particular interest in the young, shy, and rather abashed man of law. She talked a great deal with him in company, preferred him in the dance, and ended with inviting him to her house. Dr Kant, who, as the unhappy lover of another girl, was not particularly inclined to pay visits, at first did not comply with the courteous request of the fair, but, seeing her again at a friend's, and her invitation being repeated, at length allowed himself to become an habitué of her and her mother's hospitable house. It appears that the lady waited several months for him to "pop the question;" until, getting weary of his melancholy mien and indescribable reserve, she resolved to open a way for her retiring Adonis to propose, or retreat for ever. One evening when the doctor, according to his wont, was sitting opposite to her tabouret, conversation—accidentally, of course—turned on marriage and the happiness of harmonising souls. Dr. Kant pictured the fetters of Hymen in rosy colours; the face of the lady brightened, and with a palpitating heart she put the question: "With your favourable idea of matrimony may I ask if you ever thought of marrying yourself?" Dr Kant sighed, and, his eyes resting on the ground, hesitatingly muttered in reply: "I have already thought of marrying, and made my choice, but——." "But," he continued, "the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I can hardly aspire to her hand, and, rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unavowed for ever." A short pause ensued. Both parties were embarrassed, and the doctor rose to take his hat, and leave the lady at an unusually early hour. Miss Martini bade him good evening in a friendly and cordial way, without, however, adding another word on the subject of their conversation. At an early hour of the following day she, however, betook herself to a solicitor, and, in legal form, declared her wish to present and hand over as his sole property the sum of 150,000 gulden—(£15,000)—to Dr Kant. When the document had been signed, countersigned, and duly completed, she sat down in the office, and enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added a note to the following effect: "Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in enclosing a paper, which I hope will remove the obstacles in the way of your marriage. Believe me, &c., ALICE MARTINI." Dr Kant, for he and no other was the addressee, was the happiest man in the world on receiving this generous epistle. But alas! that he should have put a different construction on it to that expected. Repairing at once to the parents of Fraülein Fischel, the lady of his love, he proposed for and received the hand of a girl who had long been flattered by his delicate, though unavowed attentions. His reply to Fraülein Martini, besides conveying his sincerest thanks, contained two cartes de visites, linked together by the significant rose-coloured ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith sued the happy bridegroom for restitution; but, as no promise of marriage had been made, the case was, by two successive courts, decided against her.

The story entitled "Margaret Denzil's History," which is understood (says the *Publishers' Circular*) to be by Mr Charles Alston Collins, will be concluded in the next number of the *Cornhill Magazine*; and Mr Wilkie Collins' new novel will be commenced in the following number. The *Englishwoman's Journal*, incorporated with the *Alexandra Magazine*, will, from September next, be published by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

Her Majesty has replied to the addresses presented to her on her recent visit to Perth. She thanks the authorities for the arrangements which were made, and says that the proceedings and her reception gave her great satisfaction. She also expresses the hope that the testimonial they erected to the memory of her beloved husband, may ever remind them of those virtues which made him great and which endeared him to the whole of her people.

An unfortunate contretemps has recently occurred at Lahedge, near Aden. Dr. Blanc and Mr Rassam, proceeding on a mission to Abyssinia, were accompanied as far as Lahedge by a party of English officers from the Aden garrison; and while out partridge shooting, Captain Rawlins, of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, accidentally discharged his fowling-piece into the person either of the Sultan himself or one of his family; and but for the Sultan's interference the whole party would have been cut to pieces by his enraged followers.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A covey of nine partridges were skimming across the Midland Railway at Water Orton on Friday, when two of the birds were struck by the express train and killed on the spot. They were picked up by the station-master, and of course appropriated to his own use.

The fighting material of the American people is nearly exhausted, and since the resultless and sickening butchering of General Grant, who, in the words of the *New York Daily News*, has provided "either a cripple or a corpse for half the homes of the North," the little enthusiasm that previously existed has cooled down to a temperate, if not to a freezing, point. Federal agents in Germany are offering as much as a thousand dollars bounty to able bodied recruits, and are carrying on, under the thin disguise of engaging labourers for railways in the West, a similar system in Ireland. These, and the veterans whose terms of service have expired, are the whole sources which the Government can rely for so many as 50,000 men. Even the journals which most vehemently support the Administration, and which most persistently refuse to see the dark side of things, are compelled to admit that the hearts of the people, if not estranged from the war, are estranged from taking any part in it.—*Times' correspondent.*

The *Italie* says:—"The Court of Assizes of St. Maria Capua Vetere has just delivered judgment in the famous prosecution arising out of the reactionary disturbances which occurred four years ago at Isernia. The Jury, after remaining shut up for three days and a half, found all the prisoners, with the exception of nineteen, guilty of conspiracy and excitement to civil war and pillage. Twenty of the prisoners were condemned to hard labour for life; eight to 20 or 21 years of the same punishment, and sixteen to from 11 to 16 years. Five others were considered to have been sufficiently punished by the four years' imprisonment they have already undergone. The Court applied to the Canon Giura the royal amnesty of the 17th November, 1863, the Jury having only declared him guilty as an accidental accomplice in the conspiracy, admitting in his favour extenuating circumstances. Among the 19 acquitted there were MM. Antonio Mologli and Francesco Cimine. This extraordinary trial commenced on the 10th May last.

TORNADO IN CANADA.—Some two weeks ago a tract of country in the county of Vandreuil, some five or six miles square, was visited with a terrific tornado, levelling barns, houses, &c., killing cattle, and literally chopping up and blasting every description of crops, making indentations in the fencing and such buildings as withstood the storm as though they had been fired at by millions of musket balls. Trees were not only denuded of their leaves, but the bark was chopped as with an axe.

THE BELFAST MAGISTRATES AND THE LATE RIOTS.—A deputation from the corporation and magistrates of Belfast, had an interview with Sir Thomas Larcom, the Under Secretary for Ireland, and the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, on Monday, with reference to the future police arrangements in the borough. The deputation recommended that the police force should be augmented to 400, and that the executive function should be vested in a commissioner. They also suggested the re-establishment of Belfast, as the head-quarters of a military district. Sir Thomas Larcom assured the deputation that the recommendations would receive the best attention of the Irish Government.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Saturday morning, Matthew Cornish, aged 18 years, son of a contractor and builder at the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, met with his death by falling into his father's lime-kiln while in the act of supplying it with a fresh supply of stone and coals. The fact of his not returning home the previous evening led his father to suspect some accident had occurred to him, and, on examining the kiln, he found the half-consumed remains of his son lying on the burning fuel. So completely had the fire done its work that only a portion of the body remained; the legs, arms, and head had disappeared, the bones alone being left to tell the melancholy tale. The accident, in all probability, occurred from the inhaling of carbonic acid gas while stooping over the kiln.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ROME.—At the guillotining at Rome, a few days awo, of two murderers, a soldier presented his bayonet to the crowd, while some person, in a state of great alarm, struck it up above the heads of the people. This act seems to have been misunderstood by the whole body under arms, who presented bayonets to the masses and endeavoured to force them back. On both sides it would appear there was alarm and mistake—one fearing a bloody *emeute*, the other a deadly charge. A fearful panic took hold of the crowd, who fled helter-skelter towards a low wall which separated the Piazza from the Velabrum. Just here there is a fall, and over this fall and this wall hundreds were precipitated. Some lives were lost, and not a few very severe injuries were inflicted. The terror was more tragic even than at the execution, and the cries to the Madonna from the mouths of the even full-grown and hearty men are said to have been both afflicting and humiliating.

TREMENDOUS HAUL OF FISH.—One evening last week, the seine at Tagummina was shot, and so great was the number of weight and of shad enclosed therein, that all the men in the neighbourhood—who were collected for the purpose—could not draw in the net. Their efforts were continued for three days and three nights, but without success. In the meantime, however, four boat loads were taken out of it, by means of baskets and other contrivances, and in the end they had to cut the net. On the third day the fish began to die in great numbers—to such an extent that the air for some distance along where they had been cast by the action of the waves was very disagreeably impregnated with the odour arising from their decomposing bodies. Had the fishermen succeeded in drawing in the seine, it is thought that forty boats could not have held all the fish it contained. All along the coast large quantities of shad have been seen within the past week.—*Skibbereen Eagle.*

A YORKSHIRE FARMER CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some time ago, James Stanley, a farmer, residing at Hudswell, Yorkshire, was robbed of £300 in a very mysterious way. He was in the habit of concealing his money in the parlour, and during his and his wife's absence at market, the house was entered, and his cash stolen. Amongst the persons who were in the habit of visiting him was a farmer named Maynel, and Stanley became impressed with the idea that it was he who had committed the robbery. Stanley, however, could obtain no information by which he could accuse Maynel; and although every exertion was made to trace the thief, nothing was heard either of him or the money. The friendship between Stanley and Maynel at once ceased. On Saturday night, the 20th ult., Stanley, his wife, and two friends were sitting in the kitchen of Stanley's house. They were conversing together, and, amongst other topics, they began to talk about Maynel and the robbery. Suddenly a noise was heard at the parlour window, and Mr Stanley's friends ran out to ascertain the cause. They discovered Maynel and another man, the former in the act of entering the parlour, and having his head and shoulders through the window. When they found they were discovered they endeavoured to make their escape, Maynel was followed, and on getting to the road he stopped and allowed his pursuers to come up with him. He gave no explanation as to his reason for being on Stanley's premises, and the police were communicated with. Maynel was brought up at the Richmond Police Court last Saturday, and the hearing of the case occupied several hours. Maynel strongly asserted his innocence, and alleged that Stanley had brought the charge in consequence of feelings of animosity. He stated that he and another person were passing Stanley's house, and hearing his own name mentioned during a loud conversation which was taking place inside, he stopped to listen in order to learn what they were saying about him. He heard them accuse him of the robbery, and he shouted loudly that they were liars. Upon this they came out of the house, and some words ensued. He denied that he was on Stanley's ground at all, or that he ever left the road. A witness was called in support of his statement. The Bench retired to consider their decision, and ultimately discharged the prisoner.

MURDERS ON BOARD AN IRISH EMIGRANT SHIP.—We (*Freeman's Journal*) take the following distressing account of a double murder from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of the 19th ult.:—"The ship Lady Emily Peel, Captain James Denny, arrived at this port on Wednesday night, from Londonderry, with a cargo of pig iron and 314 emigrant passengers. During the passage two of the female emigrants got into a fight, during which one of them received injuries of such a serious character as to cause her death. Another fight occurred yesterday between the crew, during which one stabbed another, killing him instantly. The vessel was hauled into one of the wharves above Race-street, and during the morning some six or eight of the crew indulged rather freely in drink. Subsequently two of them, named Dougherty and M'Keever, returned to the ship when a difficulty sprang up, and a general row ensued. Joseph M'Master, the boatswain, a quiet inoffensive man, in endeavouring to quell the disturbance, became involved, and was attacked by M'Keever, and a third man named John Gallagher, also one of the participants in the first quarrel. M'Master, a powerful man, was fast getting the better of his adversaries, when M'Keever drew a large sheath-knife from his belt, such as are carried by seamen, and plunged it into M'Master's neck. The blade entered under the left ear, penetrating one and half inches, cutting the jugular vein and carotid artery. The blood gushed out in torrents, and the injured man fell to the deck without uttering a word. M'Keever who was excited, missed his step and fell, the same knife with which he had committed the murder entering his right thigh, inflicting a frightful wound, which bled profusely. The deck of the vessel was by this time one mass of clotted blood, and the greatest excitement and consternation prevailed among the one or two hundred emigrants, male and female, who were yet on board. M'Keever was rendered helpless from the loss of blood, and was picked up and was taken to the hospital. He also received during the fight a severe cut over the left ear. Being stupified with liquor, the precise nature of his wounds could not be ascertained at the time, although they are of a very serious character, and may prove fatal. The murdered man is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and aged about 35 years. His murderer is a native of Derry county, Ireland, and only 21 years of age. The affair was at once communicated to the police authorities, and Lieutenant Bowers, with a large force of men, was soon on board, and arrested all the crew, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Local and District News.

THE CONSETT READING ROOM.—The committee have arranged an engagement with Mr Joseph Barker to give two of his popular lectures for the benefit of that institution. It has also been arranged to commence the penny readings again, which were so eminently successful in the spring. It is hoped that all who wish for the improvement of themselves and their fellow-workmen, will come forward and render their assistance to carry out those popular entertainments. The readings, it is expected, will commence in a fortnight, of which due notice will be given.

BALL AT SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.—On the evening of Shotley Bridge Flower Show (Saturday last) a ball was held in the Town Hall. The music was supplied by a quadrille band from Consett, and the company, though not large, kept up the dance with much vigour and spirit till a late hour. Mrs Randall, of the Commercial Inn, supplied the refreshments in her usual excellent manner.

A HOAX.—A few nights back, two of the serjeants of Consett police were taking their half-hour's perusal of the newspapers in the reading-room, when a tradesman rushed in to inform them that a woman had come to his shop breathless to seek the police, as all the waggons on the railway were on fire. Our active police constables immediately proceeded to the place pointed out; but they had no sooner come to the point where the waggons were to be seen, than they discovered that it was not the waggons that were on fire,—only the Towlaw cinder ovens flaring 10 miles away. The serjeants of police returned to the room in high dudgeon, to find their papers in other hands.

WEARDALE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society held its fifth annual meeting, for the exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, on Saturday last, in a field adjoining St. John's Chapel. The day unfortunately was gloomy, heavy showers showers falling occasionally, and to the unfavourable state of the weather was no doubt attributable the comparatively thin attendance of visitors during the earlier part of the afternoon. In the evening the tent was crowded. The articles for which the society offered prizes were abundantly represented in both the open and district class, and in quality have never been equalled at any preceding show. "Forward" seems the motto of the exhibition, for at each exhibition the last one has hitherto been in advance of the preceding. No one could take a survey of the flowers set up for exhibition without being struck with the good taste displayed by their owners. In the bouquets a wider scope of course was opened, and here—where all were good—there was one exhibited by Mrs Emerson, of the Hotts Cottage, which was greatly admired for its exquisite arrangement. In the open class the following were the most successful competitors:—Mr Wall, Middleton-in-Teesdale; Mr William Sinclair, Stanhope; Mr W. Wilkinson, Wolsingham; Mr Ralph Philipson, East Black Dene; Mr Bedale, Teesdale; Mr Urwin, Stanhope; and Mr N. Eggleston, Huntshieldford; Mr R. Philipson, East Black Dene; Mr George Philipson, Frog Hall; Mr Joseph Hodgson, West Black Dene; Mr Vickers, Middle Black Dene; Mrs Emerson, Hotts Cottage; Mr H. Pattison, Middle Black Dene; Mr John Wilkinson, East Black Dene, &c. The Weardale band, which was conspicuous by its absence for a while in the morning, made ample amends for their accidental remissness by the select anp beautiful pieces which they played during the afternoon. The following gentlemen officiated as judges:—In the open class—Mr Swallow, Shotley Bridge, and Mr A. D. Allan, Bishop Auckland. In the district class—Mr Surtees, Stanhope, and Mr Routledge, Shotley Bridge.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, an accident of a serious and melancholy nature occurred to Wm. Collins, aged 29 years, employed at Messrs Newall & Co.'s wire rope works, Gateshead. Whilst he was busy with some wire it started up and struck him with great force on the eye, wounding him so seriously that he had to be removed to the Infirmary. The unfortunate man was blind of one eye, and it is feared that he will also lose the sight of the injured one. He has a wife and two children.

CO-OPERATION AT BIRTLEY.—On Saturday afternoon the foundation stone of a new co operative store at Birtley, was laid by Lieut.-Col. Perkins, the chief proprietor of the extensive iron works in that village. The society has already been in operation three years, and has been so successful that a new building was found necessary. The building will be very plain, and is estimated to cost £450, of which sum, it is said, Col. Perkins gives nearly one-half. At the ceremony on Saturday there was a large attendance of workmen and others interested in the proceedings, and Col. Perkins laid the foundation stone with the usual formalities. A handsome silver trowel had previously been presented to the gallant Colonel which was used on the occasion. In the evening a soiree was held in the Volunteer Drill Shed, and about 500 sat down to tea. A public meeting was afterwards held and addresses delivered on the advantages of co-operation. During the course of the evening the chairman presented A. H. Hunt, Esq., Col. Perkins' partner, with a silver butter knife and cheese knife as a slight appreciation of the interest he has taken in the welfare of the society and of the village in general. Throughout the afternoon the band of the 13th Durham Rifle Volunteers played several stirring airs.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT PALLION.—The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid on Tuesday, at Pallion, a flourishing and rapidly extending offshoot of the borough of Sunderland. The interesting ceremony was performed by Mrs. J. W. Wayman. The projected building will be a plain but commodious brick structure, and will afford accommodation to about 180 worshippers. It is also intended to erect Sunday schools in connection with the chapel, the entire cost of which will amount to about £450. After the ceremony a tea was held, followed by a public meeting in the evening, in the United Methodist Free Church, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. W. Wayman. Interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by various clergymen and other friends of the cause.

ETHERLEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Saturday evening an interesting meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Etherley, to present a portrait of Colonel Stobart to the Institute, as a token of his worth and of his munificence as one of the supporters of the Institute. The portrait is an excellent picture and a striking likeness, and shows that Mr. Emmerson, the artist, possesses talents of a high order. The Rev. J. Bowstead, M.A., presided, and the Incumbent of Etherley, made the presentation in a few appropriate remarks. Col. Stobart responded, and the proceedings soon afterwards closed.

GAROTTE ROBBERY AT HARTLEPOOL.—Early on Sunday morning a most cowardly and ruffianly attack was made upon a man named Hudson, residing at Egypt, near Hartlepool, by three desperate characters, who not only robbed him of his watch, but also seriously injured his throat. Hudson having got a little drink on Saturday night rambled on to the sandbanks at the back of his house, and there lay down. About one o'clock he was awoke by the three men who committed the robbery. Five policemen having received information of the robbery, immediately went in the direction Hudson said his assailants had gone—towards the "Bents"—and about four o'clock captured two of them, one of whom had the stolen watch in his possession. Neither of them had caps on, and two caps were found at the place where the struggle took place. Their names are Henry Hudson, aged 28, a cane-bottom chair mender, belonging to Darlington, and William Ward, formerly of Leeds, but lately labouring at Newcastle.

THE HARVEST IN SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—It is stated on the best authority that if the favourable weather continues the wheat crop in Northumberland will turn out much more productive than was ever anticipated, and little, if at all, below an average. Barley is quite an average crop, and for quality has never been excelled. Oats are rather light in straw, but with a good head and a clear well-filled grain. Beans and peas have been gathered in capital order, and will turn out better than might at one time have been expected. The late fine rains have greatly improved the appearance of turnips, and upon well pulverised lands there cannot be much anxiety on their account. Potatoes appear to be clear of disease. The late rains have had a very beneficial effect on the pastures, especially the old grass lands. The harvesting does not make that progress on the coast that it does in the interior of the country, although the farmers, by using reaping machines, are doing better this year than they have done in former seasons.

SERIOUS FIRE AT SOUTHWICK. — DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SERGEANT.—On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr Robert Allison, grocer, William-street, Southwick. No one was in the house at the time, Mr Allison having gone to Sunderland an hour before. The fire appeared to have its seat in the shop, and was first detected by the smoke which was issuing from the doors and windows of the house. The fire brigade of Sunderland was sent for, but by the time they arrived the place was in flames, and in a short time was completely gutted. The flames were out, and the fire dead to all appearance, when Mr Superintendent Stainsby left the place between eight and nine o'clock, but the brigade continued to play water on the *debris* till eleven, when they left, there being then no appearance of fire, which, notwithstanding, had been smouldering under the surface. The wind rose shortly afterwards and fanned the fire till it assumed a dangerous appearance. The aid of Sergeant Hudson, of the county police, and the residents in the neighbourhood, was immediately summoned, and the officer found it necessary to mount on the top of the wall of the house to discover the seat of the fire. On passing along by the spout he missed his footing and fell backward into the yard. He fell with his head upon the paving stones, was taken up insensible, and conveyed home to his family. It was found the unfortunate man was suffering from fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain. At first the medical men who were called in had little hopes of his recovery, but next day he rallied, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery. About an hour and a half after this sad occurrence the fire began to assume alarming dimensions, but was ultimately subdued by men living in the neighbourhood, who poured buckets of water upon it. It is somewhat remarkable that the same shop was on fire last Tuesday, and it was saved on the occasion by the promptitude of Sergeant Hudson, who dragged a cask of petroleum oil out of the shop and out of the reach of the flames. The fire on that occasion originated in the cellar after Mr Allison had been down with a candle. The total loss amounts to between £100 and £500. We understand that Sergeant Hudson had repeatedly urged upon the officials connected with the Board to provide some means for the extinction of fires, but his remonstrances were not attended to.

COWPEN COLLIERY FRIENDLY BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The members of the Cowpen Colliery Friendly Benefit Society celebrated their annual or "head meeting day" on Saturday, at the house of Mr Forster, Grey Horse Inn, Cowpen Quay. The members met in the morning and proceeded to the United Methodist Free Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Wright, after which they proceeded to the Grey Horse Inn, Cowpen Quay, where an excellent dinner was provided. After the removal of the cloth the annual statement was read by the secretary, Mr J. Bird, and showed the society to be in a healthy condition. The present capital of the society amounts to £839 12s 6d. The excess of income over expenditure is £63 13s 7½d. Upwards of £300 is out on freehold security.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

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

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*John Mulhollan* and *John Hall* were charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 3rd September. The defendants had gone to the Shotley Bridge flower show, and getting drunk, had conducted themselves very obstreperously. Fined 5s and costs, 8s 10d each.——*Thomas Nimmins* was also charged with being drunk at Consett, on the 3rd inst. Sergeant Scott found the man making a disturbance in the streets on Saturday night, and as his friends were unable to pacify him he was locked up. Fined 5s and costs, 9s 10d.——*Robert Crawley* was also charged with being drunk at Consett on the 4th of September. P.C. Thompson found the man lying in the road quite incapable, and he had to be carried to the station. He was said to be a habitual drunkard. Fined 5s and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*John O'Niel* and *John Page* were charged with a breach of the peace on the 4th inst., at Consett. The men were found by the police stripped and fighting at twelve o'clock on Sunday night. They were bound over to keep the peace for six months in their own recognisances of £5.

THE "QUEEN OF SCOTS" AGAIN.—*Mary Stuart* was charged as an idle and disorderly woman. Sergeant Scott said he found "her majesty" in the company of seven men and in a most improper position. A short time ago the woman was committed for one month on a similar charge. On that occasion she said she was a descendant of the Royal Stuart family, and is known throughout the district as Mary, Queen of Scotland. She was committed to prison for two months.

A DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.—*Mr Oliver*, a surgeon of Edmondbyers, was charged with assaulting Mary Turnbull, on Monday, the 29th ult. Mr Wilkinson, solicitor, of Consett, appeared for the defendant. It appeared that on the day in question the defendant and a Mr Reed had gone into Mr Bainbridge's public house, Edmondbyers, and ordered two glasses of ale. The complainant, who is a servant of Mr Bainbridge's, waited on defendant, and brought the ale. Defendant did not pay for it—according to complainant's story he refused to do so—so she took the ale away again. This vexed the defendant, and he followed the girl into the kitchen and there committed the assault by striking her on the face. For the defence, Mr Wilkinson tried to prove that the complainant had first used bad language towards the defendant, which irritated him and provoked the assault. The Bench considered it a most unwarrantable assault, and inflicted a penalty of £3 and costs, £1 14s 6d, in all £4 14s 6d. Mr Wallis said defendant should think himself fortunate in not having been committed to prison without the option of a fine. Such conduct as that of which he had been guilty was a disgrace to a man in his position and to his profession.

AIDING AND ABETTING IN A BREACH OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ACT.—*Christopher Winter* and *Robert Kirkup* were charged with the above offence at Blackhill. They did not appear, and were fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT AT THE SHOTLEY IRON WORKS.—*William Pickering* was charged by George Jones with an assault, on the 25th of August, at the Shotley Bridge Iron Works. Mr Wilkinson appeared for the defence. The quarrel had taken place about a "heat." Jones' boy had struck defendant, and on Jones coming up, Pickering seised and nearly strangled him. As there had been considerable provocation, the Bench imposed the lenient fine of 1s and costs, 14s—in all, 15s.

ANOTHER BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Thomas McMann* was charged with a breach of the peace at Blackhill, on the 29th ult. Defendant, it was stated had got "kicked" on Sunday night, and could not appear. In his absence he was fined 5s and costs, that sum being kindly paid by a friend.

ADJOURNED CASES.—An assault case.—Alice Taylor *v.* Peter Matthews—was adjourned till next court. The case was said to be compromised, but the father who appeared, refused to pay the costs, and the case had, therefore, to stand over for defendant's appearance.—Another assault case—McBride *v.* John McNally—was also remanded for a fortnight.—*Thomas Williams*, charged with stealing a pair of boots from a stall at Consett, on Saturday night, was sent to Lanchester.

TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME.—*Jos. Angus, Nicholas Oley*, and — *Prince* were charged with trespass in search of game on the lands, the property of Thos. Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall.—The defendants Angus and Oley have left the neighbourhood; Prince only appeared. On the 18th of August the watcher was in a wood named Scarborough Wood and found Otley, Angus, and Prince and another with some dogs and nets. The watcher got the nets. He distinctly swore to Oley, Angus, and Prince as being present on the occasion. In defence, Prince stated that he had respectable evidence to prove an *alibi*. In Prince's case the case was adjourned to this day fortnight to produce the witnesses named; and in the case of Oley and Angus, they were both convicted in a penalty of £2 and costs, or six weeks' imprisonment.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT SEGHILL COLLIERY.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

The Northumberland coal mines have again become the scene of one of those unfortunate accidents, which so often occur in this district. No sooner has the country recovered from the lamentable accident at Hartley, which cast a flood of anguish over the country, than another occurs at Seghill, by an explosion of gas in the colliery there. The large and prosperous village of Seghill, is situated about 10 miles from Newcastle, in close proximity to both Hartley and Burradon. At the latter place, an accident occurred about three years ago, in which case the liberality of the nation displayed itself. Indeed, the Seghill colliery is not only in close proximity to, but is also closely connected with that of Burradon. As will be remembered, it was at Burradon that when the late lamentable accident occurred, several of the men were found close to the Seghill seam. So far as our information goes, we do not believe that an accident has occurred at Seghill before, certainly not during the last few years. This immunity from accidents to which collieries are exposed was unfortunately broken on Wednesday night, when about eleven o'clock an explosion took place. No certain information is as yet known as to the cause of the accident, but no doubt when some of the men who have been saved sufficiently recover, they will be able to throw some light upon the catastrophe, which has cast a deep shade of gloom over many a house in the quiet village of Seghill. The accident, though fatal to seven lives, was not attended by the loss of life which might have followed had the explosion occurred at any other time. When it happened there were but eighteen men in the pit at the time, and of these eleven were recovered alive. To this providential over-ruling may be ascribed the comparatively slight loss of life, for had the accident happened two hours later there would have been upwards of 300 men at work in the pit. What the consequences would have been in such a case we shudder to think of. The explosion happened on Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, just before the night shift descended, and when but few men were in the pit. It seems to have occurred in the old flat in the Low Main seam, and under the usual circumstances. The men who were down the pit at the time of the explosion are technically called "wastemen." Their business is to prepare the ground for the hewers to carry on their operations. This was the duty of the men who were down the pit at the time when this lamentable accident occurred. The eighteen men were in the nearest seam of the pit, and the men were clearing the ground for the hewers, who would have gone down the pit for the night shift shortly after. A little after eleven, it appears, some of the men heard a noise in the pit, but not sufficient to create any alarm until one man who had been nearer and heard the rumbling more distinctly came up and inquired of his fellow-workmen. An investigation was then made and it was immediately apparent that an explosion had taken place. The men in the pit all seem to have been working at the same place and were nearly all found together. The first men were brought up about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, several efforts having been made to reach them, but in vain. At half-past ten only two dead bodies had been got up, while at half-past one o'clock all the living men had been extricated from their position. All of them were suffering severely from the effects of the choke damp. It is stated that a week or ten days must elapse before they are entirely recovered. After noon strenuous efforts were made to bring up the bodies of the other five who were known to be in the pit, all of whom were dead. These efforts were successful, for the exploring party on reaching the "Old Flat," found the body of Heaps, frightfully burned; Richard Robson was lying near him, also dreadfully scorched. About 20 yards from them were found the bodies of the boy Taylor, and the hewers Whitehouse and Iland. They were also much burnt. The bodies of these unfortunate men were removed to bank, the last one being taken out of the pit about three o'clock. Of the eleven men brought up alive, several of them at night had almost recovered from the effects of the deleterious gas they had breathed for so many hours. These, however, are the younger men, whose constitution enabled them to resist its insidious approaches; the older men were the greatest sufferers, and of these Hogg, Wood, Mills, and Richardson are still lying in a dangerous state. The Seghill Colliery is a very extensive and flourishing pit, and at the time of the unfortunate explosion employed 400 men, 200 of whom, according to the established rule of collieries, worked in each shift. The shaft is 480 ft. in depth, and the internal workings extend about one mile and a half. Joseph Laycock, Esq., is the proprietor of the pit, and the viewer is Joseph Catron, Esq. The sad accident which has occurred was entirely sudden and unexpected. Indeed, we understand, that the master shifter went down the pit and inspected the workings about half past five o'clock on Wednesday night, and everything was then found to be in a secure state. The names of the men who have been brought up dead, and those who have been injured by the stythe, are as follow:—

Dead: George Jackson, aged 70, married, but without children; John Mills (18), single man; Richard Robinson, (58), shifter, married, but has no family; John Iland or Nyland (18), shifter, single; Henry Whitehouse (26), hewer, single; Thomas Heaps (26), hewer, married; Wm. Taylor (16), a putter boy.

Of the eleven men brought up alive, the following appear to have been the most injured:—Thomas Hogg, William Rutherford, Barney Mullan, John Stephenson, Francis Purvis, and Henry Mills.

All the sixteen horses belonging to the colliery which were down the pit at the time of the accident have been killed by the force of the explosion, and the workings of the colliery were so injured that it is anticipated that it will be ten days before the colliery can start again.

The sufferers were attended by Dr. Davison, of Seaton Delaval; Dr. Pyle, Dr. McAllister, Dudley; Mr. Waddell, and by the Rev. W. Skeene, incumbent of Seghill.

CONSETT NEW CHURCH.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Wednesday last was a red-letter day in the history of Consett, for on that day the foundation and literally the first stone of the new church was laid. The occurrence was one of very great interest to all in any way connected with the neighbourhood, as the proposed church is the first in the district. The inhabitants of the village suitably acknowledged the occasion by closing their places of business and making a holiday of the occasion. Shops were shut, flags were flying, and the people in great numbers turned out in their best and gayest attire to witness the interesting ceremony. The weather was very favourable; young Aquarius (he must have got rather old by this time) evidently made holiday too, for not a drop of rain fell. The bright sun shone in all its fulgent glory, gilding the fields in the distance, and by the enlivening influence of his gorgeous rays making even Consett beautiful. Indeed the clerk of the weather must have been in a particularly happy mood for the occasion, for seldom have we had so beautiful a day. Shortly after one o'clock a procession of the building committee and other persons interested in the success of the church was formed, and the party marched to the railway station, where they met and escorted home H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon of Durham, (the Rev. E. Prest, M.A.) Professor Temple Chevallier, and several other persons. The procession then marched to the temporary church at the Iron Company's Works, where service was performed. The Rev. F. Steggal read the prayers, and the Ven. Archdeacon preached an excellent sermon from the 28th of Isaiah, the 6th verse. Outside the church was displayed the mallet, trowel, and bottle, the former of which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of Christ Church, Consett, 9th September, A.D. 1864." The bottle contained a piece of ironstone, and a piece of coal, coins of the realm, 1s. 6d. 3d. and 1d., bills of the day's proceedings, form of prayer used, testament and prayer-book, newspapers, *Consett Guardian, Northern Daily Express*, and *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

We may here give a slight, and brief description of the proposed edifice, the architect of which is Mr Corry, of Carlisle. The architecture of the church will be exceedingly plain and chaste. The object in view was to have an edifice not entirely bald and churchwardenesque, but having some architectural character, and the great merit of cheapness besides. By the adoption of the Norman style, the architect has secured the characteristics of massiveness and extent, while it did not oblige him to spend money on details, without which a building of any other of the styles now generally accepted would have been eyesore. He has selected as his example the style of the earlier Norman period, and has worked out a design which, under the circumstances, appears most suitable. The church will consist of nave, with aisle, chancel, and western tower. The apse will be semicircular. The dimensions will be as follow: Length, 137 feet; width, 54 feet; height to roof, 34 feet; length of chancel, 26 feet. The tower will at first be carried to a height of 40 feet only, but it is intended ultimately to erect a spire, which will be an additional thirty feet in altitude. The windows will be plainly arched; and on the west door in the tower there is more ornamentation to be displayed than in any other part of the exterior. The stone work will be of a very plain description. The church will accommodate 519 adults and 100 children; but it has been so constructed that should greater space be required in the future another aisle may be added. Its estimated cost is £1,825 8s., of which £600 is still wanting. We hope the last hint will not be lost upon our readers. It is proposed to hold a bazaar in June next, and the respected incumbent, the Rev. F. Steggall, hopes to open his church twelve months from this time entirely free of debt.

After service a procession was formed as follows:—Six Constables, under the command of Sergt. Scott; the Building Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen,—John Dolphin, Esq., chairman; Mr. John Seymour, treasurer; Mr. W. J. Scott, secretary;

Mr. R. Almond	Mr. J. Murray, senr.
Mr. W. M. Potts	Mr. R. Murray
Mr. T. Potts	Mr. H. Dufour
Mr. R. Lattimer	Mr. Joseph Brodie
Mr. W. Siddle	Mr. R. Hedley

The Architect and Builder; Managers of the Iron Company, consisting of Jonathan Priestman, Esq., David Dale, Esq., R. Lloyd, Esq., J. Whitwell, junr., Esq. The Archdeacon of Durham; Henry Fenwick, Esq., M.P.; Rev. F. Steggall, Incumbent; the Clergy, consisting of the following gentlemen, the Rev. Professor Chevallier; Rev. R. Marshall, of Whittonstall; Rev. W. Farrer, Castleside; Rev. J. Mathwin, Tanfield; Rev. F. B. Thompson, Benfieldside; the Church Choir; and the Public, amongst whom we observed Dr. Renton, George Piele, Esq., Shotley Bridge; J. T. Wilkinson, Esq., D. C. Balleny, Esq., and a number of ladies, Mrs. Wallis and Miss Wallis, Mrs. F. B. Thompson, Mrs. A. Town, Mrs. Renton, Misses Potts, Mrs. Brodie, Miss Taylor, Mrs. and Misses Gibson, of Chester-le-Street. As the procession passed up Front-street, along Middle-street, to the site of the church, they were met by the children of the Sunday school bearing banners inscribed "Consett Church Sunday School," "God is love," and "Children do you pray."

The choir and school then sang various hymns. Arrived at the stone, the platform was speedily occupied by the choir and friends, and the Rev. F. Steggall proceeded with the prayer according to a form which had been published for the occasion.

At the conclusion of the first part,

HENRY FENWICK, Esq., said before I proceed to lay the foundation stone of the intended new church I may congratulate all christian men, and more especially the inhabitants of this district upon the good work this day begun. I would also wish to express my own sense of the permission which has been granted to me of participating in the work itself, and I think I may say from the large crowd that is gathered about us, and from the large and respectable number of persons who attended at the church a few short minutes ago, that the same feeling of pleasure is participated in by all. When I first visited this district it was very different from what it is now; the population was very small, a few farm houses scattered here and there, and a few cottages were all the signs of life, which could be seen upon something like a desert. How different it is now! Commercial enterprise has made a district where there was scarcely an inhabitant for miles round to number them by thousands. Indeed I am told that in this district, connected with this great commercial enterprise, although not included in the parish of which this building is to be the church, there is a population of 15,000. And it must be remembered that these 15,000 men are not to be regarded simply as workers in coal mines or workers in iron, but they are 15,000 human beings with minds to be regulated and I trust with souls to be saved. In this district great efforts have not been made until very recently for the purpose to which I have alluded, with the exception of those efforts which have been made by our dissenting brethren, who so frequently act as pioneers in the good work. With this exception little or nothing has been done amongst the large population, which commercial industry has brought about us. However, we have commenced to-day a work which will ensure, or at any rate tend to ensure, the happiness and the moral and social improvement of the population in the district, and, I hope, their future salvation. A church built like this, for the first time, is very much in the nature of a missionary church. It has grave duties to perform, and it will find many irregularities of life to be amended. I have no doubt, however, that the zeal of a Christian minister can overcome the irregularities and can remove the disabilities under which they labour. Now when I mention the word zeal, I hope that moderate councils will also prevail. Let it be remembered that the national church claims to be a national, a catholic, and an universal church, that it is comprehensive in its character, that it desires to receive within its pale every one who will come to it. Sure am I that if these councils do prevail, the greatest possible advantages will be the result. I have now only to express the gratification I feel in being permitted to take a part in this work to-day. I will now only say that money is still wanted to complete the good work—(Hear, hear)—and that inasmuch as the church was unable to hold all those who were anxious to get into it, and inasmuch as a collection took place therein, those who are anxious to give, can do so to the respected minister of the parish, and other persons who take an interest in the building, who will be glad to receive it. I have now only to express the gratification which I feel at being present.

JOHN DOLPHIN, Esq., then said before Mr Fenwick commenced to lay the foundation stone, the secretary would read the contents of the bottle which had to be placed in the cavity of the stone.

Mr W. J. SCOTT then read the various contents of the bottle, which we have described above.

JOHN DOLPHIN, Esq., then said the duty devolved upon him, as chairman of the building committee, to present Mr Fenwick with a trowel and mallet with which to lay the foundation stone, and he hoped that Mr Fenwick would perform the work in a workmanlike manner. He had no doubt that it would redound to his honour, and that the article would be kept and valued by him, and handed down in his family from generation to generation. He had the pleasure to present him (Mr Fenwick) with the mallet and trowel.

Mr Fenwick then proceeded in a truly workmanlike manner to lay the stone, spreading the lime with his silver trowel in a very methodical manner, and said, "Now, is it all on the square," and having applied the spirit level and the square, said "I have only now to lay the foundation-stone of this church dedicated to Christ in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The Rev. F. B. Thompson then proceeded with the service, and at the conclusion the benediction was pronounced, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Mr Bell, of Consett, took some photographs of the scene, which will be sold at the bazaar in aid of the funds next June.

THE COLLATION.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at the New Place, the committee, accompanied by a number of the clergy and friends, adjourned to Mr J. Seymour's, the Puddlers Arms Inn, Front-street, to partake of a sumptuous collation, provided for the occasion. Only about thirty partook of the repast, although provision had been made for double that number.

J. DOLPHIN, Esq., presided, supported on each hand by H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., Archdeacon Prest, and Messrs D. Dale, J. Priestman, R. Peile, J. Whitwell, jun., R. Latimer, J. Green, M. Spencer, R. Boyd, J. Dickenson, J. Routledge, and R. Taylor; the Rev. R. Marshall, &c.

The dinner over,

The CHAIRMAN gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were responded to in a most enthusiastic manner.

The CHAIRMAN then gave, with a few preliminary remarks, "The Bishop and clergy of the diocese," coupled with the names of the Rev. Archdeacon Prest, and the incumbent, Mr Steggall.

Archdeacon PREST acknowledged the compliment. He said that the present Bishop had taken a great interest in the building of churches and his lordship took every opportunity to elicit contributions for church building. Though he was aware that great complaint had been made because the commissioners did not do more than they did towards the erection of the church, he hoped that they would yet receive something more from that quarter for their assistance. He did not say this to damp their ardour in raising their own church, but to shew the great courage Mr Steggall had evinced in beginning to build with such a deficiency of funds. His day's pleasure had been greatly increased by the apparent heartiness in which the public seemed to join in the proceedings, and he could congratulate them upon the rapid consummation of their wishes in having a new church. In conclusion he urged the committee not to flag in their labours.

Rev. F. STEGGALL thanked all for the great encouragement he had received since he came to that place, and especially on that day. He hoped with the assistance of his friends to be able to open the church on or about that day twelve months, and to open it out of debt.

The CHAIRMAN next gave the health of Mr. Fenwick in an excellent speech, in which he reviewed the honourable member's speech at the stone.

Mr. FENWICK acknowledged the toast. He said that he had attended on that day with some little inconvenience,—but what was that to the real pleasure which he had felt on being present on such an interesting occasion. It might be asked why he had been requested to perform the duty which had been imposed upon him that day. He believed it arose from the fact that he had in some measure identified himself with the district in a commercial point of view. He attended that day more willingly because he was aware of the good effect churches and schools had upon the inhabitants of such a district as that, and he was fully impressed with the influence that these things had upon the working community. He was sure that it was the interest of all large companies to forward the cause of church and school building. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the former state of this district, and compared it with its present aspect. Not long ago the immense income derived from this district was a dead letter, as the place was not considered worthy of having a church, but latterly the diocese had become liberal, and 42 new districts had been formed. He thought it was only right to say this much and to let this fact be known, as he had not always been in favour of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Durham. He hoped it would not be the last time that he would have to visit them. He wished them all success—(great cheering)—and before sitting down he proposed "Success to the Consett Iron Company," coupled with the healths of Mr J. Priestman and Mr D. Dale.

Mr PRIESTMAN acknowledged the toast. He said he was glad to endorse a great deal of what Mr Fenwick had said as regarded the moral influence of good institutions. Since Mr Steggall had come amongst them they had got a reading room and a church, and other little things had been done for the amusement and improvement of the masses. He hoped to see still further improvements, and he sincerely trusted that now these institutions had been established that they would never again retrograde.

Mr FENWICK then gave the health of the Chairman, Mr Dolphin. In doing so, he said he had that morning received a letter from Sir H. Williamson, M.P., in which he regretted the untimely notice he had had, or he would have been with them to renew his acquaintance with his Consett friends.

Mr DOLPHIN returned thanks. He said he was aware that he was an old man—a very old man— and in taking a retrospective view of the district, he was astonished at the wonderful changes in the place, which had been wrought by the energy of some of his most intimate friends. He was willing on all occasions to do the best he could to forward such works as they had been engaged upon that day. He remembered being at a meeting about 20 years ago, when he made the assertion that the Consett works would in a short time pay £80,000 profit a-year. Mr Cargill was sitting near him, and smiled at the assertion, and he, Mr Dolphin, was sorry to see that through mis-management they had gone the wrong way, but, now again, another change had taken place, and he had no doubt that his prognostication would be fulfilled.

The time for the public meeting was fast approaching, and the gentlemen again adjourned to the temporary church, where a meeting was held and several interesting addresses delivered.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

A little before seven o'clock the temporary Church began to fill for the public meeting. It was anticipated that the Rev. Archdeacon Prest, H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen of note would address the meeting. The Leadgate Choir, in addition to the Church Choir, was in attendance. The Rev. Messrs Farrar and Steggall were the only persons on the platform for some time, and Mr Steggall explained that the Archdeacon and Mr Fenwick had gone to refresh themselves with a cup of tea, but would spend a few minutes with them in passing to the train.

After opening the meeting with prayer, Mr FARRAR was introduced, and was addressing the meeting, when Archdeacon PREST and Mr FENWICK arrived. Mr Farrar immediately gave place to them, as they had but fifteen minutes to stop previous to the starting of the train. They each briefly addressed the meeting, congratulating the audience upon the probable consummation of their wishes in soon having a church at Consett. Mr Fenwick again explained the cause of his being so interested in the district, and the Archdeacon urged them to be steadfast and earnest in their search after the eternal church in heaven. They left the room amidst most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr PRIESTMAN, Mr DOLPHIN, and Mr ALMOND then ascended the platform, and each addressed a few words to the audience.

Mr FARRAR resumed his address. He amused his hearers for some time with his anecdotes and witticisms. In reference to the proposed church he said his friend, Mr Steggall, and himself were placed nearly upon the same footing. They both wanted churches—only his friend wanted a bigger one than he. Mr Steggall had already taken all the cream and left him only the skimmed milk, yet for all that he did not despair of having his church raised first, for he only wanted £900, whilst Mr Steggall wanted over £2,000. He (Mr Farrar) had got already more than one half his sum.

The meeting shortly afterwards came to a close by Mr PRIESTMAN proposing a vote of thanks to the choirs for their services, a motion which was immediately seconded by Mr FARRAR, who said it was perfectly right that the vote had been proposed by a *Priest-man* and seconded by a *man-priest*—*a jeu d'esprit* which found especial favour. A collection was afterwards taken which, however, did not realise a large sum. The whole proceeds of the day came a little short of £30. The assemblage of people at the foundation could not be less than 3,000 to 4,000 people. The choirs were entertained to tea at Miss Medici's, where upwards of sixty sat down to the social cup.

MONSTER PIC-NIC AT BLYTH.—A monster picnic, in connection with the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association, was held on Monday, on Blyth Links, and drew together many thousands of both sexes, though the weather was rather boisterous for an open air gathering, the wind being so high as almost to resolve itself into a gale. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, everything passed of well. In addition to the indispensable tea, games of various kinds were provided and indulged in by the great concourse of visitors. A public meeting was held in the afternoon, in the course of which various speakers advocated the claims of the union.

A SHIPOWNER DROWNED.—The disappearance of Mr Richard Currie, owner of the barque *Mary Ann Currie*, of Sunderland, caused much excitement in Gloucester during the past week. The *Mary Ann Currie* had recently discharged a cargo of grain at this port for Odessa. Mr Currie had come from Sunderland to transact some business in connection with the vessel, and a few days ago went to Cardiff. He returned on Saturday, the 27th of August, and complained of his head. About eight o'clock the same evening he was seen by the cabin boy to come alongside the ship, and shortly afterwards by Mrs Latimer, dockgate keeper, going towards Littleworth. That was the last time he was seen alive, and his sudden disappearance could not be accounted for; the basin was dragged on Monday, and telegrams sent to different parts of the country. It was not, however, until Friday, the 2nd inst., that the body of Mr Currie was found under a vessel which had been floated into the dry dock. An inquest was held on Saturday, but there was no evidence to show how the deceased came into the water. It is supposed that on going on board his ship he tripped, fell against the side of the quay—there being a bruise on his left cheek—and from thence into the water, when he was sucked under the *Selucia*, under the bottom of which ship he remained until she floated into the dry dock to undergo repairs, and it was while the ship's bottom was being examined that the body of deceased was discovered. His watch had stopped at twenty-seven minutes past ten, but there there was very little water in it. Deceased was described as a man of very regular habits, and not addicted to drink. Just previous to the *Selucia* going into the dock another vessel had been let out, and the body was not there then. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.—*Western Daily Press.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

(Per the *City of Baltimore*.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, Evening.—There has been no engagement in Grant's front since the conflict on Sunday, in which it is now ascertained the Federals lost 5,000 men.

General Grant's position on the Weldon Railroad, was reported as secure.

Despatches from General Sheridan's corps last night state that there was some skirmishing on his left and centre on Wednesday.

The Confederates made another dash on Martinsburg on the same day, but were driven out.

Latest despatches from Mobile, dated the 14th inst., state that the ram *Tennessee* and the monitors had been shelling Fort Morgan.

General Sherman's position was unchanged.

Shares buoyant. Illinois Central 129¼. Erie 110½. Gold 253¾. Wheat very dull. Pork a little higher. Sugar unchanged. Tallow advanced; freights lower and dull.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, August 26.—Private telegrams received to-day report that General Lee, at the head of a large force, had occupied the Shenandoah Valley.

NEW YORK, August 26, evening.—Gen. Grant holds seven miles of the Weldon railroad, and the Confederates have withdrawn from his front.

Grant's cavalry are operating on the Danville railroad. His losses on Friday and Sunday were 5,000 men.

The report that Lee in person was advancing up the Shenandoah Valley has been repeated.

Sheridan is in a strong defensive position on the Upper Potomac, with Early in his front. On Thursday a small Confederate force attempted to cross the Potomac, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

General Forrest has made a raid into Memphis, but had retired with some plunder, pursued by the Federals.

The Confederates have sunk the steamer *Nashville* across the channel of Mobile harbour, rendering access to the city impossible until the *Nashville* is removed.

The rumour published in the *New York Herald* that overtures either for peace or an armistice had been made to the South by the Administration has been semi-officially denied,

General Butler has arrived at Washington, and Banks is also expected.

It is believed that a change in the Cabinet will shortly take place. Several prominent abolitionists have urged upon President Lincoln and General Fremont to withdraw their names as presidential candidates, and to call a convention to nominate a fresh Republican candidate. General Fremont consented to withdraw if President Lincoln would do so also. Chicago despatches report that the nomination of General McClellan by the convention is considered certain, and that of Pendleton, of Ohio, for vice-president.

NEW YORK, August 27, morning.—The Confederates are reported to be crossing into Maryland, above Harper's Ferry.

The *Tallahassee* burnt twenty-two fishing vessels off the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island, on the 25th inst.

NEW YORK, August 27, evening.—Money easy. Gold 250⅜. Exchange on London, bankers' bills, 272. Stocks dull. New York Centrals 129¾. Illinois shares 128½, Erie 109½. United States 5·20 Bonds 111¼. Cotton dull; middling Upland 186 to 187. Flour tending downward. Wheat and corn slightly firmer. Provisions very firm. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull. Molasses steady. Petroleum, crude 50½ to 54, and refined 86 to 87¼.

Latest Markets.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Thursday.—Very little business; prices as on Monday.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Friday.—The market has been quiet, but business reported, closing sellers, 58s 6d cash; buyers, 58s 4½d.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1864.

SEPTEMBER.			
Doncaster	13	Monmouth	22
Brecon	19	Manchester Autumn	23
Richmond	20	Newmarket 1st October	27
OCTOBER.			
Northallerton	6	Gloucester	14
Newmarket 2nd October	10	Newmarket Houghton	28
NOVEMBER.			
Shrewsbury	14	Worcester Autumn	30
Leamington & Warwickshire Hunt	22		

MANCHESTER BETTING.—THURSDAY.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

10 to 1 agst East Lancashire taken.
10 to 1 agst Fanfreluche taken.
10 to 1 agst Gratitude taken.

ST. LEGER.

55 to 20 agst Blair Athol taken.
55 to 20 agst General Peel taken.
100 to 12 bar two, offered.

LONDON (CITY) BETTING.—THURSDAY.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Blair Athol, takn & wanted.
5 to 2 agst General Peel offd, take 3 to 1.
8 to 1 agst Miner offd, take 110 to 12.
14 to 1 agst Baragah taken and offered.
20 to 1 agst Ely offered.

TATTERSALL'S BETTING.—THURSDAY.

5 to 2 agst Blair Athol offd, take 3 to 1.
3 to 1 agst General Peel offered.
8 to 1 agst Miner taken.
12 to 1 agst Baragah taken.

WARWICK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.—THE WELTER CUP, value 100 sov. One mile.

Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 3 yrs, 10st 2lb .... Custance 1
Mr Boyce na Principal, 5 yrs, 10st 7lb .... W. Boyce 2

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sov each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Barber's The Clown, 3 yrs, 9st 3lb .... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Paris, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb .... T. French 2

THE NURSERY HANDICAP of 10 sov each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for two-years-olds; the second to save his stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr Payne's Hetty, 6st 12lb .... Herbert 1
Sir C. Rushout's Cedric, 6st 10lb .... Maidment 2
Mr Samuel's Tilt, 7st 2lb .... H. Clark 3

THE COUNTY HANDICAP of 10 sov each, 5 ft, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. One mile.

Lord Stamford's Gemma, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb .... A. Edwards 1
Captain Cooper's Soapstone, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb .... Challoner 2
Mr Perry's Principal, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb .... W. Boyce 3

THE WARWICK CUP, value 200 sov, by subscription of 10 sov each, with 75 added, 50 of which will be given to the second, and 25 to the third. Two miles and a half.

Ld St Vincent's East Lancashire, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .... J. Osborne 1
Ld Warwick na Oldminster, 6 yrs, 8st 9lb .... W. Boyce 2
Mr Perry's Fantail, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb .... H. Covey 3

THE MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sov. Five furlongs.

Damascus, 9st 3lb .... Custance 1
Chelsea, 6st 7lb .... Holland 2

THE GRAND STAND PLANE (Handicap) of 100 sov, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Birdfinder, 8st 12lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Practitioner, 7st .... Morris 2

THE SCURRY HANDICAP of 10 sov each, h ft, for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile.

Bolero, 11st .... Mr W. Bevill 0
Disappointment, 10st 7lb .... Owner 0

Bolero came in alone, but an objection was made to the start; afterwards Disappointment walked over. The decision remains in abeyance.

THURSDAY.—The BELVOIR STAKES, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each for hunters; the second to save his stake. Three miles.

Damascus, 12st .... Custance 1
Playfellow, 12st .... Owner 2

The SCURRY HANDICAP of 50 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 10sov each, 3 ft, for horses of all ages. Half a mile.

Capt Christie's Prescription, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb .... T. French 1
Lord Bateman's Gipsy Girl, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .... J. Grimshaw 2

The LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP of 75 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sov each, 5 ft, and 3 only if declared, &c; the second to receive 10sov, and the winner to pay 10 sov to the race fund. One mile and a half.

Mr Whittaker's Pixie, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Lincoln's Ross, 5 yrs, 7st 1lb .... Maidment 2

Betting. 7 to 4 on Ross. Won after a good race by a neck.

The SELLING PLATE of 2 sov each, with 25 added: Three-quarters of a mile.

Damascus, 8st 7lb .... Custance 1
Telegram, 9st 1lb .... J. Grimshaw 2

The KELMARSH STAKES (handicap) of 15sov each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for three-yr-olds. One mile and a quarter.

Lord Uxbridge's Rattler, 7st 5lb .... T. French 1
Mr Page's Sensation, 7st 4lb .... Britton 2

The SKEFFINGTON PARK STAKES of 10 sov each, 3 ft, with 40 added; the second to save his stake. Half a mile.

Mr Graham's Vision, 8st 12lb .... J. Nightingale 1
Mr Merone's Terror, 8st 10lb .... Merone 2

The COUNTY CUP STAKES, by subscription of 10sov each. Twice round and a distance.

Lord of the West, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .... J. Nightingale 1
Cervus, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Holland 2

OLD HARRY ONCE MORE.—MATCH BETWEEN HARRY CLASPER AND JAMES PERCY.—On Thursday evening a skiff match was made between the old veteran and Percy, the pedestrian, the trainer of Cooper. The match is for £100 a-side, to be rowed over the same course as that pulled by Chambers and Cooper, and to come off on Tuesday, the 25th of October. The first deposit of £5 has already been placed in the hands of the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, who has been chosen final stakeholder.

WRECK OF A RUSSIAN WAR STEAMER.—LOSS OF TWENTY-THREE LIVES.—On Monday morning intelligence was received at Lloyds of the total loss of the Russian steam frigate *Sadnich*, Admiral Cyraloff, off the coast of Uando. Three officers and twenty seamen were drowned; the rest of the crew were saved with difficulty. The frigate is a total wreck.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather, although occasionally very windy, has been fair until to-day, when we have rain. Good progress has been made in harvest work, but, as yet, very little wheat has been secured in this district. At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, and a moderate coasting and foreign arrival. The trade ruled dull, and sales progressed slowly at barely the rates of this day week for both English and foreign. Barley dull at late prices. Malt slow. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats with a large arrival, were the turn lower. Flour 6d to 1s per sack cheaper.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending Sept. 6:—Wheat, 2,869 qrs, at 42s 7d; barley, 12 qrs, at 30s 2d; oats, 118 qrs, at 22s 11d; beans, 7 qrs, at 41s 4d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending Sept. 6: Coastwise—Wheat, 3,644 qrs; barley, 157 qrs; malt, 285 qrs; oats, 3,013 qrs; rye, 21 qrs; beans, 21 qrs; peas, 20 qrs; flour, 2,001 sacks. Foreign—Wheat 3,218 qrs; barley, 260 qrs; flour, 25 sacks.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—At to-day's market, the supplies were fair for the season. Wheat a good sale, at 6d per quarter above last week's prices. Parcels of fine malting barley of the new crop fetched fully last weeks prices. Middling and secondary easier to buy. Parcels of the finest new oats fetched fully 1s per quarter advance, and, in general, was 6d per quarter dearer. Beans a good sale, at full prices.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Arrivals of all articles, except maize, moderate. The market has been fairly attended. Wheat nominally unaltered from last week's prices. Barley and oats a slow sale. Beans firm. Maize easier. Flour steady.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of nine head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north east coast of Scotland, 12 were from Rotterdam, and 121 were from Ireland; also, 80 beasts, 75 sheep, and 100 pigs were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 128 beasts and 3,080 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, every description of stock was below an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprized 992 head. The supplies being much less than last week, and the weather being more favourable for slaughtering, caused the beef trade to be in an active state, and although there was little or no change to note in the better qualities, the middling and inferior sorts made more money, and at the close of the business a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,540. There was a steady good demand for all breeds of sheep, at ½d per lb advance on the rates of this day se'nnight; in some instances 8d per lb was obtained, but the general top figure was 7¾d, with a good finish. The demand for lambs ruled steady, and all sorts moved freely off at full rates, and very few remained unsold. Pigs: 450 were shown. Porkers met with an improved demand, and prices advanced from 3d to 6d per stone on the rates of Tuesday last. The store kinds also sold freely, and nearly the whole were disposed of.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 992; sheep and lambs, 6,564 pigs, 450; store cattle, —.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 3d. to 0s. 0d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; good steers, 8s. 0d. to 0s. 0d; middling, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d; cows, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.; pork, 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good wedders, small, 7¾d; large fat, 7¼d; middling, 6¾d to 7¼d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d to 6½d; lambs, 7½d to 8½d per lb, sinking offal.

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

Beasts.	Price ℔ st.	Sheep and lambs.	Sheep ℔ lb.	Lamb ℔ lb.
1,007	5s 6d to 8s 0d	8,120	5½d to 7½d	6d to 7d.
1,086	5s 9d to 7s 6d	7,560	5½d to 7d	6d to 7½d.
1,102	5s 9d to 7s 9d	9,200	5d to 7d	6½d to 7¾d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 2,100; sheep and lambs, 7,512; calves, 71. There was a good trade for beef, and all sold up. Sheep were dull and lower. Best beef, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 6¾d; inferior, 4d to 5½d per lb. Best wedders, 7¾d to 8d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewes, 5d to 6½d per lb. Lambs, 7d to 8d per lb. Calves 6d to 8d per lb.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Good Cattle scarce, and considerably dearer, being a small show; all early sold up. Top price of best beef, 8s 6d; current, 8s to 8s 3d. The number of sheep and lambs has been shorter than last market. Best quality of both in good demand, at improved prices. Mutton 8d per ld. Lamb 40s downwards.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	5	5	0	to	8	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	5	10	0	to	7	10	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	5	10	0	to	8	0	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	9	"

Hay at market, 54 carts; straw, 9.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Tuesday.—Northumberland bacon, 8s 4d to 0s 0d; hams, 0s 0d to 10s 0d. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 7s 9d; small, 0s 0d to 8s 3d; hams, large, 0s 0d to 9s 6d; do. small, 10s 0d to 10s 6d per stone. Butter, 54s per firkin.——THURSDAY.—Northumberland bacon 8s to 8s 3d; ham 10s; Cumberland bacon, large, 7s to 7s 9d; small, 8s to 8s 6d; hams, large, 9s to 9s 6d; small, 10s to 11s 0d per stone. Butter, 56s per firkin.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—There was a short supply of potatoes, and all were sold at the following rates:—English from 11s to 11s 6d; Scotch 13s to 13s 6d per load of 20 stone.

HIDE, SKIN, FAT, AND TALLOW MARKET.

FRIDAY.

	d.		s. d.	
Hides, 95lbs. and upwards	4½	per lb., or	4 11½	per stone.
Do. 85lbs. to 94lbs.	4	"	4 8	"
Do. 75lbs. to 84lbs.	3¾	"	4 4½	"
Do. 65lbs. to 74lbs.	3½	"	4 1	"
Do. 56lbs. to 64lbs.	3¼	"	3 9½	"
Do. 55lbs. and under	3½	"	4 1	"
Do. Cows	3¼	"	3 7¾	"
Do. Bulls	2⅝	"	3 0¾	"
Do. Ill-flayed & damaged	2¾	"	0 3¼	"
Calf, 17lbs. and upwards			0 4½	"
Do. 9lb. to 17lbs., with heads			0 6¼	"
Do. Under 9lbs., with heads			0 6½	"
Do. 8lbs. and above, without heads			0 6½	"
Do. Under 8lbs., without heads			0 6½	"
Do. Ill-flayed and damaged			0 5	"
Kips	4d. &		0 3½	
Horse Hides	from 5s. 0d.	to	10 6	each.
Wool Skins	from 0s. 0d.	to	0 0	"
Mules	from 2s. 8d.	to	5 5	"
Scotch	from 1s. 7d.	to	2 1	"
Foreign	from 1s. 10½d.	to	2 3½	"
Lambs	from 2s. 5d.	to	8 8	"
Hogs	from 0s. 0d.	to	0 0	"
Pelts	from 2s. 2d.	to	7 4	"
Cut	from 0s. 0d.	to	0 0	"
Tallow			3 8	per stone.
Saturday			3 8	"
Do. Mutton			0 0	"

ROBERT STORY, BROKER,
25, HIGH FRIAR-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Hinde-street, Scotswood-road, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr John Thompson, grocer, of a son.

In Claremont-place, on the 8th inst., Mrs George T. Dickinson, of a son.

At Durham, at Old Elvet, on the 6th inst., the wife of the Rev. G. R. Bulman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Chester-le-Street, at the Parish Church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. M. McGowen, Mr Ralph Johnson to Miss Elizabeth Brotton, both of Pelton.

At Newcastle, in St. George's Presbyterian Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Potter, Mr Alfred Lambert, of Bristol, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr Robert Thomas Crozier, of Newcastle, and formerly of Whittingham.

At Darlington, in Trinity Church, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. G. Charlesworth, Mr Robert Brown, grocer, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Mr James D. Todd, tailor, all of Darlington.

At London, in St. Mark's Church, Albert-road, Regent's Park, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Lupton, M.A., Birket Foster, Esq., of Whitley, to Frances, third daughter of Dawson Watson, Esq., of Sedbergh.

At North Shields, on the 3rd inst., Mr John Stephenson, clerk, S.D.C.C., to Ann Jane, youngest daughter of Mr John Todd, of Seaton Delaval.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, at 29, West Parade, on the 4th inst., aged 17, Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Sharp.

At the North Shore, on the 2nd inst., Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr Robert Ridley.

At Shieldfield, on the 4th inst., aged 91, Mrs Frances Scott.

At the Jesus Hospital, Manors, on the 30th ult., aged 86, Mrs Hannah Lumsdon.

At Bell's-court, on the 5th inst., Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr Robert Lambert, tailor.

At the North Shore, on the 1st inst., John, infant son of Mr Walter Swift, drainer.

At Felling Shore, on the 3rd inst., aged 85, Margaret, widow of Mr George Bell, of H.M. Customs.

At North Shields, at Church-stairs, on the 6th inst., aged 81, Ann, relict of Mr Anthony Hall, mariner.—On the 5th inst., the widow of Mr John Nicholson, master mariner.—In Rudyerd-street, on the 8th inst., aged 9 months, William, son of Mr Andrew Reed.

At South Shields, in Heugh-street, on the 1st inst., aged 4, Allen, son of Mr William Brown, professor of music.—In Orange-street, on the 2nd inst., aged 1, Jane, daughter of Mr John Todd, mason.—In Laygate-hill, same day, aged 49, Dorothy, wife of Mr John Farding, cooper.

At West Boldon, on the 4th inst., aged 20, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Mr John Ledger, tailor.

On the 3rd inst., Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Thomas Humble, Esq., Blue House, Washington.

At East House, Felton, on the 6th inst., aged 54, George Tate, Esq.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by GEORGE BRADLEY, of No 21, Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street Consett.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.