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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 258 CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.
£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property. —Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

Wanted

WANTED, Three or Four JOINERS; also, Two Active YOUTHS, who have been two or three years at the business.—Apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG, Builder, Joiner, and Cartwright, Consett, Gateshead.

WANTED, FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS, for CHRIST CHURCH, Consett.—Apply to Mr P. SLATTERY, Plasterer, Consett.

To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in a respectable situation.—Apply to Mrs SCOTT, Shotley Bridge.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.
THAT in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST OLD CHAPEL, TRAFALGAR STREET, Consett, now in the hands of the Baptist Denomination, ENGLISH SERVICE will be conducted every SUNDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

TWO SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) in the above Chapel, on SUNDAY, September 17th, 1865, in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six o'clock, by the Rev. ROBERT DAVISON, M.A., of Sunderland.

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., the Rev. PETER McKENZIE, of Gateshead, will preach in the same place, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Half-past Six in the Evening.

A PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the School Room during the interval of the Services. Tea at Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, may be had of Messrs W. Cheesman, J. Davison, W. Miller, John Fletcher, S. Leybourne, and at the door.

Collections will be made at the close of each Service in aid of the Chapel Funds.

NOTICE.
THE THOMPSON TESTIMONIAL FUND will CLOSE on TUESDAY, Sept. 26th, 1865, when all Parties are requested to Return their Subscription Books to the Secretaries on or before that Night, when a Committee Meeting will be held at Half-past Eight o'Clock.
ROBERT HEDLEY, JOHN KER, } Secretaries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have transferred our Business carried on at SOUTH MOOR, under the firm of "REVELEY, WILSON, & CO.," to MR. GEORGE HOBSON, of Harperley Mill, Annfield Plain, who will receive all Debts due to us and to the Estate of Mrs. THOMASINE CARR.
REVELEY, WILSON, & CO.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August, 1865.

EDMONDBYERS FAIR.

THIS ANNUAL FAIR for the Sale of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Pigs, will be held on FRIDAY, September 22, 1865.

I, JOSEPH DODD, do hereby give Notice that I will not be answerable for any DEBT my Wife, MARGARET DODD, may contract after this Notice. And further, that my said wife has no authority to receive any Money owing to me, and that any Person who may trust her with any Necessaries, Monies, or Goods, or pay her any Money on my account, will do so at his peril.
JOSEPH DODD.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1865.

M. DODD,
DRESSMAKER, MILLINER, AND QUILTER.
Boys' Clothes made to Order.

I AM obliged to W. TURNER, Blackhill, for the Advertisement which appeared in the *Consett Guardian*, and to let him know that I have still my hands, and am independent of him and J. DODD.
MARGARET DODD.
Consett, September 14, 1865.

ROBERT HUDDLESTONE,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered upon the above premises, and hopes by strict attention to the commands of his customers, and by always keeping first-rate articles, to be favoured with their support.
Prime Ales, Porters, &c.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

GENTLEMEN,—The Office of Assistant-Overseer for the Township of Conside and Knitsley being about to become vacant, I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for that Office.

From my long connection with the Public Press, hence my knowledge of Parochial Affairs, I trust, should I be favoured with your confidence, to be able to execute the duties of the office with punctuality and integrity.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRI DUFOUR.
Consett Printing Office, Front-street, Sept. 12th, 1865.

CAUSEY ROW.
THE FOUNDATION STONE of a PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL will be LAID at the above Place, at Three o'clock, on SATURDAY, September 23rd, by WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., of Newcastle.

After the Ceremony, Tea will be served in a spacious Marquee, and Addresses given by the Revs. MOSES LUPTON, THOMAS SOUTHERN, G. W. MOORSE, W. SAUL.

G. CHARLTON, Esq., of Bensham, will preside.

On SUNDAY, September 24th, THREE SERMONS will be preached in the Marquee, in the Morning by the Rev. W. SAUL, and in the the Afternoon and Evening by Mr T. CARRICK, of Consett.

A Collection at each Service on behalf of the Building Fund.

Tickets for Tea One Shilling each.

£5 REWARD.
WHEREAS some evil-disposed Person or Persons did, between Ten o'clock on Friday Evening and Four o'clock on Saturday Morning, the 9th inst., wilfully and maliciously injure a Bay Horse by inflicting a serious Wound on the Neck of the said Horse, in a fog field at the Delves, Consett.

Notice is hereby given, that a Reward of £5 will be paid by Mr THOMAS LITTLE, of Delves, to any Person who will give such Information as will lead to the Conviction of such Party.

LANCHESTER UNION.
CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.
THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 28th September inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, in Lanchester, Carriage Free at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Guardians or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties whose Tender is accepted for the Contract for any of the Articles required shall enter into a Contract in writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

Butcher's Meat, per st., to consist of Flanks, Necks, Sloats, with the Knees fully cut off, of Best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse; also Suet, per lb.

Best Flour, per sack of 20 st.	Coffee, per lb.
Best Meal, do	Butter, do.
Best Maslin Meal, do.	Cheese, do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.	Black Tea, do.
	Black Pepper, do.
Barley, per stone.	Rice, per stone.
Treacle, do	Soda, per cwt.
Linseed Meal, per stone.	Starch, per lb.
Peas, per bushel.	Soap, per cwt.
Sugar, per cwt.	Candles, per lb.
Salt, do.	Sago, do.

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on Thursday, the 21st day of September instant, not later than Ten a.m., at the Board Room, Lanchester. Tenders also will be received at the same time for Milk, per quart; Coals, per set load; Clogs and Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also, Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also, a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone from Annfield Plain Depot to the Workhouse.
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, 7th Sept., 1865.

Business Addresses.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT, GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR, CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE, LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER, BLACKHILL.
KITCHEN RANGES, SHAM and other STOVES, JAMBS AND MANTLES, MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c., to Order.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONER, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE, AND VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.
BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.
PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

JOHN BARRON,
No. 1, DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c., FOR HIRE.
FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.
GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
3, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
FINEST ENGLISH OIL-CAKE.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, FURNITURE BROKER, GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT, FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN. COOPERY GOODS. PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!
GEORGE PROUDLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.
OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General Groceries. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.
Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS,
14, CLAYTON STREET, AND 20, MARKET STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
J. BRADBURN returns his sincere thanks for the favours bestowed upon him since appointing AGENTS in Leadgate, Berry Edge, Blackhill, &c., &c., and would intimate that he has OPENED A RECEIVING SHOP in Front Street, Shotley Bridge, where Goods to Clean or Dye will be forwarded by his Agents, and a Weekly Parcel sent on to Newcastle, where every attention will be given to merit a continuance of Support.
AGENTS:—
Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr. J. COLLINSON, Boot Maker, Berry Edge.
Mrs. PROUD, Draper and Milliner, Berry Edge.
Mr. A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.
Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SMAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS, AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.
Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at
W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

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

Business Addresses.

JOHN HUME & SON,
CORN MILLERS AND FLOUR DEALERS,
OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and their Vicinities, that they have
OPENED A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
(In the Shop lately occupied by J. BRODIE & SONS,)
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR, &c.,
Direct from their Mills in Newcastle.

J. H. and Son have been given to understand that there has long been felt a want in the above-named Districts for an Establishment where really good Flour, &c., could be had at fair and reasonable Prices.

In endeavouring to meet this want, J. H. and Son confidently look for that amount of success which has attended their efforts in other quarters where they have met the public requirements by supplying First-Class Articles in Flour and Feeding Stuffs at strictly Moderate Rates.

They would simply remark, that manufacturing, as they do, the whole of the Goods which they sell in their own Mills, and under their own inspection, they can, and will, at all times warrant what they sell to be of the best Quality, and *free* from any adulteration whatsoever; and that, situated as they are, in one of the largest and best Markets in England, they are at all times in a position to sell at the lowest possible remunerative rates.

At their Warehouse, Middle-street, Consett, will be always on hand a supply of Flour, Oatmeal, Wheatmeal, Barley-meal, Peameal, Whole and Crushed Oats and Beans, Boxings, Sharps, Bran, and every other description of Feeding Stuff; and

MR. J. SURTEES,
who is their Agent at Consett, will have pleasure in executing such orders as may be entrusted to his care.

STEWART IN MOSLEY STREET.
SINCE this enterprising Tea Dealer reduced the Price of his Finest Tea Eightpence per Pound, such has been the demand at his Grainger Street and Sandhill Tea Establishments, that it became absolutely necessary, in order to attend to the public wants, that he should open another Branch. It is now due from him to thank those who have patiently waited, and those who have been compelled to leave without being served to say he did his best. Doubtless his friends will be glad to know that he has fitted up and opened a beautiful little Retail Shop, No. 32, MOSLEY STREET. It is conveniently situated between the old Church of Saint Nicholas and the Corner of Dean Street. It is a capital Shop for the people living on the banks of the Tyne who come into town by Steamboat or Rail. Should they pass that way, the Countermen will gladly furnish them with Teas unrivalled and Coffees unsurpassed, and all the family requisites of a first-class business, and at Prices that will secure Permanent Trade, and reflect credit on the Firm. Are you a Stranger, and wish to know the Price of his Teas? Well, then, let us state he has no cheaper Tea than 1s. 4d., and no finer than 3s. 8d. per Pound. If you wish to know about the Quality, inquire of any of his Customers, or, what it still better, call, inspect the goods, and prove for yourself.
WILLIAM STEWART THE TEA DEALER,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS—32, MOSLEY STREET & 27, SANDHILL; CENTRAL—33, GRAINGER STREET.

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

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

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

Sales by Private Contract.

ON SALE.
SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS. OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE. LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL. BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD. PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.
ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, April 6, 1865.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackfine Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE at LEADGATE, at One Shilling per Yard.—Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate.

Sales by Auction.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.
MR HENRY BROWN begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that the large SALE of DRAPERIES will continue a little longer. Several Cheap Lots of Goods in since last announcement. Wonderful Bargains will be given previous to the Goods being removed.
Wholesale Buyers charged very low.

SIX COTTAGES FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
(Subject to such conditions as will be stated at the time of Sale) on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1865 (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given), at the House of Mr JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett,
SIX COTTAGES, situate in WILLIAM STREET, Consett.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
For particulars apply to Mr RICHARD TEASDALE, New Brancepeth Colliery, Brandon, Durham; or to the AUCTIONEER, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge.
Sale to commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Edmondbyers, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1865,
ALL the CORN, HAY, CATTLE, &c., belonging to WILLIAM SNOWDON.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
Comprising Three Stacks of Barley, One Stack of Oats, One Stack of well-won Old Land Hay; 1½ Acres Turnip, 1 Two-year-old Filly, 2 Yearly Heifers, 1 Year-and-half-old Heifer, 2 Coup Carts, 1 Iron Plough, 2 Pair Harrows, Large Roller, 1 Set of Cart Harness, 1 Set of Plough Harness, with other Farming Implements; also, the Eatage of Ten Acres of Old Land Fog up till the 3rd day of May next.
Sale to Commence at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THREE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, Adjoining Dickinson's Houses, Consett, at the Victoria Hotel, Victoria Street, Consett, on FRIDAY, September 29, 1865, by Order of the Mortagee.
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.
The above Cottages are well built, in a central part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of Consett Iron Works. For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, who will show the Premises; Mr Charles Mosley, Overseer, Shotley Bridge; or, Mr Frederick Dennison, No. 56, Westgate Street, Newcastle.
Sale to Commence at Three o'Clock.
Conditions of Sale will be produced at the time and place of Sale.
New Market Sale Room, Consett, Sept. 12th, 1865.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the Rifle Volunteers' Arms, Blackhill, on MONDAY, September 18, 1865,
A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other Effects, belonging to a Party having no more use for them.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.
Comprising 2 Painted Presses, 1 Twenty-four Hours' Clock in Oak Case, 1 Eight Days' Time Piece, 1 Twenty-four Hours' ditto, 1 beautiful Harmonium in Walnut Case, with Three Stops, by De Bain; 1 Mahogany Half-Chest of Drawers, 1 Mahogany Table, 1 Oak Folding ditto, 1 French Half-Tester Bedstead, 2 Four-pole Bedsteads, 1 Camp ditto, 1 Mattress, 3 Flushing Beds, Woollen Blankets, Quilts, Cotton Sheets, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, 1 large Carpet, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 large Tap Room ditto, 2 Dressing Tables and Chamber Ware, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 1 Windsor Arm Chair, Small Clothes Horse, Clothes Basket, Poss and Washing Tubs, Pails and Kits, Two Swing Dressing Glasses, a large quantity of Earthenware, Steam Pan and Boiler, Metal and other Pans, Tea Kettle, Frying Pan, Kitchen Fender and Fire Irons, 3 Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Tray, 1 Metal Fender, a Set of Garden Tools, 1 Coal Box and Dust Pan, a lot of Old Iron, &c., &c.
Also, 1 Silver Geneva Watch and Guard, 1 German Silver ditto, 1 Iron Swing Cradle, in Brass Wire Netting; a lot of Pictures, the Douay Bible, in 2 vols., with Notes and Plates by the Rev. George Leo Haydock; a quantity of other Books, 3 dozen Boxes, with other Articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.

Public Notices.

GREAT CESAREWITCH ART-UNION, IN TEN THOUSAND SHARES OF FIVE SHILLINGS EACH.
OCTOBER 4TH, 1865.

Mr ROBERT RUSSELL, the proprietor of the *Racing Times*, 286, Strand, London, has much pleasure in submitting to his friends and the public at large the following GRAND SCHEME,
feeling perfectly assured that a discerning public will appreciate his efforts to render this Distribution conspicuous for its novelty, business-like aspect, and perfect fairness.

The Prize Numbers shall be published in *Bell's Life*, *Sporting Life*, *Irish Times*, and *Freeman's Journal*, at the close of the Drawing; and the Prize Cards shall be forthwith sent through the Post to the Shareholders entitled thereto.

AMOUNT OF PRIZES.

The Shareholder drawing the Winner to receive	£500
" " 2nd to receive	300
" " 3rd to receive	100
Each starter in the Race not being 1st, 2nd, or 3rd to receive	30
Each Non-Starter to receive	3

PAYMENT OF PRIZES
shall be made to the winners, at the office of Mr R. Russell, or, if more convenient, to the parties themselves, through the agent of whom the Ticket was purchased, less commission of 5 per cent.

INSPECTORS AND SCRUTINEERS.
These shall consist of Delegates elected by the Shareholders, from Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin and Limerick (one from each place) who shall attend the drawing at the expense of the management, to act in the above capacity, and whose duty it shall be to see that everything connected with the business of the Distribution is carried out in the true spirit of fair play, in strict conformity with the Programme, and with a due regard to the interests of every shareholder, whether present or absent, and the decision of the majority of the inspectors present at the drawing shall, in all matters of difference that may arise, be final and without appeal.

Applications for Tickets through the post, accompanied by remittances either in Postage Stamps, Post Office Orders, or Crossed Cheques (together with an envelope, directed and stamped), must be addressed
MR ROBERT RUSSELL,
"RACING TIMES" OFFICE,
286, Strand, London, W.C.

Or Tickets and Programmes may be had on application to Mr Russell, between the hours of 11 and 3.

N.B.—Agents for the Sale of Tickets will be appointed in all the Provincial Towns.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
CESAREWITCH ART-UNION.—We beg to call the attention of the sporting public to an advertisement in our columns of the *Racing Times'* Great Cesarewitch Art-Union, and knowing the uprightness and business like dealings of the manager, we can confidently recommend this as a genuine undertaking, and all who become subscribers may rest assured of having a fair chance in this grand scheme.—*Birmingham News.*

NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!
DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 42 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing. —Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Harfburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only *one* small box of pills, and one small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cured in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing.—Dec., 1863.

Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 6th, 1864.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
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Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

ADMIRALTY.
THE Annual Trial of Chronometers at Greenwich Observatory having terminated, the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty have tendered to Messrs LISTER and SONS, of this Town, for their Chronometer No. 608, the large Sum of £52, for its most perfect performance.

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THE FRIEND IN NEED. An Original Work on Marriage, its duties and hindrances, and Symptoms of Nervous Debility, relaxation, langour, listlessness, depression, dislike to society, spermatorrhœa, local weakness, gravel, stone gout, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of memory, dimness of sight, &c.; with prescription in plain English, diet rules, and all necessary directions for the speedy cure of nervous and general debility, loss of mental and physical power, premature decline, and all diseases of youth and maturity. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London (near Euston-square.) Opinions of the press, &c. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful.—*Dublin Gazette.*" "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician.—*Baptist Magazine.*" "Independently of great professional skill and experience, I consider it the work of a highly gifted, noble and well cultivated mind, acting upon Christian principles.—Rev. H. Knight." Consultations daily, 11 till 1, Sunday excepted.

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THE STRIKE AT CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY.

The strike at Cramlington Colliery still continues, and as yet there does not seem any likelihood of a speedy settlement of the dispute. Numbers of the men have been desirous to resume work at the old prices, but have had no alternative but to act along with the majority, and the majority, acting on advice from the unions, have resolved to hold out to the utmost. A delegate meeting was held on Monday in a field near Shankhouse Colliery. There were about 3,000 people present, with several bands, and flags and bannerets were displayed among the crowd, so that the proceedings assumed somewhat of the nature of a demonstration, although what the demonstration was in favour of it was perhaps more than the more enlightened of the pitmen could themselves tell. The collieries represented were East and West Cramlington, Seaton Delaval, North Seaton, Barrington, Bebside, Bedlington (three collieries), Newsham, Cowpen, Killingworth, Seaton Burn, Netherton, Holywell, Backworth (two collieries), Seghill, Choppington, and Dudley. Mr John Nixon, president of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association was called upon to preside. The meeting was a long one, and the speakers were numerous. Their remarks, however, were mainly descriptive of the steps that had been taken to bring about an arrangement between themselves and Mr Edward Potter. They stated at the same time that it was owing in a great measure to the matter being in the hands of the Steam Coal Association that their negotiations had failed in bringing about the desired result—viz., an increase of wages—and they maintained that for this increase they had made out a clear case. Mr Thos. Burt, secretary to the association, moved—"That this meeting regards the conduct of the Steam Collieries' Association, relative to the dispute at Cramlington, as being highly reprehensible, and feeling convinced that the claims of the workmen at Cramlington are founded on reason and justice, we pledge ourselves to support them to the utmost, until they succeed in gaining their object." Mr Wm. Crawford, Cowpen, seconded the motion, which was carried. This was the only business transacted at the meeting, save a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NONCONFORMITY AND DISSENT.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the editor of the *British Quarterly*, takes up the Rev. H. Christopherson's correspondence with Mr Gladstone, on the feelings of Protestant Dissenters towards the State Church. Dr. Vaughan maintains that the opinion he expressed to Mr Gladstone, that not one Dissenter in fifty is friendly to the principle of an Established Church is correct, and thinks that as Mr Christopherson did not question it when it was advanced and when it could have been defended, he ought not to have done so privately in the letter he wrote to Mr Gladstone, and in any case he ought not to have asked the right honourable gentleman's permission to publish the correspondence. Dr. Vaughan cannot "witness without amazement the manner in which Mr Christopherson endeavours to soften down the whole difference between congregational nonconformity and Church-of-Englandism. The edifice in which Mr Christopherson officiates has been reared by Congregational funds and is vested in trust as a place to be identified with Congregational principles. According to those principles, a Church should consist of believing and spiritual men, and of none other, and all such organisations should be ecclesiastically self-governed, independent, choosing their own pastors and officers, and regulating their own affairs. Mr Christopherson, in accepting office from a church of this order, must, I presume, be understood as accepting these principles. But to hold these principles and to see no insuperable difficulty in the state-rule and patronage-rule of the Church of England—how can this be?"

To this letter the Rev. Mr Christopherson has sent a reply to the *Daily News*. In this he says:—

1. I intended to write of Dr. Vaughan with esteem and respect in my first letter, and regret that he is unable, on account of a simple difference in judgment, to do the same to me. I shall not now speak of him personally in the matter, any further than to say, that having himself a few years ago, on what I consider a somewhat cognate topic (Government education), suffered from misconstruction, he might have spared several words in his letter upon my opinions.

2. The important fact which he seems to adduce is not a fact (though it has been assumed elsewhere)—viz., that I did not question his statement "about the 'proportion' during the interview with Mr Gladstone, and, therefore, I ought not to have done so privately." I distinctly assert that, whether Dr. Vaughan heard me or not, I immediately said "surely that must be a mistake"—or words to that effect. My original statement, that I only took a small share in the conversation, is strictly true. I did take a share, and I have given good reasons why it was not a large one. Dr. Vaughan's letter proves to me that I was right in not increasing it.

3. I leave the question of the publication of Mr Gladstone's letter to the judgment of the writer of it.

4. On the question of my consistency in being the minister of a congregation worshipping in a building erected by Nonconformists, I am in utter amazement on hearing for the first time, from an advocate of religious liberty that a Trust-deed would exclude a Dissenting minister from electing the grounds of his own dissent, and from thinking an enlargement of the Church of England a possible good, if it were effected in accordance with conscience. I have never spoken one word to my congregation which I did not speak believing it to be in good faith with the terms of my office, and I never shall. But I would soon cease to minister there, or elsewhere, if I were to be held in the bondage which Dr. Vaughan evidently would impose. It has been very "detestful" to me to make this reference, and to write this letter, but perhaps in justice you will find room for it.

FLOWER SHOWS OF THE DISTRICT.

COXLODGE.

The annual exhibition of this society was held on Saturday last, in a marquee erected in the field of Mr K. Cooly, Duke of Wellington Inn, and in which, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, there was a good display of fruits and vegetables.

CHOPPINGTON.

The fifth annual show of this society was held on Saturday last, in a large room attached to the Travellers' Rest public-house, Scotland Gate. There were numerous entries in both the cottagers' and open classes, much more so, in fact, than one would have expected from the locality. Wm. Johnson, of Cowpen Colliery, acted as judge. The Choppington Fife Band was in attendance during the day. The show was a successful one; but we think it would have been more so had it been held in a more comfortable and pleasant place.

LEMINGTON.

The second annual show of the Lemington, Bell's Close, and Sugley Field Vegetable Society, took place at Lemington, on Saturday last. As its title implies, the society confines itself exclusively to offering prizes for garden vegetables, and those only grown by its own members. The prize list on Saturday was not a very large one, but the quality of the productions shown was excellent. Carrots, onions, and potatoes, were especially commendable. Indeed, we do not recollect having seen larger carrots and potatoes this season exhibited in the district. The future career of the society is undoubtedly one of much promise, judging from the present and last year's shows. The services of professional gardeners were dispensed with on Saturday, as the rules of the society provides for everything being weighed on each exhibitor's own garden plot, all prizes going by weight. The Lemington brass band was in attendance, and performed at intervals during the afternoon. In the evening a well attended ball was held in the tent.

MONKTON, HEDWORTH, AND JARROW.

On Monday, the second annual exhibition of the Monkton, Hedworth, and Jarrow Floral Society was held in a range of capacious and elegant marquees erected in a field at Monkton. The weather throughout the day was highly favourable, and consequently the attendance of visitors in the afternoon, and more particularly in the evening, was gratifying to the managers. The society being quite in its infancy it was not to be expected that the entries would be so numerous as those of societies of greater age, nevertheless the show of Flora's gay products was by no means scanty. The cut flowers and blooms were in good force, and the majority of specimens were of exceeding beauty. The verbenas, fuschias, coxcombs, calceolarias, dahlias, and marigolds—French and African—shown in the open and amateur classes were very attractive. The fruit was not shown in great quantity, but that exhibited merited the encomiums passed upon it. The same may be said of the vegetables, the size and form of the cabbages, potatoes, turnips, and leeks which gained the first prizes, being difficult to excel. The cottagers' class was far from being a success, the entries being not only few but composed of anything but prize specimens. There were only one or two stands of fruit at all worthy of exhibition. The judges were Mr Jas. Hogg, nurseryman, Newcastle; Mr John Hogg, gardener to Mr T. Harrison, Whitburn; Mr J. Watson, Jarrow; and Mr Sanderson, Wharton, and the services of these gentlemen were much appreciated. During the afternoon and evening the Shank House Brass Band played several admirable selections of music, and contributed much to the enjoyment of the show. In the evening a dance was held in the marquee, and this, like the show, was well attended. The committee of management are deserving of great praise for the time, taste and labour they have expended on behalf of the show, and doubtless if they continue in their exertions the Monkton exhibition will in a short time be second to none in the neighbourhood.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The *China*, has arrived, with New York advices to the evening of the 31st ult. A Washington telegram states that Mr. Jefferson Davis will be tried before one of the Circuit Courts,—probably at Norfolk, in Virginia. The restrictions upon the trade in articles contraband of war with the Southern States have been removed by the order of the President. At a "Union mass meeting," held at Richmond, resolutions were passed to express indignation at the suspicions of the Northern press and people that the Southerners were insincere in taking the oath of allegiance, and to express their loyalty to the Government, and also their acquiescence in the result of war, including the abolition of slavery. When last heard of, the Shenandoah was continuing her depredations among the American whalers, and two Federal ships of war had been sent in pursuit of her.

THE SOUTH AND THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Benjamin, who was Secretary of State to the Confederate Government, and who is now in England, naturally wishes to make the strongest defence he can for his former colleagues. The numerous reports which have been recently published from various quarters, confirming the narrative of the brutalities inflicted by the Confederates on Federal prisoners, have induced Mr. Benjamin to pen a letter to the *Times* in which he seeks to exculpate Mr. Jefferson Davis from complicity in cruelties, the perpetration of which he does not venture to deny. He affirms that Mr. Davis throughout the whole of the war, and when under circumstances of the greatest irritation, most determinedly refused, in the face of the majority of his cabinet, to sanction any act of an unworthy character, and that even when the public sentiment of the South called for retaliatory measures upon the prisoners who had fallen into their hands and were implicated in the Dahlgren conspiracy, he refused to consent to their trial as assassins, and insisted upon their being treated as prisoners of war. Mr. Benjamin volunteers the statement that he is in possession of other facts bearing on "the subject that could not fail to interest all who are desirous of seeing justice done to the illustrious man of whose present condition (he says) I will not trust myself to speak." This may be true, but it is certainly a remarkable fact, that whilst the proof of the cruelties inflicted upon the Federal prisoners is overwhelmingly abundant, there is an absence of any such evidence on the other side; and, however anxious Mr. Benjamin may be to relieve Mr. Davis from the grave suspicion that he was a consenting party to these indignities, he will have a difficult task, when the revelations of the Wirtz trial are remembered, to induce the belief that the ex-President of the South was not in such a position that with but a little expenditure of energy, he could have mitigated, if not entirely put an end to, them.

THE GASTEIN CONVENTION.

M. Drouyn De Lhuys has not, as the *Patrie* says, "protested" against the Gastein Convention, but he has written a despatch to the Representatives of France at foreign Courts, in which he denounces the Austro-Prussian arrangement as "an act of a former age." A version of the note, published in the *Journal de Bruxelles*, makes the Minister speak of the Convention as resting on "no other foundation than force, no other justification than the reciprocal convenience of the sharers." "This," adds M. Drouyn De Lhuys, or rather the Brussels version of his despatch, "is a practice to which Europe has now become unaccustomed, and precedents for which must be sought in the saddest epochs of history." According to the *Patrie*, the Minister points out that "the provisional character of the Convention still affords a hope that a solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question more in conformity with modern principles may be arrived at"—language almost identical with that attributed to Lord Russell, who is alleged to have addressed a despatch on this question to the British Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin.

A telegram from Vienna represents that a special protocol, in addition to the convention between Prussia and Austria on the subject of the Duchies, was drawn up at Gastein, by which these Powers agreed, within a stipulated time, to negociate for a final settlement of the long-discussed Schleswig-Holstein question. Meantime, the dissatisfaction with the Gastein arrangement is openly expressed both in Germany and Schleswig. The delegates of the minor German States now sitting at Frankfort have issued a circular describing the convention as a flagrant violation of the rights of the Duchies to settle their own affairs, and as being only the precursor to the annihilation of the prosperity of the Duchies, "freed from the Danish yoke by German blood." The delegates demand that the future of Schleswig-Holstein shall be submitted to the German Diet, and for this purpose they invite the members to meet at Frankfort, on Sunday, October 1. The minor States of Germany, we fear, may continue to protest, but Prussia and Austria possess the power to carry out their design, and it is not likely they will be induced to alter their policy by any representation from the smaller German powers. The festivities in honour of the visit of the Schleswigers to Denmark appear to have been most cordial, and very emphatically the desire was expressed for the arrival of the day when Northern Schleswig should once more be united with Denmark, to which its people were allied by race, language, and religion. During the last day or two, it has been stated that both the English and French Governments have expressed to Prussia their satisfaction that the Gastein Convention is only a provisional arrangement, but this is semi-officially denied. These Governments, we are told, simply acknowledged the receipt of the notification of the Convention without adding any comment.

THE CASE OF M. OTT.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* of Tuesday states, upon reliable authority, that the affair of M. Ott occurred as follows:—Upon the 4th ult., the student Count Eulenberg, a one year volunteer, and student B—, had an altercation with several individuals, resulting in B— receiving a blow on the head from behind, probably occasioned by a stick. B— fell and bled profusely. Upon this Count Eulenburg felt for his sabre, which he wore hooked up at his side, but perceived that it was not in the scabbard, and conjectured that it had either fallen out or that one of his opponents had withdrawn it unobserved. He, therefore, defended himself with the scabbard against the persons pressing upon him until his friends came up. Their adversaries then ran away, leaving only Ott behind, bleeding much from the back part of the head. Ott went with the police to this hospital, where his wound was examined and sewn up, and was stated not to be dangerous. Six days afterwards Ott died from inflammation of the brain. Although the *post-mortem* examination showed that his decease was probably caused by the wound, a definitive opinion could not be given by the surgeons until after a more precise inquiry had been made into the history of his illness. In accordance with the regulations, the judicial examination into the affair was conducted by a mixed commission of military men and civilians, and their report may soon be expected. Count Eulenburg's sabre was returned to the headquarters of his regiment on the 5th September by Ott's companion, with the statement that he had found it in the neighbourhood of the spot where the occurrence took place.

In France every day adds to the indignation felt at the denial of justice in the case of Count Eulenburg. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire has instructed the representative of France at Berlin to watch the proceedings of Prussia, and transmit to him all the information he can collect. The petition for presentation to the French Senate, praying that an energetic diplomatic representation shall be made to the Government at Berlin, is being numerously signed, and there are other manifestations of public opinion exhibiting themselves which it is probable will compel Prussia in some manner to take cognizance of the murder of M. Ott. That the necessity for some explanation has forced itself upon the Berlin Cabinet is manifest from the fact that they have found it desirable to publish Count Eulenberg's version of the transaction, in which an attempt is made to show that the Count acted in self-defence, and that Ott's fatal injuries were the result of accident.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Austria will be represented by Count Blome at the approaching diplomatic meeting at Biarritz.

An Imperial decree has been published dissolving the old Transylvanian Diet, and convoking a new Diet on the 19th of November next. The exclusive and only subject to be discussed by the new Diet is the revision of the first article of the law of 1848 on the union between Hungary and Transylvania on the basis of the common interests of both countries. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Cressville is appointed to the Government Commissioner of the Diet.

The *Debatte* denies the rumour that the Government intends to institute repressive measures against the press.

The same paper states that in addition to the Gastein Convention, the text of which has already been published, a special protocol has been drawn up, wherein the two contracting powers engage to negotiate within a stated time on the definitive solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

ABYSSINIA.

The Foreign Office has received some disappointing news about Consul Cameron. He is only released from his chains, it seems, but has not yet got out of the power of King Theodore. According to information received from Egypt since the telegram of the other day, the news of his entire release was premature. But King Theodore had invited Mr Rassam to come to him at once through Egypt, and the messengers Mr Rassam had sent to the King had been well treated, and allowed to return to Massowah, the port of Abyssinia on the Red Sea. This looks as if humane and reasonable counsels were likely to prevail.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved, and the elections for a new one are to take place towards the end of October. It is believed that the priest party, under directions from Rome, will take an active part in the elections.

THE MEETINGS AT BIARRITZ.

The much talked-of courtesies between the Sovereigns of France and Spain commenced on Monday, when the King and Queen, with the Prince of the Asturias and the Infanta, arrived at Biarritz, the Emperor and the Prince Imperial welcoming them at the railway station. The thoroughfares were thronged with people anxious to see the Royal visitors, who were received by the Empress at the Eugenie Villa. The Emperor and the Empress afterwards accompanied their royal guests to the Cathedral at Bayonne, this being followed by a grand review of troops. In the evening, when the distinguished visitors had returned to Biarritz, there was a display of fireworks, and in the midst of great enthusiasm they took their departure at a late hour, the Emperor and Empress attending them to the station.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

General Lamoriciere, who served with great distinction in the French army of Algiers up to 1845, died on Tuesday, in the sixtieth year of his age. Perhaps he will be remembered best by the active part he took in the revolution by which Louis Philippe lost his throne. He, however, opposed Louis Napoleon, and during the *coup d'etat* of the 2nd February, 1851, along with Cavaignac and others, Lamoriciere was arrested and sent to Ham. After his liberation, he resided at Brussels until 1860, when he took the command of the Papal troops, hoping to stem the tide of the revolution in Italy, but was defeated at Castelfidento and his volunteer troops dispersed.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

During the week the sections have been busy discussing the various papers. The following are summaries of the most interesting of them.

THE FRANCHISE.

The extension of the franchise was under consideration at the meeting of the British Association on Friday. Professor Leone Levi read a paper in which he showed that the number of persons in this country presumably entitled to vote—that is, the number of adult males—was about 5,000,000. But besides want of age there were other physical incapacities, such as being deaf and dumb, as well as the cases of lunatics, persons sick in hospital, and otherwise bedridden or ill—say 50,000 in all. Intelligence was also wanted. But of 100 men married in 1861, only 75 wrote their names, and 25 signed the marriage register with marks. There, then, they had 1,250,000 more as not coming up to the lowest standard of intelligence. Immediately allied to ignorance were immorality and crime. The police records showed that in 1864 as many as 469,000 persons were apprehended. Deducting the females and persons not of age, but adding those undergoing punishment, there would be at least a quarter of a million of persons to be classed as criminals. Then there were the paupers, of whom there were 900,000, a third of whom would be adult males. There were 40,000 civil servants, 100,000 men in the army, and some 100,000 male domestic servants. Eliminating all these from the electoral body for special reasons, it would be found that under the most liberal electoral law there would be less than 3,000,000 persons under any circumstances capable of voting. Having referred to the recent Reform Bills introduced, Mr Levi thought that as a general rule it would be better to give the right of voting to all such men as gradually rose to the surface of society than to grant it to those who by carelessness or intemperance remained in the lower strata of social life. The people had doubtless the means in their hands for gradually advancing to a franchise even higher than £10. What was wanted was to give every encouragement and stimulus to intelligence and economy. The Professor suggested that a right to vote should be held out as a premium to self-mastery and frugality, and if the State collectively could not undertake to educate and elevate the masses, in his opinion it should at least show that for the exercise of the higher functions of a free man in a free State the citizen must prepare himself by a life unstained in character, high in moral principle, and well trained and enlightened in the great school of constitutional and political government. In the discussion which followed the paper, Mr Newmarch supported the appointment of a Royal Commission on Reform. The country felt, he said, that they were as yet, in spite of all their talk about Reform, destitute of exact information on many important practical points. Professor Fawcett did not believe that so large a number of the population would be excluded by reason of their ignorance, though he agreed with Mr Levi that no man should vote who could not read and write. Neither did he think so many would be found to be disqualified as criminals, and he could not understand why the civil servants of the Crown should be disqualified from voting, believing that in these days it was idle to suppose that they could or would be intimidated if permitted to vote. The permanent maintenance of such a disqualification tended to lower the standing of a particular profession. Nor did he see why even the army and navy, who performed great services to their country, should necessarily be disfranchised. He did not think much would be gained from the appointment of a Royal Commission. He was anxious that everyone, whatever class he might belong to, should be admitted to the franchise, provided he laboured under no mental or moral disqualification. There were three millions of persons in this country who ought to have votes, and only one million possessed the franchise. He was ready to allow that they should require the elector to be able to read and write, and if that test were adopted, they need have no fear as to the good government of the country or the security of its great institutions.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

Dr Davy, in another section, contradicted the prevalent belief that people cannot live without a sufficiency of food—a comfortable doctrine in these days of high butcher's bills. He had never found any instance, he said, where, in the adult man, a deficiency of food had, through causing temporary weakness, produced any permanent ill effects. He had not found that any of the gallant men who went out with the Arctic expeditions were permanently injured through shortness of food, nor was there any instance that any of the African travellers suffered by their privations. As an instance of this Dr Davy cited the late Captain Speke, and read extracts from his diary to show the straits to which he had been reduced by shortness of food. There were some who even believed that a certain amount of fasting was beneficial, and a writer has said that there was no enormous display of abstinence in living for seven days on water and salt. The same writer had stated that he had lived for seven days upon water alone without any great loss of energy. He (Dr Davy) believed that all sound men might be benefitted by an occasional fast. Deficiency of food, especially of fresh vegetables, was productive of scurvy, accompanied by diseased blood and loss of strength, yet how quickly did these symptoms yield to more generous diet. During the period of the distress in Lancashire, instead of there being found to be any serious effects arising from the shortness of food, the people were found to be in improved health, and he believed there was a diminished mortality; and yet it must have been a fact that they were reduced to very great extremities. Those who connected disease (the doctor went on), and especially pulmonary consumption, with spare diet, generally referred as instances for sustaining their view to needlewomen and nuns; but it must be remembered that there were causes which affected these classes besides diet—with the former such as bad and unventilated lodgings, overwork, and, not least, want of mental exhilaration, and with the latter similar circumstances in many cases. The speaker then proceeded to argue that the excess of diet in gaols really fed the prison population, as vagrants and others were in the habit of looking upon it rather as a place of refuge and comfort to be sought out in the winter season and bad weather. In conclusion, Dr. Davy urged that an inquiry should be instituted to determine exactly the lowest scale of diet that could be used in prisons, so as not necessarily to engender permanent injury to the constitution.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr Cyrus Field, in the Mathematics and Physical Science Section, gave the results of his experience in Atlantic telegraphy. The men on board the *Great Eastern* attributed the failure, this year, he remarked, some to accident, and some to design. One of the mechanics in the tank remarked to him, "It was one of us seventeen that caused the accident." But it seemed to him that, whether caused by accident or design, they had power to arrange things so as to prevent a recurrence of failure. There would be, in the next expedition, improvements made upon the previous arrangements, and it was a great satisfaction to know that everybody on board of the ship felt perfectly confident that the next attempt would be successful, and that they would be able not only to lay down another cable at the bottom of the Atlantic, but to recover the old one. Having said thus much, Mr Field suddenly pulled himself up by the observation that instead of talking about the subject any further he should much prefer that the Atlantic cable should speak for itself.

THE EXCURSIONS.

From Birmingham, as a centre, the association divided, subdivided, and branched off, on Saturday, bent on excursions to places of interest in the surrounding district. Special broad-gauge trains were provided by the Great Western Company, each to carry from two hundred to three hundred passengers. The principal party, including the president and Lord Stanley, went to the Severn Valley, where, for exploring purposes, they dispersed in four sections. About thirty, armed with hammers and loaded with bags, made geological attacks on the rocks about the Wrekin. Another division "did" the Shrewsbury district, proceeding from the station (railway) at Upton Magna to Wroxeter, where they were conducted by Mr Thomas Wright over the excavations at Urico-nium. At Shrewsbury the party was cicerone'd by Dr. Johnson. Wenlock and Buildwas were done under the guidance of the Rev. H. Wayne: while Coalbrookdale was unfolded by Mr G. Maw. The excursionists to Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon numbered about 200. They alighted at Warwick between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The museum, containing a good collection of fossils, and which justly prides itself on a remarkably fine plesiosaurus, was first visited; then the Leicester Hospital, a quaint old mediæval structure; then St. Mary's Church and the Beauchamp Chapel there; and finally the castle and grounds of the Earl of Warwick. A dissertation on the architecture of this magnificent pile was given on the lawn; after which the party walked through the grand old baronial hall and through richly furnished apartments, containing many rare works of art. From Warwick they went to Stratford. The party was received by Mr Flower, the ex-mayor—his successor in office being too unwell to attend—who conducted them to the front of Shakespeare's reputed birth-place, in Henley-street, and there gave a sketch of the history of that house. Having seen the rooms and relics, they went to the church, and saw Shakespeare's monument, his tombstone, together with that of his wife, and they saw also the entry of Shakespeare's baptism in the parish register. The great majority of the party dined together, under the genial chairmanship of Mr Flower, in the Town Hall; and at half-past seven they were conveyed back to Birmingham. There was a good accompaniment of ladies at this as well as at the other excursions, and the weather was fine and warm. These other excursions were to Worcester and Malvern and to Coventry and Kenilworth respectively.

Sections on Geology and Geography sat as usual in their respective meeting-rooms, and disposed of several papers. Mr Crawford gave one on the history of cannibalism, and there was one by Dr. R. S. Charnock on cannibalism in Europe. It was attempted to be shown that cannibalism had been practised up to almost historic periods, until the practice became punishable by law. Dr. Burke and Professor Rawlinson protested against the assumption that all the human race arose from a state of barbarism. The latter held that man was created in a state of civilisation, and that, while the race had declined in many instances, the Egyptians and Jews had never sunk into barbarism.

Mr Wiggin, the mayor, gave a banquet in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, and there was a soiree at the room of the Society of Artists at eight o'clock.

THE NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION.

A paper was read, in the section devoted to geography and ethnology, on Monday, by Mr C. R. Markham, on the North Polar Expedition. He remarked that there was no more useful occupation for the navy in time of peace than voyages of discovery. Renewed expeditions to the North Polar regions were only a question of time. Men of science and Arctic officers being agreed, it only remained that public opinion should grow, and then the Government must render assistance. Zoology, botany, ethnology, meteorology, as well as geography, would gain by the carrying out of such a work. In considering the best way of conducting such an expedition, the objects should first be clearly understood. That which was wanted was not merely the reaching of the North Pole, but the exploration, as thoroughly as possible, of as large a part as could be reached of the unknown area. The route which an English expedition should take ought to be by Smith's Sound, and by sledge travelling. The land at Spitzbergen was engaging the attention of a Swedish expedition, so that the field was already occupied; and a German Arctic expedition was about to set out to force a passage through the Polar pack. Smith's Sound was selected by those who considered, with Capt. Sherard Osborn, that the presence of land was necessary to exploration, because it was there alone that the land threaded away into the unknown area. No opinion on the subject could have more weight than that of Sir Leopold M'Clintock; and as he agreed for the selection of the Smith's Sound route, no valid objection could be urged. By four sledge parties from Smith's Sound in two seasons, 2,400 miles of coast could be thoroughly explored. He did not believe that in the travelling season the parties would be stopped by open water. It was highly desirable that the work should be undertaken before the special knowledge and genius of our Arctic navigators should be lost to the nation. In conclusion, Mr Markham contended that a Smith's Sound expedition would not be attended with any undue risk. When well fed, clothed, and housed, as men always were in a Government expedition, there was no healthier station than the Arctic regions. Extracts from a paper by Admiral Ommanney were also read on the same subject. The gallant officer held that Spitzbergen should be the base of operations, and maintained that hitherto no proper effort by a suitable vessel had been made to reach the Pole. There was a chance, by Spitzbergen, of making the exploration in one season, which could not be the case by Smith's Sound.—Sir Edward Belcher said his countrymen would not suppose the risk would weigh one moment with the British navy. He yielded to no man in consideration for science, but did not believe that any large number of discoveries of great importance had been made by the Arctic explorations in a scientific point of view, as neither time nor circumstances had permitted such a result. The Swedish expeditions were endeavouring to determine a very important matter—the drift of the Gulf Stream. Sir Edward expressed a strong opinion adverse to the sledge scheme, and in favour of an attempt being made to reach the Pole by sea. He believed that M'Clintock, and the officers of the navy generally, would prefer the Spitzbergen route. —Sir Henry Rawlinson said he thought that in the interest of science both routes should be attempted; but the existing conflict of opinion, though calculated to elicit the truth, retarded the action of the Geographical Society, who were endeavouring to get the Government to undertake the work.

BLAST FURNACES.

In the Mechanical Section, on Tuesday, a paper was read on "The effect of blowing blast furnaces with blast of very high temperature." The paper opened with the observation that very satisfactory results were obtained in 1860-61, from a pair of Cowper's hot blast stoves, heating the blast to a particularly high temperature for one Tweyre only for a blast furnace (the other four being blown with ordinary hot blast). These stoves were for a length of time in successful operation at Messrs Cochrane and Co.'s works, at Ormesby, near Middlesbro'-on-Tees. These gentlemen then erected large stoves to supply blast of a very high temperature for a whole furnace, which stoves had now been in full operation for upwards of four years, with the following satisfactory results, namely:—an increased "make" of iron from the same plant of fully 20 per cent., the iron being of rather improved quality, owing to less impurity being carried in with the fuel; the avoidance of all leakage caused by the ordinary blast iron pipes; reduced friction or loss of pressure in the blast passing through the stoves; and a saving of upwards of five cwt. of coke per ton of iron made, the blast being at 11·50 deg. Fahrenheit. These stoves were the invention of Mr E. A. Cowper, who had adopted the regenerative principle invented by Mr Siemens as the means of absorbing the heat from the products of combustion, and giving it out to the air again to be treated, the regenerators being each inclosed in an iron casing lined with fire-brick, and provided with valves to allow of the passage of ignited gas through the stove to heat it, and valves to allow the entrance of the cold blast and exit of the hot blast. Messrs Cochrane and Co. were now erecting more stoves on the same plan. Conversation ensued upon the reading of the paper, in which the principle of the hot blast was generally approved.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOWERING TACKLE.

Mr George Fawcus, of North Shields, read a paper in the Mechanical Section, on Monday, on some improvements in blocks for lowering ships' boats, and on improvements in boats. The paper explained how ships' boats might be arranged so as to disengage themselves suddenly. In the first instance, the boat suspended was disengaged by means of a socket, an opening turned by a lever, arranged on the principle of the cathead stopper, used for suddenly letting a ship's anchor fall, by turning round an iron bar by means of a lever inserted through one end of the bar. Another plan for effecting the same purpose is that which is arranged on the principle of the towing-hook used by tug-steamboats on the river Tyne. It consists of a trip hook worked by a simple combination of levers, compactly fitted on the ordinary iron hooks. A small model of a towing hook was exhibited to explain the principle which suggested this application. The improvements in bolts consisted of making two of exactly the same shape and dimensions fit compactly together at an elevation of a few inches one above the other, the projection of one dovetailing over the other to prevent alteration of shape, and the part most liable to alter so strengthened as to be compact and serviceable to the utmost possible extent.

THE AGE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

It appears that a mathematical demonstration exists of the age of the human race. We should not have known of the fact but for a little episode in the discussion on Saturday upon cannibalism. The antiquity of man was brought into question, when up jumped Mr Oliver Byrn, exclaiming:—"I have just one thing to say. I can prove, by a direct calculation, upon which insurances are founded, that there could not have been more people in this world, 6,000 years ago, than two people. Taking into account the casualties of war and famine, and taking in all the races, I have just published it in one of my books that there could not have been six people in the world 6,000 years ago. This calculation was based upon mathematical facts; so that you have but very little to trace back to the origin of man. This calculation is immutable, standing upon laws. It is published in a two guinea book of mine. The book is not in circulation, it is not to be sold, it is out of print; consequently I can have no interest in proclaiming the book; I am not a bookseller. But a copy of the book is in the British Museum, and it proves that not more than two people then existed." Mr Byrn's statements were received with roars of laughter, upon which he said, "Gentlemen, this is nothing to be laughed at, I think. (More laughter.) I really must submit, sir——" Mr Crawford: "But we cannot help the people laughing." Mr Byrn went on; "But this calculation is a very simple one, based upon the direct mathematical method upon which life insurance companies are founded—taking the widest latitude for all the casualties that have happened in different nations in different times—war, pestilence, famine, deluge, and everything else; and yet it does not produce a greater number of human beings in the world 6,000 years ago than two. You must [illegible] that calculation. [illegible] you can trace men back to monkeys and cannibals [illegible] and upset that calculation."

LORD HOUGHTON ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

In connection with a paper read in the statistical section by the Rev. J. W. Barn, "on the social, moral, and educational status of South Staffordshire," Lord Houghton commented on the statements made by the writer in reference to the relation of intemperance to morality. He said, so far as he had witnessed the operation of the system, it was a source of amusement to the working classes, and a source of poverty; but he was not so sure that it was a source of crime. Teetotalism had done good, but he had never been able to see that there was any other mode of altering their habits than that which had operated to the reform of the higher and middle classes. General education and common sense had taught those classes that it was impossible to have the pleasures of intemperance, such as they were, consistently with pleasures of a higher and better character, with which, if continued, they could not co-exist. They saw very well that a man could not keep his station in life, and could not be considered as performing his duties as a gentleman, and could not have his happy domestic relations or enjoy a good class of society, if he gave way to habits of intoxication. These considerations which had checked intemperance among the upper classes of society were those which must operate to the same result on the lower without the intervention of any Maine law. He hoped and believed that as the manners of the lower classes gradually improved, their inclinations to spend a great deal of their time and money in habits of drinking would give way. But the great question which should be pressed upon the attention of the working classes was the hygienic view of the case, namely, that a poor man destroyed his health, and destroyed the means of his own happiness and advancement in life, by drinking, and that the pleasures connected with drinking were not worth having, on account of the inevitable consequences that always followed drinking. It was not clear that drinking had to do with crime. He thought it by no means certain that a poor man, unless educated, would get through life happier and better in the practice of teetotalism, than under the occasional excitement of drinking. They must remember that the working man had little release from the austere round of his daily labour, and that, having little imagination as a rule, and little of those mental stimulants that ameliorated human life in the higher grades, he was at least tempted to have recourse to drink, which, if it entailed evil, had its attractive side in its power to transport into ideal worlds, and to dull for the present that continual anxiety which pressed upon a working man in reference to daily subsistence. He did not believe they would do the working man any good if they merely took away those stimulants from him, and left him to the dullness and misery around him. They must try to amuse him, interest him, humanise him, and in that way they would get him to abandon his habits, just in the way the upper classes had abandoned theirs.—Mr Wilkinson, of Herts, strongly opposed the observations of Lord Houghton, quoting the remarks of magistrates and eminent jurists that no case of capital crime occurs in this country that is not immediately or remotely connected with habits of drinking. He read a series of statistics for the purpose of showing that drinking was one of the most fruitful sources of crime in this country.—Lord Houghton replied that though much crime undoubtedly occurred in connection with drinking, it was impossible to say that it would not occur apart from drinking. The whole Mahomedan world were abstainers by their faith; but they certainly did not find the Eastern world greatly ahead of England in intellect, morality, or anything else. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—Sir John Bowring differed from Lord Houghton. He considered the drinking habits of England one of the greatest impediments in the way of social progress. It was true the Mahomedans abstained from drinking, and he thought Lord Houghton would acknowledge that crime was very rare among them, and that their intellectual advancement did not equal ours was attributable to other causes. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. James Clark, of Manchester, supported Sir John Bowring's remarks. Other speakers followed, and Mr Bain replied.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

The Fenian excitement shows no sign of diminution. *Saunders's News Letter* publishes a letter from Cork, which states that since the termination of the American war every steamship which arrives off Cork Harbour, on her homeward voyage from New York or Boston, lands on these shores large numbers of young men, who had served in the Republican army, and who carry revolvers, rifles, daggers, and short swords, which they openly expose in their perambulations through the city of Cork. The Limerick papers contain accounts of letters which have been received by farmers and others in the county of Tipperary promising an army to relieve Ireland from all her distresses within a month. A "military man" writes to the *Southern Chronicle* to say that men, in bodies of 400 and 500, had been seen drilling in the fields about Emly and Marlow. He suggests that the Irish militia regiments should be called out for service in England, which would be a great blow to the Fenians, seeing that they depend on militiamen to be taught the rudiments of drill. Whether this is done or not, the executive appears to have taken the alarm, for, according to the *Cork Reporter* a number of gunboats with two men-of-war have been ordered to take up positions off Bantry Bay and some adjoining stations on the west coast of Ireland. "An American Fenian" has written a long letter in the Dublin *Freeman*, in which he states that the organization in the United States numbers 273,581 members; that it is promoted by the authorities at Washington; that the bulk of the Irish in Canada are members of it; and that its object is the destruction of the English rule on the American continent. He even goes so far as to say that a quarrel will be picked with this country by the American Government before next July, and that the first result of it will be to set Canada free from British rule. Afterwards it will be quite possible to detach an army to establish the independence of Ireland, and this the Fenians promise to do. The story may be true, but as it is it sounds decidedly apocryphal. It is gratifying to add that the Roman Catholic clergy are opposing the conspiracy with the greatest resolution in many places.

The Channel fleet has been order round to Bantry Bay. This movement was not unexpected, and the Fenians will, no doubt, be quite proud of their ability to direct the movement of her Majesty's ships. According to the *Evening Mail*, which is not disposed to give the Government more credit than it can help, this guarding of the western coast—or, at least, the making of a naval demonstration in the neighbourhood—is a good idea. "The game of the alarmists," the *Mail* says, "will be foiled if the Government but perform the duty before them with the quiet self-possession which, so far, seems to characterise their conduct. It is very proper to send the Channel fleet to the south-western coast, in order that foolish or wicked sympathisers with the Fenianism may see that the leading of their friends will not be so easy a matter, and that the much greater number of the peasantry who are perfectly satisfied may know that they will not be abandoned to the tender mercies of a band of ruffian buccaneers."

The only fresh news about the Fenians consists of a couple of paragraphs. This is from the *Cork Constitution*:—

"All through the country the conspiracy spreads, and in few places is it without sympathisers and friends. To the town of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, it is believed to have been carried by navvies engaged on the railroad. On Wednesday last there was an agricultural show, and as two gentlemen (Mr C—y and Mr L—) were leaving the dinner about twelve at night, they heard a number of men drilling in a field near the Friends' Meeting House. 'Let us go in,' said the former 'and see what they're at.' In they went, and listened for a moment to a functionary directing the movements in military fashion. Mr L. followed it up, and his orders were promptly and accurately obeyed. They seemed surprised at his appearance, but took him for a delegate from Dublin, until, laying his hand on the driller, he arrested him in the name of the Queen. The fellow immediately struck him and knocked him down; but he soon rose and got away. Mr L. not knowing whether it was fun or earnest, remained until two of them offered to conduct him home. They went to the police office to look for his friend, who had, as it happened, gone thither to give information, and on their appearance he identified them as among the trainers. They were taken before the magistrates and remanded. The leader who struck Mr C—y is a determined villain. He was a convict, and on the expiration of his sentence four years ago went to Enniscorthy, where he lived in idleness, but was never without money. He joined the militia, and there acquired the military knowledge he is imparting to the Fenians. He is well known, and, but for the imprudence of a constable, would be now in custody. The constable had received instructions from the resident magistrate (Mr Dennehy) not to attempt his apprehension alone, but to wait quietly, and, with the aid of others, secure him as he passed the police-office, which he did daily more than once. The directions, however, were not complied with. Either impatient or over confident, the constable seized him singly, but was soon shaken off. Some of the respectable inhabitants endeavoured to assist him, but there were Fenians at hand, and their companion was rescued. The police are on the alert, and he will probably be captured."

The other paragraph is from the *Cork Herald*, and relates to Tralee:—

"About eighteen young men of this town were seen a few nights since marching in military order from Ballymullen to Ballyard. The words 'Halt,' 'Quick march,' and other orders of that kind, were given by some person in command, and obeyed with all the promptness of disciplined soldiers. The police are every night on the alert. One member of the force was actually seen one night on the top of a tree; others may be observed after nightfall lurking in the suburbs of the town; but they have not yet succeeded in bringing the Fenians to justice. It is supposed that some of those who have returned from America are disseminating the spirit of disaffection among the people, and as most of them fought under the stars and stripes in the late war, they are well up to every species of tactics, some of them being fully acquainted with the drill not only of this country, but that of America and France."

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday week.

There were present the Rev. J. Thompson (presiding), Major Joicey, Messrs R. H. Gee, E. T. Smith, W. J. Joicey, J. Calvert, E. Charlton, J. Bowey, D. Balleny, T. Humphrey, N. Clark, and G. Hobson.

The CLERK reported that he had inspected a portion of Annfield Plain, the whole of South Pontop, and South Derwent Cottages, and found that at both the last-mentioned places, as previously reported, there is no privy accommodation, neither have the open ditches been closed as recommended by him. At South Derwent Cottages the owners have promised to do so immediately. With regard to South Pontop, he recommended certain of the open drains to be properly channelled with brick or stone for a certain distance in front of the cottages, which the owners (Messrs Ritson) have promised to do forthwith. As regards the building of privies, the owners seem to have a slight objection, as they think they could not be kept clean; but, at present, as most of the refuse from the cottages is either thrown on the ash-heap in front of the houses, into the open ditch, or in front of the cottages, it must, in either case, be exposed to atmospheric action, which is very objectionable: but he should wish to have the decision of the Guardians on the question as to privies. He had also inspected a portion of Leadgate, and found that a nuisance exists on the North-Eastern Railway at Leadgate, caused by the occupiers of the houses adjoining the railway allowing all their refuse to flow from their premises on the said railway. He had written to the inspector, Mr Lishman, reporting this nuisance. He had also to state that a committee of the Guardians, with himself, would inspect the whole of Leadgate on Friday first, and report the same to the general Board.

The clerk was instructed to write to the various owners of property requesting them to erect proper privy accommodation immediately.

The CLERK then read a tabular statement of the amounts received by the various assistant-overseers in the Lanchester Union, the amount of their present securities, and the amount of security which will be required for them in future.

Township.	Assistant Overseer.	Amount collected during ½ year.	Present security.	Future security.
		£	£	£
Benfieldside	Chas. Mosley	600	200	400
Collierley	George Wailes	350	50	200
Conside	M. Spencer	874	50	500
Iveston	M. Coupland	415	50	250
Medomsley	M. Coupland	310	100	200
Kyo	R. T. Swallow	360	50	250
Tanfield	G. Eldley	1247	500	700
Lanchester	G. Innes	500	500	500
Langley	J. Cumming	200	30	150
Ebchester	Jos. Osborne	170	100	100

Major JOICEY said that at the last meeting the township of Tanfield was stated to be £50 in arrears. He had received a letter from Mr Ridley in explanation of the same, which he read to the Board. This letter gave a satisfactory explanation of the reason of the deficiency, which was that he had been given to understand that the rate would be £50 less than what it actually was. He had since then paid the money out of his own pocket. He thought that more time ought to be allowed the assistant-overseers to gather the rates, and therefore moved that in future the calls be made at the first meetings in March, June, September, and December.

Mr CLARK seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Several applications were made for one of the boys in the Union, and it was decided that Mr G. Hobson should have him on trial for one month.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, and during that time

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

held their usual meeting. Present—Major Joicey (in the chair), Messrs E. T. Smith, R. H. Gee, W. J. Joicey, J. Calvert, when the following calls, payable on the 19th of October, were made upon the various townships:—Benfieldside, £130; Billingside, £3; Collierley and Pontop, £60; Conside and Knitsley, £160; Cornsay, £20; Ebchester, £20; Esh, £50; Greencroft, £40; Healeyfield, £12; Hedleyhope, £24; Iveston, £80; Kyo, £80; Lanchester, £190; Langley, £24; Medomsley, £80; Muggleswick, £45; Satley, £5; Tanfield, £250; total, £1,183. These calls were read over by the chairman of the Finance Committee (Major Joicey) to the Board, and were approved by them.

The expenditure for the past fortnight was £121 13s.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

then sat, and the vends of the various collieries in the union were read over.—Mr CUMMINGS, agent for Lord Durham, appealed against certain tithes which were paid by Lord Durham, for property owned and occupied by him at Langley. Appeal allowed.——Mr BALLENY appealed against a rate upon some 40 acres of land which he knew nothing of, and would be happy to pay the rates for it, if it could be proved he had it. Struck off.——Mr FLETCHER, of Leadgate, appealed against a rate of £14 on the house he occupied, as it was more than it could be let for. Rate ordered to be put at £10. He also appealed against a vote of £17 on a house belonging to him at Leadgate. Enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he was only paying at the rate of £14. To be valued at £15 in future.——Mr E. O. TREGELLES appealed against the rate on some land occupied by him at Medomsley, which had been raised from £18 to £26. He quoted the rates made upon several lands in the neighbourhood in support of his statement. Ordered to be rated on £24 in future.——Mr ARMSTRONG appealed against a rate of £8 on his cottage at Blackhill. Ordered to be rated on £5.——Mr BATEY, of Leadgate, also appealed against a rate made on him. To be rated on £5.——Mr G. WILSON appealed against a rate of £9 9s. for cottages at Iveston. Ordered to be rated on £7.

The committee then adjourned till that day week.

WASKERLEY FLOWER SHOW.

The fifth annual show of the Waskerley Floral and Horticultural Society was held in a large tent, erected in the yard of the school, Waskerley, on Saturday last. Special trains from Consett, Rowley, and Towlaw, ran on this occasion and carried large numbers of visitors to the gala. The village of Waskerley is situate about six miles from Consett, and the same distance from Towlaw and Stanhope, is the property of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and is exclusively occupied by their workmen, who form a sober and industrious population. The Maine law is here in full operation, no public house being within two or three miles of the village. The weather was beautifully fine during the day, and, with the exception of the wind which was somewhat boisterous, everything was favourable for the exhibition. The Towlaw saxhorn band was present, and by the performances of select pieces contributed to the enjoyment of the company. The judges were Mr T. Surtees, gardener to H. Pease, Esq., of Stanhope Castle; and Mr R. Graham, gardener to the same gentleman, at his residence near Darlington, whose decisions were regarded as satisfactory. The following is the

LIST OF PRIZES.

OPEN CLASS.—Two fuchsias—John Elliott, Crawley, 1 and 2. One fuchsia—John Elliott, Crawley, 1, John Littlefair 2. Two calceolarias—John Elliott, Stanhope, 1. Two geraniums—John Elliott, Stanhope, 1, Thomas Hall 2. One lilium—John Elliott, Stanhope, 1. Two balsams—Thomas Hutchinson 1. One rose, in pot—John Elliott, Stanhope, 1 and 2. Two cockscombs—Thomas Parker 1 and 2. Nine dahlias—John Elliott, Crawley, 1, Henry Surtees 2. Six dahlias—Michael Potts 1 and 2, Charles Mosley 3. Three dahlias—Thomas Hall 1, John Coates 2, Charles Mosley 3. Three gladioli—John Brown 1, Wm. Sinclair 2, Michael Potts 3. Six hollyhocks—Charles Mosley 1 and 2. Six stocks—Robert Lawson 1, Michael Potts 2. Six phloxes—Henry Surtees 1, Charles Mosley 2, Henry Surtees 3. Six French asters—John Brown 1, Robert Lawson 2. Six German asters—John Brown 1 and 2. Six African marigolds—Wm. Sinclair 1, Henry Surtees 2. Six French marigolds—Robert Lawson 1, John Brown 2. Six English marigolds—Henry Surtees 1 and 2. Six pansies—Robert Lawson 1, John Littlefair 2. Three verbenas—Wm. Sinclair 1, John Elliott, Stanhope, 2. Three picotees—Wm. Sinclair 1. Three spikes of snapdragons—John Elliott, Crawley, 1 and 2, Robert Lawson 3. Six stands of cut flowers—Wm. Sinclair 1, Charles Mosley 2, Robert Lawson 3. Plate of gooseberries—Thomas Parker 1. Six heaviest gooseberries—Thomas Parker 1 and 2. Plate of black currants—Henry Surtees 1. Plate of red currants—Charles Mosley 1 and 2. Plate of white currants—Charles Mosley 1. Best cucumber—Thomas Parker 1 and 2. Best hand bouquet—Wm. Sinclair 1 and 2. Collection of potatoes—George Bowe 1, Michael Potts 2. Twelve white kidney potatoes—Thomas Parker 1, George Bowe 2. Twelve red kidney potatoes—John Langcake 1, Martin Thompson 2. Twelve round white potatoes—George Bowe 1, Thomas Parker 2. Twelve round red potatoes—John Langcake 1, Henry Surtees 2. Heaviest and best potato—John Langcake 1, Thomas Parker 2. Three yellow turnips—Robert Lawson 1, George Bowe 2. Largest and best turnip—Henry Surtees 1 and 2. Three white turnips—Robert Lawson 1, Wm. Featherstone 2. Six summer onions—John Brown 1, Henry Surtees 2. Six winter onions—Charles Mosley 1 and 2. Twelve eschalots—Michael Potts 1 and 2. Three leeks—Charles Mosley 1, John Coates 2. Three carrots—George Bowe 1, John Coates 2. Three parsnips—Charles Mosley 1, Martin Thompson 2. Three roots of red beet—Charles Mosley 1, George Bowe 2. Three heads of celery—Thomas Hall 1, Thomas Parker 2. Three stalks of rhubarb—John Coates 1, Robert Lawson 2. Two lettuces—Michael Potts 1, Martin Thompson 2. Two early cabbages—George Bowe 1, Martin Thompson 2. Two savoys—Joseph Robson 1, John Langcake 2. Two cauliflowers—Michael Potts 1, Robert Lawson 2. Twelve pods of beans—George Bowe 1, Thomas Parker 2. Twenty-four pods of peas—George Bowe 1 and 2. Collection of vegetables—Thomas Parker 1, John Coates 2. Special Prize.—Six gladioli—John Brown 1, Wm. Sinclair 2.

LIMITED CLASS.—Exotic plant, in flower—Thomas Hutchinson 1 and 2. Two fuchsias—John Elliott, Crawley, 1 and 2. One fuchsia—John Littlefair 1, John Elliott, Crawley, 2. One lilium—John Elliott, Crawley 1. Two achimenes—John Elliott, Crawley, 1 and 2. Nine dahlias—John Elliott, Crawley, 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2. Six dahlias—Thomas Hutchinson 1, John Elliott, Crawley, 2. Three dahlias—Thomas Baty 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2. Six stocks—Thomas Hutchinson 1 and 2. Six phloxes—Thomas Hutchinson 1, John Littlefair 2. Six French asters—Thomas Baty 1, John Elliott, Crawley, 2. Six German asters—Thomas Hutchinson 1 and 2. Six French marigolds—John Littlefair 1, John Elliott 2. Six English marigolds—Wm. Gibson 1, John Langcake 2. Six pansies—John Littlefair 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2. Three spikes of snapdragons—John Elliott, Crawley, 1 and 2. Six stands of cut flowers—Thomas Hutchinson 1, Thomas Baty 2. Garlands—Thomas Hutchinson 1 and 2. Specimens of new honey, in comb—Joseph Hall 1. Best hand bouquet—Thomas Baty 1, William Gibson 2. Collection of potatoes—John Langcake 1 and 2. Twelve white kidney potatoes—John Langcake 1, William Featherstone 2. Twelve red kidney potatoes—John Langcake 1 and 2. Twelve round white potatoes—Robert Sewell 1, John Langcake 2. Twelve round red potatoes—John Langcake 1, John Raine 2. Heaviest and best potato—John Langcake 1, John Elliott, Crawley, 2. Three yellow turnips—Wm. Featherstone 1, John Elliott, Crawley, 2. Largest and best turnip—John Elliott, Crawley, 1. Three white turnips—William Featherstone 1 and 2. Six summer onions—William Featherstone 1 and 2. Six winter onions—John Raine 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2. Twelve eschalots—William Thompson 1 and 2. Three leeks—John Elliott, Crawley, 1 and 2. Three carrots—John Raine 1, Thomas Lister 2. Three parsnips—Thomas Baty 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2. Three roots of red beet—John Raine 1, John Langcake 2. Three heads of celery—Thomas Lister 2, John Raine 2. Three stalks of rhubarb—James Parker 1 and 2. Two lettuces—William Featherstone 1. Two early cabbages—William Thompson 1, John Liddell 2. Two savoys—John Raine 1, Thomas Baty 2. Two cauliflowers—William Thompson 1, John Elliott, Crawley, 2. Twelve pods of beans—John Langcake 1, John Raine 2. Twenty-four pods of peas—John Liddell 1, Thomas Baty 2. Collection of vegetables—John Langcake 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2. Window Plants.—Two fuchsias—Thomas Hutchinson 1. One fuchsia—William Featherstone 1. Two geraniums—Thos. Hutchinson 2. Special Prize.—Collection of vegetables—John Raine 1, Thomas Hutchinson 2, William Featherstone 3, John Elliott, Crawley, 4.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

The city of Salisbury was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Wednesday morning last by a rumour, which was subsequently found to be true, that Miss Emily Sophia Blake, only daughter of Mr T. J. Blake, surgeon, of Castle street, had died during the night from the effects of poison. The young lady was nineteen years of age, and an exceedingly attractive person, and her death occurred under somewhat unusual and mysterious circumstances. Late on Tuesday night Mr and Mrs Blake were alarmed by hearing cries from Miss Blake's bedroom, and on proceeding thither found her in great agony, screaming loudly, while her body was in a state of rigidity, and exhibiting symptoms of the presence of strychnine in the system. Her parents questioned her as to whether she had taken anything likely to cause illness, but could not obtain a satisfactory answer. They immediately sent for Dr. Roberts and Mr W. M. Coates, who shortly afterwards arrived, and applied all the usual remedies in a case of this nature. On being questioned whether she had taken any medicine, she denied that she had done so; but she was afterwards privately questioned by Dr. Roberts, who told her she was dying, when she admitted that she had taken three pills. Dr. Roberts asked her who gave her the pills, and she replied, "They were given to me by Mr Storer, who said they were to keep me well." (Mr Storer was the late assistant to Mr Blake.) Dr. Roberts asked her if any of them were left, and she replied, "Yes; there's a box in the dressing-table drawer." The box of pills was found, and on being asked if that was the box from which she had taken the pills, she said it was. Shortly after this she fell into convulsions and died. On Wednesday, at one o'clock, an inquest was held at the Council House, before Mr R. M. Wilson, coroner, when the jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, and the inquest was adjourned for the purpose of having a post-mortem examination. On Wednesday evening, Dr. Roberts, Mr W. M. Coates, and Dr. H. P. Blackmore, made a post-mortem examination of the body, when they found the principal organs in a healthy state, while the symptoms which appeared to have occasioned death were such as would result from poisoning by strychnine. The stomach and its contents were accordingly sealed up, and, together with the pills found in the box, forwarded to Professor Taylor for analysis. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the young lady was not in the family way. It is evident from all the circumstances that Miss Blake was not in such a state of mind as to induce the belief that she took the pills with any intention of committing suicide, as she had written a letter to one of her aunts respecting a journey to London, and she was in very good spirits a short time before her death. She was out for a walk on the Tuesday evening, and was met by various persons who observed nothing unusual in her appearance. She also had a romp in the kitchen with the servant before she went to bed. Mr Storer, the person who, according to Miss Blake's statement, gave her the pills, was for some time an assistant to Mr Blake. It is stated that he proposed to marry her, but his suit was rejected by her father; and his conduct not being satisfactory he was dismissed. He left Salisbury for Falmouth about three weeks ago. After he was gone Mrs Blake received a telegram from his sister stating that he was very ill, and was in a desperate state of mind respecting the young lady. It was said that Mr Blake had no strychnine in his surgery; and thus, if the pills which occasioned Miss Blake's death were prepared for her by Mr Storer, the poison must have been procured out of the house. About two years since Mr Storer entered the employ of Mr Read, chemist and druggist, Salisbury, where he remained as assistant for about six months. Previously to his engagement at Mr Read's he was employed by Mr Stone, chemist, Marlborough. While in Mr Read's employment he conducted himself with great propriety. He left Mr Read's, and was for some time an assistant in a chemist's shop in Cheltenham. He subsequently return to Salisbury, representing himself as a duly qualified medical practitioner, and was engaged by Mr Blake as his assistant, with whom he remained until a few weeks ago. A warrant for the apprehension of Mr Storer was issued on Wednesday, and it was entrusted to Superintendent Caldow, who started for Falmouth on Thursday evening, in order to effect his capture. On Friday a telegram was received announcing that Storer had been apprehended, and was expected to arrive in Salisbury on Saturday afternoon.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY WITH SUPPOSED BURGLARS AT ALNWICK.

AWKWARD MISTAKE.

It was discovered on Sunday that, during the previous night, the vinery of H. Lisle, Esq., in Bailiffgate, Alnwick, had been entered and robbed by some persons unknown. The police authorities were informed of the circumstances, and, accordingly, on Monday night, Police Sergeant Stuart and P.C. Stephenson went to the place to make observations as to the manner in which it would most readily be entered by depredators, intending also to make some stay, as it was considered not improbable that the thieves might return. It was about eleven o'clock; there was as yet no moonlight; and the shadow of the surrounding trees added to the darkness that prevailed. The two policemen stationed themselves fifteen yards apart, and had not waited long when they heard the footsteps of two men ascending the steps that lead from the lower garden. The men who were ascending were soon dimly descried through the gloom, and no sooner were they aware of the presence of Stephenson, who was nearest to them, than they assaulted him in the most desperate manner. The man who was in advance struck the policeman a blow on the arm with a heavy stick; the second man, who was also provided with a stick, followed up the attack by knocking him down with a stroke on the head. The policeman, thus taken at a disadvantage, struggled gallantly with his assailant. He caught hold of the second man's stick, and the two rolled over each other, each striving to get possession of it. Sergeant Stuart at the same time came up and closed with the other man. The struggle in this case was equally desperate. Stuart was severely injured; he received three scalp wounds, besides several contusions on other parts of his body. He would, in all probability, have received even worse injuries had not Stephenson, who had at length wrested the stick from his antagonist, and effectually disabled him with a tremendous blow on the head, come to his superior's assistance. And now at length Stuart recognised in his antagonist no midnight thief, but Mr. Lisle's head-gardener, who in turn discovered that the unknown individual, whom under a mistaken impression he had so fiercely assaulted, was one familiarly known to him; nor could they have failed to recognise each other but for the darkness of the night. The other man proved to be an assistant of the gardener's. They had been watching, like the police, for the re-appearance of the nocturnal plunderers, and thus the mistake of the two parties of watchers had been mutual. Dr. Candlish was sent for to dress the wounds received in the affray. Those of the police-sergeant and the gardener's assistant are unfortunately most severe. The name of the head-gardener is William Curry, and that of his assistant James Garry.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—Commencing in September, 1861, with 300 banks, the Post Office authorities have extended the number so rapidly that in July, 1865, no less than 3,219 of these depositories for the savings of the people were open for business. There were at this latter date 546,262 accounts open, and the amount standing to the credit of the depositors was £5,864,563. These banks had received 3,331,812 deposits, amounting to £10,281,316, and the withdrawals had numbered 831,735, and amounted to £4,589,953. Not less than 747,948 persons had opened accounts with the Post Office banks, and as many as 201,686 persons had closed their accounts. The average amount to the credit of each account open was but £6 9s. 9d. at the close of the year 1861; in July, 1865, it was £10 14s. 6d. The sums transferred from the older savings banks to the Post Office banks have only amounted to about £1,350,000 of the whole £10,281,000; and more than a third of the entire amount transferred came from the Birmingham savings bank, which closed voluntarily. Considerable sums were also transferred in consequence of other old savings banks relinquishing business. The recent closing of the savings bank at Canterbury has resulted in the transfer of about £127,000 to the Post Office banks. These banks, as Mr Tidd Pratt remarks in noticing the returns in his Friendly Societies' report just issued, have interfered to a very limited extent with the business of the older savings banks still kept open. The business acquired has been almost entirely new business.

THE HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A CHILD AT SUNDERLAND.

COMMITTAL OF THE MOTHER FOR "WILFUL MURDER."

The adjourned inquest on the body of Francis John Lawson, the illegitimate child whose death was attributed to starvation and the neglect of the mother, was resumed at the Sunderland Police Station on Monday. Jane Lawson, the mother (a married woman living separate from her husband), who is in custody of the police, was present during the inquiry.

The first witness was *Clara Robinson*, a widow, who gave evidence that the deceased child was entrusted to her mother by the prisoner, who paid half-a-crown a week for its maintenance. The mother saw the child twice a week, and occasionally took it to the doctor's to get medicine. The child was nearly as bad when it was first brought to witness's mother as when it was taken to the Infirmary; it was fed upon arrowroot, milk, and tea. The prisoner gave instructions that the child was not to go out of the room, as its father and the woman he lived with wanted to steal it away.

Mr Nattrass, the Union surgeon, described the appearance of the child. It was wasted, its eyes and features shrunken, its pulse weak, and its head seemed disproportionately large from the wasting of the body. While it was alive in the workhouse he could not see it had any appearance to account for the wasting. After death he made a *post mortem* examination, and found the body almost as much wasted away as it well could be, almost to the extent of being a skeleton. Between the skin and the muscles there were no traces of fat. The organs were all healthy, and there was no disease to account for the wasting away. Internally there was an absence of blood. The child had died from the absence of nourishment; in other words, it had been starved.

Elizabeth Simpson, a woman who lived with Frank Baldridge, the reputed father of the child, said four months ago she took the child to Mr Evans, surgeon; it was then "lifting" with vermin, and she said it was starved for want of food. It was taken to other surgeons at the desire of Baldridge, and one of them gave the opinion that the child had been every day dosed with opium. Ultimately the child was put into the workhouse, but it was not there many days before the mother took it out again, and she kept it for two days only. It did not look like a child three years old; in fact, it did not look like a child at all. A fortnight ago witness met the prisoner and asked her what she intended to do with the child, and she replied "I intend to put its quick out." Witness then described the appearance of the child after it was taken from the old woman; it had scruff upon its arms like scales upon a herring; vermin had eaten into its legs and head, and it did not appear to have been washed for four months.

Mr John Evans, parish surgeon, stated that the child had been occasionally brought to him by the mother, and in his opinion it was suffering from "marasmus," the result of scrofulous disease. The child had been sorely neglected. About six weeks ago Mr Humphrey, relieving-officer, took him to Golden Alley, where it was said a child was being poisoned and starved, and he then saw it was the same child he had seen previously. Opium would produce wasting away and similar appearances to marasmus; but there were symptoms which it would not produce.

Mr Nattrass, surgeon, recalled, stated that all the internal organs were healthy, and there were not the enlarged bowels and irritation or disease of the mesenteric glands which he would expect in marasmus.

Police-constable Gray stated that he went to the house in Golden-alley, and found the child lying in a corner of the room, upon a piece of straw, in a more filthy condition than he had seen many pigs' litter.

This being the evidence, the prisoner was cautioned against criminating herself. She stated that she left the child with the old woman because she kept other children. She paid 2s 6d a week for it, and though she often saw it, she never noticed any vermin. For nine months the child had been ill of a bowel complaint, so bad that other people who had the care of it would keep it no longer.

The Coroner said that the law was, if the mother neglected the child, or if she left it in charge of any person, and knew they neglected it, she was legally liable.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict "That the child died of neglect and starvation, with the knowledge and consent of the mother." The coroner then made out a warrant for her committal to the assizes on a charge of wilful murder.

The prisoner was subsequently brought before the magistrates, when the Town Clerk appeared to prosecute on the charge of murder. It was agreed that the prisoner should be sent for trial on the finding of the coroner's jury.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

A dreadful colliery accident, one of the most destructive to human life that has occurred in the neighbourhood for some years, involving the loss of eight persons' lives, occurred on Tuesday afternoon last, at one of the extensive pits belonging to the Kirkless Hall Coal and Iron Company, and situated in the township of Aspull, about three miles from Wigan. The works are known as the California pit, which gives employment to 300 colliers. Shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday the men began to leave the pit, and were drawn to the surface in the customary manner, that is, in relays of eight persons in the upper section of what is known in the district as a "two-decker" cage. At half-past three o'clock, about a hundred persons had been brought out with perfect safety and regularity, when, owing to some accident at the drum, the rope broke, and the cage descended to the bottom with frightful velocity, smashing its way through the wooden scaffolding over the dib-hole or sump, and plunging into the seven or eight feet of water it held. The terrible disaster made itself manifest on the pit bank immediately by the flying of some 100 yards of rope from the drum through the head-gear, and down into the shaft; the catastrophe having occurred when the cage was about fifty yards from the surface, and just as the engine was slackening its speed to land its freight.

The rope was of steel wire, and of the best manufacture. It was what is called a 3½ rope, maker's dimensions, about an inch in diameter; and the breaking strain of an iron one of the same size, according to the Admiralty test, is set down at 9½ tons, a strain far exceeding that which it was called it bear at the time of the accident. It was put in new about four months ago, and as ordinarily one of these ropes will last for years, the circumstances under which it gave way must have been peculiar. The engineman states that when nearing the top some of the lower coils on the left hand side of the drum slipped, whether from defective groves or not, does not now appear, overlapping those lower on the drum, and finally worked off the edge into the eccentrics by the side, the evolutions of which soon cut through the wires. A mark of deep indentation on one of those eccentrics shows how vast the strain which must have been exerted.

The appalling fact that the whole cage-load of human beings had been swept into eternity in almost a second of time, was at once evident, and the news spread with lightning speed throughout the neighbourhood. Many hundreds of people hurried to the pit in sore apprehension for the safety of relatives; for while circumstantially correct as to the extent of the catastrophe, report had assigned no names to the victims; and hence members of all the families interested in the works hastened to the pit bank to ascertain the names of those who had been killed. The managers of the works, Messrs Joshua and Samuel Lancaster, aided by their overground superintendent, Mr Johnson, took at once the surest and, under the circumstances, the speediest method of relieving the harrowing excitement of the bystanders. As soon as the necessary apparatus could be brought into working order, the capstan rope was got to work, and Mr Samuel Lancaster, with the underlooker of the pit, Roger Taylor, an underlooker from an adjoining pit, and several workmen, descended, and preparations were made for sending up the remaining people below. These were got out safely in the course of an hour or two; and imagination may picture in some degree the scene on the banks as the successive relays were brought up. Anxious groups of friends early scanned the begrimed faces of the colliers as they were brought to bank, and many outspoken thanksgivings were heard as dear faces came into view from the depths of the pit. The living safely brought to the surface, the band of volunteers then set about their search for the dead. In another hour or two the bodies were recovered from the submerged cage, which had been totally destroyed. The occupants were found within it—dead.

The deceased were principally young men. The following is the list of the victims:—

James Ramsdale, collier, Hindley, 23, single.
John Dunn, drawer, Hindley, 17, single.
George Ingham, drawer, Hindley, 19, single.
John Holland, collier, Ince, 20, single.
Wm. Bradshaw, drawer, Hindley, 18, single.
Robert Eatock, collier, Hindley, 46, married, six children.
Edward Anderton, collier, Ince, 27, married, two children.
Robt. Fletcher, driver, New Springs, 12.

It is somewhat singular that no damage was done to the conductors in the pit, nor did the fallen cage touch in any way that descending. A portion of the rope fell upon it.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

A circular from the Home Office states that the Treasury will undertake for a period not exceeding three months from the date of the order of the Lords of the Council of the 26th of August, 1865, the payment of inspectors appointed under the authority of the Lords of the Privy Council, dated the 11th and 26th of August, 1865, in districts infected with the "cattle plague," or in which there is reason to apprehend the approach of that disease, of the sum of £1 1s for each day that such inspectors are actually engaged in the performance of the duties required of them by the said orders, with travelling expenses at a rate not exceeding 3d a mile each way, upon the conditions following:—Their lordships reserve to themselves the power of declining to make such payments in all cases in which the appointments may appear to have been made without adequate cause, or to have been unnecessarily numerous. Every application for payment is to be accompanied by a certificate from the authority by which the inspectors have been appointed, stating the circumstances under which the appointment has been made, and that the duties of the inspectors have been properly performed. As, however, no provision has been made in the Act 11 and 12 Victoria, c. 107, for the payment of any officer who may be appointed by the local authorities, as in the present instance, in pursuance of the order of the Privy Council to carry into effect, in particular districts, regulations made by such orders, an application to Parliament will be necessary for its sanction to such payment. A separate account will therefore be kept by the Treasury for each locality of all expenses defrayed from public funds in respect of these payments to inspectors, which will be treated as an advance, in order that, if Parliament should so determine, such expenses may be charged on local funds.

A "Memorandum on the principles and practice of disinfection, as applicable to the present epidemic of cattle disease" has been prepared by Dr. J. L. W. Thudichum, by direction of the Lords of the Council. The paper, which is of considerable length, commences with the following definition and general statement of principles:—

The term of disinfection signifies the removal or destruction, and the subsequent removal of the products of destruction, of all matters actually being or containing products of disease capable of re-producing disease in other animals. If the same processes and means as used for this purpose are applied to the purification and deodorisation of places and things not actually infected, but capable or suspected of being infected, then these preventive measures are practically and properly included under the definition of disinfection. The re-producers of the infectious manner or contagion are all kinds of cattle of the ox tribe, which also are at present in this country the only animals liable to its specific effects. It is probable that the contagion adheres with particular pertinacity to all secretions and discharges from sick animals. For this reason, faeces or droppings, urine, ruminated food, all secretions from the mouth, nose, and eyes, and any sore parts of the surface of the diseased animals, must be considered as the principal and primary carriers of the infectious matter or plague poison. It is also probable that many parts of animals which have died from the cattle plague or have been killed during advanced stages of the disease, are infections, some because they are primarily imbued with the contagion, others because they have been in contact with it after the death of the animal. Skins, hides, hair, horns, and hoofs must therefore always be treated with precaution. The chances of infection by flesh, fat, cleaned guts, and blood, are perhaps more remote, but cannot be lost sight of. The cattle plague, although affecting every part of the animal, shows its visible effects most extensively in the intestinal canal. It is believed, and apparently upon good grounds, that the intestinal discharges are the principal agents upon the distribution of which mainly depends the spread of the disorder. It follows from the above that all articles which have been in contact with a diseased animal, or any of its discharges, particularly its faeces, are capable of carrying the infection for an indefinite time; and must be looked upon as being actually infectious to other healthy animals. Such are racks of wood or iron; cribs or mangers of wood, iron, or stone; articles used for fastening animals, leather collars and straps, ropes and chains; all harness of any animals used for drawing, and all carts, waggons, and carriages which they have actually been drawing; the stalls or sheds in which animals have been standing; the whole lengths of the gutters and drains through which their urine has been flowing; the entire surface over which their manure has been drawn, and all implements with which the removal has been effected; the entire dung-heap upon which infected manure has been put, and the fluid contents of the manure pit, or of the special receptacle for the urine; yards or sheds in which cattle have been kept to tread down long straw, and the whole of such straw and manure, as also the ground beneath them; paths and roads upon which diseased cattle have walked or been carried; fields and meadows upon which they have been grazing; all carts, carriages, trucks, and railway trucks, in which diseased cattle have been conveyed, and all the platforms, railings, bridges, and boards upon which they have been moved thereto; as also all apparatus which has been used to pen, tie, lift, haul, lower, and fix them; the clothes, and particularly shoes and boots, and iron-pointed sticks of drivers, and their dogs; the apparel of all cattle herds or attendants, particularly their shoes and boots; the shoes and boots of all persons visiting places where diseased cattle are or have been standing; and, in general, the clothes of all persons visiting infected places, ships, and all parts of the platforms, stages, stairs and bridges, hoists and cranes used for embarking and landing the animals; markets, and all sheds and pens and implements used in contact with cattle; slaughter-houses, and all persons and implements in them which have been employed upon sick cattle, as also sundry parts or organs which come from sick animals killed in slaughter-houses; knackers' yards, trucks or carts, horses, men, and implements which have been employed in the disposal of sick or dead animals; wells and ponds from which diseased cattle have been drinking, or into which any portion of their excreta has had any opportunity of flowing directly or indirectly; all fodder, grass, hay, clover, &c., and particularly remnants of fodder upon which diseased cattle have been feeding; and, in general, all persons, animals, places, buildings, and movable things which have been in contact with matters proceeding from diseased cattle, or with such diseased cattle themselves. To the above-mentioned places and things any of the processes and agents enumerated and described in the following may have to be applied.

Dr Thudichum, then sets forth in detail the several practices of disinfection, as by earth (burying); by fire (burning); by chloride of lime, applicable specially to the surfaces of thing and places; special directions for the disinfection of stables, sheds, vans, railway trucks, and cattle ships, and on persons and things connected with them; disinfection of live stock. A quarantine shed is next described and recommended, as well as a safety dress for inspectors and others who may come in contact with animals actually suffering from the plague. Measures which should be taken premises where the plague has actually broken out are set forth at length, as well as a mode of disinfecting meadows, fields, roads, &c. The memorandum is concluded with the following general recommendations:—

In conclusion it must be pointed out to farmers, dairymen, and all persons having charge of cattle, that the same great measures which are known to maintain and restore the health of human beings will also maintain and restore the health of cattle. Pure air, dry, spacious, well-ventilated, and well-drained clean sheds; clean and dry meadows; plenty of pure water; frequent currying and washing; the prevention of the development, by the destruction of the germs, of internal and external parasites, particularly entozoa; proper food, in suitable quantities and at proper times; protection from inclement weather; the utmost cleanliness in the removal of manure; the storing of the manure at a great from the cattle shed; and, in addition, the most conscientious observance of the precautionary and disinfecting measures above described. All these measures and agents together will secure the utmost possible health of stock, and the prosperity of the agriculturist and dairyman. But the neglect of any one of them will make the stock liable to become infected, and the more so the more the other collateral conditions of the healthy existence of animals are neglected. The negligent man is therefore certain to lose, to injure his neighbour by defecting his precautions, and to damage society; but the watchful and painstaking man will be rewarded not only by the preservation of his property, but particularly by the consciousness that it has been preserved by his own care and attention, and that thereby he has also benefitted the State.

DETENTION OF CATTLE IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, the screw-steamer *Storm Queen* arrived in the Tyne from Aarhuus, in Jutland, and Copenhagen, with about ninety head of cattle on board, and a number of sheep. Mr H. E. Wilkinson, the Government inspector of cattle for the port of Newcastle, as is his custom, went on board the vessel to examine the condition of the cattle. He found one cow and two sheep dead, and nine cows and eight heifers suffering from the effects of the somewhat rough and long passage, the cattle having been embarked on Friday last. Two of the animals were in such an exhausted condition that Mr Wilkinson gave orders for them to be slaughtered, and the remaining seven were driven up to his yard in Pilgrim-street, where they will be detained until such time as he thinks proper to let them go. We understand that these animals look a good deal better since they were landed, and it is not at all unlikely that their condition is owing to the effect of the voyage.

MEETING OF FARMERS AT HEXHAM.

On Tuesday a meeting of the North of England Chamber of Agriculture (Hexham District) was held at Hexham, to take into consideration the best means of providing against the prevailing cattle plague. John Johnson, Esq., of Old Town, presided, and stated he had heard that day that the magistrates had appointed Mr Ward as inspector. Mr Thomas Trotter said he thought that instead of the *Rinderpest*, we were afraid the cure was going to be worse than the disease. (Hear, hear.)—Mr Pattison moved that the Chamber memorialise the Home Secretary to issue an order to the customs authorities to erect sheds near to the different ports, into which cattle might be placed in quarantine for 14 or 21 days. Upon the motion being put, Mr Trotter was the only objector, and it was declared to be carried. The meeting then terminated.

A CONTINENTAL PARADISE.

Nuremburg (writes a correspondent of the *Morning Star*) is not all light; it has its dark sides, too. Is there ... more hideous than that of the *Jungfrau* in the ... beneath a portion of the castle? If you want to know the middle ages in their true character descend the damp dank steps that lead you down to that chamber of horrors. Witness the instruments of torture here carefully preserved, from the ... where women had to atone for their too-active tongues by walking in it through the public streets; then the scourge and the stocks, and I know not what else, up to the "cradle" bristling with spikes of iron, in which the victim from whom a secret was to be extorted was thrown naked and rocked to and fro until he died or confessed what was acceptable to his torturers. Even as late as the year 1806 a woman of Nuremburg was rocked and tortured to death in this very instrument, and in this very dungeon. A sum of money had been stolen; her husband was suspected, and both were tortured, but neither confessed. The wife died soon. For six years the husband was kept in the dungeon and tortured from time to time. At the end of that period he was set free, it having been discovered that he was innocent. Since that year (1806) torture has been abolished in Nuremberg. But there is more to see yet. We are conducted through winding passages, pitch-dark and clammy, and filled with a damp, musty, and unwholesome atmosphere. We are guided along through the low-roofed cavern excavated in the solid rock, halting at length as our female attendant points out a small square opening in the roof closed with a trap-door. This, it is explained, is the entrance through which the victims of the cruel and all-powerful Vehmgericht were dropped into the dungeon from the hall overhead, in which that terrible tribunal delivered its dark and irrevocable judgments. Further on through the midnight darkness of the labyrinth, and we reach a small square dungeon, once the scene of untold horrors. Here we are again surrounded by implements in which fiendish malice had exhausted all its ingenuity in order to render death as full of horror and torment as possible. Nearly in the centre of the apartment stands the wooden figure of a woman larger than life-size. She is carved so as to represent the costume of a Nuremburg maiden of more than four centuries ago. Our attendant approaches, and the front of the figure gradually opens, showing it to be hollow. The front consists of two massive folding doors, while the hinder half of the figure stands as firm as a rock. The inner sides of the folding doors are studded above the waist with huge iron spikes, evidently reaching, when the doors are shut, nearly to the back of the figure. The whole of the interior cavities are covered with a thick iron plating. The victim having been shot down through the trap above from the presence of the Vehmgericht, was dragged along to the dungeon where the hideous figure of the Jungfrau stands. The folding doors in front of it are opened, and the stripped and quivering form of the condemned is forced inside. Ere the doors close, we notice that two iron spikes, five inches long, are fixed so as to penetrate through the eyes into the brain of the miserable wretch, while his breast will be pierced through in twenty places more. The doors close upon his unavailing shrieks. They are forced gradually together by an apparatus worked by a screw, drowning the last faint moans of the dying man, and enclosing after a few seconds nothing more than a mangled and bleeding corpse. The horrors of the place, however, do not finish here. When the doors are re-opened, and the dead body has been wrenched from the spikes, it is dropped through another trap-door which is pointed out on the floor in the interior of the figure. Down this the corpse falls till it comes to a number of knives which cut into pieces. The pieces fall again some twenty feet lower, and are finally washed through a secret sewer into the river. I shall not attempt to describe the feeling of horror with which I was filled on witnessing this monstrous creation of brute ignorance and cruelty. Who can tell the torments that have been endured; who can recount the history of the helpless creatures who have writhed in the extremest agonies in that noisome dungeon? The very atmosphere is tainted with crime; the very ground seems saturated with murder. Hold the feeble light near, and scan closely the iron lining of the interior of that hideous smiling Jungfrau. See those glistening lobes of rust which dapple it from head to feet. It is the life blood of murdered, tortured, agonised men that has there crystallised into iron tears. Such were the deeds of our forefathers! Let those who will mourn the good old times—I for one am grateful to live in a more humane age.

Miscellaneous News.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has left Baden for Bonn, where his wife is staying with a relation.

Prince Napoleon has at length obtained permission, after much difficulty, to place a steamer of his own on the Lake of Geneva.

"A letter from Saigon of the 12th July," says the *Patrie*, "informs us that the King of Siam has just signed a treaty by which he recognises the rights of France over Cambodia."

Drs. Hartwig and Furstenberg, two eminent veterinarians in the service of the Prussian Government, have been dispatched to Holland and England to report upon the cattle plague. Some cholera cases have occurred at Nuremberg.

The residence of the Court at Biarritz will last about a month. The Emperor will proceed thence direct to Compiegne, where fetes will be given for the reception of the young King of Portugal, expected in France in the first days of October.

Before his recent departure for France, M. de Moustier, the French ambassador at Constantinople, received from the Sultan a magnificent *cadeau* of jewels, worth, it is said, 20,000fr., for his excellency's daughter on the occasion of her marriage.

A letter from Tunis of the 7th ult. says:—"The Bey is indefatigable in his duties. He judges causes every Saturday and Monday. On Saturday last he decided in three hours no less than 155 cases, which at our tribunal would have taken years to settle. What would Westminster say to that?"

The Weigh House Chapel being required by the Metropolitan District Railway Company, it was agreed to submit the case for arbitration to Mr J. R. Clutton, who has just made the following award:—For the chapel, schools, &c. £10,000; for the freehold site, £28,000; besides a life annuity of £500 as compensation to the Rev. Thomas Binney.—*City Press.*

DEATH OF MADAME KOSSUTH.—The *Movimento* announces the death of Theresa Kossuth, wife of Kossuth, the Hungarian ex-dictator, on the 1st inst., at Turin. The deceased lady was 55 years of age. In accordance with her wish the body will be conveyed to Genoa, and interred in the English Protestant cemetery at San Benigno, by the side of her only daughter, who died three years ago.

THE MERMAIDS' QUADRILLE.—Llandudno, the now famous watering place on the Welsh coast, has distinguished itself of late by a succession of outdoor *fetes*, torch-light dances *al fresco*, fancy balls, Olympic festivals, carnivals, bay illuminations, croquet matches, &c., all of which have been improvised by the visitors, with Mr Hulley (the gymnasiarch, of Liverpool) as their guiding spirit, and carried out with remarkable spirit and success. But the season will be chiefly remembered for the reform which has been effected, by the same agency, in the system of bathing in the open sea. By the introduction and almost general adoption of the Zouava costume, ladies and gentlemen of the same family or friendly circle are enabled to mingle as freely in the ocean as when upon the parade. The art of swimming and diving has been acquired with remarkable proficiency by a large number of ladies, and the crowds who watch their evolutions from the beach readily concede its strict propriety, and even gracefulness compared with the clumsy and often indelicate exhibition presented by the ladies "jumping in sack," so long tolerated at English watering places. On Saturday morning last whilst a large party of ladies were thus disporting in the sea, with their fathers, brothers, and friends, Mr Hulley proposed a "quadrille." "Oh, by all means," was the reply, and in less time than the minutes the whole party had arranged themselves into a double set, with top and side couples, and the quadrille was actually swum through successfully—the ladies' chain being especially graceful.—*Globe.*

CHEAP CURATES.—The *Telegraph* extracts from an Exeter paper an advertisement "Wanted a Curate." He must, to begin with, be a "married man," and "active in parish duties." His sphere of labour is not large, the parish numbering only one hundred and twenty inhabitants, and the advertiser is prepared to give £60 a year and a small *unfurnished* house to the successful candidate. A railway porter or a police-constable of the first class can earn about as much. The porter, perhaps, is better off, for he has his "tips;" but a curate must be very popular, and have very expressive eyes and very glossy whiskers, before his female parishioners will think of "tipping" him with a new silk cassock, or a teapot full of sovereigns. An agricultural labourer in the county of Devon gets from eight to ten shillings a week. The rent of his cottage is very small; he may drink plenty of rough cider at harvest time; his education in the parish school was all but gratuitous; he can look forward to the workhouse as a home in his old age. The curate's education at school and college costs his parents, perhaps, a thousand pounds. He is a gentleman, and is expected to keep up the appearance of one. If his superior expects him to preach, he ought to have a better library than that which the village book-club can furnish. There is a society for supplying the clergy with old clothes, so with its aid he may possibly keep himself spruce and neat. We have not heard of the existence of any Dorcas Association for clothing clergymen's wives; but perhaps the rector's lady or the squire's daughters will oblige Mrs Curate with their old bonnets and cast-off crinolines. Yes, it is quite possible to get along with sixty pounds a year; but surely the reverend "party" who wants the curate might have thrown in the use of a donkey-cart, a monthly allowance of soup tickets, and the reversion of the rector's worn-out boots. Side by side with the curate who is wanted for sixty pounds a year comes the announcement of the death of a rev. gentleman who, for something like half a century, held half a dozen benefices, worth, on an average, a thousand a year each; holding, among other good things in the worldly sense, the registrarship of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury—a sinecure office worth eight thousand a year. Surely there must be something wrong somewhere.

STRANGE FALSE SELF-ACCUSATION OF MURDER.—A few days ago information was received by the police at Carlisle that a woman, who appeared to be very unwell, was then lying on the road near Clift Bridge. Police-constable Blaylock at once went to her assistance, and took her to his house. When there she took several fits, and he sent for Dr. Graham. Before the doctor arrived, the woman stated that her name was Mary Ann Johnston, twenty-three years of age; that she belonged to Newcastle-under-Lyne, which place she left on the 1st of August, in company with a young man whom she named, and that they had travelled by rail to Moffatt the same day. She further stated that they had brought with them her illegitimate child, an infant about a month old. They took lodgings at the Red Lion public house at Moffatt, and remained there until the 31st ult. On that morning they decided to drown the child, and she carried it out of town until they came to a pond of water. Her heart then failed her, but her companion forced her to do it. He told her that if she did not drown the child he would murder her. She then dropped it into the water. Her companion thereupon ran away, and she has not seen him since. After drowning her child she returned to Moffatt, and took the ten o'clock train to Carlisle, intending to return home. She had not sufficient money to pay her fare to Newcastle-under-Lyne; therefore she intended to walk the remainder of the journey. On leaving Carlisle she took the wrong road, and walked nearly to Longtown; but feeling unwell she sat down by the roadside, where she was seen by some person, who had her conveyed in a cart to the workhouse, where she remained till the 5th inst. After receiving this extraordinary statement, the police had the woman conveyed to Moffatt, where a searching investigation was made into the case, ending in the discovery that the woman's statement was entirely false. Some time since she made a similar false representation at Castle Douglas, and the police of that place were engaged for two or three days with boats and a drag searching a lake for the body of a child that had never been lost. The woman is a tramp of light character, and goes by the names of Mary Ann Johnston, *alias* Williams, *alias* Hutton.

The report that Prince Napoleon will pay a visit to Victor Emmanuel in the winter has been contradicted.

At the cattle fair held at Petworth, in Sussex, last Monday, there was not a single head of horned cattle.

The Government have resolved on increasing the number of regiments stationed in the south of Ireland in consequence of the spread of Fenianism.

Mr Mill has given £20 towards the expenses of Mr Hughes's election, and Mr Hughes £20 towards the expenses of Mr Mill's election.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte will occupy the chair on the opening day of the coming Eisteddfod at Aberystwith. Mr J. R. Thomas, of New York, the author of some popular melodies, has been engaged to sing.

A SHARP HIT.—A lady walking a few days since on the promenade at Brighton asked a sailor whom she met why a ship was called a "she." The son of Neptune ungallantly replied that it was "because the rigging costs so much."

The recent commercial convention between France and Spain abolishes altogether the duty on Spanish lead imported into France. This measure will probably have the effect of reducing the imports into France from England and Belgium.

Some hundreds of Frenchmen came over to England on Tuesday morning by special packet from Calais to Dover, and thence proceeded by special train to the Crystal Palace, the whole journey, with admission to the palace, costing them only 4s. 2d.

GERMAN PATIENCE ILLUSTRATED.—A German professor is have counted the hairs on the heads of four women of different complexions, and has just published the results. On the head of the blonde there were 140,419 hairs; on that of the brown-haired woman, 109,440; on that of the black-haired, 102,962; and that of the red-haired, 88,740. Although there was this disparity in the number of individual hairs, each crop was about the same weight. The average weight of a woman's hair is stated, on the same authority, to be 14 oz.

ARTEMUS WARD IN BOSTON.—I returned in the boss cars, part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sot near me, and was telling a young man how much he reminded her of a man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man 'got out; and smilin' in a seductive manner, I said to the girl in specticles, "Don't I remind you of somebody you used to know?" "Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a barl of mackril—he died there, so I concluded you ain't him." I didn't pursoo the conversation.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF FIVE PERSONS.—Manesse, who murdered five persons at Favril, France, in March last, was executed at six o'clock on Saturday morning on the Esplanade of Landrecies, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The criminal, who had been brought from Douai, and was accompanied to the last by the chaplain of the prison, ascended the scaffold with a firm step, saluted the immense multitude three times very deliberately, and then gave himself up to the executioners. He was in the act of saying very distinctly, "*Au revoir a tous! Au rev*——" when the fatal knife fell.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH A MAIL TRAIN.—Her Majesty's mail came to grief at Wigan on Saturday morning early, and in strange fashion. Wigan is one of those places on the route of the London and North-Western Railway Company which the post-office authorities choose to treat cavalierly at certain periods of the day, and do not condescend to order the stoppage of the mail train. The letters are dropped and taken up—during the full career of the train—by mechanical appliances; but the defect of these on Saturday morning, or of the manual labour necessary to guard them, produced a singular accident. The bags from Wigan for the north had been slung in their accustomed position, prior to the mail coming up, and the post-office officials were in waiting to receive those from the south intended for Wigan, when by some defect in the mechanism or default of those in the train, the long leathern envelope, containing some half dozen different bags of letters for distribution in the district, missed the catch, fell on the line, was caught by the wheels of the carriage, and was cut, ripped, and slashed in a thousand directions. A may be expected, the letters forming the freight were sadly mutilated and dispersed, tattered envelopes, newspapers, notebooks, invoices, funeral cards, &c., being strewn along the line for a distance of a mile or two. Many hundred letters were recovered intact, but a vast quantity are so totally defaced and torn as to render either contents or address totally undecipherable.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—Commencing in September, 1862, with 300 banks, the Post-office authorities have extended the number so rapidly that in July, 1865, no less than 3,219 of those depositories for the savings of the people were open for business. There were at the latter date 546,282 accounts open, and the amount standing to the credit of the depositors was £5,864,563. These banks had received 3,331,812 deposits, amounting to £10,281,316, and the withdrawals had numbered 831,755, and amounted to £4,589,950. No less than 747,948 persons had opened accounts with the post-office banks, and as many as 231,686 persons had closed their accounts. The average amount to the credit of each account open was but £6 9s 2d at the close of the year 1861; in July, 1865, it was £10 14s 6d. The sums transferred from the other savings banks to the post-office banks have only amounted to about £1,350,000 of the whole £10,281,000; and more than a third of the entire amount transferred came from the Birmingham savings bank, which closed voluntarily. Considerable sums were also transferred in consequence of other old savings banks relinquishing business. The recent closing of the savings bank at Canterbury has resulted in the transfer of about £12,000 to the post-office banks. Three banks, as Mr Tidd Pratt remarks in noticing the returns in his Friendly Societies' report just issued, have interfered to a very limited extent with the business of the older savings banks still kept open. The business acquired has been almost entirely new business.

SUICIDE OF A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—On Friday last, a very determined act of suicide was committed at one of the inns in Retford. A gentleman wearing the uniform of an officer of the United States army arrived in the town on Tuesday evening last, and engaged a bed at one of the hotels. Here he remained for two or three days, and on Friday morning received two letters. On the servant entering the room a little before noon, the unfortunate gentleman was found shot through the heart, the pistol still retained in his grasp. It is supposed that he had got into bed almost immediately the servant left the room, and, after pulling the curtains completely round the bed, placed the muzzle of the pistol touching the left breast and fired the fatal shot, holding the pistol underneath the bedclothes in order to suppress the report. The deceased gentleman left a note on the dressing table addressed to the landlady, and requesting her to communicate the occurrence to his friends, at the same time mentioning the names of some highly respectable families in the neighbourhood. One of them—a gentleman from Lincoln—came over and identified the body as that of Mr Frank Hasseldine, a lieutenant in the United States army. The deceased, who was very respectably connected—his father having held the position of manager in the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank—was only 21 years of age, and had served for two years under General Sherman in the late American war, where he won a medal for his gallantry. At the inquest which was held on the body on Saturday, it came out in evidence that the young gentleman had been engaged to a lady of very good position in England, but that he had lately been refused by her; and it is surmised that he received a letter from her on the morning of Friday, which hastened the commission of the rash act.

A "REVOLT OF THE HAREMS."—On Wednesday evening last a "revolt of the harems" took place which, for a time threatened broken windows and scratched faces to the Pera police and municipal authorities. About seven p.m. a Mussulman child was brought for burial to that part of the Petit Champs in which interments have recently been forbidden. The caravaan at the adjoining police station interfered to prevent the burial, and in ten or fifteen minutes a crowd of women and children, which ultimately swelled to some 300 strong, gathered round the spot from all parts of the adjoining Mussulman quarter. Seizing stones, broken crockery, and every other available missile, they assailed the police, and amid such a storm of discordant screams as the neighbouring ravines have seldom or never echoed to, threatened the zaptiehs with the worst that feminine anger could do unto them if the interment were not allowed. The lieutenant of the station, however, stood firm, and seeing that the grave was being dug in spite of him, seized the little coffin, and referred the yashmacked furies to the municipality. Thither, after some shrill resistance, they repaired en masse, and, after being with difficulty kept from smashing the doors and windows of the *edile* hotel, were finally induced to carry their plaint to Galata-Serai. There the Bey diplomatised, till he had time to get instructions to Stamboul, where it was thought best to quell the riot by yielding in this sole instance. Accordingly, the Bey accompanied the insurgents back to the ground, and, a grave some six feet deep having been dug and plentifully sprinkled with quicklime, the little corpse was at length put out of sight about nine p.m., the amazonian mob, as it dispersed, celebrating its triumph by figuratively polluting the ancestral graves of all Ghiaours and "authorities," infidel or orthodox, whatsoever.—*Levant Herald*, August 23.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The preliminary programme of the ninth annual meeting of the National Association for the promotion of social science, which is to commence at Sheffield on the 4th of October, states that the following subjects will be discussed; In the Law Department: International Law—Is it desirable to establish a uniform international law of freight? and if so, on what principles? Municipal Law—1. Upon what principle should the bankrupt law of England be amended? 2. Upon what principle should local courts be constituted with reference to extent of jurisdiction and system of procedure? 3. Is it expedient to remove any, and what, of the remaining restrictions on the admissibility of evidence in civil and criminal cases? Repression of Crime—1. Is it desirable to establish reformatories for adult criminals? 2. Does the present administration of the Poor-law create any obstacles to the reform of criminals, and the repression of crime? And, if so, how could such obstacles be removed? 3. What means is it desirable to adopt to prevent the passing of sentences inadequate to the proper repression of crime? Education: 1. What better provisions ought to be made for the education of the upper and middle classes? 2. What further regulations of the labour of children are required to promote their education? 3. Does or does not the present mode of Government payment for particular subjects promote the efficiency of education in primary schools? A Section of Art has been added to this department for the consideration of the following and other questions: What improvements can be made in the schools, museums, and exhibitions of art with a view to the development of the public taste, and the prosperity of our manufactures? Amongst other questions in the department of Health is the following: What are the best means for preventing the spread of contagious disorders; and in that of Economy and Trade: 1. What are the best means of establishing a system of authoritative arbitration between employers and employés in cases of strikes and lock outs? 2. Can the principles of co-operation be profitably applied to production? And if so, under what conditions? 3. Is it desirable to consolidate the existing railways of the United Kingdom into one system, under Government control? A section of Agriculture has been added to this department for the consideration of the following and other questions: The game laws: agricultural tenancies, leases, &c., agricultural education.

It is stated that the fees of the health officer of New York will amount to about 10,000 dols. for the year.

The butchers of Brussels have followed the example of those of London, and raised the price of meat.

M. Thiers is about to publish a history of Florence. The famous M. Renan promises a "Life of St. Paul."

The Freedmen's Bureau at New Orleans has recently confiscated the lands of several Confederates for the benefit of the negroes.

An attempt has been made on the life of Prince Michael of Servia, as he was returning into Belgrade from Kisela-Woda. The Prince was not injured, but one of his aides-de-camp was killed.

The Bishop of Ajaccio has published a pamphlet in answer to Prince Napoleon's speech, not attacking his purely political appreciation of his great uncle, but to prove that the great man died a sincere Catholic.

The Queen of Spain has given orders that Prince Alfred shall be received, on his visit to the principal ports of Spain, with all the honours due to his rank, but without giving them "too official a character."

The Viceroy of Egypt, who himself quitted Egypt on the first appearance of the cholera, has just dismissed several high functionaries for having abandoned Egypt during the epidemic.

A writer in *Harper's Monthly*, describing the effects of the shells which were thrown into Charleston, records the following:—Another shell tore open a Bible upon the pulpit desk of a church, leaving a leaf open upon which were conspicuous the words, "An enemy hath done this."

A scene occurred, says the *Alexandria Gazette* (American paper), in a barber's shop in Washington, a day or two ago, between General Rosseau, member of Congress elect from Kentucky, and the barber, in which pistols were produced by both parties, but the interposition of others prevented their use.

The German Arctic exploring expedition has suddenly and unexpectedly come to grief. Before the *Queen of the Isles* had proceeded to sea, her engines broke down a few miles below Cuxhaven. The expedition is given up for this year, as the needful repairs cannot be effected for at least a week or ten days.

ROBBERY OF £3,500 BY A BANK CASHIER.—Thomas Wood, lately one of the cashiers of the Bank of London, was on Monday fully committed for trial on a charge of stealing £1,960 the money of the bank. The prisoner appears simply to have taken the money, and falsified his books. There is another charge of stealing an additional £1,600 against him.

A gentleman who had advertised the birth of his child in the *Times* a few days afterwards received the announcement cut out and neatly pasted on a card with an ornamental flowered border, with a text from Exodus, "Take this child and nurse it for me," printed at the bottom. Accompanying it was the following letter:—"Will the happy and the prosperous crown their joy by contributing something to a struggling parish? A miserable church, too small for the people; a wretched school which needs re-building; a considerable debt upon the parsonage-house; these and other matters are pressing in a village where there are no resident gentry. The living worth less than £200 a year. Any donation, however small, will be acceptable. Address, &c.

THE NEW EQUITY ACT ON COUNTY COURTS.—On the first of next month the new act to confer equity jurisdiction on County Courts will take effect. The new rules are being framed, and a scale of costs is daily expected to be issued. The County Courts are now closed for the vacation of the judges during the present month, and on re-opening next month they will be dignified with the powers of the Court of Chancery in all matters relating to equity, where the property or matter in dispute does not exceed £500. Beyond the ordinary powers of equity a County Court judge can order a legacy or sum of money to which an infant is entitled, or a person beyond the seas, to be paid into court. The County Courts where the property is situated, or where the defendants reside or carry on business, are to possess jurisdiction.

ANOTHER ALPINE ACCIDENT.—Another terrible accident on the Alps is reported. Two students of Erlangen, accompanied by a guide, resolved to make the ascent of the Gross-venediger, and reached the top in safety. As was the case in the recent disaster on the Matterhorn, the danger arose in the descent. "Crossing a natural bridge formed of frozen snow which spanned a crevasse, the ice broke, and one of the young gentlemen was immediately precipitated into the gulf below, a depth of 100 feet, and into a narrow part from which he could not extricate himself. Not only had not the ordinary precaution of tying the party together been adopted, but, with unpardonable negligence, the guide had not provided ropes. The unfortunate student was left exposed to the bitter cold until his companion went for aid. On assistance arriving after an interval of several hours, the poor fellow was found frozen to death.

Mr Hugh Smyth, who lately described in the *Times* the "tramp ward" which he has established at Dunstable, sends a second letter with further particulars. He says there is a sick ward for the use of tramps who fall ill and are not able to continue their journey; that the fear which was at first entertained that the inmates of this refuge would be unruly has been dispelled by the invariable good conduct and hearty gratitude of those who have taken refuge. As to the objection that such places are likely to compete with lodging-houses, Mr Smyth thinks it is well-founded, and that the greater the competition the better. He mentions a case in which persons who had spent their last penny in obtaining a bed at a lodging-house, had, after paying their money, rushed out into the open air to pass the night, in order to escape the riot and the vermin within. Lastly, he thinks that it would be a humane, and at the same time economical, work, to erect along our great highways institutions such as that which has proved so successful at Dunstable. They might be built with money borrowed on the security of the rates, and repaid by instalments, and the cost would be far less than that which now attends the maintenance and conveyance of vagrants by the guardians of the poor. Moreover, such institutions would prevent a good deal of crime, since it has been repeatedly shewn that petty thefts have been committed, and stacks have been fired, in order that the offenders might obtain the food and shelter of the gaol.

REVOLT OF A BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of Portsea Island on Wednesday, the Clerk called attention to the fact that the Poor-law Board had refused to allow an item in the Board's audited accounts for tea supplied to the Guardians at their fortnightly meetings, and he also said that the Poor-law Board had surcharged the Guardians for the amount.—Mr Howell said it was something novel for a Board of Guardians to "mutiny" against a Poor-law Board, "but," said he, "I am going to propose that all do so now. It is a hard thing, after sitting here so many hours transacting public business, to be denied the small privilege of restoring 'fallen nature' with a cup of soothing tea. (Laughter.) I say it is a hard thing to come here and pay attention to the poor-law business, and then to be called to pay for a slight means of refreshment. I say let us meet the Poor-law Board face to face, and refuse to pay for the tea. Let us pass a resolution that we positively refuse to attend here any more, to carry into effect the operations of the poor-law, until the Poor-law Board think proper to withdraw their vexatious opposition." (Hear, hear.)—Mr Davey seconded the motion.—The Clerk: I cannot enter such a resolution on the minutes, because it is an illegal resolution.—Mr Davey: Then let us write a note to the Poor-law Board without reference to Mr Deverenx; I'll sign it.—Mr Kent: So will I.—Several Guardians: So will we. (Loud laughter.)—Mr Howell: I think the clerk is quite right not to act in this mutiny; let us act for ourselves. It would be bad grace on the part of the clerk to enter such a resolution. But we are a Board of Guardians, and it is for us to say that we will not stay here under such circumstances, and that as a body we pledge ourselves not to sit again until the restriction is removed.—Mr Davey: I second the proposition that the Poor-law Board shall be written to, calling their attention to the disallowance of the 24d for tea, and informing them of our intention not to attend again until the restriction is removed.—Mr Howell: I beg to propose "That the Poor-law Board having refused the Guardians to take tea at their meetings, and surcharged certain members of the Board with the amount, the members of the Board hereby positively refuse to attend any future meetings to administer the poor law until the Poor-law Board withdraw their opposition thereto."—Mr Davey: I quite agree with that, and I'll second it.—The Chairman: I have made up my mind not to attend here again while the restriction lasts.—Mr Davey: We'll all stick to you—you were too do.—(Hear, hear.) The motion was adopted unanimously.

Why should invalids and persons in indifferent health waste their money and utterly destroy their constitution by taking Pills or other Medicines? These invariably aggravate and perpetuate disease; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all doctors' and apothecaries' bills avoided by invalids taking Du Barry's Delicious Health-Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves fifty times its cost in physic, cod-liver oil, and all other remedies, restoring perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity, and energy to the most disordered or enfeebled, removing speedily and effectually indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, haemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, incipient consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, between the shoulders, &c., atrophy, or wasting away of the body, in old and young. We extract a few out of 60,000 Cures:—Cure No. 58,216, of the Marchioness de Bréhan. Naples, 17th April, 1862:—"In consequence of a liver complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything, with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair, I took to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised, it has completely revived me; I am myself again, and able to resume my social position.—Marchioness de Bréhan." Cure No. 1,771: Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting.—Maria Jolly." Cure No. 58,816: Field-Marshal the Duke of Pluskow, of dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, and liver complaints. Cure No. 47,121: Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816: The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, "of indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment." Cure No. 46,270: James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness. Packed in tins, 1lb., 2s 9d; 2lb., 4s 6d; 5lb., 11s; 12lb., 22s; 24lb., 40s.—BARRY DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London; also at Fortnum and Masons; and all Grocers and Chemists. Sold in this town by Pattison Brothers, William Bell, M. J. Anderson, M. Bollaby, A. Hutchinson, T. and F. Watson, Proctor and Son, S. and R. Henderson, and J. Ismay.

It is announced that the Rev. Mr Crosse will not proceed further with his prosecution of the boy Smith, who ran away with the rev. gentleman's daughter.

A piece of stupid vandalism is reported from Biarritz. During the night the Empress's bathing machine, which is very large and sumptuously furnished, was broken open, and all in it smashed to pieces.

ANOTHER BULL.—An Irishman got out of the carriage at a railway station for refreshments, but unfortunately the bell rang, and the train left before he had finished his repast. "Hould on!" cried Pat, as he ran like a madman after the car; "hould on, ye murtherin' ould stame ingin—ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind!"

The *Spectator* says that an analysis of the poll book of Westminster shews that there was not the understanding between Mr Mill and Captain Grosvenor which was alleged at the time of the election. Mr Mill had 711 votes which were not given to Captain Grosvenor, and the latter had 703 which were not given to the former.

Whitby has been startled within the past few days by a series of burglaries carried out with an adroitness that has baffled all attempts at detection. In one case, a bedroom was entered and robbed of jewellery of the value of £173, while the owners—a lady and gentleman visiting the place—were asleep in the room with the door locked inside. The thieves are, it is believed, connected with a gang of London sharpers who have lately been plying their dishonest business with some success at Scarborough.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia, when lately at Moscow inspecting the camp, received a deputation of the population belonging to the orthodox Greek Church, including some recent converts from the sect of United Greeks. In thanking them for their address, the Emperor said to the latter, "I rejoice to see you among the faithful of the Church. I am satisfied that your conversion has been sincere and uninfluenced by worldly considerations, and I hope the result may be blessed. Certainly, both you and I are convinced of the infallibility of the Church."

The *Levant Herald* of the 30th ult., referring to the cholera, says the decline in the epidemic has continued during the week, at a ratio which fully promises to realise the hope of its entire disappearance before our next hebdomadal publication. The cholera continues at Marseilles, the deaths from the disease oscillating between 25 and 30 per diem. The daily mortality at that port from all causes is about 50. It is stated that not less than 80,000 persons have fled from the city since the outbreak of the pestilence.

The *Record* contains some interesting letters from a continental tourist, who is taking the unusual course of going down the Danube in a canoe. He writes enthusiastically about the beauty of the river, and declares the Danube to be the finest of all the streams in Europe. As he is alone, and his craft is one of the frailest, he and it attract great attention, and when he stops at any place for the night, all the inhabitants turn out the next morning to see him start. The river is very rapid, and the passage is sometimes accompanied with danger. The trip is very inexpensive, and although "Rob Roy" has two dinners a day and plenty of wine, he spends no more than five shillings daily.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A serious accident, but one which fortunately did not terminate fatally, occurred on the Great Western line on Saturday night. When the fast train leaving Paddington at 3 40 for Birmingham had passed Banbury, and was running at express speed, one of the wheels of the engine came off the main axle. The train ran about 50 yards along the metals, and then, suddenly departing from the rails, went into the adjoining field. The engine became detached from the tender, and fell on one side. The tender turned upside down, and drew the guard's van along with it. Next came a second-class carriage, which was turned on its side. A first-class carriage following was also pitched into the field on its side; but the two remaining carriages (second-class) were left on the permanent way. By some extraordinary chance the driver and stoker were uninjured, but some of the passengers were severely shaken. The line was blocked for some time, and all the trains delayed.

THE POPE AND ITALY.—A very interesting letter from Rome, in the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, states that there is a secret understanding between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, by which the Italian troops are to supersede the French in the Eternal City. The Pope's consent is to be obtained, if possible, but if he will not give it, he is to be treated as though he desired to give it, but were not a free agent. France also is to enforce certain political reforms in the same way. The knowledge of this scheme has given the Pope great uneasiness, and he is now urging on the levy of a Papal army in order to counteract the plot. Father Beck, General of the Jesuits, is dying, and on his deathbed has had an interview with the Pope. As he was the man who, together with the Austrian Government, frustrated the Vegezzi negotiations, the purport of this interview may be imagined. We further learn that some very sharp correspondence has passed between Spain and Austria with reference to the recognition of Italy by the first mentioned Power.

AN APPROPRIATE RELIC FOR GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—One of the most costly and interesting relics of the gallant admiral, Nelson, is still extant in the possession of a gentleman residing at Cheam, in Surrey. The same consists of a small golden pyramid, composed of the identical 84 guineas which were found in the admiral's escritoire when he so gloriously fell in the arms of victory at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st day of October, 1805. After Nelson's death these coins fell into the hands of Alexander Davison, Esq., of St. James's-square, London, the intimate friend and navy-agent of the hero of the Nile, and who, as a mark of lasting respect to his gallant friend, caused this pyramid to be constructed out of the coins, in a quadrilateral form, each side containing the complement of 21 guineas. Upon the occasion of Mr Davison becoming involved some years afterwards, the relic under consideration was, among other property forming a proportion of that unfortunate gentleman's estate, sold under the hammer by the eminent auctioneers of the day, the Messrs Farebrother, and the pyramid adverted to was at that period purchased at the sale by a relative of its present possessor. With it are four large volumes, elegantly bound in purple morocco, containing the whole of Nelson's original despatches; these important missals were primitively stereotyped upon vellum by "Bensley" especially for the service of Mr Davison. The only other copy of this work was in the possession of the late eminent collector of antiquities, Mr Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, and is now in the British Museum.—*Waterford Mail.*

A Naples correspondent of the *Times* has picked up a few more details of Mr Moens' captivity. Occasionally the brigands lay in caves, or even at the bottom of the hills near the town, where they could see the soldiers passing almost close to them; but favourable as the opportunity would seem to have been for Mr Moens' escape, any alarm would have cost him his life, as orders were given to shoot him immediately if any such alarm were raised. During the time the band was continually on the move. For five days on one occasion Mr Moens was without food, with the exception of a piece of raw meat, and was reduced to such a state of weakness that when food was found he was unable to eat it. During the whole time of his captivity he had not one chance of escape. At that time he was in a cavern, under the charge of three men, two of whom, who were lying in front of him, went to sleep, leaving their guns, one a double barrel and the other a single, lying by their side. He was sure about his shot with the double-barrel, and have had the single-barrel in reserve for the man outside; but while he was hesitating what to do his eye, he says, fell upon this passage in his Prayer-book, which he happened to have with him, "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O Lord." He then made up his mind to abstain from killing either. From the commencement to the end of his captivity his friends were able to communicate only five times with Mr Moens, either to send letters or money. At last they succeeded in sending the balance of £5,100, the largest sum hitherto paid for a ransom; and on the 25th of August he was sent to Giffoni, a place which has been fruitful of brigands, where his friends were waiting to see him. Of Manzi, the chief of the band, Mr Moens speaks well, or better than the others, and considers him to be in a false position, from which he himself might wish to be delivered. By this chief he was treated well, and perhaps to him he is indebted for his life, or at least his preservation from great brutalities, for the others of the band appear to be perfect ruffians.

ATTEMPTED KISS IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—At the police court, at Croydon, on Friday, Mr Alexander Macintosh, a traveller in the wine trade, was charged with having assaulted Rebecca Sutton, while travelling in a second-class carriage on the South-Eastern Railway from Redhill to Caterham, on the 7th inst. Miss Sutton deposed that she was an English teacher, living at Upper Norwood, and that on the day stated she was travelling from Redhill in a second-class carriage, in which there was no other person but the prisoner. He asked her whether she had any objection to smoking, and said that he had left the other carriage because there was an asthmatic old lady, and he did not like to ask her. We entered (continued Miss Sutton) into a free ordinary conversation about the weather. Prisoner commenced it. He asked me if I liked living in London, and I said I preferred the country. He said, "You had better come to London with me to-night and see some fun." I said, "No, indeed." The train at that moment entered the Merstham tunnel. Prisoner before was sitting at the other end of the carriage, and he then came and sat in front of me. There was no light in the carriage, and all I could see was the light of his cigar. My head was resting on my hand, when he put his arm round me and attempted to kiss me. I felt his hand on my shoulder. I thrust his face back with my hand. He put his face close to mine. When we came out of the tunnel he said, "You do not like being kissed in a dark tunnel?" I said, "No, indeed." He said, "I am sorry I offended you." He then attempted to apologise, and I told him I was highly indignant. He then asked me if he should go down on his knees to me, and I said, "Certainly." Miss Sutton further stated that when she arrived at Caterham she told the guard what had happened, and afterwards gave the prisoner into custody at Croydon. Prisoner (who evidently treated the affair as a joke): What were your feelings when my face was close to you? Witness: Feelings of great horror. After further evidence, the case was remanded for a day. On Saturday complainant was cross-examined by Mr Drummond, but she still adhered to her former statement that prisoner's face actually touched her own. Mr Drummond said he did not wish to occupy the time of the Bench needlessly, as he was instructed by his client to tell them the affair was entirely an act of indiscretion on his part. Mr James Robinson, a wine merchant in the city, gave the prisoner an excellent character, and said he had been in his service for four years; he should take him back into his service. Complainant said as prisoner had apologised for what he had done, and was sorry she hoped the Bench would deal leniently with him. The Chairman told complainant she had done perfectly right in bringing prisoner before them for such an offence. The Bench then consulted for a short time, and the Chairman told the prisoner he had done what he certainly ought to have known, and that it was to apologise to the young lady an insult. At the same time it was their duty to punish him. It was a monstrous thing that a young woman could not travel in a railway carriage without being insulted in that manner. They had the power to send him to the House of Correction for six months; but as the young lady did not wish to press the charge, they should only inflict a fine. To show their feeling in the matter, however, they should impose the only penalty they could, and he would be fined £5 and 13s. costs; in default, he would be sent to prison.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.
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APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends Visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian*:—

Monday,	Sept.	18	Consett.
Tuesday,		19	Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.
Wednesday	,,	20	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	21	Lanchester.
,,	,,		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS.

[☞ All communications intended for "OBSERVER" must be addressed to him, *Guardian* Office, Consett, and should arrive not later than Thursday mornings.]

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I received a letter from "J. F.," Leadgate, during the course of last week, giving in detail various nuisances existing at Leadgate; but as I heard that the inspector of nuisances, in company with several of the guardians, was to pay a visit to Leadgate on Friday last, and that the nuisances complained of were such as to be seen and felt by everyone who possesses a certain prominent organ above his mouth, I thought it would be as well not to insert the letter. The inspector's report of Leadgate nuisances will probably come before the Board of Guardians on Thursday next; and, *I think*, my correspondent will see that the nuisances complained of in his note have been attended to.

While speaking of nuisances and inspection, permit me to mention that the Benfieldside Nuisance Committee have been making a thorough examination of all the houses under their jurisdiction. Several deaths having taken place in that district, bearing some resemblance to cholera, the committee very wisely arranged to have a thorough inspection of the whole of Benfieldside township, for the purpose of having all filth removed at once from the place. The efforts of this committee to remove one of the chief causes of disease are deserving of great praise, and *I think* it is the duty of every ratepayer to support them in their endeavours.

I see that placards are posted up announcing that the election of the Local Board at Consett will take place in a few days. I hope our Consett friends will make a proper selection of those who will be nominated for the office. I have had a note from "D.," reflecting somewhat seriously upon a certain gentleman, who, he says, is going to be nominated, but I cannot insert his letter, it is too personal. *I think*, however, that the gloomy forebodings of my correspondent will not be realised, and, although he is, according to "D.," "a large man in his way, and particularly desirous of ruling," yet he is ineligible for the office; and if he were eligible I have an impression that he would not be elected.

I hear that some would-be assassin had inflicted a serious wound in the neck of a horse which, I understand, is a great favourite of the owner, Mr T. Little, of Delves. If the scoundrel can be got hold of I hope he will be severely punished. *I think* that if the individual who committed such an act of cruelty to the horse had the opportunity, he would as soon have done the same to the owner.

I understand that there is to be a wonderful increase in the amount of security required from the various assistant overseers in the Lanchester Union by the Board of Guardians in future, and that in place of having security for £50, they are, in some instances, to find securities for £500. Well, there are not many people who relish standing security for even £50, but fewer still, I suppose, will stand for £500. I believe the Board of Guardians are quite right in having sufficient security, and some men will obtain security for £500 as easily as for £50; but, if securities for such a large amount are to be forthcoming, it will in the end come rather heavier on the ratepayers, for you may depend upon it that a man who has to give securities for £500 will expect something more than £50 per year, and *I think* he ought to have it.

I hear that a new building society is shortly to be commenced in Consett on the permanent principle, and that amongst the officers of this society the names of a number of respectable and well-to-do residents will be found. *I think* that by getting the right men in the right place they will succeed.

My correspondent, "Light, more Light," will probably hear something about the gas question at a meeting which I understand is to be held at Mr Seymour's shortly. Our gas inspectors ought, *I think*, to advertise their meetings in your paper, and by such means the ratepayers would not only know when the meetings are to be held, but come prepared to such meetings. The whole of the meetings amongst ratepayers should be advertised in the local newspaper, and as a ratepayer I would suggest such a course in future.

I have always understood that the Spa at Shotley Bridge was designed as a pleasure ground for the district, and I am sure that several respectable people from Newcastle and the neighbourhood intend spending each year a few of the summer months at or near Shotley Bridge as soon as the railway is completed. If so, *I think* our Shotley Bridge people would do well to see that there is sufficient accommodation provided for the visitors, and so conduct their business matters as to encourage and not drive away those who come to sojourn amongst them. I would suggest to the Benfieldside Nuisance Removal Committee the propriety of visiting the once salubrious spot, and of doing what they can to transform the Spa to its pristine glory.

I am glad to hear that the ratepayers of Collierley and Dipton know when they are well represented in the local parliament at Lanchester, and that they have presented to Mr Thomas Humphrey, the guardian for that township, a testimonial which, however small, is sufficient to show that his services are appreciated by his constituents. *I think* they have done well in so doing. He has spent a large amount of time in their service, and it must have given him some satisfaction to know that the ratepayers properly appreciate his services.

OBSERVER.

Local and District News.

Mr Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, have arrived at Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

ACCIDENT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON WORKS.—Early on Monday morning several of the workmen were employed in altering some machinery, when from some cause, one of the workmen, named William Bell, a fitter, was knocked down by the falling of a pair of blocks and chain, which inflicted a severe wound on his head. We are glad to state that he is fast recovering from the effects of the injury.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINE.—On Monday evening, as the passenger train which leaves Durham about six o'clock for Consett, came near the latter station, the passengers became aware, by a peculiar vibration of the carriages, that something was wrong, and very shortly the train was brought to a dead stand about 100 yards from the Consett Station. The passengers here got out, and on inquiry we found that a small but important part of the engine had been broken, which prevented her going further. Happily the passengers were close at home, and the train on the level part of the line, or it might have been a more serious matter.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF GOLD WATCHES, &C., AT NORTH SHIELDS.—On Saturday night, about half-past ten, a case containing gold watches, guards, keys, &c. was taken from the shop of Mrs Gibson, pawnbroker, Bedford-street, North Shields. While Mrs Gibson was undressing the shop window two men were observed watching her. She removed a case from the window and placed it on the counter, intending to put it in the safe; turning round for something else, one of the men at the window went into the shop, pounced upon the case and took to his heels. Mrs Gibson screamed aloud, which brought her assistants and servants into the shop. The men, however, got clear off with their booty. Up to the present time no information has been received of them, though the police are making active exertions for the apprehension of the daring robbers. The case contained about forty gold watches, a number of alberts, guards, and other gold appendages, which are valued at between £300 and £400.

CRICKET MATCH.—The return match between the Hexham and Consett cricket clubs came off on Saturday last in a field near Hexham, when the Hexham club gained an easy victory, and beat their opponents by one innings and several runs to spare.

ACCIDENT AT THE LINTZ COLLIERY.—On Sunday, while some of the workmen were employed in removing the rails and repairing the railway, a plate fell upon one of the workmen, named Metcalf, by which his leg and several of his ribs were broken. He is now, we understand, confined to his bed and is seriously ill.

PONTOP COLLIERY.—The coal in certain parts of this colliery having turned out so bad to work as not to afford the miners a sufficient sum for the working, a meeting of the workmen was held on Wednesday, at which Mr Berkley, the viewer of the Marley Hill Company, attended, and promised the workmen an advance of the prices in working that particular part of the pit.

The first sod of the Tees Valley Railway was cut at Middleton-in-Teesdale, on Saturday, by his Grace the Duke of Cleveland. This small line, about seven miles in length, will branch from the Stockton and Darlington Railway, near Barnard Castle, and terminate at Middleton-in-Teesdale, thus opening out some of the finest scenery in the beautiful valley of the Tees.

DISGRACEFUL CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—At a late hour on Friday evening, or early on Saturday morning, some person entered a field at the Delves, Consett, and wilfully and maliciously inflicted a severe wound on the neck of a horse grazing there, belonging to Mr Thomas Little, who discovered the animal in a bleeding condition at an early hour on Saturday morning. He immediately procured the assistance of a vetinary surgeon, who stitched up the wound, which is of a very serious description, and has apparently been inflicted with an axe. A reward of £5 has been offered by Mr Little to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the guilty party.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—During the past fortnight the farmers of Derwent Valley and Lanchester Valley have been busily engaged in securing their crops, which appear to be of average quality and yield. The weather during the whole of the time has been particularly favourable for such operations, scarcely a shower having falled during that time. On Saturday evening last some rain fell, but the fine wind on Sunday quickly set the fears of our agriculturists at rest, and by Sunday afternoon the grain crops were nicely dried again. We hope that the safe housing of the crops, which, we understand, are better than was expected some few weeks ago, will have the effect of cheapening flour, the price of which, a short time ago, rose so rapidly.

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING AT SEAHAM.—James Tabb, a Whitstable sailor, was charged before the Seaham Harbour magistrates, on Tuesday, with stabbing James Wood, a shoemaker. On Sunday night, the 27th ult., Wood, his brother, and some companions were on the road between Seaham Harbour and Sunderland, when they fell in with the prisoner with a stick. They separated at that time, and as prosecutor was returning to Seaham by himself shortly after he met prisoner, who, with his knife, aimed a blow which cut prosecutor in the arm; he parried other blows with his stick, and though lame, drove the prisoner off and proceeded to the station, on reaching which he fainted from the loss of blood. He has since been in a very dangerous state, and unable to appear until Tuesday. The knife had not only inflicted a deep incised wound on the arm, but had penetrated the cavity of the chest and injured the lung, as prosecutor had continued to vomit blood. The doctor stated that he was not yet out of danger. The Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing sessions.

IVESTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday evening, a tea meeting was held in Iveston Wesleyan Chapel, in celebration of the anniversary of that place of worship—Mr M. Muse, of Leadgate, presiding. After tea, a public meeting was held, which was addressed in an able manner by the chairman; Mr Peterson, Edmondsley, on "The Human Organisation in relation to Religion;" Mr J. Foster, Consett, on "The Evils of Intemperance;" Mr Wardale, Witton Gilbert, on "Soul Saving;" the address of the last named gentleman was exceedingly interesting. The audience was not large; but the meeting was on the whole very successful. On Sunday morning, Mr Wardale preached an elaborate discourse upon "The Strait Gate," urging those of his friends who had not passed through the strait gate to strive to enter in. Mr Dawson, of St. John's Chapel, Weardale, preached in the afternoon from St. Mark x. 46, 52, and in the evening from St. Luke ii. 34. The audiences were very large in the afternoon and evening, and Mr Dawson seemed to rivet their attention from the commencement to the close. The collections were liberal.

PRESENTATION TO A CLERGYMAN AT MIDDLESBRO'.—On Friday afternoon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen—upwards of 80—met at the Town Hall, Middlesbro', to present the late curate of St. Hilda's (the Rev. Richard Bradley) with a testimonial for his services during the time he held that office. Previous to the formal ceremony of presentation, the company partook of a sumptuous cold collation at the Sackers's Hotel, Sussex-street. His Worship the Mayor (Mr Francis Atkinson) presided, and Mr J. S. Peacock (Town Clerk) occupied the vice-chair.—The Mayor, after giving the usual loyal toasts, proposed Mr Bradley's health.—The Town Clerk read an address for presentation to the rev. gentleman, and which set forth that the parishioners felt great pleasure in presenting Mr Bradley with a time piece, a set of corner dishes, and a purse containing £100, as a small but respectful token of their appreciation of his conduct during the time of his ministry in Middlesbro', a period extending over 11 years.—The Mayor then formally presented the several articles to Mr Bradley, with the expression of a wish that he might long live to look upon the gift and think of his labours in Middlesbro'.—The time piece, which, with the dishes, was from the establishment of Mr M. G. Collingwood, bore the following inscription:—"Presented, together with a set of corner dishes and a purse of gold, to the Rev. Richard Bradley by his Middlesbro' friends, as a mark of their esteem and affection on his leaving St. Hilda's Church for the Incumbency of Hasby. Sept., 1865."—The Rev. Mr Bradley, who was deeply affected, replied in feeling and suitable terms, expressing a hope that his successor, the Rev. Mr Bealey, would meet with the same help, and that the Church would increase in doing good.—Mr J. B. Hopper afterwards, in the name of the Sunday scholars, presented Master William Bradley with a silver watch, in affectionate remembrance of him as a Sunday scholar.—The rev. gentleman who has been the object of these gratifying tokens of goodwill, it may be interesting to state, is brother of the late Mr George Bradley, of the *Newcastle Guardian*.

SETTING UP FOR THEMSELVES.—On Saturday night, says the *Shields Gazette*, a girl about twelve years of age and a boy about six, evidently brother and sister, presented themselves at the lodging-house of Mr Berryman, East Holborn, and engaged lodgings for the night. The lad was wheeled in a perambulator by his sister. In the course of Sunday forenoon, Berryman's neighbours came to the conclusion that his lodgers were not all right, and accordingly sent information to Detective Bowring, who, on going to the place, and finding the children and the luggage they had with them, got them to accompany him to the South Shields Police Station, where Mr Richardson by a few inquiries elicited rather a romantic history. The girl said their names were Mary and Ernest Baines. Their father was proprietor of a wax-work exhibition in Dean-street, Newcastle. Mary had got tired of the monotony of her life, and thought it would be so nice to have a house of her own. She got her brother to agree to go with her, and abstracting £4 from a drawer in her father's house, the pair set off on Saturday morning on their journey in search of a house. They first went to North Shields, where Ernest being a little lame in the right foot, a perambulator was bought, for which she said she paid £1 18s. In this Ernest was comfortably ensconced, and enjoyed himself, being wheeled about the streets for the rest of the day. A perambulator, however, would not of itself furnish a house, and so a couple of chairs at 3s. 6d.; sundry brushes, and an umbrella, costing together 1s. 6d.; a looking glass and a quantity of crockery, were successively purchased at an expenditure of about £3. Ernest was also made a little neater in appearance by the investing of half-a-crown in a cap for him. Mary seems to have considered herself all right now, and not liking North Shields she crossed the water to look for lodgings, which, as we have said, she found in the house of Mr Berryman with the result already stated. On Mr Richardson finding out their history he at once sent a messenger to Newcastle, and the parents of the children, who, as may be imagined, were in a state of great distress at their disappearance, came down on Sunday night and took them away home.

MYSTERIOUS ILLNESS OF A CAPTAIN AND MATE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Monday night a mysterious case of sudden illness occurred on board the ship *Balaklava*, lying in the South Dock, Sunderland. The captain, Philip Sings, and the mate, Frederick Lay, both of whom were quite well and hearty during the whole of the day, took suddenly ill about a quarter of an hour after they had tea. Both of them commenced vomiting, and some of the crew went to their assistance, and as they continued to be in a very bad state they were brought on shore for the purpose of getting a doctor to them. After considerable time spent in searching for one, but without success, they were taken to the Low Street Police Station, when Dr. Gammage was sent for, and was promptly in attendance. The two men were laid on benches, and appeared to be in a very serious condition. The mate stated that he put the tea in the pot, but the cook put the water in, and whilst they were drinking it they thought it was "jalap," and there appeared to be a deal of sand at the bottom. Dr. Gammage left the men about half-past nine, at which time they appeared to be recovering. On Tuesday morning, a young man, named George Edwards, who acts as steward for the vessel, was brought before the magistrates at the police court. It appears that Detective Howse, of the river police force, went to the vessel, which is lying alongside H.M.S. *Active*, and apprehended the prisoner on Monday night, and also secured the teapot, which had been used by the captain and mate. He afterwards examined the teapot at the Low Street Police Station, and found a quantity of brown powder at the bottom, which was given to Dr. Gammage for the purpose of analyzing, as was also a portion of the vomit. The prisoner joined the vessel about a fortnight since in London. The captain was briefly examined, and stated that about ten minutes after he partook of tea he became ill, and thought he would have died. The mate was also very ill. Only the mate and himself had tea, and the rest of the men, who had coffee, were not affected. The tea was bought in a shop in Sunderland, on Saturday night, and had been used several times without any ill effects. During Monday morning he saw a greyish powder lying on the cabin table, and was told by the mate that he had found it on a beam in the cabin. The mate said he did not know what it was, but it looked like jalap. There had been no quarrel with the prisoner. He did not see the powder again, but the prisoner told him he had thrown it overboard. The prisoner was then remanded to allow time for the analysis to be made. The prisoner was on Wednesday brought up on remand, when Dr. Gammage stated that as the symptoms of the illness of the captain and mate were in some degree similar to those resulting from arsenical poison, he, assisted by Dr. Wilson, tested for arsenic, but found no trace of it. They then tested for mineral acids, with the same want of success, and the same remark applied to alkaline poisons. The conclusion he arrived at was that if the vomit arose from having partaken of the tea, some deliterious substance had been introduced into the teapot; but what that substance was, if any, he was not prepared to say. From the comparative slightness of the symptoms when he saw the patients, he did not think it of a very dangerous nature. The prisoner was then discharged.

The annual official inspection of the Gateshead Rifle Volunteers, by Lieut.-Colonel Roney, Her Majesty's inspecting officer for the district, took place on Saturday evening, at the drill ground, behind the armoury, St. James'-street, Windmill Hills.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning last, a person named Jane Dunwiddie, left the Hopson Colliery by coach for Newcastle in her usual state of health. She was taken ill in that town, and died between eight and nine o'clock at night. The deceased was about fifty years of age.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS AT LEADGATE.—A meeting of ratepayers in the Iveston township was held at the Golden Lion Inn, on Tuesday evening—Mr H. Ritson in the chair. After some time spent in conversation, it was decided to take steps to adopt the Nuisance Removal Act in Leadgate, and also to have some sewers laid down, for which there is great necessity in that place.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday evening, one of the children of Mr Leslie, painter, of Shotley Bridge, had a narrow escape from death by drowning. It appears that a female happened to be passing through the yard at Mr Annandale's mill, and she observed two feet projecting from the well. She immediately pulled out the child, who was only about two years old. A few minutes more, and death would have taken place, as the head of the child was immersed in water.

SUDDEN DEATH AT TANFIELD.—A very sudden death occurred at Tanfield on Sunday last. The particulars, so far as we can learn, are as follow:—It appears that on this day the christening of the child of John Murtop, of Stanley, had to take place at Tanfield Church, and that deceased, whose name is Elizabeth Brown, was engaged to carry the child to church for that purpose. She carried the child to the church, and as soon as she arrived she complained to the mother of the child of being unwell, requesting her to take the child. She did so, and the poor woman died almost instantly. The deceased leaves several children, was about 41 years of age, and had been subject to heart disease for about two years.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Coughs and colds are alike distressing to the patient and annoying to those around him. The mode of cure is simple, innocent, and effective. Holloway's Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the chest and between the blade bones twice a day, while the blood is undergoing purification by appropriate doses of his Pills. A double result is thus secured—the air tubes are relieved of accumulated phlegm and the lungs are freed from an impure circulation. These favouring conditions remove the cause and the cough ceases. By the same means, and with equal facility, the treatment by Holloway's inestimable remedies will overcome ulcerated and sore throats, diptheria, bronchitis, pleurisy, and all asthmatical and pulmonary congestive complaints.

SERIOUS FIRE AT THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON WORKS.—On Friday morning, about one o'clock, an extensive fire broke out at these works. It appears that on Thursday some molten slag had been lying for some time in the "plate mill," and the heat of the slag had set fire to the roof, and from its dryness and inflammability, had spread with alarming rapidity along the rafters, the flames rushing with vehemence along the whole of the roof. The workmen on the night-shift were quite non-plussed by the suddenness and rapidity with which it spread, and they immediately abandoned their work, and took off as rapidly as possible. The night "gaffer," Mr Blenkinsopp, speedily got order restored; and the men, stationed at convenient distances, reached water in buckets to others who had by this time got to the roof. After some labour the fire was got under, and the workmen recommenced their work at two o'clock.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—An announcement appears in our advertising columns to-day of the services to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Sunday (to-morrow) and Tuesday. The services on Sunday will be conducted by the Rev. Robert Davison, M.A., of Sunderland; while those on Tuesday will be led by the Rev. Peter M'Kenzie, an old friend, who has recently been stationed in the Gateshead circuit, and whose introductory sermons on the 3rd instant were heard by crowded congregations. When we add that the chapel has been undergoing a thorough cleaning and painting, that a new gallery has been erected, and that these services are to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in thus renovating one of the most beautiful chapels in the circuit, we feel certain we have said sufficient to guarantee crowded congregations and liberal collections towords the object of the services.

TEMPERANCE AT SHIELD ROW.—A public meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist School Room, Shield Row, on Saturday evening, when readings were given by various friends from Annfield Plain. The programme was as follows:—"Every man his own friend," by Mr Buglass; "How Harry Fowler lost his supper through drink," by Mr Hardy; "Tis, Buts," by Mr Foreman; and "The experience of a reformed drunkard," by Mr Dobson. Mr Thomas Lamb and Mr Joseph Fenwick enlivened the meeting at intervals by singing applicable and humorous melodies. There was a large and respectable audience, and they gave the readers and singers frequent and loud applause. Mr Wilson Ritson, overman at the Air Pitt, Beamish, gave each of the boys under his charge at that colliery a ticket. They all duly attended at the meeting, and nine of them voluntarily signed the temperance pledge. A vote of thanks to the readers, singers, and likewise to Mr John Christie, the chairman, concluded the meeting.

Law Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before JOHN FAWCETT, and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.—*Barnard Develin*, and *Wm. Mealey*, both of Leadgate, were charged by P.C. Alderson with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Leadgate, on the 5th inst. Defendants said they were only having "a little fun." Dismissed on payment of expenses.——*Robert Coxon*, of Shield Row, was charged by Mary Parker, of the same place, with using threatening language towards her on the 28th ult. It appears that prosecutrix had given evidence against some young men for stealing peas a short time ago, and according to her statement the prisoner had used threatening language to her for giving evidence against them. Prisoner denied the statements, and the magistrates thought that he never intended to do the prosecutrix any harm, and therefore dismissed the case on payment of expenses.

ASSAULTS.—*Thomas Glendinning*, of Crookhall, was charged by James M'Donald, of Crookhall, with assaulting him on the 16th August. Ordered to pay costs.——*James Rostram*, of Happy Land, pitman, was charged by James Spears, of Bantling Castle Pit, with assaulting him on the 18th August. Ordered to pay costs.——*Thomas Mordue*, of Annfield Plain, pitman, was charged by John Hammell, of Annfield Plain, a boy, with assaulting him down the South Derwent Colliery, Annfield Plain, on the 5th inst. Fined 2s 6d and expenses.——*William Baley*, of Edmondsley, pitman, was charged by Mary Blakey, of Burnopfield, with assaulting her on the 5th inst. Compromised on paying costs.——*Eleanor Carrick*, of West Batsfield, married woman, was charged by William Foster, of the same place, a boy, with assaulting him on the 31st August. Compromised on paying costs.——*Rebecca Dodds*, of Leadgate, married woman, was charged by Jane Graham, of the same place, married woman, with assaulting her on the 19th August. Fined 1s and expenses.——*Thomas Bellerby*, of Dogger Bank Farm, farmer, was charged by William Johnson Clement, County Court Bailiff, with assaulting him on the 8th inst., while in the execution of his duty. Mr Briggs, of Gateshead, appeared for the plaintiff. Fined 5s and expenses.

ILLEGAL LODGING-HOUSE.—*Mary Love* was charged by Sergeant Simpson with keeping five tramps in her house without being registered for that purpose. Fined 2s 6d and costs, or in default seven days to prison.

HIGHWAY ACT.—*John Heads*, of Berryedge, beerhouse keeper, was charged by George Hall, of Esp Green, surveyor for the Lanchester district, with allowing his pigs to stray on the highways at Berryedge and damaging the footpaths, on the 26th August. As this was the second offence, the magistrates fined the defendant 1s and expenses, amounting to 9s 6d.——*Samuel Wilkinson*, of Berryedge, lodging-house keeper, was charged by George Hall, of Esp Green, surveyor, with allowing his pigs to stray on the highway at Berryedge, on the 16th August. Dismissed on paying expenses, and cautioned for the future.——*Thomas Proud*, of Berryedge, miner, was charged by P.C. Alderson with furious riding at Leadgate, on the 21st August. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

BREACHES OF TURNPIKE ACT.—*Robert Cole*, of Berryedge, coach proprietor, was charged by P.D. Alderson with allowing a dead horse to lay on the turnpike road at Leadgote, from the 19th to the 21st August. Fined 20s and costs.——*Thomas Bellerby*, of Dogger Benk, farmer, was charged by G. H. Burnett, surveyor for the Lobley Hill turnpike, with allowing his cattle to stray on and damage the said turnpike, on the 3rd instant. Mr Bush, of Newcastle, appeared for the prosecutor, who, on condition of the defendant promising not to do the like again, and paying costs, withdrew the charge.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Robert Oyston*, of Leadgate, pitman, was charged by Sergeant Brown with being drunk and riotous, at Dipton, on the 28th August. Dismissed.——*Daniel Caslon*, of Dipton, was charged by Sergeant Brown with being drunk and riotous at Dipton, on the 10th August. Fined 3s and expenses, or seven days' imprisonment.——*William Craddick*, of Berryedge, fitter, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk and riotous at Berryedge on the 8th instant, and with using abusive language towards the Rev. F. Steggall on that occasion. He was also charged with assaulting Forster Robson, who did not wish to press the charge against the prisoner. Fined 20s and expenses.

BASTARDY.—*Joshua Parker*, of Leadgate, butcher, was charged by Elizabeth Sarah Charlton, of Hobson Colliery, single woman, with being the father of her illegitimate child. To pay 2s. per week.——*Watson Beckett*, of Crook, pitman, was charged by Ann Daglish, of South Moor, single woman, with being the father of her illegitimate child. To pay 2s. 6d. per week.

PERJURY.—*Mary Ridley*, of Towlaw, single woman, was charged by Wm. Thompson, of Towlaw, butcher, with committing wilful and corrupt perjury, at Lanchester, on the 17th August. Mr Dolphin, of Wolsingham, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr Maynard, of Durham, appeared for defendant. Dismissed.

POACHING.—*Robert Fenwick*, of Benfieldside, shoemaker, was charged by William Brown, of Beamish, with using a snare and dog on lands belonging to J. Eden, Esq. Fined £5, including costs, or in default imprisonment for two months.——*Timothy Ward* was also charged with using a dog for the purpose of poaching on the same lands.—Dismissed.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY, September 6.—Before A. TOWN, Esquire.

James Smith, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Scott with committing a breach of the peace at Blackhill, on the 5th day of September.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

John Nelson and *James Moffit* was charged by P.C. Baines with being drunk and disorderly, at Berryedge, on the 11th September.—Fined 1s and costs each.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne, has intimated his intention to resign.

On Tuesday the barometer fell to 28·90 inches at St. Petersburg, and north-westerly gales prevail over the Baltic.

FENIANISM.

The *Daily News* has some remarks on this peculiar manifestation, which is confined chiefly to labourers, idlers, and wanderers of low degree. All the intelligence of the country is on the side of order, and above all the Catholic clergy. It will soon appear what the Government means to do. It is clear that there is no time to be lost. There will be no question on either side of the Irish Channel of the necessity, as a work of mercy, of prompt, careful, and complete prevention and repression of rebellion, weak or formidable, specious or palpably absurd; and it would be a great mercy to Ireland if every Fenian leader were put upon his trial.

A meeting was to take place on Thursday of the magistrates of Cork, convened by Lord Fermoy, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in view of the progress made by the Fenian movement in that county.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER AND TESTIMONIAL TO MR. T. HUMPHREY.

On Wednesday evening a very respectable company of the ratepayers of the township of Collierley and Pontop assembled at the house of Mr Soames, Dipton, for the purpose of doing honour to Mr Thomas Humphrey, the respected guardian for that township.

Mr Humphrey has, we understand, held the important position as guardian for this township for a number of years, and has during that period transacted the business pertaining to such office in a satisfactory manner.

At a little after eight o'clock a most substantial and excellent supper was placed on the tables by Mr Soames, and the company speedily placed themselves in such a position as to command a full view of the creature comforts under which the table groaned. The company did ample justice to the good things set before them, and the worthy host and hostess were highly complimented by the several gentlemen present on the excellent quality of the repast.

The supper over, Mr J. Urwin, of Dipton, was called to the chair, who, after giving the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were duly responded to, commenced the business of the evening by reading over the subscription list, after which

The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in being amongst them on that occasion, and although he was quite aware of his inability to perform the important duty imposed on him by his friends, yet he was quite convinced that the whole of the company had great respect for Mr Humphrey for the manner in which he had performed the duties devolving upon him as guardian to the poor of that township. It was needless for him to say much on the merits of their friend, nevertheless, a word or two might not, perhaps, be out of season in regard to the gentleman to whom they were that evening to present a pair of gold spectacles. He believed him to be a man who acted up to what his conscience and judgment led him. He believed that he would not deviate from the path of rectitude. He did not hold Mr Humphrey faultless, but he was fully convinced that he would at all times act in a straightforward manner and according to the dictates of his conscience. They had got up that testimonial as a mark of their appreciation of his services to the township for a large number of years, and concluded his address by presenting the pair of gold spectacles to Mr Humphrey, with the hope that he would long live to wear them, and see clearly through them. (Applause.) The spectacles were from the establishment of Mr T. B. Winter, optician, Grey-street, Newcastle, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr Thomas Humphrey by the ratepayers of Collierley township. Sept. 13th, 1865." He had great pleasure in handing them to his friend.

Mr HUMPHREY, after trying them on, and pronouncing them first-rate, in reply, said he was happy to see so many of his friends present on that occasion, and had great pleasure in receiving the gift which they had so munificently presented to him. He accepted it as a proof that his services had been appreciated, and as an evidence of the confidence they reposed in him. He hoped he had always endeavoured to do his duty, and would, by God's help, still do so, and concluded his address by thanking them most kindly for their gift. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave the health of Mr Humphrey, which was duly responded to.

Success to "The Press," and, in particular, to the *Consett Guardian*, with the health of Mr Jackson, which was acknowledged by that gentleman.

After which song and sentiment followed in quick succession, and a pleasant evening was spent by the company, who separated at an early hour.

Correspondence.

THE LATE CRICKET MATCH AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Being a constant reader of your paper, I was much astonished with an account which I saw on Saturday morning last, concerning a cricket match played at Shotley Bridge, on the 2nd inst., between the Blanchland and Benfieldside clubs, which account, I am obliged to say, is entirely *false*. In the first place, it says that the match was played with "eleven picked men from the Blanchland, Minsteracres, Consett, and Allensford clubs. That statement is not true; every man who played on the Blanchland side is now, and has been for some time, a legitimate and subscribing member of the Blanchland club. A cricketer may be a member of as many clubs as he pleases, and we cannot help people living just where they choose. In the second place, the account states that the "wickets were drawn at eight o'clock, and it was quite dark when the picked men went in for their second innings." That is another falsehood; the stumps, after a great deal of wrangle and bother with the Benfieldside men, were drawn at 7·30 p.m., and if it was dark (as they say) before the Blanchland men went in, how could they, with the loss of four wickets, have got 49 runs! Again, they say that the previous matches "have always resulted in favour of Benfieldside, they beating twice in one innings." This also is untrue. The two clubs have met, now, five times. Blanchland has got two balls from Benfieldside, and Benfieldside has got three balls from Blanchland. Two of the games were closely contested—two runs, with all the wickets down, in each case, deciding the game. But I would call the attention of the Benfieldside club to a match played at Blanchland last summer, when the score was as follows:—Blanchland, 1st innings, 50; 2nd innings, 89. Benfieldside, 1st innings, 23; their second not played out. They say that they had leave to pick men from any club within ten miles. As a party to the making of the late match, I do not believe any such leave was given to them. They have taken the liberty of doing so on former occasions, without leave.

To conclude, Mr Editor, the affair on the 2nd inst. stood thus:—The Blanchland men, with only four wickets down, had just eleven runs to get to win, and the Benfieldside men, in their cowardice, cried "Peccavi," and made the darkness their excuse for not concluding the game.

Yours truly,
FAIRPLAY.

Blanchland, September 13, 1865.

LANCHESTER CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As Mr Pothecary is now residing in the village of Lanchester, I beg respectfully to suggest to the Lanchester Church choir that they get him to instruct them in music and singing. That there is great room for improvement must be evident to every one who frequents the church; and certainly good music is of some importance, and adds much to the beauty of the services, which, in Lanchester Church, I regret to say, are conducted in a very lukewarm manner.

Yours obediently,
W. D.

Lanchester, 13th Sept., 1865.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES.

NOVEMBER.

Shrewsbury 13

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The FITZWILLIAM STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 10 added. One mile.
Col. Baillie's Master Richard, 4 yrs, 9st 3lb......Fordham 1
Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut, 6 yrs, 10st ....Wells 2
Mr W. Morris's Ambition, 2 yrs, 5st 11lb ....Goodwin 3
Broomielaw, Nutrition, Lord Douglas, Retrousse, and Miss Williams also ran.

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Argonaut, 9 to 2 agst Master Richard, 100 to 15 agst Ambition, 7 to 1 agst Miss Williams, 8 to 1 each agst Nutrition and Broomielaw, 10 to 1 agst Retrousse.

After one false start Argonaut made play, followed close by Ambition and Broomielaw, the rear being brought up by Master Richard. At the bottom turn Nutrition came up on the outside, challenged Sir Joseph Hawley's horse and carried on the running to the distance, where Master Richard came through his horses with a rush, was never again caught, and won in a canter by five lengths. Ambition was a bad third.

The GLASGOW STAKES of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. Red House in.
Lord Stamford's Chibisi ....Carroll 1
Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone dam colt ....Custance 2
Betting: 4 to 1 on Chibisi.
Chibisi took up the running from the enclosure, and won cleverly by a neck.

The NILLY STAKES of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. Red House in.
Mr Johnstone's Sister to Cambuscan ....Challoner 1
Mr Saxon's Miss Harriette..............................Clement 2
Mr Kelso's Gretna ....Goater 3
Bretna, Hebe, Equivoque and Valeria also ran.

Betting: 11 to 8 on Gretna, 5 to 1 agst Miss Harriette, 10 to 1 each agst Valeria and Sister to Cambuscan.

Valeria cut out the work, Bretna lying next, the remainder being close up with the exception of Equivoque, who was absolutely last. After coming round the bend the favourite next the rails took up the running, and with Sister to Cambuscan and Miss Harriette lying abreast, a most exciting race up the straight ensued between the trio. On coming opposite the stand the favourite was beaten, and Mr Johnstone's filly coming away won a good race by three-quarters of a length, half a length being between second and third.

The REVIVAL PLATE of 100 sovs in specie. Red House in.
Mr Johnstone's Rococo, 2 yrs, 6st 9lb ....Cameron 1
Marquis of Hastings' Attraction, 4 yrs, 9st ......Fordham 2
Mr T. Craggs na Edith of Lorn, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb H. Covey 3
Mr Wadlow's Queen of Trumps, 6 yrs, 6st 9lb
J. Grimshaw 4

Betting: 6 to 4 on Queen of Trumps, 5 to 2 agst Attraction, 15 to 2 agst Rococo.

Rococo made play to the turn, where he was passed by Queen of Trumps and Attraction, who, lying abreast of each other, carried on the running to within the distance, where Queen of Trumps compounded, and Rococco being called on, came away, and collaring the Marquis of Hastings filly, won easily by three lengths. Edith of Lorn finished a bad third. Queen of Trumps did not pass the post.

The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25sovs each, 15 ft, with 200 added. St. Leger course.
Mr Hugh Smith's John Davis, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb......Fordham 1
Mr Jackson's Elland, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb..................Cameron 2
Mr J. Scott na Claremont, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb ....Challoner 3
Hippolyta, Moulsey, Ackworth, Gratitude, Empress of India, Nightwatch, Nemo, Brindisi, Swordsman, La Fortune, Rinaldo, Lazzaretto, and Buckfoot also ran.

Betting: 100 to 30 agst John Davis, 100 to 15 agst Elland, 9 to 1 agst Hippolyta, 10 to 1 agst Claremont, 10 to 1 agst Buckfoot, 100 to 8 each agst Nemo and Moulsey, 100 to 7 agst Gratitude, 100 to 6 agst Ackworth, 30 to 1 agst Swordsman.

The lot were despatched to a good start, Swordsman getting away with the lead, closely followed by Ackworth, Nightwatch, and Empress of India, Elland, Moulsey, Hippolyta, John Davis, and Buckfoot heading the ruck, the last three being Claremont, Gratitude, and Nemo. On rising the hill Ackworth took up the running, with Swordsman lying second, Moulsey meanwhile having drawn up into third place, with Empress of India, Lazzaretto, and Elland going in close order, Nemo still whipping in. At the mile post Rinaldo dropped into the rear, the lead being still maintained by Ackworth; John Davis, who had been gradually coming up, taking second place, with Claremont, Hippolyta, and Elland in close attendance. At the bend Ackworth gave way, and the lead was left to the quartette just named, who ran on nearly abreast to the half-distance, where John Davis came away, was never again reached, and won cleverly by at least half-a-dozen lengths. Three lengths separated second and third, and the same distance Hippolyta, who was fourth. Nett value of the stakes, £640.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs each. Red House in.
Lord St. Vincent's Redan...........................J. Grimshaw + 1
Mr R. Sutton's Lord Lyon..............................Osborne + 2
Baron Rothschild's Robin Hood ....Daley 3
Strathconan, Mount Palatine, Sans Si, Vespasian, Mineral, Bayonnette, Primate, Sealskin, Chibisa, and Gladitor also ran.

Betting: 4 to 1 each agst Primate and Lord Lyon, 5 to 1 agst Redan, 10 to 1 each agst Mount Palatine, Strathconan, and Robin Hood.

Redan made the running, followed by Strathconan, the Primate, Mount Palatine, Lord Lyon, and Robin Hood in the order named to the turn into the straight, where Lord Lyon took second place, and gradually reaching Redan, gained half a length in the last few strides, and finished a most exciting race in a dead heat. Gladitor broke down when within about 200 yards from home, Fordham having a very narrow escape when the horse fell. Redan afterwards walked over for the stakes.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Marquis of Hastings' Sisyphus, 3 yrs, 8st........Fordham 1
Mr J. Stephenson's King Fisher, 2 yrs, 6st.......Heartfield 2
Mr W. G. Craven's Cobweb, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb ....Morris 3
Trap, Rama, and Elastic also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Rama, 4 to 1 agst Sisyphus, 5 to 1 each agst King Fisher and Trap.

Kingfisher made the whole of the running, and won by a head; Cobweb being a bad third.

The DONCASTER PLATE (handicap) of 100 sovs. One mile.
Major Stapylton's Red Earl, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb.........Cameron 1
Mr W. Robinson's Molly Carew, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb ..W. Butler 2
Mr G. Bryan's Jack o'Lantern, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb. J. Grimshaw 3
Little Gentleman, Auditor, Siva, Cadiz, Kapunda, Minmette, Roderick Random, and Pas d'Extas also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Jack o'Lantern, 6 to 1 each agst Molly Carew and Siva, 8 to 1 agst Red Earl, 10 to 1 each agst Roderick Random and Cadiz, 100 to 1 agst Little Gentleman.

Jack o'Lantern made the running until within the distance, when it was taken up by Red Earl, who carried it on to the finish, and won by two lengths, a neck separating second and third.

WEDNESDAY.—The MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200sovs each. Red House in.
Mr Launde's Gunlock...Thomas 1
Sir J. Hawley's Sans Si ....Wells 2
Lord Glasgow's b c by Toxophilite ....Custance 2

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sans Si, 100 to 30 each agst Toxopholite and Gunlock. The latter made the running to the distance, when the others, who had been lying close up, came up and an exciting race with the trio, who now lay abreast of each other, ensued to within 200 yards of the judge's chair, when Lord Glasgow's colt gave way, and the issue was thus left to the other two, Gunlock, when within a few strides of home, drawing out and winning cleverly by a neck; three lengths separated second and third.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10sovs each, h ft, with 100 added. Red House in.
Lord Westmorland's Crown Prince, 7st 6lb ....Heartfield 1
Marquis of Hasting's Alberta, 6st 10lb..........J. Grimshaw 2
Mr Hudson's Lady Elizabeth filly, aged, 7st ....Carrol 3
The following also ran:—Explosion, Miss Henrietta, Proserpine, Castanet, The Czar, Rose Cheri, Czarewitch, Hawkswell, Grey Stocking, Marianna, Her Ladyship, Queen Mary, Chepstow, Callipelis, Venturer, Wild beauty, Shamrock, Baronet, Gold Pen, Royal Tartan, Pretty Queen, Tormentor, Actæa.

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Alberta, 7 to 1 agst Wild Beauty, 8 to 1 agst the Czar, 10 to 1 each agst Crown Prince and Grey Stocking, 12 to 1 agst Porcupine, 100 to 6 agst Marianna, 20 to 1 each agst Actæa, Miss Henrietta, Chepstow, and Venturer. After several false starts the lot were despatched on even terms and came in a body to the bend, where Crown Prince drew out and went in a winner by four lengths; a neck separating second and third.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 25sovs each. St. Leger course. (240 subs.)
Count F. Lagrange's Gladiateur............................H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Cookson's ch f Regalia ....J. Osborne 2
Lord Stamford's ch c Archimedes..........................Carroll 3
Marquis of Hastings' b c The Duke ....G. Fordham 4
The following also ran:—Barbarossa, Klarinska, Heir-at-law, Dux, Breadalbane, Zambezi, Walcot, Red Earl, Peeress, Sister to Ascham.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Gladiateur, 8 to 1 agst The Duke, 9 to 1 agst Regalia, 10 to 1 agst Klarinska, 25 to 1 agst Archimedes, 25 to 1 agst Breadalbane, 100 to 3 agst Zambezi, 50 50 to 1 agst Peeress, 100 to 1 agst Red Earl.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

The several competitors having taken their preliminary canters they drew up into their places, and at the first attempt a good start was effected, Klarinska, The Duke, Walcot, and Archimedes jumping off with the lead, followed by Peeress, Breadalbane, and Sister to Ascham, Regalia and Gladiateur being next, and Dux last of all. After settling to their work, Klarinska took a clear lead of at least a couple of lengths, the Duke and Walcot going at the head of the ruck which was still being whipped in by Dux. On coming again into sight Klarinska was still at the head of affairs, and there was a long tail, Red Earl being a long way in the rear. On approaching the Red House the Duke took a slight lead, which he maintained until coming to the bend, when Regalia attended by Gladiateur—the latter pulling double—came to the front, and The Duke at once retiring, the running was taken up by Gladiateur, with Regalia close on his girths, and the pair ran on in this way, Count Lagrange's horse gradually improving his position to the finish and winning cleverly, hands down by three lengths. Archimedes, who proved himself a much better stayer than bad been anticipated, was only half a length behind Regalia, but about three lengths ahead of the Duke, who was fourth, Breadalbane was fifth, Sister to Ascham sixth, Peeress, seventy, Zambezi eighth, and Klarinska ninth, whilst about 100 yards from Mr. Bowes's flelly came Walcot, Barborossa, Heir-at-Law, Dux, and Red Earl in the order named. Nett value of the stakes £5,825.

It is an interesting fact that there have been only six previous occasions in which the same horse has won both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, namely—Smolenska, in 1813; Cadland, in 1828; Bay Middleton, in 1836; Cotherstone, in 1843; West Australian, in 1836; and Macaroni, in 1863. West Australian and Gladiateur are the only horses that have won the triple events of the Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger.

THE CORPORATION PLATE of 100sovs added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10sovs each. T.Y.C.
Mr W. Robinson's Muezzin, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb ..... S. Adams 1
Mr Johnstone's Holstein, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb ....Cameron 2
Lord Stamford's Thalassius, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb..............Carroll 3
The following also ran:—Sundeelah, Olmar, Lion, Valeria, Filbert, Cellarima, Missile.

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Holstein, 4 to 1 agst Thalassius, 5 to 1 agst Muezzin, 6 to 1 agst Cellerima, 10 to 1 agst any other. Getting away in some what straggling order, Lion got away with the lead, closely followed by Thalassius and Holstein. They ran in this order to the distance, where Lion resigned in favour of Holstein, who carried on the running until coming within the enclosure, when he was challenged by Muezzin, who, coming in the last stride, won by a head, a couple of lengths separating the second and third.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10sovs each, with 50 added. Red House in.
Mr Jackson's Repulse, 2 yrs.................................H. Covey 1
Marquis of Hastings' King Hal, 2 yrs ....J. Grimshaw 2
Mr H. Chaplin's Broomielaw, 3 years..................Custance 0
The following also ran:—Ambition, Wild Beauty, Miss Harriet, Sawner, Qui Vive.

Betting. 5 to 4 on King Hal, 6 to 1 Qui Vive, 7 to 1 agst Broomielaw, 8 to 1 agst Repulse, 10 to 1 agst Miss Henrietta. Qui Vive made play to the distance, where it was taken up by King Hal, who, however, shortly after resigned in favour of Repulse, who was never again reached, and won cleverly by a length and a half. Broomielaw a bad third.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100gs. About two miles five furlongs.
Marquis of Hastings' Ackworth, 4 yrs ....Fordham w. o.

THE STAND PLATE (handicap) of 5sovs each, with 50 added. Red House in.
Kilkenny, 7st 8lb...Goater 1
Salliet, 7st 3lb ....Heartfield 2
Gulnara, 7st 6lb ....Carroll 3
The following also ran: Blue Mantle, Lady Abbess, Crisis, Catalogue, Idler, Skylark, Jane Shore, Caryophyllus, Auricaria, Shrapnell, Pink, Bishopton.

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Kilkenny, 6 to 1 agst Crisis, 100 to 15 agst Gulnara, 8 to 1 each agst Blue Mantle and Idler, 10 to 1 agst Salliet. The lot got away in a cluster, the favourite, with Skylark in attendance, having a slight advantage, when he has a clear lead of a couple of lengths. At the distance Salliet and Gulnara came up, but failed to catch Kilkenny, who won easily by three lengths, there being the same distance between second and third.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING, 1865.

Acceptances for the CESAREWITCH STAKES, a free handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 200 added by the Jockey Club, for three-year-olds and upwards. Cesarewitch Course. (65 subs.)

The highest weight accepting being 8st 7lb, it has been raised to 8st 12lb, and the others in proportion.

	Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb
Dr Syntax	5	8	12	Paris	4	7	4
Pearl Diver	5	8	8	Merry Wife	4	7	4
Suspicion	4	8	7	Todleben	3	7	3
Union Jack	4	8	7	Nightwatch	3	7	1
Privateer	4	8	6	Swordsman	3	7	1
John Davis	4	8	5	Helen	4	7	0
Breeze	4	8	5	The Scheldt	3	6	12
Buckfoot	4	8	5	Nuneaton	4	6	12
Gratitude	5	8	4	Grinder	3	6	10
Regalia	3	8	2	Endsleigh	3	6	10
Vertuagadin	3	8	2	Elland	3	6	10
Claxton	4	8	1	Ostregor	3	6	9
Hollyfox	4	8	1	La Valasse	3	6	9
Solon	4	8	1	Nukuheva	3	6	9
Fantail	5	8	0	Moldavia	3	6	9
Brown Bread	3	7	13	Whitethorn	4	6	9
g by Fazzoletto—Calista	4	7	12	Gomera	3	6	8
Gibraltar	a	7	12	Edinburgh	3	6	7
The Clown	4	7	11	Harry Brailsford	3	6	6
Friday	3	7	10	Skirmish	3	6	5
Count Cavour	5	7	8	Belle of Kars	3	6	5
Lady Bohun	4	7	5	Chimney Sweep	3	6	4
Redmire	3	7	5	Farce	5	6	4
Eleanor	5	7	5	Salpinctes	3	6	3
Alabama	4	7	5	Sir Charles	3	6	1
Metamore	3	7	5	Dr Swishtall	3	6	1
Fidelite	4	7	5	Lansdown	3	6	1
Ghillie Callum	4	7	5	Squire Hearty	3	6	1
Zephyr	3	7	5	Defy	3	5	12
Crisis	4	7	5	f by Knight of Kars—Attack	3	5	12
Emblem	a	7	4	Morris Dancer	3	5	12
Nemo	4	7	4	Le Papillon	3	5	12
Emblematic	a	7	4				

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING, 1865.

Acceptances for the CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, with 100 sovs added from the Town Race Fund. Cambridgeshire Course. (200 subs.)

	Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb
Argonaut	6	9	7	Mahometan	4	6	10
Moulsey	4	9	4	Helen	4	6	9
Gladiateur	3	9	0	Hornblower	3	6	9
Mail Train	4	8	10	Confederate	4	6	9
Union Jack	4	8	7	Red Earl	3	6	9
Tomato	4	8	7	Monitor	3	6	9
Master Richard	4	8	6	Siberia	3	6	9
Bacchus	4	8	4	Swordsman	3	6	9
Evelina	4	8	4	Acolyte	4	6	9
The Duke	3	8	2	Brahma	3	6	9
Little Stag	4	8	1	Furze Chat	3	6	8
Donnybrook	5	8	0	King Charming	4	6	8
Regalia	3	8	0	Nuneaton	4	6	8
John Davis	4	8	0	La Valasse	3	6	7
General Hess	a	8	0	Mathilde	3	6	7
Fantail	5	8	0	Filbert	3	6	7
Bel Demonio	4	8	0	Endsleigh	3	6	7
The Clown	4	8	0	Edinburgh	3	6	7
Copenhagen	4	8	0	Vixen	3	6	5
Prince Arthur	4	7	13	Blackie	5	6	5
Gratitude	5	7	13	Spring Gun	3	6	4
Claxton	4	7	12	Gomera	3	6	4
Catch-'em-Alive	6	7	12	Plutus	3	6	4
Sundeelah	4	7	12	Nukuheva	3	6	4
Historian	4	7	12	The First Born	3	6	3
Lucky Star	4	7	11	Radcliffe	3	6	3
Breadalbane	3	7	10	Gardevisure	3	6	2
Exchequer	6	7	9	Tennyson	3	6	2
Le Mandarin	3	7	9	Deliane	3	6	2
Soumise	4	7	9	Moldavia	3	6	2
Zambesi	3	7	9	Harry Brailsford	3	6	1
Muezzin	5	7	9	Elland	3	6	0
Vertugardin	3	7	9	Agatha	4	6	0
Sandal	4	7	8	Advance	3	6	0
Paris	4	7	8	Reginella	3	6	0
g by Fazzoletto—Calista	4	7	7	Grace Darling	3	6	0
Beatrix	4	7	6	Provisor	3	6	0
Lord Douglas	4	7	6	Charity	3	6	0
Eleanor	5	7	5	Ostregor	3	6	0
Lady Bohun	4	7	5	Chimney Sweep	3	6	0
Gontran	3	7	5	Dean Swift	4	6	0
Vandervelde	4	7	4	Lampoon	4	5	13
Count Cavour	5	7	4	Lansdown	3	5	12
Broomielaw	3	7	4	Salpinctes	3	5	12
Friday	3	7	3	Il Re Galantuomo	3	5	12
Redmire	3	7	3	Jupiter	3	5	11
Zephyr	3	7	2	Skirmish	3	5	11
Todleben	3	7	2	Troubadour	3	5	11
Persuasion	4	7	1	Custard Castle	4	5	11
Nemo	4	7	0	Sir Charles	3	5	10
Tommy Jones	6	7	0	Squire Hearty	3	5	10
Gibraltar	a	7	0	Sister to the Drake	4	5	10
Ghillie Callum	4	7	0	Wedding Peal	3	5	8
Out-and-Outer	3	7	0	Holstein	3	5	8
Sultan	3	7	0	Kate Hampton	3	5	8
Tancrede	3	6	13	Morris Dancer	3	5	8
Merry Wife	4	6	13	Nu	3	5	7
Olmar	3	6	13	Curtain Lecture	3	5	7
Alabama	4	6	12	Victory	3	5	7
Cripple (late Rubens)	6	6	12	Elsinore	3	5	7
Balham	a	6	12	Sutton	3	5	7
Heir-at-Law	3	6	12	Lady Egidia	3	5	7
Tattoo	a	6	10	f by Knight of Kars—Attack	3	5	7
The Scheldt	3	6	10	Isabel	3	5	7

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At to-day's market there was a thin attendance, and where sales of wheat took place a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr on rates of this day week, on both old and new samples, had to be submitted to, and the business done was limited. Grinding barley rather lower. Oats as noted below. No change in other articles.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 20 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 153 beasts and 139 pigs were from Ireland, and 323 beasts were from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 25 beasts, and 1,170 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was very indifferent, while both sheep and lambs were middling. We have again to report favourably on the health and soundness of the stock at market, and there is not the slightest appearance of rinderpest, or anything approximating to it, either in this town or district. The supply of beef comprised 1,193 head. The better qualities of both steers and heifers commanded a good inquiry, and moved off freely at extreme rates; but the losses sustained in the dead markets last week had an unfavourable influence on the general state of trade; however, the middling and inferior sorts sold slowly, with a middling finish, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,380. The mutton trade ruled brisk, with a lively demand for the south. In every instance extreme currencies were supported, with a good finish. Lambs, the better class of which was in an exceedingly active state at about ½d per lb advance on the rates of this day se'nnight; the middling sorts also underwent an improvement, with a tolerably good finish. Pigs:—461 were shown. Notwithstanding the oppressively hot state of the weather, the pork trade ruled firm, fully at, but nothing beyond, the rates of Tuesday last, and all sold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,190; sheep and lambs, 7,380; pigs, 461; store cattle, 0.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 3d; secondary sorts, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.; good steers 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d; middling, 7s. 3d. to 8s 0d; cows, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 9d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork 5s 6d. to 7s. 3d; ditto, small, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8¾d to 9d; large fat 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 7d to 7½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7d; lambs, 8d to 9½d per lb sinking offal.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 6, Percy-street, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr Thomas Harrison, butcher, of a son.

At 6, Essex-street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr John Glendinning, of a son.

At Lovaine-place, on the 10th inst., the wife of the Rev. William Lillie, of a son.

CONSETT, at Consett-terrace, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Westgarth, of a son.

ANNFIELD PLAIN, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr Edward Reed, draper and tailor, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., the wife of Mr Jos. Mason, banksman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At All Saints', on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Walter Irvine, T. Lowrey Ridley, Esq., surgeon, of South Shields, to Jane, daughter of the late John Basling, Esq., of the Nonds, Lynsted, Sittingbourne, Kent.

At All Saints', on the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. Irvine, Mr Robert Huddlestone, of Cutlers' Hall, to Mrs Fanny Hewith, of Highgate.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE, at Pilgrim-street, on the 11th inst., aged 50, Mrs Jane Adams.

At the Phœnix Hotel, Newgate-street, on the 9th inst., aged 49, Margaret, wife of Mr James Jamieson.

GATESHEAD, at Victoria-place, Low Fell, on the 12th inst., aged 41, Anne, wife of Mr George Summerbell.

WHICKHAM, on the 7th inst., aged 67, Mr John Seller, much respected.

CONSETT, at Middle-street, on the 9th inst., aged 67, Margaret Whitfield, innkeeper, widow of Mr John Whitfield, formerly of Winlaton.

ANNFIELD PLAIN, on the 10th inst., aged 67, Mr John Jackson, grocer, greatly respected.

COLLIERLEY DYKES, on the 12th inst., aged 16 months, Thomas, son of Mr George Newell.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.