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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 106. CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

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

Education.

CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL, CONSETT.
C. WYLIE, MASTER.

FRAULEIN MINNA BLAESING, Assistant Mistress. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, English, French, Latin, German Elements, Needle and Fancy Work of all kinds.
Consett, 1862.

Public Notices.

THE LATE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

THE GOODS left over from the Late WESLEYAN BAZAAR will be offered to the Public at a Cheap Rate TO-DAY (SATURDAY, Sept. 13, 1862), in the Shop at LEADGATE, lately occupied by Mr WILSON. The Goods amount to upwards of £20, and are all useful articles, chiefly Baby Linen, &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Outstanding DEBTS belonging to the Estate of Mr WM. COLLINSON, Blackhill, having been purchased by Mr Henry Brown, Auctioneer, Berryedge, and that Mr Collinson is now empowered to receive the same and make arrangements for settlement. If arrangements is not made within a month from this date, proceedings will be taken to recover the same without further notice.
Dated this 7th Day of August, 1862.

ROWLEY ANNUAL FRUIT BANQUET.

THE ANNUAL FRUIT BANQUET will be held in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., when Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. R. Menzie, & Bramley, and G. Whitehead; Messrs J. B. Browne, Guisbro'; J. Ritson and other Friends. Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'Clock. Tickets Sixpence each, to be had at the door.

On LORD'S DAY the 21st, SERMONS will be Preached by Mr Browne, in the Morning, at Highgate Chapel at half-past Ten; in the Evening, at Rowley, at Six; by the Rev. R. Menzies, in the Morning, at Rowley, at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening, at Highgate, at Six. Collections in aid of the Chapel Building Fund.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, a GRAND CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given, when the following Artistes will appear:—
MR. McMILLAN, Irish and Scotch Comic.
MR. DUNCAN, English Comic.
MR J. BOWER, Sentimentalist and Solo Violin.
MR. JOHNSON, Solo Flutist.
Assisted by several favourite Local Performers.
MR. BOWER'S QUADRILLE BAND will be in Attendance, and during the Evening play several favourite Pieces of Music.
Doors Open at Seven, to Commence at Half-past. TICKETS:—GALLERY, 6d.; PIT, 1s.; BOXES, 1s. 6d.
For Programme see small Bills.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICES.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, in every Variety of Style, executed with Promptitude, and on the Lowest Terms.
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,
RAFFLE TICKETS,
CARDS, INVOICES, BILL HEADS, &c., &c.
CAREFULLY PRINTED.
POSTING AND HAND-BILLS
Either in Plain or Coloured Inks, effectively Displayed, and supplied on the Shortest Notice.
☞ Rate Collecting and other Parochial Books always on hand.
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES,
WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

MEETING FOR DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

IN RE ROBERT SURTEES.

PURSUANT to an Order of THEOPHILUS BENNET HOSKYNS ABRAHALL, Esquire, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Court of Bankruptcy for the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District, authorised to act under a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed the 2nd day of April, 1862, by ROBERT SURTEES, of Consett, near Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, Grocer and Provision Merchant.

A meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Surtees will be held before WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esquire, a Registrar of the said Court, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, in the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 3rd day of October next, at One of the clock in the Afternoon precisely, for the purposes mentioned in the 174th section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, at which Meeting the Assignees will submit such statement as is mentioned in the said Section, and Creditors may examine the same, and the meeting will declare whether any and what part of the net produce of the Estate shall be divided among the Creditors, and at the same time the majority in value of the Creditors will determine whether any and what allowance shall be made to the Bankrupt out of his Estate, and Creditors who have not already proved their Debts are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.
JOSEPH GEORGE JOEL,
Solicitor to the Assignee.

Business Addresses.

WILLIAM JOHN SCOTT,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
CONSETT,
BY GATESHEAD.
SALES and APPRAISEMENTS conducted on Reasonable Terms and with Promptness.

WESTERN MANCHESTER AND LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
HEAD OFFICES:
3, Parliament Street, London; and 77, King Street, Manchester.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

TRUSTEES FOR MANCHESTER (NORTHERN BRANCH):
Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.
John Platt, Esq., J.P. (Platt Brothers and Co., engineers), Werneth Park, Oldham, Lancashire.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, The Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
The Hon. Richard Edward Howard, D.C.L., Stamp Office, Manchester.
John Leigh, Esq., 26, St. John Street, Manchester.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London.
Thomas Statter, Esq., Stand Hall, Bury, Lancashire.
Henry Wilbraham, Esq., M.A., Chancery Office, Manchester.

SOLICITOR.
Harrison Blair, Esq., 40, Brown Street, Manchester.

ACTUARY.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London, formerly Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge; Member of the Royal Commission of Belgium on Statistics and Administrative Science; Author of the Treatise on Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, and Building Societies.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
William Bridges Row, Esq., B.A.

The number of Policies issued by this Society is 9,483, assuring £3,415,425, at annual premiums amounting to £112,363.

The Sums paid away in Claims to 31st December, 1861, represent £220,000, by which 430 families have received the benefits of Life Assurance; and the Bonuses declared at periodical intervals amount to £76,000.

The United Society is guaranteed by 235 wealthy and influential shareholders. The Reserved Margin of Profits over all Liabilities at the last division was £95,000. The New Premium Business transacted by the Society is at the rate of £10,000 a year.

N.B.—Bonuses may be applied to make Policies payable during lifetime of Assured.

☞ valid lives admitted at the ordinary rates.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal (post free), and every information may be obtained on application to JOHN ELLIOTT, Consett Cottage, Consett, District Agent.

Business Addresses.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, PRINTER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c.,
55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
(Directly opposite Shakspeare-Street,)
Respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.
BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.
☞ Next Journey will be October 2nd and 3rd.

PIANOS TUNED, &c.

MR. KAYE, of the Cathedral Choir, Durham, PRACTICAL TUNER and REPAIRER, 25 years' experience, purposes VISITING CONSETT and Neighbourhood FOUR times in the YEAR.
Address, 47, Saddler Street, Durham.

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

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

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

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

PRINTING.

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

"THE REASON WHY."

SEVERAL Gentlemen have asked us lately, how we account for our Business increasing these dull times? To satisfy all, we give the Reason why. In dull times, people are more careful of their money, and many finding they are paying more for their Clothing than their friends who purchase of B. JOSEPH & CO., the result is the increase of our Business. We can only add that we thank them for their confidence, and will also continue to give them Clothing that will Fit well, Wear well, and Look well.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
78, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
92 & 93, QUEEN STREET, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.
25 & 26, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LANDPORT.
150, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
26, WARWICK STREET, LONDON.

FOR 17s. 6d.,
THE VERY BEST SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS.

GENTLEMEN,
Why do you pay more when we assure you you can procure the very best Tweed Trousers at 17s. 6d., either Ready-made or made to your own Order, by the best London Cutters? We offer you a choice of 500 Patterns all at 17s. 6d., and we guarantee them to Wear well and Fit well. Our Spring Stock is now ready.

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

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

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.
One of the Firm attends.
NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Baths, July 22.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 81, New Elvet, August 12th.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place, August 5th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, July 15th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, August 7th.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, July 23.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, July 22.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, August 13.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

DESCRIPTION OF DRAPERIES AT GEORGE ROBSON'S,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

G. R. has, during his recent visit to the Market, secured several large and valualbe Lots of GOODS at OLD PRICES.

Plain and Fancy WINCEYS, ALPACAS, and COBURGS at 6d, 7½d, 10d, and 11½d, worth Twopence per yard more at the present time.

Our Stock of FLANNELS is large and good and worthy of attention. Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels, all Wool, from 1s per yard; 4-4ths Hollands from 5½d per yard; 5-4ths from 8½d; 6-4ths from 10½d.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Women's Strong Leather Boots, at 3s 3d. Double Soled, 3s 11d. Elastic Sides, 4s 11d. Home-made, at 6s 11d. Cashmere Boots, at 1s 6d and 2s 6d. Goloshes, Felt, and Canvass Slippers. Stays, at 2s 1½d. Wool Shawlettes from 1s 4d. Moleskins, from 1s 2d per yard. Men's Moleskin Trousers, best quality, at 7s 11d per pair. Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 1s 3d. Men's White Shirts from 1s 11d. Owing to the extra demand for fabrics of other materials, caused by the present deficient supply of cotton, the prices have risen and are rising rapidly, particularly in those classes of goods in which there is any admixture of cotton. It is, therefore, desirable for parties to make their purchases of Autumn and Winter Clothing as early as possible in order to secure themselves against having to pay a very large advance, which can be done by buying your Draperies at G. ROBSON'S, where the Goods kept are, for quality and cheapness, unsurpassed in the District.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING STRAW BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c.
AT
THOMAS POTTS',
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE,
FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

THOMAS POTTS begs to inform the Inhabitants of Berryedge and the surrounding district that his GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE will commence on Saturday, August 16th, 1862, for the purpose of CLEARING OUT his SUMMER STOCK at an Immense Reduction. He only considers it his duty to direct the attention of the Public that the time has now arrived when the appalling consequences resulting from the American War are being severely felt, as all cotton goods are now advanced 30 per cent., equal to 2d per yard on low cottons. He is at present in a position to offer a rare opportunity to his numerous customers, having, previous to the advance, made large purchases, which advantage he is determined to throw in the reach of all Purchasers, being less than the Manufacturer's Prices at this time, and owing to the Sale brings them below the old prices before any advance. The stock has been separately gone through and Re-marked at a great sacrifice. He requests an early call, as such a chance seldom falls to the lot of the Public. The following are a few Quotations of the Great Bargains, as our space will not admit of more.

Ladies' Fancy Dresses, from 3½d, worth 6d.
Do. Do., 4½d, 5½d, and 7d, worth 4d per yard more.
Alpaca and Plain Coburg, from 3½d, worth 7d. All better qualities equally reduced.
A Lot of Beautiful Prints, fast colours, to be cleared off at 3½d, 4½d, and 5½d, now worth 2½d per yard more.
Wincey for Dresses, from 3½d, 4½d, and 6d, worth 3d per yard more.
A Large Lot of Ladies Wincey Skirts at 2s 6d, a Great Bargain.
Hemp Carpeting from 5½d.
Brown Hollands, from 3½d, worth 6d.
5-4ths do. from 6½d, worth 9d.
Scotch Linens (all linen), from 6½d, worth 9d.
Brown Harns, from 4d, cheap at 6d.
Regatta Stripes, from 4½d, now worth 6½d.
Grey Linsey, 6½d, cheap at 8d.
Blue and White Flannels, reduced 2d per yard.
Ladies' White Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 1d.
Children's Fancy do. from ½d.
Hair Nets, from 1d.
Women's Good Drab Jean Stays, from 1s 9½d, worth 2s 9d.
Ladies' Grey Corsets, from 1s 4½d, worth 2s 6d.

Unbleached and White Calicoes, from 2½d, now worth 4d.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Mantles and Jackets greatly reduced; Children's from 1s 1d.
A Splendid Lot of Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs, in all makes, from 3s 9d upwards.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

This Department has undergone considerable Reductions. Ladies' Kid Boots from 3s 3d, worth 5s; Elastic Side Boots, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d; Double-Soled Kid Boots, 3s 11d, cheap at 6s 6d. Ladies' Cashmere Boots from 1s 6½d. Children and Maids' reduced in proportion.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery, &c., will be cleared off at Half-Price.
A Beautiful Lot of Bonnet Ribbons, re-marked nearly Half-price, from 1d per Yard.
100 Girls' Straw Hats to be sold off at 4½d each, worth 1s 6d and 2s.

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found a large assortment of Broad and Narrow Superfine Cloths, Fancy Coatings and Trouserings, all reduced 25 per cent. Broad Black Cloth from 3s 6d per yard, worth 6s 6d. All Ready-made Clothing and Pit Flannels, of which we keep a large Stock, in all its branches, greatly reduced.
Gentlemen's Hats and Caps in immense variety, all reduced.
Worsteds and Yarns from 1½d per ounce.
A Lot of Remnants in Stuffs (Plain and Fancy), Linens, Prints, Ginghams, &c., to be nearly given away.

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, SMITHS, &c.

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

IS IT ANY ADVANTAGE TO BUY AN ORIGINAL PACKET OF TEA? —We answer, Yes. Sometimes Custom House Officers go to sleep when Tradesmen are wide awake. One of these rare cases came under our notice the other day. A sample of Fine Keysun Tea, in small caddies of 18lbs each, was submitted to us; like cautious people we had a number sent down and carefully examined, and find the Customs overweight and Merchant's Tares reduced them about 4d per lb. The quality is of the richest description, and will do honour to the taste of the most fastidious. The latest news from China informs us of the very high prices paid for new Season Congous. This news has caused a marked advance in our market. We have such faith in the quality of these delicious Teas — such confidence in the judgment of our Customers, as to warrant us in securing a large parcel. We are willing to forward a sample, post free, to your residence, or, if preferred, they can be examined and tasted at our Grainger Street Tea Tasting Rooms. We ask no favour, the advantage will be mutual.

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

BOYS!

YOU have now but few Days remaining to enjoy your Midsummer Holidays. Your first duty, before returning to School, is to see that you have Proper, Neat, and Gentlemanly CLOTHING in your Boxes; for without that you will find it difficult to be respected by your Comrades, your Masters, or your Friends.

You should have Good Strong, Dark-Coloured CLOTHES for the Play-ground and School Wear; a Smart FLANNEL SUIT, for Cricket; and a Neat SUPERFINE SUIT for Better Wear.

Ask your Parents to procure them for you, and they cannot refuse. Do not neglect this, if you desire Success during the approaching Half-year. In conclusion, we need hardly remind you, that you can get all you require, either READY-MADE or TO ORDER, at the BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT of the HALL OF COMMERCE.
B. JOSEPH & CO., Proprietors.

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

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

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

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

In Black Cloth ...	from 16s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds ...	" 8s 6d to 25s
In Fancy Doeskins ...	" 10s 6d to 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds ...	from 15s 0d to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins ...	" 18s 0d to 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth ...	from 18s 0d to 60s
In Angola Cloth ...	" 16s 0d to 50s

If preferred, all these Goods may be made to Order at the same Prices.

B. JOSEPH & CO., PROPRIETORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

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

Also, at the same Price,

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

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

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

Prices—£2, £2 10s, and £3 10s.

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

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

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

EDWARD REED,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—CLOTH and TRIMMINGS, &c., may be had.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.
In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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

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

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

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

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE, or PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A New Work on the cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address: DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. SMITH will, for the BENEFIT of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their case (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address: DR SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
CATCHESIDE BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,
PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTE-UPON-TYNE.
☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

H. BROWN, COMMISSION AGENT, BERRYEDGE, has on hand at present a Quantity of BROAD BLACK SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLACK and COLOURED DOESKINS, which will be Sold Privately, considerably below the usual Prices.
Berryedge Sale Rooms, Aug 7, 1862.

THOMAS BRODIE, BUTCHER, MESSENGER-STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business as above, and trusts, by supplying a first-class article at a moderate price, to merit a share of that patronage which it shall always be his study to deserve.
Shotley Bridge.

WM. FOGGIN & CO.'S
STEAM POWER DYE WORKS,
PANDON BANK,

MOREENS & DAMASKS DYED AND PRESSED and WATERED by HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.
Paisley, Barege, Cashmere, and all Varieties of Fancy Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.
Gentlemen's Clothes, including Coats, Over-Coats, Wrappers, Trousers, Vests, &c., Cleaned and Steam Pressed.
MOURNINGS DYED on the Shortest Notice.
RECEIVING SHOPS:—No. 79, PILGRIM STREET, 57, CLAYTON STREET, and 1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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.

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon Immediately, several COTTAGES, with every Convenience attached; situated at Benfieldside.—Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, all that Excellent and Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Three Sitting Rooms and Kitchen on first floor, Five Bed-rooms, Bath-room, and Water Closet; Cellar, and every Appurtenance; Garden, Vinery, Coach House, Stable, and other Out Offices, known as Shotley Villa, now in the occupation of John Nicholson, Esquire.
Further particulars may be known by application on the PREMISES; or by letter, addressed, J. D. SHIPLEY, Esq., Mosley Street, Newcastle

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GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO PARTIES BUILDING.

PARTIES desirous of BUILDING DWELLING HOUSES at or near MEDOMSLEY, CONSETT, or BLACKHILL, in the county of Durham, can have LAND for that purpose or for GARDENS, on purchase, or, if preferred, on Lease of 99 Years, at a small annual Ground Rent.

Also LAND for POSITIVE SALE at LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and BENFIELDSIDE LANE, for Building purposes.

The Sites at Blackhill are contiguous to the proposed Railway Station.

Apply to Mr NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction.

ELIZA FARM, NEAR WEST BUTSFIELD.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR W. SCOTT

HAS received instructions from Mr Stephenson to SELL BY AUCTION, about the latter end of this Month, all the AWAY-GOING CROP of CORN upon Eliza Farm, near West Butsfield.
Particulars in future announcement.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.
SALE OF AWAY-GOING CROPS OF CORN,
BY MR. W. J. SCOTT,
who has received instructions

TO SELL BY AUCTION, about the latter end of this Month, all the AWAY-GOING CROP of CORN, upon the MIDDLES FARM, near Consett, belonging to Mr Sanderson.

Also, in the beginning of October, All the AWAY-GOING CROP of CORN, upon ELIZA FARM, near West Butsfield, belonging to Mr Stephenson.
Particulars in future Announcements.

SALE OF AWAY GOING CROP OF CORN.
MIDDLES and MIDDLE GAP FARMS, near CONSETT.

MR. W. J. SCOTT
Has received instructions from Mr John Sanders,

TO SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, September 24th, 1862, at the FARM HOUSE, all the AWAY GOING CROP OF CORN on the Middles Farms, near Consett, consisting of
4 acres of Wheat.
3 acres of Barley.
9 acres of Oats.
The Straw to remain on the Premises. Purchasers will have the use of Barn and Winnowing Machine.
Three Months' Credit on approved security, or 6d in the Pound discount for Cash.
Sale at Two o'clock p.m.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At LINDESFERN, near Castleside, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, 1862,

THE Crop of CORN belonging to Mr Robert Dagg.
MR JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,
Comprising Three Acres of Barley; Twelve Acres of Oats; One Stack of well won Old Land Hay.
The Crop will be Sold for Cash, and the Straw to go off the Premises.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock precisely.

DRAPERIES, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY September 13, and MONDAY, 15th, 1862, at the New Market Sale Rooms, Berryedge, belonging to a party declining business, and removed for convenience of Sale.
H. BROWN AUCTIONEER,
Comprising BLACK and BROWN SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS.
BLACK and FANCY DOESKINS.
SCOTCH TWEEDS.
COBURG, PRINTS.
MEN and BOY'S CLOTH CAPS.
MEN'S BLACK and FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
WHITE KERSEY TICKING, WOOL SHAWLS.
PAISLEY SQUARE and SCARF SHAWLS.
MILLINERY, BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS BUTTONS, and Trimmings.
WOOL BOAS, GINGHAM. Several Remnants of Plain and Fancy STUFFS, Fancy DRESSES.
WORSTEDS, SMALL WARES, &c., &c.; also a quantity of PAPER HANGINGS.
Sale to commence each day at Six o'clock in the Evening.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for SALE by AUCTION, at H. BROWN'S Sale Rooms in the New Market, on Monday, September 15, 1862, belonging to a party leaving the Neighbourhood and others.
MR. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,
Comprising 1 excellent Eight-day Clock, 1 German ditto, 1 Silver Watch, 1 Four-poled Bed and Mattress, 1 Desk Bed, 1 Camp Bed and Mattress, 1 large Oak Dining Table, 11 Windsor Arm Chairs, Half-a-dozen Kitchen Chairs, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 small ditto, 1 Cradle, 1 Dresser and Shelf, Half Chest of Drawers, 1 Clothes Chest, 1 Longsettle, 1 Form, Metal Pots and Pans, 1 Metal Kettle, Kitchen and Bronze Fenders, Steel Fire Irons, 1 Bass Fiddle, with a variety of other useful Kitchen requisites.
Sale to commence at Three o'Clock to a minute.

On Friday last, Mr W. Harle, of this town was gazetted a lieutenant (by purchase) in the 13th Hussars, now stationed at Aldershott; and on the same day Mr. Richard Clayton was gazetted a lieutenant (by purchase) in the 68th Foot

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

THE New Book on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern 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. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be 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. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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 langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of 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 cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American imposters and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, 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 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

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 few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding everything hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. 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 postoffice 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.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS corre acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function 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 nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. Is 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; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock 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 Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, 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.

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. 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 1d stamps, 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 everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the 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 describe 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 Revior.

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 reproduction 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, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

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

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

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—For two stamps sufferers may avoid the sham captains, who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks; and other swindellers, who send their books for nothing, publish testimonials which they write themselves, fictitious reviews from journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanisms, electricity, instruments &c., instead of medicines, which they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as they are deceptive.

A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom, will send free on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost. Address Mr Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—This celebrated preparation is certain death to Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Rats, and Mice: It is the original and only one to be relied on. Thousands may be destroyed in one night, without danger to household pets. In consequence of the immense demand, Agents are being appointed in every town in the United Kingdom. Obtainable through Blackwell and Co, Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and through all Chemists, Oilmen, &c., in boxes at 1s, or sent free for 14 stamps, by Emery and Co. 35, Foley Place, London, W. Insist on none but "Emery's," as there are many dangerous and worthless imitations.

The *Shipping Gazette* says negotiations between Messrs Z. C. Pearson and Co. and their creditors are still in progress, and there is every prospect that they will lead to a satisfactory issue.

THE DRAMA IN FRANCE.—Theatrical successes are, in the first place, a great deal more brilliant, more dazzling, more immediate, than those which can be obtained from books. No doubt they do not last, but what does duration signify to a feverish race, anxious for present enjoyment, greedy for celebrity and luxury, such as are our modern *litterateurs*? The theatre corresponds exactly to the ideal of the present epoch, and that is why it draws to itself all men of intellect. A second reason for this popularity is to be found in the substantial result produced by the stage. Whilst a book, a novel, for instance—however large the impression may be—only brings to the author an average profit of from four to six hundred francs, in consideration for which sum the publisher enjoys the unlimited right of printing the volume during a period of four years, the law has fixed, on behalf of the dramatic writers, a *droit d'auteur*, in virtue of which they are entitled to one-eighteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, and sometimes a larger proportion, out of the profits arising from each performance, according to the number of acts which make up the play. Thus the "Demismonde," which has realised for the manager, M. Montigny, a clear benefit of one hundred thousand francs (£4,000), is worth about half that sum to M. Dumas *fils*.—*Raymond's Etudes.*

Foreign Intelligence.

THE AMERICAN WAR.
WASHINGTON IN PERIL.

Writing on the 26th of August, the New York correspondent of the *Times* says :—

During the last seven days Washington has been in greater danger of capture than Richmond has been at any time during twelve months ; and if the national capital be not at the present moment in the Confederate hands the fact of its safety will scarcely be due to Federal good management. The Government will not trust the American people with the truth ; will not permit newspaper correspondents to accompany the army ; will not allow telegraphic messages to pass along the wires ; but is not altogether able to prevent officers in their own lines, or newspaper correspondents, following the devastating course of battle at a distance, from transmitting intelligence through the post office. It has been surmised, since Wednesday last, that there has been hot work between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and many exaggerated rumours both of success and defeat have reached this city ; but it was not until this morning that people were made fully aware by the correspondence of the *Tribune*, of the danger that Pope and M'Clellan had been in, and from which at the date of the last letters they had not entirely escaped. On Sunday afternoon, the date of the last authentic news of which there is any detail, the rival armies of Pope and the Confederates confronted each other on the Rappahannock, the Confederates having failed to turn Pope's flank, or to crush him, as they anticipated. It appears that at that time he had been reinforced by at least some portion of M'Clellan's army, advancing up the Potomac from Fortress Monroe to Aquia Creek ; and the probability is that a pitched battle either has been or speedily will be fought on the banks of the Rappahannock for the possession of Washington. The Confederates were near upon capturing Pope himself on Friday, and by a dashing movement, took possession of his head-quarters and carried off his private and public papers, containing a sketch of the campaign, the authentic disposition of the Federal troops, many valuable strategic maps and plans, a considerable sum in "greenbacks" that are current in the South as well as in the North, and about 200 horses and mules. Yesterday evening, it is stated from Washington, the Confederates attacked Warrenton without success, but the report does not rest upon sufficient authority to be relied upon. In the meanwhile, nothing is heard of Stonewall Jackson or the army in the Shenandoah Valley—an ominous silence, which leads many to infer that Washington and the Federal armies are in much greater peril than the Government chooses to acknowledge. The situation is critical in the extreme. If he Confederates fail, their defeat will be far the most erious which they have yet experienced ; and if the Federals lose Washington, they remove the last and strongest impediment to the mediation of Europe.

The same writer adverts to the increasing acrimony with which the contest is being carried on on both sides. The following is his comment on the Northern boast that the Federal generals have conducted the war with forbearance and humanity :— The reinstatement and promotion of Colonel Turchin, after he had been dismissed from the service for permitting the horrible atrocities of his men at Athens, is a circumstance that does favour the idea of Christian warfare. The murder of General M'Cook, which the Confederates now state was an accident which they deplore, was disgraceful to their arms ; but what epithets can adequately stigmatise the atrocity of the revenge which has been taken by the German regiment which M'Cook commanded ? The regiment, it appears, was wholly devoted to their general ; "they loved him with all the ardour of the German soul," and when the news of his murder reached them they vowed vengeance, which there was no one to control. They scoured the country next morning for miles around, and hung or shot every man they could lay hold of who would not take the oath of allegiance, or swear that he was not privy to the murder of their general. Seventy-five men were thus murdered, and 60 houses were burnt to the ground. The Americans will, perhaps, say that this was the act of Germans, which they condemn and regret ; but what will they say of the destruction of Donaldsonville, full confirmation of which has been received by the latest correspondence and journals from New Orleans ? A town of 5,000 inhabitants, with its churches, theatres, banks, newspaper offices, hotels, and other buildings, utterly destroyed by the sailors and marines of a Federal flotilla, under the command of a Federal officer ? This, at all events, was a deliberate act of which the Federal government must bear the odium and the responsibility. The offence that brought down this savage retribution was the unauthorised act of a few persons, who fired upon a Federal transport from the river bank. The punishment was intended as a warning to other cities and towns on the Mississippi, but is far more likely to act as an incentive to retaliation. The city of Baton Rouge, which General Breckinridge is preparing to re-attack, is threatened with a similar fate, and will, perhaps, experience it before many days, if the ex-Vice President is unsuccessful in his movement or delays making it.

THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL POPE'S BAGGAGE.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* furnishes the following account of the "dash" made by the Confederates upon General Pope's staff train :—

General Pope on Friday sent back his train, which mustered 53 waggons, to Catlett's, a station on the railway, about two miles this side of Warrenton Junction, and at least 18 miles to the rear of the army. The tents were pitched and the waggons in park. About eight o'clock on Friday evening, Mr Brown was lying in his tent with a light burning. He was aroused by a volley of musketry and the sound of cavalry charging. The camp had a guard of infantry, its usual escort, whose muskets were in the waggons, and were protected also by four companies of the Bucktail Rifles, under Lieutenant Colonel Kane. There were no pickets, not even a sentry. The first notice of the approach of the rebels was the volley of musketry. The infantry escort ran at once. The Bucktails, surprised, but not wholly unarmed like the others, scattered at the first fire, but rallied beyond the camp. The rebel cavalry poured in unopposed, took complete possession of the camp, pillaged and plundered its personal effects, carried off the contents of all the trunks of General Pope and all his staff, and took with them on their retreat all the horses of the train, about 200, and also those belonging to the staff which were not in the field at the time. Some officers were in the camp, but General Pope and most of his staff were in front, 12 miles away. Colonel Clary, chief quartermaster, and Captain Goulding, assistant quartermaster, were both there in charge of the property. Both were thought to have been captured, but Colonel Clary returned on Saturday morning. Captain Goulding has not since been heard of at the station, and unless he went to the front is probably captured. One account says that he is shot, but there is no confirmation of that report. Colonel Butler, aide-de-camp to General Pope, came out of his tent with a brace of revolvers, and did not retreat till he had fired 12 shots, then got off safely. The Bucktails were finally rallied by Colonel Kane, and drove back the rebel cavalry, regaining possession of the plundered camp. The rebels seem to have had full time to carry away its spoils. They knew that it was General Pope's, for they were heard to ask repeatedly "Where is the General ?" and they neglected everything else to plunder the trunks. They got also the papers and money in all the offices, the adjutant general's and the quartermaster's. There were 7,000 or 8,000 dollars in Captain Goulding's safe — all lost. All the private papers and letters of General Pope, copies of despatches and reports, memoranda relating to the campaign and the army, copies of telegrams sent, all despatches received from the President, Halleck, and the War Department, orders issued to generals of corps and divisions, all maps and topographical charts, containing information of the greatest value ;—in a word, the whole history and plan of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of the troops, are all revealed to the enemy by this disaster. Its seriousness can hardly be estimated. It is taking the rebel general into the confidence of Halleck, and may render it necessary to change the whole campaign. For these papers, for the money, and for the plunder of a major-general's baggage, the rebel raid was doubtless partly directed, but it must also have been meant to destroy the railway bridge near Catlett's, over Cedar Run, a stream now so swollen that it cannot be forded. The rally of the Bucktails drove them off while they were plundering, and the delay saved the bridge. There were four regiments of cavalry, as was learnt from a lieutenant taken prisoner. Several men in the camp were killed and wounded, and nearly all the teamsters were captured. This raid was by way of Warenton Springs. Four regiments of cavalry have succeeded in turning the right flank of General Pope's army, and dashing in upon his trains twelve miles to the rear, and an equal distance within his lines from their extremity. I have no wish to excite unreasonable alarm, but I think I ought to say that such a movement is significant of far more important results than the plunder of a camp. I know that General Pope considered his right out of danger on Thursday. A movement then made by General Sigel is conclusive evidence of that. Subsequent dispositions of his force may have anticipated the consequences of previous exposure. At least he must have become convinced that his right flank cannot longer be left to take care of itself."

Another account states that this sudden raid upon Catlett's station was made not by four regiments of cavalry, but by a band of 250 guerillas. A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, however, speaks of Confederate "regiments" as having been concerned in the attack. He says :—"The railroad train from Rappahannock reached the station about eight p.m., and was waiting for a train to come up from Alexandria. In about an hour, a cry was heard from the camp ahead of the train to "Fall in, men, we are attacked." So it was. The rebel cavalry rode up to the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. He refused, and the "chivalry" fired several volleys at him and at the same time fired into the rear of the train, which had attached two passenger cars with about 50 passengers on them. The whole train was in an instant surrounded, and all who dared to come out were surrounded and taken prisoners. As the rebels dismounted the engineer drew the valve and some one separated the train, leaving two car loads of sick from Warrenton. Just as the train started, about 30 men of Company B, Purnell Legion, of Baltimore, advanced to the rear of the train and poured a volley into the rebel cavalry who had surrounded it. The rebels fell back into a perfect "skedaddle," but in a few minutes rallied and charged most vigorously, and took all the men prisoners. The hospital at Catlett's Station was sacked, and all the sick taken out South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their hearts content. Two sutler waggons were plundered of such articles as the scamps wanted, and then burnt. The rebels remained near the station nearly five hours, doing as they pleased. A fearful thunderstorm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding, and the thunder was most appallingly fearful. The rain fell in drenching torrents. While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the station, another dashed upon General Pope's waggon train, half a mile further up the road. The train was guarded by about 200 of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under Colonel Kane. The men rushed out and fired a volley in the darkness. The rebels fell back, but advanced again, and, surrounding the whole party, took Colonel Kane and some 149 of his men prisoners. But Providence favouring, Colonel Kane, encouraging his men, sent them out one by one to the rear in the storm, and when all were out, followed himself, and while the rebels were absorbed by the storm escaped. Fourteen of the same gallant men charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The rebels then popped over to Pope's waggons, took all his fancy horses, papers, &c., and burnt his two waggons. They also robbed and burnt two sutlers' waggons, and three of the supply waggons with all the equipage of General Pope and others, which they did not want. Gen. M'Dowell's guard lay but a short distance off, and kept up a continuous fire, aided by a few Bucktails who had escaped previous to the surrounding. But the rebel fire and charge were too severe, and the men fell back. The rebels took some half dozen horses from M'Dowell's train, and all his private stores, completely rummaging his mess chests and waggons. Another party had crossed the railroad and gone down to General Ricketts and King's supply train and head-quarter waggons. They gave a tremendous shout, and charged down into the ravine, where King's waggoners were, upon the outside, guarded by some Wisconsin troops, who drew up and fired into the rebel cavalry, killing two, and taking two prisoners, during a skirmish of nearly an hour. When the fire opened, Major William Painter, division quartermaster, Captain Frederick Gerker, brigade quartermaster, and Captain D. B. Jones, commissary, ran out, mounted their horses, cheered the men, urging them to stand firm, and were taken prisoners. An hour before daylight, a squadron of the brave Colonel Allen's 1st Maine Cavalry charged up the railway, and the rebels at once departed for Warrenton. Our whole loss is about 300 prisoners, seven waggons, and 100 horses, a few killed and wounded. All our wounded and their own were taken off with them."

ANOTHER BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN. GREAT WASTE OF LIFE.

LONDONDERRY, Tuesday morning.—The Montreal Ocean Steamships' steamer Anglo-Saxon arrived this morning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Morning).—Government has continued officially silent during the week on military movements in Virginia Valley. Last night, however, some official despatches were published. Correspondents being excluded from the Federal lines, renders it difficult to ascertain accurately what is occurring in Virginia Valley, but fighting continues all the time, which will probably end in a general engagement. M'Clellan has accepted the command of the army of Virginia. Two Federal regiments are known to have been captured at Centreville. A large Confederate force is at Leesburg, and rumours are current that the Confederates intend crossing the Potomac into Maryland, at Watkinsford. The public mind is much excited, and the wildest rumours are current. The following is the clearest account that can be gathered :—

Washington correspondents report that the Confederates attacked Rappahannock Station on the 23rd, compelling the Federals to abandon the line of the Rappahannock. The Federals, after burning the bridge across the Rappahannock, retired to Warrenton Junction, ten miles in the rear. The Confederate force, variously estimated at from 2000 to 7000, made a dash on the 26th on Manasses Junction, in the rear of the Federal army, and drove the Federals out of Manasses, capturing a battery of nine guns, destroying all the buildings and valuable property. They also cut telegraph wires, and destroyed the railroad, cutting off telegraphic and railroad communication between Gen. Pope and Washington. The Confederates then proceeded to Bull's Run Bridge, driving the Federals from that point ; their cavalry then advanced to Fairfax.

It is supposed that the Confederates reached the rear of Gen. Pope's army by crossing through Thoroughfare Gap.

Pope's official despatch, dated Manasses Junction, August 28th, says :—That, as soon as he discovered a large force of the enemy was pursuing his right wing towards Manasses, he immediately broke up his camp at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, marched rapidly back in three columns, M'Dowell and Siegel marching upon Gainsville by the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike, Heintzelmann marching on Greenwich ; and Pope, with Porter's and Hooker's division, marching back to Manasses Junction. M'Dowell successfully interposed his force between the forces of the enemy who had passed down to Manasses through Gainsville, and their main body which was moving down from White Plains, through Thoroughfare Gap, Confederate General Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven to the west side. Hooker's division, whilst marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy in the afternoon of the 27th, near Kettle Runerd, and, after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camp. On the 28th, Pope pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, and found that Jackson had evacuated Manasses Junction three hours previously, having retreated by Centreville, and taken the turnpike towards Warrenton. M'Dowell and Siegel met Jackson, six miles west of Centreville, late in the afternoon of the 28th ; severe fighting then ensued, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points ; thus the affair rests.

Heintzelmann's corps will remove from Centreville upon the enemy at daylight, and Pope thinks the enemy cannot escape without heavy loss. Pope captured 1,000 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

War meetings continue to be held. It is reported that the Federal Government is very short of arms. The Mayor of New York requested that the stores be closed at three this afternoon, 29th till September 15th, to give time for volunteers drafting.

Jefferson Davis issued an order that the Federal officers who have armed slaves, against their masters, shall, if captured, be hung.

The Federals have evacuated Baton Rouge, but the city will not be destroyed. Persons are forbidden to advertise that they will procure substitutes. Several persons have been arrested for this cause.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The second battle of Bull's Run was fought yesterday. General Pope reports from head-quarters on the field of battle, Groodown, near Gainsville, August 30, to Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief :—"We fought a terrific battle there yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the morning as soon as Fitzjohn Porter's troops come from Manasses. The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and, from the appearance of the field, the enemy have lost two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops have behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull's Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our troops. News just reaching me from the front, states that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures ; but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

"(Signed) JOHN POPE,
"Major-General Commanding."

Affairs in Kentucky are in a critical condition. The position of the Federals at Cumberland Gap is considered precarious. The news of Bull's Run battle causes intense excitement. No further details received.

THE GREAT EASTERN UPON A ROCK.

We learn by advices brought by the Anglo-Saxon that the Great Eastern had anchored in Flushing Bay. She struck a rock at Montauk Point, stoving a hole in her bottom. The accident is not considered to be serious, as the shock only penetrated the outer scale of the ship, the inner scale remaining intact. The leakages are not sufficient to impair her safety. Efforts will be made to repair her at New York ; but if this be found impracticable, she will return in her present condition to England for repairs.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial have gone to Biarritz, and the Roman question is shelved, a considerable by majority of the Ministry, and all the Marshals, besides the Empress, being strongly averse to the withdrawal of the French troops.

La France, the new organ of the *status quo* party, endeavours to show the possibility of Italy definitively constituting herself without Rome for her capital. On Monday, *La France* had another puffing article, in which the writer maintained that the unity of Italy is impossible but that if realised—

It would introduce serious perturbation in European order and the national power of France, who would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and to change established territorial limits in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbours."

If we may believe the *Esprit Public* it is not M. Thouvenel's fault that definite action has not been taken by the French Government for the evacuation of Rome. That journal asserts that at the Ministerial Council held on Tuesday, M. Thouvenel produced a note he had prepared to be sent to Rome if the Government should decide to withdraw the troops. The Council, however, decided to let things remain as they are, though the note was not absolutely rejected.

The *Morning Post* says :—"The Emperor Napoleon has made up his mind that nothing more can be done by way of inducing reconciliation between the Church and the Kingdom of Italy," and intimates that a year of grace will be given for the Pope to make up his mind to do without French bayonets. The *Globe* naturally laughs at the assertion, and wants to know the worth of good intentions in September, 1862, that are not to become facts until September, 1863.

A letter from Marseilles of the 2nd states that the French Government has not countermanded the orders given for the reinforcement of the French army at Rome. On the contrary, a fresh despatch, dated Paris, the 1st inst., instructs the Maritime Prefect at Toulon to hasten the embarcation of the troops, which will be from 2,000 to 3,000 men.

Most of the Parisian papers earnestly recommend to the Italian Government an amnesty in the case of Garibaldi, and it is asserted that even the French Government has made a recommendation of a moderate and conciliatory character. The Ultramontane journals of Paris have, it is affirmed, received a ministerial intimation that in discussing the position of Garibaldi they must abstain from all expressions of a character insulting to the fallen hero.

ITALY.
THE ENGAGEMENT AT ASPROMONTE.

It is almost impossible to obtain a clear idea of the engagement at Aspromonte, as the various accounts conflict with each other in so remarkable a way. From amongst the differing details we must leave our readers to select those for belief which harmonise most with probability and the character of the persons concerned. We will first make extracts from the letter of a royal officer, an eye-witness :—

"The troops advanced to the attack ; they were received with rifle shots ; the fight began ; a column of the Royal troops turned the left flank of the Garibaldians, and threatened them also in the rear. The volunteers were routed. Pallavicino waved a white handkerchief, the firing ceased, and a *parlementaire* presented himself to Garibaldi. This latter was wounded ; seeing the *parlementaire*, he snatched up a revolver to shoot him ; his own officers, who were by his side, had to tear the weapon from his hand. He cooled a little, and asked on what conditions they were to treat. 'On no conditions,' was the answer ; 'passive surrender, and no terms.' 'If it be so,' Garibaldi replied, 'let us recommence the fire,' but this was impossible. All his camp was in utter disorder, enveloped all round by the Royalists ; he had to bow his head, and yield to fortune. The struggle had lasted an hour, or little more. There were about twelve killed between the two parties ; the wounded were about 100.

Now for the report of a Garibaldian staff officer :—

"Garibaldi was in the centre of the hill slope occupied by his column ; he sent his officers all along the front with repeated, express, positive orders not to fire. We were being surrounded on all sides ; the Bersaglieri were within shot ; they had levelled their pieces ; all our column was perfectly still. Not one shout ; not one shot. The General alone stood up, with his wide grey plaid cloak lined with red, thrown on his massive shoulders, following the movements of the Royalists with his spy glass, and from time to time turning to repeat the order, 'Do not fire.' The officers took up the cry, and 'Do not fire' went the round of the whole line. But the troops had, on the contrary, precise orders to attack. The Bersaglieri opened fire and moved forward. No intimation or summons preceded the fire, no *parlementaire* was sent. The firing deepens ; the bullets hissed on all sides round our heads. Unfortunately some of our raw recruits, unaccustomed to such terrible sport, answered by a few random shots ; the others did not stir. Every one kept his own ground, some standing, some seated. All the trumpets gave the signal to stop fire ; all the officers verbally issued the same order. The troops, on the contrary, set up the signal 'Forward,' and advanced with well-sustained fire. The General, always at his post, standing in the midst of a dense shower of balls again cried, 'Do not fire !' He was uttering those words when two bullets struck him ; one, a spent ball, on the thigh of the left leg ; another, with full force, on the ankle of the left foot. Garibaldi, at the moment of being wounded, not only stood up, upright, but he assumed a majestic attitude ; he took off his hat, and waving it with his left hand, he repeatedly cried, 'Long live Italy ! Do not fire !' Some of the officers, the nearest to him, removed him and laid him under the tree. There, with his habitual calmness, he continued to give orders. The most precise was the following :— 'Let them come near. Do not fire !' On all our front the fire had ceased. Presently, Menotti was brought to the spot. He was in great pain, unable to stand. Father and son were laid under the same tree ; a group of officers and soldiers gathered round the General. He had lighted a cigar, and was smoking. He said to all, 'Do not fight !' The officers, questioned by their soldiers, also invariably answered, 'Do not fight.' The trumpets, too, never ceased from their signal, 'Stop fire !' not for our men, but for the troops which fired as they advanced, even when they had come up and were mixed with our volunteers. From the first shot to this moment hardly a quarter of an hour elapsed. Here a strange sight presented itself. Friends, relatives, brothers, companions in recent battles which they fought for their fatherland, met and recognised each other. Some are clad in the red shirt, others in the regular uniform ; and here were shaking of hands, embraces, mutual reproaches and upbraidings, especially on the part of the red-shirts, who protest and declare that 'all they wanted was Rome.'"

The following is a summary of the remainder of the narrative :—

"The narrative proceeds, stating that here a lieutenant of the staff (Royal) appeared before Garibaldi, who bade him put off his sword, as a *parlementaire* should be unarmed. Other Bersaglieri officers were disarmed in the same manner, though the General soon afterwards ordered that their swords should be restored to them. Meanwhile, the surgeons examined and dressed the General's wounds. He bade them apply cold water to them, and all the time he smoked with great calmness and firmness. He asked whether an amputation was necessary, in which case it should be done forthwith. The doctors assured him there was no occasion for such an operation. Garibaldi asked to see Pallavicino, who twenty minutes later came to him, uncovered, and with every demonstration of respect. It was afterwards settled between the officers of both staffs that the Garibaldian column should be disarmed and placed under an escort of the Royal troops. It was agreed that Garibaldi should be removed to Scylla, with as many of his officers as he wished to have with him, all of whom should retain their swords. The dead on both sides were very few ; very few also the wounded. In corroboration of this assertion I must state that the wounded, on both sides, according to official tidings, does not exceed 48. Towards evening the Garibaldians improvised a litter for the removal of their chief. After an hour's painful march over rugged paths they came to a hut where some wounded men had been laid. Garibaldi refused to abide there for the night. He wished to be taken to some other hut or hay-loft, where he might be alone. The journey in the dark on so rough a road must have caused great torture to the General ; but he never uttered a complaint, nor a groan. They thus, after three hours' march, reached the hut of the Pastore Vincenzo, a spot well known to the heroes of 1860. There, with straw and cloaks, they made up a bed, on which the General rested. 'The night was feebly lighted by the moon ; great silence reigned over the country, only broken by the barking of the shepherds' dogs.' They prepared water for the hero's wounds ; they gave him broth made of goat's flesh. It was midnight. At dawn they were up constructing a more comfortable litter ; at six a.m. they left for Scylla. When the sun rose they screened the hero by a laurel canopy. With the exception of a few halts of half-an-hour, they toiled down those dreary paths till two o'clock p.m., when they reached their destination."

A correspondent at Naples contributes the evidence of another eye-witness :—"As Garibaldi was marching from Mileto towards Reggio, a deputation from that city waited on him, saying that it was full of troops, that they could not even send him provisions, and dissuaded him from continuing. He then directed his steps towards Aspromonte, guided by a gentleman of the country named Mangioni, who offered his services to bring them to a mansion belonging to him, where they would find a flock of sheep and an abundance of food. Trusting to this man, Garibaldi marched on, arriving on the third day instead of the first, and finding nothing but an empty house and a field of potatoes. The gentleman suddenly disappeared. It is little that discourages Garibaldi, who gives orders to dig up the potatoes and fell some timber. For 48 hours he had eaten nothing, and the men had nothing but the cheese which they had brought with them. While engaged in these operations the scouts rushed in, saying that they were in a trap, and were surrounded. On this Garibaldi mounted and advanced 50 paces beyond the advanced guard, giving orders to his men not to attack nor fire on their brothers. On approaching he was received by a volley of shots from the Bersaglieri, and was wounded in the arm slightly. Again he advanced, and was received with another volley, when he fell wounded in the foot. Menotti and Cairoli then rose indignant ; but Garibaldi still gave the command not to fire and to disperse. It was then that the Bersaglieri advanced on them, killing and wounding every one they met with ; it was a dreadful scene. Menotti was wounded in the thigh, and Cairoli received seven wounds. Many dispersed towards Stefano, a small village, belonging principally to Pietro Romeo. Of Pietro Romeo it is said that, on being communicated with as to how the Garibaldini should be treated in case of their landing in Calabria, he replied that 'they should be treated as enemies of the King.' In Stefano, then, as before, according to the statement of this eye-witness, they were robbed and ill-treated, though in flight. Nicotera and Missori escaped on board an English vessel *en route* for Malta. Menotti and Garibaldi, both wounded, were taken down to the shore and put in a boat as prisoners. Menotti having as long as possible concealed his wound not to give pain to his father. While here Menotti said to his father, 'Was it worth treating such men with generosity ?' On this the major presented himself and ordered Menotti directly to be carried to the fort of Scylla. 'Yes, of course,' said Menotti, 'to that fort which we took and gave up to you.' Menotti, however, finally was not separated from his father. Salamone, who had thrown himself into the sea, and remained there 12 hours, was saved. Nullo, Corti, and Michele were arrested. 'Pineli,' says this same witness, 'is continuing his severities in and about Messina, so that many of the National Guards, in disgust, have taken off the Cross of Savoy.' This is the report of an eye-witness ; if I can procure the official statement, which must be held back for some reason or other, I shall send it."

GARIBALDI'S OWN ACCOUNT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* gives the following as an account of the battle, written by Garibaldi himself :—

On Board the Duca di Genova, Sept. 1.

They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldier who obeyed, but the men of the coterie, who cannot pardon the revolution for being revolution (a thing which disturbs their Conservative digestions), and for having contributed to reconstitute our Italian family. Yes, they thirsted for blood. I perceived this with pain, and I applied myself, in consequence, to prevent theirs being shed. I went along the front of our line, crying out not to fire, and from the centre to the left, when my voice and that of my aides de camp could be heard, not a shot was fired. It was not so on the side of the attacking party. On reaching within 200 yards, they commenced a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri, who were opposite me, directing their aim at me, hit me with two balls ; one in the left thigh, not serious, and the other in the instep of the right foot, which gave a severe wound. As all this happened at the very outset of the conflict, and as I was carried into the wood, after having been wounded, I could see nothing more of what took place, as a crowd collected round me while the wound was being dressed. I can, however, state, that as far as the end of the line within reach of me and my aides de camp, not a single shot was fired. As no firing took place on our side it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with our men, and as I was told that they pretended to disarm us, I replied that they (the regulars) should be themselves disarmed. Nevertheless, the intentions of my companions were so little hostile, that I only succeeded in our having the arms taken from a very few of the regulars. Matters went on differently on our right. The picciotti, being attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line, and although the bugles gave the signal to cease firing, it lasted for about a quarter of an hour. My wounds were the cause of some little confusion along the whole of our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retire into the wood, so that by degrees the crowd round me dispersed, and only the most faithful remained. At that moment I heard that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the Regular troops, were negotiating on the following conditions :—1. That I was free with my staff to go where I chose (I replied on board an English vessel). 2. That when once arrived at the seaside my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino acted as a bold and intelligent officer in all his military movements ; he was not wanting in consideration and courtesy towards me, and towards my men. He manifested his grief at having shed Italian blood, but he had received peremptory orders, and was compelled to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to be able to avoid a conflict from the strong position I occupied, and from the hope that the regular troops had received less sanguinary orders. If I had not received orders, under any circumstances, to avoid any collision with the regular troops, the struggle might have become terrible. Nevertheless, it is better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, and whatever may be the fate prepared for me by the government, I am conscious of having done my duty ; and the sacrifice of my life is but a trifle, if it will save those of a great number of my fellow citizens. In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions embarked, I hoped for nothing good from the government of Ratazzi ; but why ought I not to hope for less rigour on the part of the King, not having in any way changed the old programme, and decided on not changing it at any price ? What afflicts me most is that fatal mistrust which contributes not a little to leave the national unity unfinished. However this may be, I present myself before Italy with my head erect, sure of having done my duty. This time again my life, and that far more precious than mine, of so many generous youths, has been offered as a holocaust to the most sacred of causes, pure from the taint of any vile personal interest.

G. GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH AND EXPECTED TRIAL.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times*, under date of the 4th instant, writes :—After a long debate in the Council of Ministers, it is said that a resolution has at last been come to that Garibaldi and his fellow prisoners be brought before the Council of War, and that general court-martials be held upon their accomplices throughout the kingdom. The persons to be prosecuted can be hardly less than 3,000. With respect to Garibaldi's health, very gloomy reports have spread about to-day, I know not upon what authority, although they have found their way even into the semi-official papers. The General is suffering severely from his wounds. The bullet which hit him in the thigh is said to be lodged in the groin—a circumstance which gave rise to the report of a third wound in the abdomen. The foot is hurt at the top of the ankle. The sufferer is unable to stand or stir, and those who saw him carried from the frigate to the Variguano on a litter, or hurdle, aver that he looked very pale, though his countenance was cheerful. It is said, however, that his moral sufferings are greater than his physical ailments, and some go so far as to fortell that he will not survive his defeat. Garibaldi is usually very silent. The man who evinced the greatest sympathy with the hero's misfortune was decidedly the King, Victor Emmanuel. He stood out for an amnesty as long as he could, but he had only two of his ministers on his side.

THE LATE EXPEDITION.

The *Popolo d'Italia* of the 15th August makes a statement with regard to Garibaldi's unfortunate expedition of a very peculiar nature, and tending to place the conduct and objects of Louis Napoleon and Ratazzi in a very unfavourable point of view. We give it as we find it. The paper states that—From the moment Garibaldi began making the round of Sicily, he always urged the volunteer youths hastening to join him not to leave the continent. Ratazzi, on the contrary, and we have the proofs in our hand, favoured the embarkation and expedition of the youths. The object was to place Garibaldi in an equivocal position, finding himself surrounded by ardent and willing youths. Garibaldi directed his friends also on the continent to prevent the departure of other youths, and we have always executed his orders, persuading the youths not to go. When Signor Ratazzi saw that his arts had attained their object, in uniting in Sicily the best and most ardent patriots, he turned round, sent an army, put the King forward, and threw the apple of civil war. When the minister *in futuro*, then president of the Chamber, went to Paris he engaged to make an end of the democratic movement. In a conversation with one of the most influential ministers of the Emperor they spoke of an eventuality which pointed to confederation. Till that period the Emperor had said no more on that subject, since Cavour and Ricasoli had left him no hope of it. When he saw Ratazzi as the interpreter of the purest municipalism, he thought he might treat of this eventuality of the detachment of Southern Italy. They conversed on this eventuality, spoken then as a simple possibility. The greatest obstacle was seen in Garibaldi and his friends, as the warmest supporters of unity. "For the others I care little," said the minister in this conversation, and he had reason. They must then find means to destroy the great obstacles. Two modes were considered—one of an expedition to Greece, by caressing the General ; the other bringing him and his into a snare. They very nearly succeeded in the first object, but the foresight of the men of action made the plot a failure ; then they began the second, they changed tactics, and spoke to Garibaldi of an expedition, but no longer to the East ; and they made enlistments in his name. He denied, and caused publicly to be denied, all enlistments, while the Government, especially at Turin, continued making them through an agent of Signori Fontana and Chiapussi. The deputies of the opposition made earnest inquiries about them of Ratazzi, who said he knew there were such enlistments, but was ignorant where and by whom made. They wished to involve Garibaldi, and then fight him. When they saw that the number of volunteers, their deportment, the powerful voice of the General, the pure and almost Italian conception of Rome, gave a direction to the position very different from that established in the infernal colloquies of Paris, and that the fire burnt too hot, then Ratazzi and the Emperor awoke like tigers. They thought they were near the realisation of their plot, and the destruction of the party of action, and that thus the eventuality was approaching which, as only possible in the distance, had been discussed in Paris. All know, how in diplomacy, distant possibilities are cherished ideas, which it is desired should prevail. These things we reveal to the Neapolitans, who ought at last to know things as they are. If Ratazzi conquers, we shall never, never have Rome ; if Garibaldi succeeds, we shall have Rome and Italian unity.

On Sunday morning the Rev. John Livesey, of Sheffield, preached his first sermon since his conviction at York for making a false entry in the register of burials, in St. Philip's Church. There was a numerous congregation. The rev. gentleman took his text from Matthew vi. 12—"And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

A few days ago a letter appeared in *The Times*, signed by Messrs. Phillips and Son, a respectable legal firm in London, stating on behalf of a client that a material has been discovered as a substitute for American cotton, which possesses not only all the qualities of that staple, but is capable of being produced in any quantity and at small expense. Mr James Hardy Wrigley, of Southport, late head of the firm of John Wrigley and Sons, Liverpool, now writes to *The Times* :—"I have had two interviews with Messrs Phillips and their client in Liverpool. I have seen the material proposed as a substitute for cotton in several small specimens, and can speak to the colour, length, and fineness being all that can be desired. The other quality necessary—viz., strength, I can only speak of by what was stated, that it is as strong, or stronger, than cotton, that it can be supplied in large quantity, and at a price as low or lower, than the average price of cotton, which I told them was about 6d per lb. I have stated simply what I have seen and heard. And, further, both Mr Phillips and his friend are so straightforward and even modest, in what they say and propose as to a still more thorough investigation of the subject, the profound gravity of which is apparent to every one, that I write this in the hope to promote that object. A further communication has been received on the subject from Messrs Phillips and Son, in which they state the readiness of their client to make his invention public on the following terms, so as to save the trade of the country from the time that would be lost in the preliminaries of a patent :—"1. That a committee of not less than ten responsible gentlemen be formed, who will guarantee to raise a sum of £—, and who will undertake to use a reasonable means to procure a further sum by subscription or otherwise to the inventor, the amount to be specially agreed upon. 2. That on such Committee being formed, and consenting to act, the inventor to submit the cotton produced to such person or persons as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of being tested and analysed. 3. That the inventor shall be present at all experiments made. 4. That the success shall be determined on the report of the person or persons deputed to test and analyse that the product will answer all the purposes of cotton, or is better than cotton, and that an adequate and immediate supply can be obtained. 5. The inventor reserves to himself all patent rights for the exclusive use, &c., of the product, or the article, or that from which it is produced for other purposes than textile fabrics."

The Times City writer remarks that, although most persons of full experience will still view the matter with distrust and reserve, the letter from Mr Wrigley—"a disinterested and competent" witness—"will at all events tend greatly to stimulate the interest awakened, and also the hope of some favourable result." The inventor is a gentleman actively engaged in the City.

Miscellaneous News.

Oakum is being used by the surgeons of the Federal army in lieu of lint, and is said to answer extremely well.

A letter from Vienna mentions the arrival there of Mr Roebuck, "whose sympathies for Austria are sufficiently known and appreciated in England, and who has already had two audiences of Count Rechberg."

It is announced that after a full inquiry in the counties supposed to be infected, that not one single case of small-pox in sheep is known to exist except at Allington, north of Devizes, and the two parishes adjoining.

A proposal is abroad for the restoration of the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, as a memorial to Milton, who, with Speed, Foxe, and other celebrities, lies buried in this church—a church which escaped the fire of London in 1666, and is, with the exception of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, the oldest church in London.

THE BARON DE CAMIN. — On Monday evening the Baron de Camin was announced to lecture at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Bradford, upon his favourite subject, "Popery, the great social evil." But a large crowd of Irish Roman Catholics having assembled, the proprietors of the hall became apprehensive for the safety of their property, and refused to open the doors. The crowd amused themselves by burning the Baron in effigy in front of the building.

It is said that Rossini is busy with a composition which is to reproduce all the hideous noises with which he is plagued by the railway that passes by his villa at Passy. The roaring, puffing, snorting, whistling of the engines, the ringing of the bells, the shrieking of the conductors and passengers—in short the whole charivari of the iron rail, is embodied in it, as Paris papers say, with great humour.

INSOLVENCY OF A REFRESHMENT CONTRACTOR.—Mr. Viellard, the refreshment contractor for the foreign department of the Great Exhibition, has become insolvent. One of his very few assets is the sum paid by Mr. Morrish the English contractor, for the privilege of carrying on Mr. Viellard's department. In the accounts submitted to the creditors, one item of £2,000 head money, paid to a gentleman in no way connected with the Exhibition or, apparently, with the refreshment contractor, created profound astonishment, especially as the same gentleman claims £900 more.

ARGENTINE v. SILVER.—Mr Benson, of Cornhill, has sent us a specimen of the material which he calls "Argentine," and which is extensively manufactured by him as a substitute for silver. The invention is not a very new one ; but as it is for the first time brought under our notice we can have no hesitation in saying that the imitation is admirable, and if experience proves it to be but one-half as durable as represented, it must commend itself for its cheapness, as well as for its similarity to the more precious metal. It is stated that the duty payable on a silver service of spoons and forks would amount to as much as the whole cost of a similar service in "Argentine."—*Morning Star*, March 7th, 1861. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, No. 1605, International Exhibition 1862, has just published a most elaborate and complete Catalogue of his manufactures, both in Argentine and Silver Plate. It consists of 130 pp. Imperial 8vo. And includes a full and carefully arranged price list, and upwards of 300 engravings of articles of various kinds. It will be sent post-free by enclosing six stamps to J. W. Benson, 46 and 47, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF EATING BELLADONNA BERRIES.—An occurrence took place in the University Botanic Gardens at Cambridge on Saturday, by which the lives of some children were put in great danger. The gardens, a most alluring promenade, are liberally thrown open to the public, but not to children, unless under an escort, though, it is needless to say, children sometimes succeed in breaking through the regulations. In the departments known as "The Physical Garden are grown" as a matter of course, many plants of a noxious character, amongst these the *Atropa Belladonna*, producing at this season berries having the appearance of a middle-sized cherry ; these when ripe are of a violet black colour and of a sweetish and not nauseous taste, having an inviting appearance. To the bed containing products of this class several children on Saturday afternoon obtained access, and there is no doubt consumed a quantity of the berries mentioned. On their return home they were seized with vomiting, and three, aged eight, six, and three years respectively, were throughout Sunday in imminent danger, their deaths being hourly expected. The symptoms were dryness of the mouth and throat, dilatations of the pupils of the eyes, loss of sensation, delirium, and stupor—in fact, all those consequent upon poisoning by belladonna, some of the skins of which were found amongst the eructation. The children, however, have recovered so far as to be out of danger, though they are still suffering severely.

A MAN BITTEN BY A VIPER.—On Sunday last a man named Edwin Marsden went out on a moor near Chesterfield to gather bog-bean. While so employed he felt a sharp sting on the hand, and looking down saw a viper of considerable size fast to his thumb. He instantly brushed it off and sucked the wound, but in a short time his hand and arm swelled tremendously. He went home but strong feverish symptoms set in, and he was removed to Chesterfield in a cab for medical assistance. On arriving there the fever raged so high that it was thought that he could not survive. Under the care of Mr. Jones, surgeon, he became somewhat better, but is still in considerable danger. Soon after sucking the wound his mouth and tongue became very much swollen from the irritant nature of the poison, and it is with difficulty he eats.—*Manchester Examiner.*

"ANOTHER OF THE BRITISH LIONS which was always surrounded was Benson's mysterious clock, of which the wheels are at one end of the building and the hands and dial at another. The magnificent arrangement of wheels, springs, cylinders, and levers are there to speak for themselves, and all the foreign watchmakers have acknowledged them to be masterpieces in their way ; but the puzzle was to understand how the momentum they created could, almost like the electric fluid, be conveyed and regulated along slender iron rods 300 feet in length, and made to move with the exactest precision the gigantic hands of a dial on a far away tower."—*Daily News*, June 28, 1862. The above extract from the article on the International Exhibition is descriptive of the great turret clock which J. W. Benson exhibits as a sample of his workmanship. By the aid of steam machinery, and every facility for their production, he is able to manufacture not only the large and elaborate quarter clock at 2,000 guineas, but also the simple but accurately performing timepiece for the village church or school at 15 guineas. The same machinery is also applied to the manufacture of all kinds of House Clocks, suitable for the Hall, Staircase, Warehouse, Office, or Counting House, which, by this means, are produced at very much lower prices than those usually charged. Benson's Illustrated Catalogue of Clocks contains numerous patterns suitable for the Drawing and Dining Rooms, the Library, &c., &c., and a short and interesting account of the rise and progress of the art of Clockmaking. It also includes a description of the various clocks and timepieces manufactured by J. W. Benson, with a carefully prepared price list of the same, and can be obtained gratis on application, or will be sent post-free by enclosing two stamps to the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

DEATH OF THE CONVICT PULLINGER.—The *South African Advertiser and Mail*, of July 21, announces that the captain of the ship Lascelles reported that Pullinger, of bank fraud notoriety, died on the passage out ; he had previously been insane, and upon one occasion attempted to jump overboard.

A WOMAN ATTACKED BY A ROOK.—On Saturday, a young woman, named Gwenllian Williams, was walking across some fields, near Carmarthen, when she was fiercely attacked by a rook. The bird flew at her face, flapping its wings and cawing in the most violent manner. The girl took to her heels. The enraged bird, however, still kept up the chase, and was only induced to forego the attack still further by a countryman, who happening to pass at the time, drove it away. On examination of the face of the young women, who had fallen to the ground in a fainting state, it was found that her left eye had been pecked completely away. Her face was also scarred and marked to a considerable extent, part of her lip being pecked away.—*Times.*

"A SAFE ON SAFE TERMS."—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement which appears in our paper to-day, headed "Fire-proof Safes at Half Price," from which it will be seen that a provincial insurance company having lately become merged in a London office, and having no further use for the safes and deed chests, lying at the various branch offices, they have been returned to the manufacturers to be sold for half their cost ; but the most important feature is that parties at a distance are requested not to remit the money until the safe is received, when, if not found in all respects satisfactory, it may be returned without any cost whatever to the person ordering it ; and, as they are sent carriage free to any station it may prove worth the attention of parties requiring one of those useful articles.

VISITORS TO LONDON are respectfully invited to inspect J. W. Benson's magnificent show of Watches and Clocks of every description, and at all prices, from 3 to 50 Guineas in Silver, and 5 to 100 Guineas in Gold. His display of watches round his great clock, in the Middle Avenue of the Exhibition, is acknowledged to be the finest in the building. *The Times*, speaking of Horological Instruments, Class XV, International Exhibition, says "Undoubtedly, however, the finest show is made by Benson." See *Times* of May 7th, 1862. The *Daily News* says, "The public pronounce Mr. Benson's show, including the wonderful clock, to be one of the most attractive of its class in the whole Exhibition."—*Daily News*, 18th July, 1862. Benson's "Illustrated Pamphlet" contains an interesting account of the rise and progress of the science of Horology, with descriptions of the various escapements in use at the present time. It also includes a number of specimens of engravings, and a copious price list, from which persons in distant parts can select the watch suited to their wear, without the necessity of a visit to London. Full instructions are given for two stamps, or gratis on application at the manufactory, 33 and 35, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Established 1749.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On Monday morning a shocking accident occurred at the Brinsley Colliery (eight miles from Nottingham), the property of the Duke of Newcastle, by which one man was killed and two others frightfully injured. It appears that a number of colliers were at work in the mine, and 3 of them were engaged in blasting. A blast had been prepared, and the fuse applied to the gunpowder, but the explosion took place sooner than was, expected and before the mencould get out of the way they were partially buried in the *debris*. One of them, John Clifford, about thirty years of age, received a fracture on the skull and died soon afterwards. Two others sustained frightful injuries, and, at present, they are lying in a precarious state.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.—The Earl of Harrington died on Sunday night, in London. He was born on the 2nd September, 1785, so that he had completed his 78th year within the last few days. The deceased nobleman married on the 23rd of April, 1831, Elizabeth, only child and heir of Mr. W. Green, of Trelawney, Jamaica, by whom he leaves issue two daughters and a son—namely, Lady Anna Caroline, married to Mr. Edward S. Chandos Pole ; Lady Geraldine, unmarried ; and Seymour Sydney Hyde, Viscount Petersham. On the death of his eldest brother, Charles, the fourth earl, in March, 1851, he succeeded to the family honours and large estates in Derbyshire and Cheshire. His only son, before named, succeeds to the earldom, and the present Earl was born September 27, 1845.

SERIOUS GAS EXPLOSION AT LINCOLN.—On Sunday night a serious gas explosion took place in the Great Northern Hotel, Lincoln. The room in which the accident occurred had just been beautifully decorated, at a great cost. The hotel is the largest in the city, and is in the occupation of Messrs. Charles Pratt and Sons. On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, a youth employed on the premises informed Mr Pratt that there was a smell of gas in the "Manchester" room, and Mr. Pratt went in, telling the boy to bring a light. Two of the waiters also went in, and Mr. Pratt put the light to the large chandelier, when the gas exploded with a tremendous report. The window shutters, made of thick oak, were blown out of the windows, and the glass was blown to the opposite side of the street, a distance of 20 yards. The strong oaken door, 1½in. thick, was torn off its hinges and thrown against the opposite side of the lobby ; and the ceiling of the room, which was richly decorated, was completely destroyed. Several valuable oil paintings in the room were so scorched and damaged as to be almost valueless. One of the waiters was thrown to the opposite end of the room, but was fortunately uninjured, and the other persons escaped unhurt. The damage is estimated at about £100.

COURAGE OF A BOY OF THIRTEEN.—A somewhat extraordinary instance of courage in a young boy of 13 occurred the other day at Holyhead. A boy named Jones, while sculling a boat with another lad, fell into the water near the old harbour. One of two men passing by plunged in to his assistance, but his clothes becoming exceedingly heavy in the water, he was obliged to turn back. Seeing this, the young lad, whose name was John Williams, instantly swam to the rescue. The drowning boy Jones grasped him so tightly as to deprive him of all power, and both consequently sunk. Williams, however, extricated himself, and rose to the surface. Despite his narrow escape the brave boy made the greatest exertions to hold up his companion, who, catching his rescuer a second time in his death grasp, again caused him to sink. Williams again rose, still preserving his hold, and by this time the man who had been passing came to their assistance, and held them till a boat was brought. Both were apparently dead when brought to land, but happily young Williams soon recovered. The lad whom he had so bravely attempted to rescue died the same night.

SKINNING LIVE CATS.—On Monday at the Clerkenwell Police Court, London, a dirty-looking elderly man, who gave the name of Joseph Hyde, was charged with barbarous cruelty to cats in Middle Row, St Luke's. James Swain, Old-street, said, on Sunday morning he was going home about a quarter past five, when he saw the prisoner by the side of one of the empty houses in Middle Row. He had a knife, and he was engaged skinning a cat which was alive and kicking. The cat was on the ground with a brick on its head, with the prisoner's foot on it. The prisoner was pulling the cat's skin with one hand, and scraping it away with a knife with the other. The poor cat was crying at the time, but not very loudly. When the prisoner was taken into custody he had the skin in his possession, and it was then quite hot.—Police Constable Jones, 269 G, said he was on duty at the time in question, and had information that the prisoner was skinning a cat alive. The prisoner, as soon as he saw him, tried to make his escape. When he took him into custody, the cat's skin was warm. He also found on him two knives. The cat was not dead when he saw it. When he told him the charge he said it was false, for the cat was dead. The prisoner is by trade a skinner. The prisoner, in defence, denied the charge, and said that he did skin a cat, but it was one that he found in the ruins, and it was dead.—The prisoner was sentenced to three calender months' hard labour.

THE ROUPELL FORGERIES.—It is understood that two bills of indictment will be preferred, one charging the offence of forging the signature of the deceased Mr. Roupell to the deed of gift of the Kingston estate, which was the subject of the action of ejectment tried at the Guildford assizes, and the other charging the same offence with reference to the supposed lost will of the deceased under which the prisoner came into possession of the property. As the law at present stands the offence involves the punishment of penal servitude for life or not less than four years, or imprisonment with hard labour accompanied, if the Court shall think fit, with solitary confinement for any term not exceeding four years. Since Mr. Roupell has been confined in Horsemonger Lane Gaol he has not exhibited the slightest depression of spirits. Like all other prisoners before trial he is permitted to provide provisions for himself, of course under certain restrictions, and he eats and drinks heartily, and does not seem at all affected by his position. He has not been visited by any of his relatives, neither has he received, or made, any communication to them. He has been visited by an attorney, with whom he has had several long consultations, the nature of which is, of course, strictly private. It is generally believed, however, that he will plead guilty. Some of the parties who have purchased portions of the property are placed in a very painful and unpleasant position in consequence of the discoveries that have taken place. In one instance where a sum of £12,000, that had been left by a professional gentleman, and which was the proceeds of a long course of honourable exertion, for the benefit of his family, and the parties are now unable to obtain any rents, and are of course, liable to be called upon at any moment to defend an action of ejectment. In several other cases, also, where the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company had made agreements to purchase the property they required for their extension through the parish of Christ Church, they have refused to complete until they can obtain a more secure title than the one that could under existing circumstances, be granted by the present holders of the property, so that the greatest possible doubt and uncertainty exists in reference to the question among all the parties who are involved in this most extraordinary affair.—*Daily News.*

ANOTHER MINING CALAMITY.
FIVE LIVES LOST.

About midnight on Friday night a strange and serious accident occurred in the shaft of the A or deep pit at Monkwearmouth, resulting in the death of five men and the injury of two others. This pit, it will be remembered, was inundated with water at the beginning of the year by the bursting of a "feeder" into the shaft, and the owners determined after the "feeder" was stopped to thoroughly overhaul and repair the whole of the shaft and workings before operations were commenced again in that branch of this extensive colliery. With this view workmen have since that time been continually engaged in the process of renovation, and the whole of the shaft abutting on the limestone bed, whence the "feeder" came, has been re-faced with iron tubbing. This difficult operation was successfully accomplished a short time ago, without any casualty of moment, and the process of walling the sides of the shaft, below the tubbing, with stone or bricks, had been begun. In this hazardous employment the men worked upon what is termed a "cradle"—a platform the full size of the shaft, fitting close to its sides, suspended by six chains to an exceedingly strong hempen rope to a "crab" at the top of the shaft, so that it could be moved as the work progressed. The workmen in the cradle considered themselves as safe as if they were working at bank, as it was impossible to fall from the cradle, the only danger they feared being a fall of anything from the mouth of the pit. The sequel, however, will show that the very ground of their security became the cause of their destruction. At the time of the accident the five men were at work upon the cradle, which was about 100 fathoms down the shaft, and about 70 fathoms below that a platform had been erected, for the purpose of turning the air into the B pit by a drift at 180 fathoms from the surface. This was only a temporary arrangement, as it is intended to make the A shaft—which formerly, divided by a brattice, was both an "upcast" and a "downcast"—an "upcast" only. This platform had, however, to answer another purpose,—to prevent the shaft from falling in. At this point, since the irruption of water, several falls had taken place, until the diameter of the shaft had widened from twelve feet to nearly thirty feet; and to prevent the continuance of these "falls" it was deemed advisable to fill up this portion of the shaft with rubbish, until the workmen had built down to it with stone. To fill it up, an immense quantity of rubbish estimated at 700 to 1000 tons weight, and extending to a depth of several fathoms was thrown down the pit, and resting upon the platform, formed a support to the falling sides of the shaft. The platform was formed of timber, and consisted of baulks of oak stretching across the shaft, and let into the solid masonry, the undermost one being 18 inches square, and those above it a foot square. Over these was a flooring of three inch planks upon which the rubbish fell. The scaffolding, then, with its immense weight of *debris*, the original weight of which would be greatly increased by its being saturated with water, from the continual droppings from the sides of the shaft, suddenly gave way, and fell down the pit with the force and the roar of a cataract, carrying with it all the bratticing and timber work in the shaft. In its descent, it acted like the piston of an air pump, exhausting the space between it and the closely fitting cradle, until from the suction, or rather the pressure of the atmosphere above, four of the chains of the cradle gave way, and, as it "canted," the five men were precipitated, or rather drawn down by the rush of air into the frightful abyss below. The tremendous rush of such a quantity of air completely reversed the ventilation in the B pit, and scattered far and wide the fire which was in the furnace at the foot of the pit; the furnace man, named Michael Quain, and his son, being severely, though not dangerously burnt. The men at work in the B pit were at once aware from the change in the ventilation that something had happened, and made for the shafts, up which they were drawn without delay.

The names of the unfortunate men, who of course would be killed in a moment and buried beneath the falling rubbish, were—Chas. Wright, 37, leaves a widow and seven children; Jas. Hall, 34, widow and five children; Robert Droyden, 35, widow and three children; David Mason, 30, widow and one child; and Robert Lamb, 21, a widow, recently married. The four last were sinkers, but the first was a mason, who was not usually engaged in that shaft, but had gone in that night, as one of the sinkers, named Scott, was not at home when called. It is somewhat remarkable too that Wright had been told a few minutes before the accident occurred, by Joseph Lamb, the father of Robert Lamb, and the person in charge at the time, to go up for a stone to be placed; but wishing to have his pipe he requested Lamb to go. Lamb went, and was just in the act of stepping into the tub after getting the stone when the accident occurred. This simple incident lost Wright his life, but saved Lamb's. As to Hall, that was his last shift, as he intended to proceed on Saturday to Thornley, where his wife and family had already gone. The sound of the fall was heard at some distance, and hundreds of people were soon on the spot, all anxious to know the nature of the catastrophe. It was "pay night," and many of the men were very demonstrative in their wish to save those who were past human aid. A detachment of police, however, soon arrived to keep order while the colliery officials endeavoured to ascertain the nature of the accident and the extent of the damage. Shortly after the sad occurrence an attempt was made to go down the shaft; but from the dangerous state in which it was found, it was deemed imprudent to venture further than where the cradle had been; and to approach the shaft from the other part of the Maudlin seam was equally dangerous, as "falls" of a greater or less degree were taking place continually. Just below the Maudlin seam there was a temporary scaffold, and it is barely possible that this may have stopped the fall of the *debris*; but, should this have given way, the whole will have gone down to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 300 fathoms. Immediately after the accident the mouth of the A shaft was covered with planks and tarpaulin, to preserve the ventilation of the mine; but on Saturday morning these were removed, and the cradle was brought to bank and the broken chains repaired. The cradle was then lowered down again, and the work of boarding was begun, under the superintendence of the master sinker, Mr Anthony Wardle. William Adams, the first man who went down the Hartley pit, and who has been working at this colliery for some time, was one of the first to go down to bring up the cradle. During Saturday Mr Easton, of Hebburn; Mr M. Dunn, the government inspector of mines; Mr Armstrong, of Wingate; and Mr E. Potter, of Cramlington, visited the pit, and offered to the viewer, Mr Smith, their counsel and assistance in this sad calamity. During Saturday night and Sunday the work of boarding the sides of the pit, where any danger was apprehended, was carried on with the greatest expedition; and that night the boarding had been completed to a distance of 150 fathoms—a few fathoms above the cavity made by the fall of stone.

BURNING OF A WORKHOUSE.—LOSS OF 23 LIVES.

About two o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the Liverpool Workhouse, and before it was extinguished about 23 lives were lost—principally infants—and the church adjoining the building was completely gutted and destroyed. Soon after two o'clock Miss Kenman, the schoolmistress, communicated to Mr Carr, the governor, the fact that dense smoke was issuing from the windows of the children's dormitory, which was situated in the eastern portion of the building, over the drug store of the establishment, and closely adjoining the church. On reaching the spot indicated, Mr Carr at once ordered all the hose of the workhouse to be got out, and they were immediately fixed to seven stand pipes, and the water conveyed by them directed on the burning interior of the dormitory. Unfortunately the pressure of water at this time was not so great, and the fire continued to spread in the apartment, which was filled with its usual inmates. In a short time after the fire was discovered, the engines from Hatton Garden, and the West of England fire engine, arrived. It is here desirable to explain the interior arrangements of the dormitory, near the centre of which, it is presumed, the fire originated. This is an apartment of about 50 feet in length, which runs north and south, parallel to the east gable of the church, from which it is separated by a passage between three and four feet wide. The dormitory is provided with two staircases, one at the south end and one in the centre. From the situation of the fire, it was easy to get out all the inmates who occupied the southern portion of the structure, by means of the south staircase; but, as the fire was raging principally near the centre, and round the head of the central stair, no means of escape could be afforded to those who occupied the northern portion. Ladders were obtained and the greatest efforts were made to extricate the terrified children through the windows. On breaking these, however, the smoke was found to be so dense, and the heat so great, that it was utterly impossible for any one to gain an entrance without the certainty of almost instant death. Water, which had now become more plentiful, was poured in copious streams upon the burning dormitory, and strenuous efforts continued to be made to rescue the poor children. Several persons had narrow escapes in this perilous work. Miss Kenna had to be carried away in a state of insensibility. Mr Carr was several times nearly suffocated; and, painful to relate, two nurses and a grown-up girl fell victims to their exertions in attempting to save the lives of the helpless children. It is still more melancholy to relate that the sacrifice was unavailing, as the whole of the inmates who occupied the northern portion of the apartment, numbering twenty, perished in the smoke and flames.

While the exertions of all were sedulously and anxiously directed to saving the lives of the children, it was discovered that the church was on fire; but as the whole available force of the water was directed to subduing the fire which was raging with such fatal effect in the place where it was first discovered, the conflagration in the church made rapid progress, and soon after three o'clock the edifice presented the appearance of one grand mass of flame from the floor to the top of the steeple, throwing a lurid glare all over the sky. Shortly before four o'clock some portion of the steeple supports began to give way; the steeple itself vibrated considerably, and in a moment afterwards it fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it large portions of the roof and interior timbers, including the floor, down to the schoolrooms underneath. With this the fire gradually declined, and was at length extinguished; that in the dormitory having been previously subdued. The fever hospital of the workhouse is close to the dormitory and the church, and at one time fears were entertained for the safety of this portion of the establishment. Active preparations were immediately made for removing the numerous patients; but fortunately the fire did not reach the building. After the fire had been subdued, the ruins presented a ghastly appearance, the dormitory roof was completely destroyed, as was also a large portion of the floor and the central staircase. The portions of the floor which remained were covered with partially burned bedding, and among the wreck lay the charred and disfigured remains of the unhappy victims of the flames. Some of these were horribly mutilated, having evidently been crushed by the falling *debris*. In the dormitory, the bedsteads were all of iron, and in one row of these lay fourteen bodies of lifeless children, charred and blackened and partially covered with fragments of the roof. Here might be seen a head with the brains protruding; there a body disembowelled; farther off a child, who in her death agony had turned upon her face; and next to her, overhanging the bedstead, was the body of another female child, the skull half emptied. Altogether, the spectacle presented in this room was of the most appalling character.

How the fire originated is unknown. All was reported safe as late as half-past eleven o'clock. Mr Carr, the governor, expresses his conviction strongly that, if a plentiful supply of water had been obtained at first, a considerable saving of property, and even of life, might have been effected. The buildings, we understand, are insured with the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

THE NEW LAW ON HIGHWAYS.

By the new law "highway districts" may be formed, and proper attention paid to the management of highways for the public benefit. The mode of procedure is pointed out to obtain the desired object. Any five or more justices of a county may in writing require the clerk of the peace to send a notice that at the sessions to be holden, a proposal will be made to divide the county or some part into a highway district, and that notices be sent to the overseers and churchwardens of every parish mentioned therein, that the proposal may be entertained, and a provisional order made, dividing their county into districts; such order is not to be valid, unless it is confirmed by a trial order of the justices, at some subsequent court of general or quarter sessions. When it is proposed that only a part of a county is to be divided into a highway district, not less than two of the five justices making such proposal are to be resident within the district. On the second meeting the provisional order may be quashed or confirmed. The provisional order is to set forth the parishes to be united, the names of the district, and the number of way-wardens to be elected for each parish. The provisional and final orders are to be advertised in the newspapers. No part is to be included in any highway district formed in pursuance of the act within the limit of a borough, without the consent of the council; and secondly, of the vestry of the parish which, or part of which, is proposed to be included. A highway board is to be constituted in each highway district, consisting of the way-wardens elected in the several places within the district; and the board is to be a body corporate. The consequence of forming a district is, that at and after the first meeting all property is to vest in the board, and which property is to be held for the benefit of the place for which it was held previously to the formation of the district. Each board has the power of appointing its officers, and payment of the same. Where a complaint is made to any justice of the peace that a highway is out of repair, two summonses are to be issued, and an order made on the subject. A highway board is to issue precepts to the overseers of the several parishes to obtain the money required, and the overseers are empowered to levy rates for making payments to a highway board. To enforce payment from the overseers the chairman of a board may make complaint, and recover the arrears in the same manner as arrears for poor-rates. The accounts are to be made up to the 25th of March in every year, and a statement published. A way-warden or any ratepayer may appeal to the quarter sessions in respect to the sum charged. The statements published are to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and laid before Parliament. Among the formal provisions to carry out the act, is one exempting surgeons from the payment of tolls when employed in their duties. The new act proceeds to explain the application of the other highway acts:—"And to relieve the ratepayers, certain boroughs may adopt parish roads and highways, and be relieved from the great expense of the roads and highways." Further, it is permitted to district highway boards to allow landowners to erect fences without incurring any liability to repair the highways. The act is not to apply to any place within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act, nor to any place maintained by any local act.

STATISTICS OF SHIPWRECKS.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

The Records of Wrecks and Casualties, which are compiled from the daily reports of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* and which we publish every Saturday, contain, when analysed and compared for a series of years, many features of interest. The Board of Trade undertakes, periodically, to make this comparison, and furnish a classification to the vessels that have met with mishaps on the coasts of the United Kingdom; but why the analysation and classification should be confined to these shores we cannot conceive. There is ample information afforded in our columns for adding a summary and comparative statement of all British vessels lost in Colonial or Foreign Ports. The Wrecks and Casualties on the coasts of the United Kingdom for seven years are shown to be as follows:—

Years.	Number of Wrecks.	Burthen in Registered Tons.	Hands Employed.
1855	1,141	176,544	—
1856	1,153	229,936	10,044
1857	1,143	218,570	9,819
1858	1,170	205,243	8,979
1859	1,416	222,926	10,538
1860	1,379	215,000	9,816
1861	1,494	253,238	11,040

A useful table in the Board of Trade compilation distinguishes British and Foreign vessels, sailing ships from steamers, coasters from oversea, and supplies the per centage of losses in each class with the number of voyages. One year will afford a fair criterion of the average per centage of losses on British vessels. Thus in 1861, we arrive at numbers here given:—

	Coasting Colliers.	Other Coasters.	Oversea.	Coasting Steamers.	Foreign Steamers.
Total casualties	487	385	307	26	16
No. of voyages	125,391	—	46,361	30,465	12,890
Rate per cent. of casualties compared with voyages in each class.	1 in 142	—	1 in 151	1 in 1,172	1 in 1,805

The total number of casualties for the two years 1860 and 1861 were 2,873, and of these 7.12ths, or 1,660 accidents, happned to vessels of the collier class. These vessels make short and numerous voyages, are freighted with dead weight, carry a comparatively small crew for navigating constantly along shore, are not provided with modern appliances for shortening sail, and from their meeting with heavy gales, fogs, and snow storms in the narrow channels, and close to sand banks, are likely to continue furnishing more than their *pro rata* number to the wreck record. The ages of the 5,459 vessels which were wrecked or met with casualties from 1858 to 1861 inclusive are thus given in totals:—

Under 3 years			459
Under 3 and not exceeding	7 years		715
Under 8	"	10 "	393
Under 11	"	14 "	521
Under 15	"	20 "	861
Under 21	"	30 "	792
Under 31	"	40 "	364
Under 41	"	50 "	213
Under 51	"	60 "	117
Under 61	"	70 "	52
Under 71	"	80 "	28
Under 81	"	90 "	8
Under 91	"	100 "	4
Under 101 and upwards			3
Unknown			927

As to the kind of vessels wrecked, we may give the description of those recorded in 1861. Of these there were 40 steamships, 149 barques, billyboys none, brigs 399, brigantines 134, chassemaree and cobles, none this year, though they figure in previous tables; cutters 15, dandies 6, flats 8, galiots 18, hermaphrodites 2, bookers 2, ketches 13, keel 1, luggers 25, polaccas 7, ships 41, schooners 421, sloops 114, smacks 70, snows 11, trows 1, yachts 15, unknown 1. These are further arranged under tonnage:—

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES IN 1861.

Vessels not exceeding	50 tons	228
" 51 and not exceeding	100 tons	434
" 101 "	300 tons	639
" 301 "	600 tons	135
" 601 "	900 tons	31
" 901 "	1200 tons	18
" 1200 and upwards		18
Unknown		4

The accidents to vessels over 900 tons are few, because such ships are in the foreign trade, and are usually towed into port and out again. The danger is in-shore, and not at sea. If a vessel is towed clear to the coast, she stands less risk of accident than those smaller vessels whose services are in coasting, and whose cargoes will not admit of any large outlay for tugs. When once a vessel is caught in broken water and dashed on rocks, or wallows thumping in the sands, her age and tonnage does not help her much out of the difficulty. The parts of the coasts on which accidents happened in 1861 are thus enumerated:—

East Coast—Dungeness to Pentland Firth	778
South Coast—Land's End to Dungeness	164
West Coast—Land's End to Greenwich	235
Irish Coast	185
Scilly Islands	9
Lundy Island	10
Isle of Man	26
Orkney, Shetland, Hebrides, Islay, Campbeltown, and North Coast of Scotland	37

It did not require these statistics of wrecks to demonstrate the want of a Harbour of Refuge between the Humber and the Forth. More than one half the disasters occur on the North and North-East coasts; and there is no doubt but that the value of the property lost since 1800 from the absence of Refuge Harbours would have built piers long enough to enclose all the shipping of the United Kingdom. The average loss of life from 1852 to 1861 was 808½. The number that perished on our shores in 1861 was 884. Probably out of the latter there were British seamen sufficient to man two frigates.

GARIBALDI AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.
GREAT MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday night, a public meeting of the inhabitants was convened in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Garibaldi, and of memorialising the Foreign Secretary to urge the removal of the French troops from Rome. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the hall was crowded to suffocation, while hundreds who desired to obtain admission, still remained in the lobby, or on the street. Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., Mr William Newton, the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, and other gentlemen appeared on the platform, and an attempt was made to proceed with the business.

On the motion of Mr Cowen, Mr Councillor Newton took the chair.

The Chairman, in a brief address, introduced the objects of the meeting. His speech, however, was delivered amid great confusion and incessant interruption, arising from the efforts made by the people about the door to force their way into the room. He began by congratulating Newcastle on such a great and enthusiastic meeting. Newcastle, he said, never was backward in her duty when the cause of civil liberty was at stake, and when the great champion of Italian liberty, the man who had achieved so much, the man who had struck off the fetters from ten millions of people was a prisoner, he hoped that on the present occasion they would show their sympathy with the cause of national and constitutional freedom (applause). For the time being—he hoped it would only be for a short period—liberty was as it were suffering an eclipse; he hoped they would come forward and exercise as much pressure on the Government as would teach them that Englishmen, at all events, were not insensible to the great cause of Italian liberty, which seemed to be in peril at present. There was one thing they must never forget—till they had a free Italy they could have nothing like general freedom in Europe; unless Italy became something more than a mere geographical expression, unless it became not only a constitutional but a united Italy, they would have the preponderance of the great military state of France in Europe; and so long as France existed in her present despotic condition—a great army, in fact, in the midst of Europe—they could not possibly cultivate the arts of peace, they could have no security for the liberty they enjoyed. It must not be forgotten for a moment that the real cause of the disaster that had happened to Garibaldi was not so much Italian as it was Parisian; it was the French despot who was the author of much of the mischief that had happened (applause). It was that colossal criminal, who rose up like a thief in the night and stole the empire—it was that man who had silenced the press, silenced the tribune, and who had asphyxiated and garrotted chivalrous and loyal France. He doubted not the time of reckoning would come—he doubted not that the *coup d'etat* would be avenged—he doubted not that in the course of Providence the sins and crimes of that man would have to be atoned for. It was impossible to regard the efforts of France to benefit Italy with anything like complacency. France was pursuing her dynastic and historic policy. Ever since the time of Charles VIII. they had had France invading Italy—not for the purpose of emancipating Italians, but dividing Italy, and, in fact, making Italy a recruiting ground and an instrument in the hand of the Gallic empire. But was it possible that Englishmen could stand by quietly and see the great deliverer of those ten millions of people a prisoner? Could they see him brought to trial? (Loud applause.) He had somewhere read in history that the old Romans were not able to proceed with the trial of Manlius within sight of the Capitol, and was it possible that there could be one inch of Italian soil which could be the scene of a trial of Garibaldi? (Applause.) He did not believe it was possible. (Applause.) The cry of Garibaldi—"Rome or death"—would not be stifled though he was a prisoner; it would be heard from his prison; it would break his fetters, and be heard all over the world. (Applause.) Let them not imagine that because Garibaldi was to day a prisoner he would no more be heard of in European politics. That illustrious prisoner could not remain a prisoner; and he (Mr N.) doubted not that when his prison doors were opened and he walked abroad, he would receive an ovation such as no man ever received before, and that he would yet live to see Rome free. (Applause.) He doubted not that the agitation inaugurated on the present occasion in favour of Garibaldi would not only be heard in the neighbouring borough, but that every municipality in the land would speak not only to the Foreign Secretary but to Europe, and let the world know that at all events, however other nations might be, Englishmen had the cause of liberty at heart, and that the cause of Garibaldi was not less dear to them in the hour of disaster. (Loud applause.)

Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., then came forward to move the first resolution. He was met with cries for an adjournment to the Town Hall, but he attempted for a few minutes to proceed with his address. At last, however, the pressure at the door overbore all resistance, and a tumultuous rush down upon the platform fairly brought the proceedings to a standstill.

At this juncture the promoters of the meeting proposed an adjournment to the Corn Market, which had the effect of very soon clearing the room, and sending the audience off in the direction of the New Town Hall buildings. Messrs Cowen, Newton, and others having held a hasty consultation, decided on adjourning the meeting till Thursday night, in order that arrangements might be made for obtaining the New Town Hall, and this resolution they announced in St. Nicholas' Square to a large number of persons who had followed them thither. Meanwhile, however, the bulk of the assemblage had found their way into the New Town Hall, where they waited in a state of rather tumultuous expectancy for the appearance of the speakers. After some delay, the gentlemen in question having been apprised of this unexpected move on the part of the crowd, decided on at once, proceeding with the business of the meeting. They accordingly appeared on the platform, when Mr. Newton resumed the chair. The hall presented an extremely animated and interesting appearence, the area, side galleries, and orchestra being completely packed with an audience in which the working-classes appeared largely to predominate. After the prevailing excitement had to some extent subsided.

Mr Cowen proceeded with his address. He entered fully into the recent history of Italy, particularly referring to the events which led to the occupation of Rome by French troops, and warmly praised Mazzini and Garibaldi for their noble defence of the besieged city. Rome fell in June, (he continued) in 1849, and Louis Napoleon holds possession of it till to-day, thirteen years after. The reasons assigned by him and his ministers for the shameless and unrighteous attack were these:—They alleged that Rome, under the republic, was one scene of disorder and confusion—that the men who held the reins of government there were foreigners, not Romans, and that, by a species of terrorism, the opinions of the population were overruled or ignored. Every one of these accusations were false, and no one knew better than the French ministers that they were so (hear, hear). He (Mr Cowen) could appeal to the testimony of numbers of people who were in Rome during the existence of the republic as to the good government that then existed; but he would content himself with quoting from the official despatches to Lord Palmerston sent by the English Consul at Rome, Mr Freeborn. Mr Freeborn was a disinterested and impartial witness, but his leanings were with the Pope and against the republic. When he wrote, therefore, in favour of the new government his testimony might be credited—"Rome is perfectly tranquil; nothing is now attended to but arms, money and men. Although a republic is an unfortunate form of government, I must say, in justice to the present Ministers, that their conduct is exemplary; that of the people more so. Order and obedience to Law is the order of the day" (hear, hear). At another time Mr Freeborn writes—"The republic, of course, must succumb under such force, but I must in justice say, that the men in power have, under all the circumstances of the case, shown courage and moderation. No works of art have ever been secreted or offered for sale; on the contrary, they have been restored, preserved, and protected." Again, our consul writes—"It would appear, my lord, from what I have been able to learn that General Oudinot calculated on the reactionist party in the city, but not an individual made his appearance; for this reason, that the mass of the people are ill-disposed to the restoration of the Ecclesiastical Government. It is my duty to state to your lordship that anarchy has not existed in the city of Rome, and that crime has diminished." He could quote similar extracts from the letters of Sir George Hamilton, the English representative at Florence, and from Admiral Parker, who was with some English vessels of war near Rome at the time. All the prejudices of the English officials were against the republicans, yet the facts compelled them to bear testimony in their favour. The accusation that the assembly was composed of foreigners was simply a falsehood, and the French ministers knew it was so when they made the statement. Every member of the Assembly, when the French expedition was planned, was an Italian, and they were not only Italians, but with two exceptions, Garibaldi, who is a Genoese, and General Ferrari, who is a Neapolitan, they were all Romans. (Applause.) At a later period, some other members were elected, but at no time were there any but Italians in the Assembly, although subsequently the number of members from other parts of Italy rose from two to seven. But was it not a scandal to call natives of Lombardy and Tuscany foreigners in Rome? As well might they call Northumbrians foreigners in London. (Cheers.) Of the thirteen thousand troops that defended Rome, they were all Italians, with the exception of two hundred Poles who were in Garibaldi's legion. The volunteers from other parts of Italy did not amount to one thousand, and all the rest were Roman citizens — men of all classes who had cheerfully taken up arms to defend their native city. (Applause) The charge that the inhabitants were forced into service is as false as the rest, and a stronger proof of this cannot be adduced than their behaviour when Garibaldi went to attack the Neapolitans. There was a truce with the French for a few days. All the soldiers in the city were taken by Garibaldi to Velletri, where they encountered and routed King Bomba and his army. While they were absent, Rome was absolutely without defence, and yet not a single man or woman left it. (Cheers.) During the whole period of the siege, although those engaged in it all knew they would ultimately have to succumb to their enemies, who numbered six men against their one, and were well supplied with arms, food, and ammunition, while they were deficient in all these requisites, and entirely without money, yet not a solitary soldier deserted the flag of the Republic. (Loud cheers). A more convincing and assuring proof of the earnestness of the Romans in the support of their Government and of their detestation of the French interference could not be found. When Louis Napoleon and his Ministers told the French Assembly that the want of order in Rome was the reason why they sent their troops there, they lied. (Applause). When they strove to encourage their army at Toulon, who had hesitated to embark to fight against a sister republic, the officers lied by telling the soldiers that they were going to fight the Austrians, not the Romans. When the army landed at Civita Vecchia, they lied again, by telling the people they came as friends, not as foes, and as a pledge of brotherhood hypocritically intertwined the French with the Italian flag. (Hear, hear). The French envoy and his subordinates lied when they went to the Triumvirs, under the pretence of negotiation, and basely took advantage of Mazzini's good faith to study the defences of the city, and strengthen their attacks. General Oudinot lied infamously and atrociously when he undertook not to recommence the attack till the 4th of June, and assaulted the city on the 2nd, thus taking the Romans at considerable disadvantage. (Loud cheers). The entire conduct of the French in this nefarious undertaking was a premeditated and hypocritical falsehood. (Applause). From Louis Napoleon to the lowest of his agents they all lied to the Romans, to the French people, and to Europe. From the first to the last they gave repeated promises of protection, brotherhood, and liberty, all of which they had from the beginning secretly determined to betray. (Applause). To put down anarchy and to protect public order was never the reason why Napoleon went to Rome: he went there because he believed by so doing he would secure the support of the Catholic clergy in maintaining his uncertain throne in France, and he remained there because he does not want a United Italy, and he expects by keeping his soldiers there he may keep a hold upon the country, and dictate its future political developement. (Cheers). He never wanted Italy to be free from the Alps to the sea, but wanted Sardinia to have a kingdom in the north, his relative Murat to have another in the south, and his cousin Plon Plon to have a third in the centre (laughter). The object of the meeting that night was to urge the English Government to demand the withdrawal of the French troops, which had no more right in Rome than they had in London. He did not wish the Government to interfere in Italy as France had done; but he thought that they might fairly demand that the Roman people should have the right of choosing their own Government, and be free from foreign rule (continued cheering). When the French went to Rome, Louis Napoleon's ministers pledged themselves to the English Government that the occupation would only be temporary, and that when the Pope was restored, "constitutional guarantees" should be taken for the better government of the Roman States. They have now held Rome for thirteen years, and the government to-day is no better—indeed, in some respects it is worse than before the Pope fled. The press was gagged, individual liberty violated, corruption made a system, terror organised, and a free conscience was tortured and denied (loud applause). General Oudinot promised, when he entered Rome, that the men who had been engaged in the defence should be protected, that there should be no reprisals, and the administration of justice should not be revengeful. All these promises have been falsified (applause). The political victims who have suffered in Rome since 1849, can be counted, not by hundreds, but by thousands, and many of them have been imprisoned for three or four years before they have been brought to trial. Thousands have wandered for years in loneliness and starvation from Monte Video to Constantinople, from Malta to Mexico, from London to New York, living protests of the vitality of the Italian nation, and of the perfidy of the French ruler (loud cheers). The occupation of Rome by foreign troops is a constant menace to Italy, and a source of annoyance and trouble to the neighbouring provinces; for it is there, under the eyes of the French, that the brigands that have devasted Naples have their head quarters. In the interest of Italian freedom, the peace of Europe, as well as on the ground of abstract right and past promises he (Mr. Cowen) thought they could very properly call upon the English Government to demand the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from a spot that they had entered by fraud and had retained by force. (Cheers.) The last noble effort of Garibaldi proved how warmly and keenly the Italians felt on this subject. There might be differences amongst them as to whether Turin, or Naples or Florence was best entitled to be the capital, but there is no difference about Rome. If Rome was once the seat of one Italian government, a stability and force would be lent to it that nothing else would give. Garibaldi felt this, and hence his gallant enterprise. His marvellous march to Catania, his adroit passage across the straits, and the disastrous encounter at Aspromonte would not be altogether barren of good results. (Applause.) Brave old John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, said he was worth inconceivably more to hang than to do anything else with. (Cheers.) So the magnanimous patriot, who now lay a bleeding and shattered wreck in the fortress at Spezzia may possibly live to see that through his wounds Italy will get her own. (Loud cheers.) Good sometimes comes out of evil, and it was to be hoped it might do so in this case. But whatever the result there can be but one feeling against the real author of all this misery and mischief—(cheers)—Louis Napoleon, the man who broke his oath to his fellow-countrymen, and waded to the position he now dishonoured, through seas of innocent blood, was the prime mover in these sad affairs (cheers). His days of authority, however, were numbered, and retribution—swift and sudden—would overtake him. A flash of popular indignation would one day strike the keystone of the arch of European despotism, and shiver it to pieces (loud cheering). An inexorable will, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, all the deadly instruments of war in profusion, a Senate crammed with servile placemen, a house of representatives equally subservient—why, the outraged rights of human nature would laugh them all to scorn (loud and enthusiastic cheering). There was something above success—God: something stronger than fact—right; something higher and more enduring than idolatry—time, even the callous-hearted author of the *coup d'etat* and the murderer of Rome cannot dethrone God; cannot cancel right, and cannot abolish time (loud and reiterated cheering). The universal conscience of mankind has branded him as a tyrant and usurper, and

> There is a chosen curse,—
> Some hidden thunder—in the stores of Heaven,
> Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
> Who gains his throne from the blood of souls.

(Loud and prolonged cheering, again and again renewed.)—Mr Cowen then moved

"That the following Memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs be signed by the chairman in the name of the meeting, and forwarded to Earl Russell:—

"To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The humble Memorial of the Inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in public meeting assembled,

"Sheweth—

"That on the 9th of February, 1848, the Pope having left his metropolis and refused to return, a Republican Government was adopted in Rome, and the temporal power of the Pope abolished by a constituent Assembly, peacefully elected by the decree for the adoption of the Republican Government was passed in this assembly by the majority of 143 votes against *eleven*, and the decree for the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope by a majority of 149 votes against *five*.

"That these almost unanimous votes of the Roman Assembly were ratified by the joyful acceptance of the people and of the municipalities.

"That, notwithstanding this, various European powers, and particularly the so called Catholic powers of France Austria, Spain, and Naples, leagued together for the suppression of the Roman republic and for the restoration of the Papal Government among people which abhorred it.

"That by the arms chiefly of France and Austria, the object of this league was, after a desperate and glorious resistance, accomplished, and the Papal Government restored in the Roman States.

"That when perpetrating this act of outrage on the liberties of a nation, the powers enacting gave the world in general, and England in particular, distinct assurances that their design was to take steps for the prevention of a return to priestly misrule, and the securing a Government beneficial to the interests and agreeable to the wishes of the Roman people, and that the occupation of the Roman territory by foreign troops was only to be regarded as a temporary arrangement till those ends should be secured.

"That, notwithstanding these assurances, Rome is still, after thirteen years, occupied by French troops; and that the Roman people, so far from having received the benefits and liberties promised them, are more than ever under the hoof of the old, corrupt, and despotic form of government.

"That the prolonged occupation of Rome by the troops of a foreign power, seriously compromises the peace of Italy and prevents the Italian people from reaping the full benefits of that new and improved government which within the last three years has been established over the greater portion of the Peninsula.

"That for these reasons your memorialists believe it to be the duty of this nation and of Her Majesty's Government to do all that they can for the reparation of the injuries inflicted by foreign force and diplomacy on the people of Rome.

"Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray your Lordship to use your good offices to put an end to the present occupation of the Roman States by the Government of France.

"And your memorialists will ever pray, &c."

Mr Gregson, watchmaker, seconded the adoption of the memorial.

Mr Rule, a gentleman who may be known to our readers in connection with the Foreign Affairs Association, then came forward and declared his intention of proposing an amendment. He said he had no objection to what Mr Cowen had said in reference to the occupation of Rome by French troops, but he contended that Louis Napoleon was not the prime cause of the occupation of Rome; there was diplomatic evidence that Lord Palmerston and Napoleon concerted the occupation of Rome between them. (Hear, hear, and uproar.) Mr Rule proceeded, in spite of increasing manifestations of impatience on the part of the meeting, to make an historical statement in support of his views, and at last when it seemed as if they were resolved to hear him no longer, he came out with the following amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is imperatively necessary for us to purge ourselves from that which we have brought upon us by what we have done in connection with Italy before we memorialise France to withdraw her troops—(Nonsense)—and also." (The rest was drowned in the confusion which now everywhere prevailed.

The Chairman attempted to obtain a five minutes hearing for Mr Rule, but it was of no avail, and that gentleman was at last obliged to yield to the storm, and retire from the platform.

The Chairman: The amendment has not been seconded. [Here some one seconded Mr Rule's proposition.] I can neither repeat nor understand it—(laughter) if you wish to put the amendment, will you put it in writing.

This, however, Mr Rule did not attempt to do. The Chairman accordingly put the motion to the meeting, when it was carried amid enthusiastic cheering, the only hands held up against it being those of Mr Rule and his seconder, and one or two gentlemen, apparently of Irish extraction, in the body of the hall.

The Rev. J. H. Rutherford next addressed the meeting. He said the last news by telegraph was that the impression was strong in Paris that there was a feeling of coolness between England and France, and that the cause of it was that France was not willing to leave Rome. He wished not that there should be any coldness between the English and the French people; they were brethren, and let them act as brethren—(hear)—but he would rejoice that there was a feeling of coldness between the cabinets of the two countries, for England's cordial alliance with France meant that the French had to continue at Rome. They were sometimes disposed to exalt the past and forget the present, to do honour to worth in ancient times and to forget living worth, but he rejoiced that the people of Newcastle had met in that manly way, and in such large numbers, to recognise living worth. They would remember a story that was told of the Covenanting times, that when the bloody Grahame of Claverhouse had with his own hand cast down a brave and true-hearted man, who would not give up his conscience, and held his own opinion, and worshipped God according to the dictates of his own spirit, the tyrant sneeringly asked the noble woman that stood by his side what she thought of her husband now that he lay prostrate and bleeding on the ground. Her answer was, "More than ever" (applause). And when the people of England were asked what they thought of the victor of Calatafini and the Vulturno, the hero of a hundred battles, the emancipator of twelve millions of Italians from the degrading and crushing yoke of the Bourbons, now that he lay wounded and crushed in yon cell at Spezzia, the answer, he believed, of England—the unanimous answer would be, "More than ever" (tremendous cheering, with waving of hats, which lasted some minutes). All true and good life was sacred; but there was not a life more sacred than that of the man who self-denyingly and self-forgetfully, had devoted himself to his country's liberties and independence. It ought to kindle their enthusiasm, it ought to awaken sympathy in their hearts that Garibaldi was willing not only to sacrifice his life, but what was dearer to thousands than life, his fame, upon the altar of the country's unity (applause). True, he was a captive—a wounded captive—in the hands of Italians; but the cause for which he suffered was not bound—it was the cause of freedom against despotism, of unity against division, of Catholicity against schism, of the people against the tyrants, of a free Gospel against a crushing and deadening form of religion, of order against anarchy. (Applause.) It was the cause of eternal truth and right; and as well might men try to stop the avalanche in its progress as try to keep up the thrones of despotism by armed force. Garibaldi lived in the hearts of the people, and were he to die, he (Mr. R.) cherished the feeling of Mr Cowen, he hoped the hero might live to see his country free from the Alps to the Adriatic; but if he lived not to see it, it would, nevertheless, be accomplished, and principally through his means. (Hear, hear.) If he died, he had left a legacy to the people—a legacy they would know how to use. He had put arguments into their hands, he had put arms too into the hands of the Italian people which they would know how to use. It was true that, perhaps in England, as well as in Italy, there might be a division of opinion as to the wisdom of the course he pursued; and there were many who said that it was only success that could have justified his undertaking. Why, success justified nothing; non-success would not make a true and great cause the less true and the less worthy of the support of the people; success could not sanctify a wicked endeavour. It was true that the despot of France had succeeded to the admiration of many people, and they believed him great, and forgot all the acts of evil he had committed, simply because he had been successful. But let them rejoice there was a Nemesis in history; the name of Garibaldi would avenge the wrong that had been done to Italy, and from his ashes, if he died, would spring a thousand, ten thousand heroes to fight the battle of their country. (Applause.) After some further remarks on the elevated character and remarkable career of Garibaldi, Mr Rutherford went on to say—England was the asylum of freedom; it was open to all the despots of Europe when they found their thrones tottering beneath them. They should be glad to have the Hapsburgs, Bombas, and Bourbons; and they should even find an asylum for Napoleon (applause). Nay, they should welcome the Pope if his Holiness was willing to throw himself as a spiritual teacher on the consciences and convictions of the people. If then it was true that England was thus an asylum for those who could not rest elsewhere, he was sure they should feel honoured and delighted to have Garibaldi among them. (Applause.) He was sure England would give a hearty welcome to the defender of peoples against oppressors—the emancipator of Italy. Therefore he had the greatest pleasure in proposing—"That an invitation be sent from this meeting to General Garibaldi, inviting him to take up his residence in England, and assuring him of the continued and increased admiration in which he is held by the English people." (Loud applause.)

Mr Watson seconded the resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was carried amid loud acclamations.

Mr Joseph Cowen, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, took occasion to say that the invitation to Garibaldi—the acceptance of which he thought not improbable—would be presented to the hero in person, by himself, or by Mr Peter Taylor, in the course of a few days.

The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

MEETING AT GATESHEAD.

On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting was held in the long room of the Queen's Head Inn, Gateshead—Mr. Jos. Cowen in the chair—when a memorial and resolution in reference to Garibaldi, similar to those adopted in the New Town Hall on the previous evening, were unanimously agreed to.

DIRECTORS AND DIVIDENDS.

The priests and potentates of locomotion have once again emerged from their penetralia, and have vouchsafed some insight into the secrets of their half-year's administration. Sure, if there are "wheels within wheels" anywhere, it is in the machinery of our railway system; but we are thankful for such revelations as we can get. Shareholders and the public generally are interested in the matter. We are all proud of our railways, but we are also jealous of those who administer them. We have often heard the pleasant formula from the lips of Directors that "the interests of shareholders and of the public are ultimately identical," but "ultimately" is a long word; we do not know when we shall arrive at the "ultimate" period, and we do know that where competition is sharpest passengers are best served.

The statistics of locomotion recently disclosed are astonishing. It is curious to remark by the way that, despite the extension of railways, stage carriages seem to be "looking up," and the produce of the tax upon such vehicles has risen more than £10,000 in the last five years. The outlay in railway construction has been for some time past about £10,000,000 a year, the total expenditure being half the amount of the National Debt, and nearly five times the amount of the annual rent-roll of all the real property in Great Britain. Some six thousand locomotives, with ribs of iron, and bowels of brass and fire, and breath of steam—one for every two miles of railway—are in action. The London and North Western, with its 1096 miles of line has nearly 1600 such. Some of them are 1000 horse power, and require a ton of coals and 1000 or 1500 gallons of water for a journey, and every one consists of some 5416 parts, and must be put together and kept together as carefully as a watch. Some of the trains on the London and North-Western run nearly 180 miles—from Crewe to Camden—with only one stoppage; and on the Chester and Holyhead line the express engines supply themselves with water while running at full speed.

But all is not gold that glitters. The vicissitudes of railway finance have been great. The £100 shares of the London and North Western have touched £240, they are now at £95 or £96, although the Company earns more than £15,000 a day. The Great Western shares were worth in 1845 £256; they are now at £66 or £66. The North Western recently deplored the losses it had sustained by other lines "tapping" their Manchester traffic to the extent of £650,000 a year. The recent depression of trade has greatly affected the returns of most of their lines. Thus there has been a diminution to the extent of one third in the traffic revenue between Liverpool, Hull, and Great Grimsby during the last half-year; and between Manchester and Liverpool, "in the goods traffic alone, including Stockport, there has been a falling off of nearly £20,000." The general reduction of dividend has been decided. The Midland has just paid 5¼ instead of 6¼; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, 3¾ instead of 5¼; and the Great Western, ½ per cent. instead of 2¼, and it is very doubtful whether the last was justified in paying anything.

One department of railway expenditure has naturally invited criticism. How is it, it may be fairly inquired, that the North-Western Company has been in the habit of expending some £1,000 a-week in law expenses, and that the directors now pique themselves on their Parliamentary charges during the past half-year being set down at *only* £15,000! It is because the companies have generally assumed that they had a vested and inalienable interest in the entire region and country in which they first chanced to introduce a railway, and that they must carry on war to the knife with any and every body who dares to contemplate an invasion of their territory. The consequence is, that, though all parties declare that they deprecate aggression and are very "pacific," they are constantly at war, and the most lavish expenditure follows. Thus the Chairman of the North-Western congratulates his constituents that they have had "a light session," for which there is "good ground for thanksgiving," although so heavy an item for law expenses is required. In the south-west of England, however, the representatives of competitive lines have done worse. They have recently been fighting for "about forty-five days at a cost of £75,000, the only result of which has been Parliamentary permission to borrow £20,000; while in the case of the Doncaster and Hull lines the supposed cost to the competing companies is little short of £100,000; and, in the contest of the Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Ellesmere lines in North Wales, the expense is "almost fabulous." As a shareholder recently remarked, it is "like an interminable game of chess, and the gamblers playing with other people's money."

But, whatever may be the misgivings of directors of existing lines, the country will be gratified and enriched by the continued expansion of our railway system. We are glad to know that the journeys performed throughout the kingdom have increased at the rate of about 10,000,000 a year, and travelling becomes more and more a necessity. Let new lines delve under London streets, cross suburban thoroughfares, meander along our Welsh dales, and draw the furthest extremities of our empire together, until our "hundred opposite ports are blended into one Piræus, and to every point of the compass diverge the oft-traversed long walls that unite them with our engirded Acropolis."—*Patriot.*

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

The Central Executive Relief Committee at Manchester held a meeting on Monday, the Earl of Ellesmere in the chair. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Edward Howard, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Colonel Wilson Patten, Major Patten, Major Egerton Leigh, Mr M'Clure, the Mayor of Manchester, Messrs Hugh Mason, Edward Ashworth, Wm. Roberts, W. Eckersley, M. Ross, S. J. Stern, G. L. Ashworth, T. R. Hutchinson, Wm. Rathbone, jun., H. B. Farnall, A. H. Heywood, J. Worrall, and J. Robinson Kay.

The draught of a circular addressed by the committee to Boards of Guardians was discussed and approved. The draught of a letter to the various local relief committees, suggesting the best plan for efficiently working the several districts, was also read, and, after some discussion, it was resolved that it should be printed and placed in the hands of the executive committee for further consideration next week. The Mayor of Manchester laid on the table a telegram he had received from Victoria (Australia), announcing that the sum of £5,500 had been subscribed in that colony for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

After the receipt of other subscriptions and promises of subscriptions had been reported, grants were made of £100 to Dunkinfield, £350 to Wigan, £250 to Oldham, and £30 to Heaton Mersey. The grant to Oldham was accompanied by an intimation that the committee would desire to bring under the immediate and most serious consideration of the local relief committee the importance of organising forms of work suited to the age, strength, sex, and capacity of the recipients of relief. In making the grant to Heaton Mersey the committee called attention to the smallness of the rate of relief given by the guardians at that place. A grant to Hurst was postponed, with an intimation that there would be a personal communication as the amalgamation of the two local committees existing there. Grants to Ribchester, Shuttleworth, and Ramsbottom were also postponed, on the ground of their being no local subscriptions.

An analysis of the accounts of 24 unions, usually engaged in the cotton trade, was laid before the committee by Mr Farnall, in which the increase of pauperism and the increase in out-door relief were distinctly stated. It would appear from this analysis that in those unions there was an increase of 81,111 recipients of relief as compared with the corresponding week last week, and that the amount of out relief in those unions per week now amounted to £7,922 3s 1½d, whereas it amounted only to £2,160 16s 1d in the corresponding week of last year. It was further stated that in 18 of the principal townships in the cotton district the local relief committee were aiding close upon 100,000 persons.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY,
On the 6th September, 1862.

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

1st Life Guards, Windsor
2d do, Regent's Park
Royal Horse Guards, Knightsbridge
1st Dragoon Guards, Bangalore, Canterbury
2d do, Benares, Canterbury
3d do, Ahmednuggur, Canterbury
4th do, Curragh
5th do, Curragh
6th do, Aldershot
7th do, Sealkote, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Birmingham
2d do, Piershill
3d Hussars, Curragh
4th do, Curragh
5th Lancers, Norwich
6th Dragoons, Mhow, Maidstone
7th Hussars, Umballa, Maidstone
8th do, Meerut, Canterbury
9th Lancers, Brighton
10th Hussars, York
11th do, Cahir
12th Lancers, Aldershot
13th Hussars, Aldershot
14th do, Manchester
15th do, Dunkald
16th Lancers, Sheffield
17th do, Secunderabad, Maidstone
18th Hussars, Hounslow
19th do, India
20th do, India
21st do, India
Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Montreal; 2d bat. Portman Street; 3d bat. Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. Windsor; 2d bat. St. Geo.'s Barracks
Scots Fusileer Guards, 1st bat. Wellington Barracks; 2nd bat. Montreal
1st Foot, 1st bat. Secunderabad, Colchester; 2d bat. Aldershot, Colchester
2d, 1st bat. Aldershot, Walmer; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Walmer
3d, 1st bat The Tower, Limerick; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Limerick
4th, 1st bat. Kurrachee, Chatham; 2d bat. Corfu, Chatham
5th, 1st bat. Aldershot, Colchester; 2d bat. Mauritius, Colchester
6th, 1st bat. Gosport, Colchester; 2d bat. Corfu, Colchester
7th, 1st bat. Ferozepore, Walmer; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Walmer
8th, 1st bat. Sheffield, Templemore; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Templemore
9th, 1st bat. Corfu, Limerick; 2d bat. Corfu, Limerick
10th, 1st bat Dublin, Preston; 2d bat. The Cape, Preston
11th, 1st bat. Curragh, Fermoy; 2d bat. The Cape, Fermoy
12th, 1st bat New Zealand, Chatham; 2d bat. Curragh, Chatham
13th, 1st bat. Gwalior, Fermoy; 2d bat. The Cape, Fermoy
14th, 1st bat. Jamaica, Fermoy; 2d bat. N. Zealand, Fermoy
15th, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Pembroke; 2d bat. Malta, Pembroke
16th, 1st bat. Montreal, Templemore; 2d bat. Halifax, Templemore
17th, 1st bat. Quebec, Limerick; 2d bat. Halifax, Limerick
18th, 1st bat. Secunderabad, Buttevant; 2d bat. Jersey, Buttevant
19th, 1st bat. Mean Meer, Chatham; 2d bat. Curragh, Chatham
20th, 1st bat. Gorruckpore, Chatham; 2d bat. Aldershot, (ordered to Portsmouth,) Chatham
21st, 1st bat. Barbadoes, Birr; 2d bat. Dublin, Birr
22d, 1st bat. Malta, Parkhurst; 2d bat. Malta, Parkhurst
23d, 1st bat. Fyzabad, Walmer; 2d bat. Malta, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Portsmouth, Cork; 2d bat. Mauritius, Cork
25th, 1st bat. Malta, Athlone; 2d bat. Edinburgh, Athlone
26th, Aldershot, Belfast
27th, Gonda, Cork
28th, Nusseerabad, Fermoy
29th, Glasgow, Preston
30th, Toronto, Parkhurst
31st, China, Chatham
32d, Plymouth, Preston
33d, Bombay, Fermoy
34th, Seetapore, Colchester
35th, Agra, Chatham
36th, Curragh, Athlone
37th, Aldershot, Pembroke
38th, Dinapore, Colchester
39th, Bermuda, Templemore
40th, New Zealand, Birr
41st, Newcastle, Preston
42d, Dugshai, Stirling
43d, Barrackpore, Chatham
44th, Belgaum, Colchester
45th, Dublin, Parkhurst
46th, Cawnpore, Buttevant
47th, Montreal, Athlone
48th, Lucknow, Cork
49th, Manchester, Belfast
50th, Ceylon, Parkhurst
51st, Rawul Pindee, Chatham
52d, Jhansi, Chatham
53d, Portsmouth, Chichester
54th, Rookee, Colchester
55th, Portsmouth, Preston
56th, Deesa, Colchester
57th, New Zealand, Cork
58th, Curragh, Birr
59th, Dover, Chichester
60th, 1st bat. Aldershot, Winchester; 2d bat. Prtsmuth, Winchester; 3d bat. Tonghoo, Winchester; 4th bat. Quebec, Winchester
61st, Aldershot, Pembroke
62d, Kingston, Belfast
63d, London, Belfast
64th, Aldershot, Canterbury
65th, New Zealand, Birr
66th, Cannanore, Colchester
67th, China, Athlone
68th, Rangoon, Fermoy
69th, Madras, Fermoy
70th, N. Zealand, Canterbury
71st, Sealkote, Stirling
72d, Mhow, Aberdeen
73d, Plymouth, Chichester
74th, Bellary, Aberdeen
75th, Plymouth, Chatham
76th, Aldershot, Belfast
77th, Benares, Chatham
78th, Shorncliffe, Aberdeen
79th, Nowshera, Stirling
80th, Saugor, Buttevant
81st, Jullundur, Chatham
82d, Delhi, Canterbury
83d, Dover, Chatham
84th, Shorncliffe, Pembroke
85th, The Cape, Pembroke
86th, Curragh, Templemore
87th, Curragh, Buttevant
88th, Shahjehanpore, Colchester
89th, Umballa, Fermoy
90th, Allahabad, Canterbury
91st, Kamptee, Chatham
92d, Calcutta, Stirling
93d, Peshawur, Aberdeen
94th, Umritsur, Chatham
95, Poona, Fermoy
96th, Shorncliffe, Chichester
97th, Jubbulpore, Colchester
98th, Rawul Pindee, Canterbury
99th, China, Cork
100th, Gibraltar, Parkhurst
101st, Bengal
102d, Bombay
103d, Madras
104th, Bengal
105th, Bombay
106th, Madras
107th, Bengal
108th, Bombay
109th, Madras
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Hamilton, Winchester; 2d bat. Meerut, Winchester; 3d bat. Bareilly, Winchester; 4th bat. Malta, Winchester

The Queen and Prince of Wales.—Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Rheinhardtsbrunn Gotha on Friday. Notwithstanding the distress of mind and sorrowful emotion caused by this journey, her Majesty's health does not appear to be worse. A despatch from Brussels of Tuesday's date says:—"The Danish Princesses and the Duchess of Brabant visited the Royal Theatre yesterday evening. To day the Prince of Wales and the Royal family of Denmark paid a visit to Laeken. A *dejeuner* and a State dinner were given at the Palace. The Royal visitors have taken several drives in the city and its environs." The Crown Princess of Prussia will proceed to Rheinhardtsbrunn on the 15th inst., with her children, and will remain there during the stay of Queen Victoria. The Crown Prince and Princess will proceed in about a fortnight on a short voyage to the Mediterranean, in the Osborne, the health of the princess Royal, we much regret to hear, not being at the present time of the most satisfactory nature.

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

We have received letters and other communications relative to a Fish Nuisance at Shotley, which our correspondents attribute to "the Engineer of the Sanitary Board." The Sanitary Board should take cognizances of this matter.

"An Observer" would not serve his object. Our report was an impartial one, and the public can judge for themselves.

Local and District News.

It will be observed from our advertising columns that the remainder of the goods offered for sale at the late Wesleyan bazaar will be sold to-day at Leadgate, at a considerable reduction.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—We understand this celebrated *troupe* intends visiting Shotley Bridge, New Town Hall, about the latter and of this month. Those who are lovers of high talent in musical harmony ought not to miss this rare opportunity of enjoying a great treat.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that McMillan, the comic singer, together with Mr Bower's band, will visit Consett this evening. From the great popularity Mr McMillan gained at his late visits to Annfield Plain and Leadgate, it is anticipated that his visit on this occasion will be successful.

WESLEYAN METHODIST REVIVAL MEETINGS.—Mr Harker is now at Shotley Bridge holding revival meetings in connection with the Wesleyan body. A great number of people of all classes have attended the meetings.

HARVEST REAPING.—Mr George Watson, hind for the Consett Iron Company, at Stoney Heap Farms, has this week reaped 1½ acres of excellent wheat. It has yielded 90 stooks, each stook containing 12 sheaves.

CONSETT IN DARKNESS.—No steps have been taken as yet for the re-lighting of the lamps in Consett. The moon is now upon the wane, and after the shops are closed it is scarcely possible to make your way through the most familiar places without stumbling. How a stranger or even a partial stranger is to find his way is a question. Are there no means that can be used whereby this spirit of opposition can be set aside and some amicable arrangement arrived at?

ENORMOUS BLAST FURNACE AT CONSETT.—This furnace which has taken so long in its erection is now nearly completed. Fires have been kindled in it for several days. The new gangway, galleries, and other appurtenances, are all now complete in their places, and only waiting the finishing stroke. It is confidently stated that the furnace will be in blast in a few weeks, when we shall give a full description of its construction and capabilities.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST QUARTER DAY.—On Monday this body held their regular Quarter Day at Shotley Bridge. A procession was formed, when they proceeded, singing hymns, through the village to the chapel in Wood-street. Services were held in the afternoon and evening. Two young aspirants to the ministry preached their trial sermons in the afternoon and passed their examination; also two in the evening. A large concourse of people were drawn together on the occasion and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. Amongst the number might be observed "Lord and Lady Linden," who are now upon a visit to Shotley Bridge.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—On Tuesday a little girl, the daughter of Mr Kirsopp, manager of Mr Davis' shop at Consett, was playing in the yard behind the shop, when by some means a portion of the shop fixtures came down upon her. The child is only about one year and nine months old, was instantly relieved from the shelving, but was found to be quite in a rigid state, so much so that its life was at first despaired of. On examination it was found that she had received no bruises of any consequence except across her wrists. Medical assistance having been obtained, and proper remedies applied, the child is now recovering.

LOCAL PATENTS.—Charles Cochrane, Ormesby Ironworks, Middlesborough-on-Tees, Yorkshire, "Improvements in the manufacture of aluminate of soda and potash." Petition recorded 27th June, 1862.—James Aspinall, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Yorkshire. "An improved apparatus for the safe conveyance from sea to land of ships' papers, document, money, and other valuables, when wrecks or other casualties occur at sea."

FIRST NORTHUMBERLAND ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The Newcastle batteries of this regiment assembled on the Town Moor, on Wednesday evening, where the men were put through battalion drill. The band, according to previous announcement, attended upon the Moor, at six o'clock, and played a selection of choice music. The attendance, as usual, was very large. Wednesday's performance concluded the series for the season. The 3rd and 4th batteries of the First Northumberland Artillery Volunteers will, it is expected, have another "friendly match" in gun competition, at Tynemouth, on Friday next.

BURNING OF LETTERS.—On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, John Murphy, a boy seven years old, son of Mr Patrick Murphy, Back Blandford Street, mischievously set fire to the contents of the letter-pillar box in Hinde-street, at the foot of Rye Hill, by striking a match and dropping it into the hole at which the letters are put in. Fortunately, there were not a large number in the pillar at the time, as it is cleared each day at 4·30 p.m., but those which were in were consumed. The police succeeded in apprehending the young scamp, who was brought before the magistrates next day, and remanded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held at the Black Bull Inn, High Bridge, on the body of William Milburn Blakeston, who had been found dead in his house that morning. It appeared that the deceased was a man about fifty-eight years of age, and a shoemaker by trade. For several years past, since he lost his wife, he has lived in a house by himself; and latterly he has been so poorly in point of health as to be scarcely able to support himself by his trade. On Monday evening he and a neighbour named Frances Harrison, residing on the same stair-head, had their pipes together about seven o'clock. The deceased was not seen after that till about eight o'clock in the morning, when the woman Harrison, surprised at not hearing him stirring, went into his house, and found the unfortunate man lying on the floor of a closet. He was then quite dead, and close beside him stood a dish containing a quantity of blood, which appeared to have flowed from his nose and mouth. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor has anything transpired to occasion the slightest suspicion of foul play. A verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—On Wednesday morning, a little after ten o'clock, a youth, named James Mitchell, Factory Lane, Gallowgate, was selling coals in Stanhope Street, Barrack Road. He left his cart and horse standing in the street, and went into a house to enquire about the sale of some coals. During his absence, the horse moved away along Hindhaugh Street. A little child, scarcely eighteen months old, son of Mr. Joseph Singleton, boiler smith, at Messrs Thompson's Spring Garden Works, was playing on the middle of the road, and one of the cart wheels passed over its head. The child was immediately picked up, and Dr. I'Anson was called in, but it had expired before he arrived. An inquest was held upon the body on Thursday evening at the Black Bull Inn, Barrack Road, before Mr J. T. Hoyle, Esq., when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The coroner administered a suitable admonition to the cartman for having left his horse and cart without some one to look after it, and referred with some degree of justice to the want of proper application of the bye-laws of the borough.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A CAPTAIN'S WIDOW IN SUNDERLAND.—On Wednesday evening, an inquest was held at the Hardwicke Hotel, Hendon Road, before Mr C. Maynard, deputy-coroner, on the body of Grace Copperthwaite, the widow of a master-mariner, who was found strangled in her room on Wednesday morning. The deceased resided in Addison-street, and it appears that for some time past she had been in a low state of mind, resulting from the loss of her two daughters, one of whom died about three years ago, and the other about three months ago. They were both on the verge of womanhood when they died, and their loss seems to have preyed greatly on her mind. Following close upon the last death was the demise of her husband, who about three weeks ago died in a fit, after a short illness, at sea. This seems to have filled up her cup of sorrow, and on Wednesday morning, the day when her husband's clothes were expected to reach home, she was found by two neighbours, lying in the front room of her house, with her handkerchief tied tightly round her throat, and life quite extinct. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The Rev. George Steward, of Eusemare, near Penrith, formerly of Newcastle, has made a donation, through Dr. Frost, of £25 to the Newcastle Infirmary.

NORTHERN FAT CATTLE MART COMPANY.—A meeting of the Directors was held on Monday evening, when the deputation appointed to confer with the committee of the Newcastle Council, respecting the arrangements of the existing market, gave an account of their stewardship. This they did in a report, the purport of which has already been made public in connection with the proceedings which transpired at the interview on Tuesday last; and in reference to an assumed unwillingness on the part of the representatives of the Corporation to name the terms on which they would be disposed to treat with the new market company, a strong expression of disappointment was conveyed. It was resolved to convene a meeting of the shareholders to consider what course of action should in the future be pursued, such meeting being fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury died at a quarter after three o'clock on Saturday morning, at Addington Park, Surrey. For several days past his Grace had been gradually sinking, and not the slightest hopes of recovery were given by his medical attendants on Wednesday last. The late Archbishop of Canterbury was born in 1780, at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, being the elder of the two sons of the Rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of that parish. He was sent to Eton College, and, as one of the successful scholars of that foundation, he, at the close of his probationary career, removed to King's College, Cambridge. In 1800 he was Browne's Medalist, and Hulsean Prizeman in 1805. He took his degree of B.A. the same year, being then a Fellow of his College, and was soon afterwards appointed one of the assistant masters of Eton College. In 1805 he was admitted to priest's orders. In 1817 he was elected Fellow of Eton College, and in the following year appointed rector of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire; he was, in 1819, chosen a prebendary of Durham. In 1828, the see of Chester becoming vacant by the translation of the late Dr. Bloomfield to the bishopric of London, Mr Sumner was selected by the Duke of Wellington to fill the vacancy. At that period, and, indeed, during nearly the whole of the twenty years that Dr. Sumner was bishop of that diocese, he was the hardest worked prelate in the kingdom, the vast and populous district under his control demanding his constant attention. By the death of Dr. Howley, in February, 1849, the archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant, and Lord John Russell appointed Dr. Sumner to that exalted position in the Church. During his protracted public life he rarely spoke in the House of Lords on subjects not relating to the Church. Soon after his elevation to the bench of bishops, he was called upon to concede his vote on Catholic emancipation, an act which rendered him for the time most unpopular among the clergy of his diocese. Latterly he strongly opposed the admission of Jews into Parliament, and in the Divorce Bill strenuously objected to the proposed clause allowing the marriage of the guilty parties. He was also a staunch opponent to the revision of the Liturgy, and against the resuscitation of the active powers of Convocation. The late Primate had been a liberal and successful contributor to theological literature. Among the best known of his books are "Sermons on the Christian Faith and Character," "Apostolic Preaching considered in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles," "Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and on the Moral Attributes of the Creator," and "Evidences of Christianity derived from its Nature and Reception." The venerable Primate was brother of the Bishop of Winchester. He married, in 1803, Miss Robertson, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N.; she died in 1829. His Grace was made a Privy Councillor on his elevation to the archiepiscopate, in 1848.

The *Spectator*, speculating as to the probable successor of Dr. Sumner, says:—"The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who is an Eden, and the Bishop of Durham, who is a Baring, will have what are called family claims; while the Bishop of London has the advantage in ecclesiastical rank, and the claim of a mild and peaceable piety. Scoffers talk of the ecclesiastical luck of the Premier, to whom it has already happened to fill up in England *once* the Sees of London, York, Rochester, Norwich, Ripon, and Worcester, and *twice* those of Carlisle, Durham, and Gloucester and Bristol, as well as the Irish primacy. It is an irony in Lord Palmerston's destiny which makes the jesting Premier a divider of spiritual gifts to the church."

Correspondence.

THE TEETOTAL KERNEL OF THE NEW "NUT," AND A GLANCE AT THE OLD "SHELLS!"

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

"He who knows what is good and chooses it, who knows what is bad and avoids it, is learned and temperate; but they who know very well what ought to be done and yet do quite otherwise, are ignorant and stupid."—*Socrates*, B.C. 450.

"O madness! to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest drinks, our chief support of health,
When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the limpid brook."—*Milton.*

SIR,—I am exceedingly glad to find that Mr Watson is improving in his style of "nut" presentation, and that last week he held forth a *new* one in truly gallant order. But why should he think of hood-winking your readers, by saying that he gave that particular "nut" a fortnight before? He certainly quarrels *now*, with our use of the word "temperance, and denies that temperance is teetotalism, and *vice versa*—but he never did that before, as he coolly pretends. Instead of presenting such a "nut to crack" in his former letter—he, in that very letter, used these words interchangeably as convertible terms—and if he thus used the terms temperance and teetotalism, where in the name of wonder was there "the nut to crack!" I certainly could not break any teeth with what was not there. Mr W. "noticed that there had been several *temperance* meetings held lately at Shotley Bridge—that he admired the cause to a certain extent"—what cause, but the cause of *temperance* as advocated at the "pump!" and ventured to say there were some little matters to which it would be well if *its* promoters would direct their attention." Who then were the "promoters of these *temperance* meetings," so named by himself? Were they not teetotal meetings which he referred to, when *he* called them by the sacred name of *temperance*? Again, "look," said he, "at poor Burns, the commercial, not many months ago the most popular of *temperance* advocates." These are *verbatim* the words of Mr W., and did he not mean that Burns was a teetotal advocate? Where then could his much vaunted "nut" be found in that letter? A friend of mine authorizes me to offer the prize of one sovereign to any man (Mr W. himself and the "Sir Oracle" of the street (!) parliament, *par nobile fratrum*, included) who will grammatically construe out of Mr W.'s former letter, in any sentence or combination of words, the terms of the question which he now designates "*the nut*"—you, Mr Editor, to be the adjudicator of the prize.

With Mr W.'s correction of a former blunder, (and if he did not mean what he wrote, or wrote what he meant, I could not be to blame)—the matter now stands thus—he "would not care if every drop of intoxicating drink, with the machinery for the manufacture of the same were totally and utterly destroyed." Now, if in Mr W.'s opinion "it would be a happy thing for the world were the liquor and the traffic in it destroyed, where is his consistency (he professes hatred to inconsistencies) in denouncing the very men who are engaged heart and hand to forward such a state of things. Are they the "better men" who are doing all that in them lies to bring about "the good time coming!" or Mr W. and his friends, who while they confess that the entire suppression of the drink traffic, "would be a happy thing for the world," yet act and write in order to continue a *worse* state of things? Socrates, said well, in one of my mottoes given above, "they who know very well what ought to be done, and yet do quite otherwise, are ignorant and stupid."

Mr W. is quite correct as to historic fact in saying that he could "go back thousands of years, and point to Noah's time, Gen. ix. 21, and maintain that in all ages and in all countries strong drink has been adopted;" he might have added also, as a historic verity, that everywhere, even in Noah's case, it has proved a curse. Mr W. did not need to say that he "despised" what I said "at the finish of my second paragraph"—that he is oblivious of "facts" is plainly enough seen by your readers throughout the entire letter, but, (how proximate "the application of the old woman's doggrel," after all,) "the reason *why* he cannot tell."

The "sorry piece of reasoning about his business affairs," and the man refusing to "*bind himself down* by a pledge before Mess John," seems altogether beyond his power to combat, else he would scarcely try to get rid of it by a side issue—by *shifting* his ground. He says "none of my customers or merchants ever required of me a solemn oath to do justly by them." Who ever said they did? Mr Watson knows right well that there was not a word about an oath in the whole argument. But does "he not bind himself down by pledges" to both "customers and merchants!" Teetotallers, as *such*, know nothing of "the galling oppressiveness of a solemn oath." The pledge is not (and Mr W. never attempts to prove that it is) an oath to bind the independence of mind, but the *manifesto* of the principles by which its *free* action is directed, and of the objects for which united action is secured. The pledge is not a substitute for "inward principle," as Mr W. would insinuate, but, like speech in general, an expression of it, for individual and social uses. Pledges, however, Mr Watson has given again and again, in his trade and other transactions, just as binding as our pledge to abstain from intoxicating drink. It would really be well if our friend would remember that those "who live in glass houses should take care how they throw stones."

That "Christ himself, at the marriage feast, turned water into wine," is perfectly true, and I for one would have no objection to participate of the kind of wine that was there produced; but Mr W. runs *ad captandum vulgus*, when he adds—"thus proving that 'the precious essence of life' would not do." "Proving," forsooth! Conclusive evidence, truly! How does the fact warrant the inference? Can he "tell?" We have, in law, a Coke upon Littleton, and in history, a Smollett's continuation of Hume; but after such an original specimen of logic, may we not expect to see a Watson's improvements upon Whately! But everything in its own order; if the wine commended in scripture as a blessing, be received under Christ's approval, will "the precious essence of life," given as a "cup of cold water in his name," not secure its reward?

I am not sufficiently read in Mr W.'s natural history to know anything of a particular "class of idiots being *brought into existence* by signing the pledge." Is this a new mode of entering into being, or what is it? Perhaps the author of "The Vestiges" will be *very* grateful to Mr W. for this new fact (!) as an original and the latest illustration of "the development theory." I might, indeed, hazard a guess about what he means; but surely no controversialist can complain if I attend to what he writes. If "wine," however, "is *a mocker* and strong drink raging," would it not be wisdom to let them alone entirely?

I really do not know, it must again be confessed, "those teetotalers who have private cupboards, and regale themselves with the condemned beverage," though I have certainly heard of such from vague witnesses like Mr W. But surely, on Mr W.'s own showing, we have "much better moral principles" than others in the esteem of many in the world, when they are so fond of wearing our livery, without deserving the name. If Mr W. acknowledges them as teetotalers to the world, while actually belonging to his own rank of "better men," it is no mean compliment to the moral value of the cause when there is confessedly such a desire to simulate attachment to it. The very attempts to pass as counterfeits show the current value of the genuine coin. I cannot see the relevancy of the paragraph on inconsistencies, as I never defended them.

But how is it that Mr W. can jump to the conclusion that "something must be radically wrong in the system that they are not able to make more converts." Does he know how long the movement has been in operation? How many there are *now bona fide* members of the real cold-stream guards? Is teetotalism not now an influence and a power in the State? But had there been but one teetotaler for every thousand to be found in our ranks, would that prove anything wrong in the system? "He cannot tell." Mr W. professes to believe in Christianity (for he refers to several of its facts); now does he think that there is anything wrong in it as a system, when after eighteen centuries it forms only "a small minority in the population of the world?" This reasoning from majorities and minorities is a common but saddening indication of limited conception of truth and argument. And now that Mr W. has turned prophet, some of your readers at least will wonder whether his prediction of the failure of teetotalism be not itself a fulfilment of another prediction to be found in Micah 11 chap, 11 verse, "If a man walking in the spirit (or with the wind) and falsehood do lie, saying I will prophesy unto thee of wine and strong drink: he shall even be the prophet of this people."

I can scarcely expect, that with his hatred of temperance hotels, and in the extremely limited district of travel of which Mr W. can boast, he can know "very many travelling" on teetotal principles—but perhaps a wider range and "a month upon the road" would make him acquainted with such men and things as "he never dreamt of in his philosophy." I have, "in my experience of travelling"—though not professedly a traveller—met with a considerable number of earnest, thorough-going teetotalers, whose mode of action is an honour to their class, and reflects credit on the principles they have so much at heart. But of course my experience cannot be Mr W.'s, nor *vice versa*, and I suppose it would be unfitting in a public journal to parade even a score of names, as I might, in proof of my veracity.

When the shoe pinches, however, we naturally expect to hear a cry of pain; when absurdities are exposed, nobody doubts of hearing the cuckoo notes "want of charity"—and a strange thing it would be if Mr W. formed an exception. If he has failed to show anything I should "extenuate" in the letter he attempts to review, I am sure that he cannot show "aught set down in malice." If he wishes charity from me in reference to intoxicating drink or the traffic in it, I have none to give—I hate them—I hate them with intensest hatred; I like to hate them; it does me good to hate them. But if charity is expected from me towards those who differ from me on these matters, I trust I shall never be found wanting in "that excellent gift." If, however, Mr W. wishes to read me a lecture on charity in the "great apostle's" own words, I shall promise him a willing bearer, if not an apt scholar. But apropos the cry of charity, Mr W. calls the attention of your readers to the paucity of teetotalers in the ministry, and very meekly asks if our non-abstaining brethren are not good Christians, though out of the pale of teetotalism. For an answer to this I would recommend to the study of Mr W. a document presented just lately to our esteemed non-abstaining brethren, which I signed along with a very large number of teetotal ministers in my own denomination. Several other denominations are equally well represented also in the number of teetotal ministers. I do, however, charitably excuse the random statements of Mr W. as in duty bound, and for very obvious reasons.

We come now, after so long a time, to receive the new, but boastfully vaunted "nut." "What right have the teetotalers to call their meetings by the name of temperance!" We here pass by the fact that Mr W. himself and the "gossiper" of the "street parliament" have honoured without a demurrer these meetings with the sacred name. We claim it because it belongs to us of right in all its force of application to intoxicating drinks. What is temperance? Mr W. answers "moderation." But were I to ask him what is "moderation," he would likely give the usual mill-horse round definition by saying "temperance." As it has happened, therefore, that custom—the custom of drinking intoxicating liquors as beverages—a custom which, with all deference to Mr W., cannot bear the test of social experience, nor yet the scrutiny of moral philosophy, has been sanctioned and sustained by the honoured name of temperance and its equivalents, it seems imperative that we define the true meaning and import of the term in order to exhibit its logical relation to teetotalism, the subject in dispute. Temperance properly means self-government, founded, of course, upon the nature and circumstances of every specific act. Viewed *subjectively*, that is in reference to the mind, it signifies sobriety, due order of soul, sound mindedness, hence predicated of one who follows sound reason,—but *objectively*, that is in relation to the outward fact, or thing, or law on which the final reason of the act depends, it signifies the right use of things, as contra-distinguished from their abuse, or misuse. But Mr W. will know that the proper use of anything will depend entirely upon its specific properties, or its relation to any given purpose for which it is proper—hence it follows that the branch of temperance which concerns diet is positively and primarily a question of quality rather than quantity, as will be seen by a reference to the motto from Socrates at the head of this letter. If the broad rule of temperance, then, be stated as the proper use of all things—such proper use depending on the properties or nature of things or states, temperance in health must necessarily comprehend the use of things *good* as diet in proper quantities, and total abstinence from things bad as diet, in any quantity. That I am right in my definition is capable of easy proof, and I invite Mr W. to a thorough and legitimate testing of it. Both friends and opponents to our views, who are capable of entering on the question, are agreed about it. As for instance, a writer some time ago in the *Westminster Review* on "Physical Puritanism"—an article rather against than for our movement, thus defined it "true and universal temperance is *the spirit of obedience* to all the laws of man's manifold and miraculous nature." And I think it will scarcely be a matter of dispute, even with Mr. W., that when Paul reasoned of temperance before the sensual Felix, that *abstinence* from and *not a little indulgence* in adulterous intercourse was included in the term. If such then be the proper meaning of the word—and who can doubt it!—we claim it as truly expressive, in its negative branch, of our views and practice in regard to intoxicating drink as an article of diet. The whole question therefore rests on the fact whether or not these drinks are adapted to man's constitution and wants. That they are so adapted we of course deny, and the *onus probandi* must lie with him who is bold enough to be the affirmant. Were we then to give up our use of the word temperance at the mere imperious bidding of Mr W., we would virtually be giving up the whole question. Mr W. must *shew* that we have no claim to it. To *say* that we have no claim and to *shew* it, are two different things. Now then for the struggle. Will Mr W. join issue with me here. We may safely narrow down the discussion to the legitimate question now before us. It is true that Mr W. affirms "there are better men physically, morally, intellectually, and religiously, who are not total abstainers, than any to be found that are"—Where, and who are they? and are they "better men" *because* they are not abstainers? Where is his proof? What are his facts to warrant the assertion? Does Mr Watson really imagine that your readers will be satified on this matter with his mere *ipse dixit*? Now, he will very greatly oblige by proving these things categorically. Let me show him the kind of work he has got to do. I need not now go over the four particulars specified by our logical friend? The first may suffice for the present to show what he may expect in connection with the other three. If his now abstaining friends are "better *physically*," how comes it that provident and sick societies exhibit by their statistics a striking proof of the *increased power to resist disease* conferred by the practice of true temperance. As an example I would present the statistics gathered from eight clubs in one town:—

In 1,000 non-abstainers they had 23·3 sick per annum.
In 1,000 teetotalers only...... ...... 13·9 do. do.

Seven weeks and four days was the average period of sickness among non-abstainers,—only three weeks and two days that amongst teetotalers. £2 16s 1d was the average sum paid to each non-abstainer, and only £1 9s 2d that to the teetotaler. Thus our theory and experience harmonises in the fact that *less* perfect health and strength are enjoyed by the non-abstainer than by those who abstain. I could very easily fill your columns with important statistical facts of a similar character, furnished to the Statistical Society of London, and others based on the experience of Life Insurance Offices—all shewing that Insurance Societies can well afford to insure total abstainers, other things being equal, at a lower premium than non-abstainers—and thus proving at the very same time that intoxicating drinks are "physically" bad, and if physically bad, then "temperance" in relation to them *is* just exactly entire abstinence from them. Here, then Mr Watson's new "nut" is cracked, and behold a teetotal kernel contained therein. If Mr W. will attempt to fortify his statements, and I hope he will, I shall be glad to return to the encounter,—not, indeed, for the sake of victory—about that I care little—but for the sake of truth, "which is greater than all things—which liveth and conquereth for evermore." His other points I am equally willing to discuss, and, but for having already occupied so much of your valuable space, I should gladly have entered on them now, even though they are but *assertions*, yea, unfounded assertions, instead of facts or arguments. Should you kindly allow your columns for the discussion of the whole question, as raised by Mr W., and should he be willing to continue the discussion, he may depend on "a Roland for his Oliver," from

Yours, &c., GEO. WHITEHEAD.

Bridgewater Square, London, Sept. 2nd, 1862.

[According to usage in controversy, we shall allow Mr Watson a brief reply, and must then close the correspondence.—ED.]

WASKERLEY FLOWER SHOW.

On Saturday last, the second annual exhibition of the Waskerley Floral and Horticultural Society took place at this little settlement on the Fells. The large engine sheds situate there had been cleared out and decorated with large bows and spruce fir trees planted, so as to hide anything that might mar the beauty of the flowers. Mr Pease, of Darlington, the patron of the exhibition, arrived by special train from Darlington early in the afternoon, and proceeded to view the show. After examining the flowers and other horticultural productions in the engine sheds, he took a saunter through the hamlet, and visited every garden. In the course of his tour he severely censured those who did not cultivate their gardens properly, and recommended the adoption of a law existing in Scotland, the object of which is to fine every man who does not cultivate his plot of ground, or who allows the weeds therein to seed so as to annoy his neighbour. After recommending some improvements, Mr Pease expressed himself much gratified with his visit. Waskerley (most of our readers will know) is entirely inhabited by workmen engaged on the railway of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company.

The show of vegetables was quite of a superior kind, some of the cabbages being unusually large. In consequence of the very exposed situation of Waskerley and the unpropitious season, the exhibition of flowers was not so good as last year's, although many of the cottagers' plants, and especially the fuschias, were beautiful. Several trays of superb dahlias and some spikes of hollyhocks, which had been sent from Darlington (not for competition) were much admired; one of the trays of dahlias had won three silver cups and four money prizes at the various flower shows at which it had been exhibited. About five o'clock in the afternoon, a railway train arrived from Towlaw, bringing a number of visitors, and also the Towlaw quadrille band, whose music tended greatly to enliven the evening. During the stay of the band some excellent pieces of music were performed, and an excellent comic song sung and a recitation given by one of the members. Upon the approach of the time when the Towlaw train was to start Mr Cheeseman, who has taken a very great interest in the exhibition and who has been indefatigable in getting it up, proposed, in a neat speech, a vote of thanks to the band, which was carried by acclamation. In the course of the evening a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr Cheeseman for the great interest he had taken in the Waskerley Flower Show, by his obtaining subscriptions and in other ways. Such progress has Waskerley exhibition made that it is hoped that, in a few years, the flower show will be ranked among the first of our local fetes. The gentlemen who officiated as judges were:—Messrs John Littlefair, and Henry Surtees, and their decisions gave universal satisfaction. The following is their award of prizes:—

In the open class for flowers, Mr William Sinclair gained the following prizes:—First and second for exotic plant, dark fuschia, six German asters, and six pansies on card; first for light-coloured fuschia, two best fuschias, calceolaria, scarlet geranium, rose in pot, dahlia, six French asters, six African marigolds, three spikes of snapdragon, six stands of cut flowers, best bouquet and best collection of British ferns; second prize for three trusses of sweet William. Mr Stephen Holt took the second prizes for light-coloured fuschia, six African marigolds and bouquet. Mr John Coulson was the taker of the first prize for three trusses of sweet William, and Mr William Thompson of the second prize for six English marigolds. In the fruit and vegetables, Mr William Sinclair was again a successful exhibitor, taking the first and second prizes for best plate of gooseberries and six winter onions; the first prize for best collection of fruit, six apples, best cucumber, six summer onions, three carrots, savoy cabbage and two cauliflowers; second prizes for six heaviest gooseberries, twelve white kidney potatoes, twelve white potatoes, twelve red ditto, three stalks of rhubarb, and twelve pods of peas. Mr John Elliott won the first prize for the six heaviest gooseberries and Mr William Thompson the first prize for twelve red kidney potatoes and three lettuces. Mr Stephen Holt took the first prizes for twelve white kidney potatoes, twelve white round potatoes, twelve red ditto, three turnips, three Swede ditto, three roots of red beet, three stalks of rhubarb, and twelve pods of peas; first and second for three leeks, early cabbage, Scotch ditto, borecole, and twelve pods of beans. Mr John Langcake secured the second prize for three turnips, Mr Robert Sewell the first for three heads of celery, and Mr Luke Harker the second for six summer onions and first and second for twelve summer chalots.

In the limited class for flowers, Mr John Hutchinson carried off the 1st and 2nd prizes for calceolarias, coxcomb, six pansies on card; first prizes for exotic plants, six dahlias, best fancy dahlia, three spikes of snap dragon, six stocks, best collection of British ferns and best device; and second prizes for single dahlia, six African marigolds, and six English marigolds. Mr John Elliott took the first prize for light coloured fuschia, dark do., two best do., three pansies in pot, three trusses of sweet Williams, six stands of cut flowers and best bouquet; second prizes for balsam and six French asters. Mr John Ellison took first prizes for petunia, scarlet geranium, balsam, six African marigolds; second prizes for light coloured fuschia, dark do., two best do., and six stocks. Mr Robert Sewell took first prize for light lilium, and six French marigolds. Mr. J. Langcake took first prize for best dahlia; Mr T Baty first prize for six French asters, and second for three spikes of snap dragon, and six stands of cut flowers; Mr J. Raine first prize for six English marigolds; and Mr J. Jameson second prize for exotic plant. Master W. Baty took the first children's prize for bouquet of wild flowers, and Master S. Arnaud Hutchinson the second. In the fruit and vegetables, Mr J. Elliot took the first and second prizes for three leeks, and the six heaviest gooseberries, first for collection of fruit, plate of gooseberries, collection of potatoes twelve red round potatoes, twelve pods of beans; second for largest turnips, six summer onions, and three roots of red beet. Mr J. Hutchinson took first and second prizes for largest swede, six winter onions, and two cauliflowers; first, for three swedes, three carrots, three roots of beet, three lettuces, and collection of vegetables; second prizes for collection of potatoes, and 12 round white potatoes. Mr J. Ellison took first prizes for 13 round white potatoes, three turnips, largest turnip, one borecole, 12 pods of peas, and collection of pot herbs; second prizes for 12 pods of beans, and plate of strawberries. Mr John Coulson took first and second prizes for 12 chalots; second prizes for 12 white kidney potatoes, 12 red potatoes, and one borecole. Mr J. Langcake took first and second prize for heaviest potatoe; first prize for 12 kidney potatoes; second prizes for three turnips, 12 pods of peas, collection of vegetables, and 12 red round potatoes. Mr T. Cheeseman took first prize for six summer onions; second prizes for three Swedes, and three carrots. Mr J. Raine took first and second prizes for early cabbage; first prize for three stalks of rhubarb. Mr J. Parker took first prize for three parsnips. Mr R. Sewell took first prize for 12 kidney potatoes, and second prize for three heads of celery.

Amongst the visitors we observed J. Pease, Esq.; Drs. Hood and Reed and ladies; Messrs Scott, Campbell, Fairbank, &c., &c., from Towlaw; Messrs Petty, Hutchinson, Baty, Porteus, Langcake, Raw, &c., and several ladies.

Special trains were provided to convey the visitors to their respective homes at Consett, Stanhope, and Towlaw, free, and had this fact been more generally known the number of visitors would have doubtless been considerably increased. As it was there were between 300 and 400 people present, and the weather being delightfully fine, the exhibition of this young but thriving society was completely successful.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

ROCHES POINT, Thursday Morning.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's screw steamer Glasgow has arrived. She brings 280,915 dollars in specie. Having landed a portion of her mails and passengers, she proceeded to Liverpool immediately, all well. On the 4th inst., she passed a large screw steamer, supposed to be the Etna. News generally anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon at Londonderry.

NEW YORK, 30th, Morning.

The *New York Times* says if England, France, or Russia would mediate on the basis of the South returning to the Union, doubtless the North would readily assent to any terms compatible with national honours and essential to the protection and preservation of Southern rights. Mediation on the basis of Southern Independence is open hostility. The Secessionists in Missouri have been assessed by the Federal General Scholefield in the sum of 500,000 dollars for the support of the families of militiamen.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HANSA."

The North German Lloyd's steamer Hansa, from New York on the 30th ult., has arrived off Cowes. She brings 22 passengers for England, and 118 for Bremen, 133,962 dols. in specie for England, 64,000 dols. for France, and 3,000 dols. for Bremen.

The *New York Times* of the 30th ult says that the fears for the safety of Washington are entirely dispelled, as the defences of the capital are perfect and impregnable.

It is believed that a great battle was fought on the 29th under M'Clellan. The plan of the rebels was for Jackson to march with 35,000 men *via* Shenandoah River, and attack Pope in his rear, while Lee kept them engaged in front and on the right and left flanks; this plan was defeated by the retreat of Pope.

The *New York Times* says, if the great body of the Confederate army is between the Rappahannock and the capital, it can only save itself by dispersion or surrender. The rebels have rushed madly to the rear of the Union lines, abandoning all routes of communication and all chances of retreat. The country they occupy is a dessert; to advance into Maryland, to attack Baltimore or Washington, would be lunacy.

The New York papers of the 30th ult have the following:—

"Office Associated Press Agency, New York, Friday, August 29.

"Generals Burnside and Pope have successfully cut their way through the rebel forces to Manassas, and have formed a junction with the army of Virginia, under Gen. M'Clellan, this side of Centreville.

"There has been a severe engagement with the rebels by the divisions under the command of Generals Hooker, Sturges, and Sumner, in which the rebels were completely routed, and driven back from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run, through the passes of the Bull Run Mountains.

"The loss of life on both sides is said to have been heavy. No accurate information is obtainable on this point, but it is believed the enemy was very severely punished and many prisoners taken.

"It is also stated that the Potomac river is now fordable at any point above Washington, and much excitement prevails throughout Western Maryland, arising from the fear that a portion of the rebel army may make a desperate and destructive raid in that quarter, but the arrangements for a proper reception of the traitors at all points are ample for all emergencies of such a nature.

"The enemy has not yet appeared on the Upper Potomac, although indications have pointed to such an event, and the excitement on both sides of the line continues.

"That there have been the most extensive movements of troops from Alexandria and other points is beyond a doubt, and it is currently believed that the major portion of our army has had either skirmishing or hard-fought battles with the enemy within the last 24 hours.

"It is generally believed an extensive forward movement was made by the whole army to-day under General M'Clellan, involving a battle; but the result, if a battle was fought, has not yet been announced."

A despatch to the *Philadelphia Inquerer*, dated Washington, August 28, says:—General M'Clellan this morning assumed command of the army of Virginia. Gen. Burnside is to command the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope to command the army of the Rappahannock. This news, so far as Gen. M'Clellan is concerned, is corroborated by the *Baltimore American*.

GARIBALDI.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT ASPROMONTE.

The Times' Turin correspondent writes under date Sept. 3:—The report of General Cialdini and Colonel Pallavicino has at last seen the light to-day, at one o'clock, in a supplement to the Gazetta Officiale. It throws no new light on the subject. It only is now made very clear—first, that the Royal troops attacked Garibaldi without any intimation or summons to surrender; second, that the Garibaldians did offer resistance, and only desisted when surrounded on all sides by overpowering numbers; third, that when Garibaldi, wounded, was accosted, not by a *Parlementaire* with a white flag, but by a staff officer, who bade him to surrender, he really drew a revolver, though it is not certain whether he by mere instinct intended to defend himself or wished to withdraw by desperate means from disgrace of his defeat; fourth, that upon being deprived of his weapon by his friends, he ordered the royal officer and another to be disarmed—an order which was executed, though Garibaldi's friends, even while humouring a moment of spleen of their chief, took care that the officers' swords should be returned to them. It also seems proved that the Garibaldian flags bore neither the Savoy cross nor the Royal blue streamers, but simply the tricolour with the inscription, "Italia e Vittorio Emmanuele." The language of Pallavicino's despatches is simple, modest, and manly. That of Cialdini, I am grieved to say, harsh and ferocious, brutal, and butcher-like. I do not mince words, and give him what he deserves. He talks about "crushing," "destroying," Garibaldi, as if revelling in the prospect of the murderous work he had in hand!

THE PROPOSED TRIAL OF GARIBALDI.

The same correspondent says:—The news to-day is very important indeed, if correct. The decree for the convocation of the Senate to be constituted into a high court of justice for the trial of Garibaldi has been submitted to the King both yesterday and to-day, but his Majesty repeatedly refused to sign it. Why Rattazzi and his colleagues insist upon proceeding with this unfortunate prosecution, in spite of the King, and of the sane part of the Italian nation, no less than of all Europe, is a mystery, which no wonder some people think they may explain by supposing that the Italian Government have received peremptory orders to that effect from the French Emperor. Notwithstanding all their flourish of trumpets, and their asseverations that their honour requires that all doubts of their connivance with Garibaldi should be cleared by bringing the whole matter to light, the Ministers are by many thought not to be in earnest about this trial, so far, at least, as their own inclinations are concerned. They only affect to be very resolute about it; but have no greater wish at heart than to seem to be compelled to give up the point, and to get out of what may turn out in the end an awkward scrape. The "party of action," and it is said Garibaldi himself, are loudly clamouring for a trial, naturally enough. Meanwhile the extent to which this game has already been played, the suspense and anxiety in which the public are kept, is already a great calamity for the country. Popular agitation is incessant, and the lovers of mischief have free scope for their work.

MONTENEGRO.

TREATY BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, Sept. 10.—The Treaty concluded between the Turks and the Montenegrins contains fourteen stipulations. Three of these have already been made public; the remainder comprise, the maintenance of the frontier as agreed upon in 1859; the cession of Grahova to the Montenegrins; exchange of deserters, and the opening of commercial relations between Montenegro and the adjoining Turkish provinces.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 8th inst., Mrs Thos. Welsh, of a son.—In Victoria Street, same day, Mrs McNally, of a son.

At Gateshead, in Ravensworth Terrace, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr Robert Fairbairn, architect, of a daughter.—In Oakwellgate, on the 9th inst, the wife of Mr W. G. Montgomery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Slaley, on the 6th inst., Mr John Pearson, of South Moor, Lanchester, to Miss Hannah Hornsby.

At Newcastle, in St. John's, on the 6th inst., William Murray Aitkenhead, mariner, to Mary Elizabeth Forbester.—Same place, on the 7th inst, Mr Michael Benson, jun., printer, to Miss Sarah Parkinson, South-Shore, Gateshead.—In Marlborough Crescent Chapel, on the 11th inst., Mr Wm. Anderson, of London, second son of Mr Robert Anderson, of Newcastle, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr Jos. Burn, of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Benfieldside, on the 10th inst., aged 22, Mr Thomas Pearson, joiner.

At Newcastle, at his residence, Bath House, Westgate Street, very suddenly, on the 9th inst., aged 51, William Dunn, Esq., solicitor.—In Bentinck Crescent, same day, aged 36, Mr William Elliott, sharebroker, and formerly of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank.—At 10, Garden Terrace, same day, aged 35, Mr George Peverley.—In Blenheim Street, on the 8th inst., aged 42, Hannah, wife of Mr George Butterwick.—In the Borough Gao', on the 7th inst., aged 28, Mr William Coates.—In Shieldfield, on the 6th inst., Olive, infant daughter of Mr John Roper, draughtsman.—In Stock Bridge, on the 7th inst., aged 3, Samuel, son of Mr Samuel Scott.—At the New Quay, same day, aged 5, Robert Campbell, son of Mr Robert Hutchinson.—In Orchard Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 14 months, James, only son of Mr James Allison, engine fitter.—At 6, West Street, aged 2 years, John William Chapman, son of Mr A. Chapman.—In East Clayton Street, on the 11th inst., aged 14, William Lowes, eldest son of Mr John Lowes, bacon factor.—In Hill Street, on the 7th inst., James, infant son of Mr R. Ferguson, mason.

Sporting Intelligence

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

ST. LEGER.

9 to 4 agst Marquis (t)	20 to 1 agst Johnny Armstrong (t and off.)
11 to 2 agst Buckstone (off)	20 to 1 agst Stockwell c (off)
7 to 1 agst Carisbrook (off)	40 to 1 agst Bertha (t)
14 to 1 agst Hurricane (t)	
14 to 1 agst Argonaut (t)	

Caractacus was scratched at 10·15 a.m. on Wednesday.

LONDON (CITY) BETTING.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Dulcibella (t fr)	12 to 1 agst Cowley
10 to 1 agst Invader	15 to 1 agst Anonyma
20 to 1 agst Makeless m	20 to 1 agst the others
12 to 1 agst Gorse	

ST. LEGER.—No change.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Dulcibella (t)	20 to 1 agst Weatherwise (t)
14 to 1 agst Anonyma (t)	20 to 1 agst The Knave (t)
16 to 1 agst Haddington (t)	20 to 1 agst Invader

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst The Marquis (off)	9 to 1 agst Carisbrook (t)
6 to 1 agst Buckstone (t)	

WARWICK MEETING.

TUESDAY, September 9th.—Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 5? added. One mile.
Mr Hodgman's Libellous, 5 yrs .... Fordham 1
Mr Osborne's Weathersby .... Whiteley 2

Racing Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Harvest Moon... Woodhouse 1 | Wave .... Whiteley 2

Shorts Handicap of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 25 added, for all ages. Five furlongs.
Mr Whittaker's David Ann, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb .... Wheatley 1
Mr Bruce's Gipsy Girl, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb .... J. Grimshaw 2

Match for 100 sovs, 25 ft. One mile.
Mr Wallace's Peeping Tom, 5 yrs, 11st 13lb .... Mr Blake 1
Mr Wegsford's Consternation, 3 yrs, 10st ...... Mr Granville 2

Leamington Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 100 added; second to save stake. Two miles.
Mr Saxon's Bally Edmund, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .... Midgley 1
Mr Greville's Victrix, 3 yrs, 6st 11b .... Carroll 2

Castle Park Stakes of sovs each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr Payne's f by Newminster—Olitipa .... Goater 1
Mr Naylor's Equinox, by Colterdale .... Challoner 2

Avon Stakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 30 added. Five furlongs.
Mr Fleming's Ma Belle, 2 yrs .... Grimshaw 1
Mr Bower's First Attempt, 2 yrs .... J. Slumb 2

Queen's Plate of 100gs. Two miles.
Mr Mills's Knutsford, 4 yrs .... Goater 1
Mr Jacob's Acre, 4 yrs .... Kendall 2

WEDNESDAY, September 10.—Match.
Mr Weysford's Consternation, 3 yrs .... Fordham 1
Mr Wallace's Peeping Tom, 6 yrs .... Mr Blake 2

Members' Plate of 50 sovs. Five furlongs.
Mr Angell's Lucretia .... Taylor 1
Mr Waller's Marcellus .... Fordham 2

Scurry handicap of 10 sovs each, h ft. One mile.
Strawberry Leaf...... Perry 1 | Phantom .... Kendall 2

County Handicap of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 100 added; the second to save stake, and the winner to pay 5 sovs to the fund. One mile.
Mr Swindell's Lord Stanley, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .... S. Adams 1
Mr Hodgman's Libellous, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb .... Fordham 2
6 to 4 agst Lord Stanley, 5 to 2 agst Libellous. Won by two lengths.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Naylor's Equinox, 2 yrs .... French 1
Mr Saxon's Amazonian, 2 yrs .... Midgley 2
Captain Cooper's Soapstone, 2 yrs .... Darling 3
7 to 4 agst Soapstone, 5 to 2 agst Amazonian, 8 to 1 agst Equinox. Won by half a length.

Warwick Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each. Three miles.
Mr Osborne's Rapparee, 4 yrs .... Osborne 1
Mr Saxon's Bally Edmond, 4 yrs .... Midgley 2

Nursery Handicap of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; second to save his stake, and the winner to pay 15 sovs to the fund. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Payne's f by Kingston—Aconite, 6st 6lb .... Grimshaw 1
Mr Fleming's Ma Belle, 6st 4lb .... Wheatley 2
Mr Sutton's c by Kingston, 7st 12lb .... Clements 3

Grand Stand Plate (handicap) of 100 sovs, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
My Mary .... Noble 1 | Pellucid .... Grimshaw 2

Welter Cup, value 100 sovs, the rest in specie, by subscription of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared; the winner to pay 5 sovs to the starter. One mile.
Mr Payne's Copernicus, 4 yrs, 10st 2lb .... Edwards 1
Count Batthyany's Suburban, 4 yrs, 10st 4lb .... Owner 2
Ld. Uxbridge's General Hess, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb. Capt. Little 1
3 to 1 agst Copernicus, 4 to 1 agst General Hess, 5 to 3 agst Suburban. Won by a length and a half.

LEICESTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, September 11.—Bradgate Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, 3 ft, with 43 added, for two-year-olds; second to save stake. Half a mile.
Mr Payne's Lucretia, by Windhound .... Plumb w.o.

Stand Plate.
Furious, 7st 12lb ...... Fordham 1 | Bradfield ... H. Grimshaw 2

Leicestershire Handicap of 75 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft; second to save his stake. Mile and a half.
Mr Moore's Master George, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb .... Daley 1
Mr Buckley's Wynnstay, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ...... H. Grimshaw 2

Selling Plate of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. Three quarters of a mile.
Lord Clyde .... Midgley 1 | Bradfield ...... H. Grimshaw 2

County Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each. Two miles 1 furlong 28 yards.
Duke of Rutland na Shepherdess, 4 yrs .... Payne w.o.

Belvoir Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added, for hunters. Three miles.
Furious ...... Mr Coventry 1 | Jacob .... Knott 2

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather since Friday has been extremely fine and warm, and in a few days harvest in this district will be general. At this day's market there was a small country and coasting supply of wheat, but a large arrival from abroad; the trade ruled dull, and where business was done at a decline on the week of 1s to 2s per qr on new wheat had to be submitted to. Rye, beans, and peas slow, and each rather lower. Barley 6d to 1s cheaper. Malt in less demand, and inclining lower. Oats, with a large arrival, moved off very slowly, at less money. Flour rather dull, at a decline of 6d per sack.—Newcastle average prices of British corn for the week ending Sept. 6—Wheat, 332 qrs, at 57s 11d; oats, 101 qrs, at 31s 8d. Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending September 9:—Coastwise—Wheat, 1,330 qrs; barley, 92 qrs; malt, 70 qrs.; oats, 2,322 qrs; peas 60 qrs.; beans, 0; qrs.; flour, 1047 sacks and 100 brls. Foreign—Wheat, 11,050 qrs; barley, 225 qrs.; oats, 1,270 qrs.; flour, 150 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Eight head of cattle were from Ireland, 24 from Aberdeen, and 17 were from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day, exhibits an increase of 83 beast, but a decline of 2,480 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, sheep were seasonably good, but all other kinds of stock were below an average. The supply of beef comprised 1,186 head. Notwithstanding the number being on the increase, the beef trade was in a tolerably active state. A few compact and well-finished heifers made 7s 9d; but the general top figure for beef was 7s 6d per imperial stone, with a fair good clearance. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,660. The mutton trade ruled active; in every instance extreme currencies were supported; with a good finish. Lambs generally speaking were very indifferent in point of quality, hence the better classes moved freely off in the morning, at ½d per lb advance on the rates of this day se'nnight; but the middling and inferior sorts underwent little or no change, and all were sold at the close. Pigs:—331 were shown. The pork trade was in an animated state, and the rates of last week were well maintained.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices:—Old land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 5s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 16s 0d to £4 8s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 8s 0d to £4 16s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d per thrave. Hay at market, 142 carts; straw, 42.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Saturday.—At our market this day the supply was only small, and an advance from about 6d to 1s took place over the rates of Thursday. English and foreign rounds sold from 10s 6d to 11s 0d per load.—THURSDAY.—There was a good supply at our market to-day, which met a good sale, though at the close a good many were left unsold. English potatoes sold from 8s to 10s per load; foreign, 4s to 2s 6d per bag.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 6s 9d to 8s 9d; barley, 8s 6d to 0s 0d per bushel; peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s to 0s per boll. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 6d to 7d; veal, 7d; lamb, 7d; pork, 0d per lb. Butter, 1s 3d to 0s 0d per lb. Eggs, 14 to 00 for 1s. New potatoes, 8d to 0s 0d per stone. Gooseberries, 0d per quart. Ducks, 1s 3d to 2s 3d; chickens, 1s 2d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 3d each; pigeons, 1s 2d per couple.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862