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G Madley


# The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 208 | CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]


## Wanted.

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

## Public Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

EDMONDBYERS FAIR.

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

QUOITS! QUOITS!! QUOITS!!!

£1 10s. will be given to be played for at QUOITS, on SATURDAY FIRST, September 17th, at the MINERS ARMS INN, Highgate. Nine yards distance; clay ends. Entrance, One Shilling Each. The entrance money will be added to the given money, and divided between First, Second, and Third. Play to commence at Half-past Three o'Clock p.m.

SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.

"THE VOICE OF ISRAEL FROM THE ROCKS OF MOUNT SINAI."

A LECTURE on the CONTEMPORARY RECORDS OF ISRAEL IN THE WILDERNESS, illustrated with SEVERAL DIAGRAMS, will be delivered in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY the 26th September, by the REV. DR. BLYTH HURST, M.A., Incumbent of Collierly.

Tickets may be had of Mr GEORGE RICHARDSON, and WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge, and Mr WILLIAM SIDDLE, Blackhill.

Front Seats, 1s; Back Seats, 6d.

Doors open at half-past Seven; Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF DURHAM, HOLDEN AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

RICHARD ALLANSON HARKER, the younger, of LEADGATE, in the County of Durham, JOINER, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 8th day of August, 1864, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 12 o'Clock at Noon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Mr JAMES THOMPSON WILKINSON, of Consett, is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

GEORGE TAYLOR, High Bailiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS SNAITH and JOSHUA LAX, carrying on Business as Hardwaremen and Furnishing Ironmongers, under the style or firm of "Snaith and Co.," at Shotley Bridge, in the county of Durham, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the same Business will henceforth be carried on by the said JOSHUA LAX, on his own account.

All Debts owing to or by the said co-partnership will be received and paid by the said JOSHUA LAX.

As witness our hands this 30th day of August, 1864.

FRANCIS SNAITH.
JOSHUA LAX.

Witness—JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Solicitor, Shotley Bridge.

## Business Addresses.

NEW HOUSE.

D. McCARTAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has OPENED his NEW PREMISES, near Mr. H. Brown's, CONSETT, with a CHOICE STOCK of the FINEST ALES in the district, and hopes, by attention and supplying articles of the finest quality, to merit a share of public patronage.

EDINBURGH and BURTON ALES, Draught and Bottled.
LONDON and DUBLIN PORTER.
LEMONADE, GINGER BEER, and SODA WATER.

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



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

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

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

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

600 Duck Jackets, Vests, and Trousers, very good value. Linen and Cotton Shirts; Hosiery; Dress and Fancy Flannel Shirts; Gloves; Umbrellas, and Waterproof Coats. PAPER COLLARS 4d to 8d. per Dozen, or at Wholesale Price by the Gross.

OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address, Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44a, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.

ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten. Admission 1s.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., ... AGENT :- D. Imrie, Consett.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.

Is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.

effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.

Agents—Newbery & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.

Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

## Business Addresses.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN KER,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND DRUGGIST,

BEGS most respectfully to announce to the Public of Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, and vicinities, that he has REMOVED to the Large and Commodious Premises lately occupied by Mr SURTEES.

J. K. takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced Business, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a continuance of the same.

TEAS and COFFEES of the finest Qualities.

Prime CUMBERLAND BACON and HAMS, CHEESE, BUTTER, &c., all at the Lowest remunerative Prices.

The DRUG TRADE is under the superintendence of an experienced Dispensing Druggist, when all Orders entrusted to him will have his careful attention.

Doctors' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
JOHN KER,
GROCER AND DRUGGIST, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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| RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL. | GARDEN BORDERS. |
| GLAZED SINK STONES. | GAS RETORTS. |
| DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS. | FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c. |

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

SUGAR AND FRUIT *VERSUS* FOOD.

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

BRIDE CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

FIVE TONS OF NEW RASP JAM, AT EIGHTPENCE PER POUND, and Genuine Steam-made CONFECTIONERY, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, 44, CLAYTON-STREET.

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

Samples forwarded by post to any address.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
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## Business Addresses

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CORNER OF WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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Pictures Neatly Framed in Composition, Rosewood, Maple, and Gold.

Oils, Colours, and Crown and Sheet Glass, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices.

Papers in Great Variety, from 3d. per Piece and upwards.

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RESPECTFULLY announces that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for H. BENTLEY & Co., BREWERS, OULTON BREWERY, WOODLESFORD, near Leeds, for the sale of their celebrated ALES and PORTER, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of Public Patronage.

Ales and Porter supplied in Casks and Bottles on the Shortest Notice and delivered free.

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

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THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c. containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO, Surgeons, 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-st., London, W., Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8 Sunday till 10 o'clock.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.

To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.

WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

AGENTS.

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

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 41 Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

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## Business Addresses.

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THE ACKNOWLEDGED MEDICINES OF THE DAY.




HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.

N.B.—When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

*Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.*

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

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

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

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

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.

One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, May 4th, and 20th.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, May 2nd, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, April 19, 1864.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Stafford's, Market-place, April 3rd, 1864.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, April 13, 1864.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, May 5th, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 13, Square, last Friday in the Month, April 29, 1864

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

Inspection solicited.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

Post free for six stamps, open ends, or fourteen in a sealed envelope,

THE MOST STARTLING TRUTHS are contained in the Last NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the moderate treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the most common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. Invalids will be astonished at its contents. By Dr. W. De Roos, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Médecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

By the present law, none but the real physician or surgeon dare attach M.D. to his name, as heavy penalties would be thereby incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr.," "Professor," "F.R.A.S.," "F.R.S.," "M.A.," &c., in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat, than any person may, by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous institutions of this country and the continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that eminent success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s., for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London. Hours for consultation Eleven till Two. Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, so, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.

NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a remarkably short time, often two or three days only, without the slightest discomfort inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Devoid of all unpleasant taste and smell. In packets 2s 9d., 4s 6d., 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or post-office order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these pills, which in 19 cases out of 20 cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey-street Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Post-office order or otherwise, to 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr. De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above, by self-styled doctors, sham clergymen, rupture quacks, and others, professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, or publish fictitious reviews that really never appeared in the journals they name, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the spurious or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS? Of the numerous preparations introduced for the Hair, none have maintained such celebrity as Emilie Dean's Crinilene, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows, in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off. In the production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, hair restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My hair was rapidly coming off, but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased." I. Hickson, Elton street, Sheffield.—"In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful moustache." H. Adams, Whelen.—"I can now boast of a head of hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it." W. H.—"Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene." F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5, Parade-street, Liverpool Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

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

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CONTENTS.—Diet of infancy—children prematurely born—rules during and after weaning—wet nursing—qualifications and duties of a wet nurse—diet after eight months of age—the differen kinds of milk—beverages—different kinds of food—rule for the nursing mother, &c.

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THERE ARE ONLY TWO MEDICINES which act upon the Liver: one is mercury, the other dandelion. But if the public knew how Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, weakens the digestion, affects the nerves, and positively undermines the health, they would take no other Aperient than Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, strengthen the whole frame, and are the best pill for torpid liver, headache, furred tongue, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, biliousness, indigestion, acidity, and general debility, as they may be taken without fear of cold, and, from every impurity. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d each. Prepared by JAMES BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Free by Post for stamps and following Agents;—Imrie, Consett—Ismay, Newcastle,—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vist and Carr, Sunderland.—Wm Trueman, Durham.—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

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G. RITSON, grateful for the many favours conferred upon him during the past year, begs to announce that he continues to Thrash Corn, &c., on the premises of the employer, on the most reasonable terms. A new Steam Engine has been attached.

All Orders attended to with punctuality.

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## To Let.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon at the November Term,

THAT Excellent and Commodious HOUSE, situate near Leadgate, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN SMITH, Draper.

Particulars, &c., may be known on application to Mr R. W. SHAW, Draper; or Mr WATSON SMITH, Grocer, Leadgate.

Leadgate, August 24th, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, THE ERECTION of FOUR COTTAGES, near MEDOMSLEY.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at the Office of Mr. J. SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.

Tenders will be received by the Architect until the 29th inst.

The Proprietor does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Medomsley, *via* Gateshead, Sep. 13th, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the ERECTION of a TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, &c., near DERWENT COTTAGES.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at the Office of Mr. J. SMITH, Architect, Medomsley.

Tenders will be received by the Architect until the 28th inst. The Proprietor does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

Medomsley, *via* Gateshead, Sept. 13th, 1864.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.

TO LET, and to be Entered upon Immediately, an Excellent SHOP, situate in FRONT-STREET, Shotley Bridge. Rent nominal. A Hairdresser preferred.

For further Particulars apply to Mr JOHN RITSON, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon on the 3rd of OCTOBER next, a free and well accustomed BEER HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, and every accommodation, situate at the end of VICTORIA-STREET, leading to Blackhill.

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TO LET, the WORKMANSHIP (without Material) of THREE DWELLING HOUSES, in KNITSLEY LANE, Consett.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JOSEPH HOWARD'S, Front-street, Consett, up to SATURDAY, the 17th September.

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## Sales by Private Contract.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

EXCELLENT SHOP COUNTERS, SHELVING, SLIDING GLASS CASES, &c.—Apply to W. J. SCOTT, Auctioneer, Consett.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE,

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

September 13th, 1864.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

With immediate possession,

ALL that Substantial Freehold DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, containing Eight Rooms, with Stable, Large Garden, and Paddock attached, pleasantly situated in the village of Castleside, and contiguous to the Consett Iron Works, in the occupation of Mr. READSHAW, who is retiring from Business.

The House is in good repair, and suitable for a respectable family.

The Shop has an old-established Business, and is eligibly situated.

Application to be made to Mr. R. DICKINSON, Shotley Bridge.

Shotley House, August 23rd, 1864.

## Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Ryton, on MONDAY, September 26th, 1864,

TWO Prime HORSES, with Harness; 20 PIGS; WOOD SHEDS; with the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr J. RIDER, who is leaving the Neighbourhood.

J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

See Handbills.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the late Jonathan Hall, at the House of Mr ROBERT HALL, Middle-street, Berry Edge, on MONDAY, September 19th, 1864,

MR J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,

Consisting of Two Mahogany Lobby Chests of Drawers, One High Chest and Half-Chest do., Mahogany Press, Painted Press Bed, Sofa and Easy Chair, Bedroom and Kitchen Chairs, Mantelpiece Mirrors, and Swing Glass, Pole and Camp Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Mattresses, Iron Bedstead, Washstand and Dressing Table, Set of Trays, Fenders and Fire Irons, Pots and Pans, with a large Assortment of other Articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'Clock precisely.

NOVEL STRIKE AT HARTLEPOOL.—On Monday, the boys employed in the iron shipyard of Messrs Denton, Gray, and Co. refused to work unless a policeman who had been recently stationed in the yard to look after them was removed. The firm declined to comply with such a wish, and the whole of the lads, numbering about 100, left the yard, and during the early part of the day were standing in groups holding convocations on the matter in dispute. The managers of the yard believe the lads have been influenced to adopt this course in consequence of the union men being desirous of supplanting the "blacklegs" with others belonging to the union. This strike of the lads, of course, threw all the rivetter and "holders-up and on" out of employment—between 200 and 300 hands—and the union men think that when they get to work again they will have an opportunity of enforcing their rules, and not admit "blacklegs." Thirteen of the lads were taken into custody and brought before the magistrates. The ringleader was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, and his companions, on promising to return to work and on paying costs, were discharged

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatic Pains.—Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long disease, and after consulting all the most eminent medical men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave, until some lucky accident has called their attention to Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These are genuine remedies indeed! Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains and swellings, after the Ointment has been well rubbed into the affected parts, and the blood purified by the course of these Pills, have found themselves restored in an incredibly short time to perfect health and ease.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

The funeral of the late Duke of Cleveland took place on Tuesday, at St. Mary's Church, Staindrop, Durham. In accordance with the feelings of the Duchess of Cleveland, there was little display in connection with the ceremony. A large number of people arrived at Staindrop on Tuesday, and, some time before the funeral procession was expected to arrive, hundreds had assembled round the old church. Shortly after the doors were open the church was filled, with the exception of the pews retained for the mourners, and along the road leading from Raby Castle to Staindrop there were numerous spectators. The tenantry of the deceased nobleman were permitted to join the procession, and the number who thus testified their respect was considerable. The funeral cortége left Raby Castle at half-past eleven in the morning, the carriages arriving by the west entrance and leaving by the east. The first mourning coach contained the Duchess of Cleveland, Lord Harry Vane, and Col. Lowther; the second, Mr. Milbank and Mr. Lowther; the third, Mr. Mark Milbank, Mr. Sussex Milbank, Col. A. Meyrick, and Mr. Bentinck; the fourth, Mr. Coore, Mr. Henry M. Vane, Mr. Frederick Vane, and Mr. Morgan Vane; the fifth, Mr. Parkin, Mr. J. F. Scarth, Mr. William Scarth, and Mr. William Watson; the sixth, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Copeland, and Mr. Henry Dipscomb; the seventh coach contained domestics. The pall bearers were:—Mr. Coore, Mr. M. Vane, Mr. M. Milbank, Mr. S. Milbank, Col. A. Meyrick, and Mr. Bentinck. The hearse was drawn by four horses, and bore the deceased's coat of arms and monogram. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and had massive gilt handles, with gilt coronets attached. The plate, which was in the form of a shield, surmounted by the ducal coronet, bore the following inscription:—"William John Frederick, Duke of Cleveland; born April 3rd, 1792; died September 6, 1864." The cortége reached the church about twelve o'clock, and was met at the entrance to the churchyard by the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, rector of Staindrop, Rev. J. Parker, Rev. M. Wright, &c. The office for the dead was recited as the corpse was borne to the church, the "Dead March in Saul" being played by the organist. On the coffin being placed on a raised platform erected to receive it, the service for the dead, in which the choir took part, was commenced, the Rev. H. C. Lipscomb officiating. At its conclusion, the corpse was conveyed to the mausoleum built by the late Duke's predecessor, which contains the remains of several members of the family.

## LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, and A. TOWN, Esqrs.

THE ADJOURNED BREWSTER SESSIONS.

This being the adjourned licensing day, the whole of the defaulting publicans had their licenses granted to them again. Joseph Dodds, publican, Berry Edge, was severely reprimanded by the Bench for the highly improper way he had conducted his house during the past year. He had, it appeared, been once convicted, and since then the house had been badly conducted. The Bench very reluctantly granted a renewal of his license, and hoped his narrow escape would be a caution for him in the future management of his house. Thomas Minks, of Leadgate, twice convicted, and house badly conducted since, had also a very narrow escape from losing his license; the Bench, however, after severely admonishing him, renewed his certificate.

POLICE CASES.

STEALING POULTRY.—*John Woodward* and *James Whitehouse*, of Black Hill, were charged with stealing three hens and a cock, the property of John Williams, at Black Hill, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Williams said that on the night in question the two prisoners were in her house, and shortly after they left she found the hen house door broken open, and on looking found three hens and a cock missing. Their heads and a number of feathers were lying on the ground in the hen house. The heads and feathers produced resembled the colours of those stolen. P.C. Thompson, Northumberland Constabulary, stated that from information received he went, in company with P.C. Bennison, to the prisoner Woodward's lodgings, and in searching the house found a plucked fowl and the feathers which he produced. Sergt. Scott stated that when the prisoners were brought to Berryedge Police Station he took the charge. The prisoner Woodward said, "I don't know what they have brought my mate here for; he knows nothing about the robbery, and I should not have done it had I not been drunk." Mr Patrick, of Durham, defended the prisoners. Woodward ultimately pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour; Whitehouse was discharged.

STEALING BOOTS.—*Thomas Williams*, of Berryedge, was charged with stealing a boot and a shoe, the property of Robert Wilson, from a stall in Berryedge Market, on Saturday, the 3rd inst. Prosecutor stated that he was a shoemaker at Coxhoe, and had a boot stall every market day at Berryedge. On the night of the 3rd inst. he had to go away for a few minutes to do some business with a customer. He saw the prisoner standing near and he asked him to watch the stall until he came back. Prosecutor had not been long away until he was called back to his stall by a man named James McWilliams, who had the prisoner in charge for making away with the property on the stall. The boot and shoe now produced were witness' property. Prisoner was taken into custody by Serg. Scott. James McWilliams stated he was standing in a narrow open between two of the company's rows talking to a friend, about 11 o'clock at night. It was very dark where he was standing; he was looking towards the stalls in Berry Edge Market. Prisoner was standing near to prosecutor's stall, and he saw no one else near. Prisoner looked carefully round about him, and then took a shoe out of a sack which was standing by the side of prosecutor's stall, and threw it close to where he (witness) was standing; he then looked round him again and immediately afterwards took a boot out of the sack and threw it also in the same direction. Witness immediately picked up the boot and shoe, and ran across the street to prisoner, and charged him with making away with Wilson's property. Prisoner denied lifting either boot or shoe. Sergeant Scott took prisoner into custody, and charged him with the theft. Prisoner stated that the charge was false. Mr Patrick defended the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, and he was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

STEALING A PICK.—*George Simpson*, pitman, was charged with stealing a pick, at Medomsley, about six months ago. The pick was brought by prisoner to the colliery blacksmith, who immediately identified it as the stolen one. Mr Briggs defended the prisoner, who was found Guilty, and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A THREATENED STRIKE AT THE SHOTLEY IRON WORKS AND ITS RESULTS.—*John Brady* and *James Hughes*, apprehended on warrants, were charged by David Dale and others, the proprietors of Shotley Bridge Iron Works, with refusing to work, and leaving their employment before the completion of their contract. Mr Bush, of Newcastle, appeared on behalf of the company; Mr Patrick, of Durham, defended the prisoners. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that both prisoners were bound by the rules to have given a fortnight's notice to the company before leaving their employment; but on Thursday, the 8th inst., they and several others surrounded the manager, Mr Griffiths, who has only been recently appointed, and requested an increase of wages. Mr Griffiths was not, as he told them, authorised to listen to any such demand, so made; he cautioned them against striking work at a moment's notice, contrary to the established rules of the works, and advised them to go to their work, and give notice, as required by the second rule, next pay night, if they were dissatisfied. The men were ordered to go to work or leave the premises, but remaining idle from six to nearly nine o'clock, and, not going to work when ordered, they were dismissed altogether from the works, as their standing about doing nothing impeded the progress of others working. It was proved that Brady had given in a notice on the 3rd inst. to quit his employment on the 17th inst., but he nevertheless joined the others in their demand for increased wages, and refused to continue work, the result of which was that mill No. 3 was stopped altogether for some time. The facts were similar in each case.—Mr Patrick, on behalf of the prisoners, submitted that as some of the men had partially worked that night, and only left it to have an interview with the manager and the secretary to obtain an increase of wages, their absence was not wilful and contumacious, and that, therefore, the cases should be dismissed.—The Bench said that they were satisfied by the evidence that the men had left work wilfully and contumaciously, especially after the reasonable advice of Mr Griffiths, who had already pointed out to them their duty and the consequences of their conduct; and as large establishments like that of the Shotley Bridge Iron Company could not be managed if such a breach of the rules and such misconduct were not punished, they felt it their duty to commit each of the prisoners to Durham for one month, with hard labour.

AIDING AND ABETTING.—*John Clay*, *John Finn*, and *James Rooney*, were charged with aiding and abetting James Graham in a breach of the Beerhouse Act, at Delves Lane, on the 21st of August last. Graham was convicted at the last Petty Sessions. The defendants were fined 5s. each and costs.

Several other cases of an unimportant character were disposed of, and the magistrates did not rise until after six o'clock p.m.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, a young woman named Jane Thompson, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing some "stone blue" used for household purposes, in the house of Mrs Carr, in Croft street, Newcastle, with whom she resided. The substance is of a poisonous nature, and its effects on the girl was such that it were found necessary to remove her to the Infirmary, where the usual remedies in such cases were administered. Their effect was that in a few hours the patient was recovered

# Foreign Intelligence.

## AMERICA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE *ASIA*.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—The royal mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Moodie, which sailed from Boston on the 31st ult., and from Halifax on the 2nd inst., and which called off Cape Race on the 3rd inst., reached the Mersey about five o'clock this evening, *via* Queenstown yesterday. She brings 86 passengers and 21,892 dollars in specie on freight.

The following account of the engagement on the Weldon Railroad is furnished by a despatch from Secretary Stanton to General Dix:—

Washington, August 27, 10·20 a.m.
Major-General John A. Dix.

On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day; but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At half-past five p.m. a combined attack was made on the centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade, and General Hancock, just received:—

Second Army Corps, August 26, 1864.
For General Humphreys.

The attack about half-past five p.m. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about 15 minutes, and then assaulted Miles's force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left, and drove Gibbon's division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to General Miles and back during the repeated assaults. General Gibbon succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who was pressing on with great enthusiasm, was severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained most of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers. The fire was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry, and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated. The chief of artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night; holding, as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns within their skirmish line. They must have suffered heavily. My own loss, including cavalry, will not exceed 1,200 or 1,500, though this is a surmise, as the command is not yet organised. Captain Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded, dying during the night. Colonel Walker, assistant adjutant general, is missing. This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of some importance. I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field from Wilcox's and Heth's divisions. Major Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They said Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

Mr Secretary Stanton reports:—"Our forces hold the Weldon Road, and in a despatch dated three p.m. yesterday, General Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours have been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not been reported."

General Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on General Butler's picket line on Thursday:—"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back, and re-established their line. The result was one killed, 16 wounded, and 14 missing on our side. Two commanding officers and 59 enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."

The following summary of the "situation" is taken from the *New York Herald* of the 30th August:—"The capture of Fort Morgan by Admiral Farragut, with its garrison, commander (General Page), guns, ammunition, &c., is fully confirmed by the admission of the *Richmond Sentinel* of the 27th, and the Atlanta papers of the same date. A portion of our fleet has made a reconnoissance up Mobile Bay to within three miles of the city.

"Mr Stanton, in his despatch to General Dix yesterday afternoon, says that the latest reports from General Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

"Our correspondent gives full details of the late conflict of Thursday on the Weldon Railroad, at Reams's Station. Our total loss on that occasion is said to have been 2,000, while that of the enemy is roughly stated at 5,000. The enemy appear to have set their hearts upon dislodging our troops from the Weldon Railroad, but so far they have made no progress in that direction. On Thursday afternoon they renewed their attempts made on the Sunday and Friday of the preceding week, but this time more desperately, more disastrously, and with like failure. General Hancock's second corps held the position attacked at four o'clock p.m. on Thursday by the whole of A. P. Hill's rebel corps. The fight was severe, hand to hand, and the ground was contested almost inch by inch. The second corps appears to have been gradually falling back, when the fifth came up to their support, and the fortunes of the hour were changed. The enemy withdrew from the field, after sustaining fearful loss, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. The battle lasted until dark. It is reported by General Hancock to be one of the most desperate battles of the war. Our loss (not yet ascertained) is said to be very heavy. The enemy had entirely left the field on Friday morning at daylight. The scene of the action is described as most awful to behold. The dead and wounded lying in masses—friend and foe intermingled in death and agony. Mr Stanton received brief official despatches from Generals Grant, Meade, and Hancock, embodying the above results, which he communicated in a bulletin to General Dix on Saturday. The rebels made an attack in the morning when this affair occurred on General Butler's picket lines, and drove them in; but the pickets soon rallied and forced the enemy back, capturing two officers and 59 men, besides killing many.

"From the Shenandoah Valley it is reported that a large portion of General Early's force has been withdrawn towards Richmond. General Sheridan, upon ascertaining that the rebels had retired, advanced his lines on Monday as far as Charleston, and established his headquarters there. The precise direction which Early had taken was a mere matter of conjecture. A portion of Averill's cavalry encountered Vaughan's brigade, between Martinsburg and Winchester, on Monday, driving the rebels beyond Darksville and capturing some prisoners.

"From General Sherman's section we have details of General Kilpatrick's late raid in the vicinity of Atlanta, around which he made a complete circuit, reaching Decatur with 100 men, burning a train of supplies for Atlanta, destroying 14 miles of the Macon Railroad, taking 200 prisoners, six cannon, and four stands of colours. On his return it appears that he was hard pressed by a large force of the enemy, and was compelled to abandon four of the guns and many of his prisoners."

The evacuation of Atlanta by Hood, and the occupation of the city by Sherman, have been officially announced; also a battle between Hood and Sherman at East Point, with a heavy loss to both sides. No details given. Hood is believed to have retired to Macon.

### ARRIVAL OF THE *PERUVIAN*.

The steamship *Peruvian*, belonging to the Canadian mail line, reached Liverpool on Monday evening. She left Quebec on the 3rd inst., and has consequently made the shortest run on record. By this arrival we receive New York papers to the 1st and Canadian of the 3rd inst.

We extract the following late telegrams from the Quebec journals:—

The Navy Department at Washington had received the following from Admiral Farragut:—

Flagship, Hartford, Mobile Bay, Aug. 25.

Sir,—I had the honour in my despatch No. 31 to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23rd inst. to the army and navy, though at the time the despatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place. The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, and the Department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. General Page endeavoured to obtain more favourable terms, but without success. I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 p.m., for surrender outside the fort, it was discovered, on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages wantonly injured, and there was every reason to believe that this had been done after the white flag had been raised. It was also discovered that General Page and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up; and, further, that some of those which were surrendered had been broken. The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents so striking a contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag, he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, whilst Page and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies. Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on its glacis. As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 p.m., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the U.S. steamers *Tennessee* and *Bienville*, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

Fort Morgan, Aug. 23.

To Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U.S.A., Major-General G. Granger, U.S.A., commanding, &c.

Gentlemen,—The further sacrifice of life being unnecessary, the sick and wounded, suffering and exposed humanity demands protection. I ask for terms of capitulation.

Very respectfully,
R. L. PAGE, Brigadier-General, C.S.A.

Head-Quarters U.S. Forces, Mobile Bay,
August 23rd.

Gentlemen,—I have notified Admiral Farragut of your desire to capitulate, and until his arrival hostilities will be suspended, when your proposal will be duly considered.

Very respectfully,
G. GRANGER, Major-General, U.S.A.

To Brigadier-General R. L. Page, commanding Fort Morgan.

The *New York Herald's* Mobile correspondent says:—"On the morning of the 23rd August, Captain Taylor, bearing a white flag, accompanied by four men, marched out of Fort Morgan, carrying a small sail boat, with the intention of going to the flag ship, three or four miles distant, with a note from General Page, proposing to surrender. A check was put upon this by General Bailey, who said the army and navy were one, and as his artillery commanded Fort Morgan, and his infantry every part of Mobile Point outside the fort, he would not permit a boat's crew to pass off from shore on any pretence whatever. Soon after Gen. Granger arrived, and the note to Admiral Farragut was taken by him, saying he would communicate its contents to the Admiral. In a short time a demand for an unconditional surrender was made and granted. The results of the victory at Mobile may be wound up thus: Compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell; the surrender of Fort Gaines; almost destroyed and compelled surrender of Fort Morgan, heretofore considered the strongest fortification in the United States; we have taken 1,500 prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war, also provisions enough to feed the garrisons we shall place there for six months; we have captured and have ready for use the ram *Tennessee*, the strongest vessel afloat; also several other war vessels, and have penned up at least two English blockade runners. All this has cost the army one man killed and six wounded, and the navy the loss of the *Tecumseh* and a part of her crew, and very few casualties on other ships.

The latest news from the Potomac army is to the 1st inst. The whole of that day passed without any changes in the relative positions of the opposing armies. The canal at Dutch Gap would shortly be in readiness for use. The Confederates were erecting batteries to command the Federal position at Dutch Gap.

The monster 15-inch mortar gun, mounted on a railroad car, had been run up the road opposite Petersburg, and a few shells were thrown into the city. The object was to deter the Confederates firing upon the Federal pickets.

The Democratic Convention at Chicago adjourned on the 31st ult., but not finally, as a resolution was adopted that the members should be subject to assemble again at any time and place at the call of the chairman of the National Committee.

The Confederate privateer *Tallahassee* had made her appearance off New Inlet, N. C., on the night of the 25th ult., and was attacked by the United States gunboat *Montibello* with grape, shell, &c. The fire was returned by the privateer; but in the midst of the conflict she is reported to have suddenly disappeared, but when day dawned she was found lying securely under the guns of Fort Fisher, fully protected. She was saluted by the fort, and returned the compliment, in sight of the Union fleet, which seemed to be incompetent to prevent her escape. Another rebel privateer has entered the port of Wilmington, and was saluted by a *feu de joie* by the batteries at Fort Caswell. She carried the rebel colours at her foremast, and the English ensign at her stern.

Secretary Stanton confirms the capture of Fort Morgan, on the strength of despatches from Generals Grant and Sherman, who have derived their information from Richmond and Mobile papers.

A Louisville (Kentucky) despatch says:—"An officer from the front says that Gen. Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of General Hood's forces, and that heavy skirmishing was constantly going on."

Secretary Stanton in his published despatch of the 29th, says that "the latest reports from General Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the Confederate lines of supply had been successful."

A Confederate despatch dated Atlanta, the 23rd ult., states that another Federal raid force, 17,000 strong, with nine cannon, had left Decatur in the direction of Covington, Georgia.

The *New York World's* Washington despatch says:—"Most encouraging accounts are received from every quarter as to the number of recruits now being obtained. Pennsylvania, New England, New York, and the Western States, are all doing remarkably well. At least 150,000 men have been raised before the 5th Sept., in view of which fact, efforts are being made to postpone the draft."

## THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Governor Seymour, of New York, was appointed president of the Chicago Convention. On the 31st August, M'Clellan was nominated on the first ballot. He received 202 votes against 23 for Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was nominated Vice-President. The nominations were hailed with great enthusiasm.

The following is the platform adopted, with but few dissenting votes:—

Resolved—That, in the future, as well as in the past we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the prosperity of all the states, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved—That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under pretence of military necessity, or war-power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution has been disregarded in every part, the public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states, or other peaceable means to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of all the states.

Resolved—That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation of the constitution, and the repetition of such acts will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved—That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Union and the rights of the states unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil and military law in states not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in states where the civil law exists in full force, the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of state rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent restoration of the Union and perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved—That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens, who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public welfare and common humanity.

Resolved—That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republican have so nobly earned.

## GERMANY AND THE DUCHIES.

Portions of the Prussian reserves continue to return to their homes, and a great number of Austrian and Prussian invalids are also daily entering Germany by way of Altona, from which place they are sent to Hamburg, and thence conveyed by railway. A letter from Altona of the 6th inst. supplies some instructive particulars respecting the relations existing between the Austrians and Prussians and their allies of the minor German States. The letter is as follows:—

"For some months past about thirty horses belonging to the Hanoverian train corps have been stationed at Altona. They have been perfectly useless, and in consequence of doing no work, have become overburdened with fat. Notwithstanding this, Hanover has no notion of allowing these horses to assist in the transport of Austrian and Prussian invalids, or of the baggage of the troops, from the Kiel to the Hamburg railway station, a distance of almost three-quarters of a German mile, but this must be done by civilians' conveyances at a dear rate. It is quite clear that Austria and Prussia will reckon the cost of these transports among the expenses of the war, which they will naturally not pay themselves, but, under all circumstances, will take care that Schleswig-Holstein shall refund. These Duchies must now also not only maintain all these useless Hanoverian horses, but also the cost of the conveyances which Hanover might so easily have provided. There is no doubt that in the course of the campaign already more than 20,000 thalers have been paid to civilians for the transport of heavy fortress guns, munitions, and sick and wounded from Hamburg to Altona, and *vice versa*, which sum Hanover, if actuated by simply friendly sentiments, might have easily spared Schleswig-Holstein, already burdened heavily enough, and without the least injury to herself. The Hanoverian Ministry of War might certainly have allowed Hanoverian train horses to be harnessed to Austrian ambulance waggons, or to draw Prussian guns. This is only a small proof of what would happen if with our Federal army corps on its present footing, and with the particular sentiments which animate each individual Minister of War, and which usually acts the rudest the smaller is the power, we should be compelled to wage a great war against France or Russia. No one can comprehend why the 12,000 strong Hanoverian and Saxon corps, which are no longer of the least use here, must still remain entirely idle in Holstein. Officers as well as men are heartily sick of this enforced idleness here, and would willingly return to their homes at a moment's notice, but the high policy of their States will not allow of this. On the part of the Commander-in-Chief of the Hanoverian troops in garrison at Altona, not the slightest notice is taken of the returning Austrian or Prussian divisions, and no Hanoverian band or deputation of officers is sent to receive them. The Hanoverian soldiers are, nevertheless, required to do porters' and policemen's duty at the Kiel railway station whenever Prussian troops are sent through, and are compelled to help to close the gates on these occasions, and thus wage a bloodless but bitter war with the boys of Altona when they try to press themselves into the station. The mutual intercourse of individual Hanoverian and Prussian officers with each other is quite satisfactory."

According to the German journals the territorial question between Denmark and the German powers is all but settled. The financial question, however, remains undecided, owing to the claims put forward by Austria and Prussia as to the distribution of the revenue of the Danish monarchy, especially with regard to the 30,000,000 rixdalers which were paid for the redemption of the Sound dues. Austria has proposed as an equitable arrangement that the Duchies should get that portion of the redemption money which Prussia has not yet paid. This proposal seems likely to be accepted both at Copenhagen and Berlin. It is stated that the German Powers have also demanded, on behalf of the Duchies, a portion of the war *materiel* of Denmark and of its fleet. But this demand has met with an absolute refusal from the Danish Government, and it is not at all probable that it will be persevered in. It is said that the Prussian Chambers will be opened at Berlin in November, and that they will be called on to sanction the war expenditure, which amounts to 20,000,000 thalers for the army, and 10,000,000 for the fleet. This enormous outlay will absorb not only the surplus of the two previous years, which amounts to 10,000,000 thalers, but a large portion of the state treasures. It is further stated that on the ratification of peace Jutland and the Duchies will be occupied by an army of 30,000 Prussians, and an equal number of Austrians. A great demonstration, under the auspices of the "National Verein," is being prepared in favour of Duke Frederick of Augustenburg. A general assembly has to be held immediately in one of the towns of Thuringia, at which the right of the Duke to the Throne of the Duchies will be proclaimed.

## DENMARK AND GERMANY.

According to the Vienna *New Press* there was recently a very stormy sitting of the Dano-German Conference, in which the Danish plenipotentiaries spoke out their indignation at the manner in which it is sought to despoil and ruin their country. One of them said that the German Powers were playing the part of Shylock. "Flay us at once," he is reported to have added; "that would be no worse than to force us to sign our consent to an inevitable bankruptcy. We should do better to continue the war to all extremity. The sympathy of Europe would be with us, and we should have at least a chance in our favour." Another plenipotentiary is said to have declared that Denmark was accustomed to properly-regulated finances, and could not live on credit like certain great Powers. This fling at Austria must have hit the mark. Such language, however, is blamed (doubtless by M. de Rechberg and his colleagues) as highly undiplomatic. A prolongation of the armistice is anticipated, since there seems no chance of matters being settled by the 16th inst.

Deputations from the north of Schleswig have arrived in Copenhagen, bearing with them addresses to King Christian, supplicating protection for their national rights. The Czarewitch has left Denmark. He was accompanied to Elsinore by the Danish Crown Prince.

The majority of the German States are said to be still favourable to the Duke Frederic of Augustenberg, but that pretender to the throne of Schleswig-Holstein can no longer safely count on Wurtemburg and Hesse Darmstadt.

The semi-official *Provinzial Correspondenz* of Berlin states that the commercial negotiations with Austria will probably open next week, and affirms that Prussia will not, under any circumstances, abandon the position she has acquired by the treaty of commerce with France, and the newly-established Zollverein upon the basis of that treaty. This is in accordance with the assurances which were made the other day by some of the newspapers of Paris.

The concluding documents of the series of diplomatic despatches lately laid before the Danish Rigsraad have just been published. They tend to throw a light upon one portion of the negotiations preceding the late war, which had hitherto been involved in some obscurity—the transactions which took place between Denmark and Sweden. Up to a certain point the Swedish Government had pledged itself to lend Denmark material aid. King Charles of Sweden had personally committed himself on the subject to the late King of Denmark. But public opinion in Sweden did not go so far; and the Swedish Government was glad to avail itself of the first pretext for withdrawing from a dangerous position. This was found when the question at issue between Germany and Denmark shifted from the ground it occupied during the lifetime of the late King to become one of succession, involving the validity of the Treaty of London. Then Sweden declared that, as one of the parties to that treaty, she could not act alone, but must content herself to abide by the policy which the other Powers concerned in it should resolve to pursue. Thus the project of alliance ended.

## GREECE.

Letters from Athens state that the popular manifestations have promptly avenged the King of the Hellenes for the insult lately offered him by a member of the National Assembly. On the day M. Plastiras published his offensive letter, his Majesty happened to be walking along a street leading to the palace, accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, when the people collected in crowds and saluted him with enthusiastic cries of "Long live the King!" His Majesty having bowed to the people and thanked them in Greek for their cordial salutation, a young man named Bratzana stepped forward, and in a short speech assured the King that the people of Greece were with him heart and soul; he also assured him that the people of the capital and of all Greece were ready to shed the last drop of their blood for the throne and the King of their choice. This address was followed by loud cheers, which his Majesty acknowledged, and then entered the palace. In addition to this demonstration, an address expressing similar sentiments, and signed by 4,000 of the principal inhabitants, has been presented to the King by a deputation.

Letters from St. Petersburg announce the betrothal of the youthful King of Greece to the Grand-Duchess Alexandrowna. Telegrams from Athens state that the debt of 1824-5 has been recognised. The original capital of £7,000,000 has been consolidated at 2¼ millions at 5 per cent. interest. It is added that the Powers have shown themselves favourable to this arrangement, and have made important concessions.

## REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

*(From the Mark Lane Express.)*

With some heavy showers during the past week, and cloudy weather nearly all through, the grass lands will be greatly benefitted, and the turnips yet have a chance to make way. The English harvest being pretty well secured, much more benefit than harm will accrue from the rainfall, and a greater abundance will be heartily welcomed. In Scotland and the neighbouring English counties there is yet much to be done in the way of gathering; but, as they have had showers when the south were wanting them, let us hope their case will be now the reverse of ours till their cereals are safe. We hear, however, that heavy losses in the field have occurred from high winds. As respects the wheat trade, it has rather flagged, many samples brought to market having wanted condition; and whatever good opinion may be entertained as to the future currency, the discount pressure now shuts out the speculator from the market. With the price of wheat, however, ruling high, from the long drought and consequent deficiency of forage, and the prospect of a further rise as Christmas approaches, it is not to be expected that farmers, with only an average crop of wheat at best, will be very anxious to clear out on unfavourable terms. With about double the yield in malting barley, and prices in many instances equal, their attention is much more likely to be drawn to the paying article, and more reserve be put upon human food till prices become remunerating.

FOREIGN.—The Paris flour market has ruled dull during the past week, the rain not yet being sufficient to supply the mills with water. Quotations for the first qualities were from 29s 9d to 32s 4d per 280lb English. The price of the six marks on the spot was 31s 8d per 280lb; for distant delivery, say four months from January next, the quotation was 33s 10d. The wheat trade has been slow, with the range of prices 40s 6d to 44s per quarter, though farmers were not pressing their samples, in the confidence of better prices in future. More new samples of barley were showing, and the best qualities were only quoted 24s per quarter. But little difference of value has obtained in oats, 19s 6d per quarter being the quotation of the best De Brie; inferior were down to 14s. The wheat trade in the country was generally quiet, with but little difference in the markets. The Belgium markets have been but poorly attended, with little difference to be noted in the value of wheat, the tendency, however, was downward. Amsterdam markets had remained very quiet, with a merely retail business in wheat. Wheat had declined 9d to 1s per qr at Maestricht, and the Rotterdam report was very similar. Hamburg remained dull, with little change of prices. At Bremen a great improvement in the weather had dissipated all apprehensions for the harvest uncleared. With some fine days at Dantzic, farmers had been active in proceeding with harvest. The first sent samples of wheat were very unpromising, if to be taken as a criterion of the entire crop, being both light and inferior; but the new rye was all that could be desired. About 12,000 quarters wheat had been slowly sold, at former rates. The stocks in granary were heavy, say wheat 220,000 quarters, rye 70,000 quarters.

## THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

### FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MULLER.

The excitement in the Court-room at New York on the re-examination of Muller on the 27th ult. was intense. The prisoner, on entering, accompanied by his counsel, appeared totally indifferent to the charge against him. Amidst profound silence, Mr Blankman said the questions arising in the case were intricate, and required careful attention, and asked for an adjournment for a week, with a view of preparing his case. As a precedent he referred to the case of Anderson, who fled to Canada after committing murder in the United States. The case was adjudicated upon in England, and resulted in the release of Anderson on the ground that he was a slave, and that the deed was committed in making his escape. He also referred to a murder committed on board an American vessel by pirates and murderers who escaped to Liverpool, and the case was adjourned from month to month, and the British Government declined to give up the prisoners. Another feature in the present case was that no finding of a coroner's inquest had been produced, but if the documents showed that a case of murder had been made out his Honour's duty was clear; but if the case was one of manslaughter it did not fall within the treaty of 1842. His client asserted his innocence of the charge, and he thought the Court ought to grant a postponement.

Mr Marbury said it was not his Honour's duty to try the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but to ascertain if there was sufficient evidence to justify the committal of the prisoner. He did not wish to say anything harsh against the unfortunate man, but the case seemed so plain that the Court could not refuse to send the prisoner back to England, where he would have a fair trial according to the law of the land.

Mr Blankman maintained that the question was one of guilt—that was a preliminary question. Was it probable the prisoner was guilty? He was a German, and his fellow-citizens of America were interested in justice being done to him. It was not a question whether Mr Seward should touch his bell and issue orders that the accused be spirited away secretly and without forms of law; but the rights of the prisoner were to be guarded, and hence his demand for postponement.

His Honour did not think the interests of the prisoner would suffer if he refused the application.

Mr Schaffer then moved for the prisoner's discharge, arguing that there were insuperable objections to his detention. The law must deem him innocent, and if he declared his intention of becoming a citizen the shield of the country would be thrown over him, and there was, in his opinion, a sublimity in the sudden awakening of England to avenge the blood of one of its citizens. He considered the treaty to be a violation of the constitution. An amendment provided that no man should be put in peril of his life without indictment by the grand jury. The treaty of 1842 provided that fugitives should be rendered up on certain conditions, and if the prisoner was rendered up he would be convicted before he was indicted. It was a principle of national law that a state of war nullified all treaties. True, it might be said that there was no war between the two countries in their sovereign capacities, but there was between the citizens of the two countries. There were three sorts of war—private, public, and mixed war. Mixed war could only be carried on between a nation on one side and individuals of a nation on the other, which was divided into solemn and unsolemn war. Englishmen who were committing depredations upon our commerce must be restrained by their Government, or they would be in a state of war with America, and to say that such a state of war did not exist with Great Britain would be to forget the events of the past three years with England, which fact did away with the operation of treaties. He then reviewed the evidence against the prisoner, and contended that accused was not one of the two men who entered the railway carriage with Mr Briggs, and that there was no evidence to detain him.

Mr Blankman called Inspector Tanner, who deposed—I have seen Franz Muller. I should judge him to be 5 feet 6 inches. He has no beard. I should think he never had any. I do not call him a tall thin man, nor a thick-set man. He has no whiskers, nor any signs of having ever had any.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr Marbury said it was never a question for the courts to decide whether a treaty be in force or not; that was the prerogative of the executive. The question was whether the evidence was sufficient to justify his honour, as committing magistrate, in holding prisoner for trial. The evidence went to show that Mr Briggs entered the railway carriage, and a few minutes afterwards was found moaning on the track suffering from a wound in the head, from which he died on that same night. Muller was absent from his usual lodgings. In the compartment of the railway car was found a hat known and proved to have belonged to Muller. Mr Briggs's hat was gone, and when the prisoner was arrested a hat similar to Mr Briggs's was found in his possession. A watch and chain belonging to Mr Briggs were missing, and two days after the murder Muller went to Mr Death's, and exchanged a chain answering the description of Mr Briggs's, and Mr Death positively identifies the prisoner as the man who exchanged the chain. He was also fully identified by Matthews. In regard to Mr Lee's testimony concerning the two men seen in the same compartment with Mr Briggs, there was nothing to show that the same two men remained there or in the train after it started. There seemed on the whole to be abundance of proof that Muller was the murderer. Mr Marbury concluded by saying that the chain of evidence was complete, not a link was wanting to connect the prisoner with the commission of the crime with which he was charged, and he called upon the commissioner to grant the necessary certificate of extradition in order that the case might undergo investigation in England.

Commissioner Newton then delivered his decision. He said—My simple duty in this case is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to enable me to remand the prisoner that he may have an opportunity of being tried where the crime was committed, and there prove his innocence, or, if guilty, be punished. It is not necessary for me to determine absolutely his guilt. The question to determine is, has a crime been committed? If so, is there a probable cause from the evidence to show that the party accused is the one who committed the crime? My duty is simple and plain. I do not desire to sit in judgment over this man; far be it from me. I wish it were in my power to discover a trace of innocence to justify me in withholding the certificate of extradition, but I am free to say all the circumstances point fatally to the prisoner as the guilty man. So clear and distinct is the question of probable cause that I cannot for one moment have a doubt as to the proper course to be pursued. Under these circumstances I am constrained to grant the certificate, and the prisoner, therefore, stands committed.

This decision was received by some of those present with evident astonishment, but Muller himself, whose demeanour throughout was more that of a spectator than a criminal, was not in the least moved.

The prisoner was then handed over to the custody of the British officers.

## MULLER AND THE NEW YORK REPORTER.

The New York correspondent of the *Morning Star* seems to have been permitted to push his way into Muller's cell after Mr Commissioner Newton's judgment, and to question the wretched prisoner in a most objectionable manner. Here is the correspondent's narrative of the interview:—

In company with a friend I applied at the office of United States Marshal Murray early this morning for a permit to see Muller. It was promptly and cheerfully granted. We forthwith proceeded to the City Prison, which is known by the cheerful name of the "Tombs," where the alleged murderer is confined. Fortunately we happened to reach there just as Muller was entering the prison yard to take his morning walk. "Well, Muller," remarked one of the byestanders, after he made his appearance, "how do you feel this morning?"

He answered readily enough to show that he understood the English language well, although his pronunciation was quite imperfect, "I feel weak and bad: I am sick."

And the poor fellow's appearance sustained his words. Since I saw him in Court on Saturday last he had been allowed two days of perfect quiet, and, after the exciting scenes that he had passed through, the irritable reaction had set in. He had evidently begun to comprehend the peril of his condition, and to appreciate the consequences of a conviction for the crime with which he stood charged. The same gentleman who had opened the conversation proceeded:—

"Muller, I understand that you feel confident you can prove an *alibi*; that you were not upon the Northern Railway the night Mr Briggs was murdered?"

"Yes," he replied, "I was not there."

"You have a sister in this country?" some one remarked.

"I have," he said; "she lives at 139, Nassau-street, but she has not yet been to see me."

"Perhaps she does not know that you have arrived?"

"Perhaps not," he replied; "but I have tried to send her word."

"Is she married or unmarried?"

"She was unmarried when she came to this country," he answered, "fourteen years ago, but she is now married."

The warder of the prison took down her name and address as Muller gave it, and promised to try to find her. Some further conversation ensued regarding the adoption of means to make the prisoner as comfortable as possible while he remained in the prison; and I took advantage of a lull in the conversation to remark to him that I expected to write to England to-day, and would gladly do my best to make public any statement he might desire regarding his whereabouts upon the night Mr. Briggs was murdered. At first he did not seem to understand me, apparently supposing that I desired his version of the facts for publication here, as he answered that he did not care to have anything said—his counsel knew all the circumstances. A casual allusion to a statement I had seen in some of the London papers, to the effect that the German societies were interesting themselves in his case and endeavouring to gather testimony for his defence, seemed to give him the correct idea of my object, and he at once proceeded to say that on the night of Mr. Briggs's murder he left his boarding place shortly after supper, rode to London Bridge, as he was troubled with a lame leg, a cart having run over his foot a few days previously and bruised it; that he walked across London Bridge and took another omnibus to Camberwell New Road. Going into a public-house in that locality, he drank a glass of beer, and remained there until half-past nine, when he again took an omnibus to return to London Bridge. On recrossing the bridge and going to the Royal Exchange, which he reached about ten o'clock, he found that the last omnibus had left, and he was obliged to walk home. In consequence of the lameness of his foot it was eleven o'clock before he reached there, and all the folks had gone to bed. He made his way to his room as soon as possible, and saw none of them until the next morning.

I told Muller, after he had completed his statement, that much curiosity was felt to know how he came in possession of the hat and watch which were said to belong to Mr Briggs. He promptly answered that he purchased the hat at a shop in London a year ago. The watch he stated he bought of a pedlar in the docks the Monday before he sailed. The vessel left port on Friday, and he narrated the circumstances as follows:—The pedlar had rings and other trinkets for sale, and upon Muller's stepping up to look at them he offered him this watch. Muller had but £4 and three half crowns in his pocket, money which he had been saving up to purchase his passage ticket to America; and, when the pedlar offered him the watch for £6, he replied by offering £4 for it. This was refused, and Muller turned to go away; but he had taken such a fancy to the watch that he determined to purchase it, if he could by the payment of all the money in his possession (£4, three half crowns), and this the pedlar finally accepted. When he got the watch in his possession, he said, he was afraid that it might be worthless, and so went to Mr Death's, in Cheapside, to exchange the chain, thinking that if this proved to be pure gold the watch also must be as valuable as it seemed to be.

"Then," said I, "Mr Death's statement was correct. You bartered the chain with him."

"Yes," Muller answered.

"Had you heard of Mr Brigg's murder," I asked, "when you bought the watch?"

"I had," he replied; "but I did not think of the watch being his."

"How was it you happened to take passage for America just at that time?"

"Oh," said he, "I had been intending for some time to come here, to follow my trade, and had given my landlady notice a fortnight before that I meant to leave."

"Another question," I said. "You have just told me that you gave all the money you had for the watch; where did you raise the funds to pay for your passage ticket?"

"I pawned the watch chain," he answered, "and afterwards sold the ticket."

"Certainly," I replied, "that could not have been sufficient."

"No," he said; "I had a gold watch before I purchased the one said to belong to Mr Briggs, which I sold, and which brought me sufficient."

You will remember that several of the witnesses who have testified before the London tribunals have stated that Muller had no gold watch previous to the time that he secured possession of Mr Briggs's. Bearing this fact in mind, I did not think it worth while to push my inquiries further, and, after a few unimportant remarks, took leave of Muller. During the conversation he bore himself with great composure, and was never at a loss to answer any questions that I put to him. As I turned to leave the "Tombs," the warder remarked, "He is a hard case you may depend upon it; his mouth shows that."

A very large and influential meeting of Germans, members of the German Legislation Society, was held on Friday evening last, at Lloyd's Hotel, Finsbury Square, London, when it was resolved that a member of the Committee, with Mr Beard, solicitor, should proceed to Liverpool to meet Muller on his arrival at that place or should attend at Euston Square as might hereafter be decided upon. It was also determined that eminent legal assistance should be rendered at the trial in the event of Muller being committed by the magistrates.

## STRANGE SCENE IN A LONDON CHURCH.

An announcement that "Brother Ignatius," a young clergyman of the Church of England, whose efforts to establish a Benedictine Monastery in the east of England have met with some success, and whose proceedings at Claydon and Norwich have recently excited some attention, was to preach in the district parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, naturally drew an overwhelming congregation on Sunday morning. St. Mary's is in the parish of St. Pancras, and the Rev. Edward Stuart, M.A., of New Inn Hall, Oxford, is the Incumbent. When the bell which proclaims the morning service ceased on Sunday, the first part of a singular scene presented itself. About twenty surpliced choiristers entered and took their place in the chancel. They were followed by two priests wearing green stoles, but no University hoods. Then came Mr. Stuart habited in the cope of full Eucharistic vestments, being different in every respect from the simple surplice, stole, and hood which are ordinarily worn by a priest of the Church of England when engaged in the duties of his church. The "cope" is described in the Roman Catholic publications as a "rich habit, covering the whole person, with a hood or cape, generally bearing some rich embroidery, and joined in front by a clasp called a morse." Mr. Stuart's cope was in this way richly embroidered, the ornamentation at the back forming a splendid rich yellow embroidered cross, extending from his shoulders nearly to his heels. Prior to the entrance of the procession, two huge candles (between which was a large cross) at the altar were lighted. In the first place Mr. Stuart incensed the altar. A young boy, surpliced, and kneeling on the steps of the altar, presented what is called a "boat" made apparently of silver, containing the incense; then the thurible or censure in which the incense was burnt, and in which it was fumed. This thurible, which was provided with long chains, Mr. Stuart took from the "Thurifer," the attendant, and swung it in the air, the result of which operation was that in a very few moments the priests and others who were officiating at the altar became for a time enveloped in a dense white cloud. While these proceedings were going on the choiristers chanted the "Te Deum" with much solemnity. When the Gospel of the day was pronounced the church was again incensed. It would be difficult to say whether the Gospel was read or intoned. During the recital of the Nicene creed most of the congregation knelt down at the words "and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost." At the close of the ante-communion service, Mr. Stuart stood with his back to the cross on the altar, with his face to the congregation, and stripped himself of his ecclesiastical vestment, leaving himself habited in his "alb," a long white linen garment reaching almost to his feet, but very different from the ordinary clerical surplice, and a "girdle" round his waist, representing the girding of the priest's loins in memory of our Lord's admonition to readiness. He wore also an embroidered green stole crossed over his breast. In this dress he went into the pulpit, and said,—"Brother Ignatius tells me that he has got a sore throat, and cannot preach here to-day. I am sorry for it, because some have come here probably for the purpose of hearing him. It is not my fault. Before I gave you notice last Sunday morning that he would preach here to-day, I received a distinct assurance from him that nothing should hinder him from coming here. Perhaps Brother Ignatius thinks a promise is nothing, and that is my opinion about his sore throat. When I asked him to preach here last summer, and engaged to give him what might be collected for his mission, about £150 being raised, he had no sore throat; but, as the offertory collection to-day was to be on the behalf of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, poor Brother Ignatius has got a sore throat. Now as some have no doubt come to hear Brother Ignatius, I will wait a minute or two to allow those who like to leave the church to go. Those who like to remain I shall, of course, be glad to see to listen to a common-place sermon." About three minutes elapsed, and as no one seemed disposed to move, Mr. Stuart proceeded, taking for his text the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, verses 22 and 23, "And gave him to be the head over all things to the Church." He said there were things in the world quite as important as Brother Ignatius, which existed before Brother Ignatius, and would exist after him, whether he had a sore throat or not. He was going to speak that morning of one of those things, which was the Church of Christ. They were told in the Apostolic writings that there was a Church on earth; secondly, what that Church was; and thirdly, who was the head of that Church. It was important that people should be taught these things, because in these days people had very indifferent ideas about the Church of Christ. Many people did not know what the Church was, and every clergyman knew that the question was frequently put to him, "What really is the Church?" or, "How many Churches are there?" Is the Church that of England, Rome, France, Russia, Constantinople, or any other country?" Some said that the Queen was Head of the Church, others that the Pope of Rome was its Head. Some affirmed that there was no salvation beyond the pale of the Church, which was quite true. It was, however, asked what was the nature of the Church, and whether any distinct and definite answer could be given to that question. He thought St. Paul answered the question when he said that the Church was the body of Christ. There was really only one Church on earth, for there was only one body of Christ, the men were made members of that Church by baptism. The Holy Communion being the centre of unity, the Church was Catholic, not simply national, for a national was simply part of a Catholic Church. It was not a Roman Catholic, for the word "Roman" showed that the Church, to which it was attached was only a portion of the Catholic Church. It certainly had been said that members of the communion did not call themselves Roman Catholics, and that the term "Roman" was only applied to them by persons who were opposed to them in faith. The word "Roman," however, occurred in the canons of the Church as settled by the Council of Trent, and to repudiate that word was a lie on their part. At the same time, he saw no use in employing the language of invective against the Roman Catholics, or in calling them idolators. It would be far better if every one would exert himself to prevent the spread of schism, strife and variance, and to bring about the re-union of Christendom. Such a thing might not take place in our own day, but all should so strive through misrepresentations and difficulties that if Catholic unity could not be restored the blame did not rest with them. At the close of the sermon Mr Stuart went back to the altar, where he resumed the Eucharistic vestments, and proceeded to the administration of the Holy Communion, the service being chorally rendered.

[The Rev. Mr Stuart referred to in the above paragraph, which we take from a London contemporary, is not unknown in this district. He was for some time curate at Winlaton with the Rev. H. Wardell. He is a man of property, and freely spends large sums for the promotion of his peculiar religious views. Brother Ignatius is to visit Newcastle, and deliver two lectures in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, on Monday and Tuesday next.]

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Elsinore:—

At twelve o'clock the royal yacht came alongside the pier, when the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince, and the Princess Dagmar, who had been waiting its arrival, went on board, under a salute from the *Aurora*, and most affectionate greetings ensued between the different members of the family. Under what may be called the public eye these were necessarily short in their duration, but there was a sympathy too powerful even for the rules of palaces which drew together the Queen of Denmark and the Princess of Wales. Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, with the staff attached to the embassy at Copenhagen, having paid their respects, the royal party and suite prepared to leave the vessel and to take their seats in the carriages which were to convey them to Fredensborg. On land there was little of what could be called ceremony connected with their reception, but such demonstrations as took place were most gratifying. The Mayor or Burgomaster of Elsinore made a short speech in Danish, and presented a congratulatory address. To this the Prince of Wales returned a brief reply, and the *cortege* proceeded on its way through the town. The streets were all lined with soldiers, the house fronts were gaily festooned and ornamented with flowers, a triumphal arch spanned the principal avenue, society arrayed itself in its very best clothes, and at one point something very like a piece of theatrical effect had been organised. Owing to a sudden dip in the ground a terrace runs for a short distance parallel to but considerably above the level of the roadway. This terrace was filled with members of the various musical societies, and the space intervening between the carriage drive and the position they occupied was draped so as to suggest the impression that a gallery had been specially erected. From this commanding position the orchestra sang to a national air Danish verses composed in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, and the temporary halt this occasioned, while giving evident pleasure to those who constituted the royal *cortege*, afforded to the spectators an admirable opportunity of seeing those whom they had come to welcome. As the carriages moved on again the acclamations redoubled, and were prolonged by groups assembled along the road at intervals.

Fredensborg Castle, the destination to which the *cortege* rapidly made its way, and reached about an hour after leaving Elsinore, takes its name—the Castle of Peace—from the settlement putting an end to the war with Sweden, which was concluded in 1720. In the edifice dating from about that period and erected in the reign of Frederick IV. there is little externally to strike the eye. The gates and approaches are not unlike, and indeed by no means excel many of those giving access to the country seats of our untitled nobility. The grand court yard is enclosed within semicircular ranges of building, forming wings to the body of the palace, and many of these apartments are said to be assigned as marks of royal favour either to persons who have merited well of the State, or to families belonging to the higher classes of society whose pecuniary circumstances render a dwelling free of expense a welcome boon. The central portion of the palace rises two storeys above a lofty terrace overlooking the courtyard, and the upper portion of the building is crowned by a dome-shaped roof. The frontage, however, is flat and unornamental, and the great door of entrance is as huge and bald as some of those of the period when "Churchwarden's Gothic" reigned supreme. The attractions of the palace consist partly of a large collection of pictures, but mainly in the views obtained from its grounds over the lovely Esrom Lake, and the gardens, which are of great extent and beautifully laid out. In the great entrance hall, of striking proportions and decorated with paintings in honour of the peace which is associated with the foundation of the Castle, a guard of honour of the Royal Horse Guards, dismounted, was drawn up. This body, which is of as good average stature as the British heavy cavalry, has in the distance, and more especially with the sunlight playing upon their uniform, the aspect of being clothed in brass. Both helmets and cuirasses are of that colour, if not that material, and the canary-coloured tunic and buckskins look like a continuation of the armour. The officer in command of the corps wore over his uniform a scarlet and silver star of Denmark, covering the entire of his cuirass. Probably the most remarkable feature, however, in the array drawn up to receive the Prince and Princess of England was the staff of running footmen belonging to the King of Denmark. These wear, no doubt in accordance with ancient custom, a livery exceedingly rich as to material, but ludicrously suggestive of Astley's. Scarlet and yellow are again the predominating colours, and upon their heads are silver hats of great capacity, in which, as yesterday the Castle was *en fete*, enormous bouquets of the choicest flowers were placed. So active and well-trained were these valets in the functions of their office, that they skipped up and down stairs, carried and unrolled heavy carpets, and yet not a single flower was displaced.

To bid the royal guests welcome to the palace a distinguished party assembled on the steps of the terrace. This included, among others, the grandfather of the Princess of Wales and brother of the Duchess of Cambridge, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Princess Marie of Hanault, sister of the Queen of Denmark, and her daughter, the Princess Hilda of Hanult, Princess Thyra of Denmark, General Oxholm, the Danish State Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Countess Reventlow, &c. In the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales were the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Countess de Grey, lady in waiting; General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, Mr Meade, Dr. Sieveking, and Dr. Minter. Into the reception at Elsinore a public character necessarily entered to some extent, but at Fredensborg it was altogether a family party. With the exception of the military and servants of the household there was not more than half a dozen spectators, admitted by special favour, who were unconnected with the royal family. The greeting which the Princess received on alighting showed that however warmly she may be appreciated and admired in England, in Denmark, where she must have been longer and more intimately known, the affection felt for her is even stronger. Philosophers have maintained that a great test of character presents itself in the age of the associates with whom a man or a woman will get on best; but in this case the Princess had no sooner passed from the embrace of one relative, 77 years of age, who was visibly affected on seeing her again, than she was claimed with the utmost eagerness by her brother, the young Prince Waldemar, not yet six years old, whom it was absolutely necessary to kneel down and kiss before the rejoicings could proceed any further. The Prince of Wales was likewise most cordially welcomed by all the assembled members of the family; and after the officers of the guard, &c., had been admitted to the honour of kissing hands, the royal party withdrew into the interior of the palace. The day was unfortunately marred by several very heavy showers, but, although one of these preceded the arrival and another immediately followed the housing of their Royal Highnesses, there was fortunately an interval of ten or fifteen minutes, during which the weather relaxed its severer features, as if to enhance the pleasure with which the Princess naturally found herself on the familiar stairs, surrounded by all the well-known faces.

The sea voyage appears to have improved the health of the Princess, and there has been little or no occasion for the services of either of the doctors having the infant Prince in their charge.

SANDRINGHAM HALL.—One of the chief improvements, in a small way, at Sandringham Hall, has been the adoption of Reckitt's Diamond Black Lead, for polishing the stoves; no doubt it has added a lustre to even the brilliant fireside of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE THREE WONDERS.—Now-a-days men are wonderfully scientific; women are wonderfully lovely; railways are wonderfully convenient for both honest travellers and thieves; telegrams are the essence of despatch, and report says that an ingenious Frenchman is going to send telegrams without a telegraph at all; but the greatest sensation wonders amongst the ladies are—the purity of Howard's XL starch, the loveliness of Howard's XL blues, and the brilliancy of Howard's XL black lead.

POOR LAW BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.—This publication, for the year ending at Lady Day, 1864, has just appeared. A tabular statement is given showing the sums levied as poor rates, and the sums expended for the years ended 25th March, 1840, to 1863 inclusive. For 1840 the receipts were £6,242,571; and for 1863 were £9,512,655, being an increase in the twenty-four years of £3,270,084. The expenditure for 1840 was £6,067,426, and for 1863 was £9,325,072, being an increase in the twenty-four years of £3,257,646, or an average annual increase for each year of above £200,000. For the year ended 29th September, 1863, the number of persons vaccinated was 658,909, of whom 646,464 were successfully vaccinated. The number of registered births was 720,660, and the ratio of the number successfully vaccinated to the number of births was 89·7 per cent.

## Spirit of the Press.

### BEER.

[From the *Daily Telegraph*.]

The "good old days" must have been good indeed, after all, or why did Autolycus rollick out that "A quart of ale is a dish for a king!" Why did "Christopher Sly, tinker," willingly "let the world slide," so long as mine hostess drew him fresh beer? Why, finally, did a pious bishop of the Established Church apostrophise his right reverend stomach in six stanzas of ballad, still popular, singing the praises of good malt liquor, and saying, "Belly, God send thee good ale enough, whether it be new or old!" Surely ale must have been unadulterated in those days, and if so, what wrong words to look back upon them with contempt, and to talk about the "dark ages." What we seem to mean to mean is, that men then were not enlightened enough to know how to poison the drink they brewed. If Falstaff "found lime in the sack," that was because it was a foreign importation, the home-brew of Old England was as honest as its beef, and on these generous solids and liquids, the men of Cressy and Agincourt, the men of the Armada were bred. Ale in those unsophisticated days was made of malt and hops, as ale should be made, and as perhaps it is still compounded in the respectable shadows of college butteries, and on old ancestral estates when the great butt is brewed against the heir's majority. Down to Hogarth's time one can understand too that ale and beer were honest beverages; the jolly faces of his cartoon of "Beer-street" were never plumped and coloured with villanous drugs from the chemist's shop. A little too free with the foaming tankard have been the burly Britishers in that work of art, but "malt and hops" are written in the fat and healthy visage which the great painter-moralist contrasted with the sickly, sodden countenances and malancholy sights of the companion picture of "Gin-alley." Malt and hops are good things in themselves, and better still when dexterously blended into sound British treble X; and in the times which we are so ready to run down, these were what a British public got when, in its drouth, it called, like King Cole, for "its pot." What does it get now, this unhappy public, whose butchers, and bakers, and grocers, and brewers are all so "enlightened"? It gets carcases of sheep and cows, dead of pneumonia or worse, glazed over with the poison of disease, but cunningly rubbed with healthy fat to hide it. It gets bread whitened with alum and leavened with filthy foreign yeast. It gets bean-flour in its coffee, and sloe-leaves in its tea, starch in its cocoa, terra japonica in its anchovies, copper in its pickles, and geropiga in its port wine; while as to what it drinks in its ale and porter we have only to ask the Principal of the Laboratory Department of the Board of Trade, whose report upon this subject ought to spoil the market of rascally brewers, and make more converts to temperance than Father Matthew.

The official we have mentioned presided over the most useful and important duty of reporting to the Government upon the purity or impurity of the various articles of excise and retail trade. In the discharge of this office, he lately examined twenty-six samples of beer, all from the breweries of persons licensed to supply the public and the public houses, and doing so in a large way; but of the twenty-six specimens of liquor no less than twenty were more or less adulterated, and some of these were not merely adulterated, but poisoned. There is a pleasing superstition current, with which we comfort ourselves and each other a good deal when we hear or read of these wholesale tricks of the trade, but they are harmless, if dishonest. People think that though their beer is watered, their wine manufactured, their mustard mixed with flour, the genuine flavour at any rate is there. But this flattering unction vanishes before the revelation of the Inland Revenue laboratory. In fourteen samples of beer which everybody is drinking—in the mansion as in the cottage, in the family as well as at the bar of the beer-shop—"grains of paradise" were discovered. One "honest gentleman" among the fourteen had heightened the "smack and body" thus produced with an infusion of coarse tobacco. The two specimens of the "British beverage" were made to sparkle and sting with "cocculus indicus," the particularly deadly poison, which, like corrosive sublimate, will bring fish belly upward to the surface of water. The cocculus gentry had been lavish, not to say homicidal, with their garnish, and mixed it up so freely that the beer was dangerous in small quantities. Two samples contained capsicum, to which the only objection is that the public prefer to take their cayenne from the cruet-stand when they want it. The two remaining specimens of the modern art or mystery of brewing were impregnated with proto-sulphate of iron—an excellent preparation in its place, and in the nasty mineral waters which it is fashionable to drink at Bath and Baden, but not the kind of prescription which a thirsty Briton expects or desires when his only request is a "glass of ale." The officer who makes these encouraging discoveries reports that cocculus indicus and tobacco are, in his belief, very favourite substitutes indeed for the strength and effects of pure malt, and he disappoints us very much by giving only the locality of the brewers whom he has detected, and not their names. We cheerfully publish the fact that these ingenious gentlemen labour for the public stomach near Wirksworth, in Derbyshire; and did we but possess their names and places of business, we would advertise them without any charge, the more readily because it is the deliberate opinion of Mr. Phillips that the poisonous adulteration of ale, as distinguished from its mere fraudulent increase of bulk by innocent additions, is rapidly and shamefully increasing.

Now, therefore, it is easy to understand why poor labouring men whose thirst is greater than their self-restraint reel besotted and helpless from the village ale-house; why a comparatively moderate allowance of porter or beer steals away the brains of the London lower classes, and sends them—not drunk so much as drugged—to kick their wives, and mangle their own throats, and do the deeds of mad or possessed men. Now, too, we may begin to comprehend why in families residing in healthy situations, and careful about the conditions of salubrity, deadly headaches and unintelligible sickness sometimes arise, which the family doctor calls "biliousness," and charges his guinea for. The sufferers are not bilious—they are simply poisoned: the strong stomachs receive and neutralise the villanous "cocculus indicus" or rank tobacco juice; the weak ones are half paralysed by it, and, though they escape actually fatal results, their health is undermined till nature detects the crime, the ale-jug is refused, and they recover. The knaves who insert such vile ingredients do not intend to poison people; they only want to imitate as cheaply as possible the twang and flavour of the real and wholesome article, and generally they brew a purer liquor for "family use." But whenever the servant goes out "to fetch the beer" then this accursed fraud is risked, as it is by all the thousands, rich and poor, who step into the bar to take a glass of ale, and get instead an outrageous chemical compound, cunningly made to resemble the real thing, but as deleterious as that in moderation is wholesome. We say to the brewers who practise or permit to be practised such wide spread crimes, that those which follow them—the offences committed while drugs like these ferment in the blood and brain of the uneducated—are *their crimes*, and that if we can obtain the names of such wholesale public poisoners, they may have to complain of slackness of trade, but not on the score of want of publicity.

## A NEWCASTLE FORTUNE-TELLER IN LANCASHIRE.

There are several professional planet-readers, charm-makers, and fortune-tellers, in Preston. One of the cabalistic body, who has been driving a smart business for some time in the town, has suddenly come to grief. His name is John Parkinson, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He is the father of a numerous family, and a thorough-going vaticinator of the oldest school of superstition. Within the last few days between twenty and thirty informations have been laid against him, and on Saturday two of the cases were investigated. A respectably dressed young woman, named Hannah Minion, the wife of a mariner, said that on Thursday, the 11th day of August, she along with another female went to see the prisoner for the purpose of having her fortune told. He took her into a room and gave her a paper, which he charged sixpence for. She gave him the money and read the paper, which referred to some recipes. After she had looked at the paper, he took hold of one of her hands, opened it, and looked at it. He then gave her a glass shaped like an egg, and muttered something as if he were praying. On being told that she was married, he said that her husband was a sailor, that she had a brother who had a child that would die, and that she would be a widow but not just yet. He told her to look into a glass, and when she said that she could see nothing in it—neither her husband nor a ship—he said she must come again on the Friday night, as that was the best time for seeing objects in it. She went again on the evening named, but the prisoner [he had been visited by the police in the meantime] said that he had been looking into the glass himself, that he could see that some trouble was going to overtake him, and that he would tell no more fortunes.—Another female named Marshall was next examined. She said that she accompanied the last witness, that the prisoner asked her if she wanted to know anything about "family affairs," and whether she had a "young man." On receiving an affirmative reply, and being told that "he" had gone across the seas, the prisoner told her that her "young man" had been a sailor, that he was a policeman, and that he would die in a foreign land.—The solicitor for the defence said that the prisoner had told fortunes, but had charged nothing for doing so—he sold receipt papers at sixpence and a shilling each, and gave his other services, thinking that by doing so he obviated all legal responsibility. He had a large family, had several friends at Newcastle, and would both abandon his profession and leave the town if the Bench would forgive him.—The magistrates, however, sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

## THE STRIKES IN THE IRON TRADE.

During the last week unfortunate disputes have arisen between masters and men in the large iron works at Jarrow and Tudhoe. At the former place the proprietors had given notice of a reduction of ½d per ton on the wages of jettymen; and at Tudhoe the men had given notice for an advance of 4d per day, which was not granted, and accordingly a strike occurred at both works.

At Jarrow the men published a statement of their case in the following handbill, copies of which were freely posted and distributed in the district:—

NOTICE TO LABOURERS IN AND ABOUT JARROW.—The jettymen of High Jarrow having given notice to their employers that they intended to leave their work, in consequence of the wish to reduce their wages three-farthings per ton per day, and the men not being agreeable to work on those terms, the said masters have let the work by contract. Now, the contract system being objected to by the laws of the Union, we trust that no men will give their services to the contractor for the said work until a satisfactory arrangement has been come to. We trust also that the men who are being led into it will withdraw until the others have come to terms. The blast furnace men have also given notice of their intention to strike should matters not be speedily settled.—On behalf of the committee, J. COOPER, Secretary.—Camo's Buildings, High Jarrow, Sept. 9, 1864.

That is the account given by the men, but it appears that is not the whole story. It seems that upon the Messrs Palmer first commencing to convey their own ironstone to Jarrow in regular steamers, the supply usually exceeded the demand, and in order not to keep the vessels waiting at the jetty, their cargoes were taken out and put upon the quay. The heap which thus soon accumulated became in course of time a sort of reserve stock, from which they drew in case of bad weather, when the vessels could not get here. Owing to the difference then between the height of the heap and that of the hold of a ship, the men were allowed ½d a ton (not ¾d as has been erroneously stated) for loading the waggons from it, chiefly on account of the extra lift required. But in process of time, from the setting on of other furnaces, this heap got considerably diminished, and from the constant drain upon it has of late been nothing like its original size. The manager, therefore, thought that as the labour at the heap and in the holds of the ships was so nearly equalised, it was only right that the remuneration should be the same, and hence the notice to that effect given by the masters to deduct the ½d per ton pit heap work, and make it the same as for that done on board ship; and not (as the men in their address would have the public believe) a general reduction of ¾d on *all* the jetty work.

But the strike of the jetty-men was not the only complication which arose. On Monday the men employed in the rolling mills and blast furnaces all struck work. The number of men employed in the former was about 200, and in the latter about 70. The men have held several meetings, but have conducted themselves with exemplary propriety. Above 2,000 of the men employed as labourers are members of the "Labourers' Friendly Union," an association which is formed to give relief to members in case of strikes, and, in other respects, to protect the interests of the men. The society is said to be very strong and has 26 local branches in connection with it. According to the rules of the society the relief guaranteed to the men is ten shillings per week as long as they should be on strike, a levy of 1d. per man throughout the branches connected with the union being considered sufficient to meet all calls on the society's funds. With this aid the men will be secure from want—one of the chief means of ending a strike—for a long time, and according to general appearances neither party is willing to give way. The works—once so busy and bustling, noisy and thriving—seem almost deserted. The lurid glare of the blast furnaces, familiar to all who have journeyed near Jarrow, is, except in a single instance, conspicuous by its absence; whilst in the rolling mills the clash of the steam hammer, the busy hum of voices and the murmur of the rolls are ominously silent. In large ironworks the various parts are so knit together, so connected, wheel within wheel, that the stoppage of one part very soon causes a cessation of labour in another. In the blast furnace department there are so many branches which hang, as it were, upon each that the temporary cessation of one necessarily causes an equal stoppage of all the others. So also in the rolling mills, where, for instance, there are what are technically called tap wheelers, metal wheelers, ash wheelers, mill chargers, and shearsmen, which represent, as it were, so many cogs in a wheel, the breaking of one of which brings the whole to a dead lock.

No sooner had the men ceased work than the machinery of the law was set in motion with the view of bringing the offenders to justice—a course which will be a fresh subject of complaint, and will, doubtless, widen the breach between masters and men. On Tuesday, at the South Shields Police Court, (before Ald. Glover, and R. Shortridge and D. Brown, Esqrs.,) James Cooper, labourer, Jarrow, was charged with having, on the 8th September, unlawfully attempted to intimidate Charles M. Palmer, trading under the firm of the Jarrow Iron Company, and to force him to make alterations in the regulating and conducting of his business as an iron manufacturer; he was also charged with having attempted to intimidate John Scott, a workman in the employment of Mr. Palmer, to induce him to leave his employment; he was still further charged with having committed the same two offences on the 9th inst. The first charge taken up was that of having attempted to intimidate Scott on the 8th September. Mr. Daglish, of Newcastle, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Thomas for the defendant. Mr. Daglish said the case was one of the most serious that could possibly arise—the endeavouring to force Mr. Scott to depart from his hiring. The case was laid under the Combination Statute, and the facts, as shortly stated, were these. John Scott, whom he would place in the witness box, was in the employment of the Messrs. Palmer, and from certain circumstances, into which he would not enter, had probably become rather obnoxious to some of the other workmen; and the charge was that, on the 8th September, James Cooper, who was not a workman in the employ of the Messrs. Palmer, went to Scott, and made use of the expression, that "if you do not leave the job or take back the men, it will be a bad job for you and the company." That was the threat charged. The defendant also said that he would fetch all the backside men out, and that he would "lay the works in." He also gave Scott a handbill, which was signed by himself, and which bore that the jetty men of High Jarrow had given notice to leave in consequence of the wish to reduce their wages ¾d. per ton, and that the men, not being agreeable to work on these terms, the masters had let the work by contract, and as the contract system was objected to by the laws of the Union, they hoped that no men would engage with the contractor until the matter had been settled. The blast furnacemen had also given notice of their intention to leave if the matter was not speedily settled. Mr. Daglish said that he thought that this was a distinct intimation of a determination to do a certain thing, and, coupled with the words used to Scott, could leave no doubt of the serious offence that had been committed. Witnesses were then called in support of the charge.—Mr. Thomas urged that there was nothing in the case beyond an endeavour on the part of Cooper to get the matter in dispute amicably settled, as, if it was not, it would be a bad job for Mr. Scott and the company. A witness was then called in support of that view of the case; after which the magistrates retired for a few minutes. On their return, Mr. Shortridge said that they had given the case that consideration which it deserved. He thought that they had considered it in every possible point of view where the nice point of law touched; and it was the opinion of the Bench that the law had been infringed; that the defendant had interfered improperly with the men in the employment of Messrs. Palmer; and they had considered that he had subjected himself to the serious penalty of three months' imprisonment, and the decision of the Bench was that he be committed for that period.—Mr. Thomas gave notice of appeal against the decision.—Mr. Daglish then said that, as a conviction had been obtained in the present case, he would not press the other charges.

John Moffatt, James Wood, John Duffy, John Hagan, John Burns, John Drummond, and Patrick Owen were also charged with absenting themselves from their masters' employment, and were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE STRIKE AT TUDHOE.

The chief complaint at these works is that the labourers are not receiving a fair remuneration for their labour, in proportion to that paid for similar work elsewhere. "Labourers," so called, include here three different departments of workmen, namely, bricklayers' labourers, cinder yard labourers, and coal tippers; so that it will be seen at a glance that the cessation from work of all these classes is about tantamount to laying in the whole concern. The rates of wages per day paid to these men at present are stated to be—For the bricklayers' labourers, from 2s 8d to 2s 10d; cinder yard labourers, 2s 6d and 2s 8d, and in two instances 3s; and for the coal tippers, 2s 8d, and one man 2s 10d. The average rate of wages alleged to be paid at other places for the same classes of work are for the first, 3s to 3s 4d; for the second, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; and for the coal tippers, 3s to 3s 6d. What they ask is that they shall receive a uniform advance of 4d per day per man; and what the men urge in support of their present application is, that during the past twelve months there has been a uniform profit of 30 per cent. realised in the iron trade, to a share of which they feel they are entitled, more especially as the boon has been granted in other establishments of a similar character. For instance, at Stockton the men have had 6d advance granted them; whilst at Berry Edge they have got as far as 10d per day additional. About a fortnight ago a deputation waited upon the manager of the works (Mr Dyson), with the view of laying their case fairly before him, but as their application was not favourably entertained, the whole of the labourers (96 in number) in the terms of a resolution come to in the middle of the week, gave notice on Saturday, the 3rd inst., that unless their request was complied with they would leave the works. As affairs look at present there appears every probability that the men will keep their word, and a strike result—a consummation most devoutly to be feared.

## A BRUTAL MASTER.

On Wednesday, before the Stockton County Bench *George Hardy*, a farmer, residing at Witton Moor, near Bishopton, was charged by Mary Ann Thompson, a decent looking girl of about 19 or 20 years, with an assault on Sunday morning last, the 11th instant. Complainant, who gave her evidence with an air of great modesty and truthfulness, stated that on the morning in question she was sent up stairs for some flour. Whilst there, Wm. Hardy, defendant's brother, called to her to come and assist him in putting a bed up. When she came down she said, "Couldn't you do it yourself?" whereupon the defendant's mother told her to go to h—l. She replied that perhaps defendant's mother would go to h—l sooner than she would. Some further altercation ensued, when defendant, who, hearing the noise, had come into the house, seized her by the hair of the head, struck her very brutally on the face, and inflicted several bruises on her arm. He also cut her eye severely, and made her nose bleed. Defendant, in reply, said that this statement was altogether erroneous. On Sunday morning, he went into the house and found his mother in the hands of complainant, who was holding her by the hair of the head, and brandishing a poker over her. All he did was to turn her out of the house. In the course of his cross-examination by the Bench, defendant, who spoke as if the court was afflicted with incurable deafness, admitted that complainant "had gone out ugly"—meaning, it was surmised, that in the heat of the moment he had been led to adopt more severity in the ejectment than was absolutely required. The Rev. C. H. Ford, who was on the Bench, stated that the girl came to him at Bishopton, on Sunday morning, covered with blood, her hair torn down, and altogether an object of compassion. Defendant explained that if she was in this condition he had not produced it—she had been fighting on with his mother.—The Rev. C. H. Ford: An old woman of 80 years of age could not have abused the girl as she had been abused.—The defendant, who appeared to be virtuously indignant at the entire proceedings, wished to repudiate all responsibility so far as the girl was concerned. He admitted that she had been hired by him, but he had hired her for his brother. He also admitted that he had on one occasion paid her 6s. on account of her wages.

The Bench, amid the loudly expressed approbation of the court, fined the brute £1 and 13s 6d costs, and ordered him to pay complainant the wages due to her, £2 18s., and to exonerate her from further service.

## MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT PRESTON.

On Tuesday morning William Berry, a miller, living at 29, Ormskirk-road, Preston, murdered his wife, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide. Since Whitsuntide the man has been in a desponding state, particularly through business affairs, and to some extent through certain family matters. He seems to have been jealous of his wife, although, it is said, he had no reason whatever to suspect her in this respect. On Monday Berry and his wife took lodgings in Ormskirk-road, and their children, two in number, were removed to some of their relatives. Early on Tuesday morning Berry's wife was heard screaming, and it was subsequently discovered that she had been stabbed in several places about her breast, and that her throat had been cut. Her windpipe was cut completely through. She bled very profusely, and died about half an hour after she was found. Berry was found sitting on a bed, with his throat cut; and the latest reports are to the effect that he is not likely to survive.—The following evidence was prepared by the police preparatory to the magisterial inquiry, which was held on Tuesday:—Edward Leach, of 29, Ormskirk-road, says: About half-past five o'clock I heard a scream in the room where the deceased and her husband were sleeping. I went to their room, and saw the deceased at the window. Her husband was on the side of the bed, and I seized him. Directly I took hold of him he made a stab at his own throat with a pocket knife. He made several stabs at his throat. He said, "Let me do it quietly, Ned."—Another witness states that the deceased, before she died, told him that her husband had cut her throat. Inspector Hornby states that when he asked Berry why he had committed the crime, the man replied, "It was through some men being in the house last night." On Tuesday morning Berry was visited by Father de Pietro. He expressed his sorrow to the reverend gentleman for what he had done, and said that he knew he had committed a murder.

The inquest on the body of Mrs Berry was opened on Wednesday, but no evidence of importance was taken. The inquiry was adjourned until Friday. Berry, who attempted to commit suicide after taking his wife's life, lies at the House of Recovery.

## DOUBLE EXECUTION AT LEEDS.

On Saturday morning, Joseph Myers and James Sargisson were executed at Armley Goal, in the presence of at least one hundred thousand spectators. Myers, who was a saw-grinder at Sheffield, and an habitual drunkard, about 44 years of age, had been convicted of the murder of his wife, under circumstances of great aggravation. Sargisson murdered a young man named Cooper at Laughton, near Rotherham, to obtain a silver watch, value 7s 6d., and added to the heinousness of his crime, by accusing a man named Denton of actually killing Cooper, though he (Sargisson) admitted being present at the time of the murder. He maintained to the last that he was not the actual murderer.

Early in the morning of the 10th (Saturday), the Chaplain visited both the men in their cells, and found them striving to prepare, and to be prepared, for their fearful end. A little before half-past eight they were brought into the pinion-room. There a religious service commenced, different, as we believe, from that which is ordinarily performed. Neither the Psalms nor the Lessons nor any portion of the burial service were read, such being deemed more appropriate for the surviving friends of christians departed. The religious service used on this occasion was in fact a preparation for death, a service for the dying.

Standing before the unhappy men, the Chaplain first addressed them on the solemnity of their position, and on the frame of mind in which, God helping them, they best might meet the death which so speedily awaited them. The task set before him was, in fact, to sum up all his former instructions, and with brief earnestness to teach them how to die. His address concluded with these words:—

"Dear brothers! when Jesus hung upon the cross, He prayed for murderers, for those who were murdering him. 'Father,' did He cry, 'Father, forgive them.' Lift up *your* hearts to Him *now*, and say, 'Jesus! Thou art my Saviour; Jesus, pray for me.' When Jesus hung upon the cross, He pardoned a poor sinner who repented of his sins and believed in His saving might. Cry in your hearts to Jesus now, 'Lord remember me when thou comest into Thy kingdom.' However death may come, it can only be blessed, can only be happy, when the soul is fixed by faith on Jesus. Oh! that it may be so with you. Strive now that all earthly things and earthly cares may be for ever banished from your minds. As you pass to the scaffold think of Jesus bearing His cross to Calvary to make atonement for your guilt, to reconcile you to your Father and to God. When you are on the scaffold, think not of the crowds of men, but of the host of angels who are waiting to receive and welcome souls that have repented of their sins, souls that Jesus pardons, souls that Jesus loves. At the *very last*, think of Jesus as *your* Saviour. Let His name be the last that issues from your lips, 'Jesus, mercy; Jesus, help; Jesus, plead for me; Jesus, be to me a Saviour; Oh! be my Jesus.'"

At the conclusion of the address, there followed some penitential prayers from the Commination, in which Sargisson joined most forcibly; the prayers ending with this brief supplication, "O Saviour of the world, who by Thy cross and precious blood has redeemed us—save us, and help us, we humbly beseech Thee, O Lord."

While the operation of pinioning was being performed, both of the men appeared very much exhausted, Sargisson being so very weak that brandy had to be given to him. Myers was very pale, but appeared resigned to his fate. During the dread process, Sargisson said to Myers, "Are you happy?" and Myers replied, "Yes, I am." After the men had been pinioned and a procession formed, at nine o'clock precisely, all proceeded from the pinion-room to the scaffold, the chaplain reciting portions of the 51st Psalm. On the scaffold, as the prisoners were kneeling with their backs to the crowd and facing the chaplain, the sentence of the Burial Service were read, commencing, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live," &c. When these were ended the chaplain, laying his hand upon each of the doomed men, pronounced the words, "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace now and evermore." The executioner then commenced his miserable though necessary task. While he was placing the white caps on the men's heads, adjusting the ropes, and tying the legs, the Chaplain, in order to divert their attention from Askern and keep it fixed on Him who could alone be their hope, repeated the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." When these words were ended, in order to remind the unhappy men of the prayer he had suggested, he cried, "Jesus, mercy! Jesus, help! Jesus, save!" and immediately retired. The executioner then placed the rope upon the neck of Myers, and afterwards upon Sargisson, but this most painful part of the ordeal was much protracted. Myers appeared quiet, but Sargisson shook his head heavily. Both men continued to cry out, "Lord have mercy upon me!" and the last words uttered by Sargisson were to his brother murderer. He called out, "Are you happy, lad?—I am happy!" To which Myers responded, "Indeed, I am." The drop fell, and the bodies were then completely hidden from the view of the crowd. Myers seemed to die almost immediately; but the other man struggled violently. A large number remained to witness the cutting down of the bodies at ten o'clock. The arrangements for the preservation of order were carried out with great zeal and discretion by Mr Bell, the chief constable. Askern officiated as executioner; he had worked on the same farm with the unhappy man Sargisson, and it is said was much moved at being engaged in duties by which the life of his former associate would be closed.

## THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT SEGHILL.

### THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest was held at Seghill, on Thursday, before the deputy coroner, (L. M. Cockroft, Esq.) The room was crowded during the enquiry.

*Jonathan Campbell*, residing at Seghill, master shifter—My duties are to examine the pit every night, and to see that all is right. I went the whole round of the pit. The men are out just before me. I had made an examination of the pit about half-past seven on the Wednesday night before the explosion. I was in the part of the workings where the explosion happened. Two hewers, Heap and Whitehead, and a boy were working then. At this part of the pit they work with lamps. It is about 150 yards from the place where the explosion happened that naked lights are used. The place where the explosion happened is called the old flat. It happened near to eleven o'clock, about four hours after I was there. Both Heap and Whitehead had lamps. The boy, W. Taylor, had his lamp also. These lamps are locked by the deputy, W. Thompson, whose duty was to lock their lamps. I have been near 38 years on the colliery, and know the ventilation. I observed it was good as far as I could judge. There is a certain board placed about the lights. I tried the ventilation at the door by the scale, but I could not say how much air there was, but there seemed to be a good amount. That would go to where the men were working. The scale would be 10 inches or a foot square. It was inside the door. I have never found any gas at this place. It is adjoining a "goaf." That does not make much gas. It is 3½ acres in extent. I sent Robinson and Ireland to prepare for the next shift. The rules as to the lamps are printed and down in the pit. (A copy of the rules was here produced.) The men had Stephenson's lamps, which have all been found. Two of their lamps were open. One of the men, Robinson, was allowed a key. The rule was, that in case of a lamp going out they should not be opened there but taken to the caution board. I have not heard any complaint as to the gas being unsafe. I have never seen any indications of gas for twelve months. The pit is not subject to blowers. I have not heard of there being any. Smoking was not allowed. I was in the yard seam at the time of the explosion. After the explosion I went to the Low Seam. I was a good way back from them. I and some others found the bodies of Jackson and Mills. They were found in the California way. They were not burned. They were leading timber, and had a pony. It was beside them. At that place they might have worked with naked lights. There is a penalty for opening the lamps. That rule is put into force. I have never found a lamp open.

By Mr Dunn: The scale at the door is quite competent to keep all right. I cannot account for the accident. The gas was not there when I was there. The stoppings were blown out about 100 yards. They were of brick. When I got to the California way it was about eight o'clock in the morning.

*Robert Barras*, master waistman, said—I have been 35 years at Seghill Colliery, a waistman 20 years. My duties were to attend to the return-air waists, and see that they are all right. I go a round every morning. I went on Wednesday morning, about half-past seven, round the Old Flat. The air was in a very good state. I never felt it better. In this place I have never found any indications of gas. I tried about 60 yards off. I have not seen any gas about the goaf. I think the cause is that there has been a naked light. I have not heard any complaint from any of the workmen lately. The barometer that morning was 29·9 degrees. That is middling high. A little boy goes with me to take a note of it. When the barometer is low, I have not seen any indications of gas. We are obliged to use safety lamps from its nearness to the goaf. I have not seen any gas come from the goaf.

*John Greenwell*, overman, Seghill, said—My duties are to go round the pit every morning. I found one lamp on Friday night at eight o'clock. The lamp was not open. I found the top of the lamp separated from the bottom, two yards from the Moor House Way. The lamp was in two parts. I think that would be caused by the explosion. The lamp would be about eight yards from the naked light.

*George Coulthard*, back overman, said: I have been six weeks working in the yard seam. I went into the low seam on Thursday morning about six o'clock; I got as far as where the living men were found. I found none who were dead. I took one lamp top up that Greenwell found.

*William Bowman*, back overman, said: I am in the low main seam, and my duties are to go about and see that all things are kept right. I had been in the seam on Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock. I examined all round the goaf edge to see whether the air was right. I found it just as usual. I tried for gas, and found none there on that side. I have been back overman four years, and have gone round the place all that time. I thought if any place could be safe it would be so. If any gas had got from the goaf to the naked light it would have had about 150 yards to travel. The scale was blown out by the explosion. I examined the boy's lamp, and found it all right, and locked it. If a lamp had got injured, and a little gas was there, it would be exploded.

*William Sanderson*, fore overman, said: I examined the ventilation on Tuesday, and it seemed just as usual. I was down after the explosion on Thursday morning, and then we got about a mile from the shaft; at that time we met much choke-damp. I found the first bodies which were dead; they were near about the Moor House way. We then found the two hewers; their time for working had expired then. I found two lamps a little distance from them; Robinson's was unlocked; it was lying right underneath the scale door. Robinson superintended those places, and the night-shift men. Those men who have keys have to lock the lamps. I think the explosion happened in the north-west "judd." The cause of it, must have been the gas coming from the goaf by a fall, I don't think it had been put to where a naked light is supposed to be. I think it has happened above the lamps.—By Mr. Dunn: The door is put up as a regulator to allow just so much air. I think they must have left, as we found the boy and the pony as if they had been going down. I suppose the quantity of air going out is from 19 to 21 thousand cubic feet per minute. I have never heard any complaint as to the workings being unsafe.

*Cuthbert Gilroy*, a hewer, said: I worked at the old flat, and worked there last about half-past four on Wednesday afternoon, I observed no gas at all in the way, I thought the air was rather slack and warmer, but thought it was from the stone working in the goaf. We never felt any gas coming; I never have felt it the same way before. I have never felt any blowers there. We sent for the deputy because the place was working: when he came he examined the place and found no gas, and thought there was nothing unsafe. I can form no opinion as where it happened. We were about 140 yards from the standing light: I have never seen the lamps open there.

*Adam Douglas*, hewer, said: I was working with the last witness on Wednesday. I thought the air was a little slack, but was not so as to cause any uneasiness, as we heard the goaf working. I have never felt any indications of gas, I have always felt confident in the part of the pit we were working in.

*Thomas Lister*, hewer, corroborated the last witness' statement.

*William Thompson*, deputy, said: The last witness sent for me on Wednesday, about three o'clock. On getting there they told me that the stone was working, and I put them in some timber. They left about half-past four, and I left with them. I tried for gas, and found none. I think the fall in the goaf has driven the gas out, and some of the lamps have been injured, and so it has happened. The lamps were all in good order when I gave them out. The lamps have been opened without a key. I have heard no complaints.

*James Johnston*, fitter, said: I found three of the lamps after the explosion, one of them being unlocked, and I then saw two of the bodies.

*Mr Joseph Catron*, viewer of the colliery, said: I have the superintendence of the whole working of the pit. The quantity of air that passed along the main way on August 8th, the last time it was measured, was 21,652 cubic feet per minute. The air that passed where the explosion took place was 4,002 cubic feet per minute. I measured it by "powder smoke." I have every reason to believe that the amount of air that passed at the time of the explosion was the same. There never has been any gas at that part of the pit. The quantity of air (4,002 cubic feet) is quite sufficient for the requirements of the place. I have never either seen or heard of any gas at the goaf. The reason for working with safety lamps was that it was the rule of the coal trade. I had been through the workings at this part of the pit four days previous to the explosion. All appeared then to be right and in good order. I think the explosion has happened in the north-west "judd." I think from the goaf working the gas has been pressed on to the injured lamps. There had been a fall where the lamps had been hanging on the prop in the north-west "judd," but I could not say whether it was before or after the explosion. I have never heard any complaints of gas. The quantity of air was sufficient supposing the gas had been pressed on. I think the gas had been fired at the hewer's lamp. The quantity of air that passed through the first cross cut was 9,650, at California 8,000. There was nothing to indicate that the explosion had happened at the standing light. A prop was here produced all burnt, and it had been in the "judd." It is my opinion that the explosion happened in the northern "judd." The only protection from gas is the safety lamp, and if it gave way then there was danger. It is quite possible that the lamps have been injured by a fall.

*Mr Thomas Emmerson Forster*: I was down the pit in the Low Main Seam on the 16th August. I and Mr J. Taylor examined the pit very carefully. I was not quite at the place, but very near it. I did not measure the air. On Tuesday I measured the air and found it 28,800 feet. I said in August, as I was coming out, "You have an excellent current of air," and I thought it was as pleasant a pit as I had ever been in in my life. The quantity of air going up the new cross cut was 15,750 cubic feet, the quantity going down to California and that part of the pit where the explosion occurred was 13,050. The quantity of air named by Mr Catron is amply sufficient to keep the workings clear. I have very minutely examined the north west "judd," where, I believe, the explosion occurred. I think there is no doubt but that there had been an uneasiness in the goaf, and probably a fall of stone, which has forced a little gas out; the gas has come in contact with some naked light, and hence the explosion. I may state that we have made an experiment with the injured lamp at a gas light, and it explodes, but I am of opinion that a piece of stone which was found near has, in all probability, injured the lamp, and hence the explosion occurred. I think it impossible for the gas to have gone to the naked light. My opinion is that the men had got done and were all ready to go, and so they would run for it.

The DEPUTY CORONER then summed up. He thought that there could be no doubt as to the manner in which the explosion had occurred, and the causes; the only point for them to decide was whether there was any blame attributable to the managers of the colliery for not having used precautions so as to secure the safety of the workmen.

The jury then retired, and returned the following verdict: "We find that George Jackson and six others have been killed by an explosion of gas in the low main seam, and we think that the cause of the explosion has been that the injured lamp has ignited the gas coming out of the "goaf," and that it has been purely accidental."

## Miscellaneous News.

The *Morning Post* states that the racing stud of the late Duke of Cleveland will shortly be dispersed by the hammer.

The statue of Father Matthew, in Cork, is to be inaugurated on the 10th October. Every effort is being made to divest the ceremonial of all party demonstration.

The manner of advertising for a husband in Java is by placing an empty flower-pot on the portico roof, which is as much as to say, "A young lady is in this house. Husband wanted."

Upwards of fifty Cornish miners have written to their families in the course of the past month, announcing their return from America on account of the great depreciation in the currency of that country.

One of the vacant Garters has been conferred upon the Marquis of Lansdowne. Lord Lovat will have the vacant Ribbon of the Thistle. Lord Lismore will be the new Knight of St. Patrick.—*Observer*.

ROMA REDIVIVA.—A French company, with a capital of 500,000,000 francs, has been formed for the enlargement and embellishment of Rome, according to plans which await the sanction of the Sovereign Pontiff. Shades of Romulus and Regulus!

WEATHER PROPHECIES.—Mr. William Sharman, of Holloway Observatory, ventures on the following prediction as to the weather of the next two months:—"September 15 to 27, continual rain, heavy storms. October 3 to 12, hail storms and very cold. October 13 to 28, very dull, extreme cold. And from this date the signs point to a long continuance of fine weather."

TO SECURE HEALTH.—Avoid eating articles that are indigestible. Pastry and puddings, as well as bread, can be made perfectly digestible by the use of Borwick's Baking Powder. See medical testimonial. Sold everywhere in packets from a penny upwards.

THE TUNIS INSURRECTION.—The insurrection in Tunis continues with almost unabated vigour. The Zouaves who attacked the Spanish Consulate have been expelled by the Bey. A Maltese ship, carrying ammunitions of war and cannon for the insurgents, has been captured by an English vessel of war, at the request of a Tunisian General.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—On Friday morning a destructive fire broke out in the village of Billingham, near Lincoln. It was first discovered about ten o'clock, in the roof of a thatched hovel belonging to a wood dealer named Scott, and as there was a strong wind, and the burning thatch was blown about, the fire was communicated to other cottages in the village. All efforts to stay the progress of the flames were for a time unavailing, and before the fire was got under, several cottages, the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and a large quantity of farm produce were destroyed.

At Greenwich, on Friday last, a girl was found in the Market place in an almost exhausted state, and with a long iron chain fastened round her neck by means of a padlock. The girl is supposed to be about eleven years of age. Her condition was truly pitiable, and in addition to her sufferings from long confinement, her emaciated state indicates that she has also endured the horrors of starvation. The only thing that could be ascertained from her is that her name is Sarah White. Her mind appears to be in such a state that she is unable to name the place she has escaped from. The police are making inquiries about the matter.

A ROMANTIC STORY, IF TRUE.—A scene lately took place at the house of Colonel and Lady ——, in the North. The daughter, a very lovely girl, fell in love with the tutor, a Presbyterian clergyman, and so far forgot herself as to make known to him her attachment. In honour bound, and to the credit of the Scotch clergy be it spoken, he reasoned with her, and then, finding argument of no avail, went to her father and begged for his immediate dismissal. The Colonel was astounded, but when upon inquiry the truth transpired he was so struck with the young man's deep sense of honour that he told him he would give him an opportunity of going to Oxford and taking orders, and that upon entering the English Church he would not only give him a living but his daughter also. We understand both parties are very happy under so kind and sensible arrangements.—*Court Journal*.

A HINT FOR LINCOLN.—The following were among the mottoes inscribed on the banners at the peace meeting in Syracuse, on the 18th ult:—"No more victims for the slaughter pen; not a man nor a dollar." "If Seward touches his bell again, the people will stretch his neck." "Abe Lincoln slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers." "The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war." "Lincoln demands blood! Provost-marshals beware!" "Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak." "Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted." "Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you." "Free ballots or free bullets." "War is dissolution, speedy and final." "This is a nigger war." "We will not be conscripted in a war for the emancipation of slavery." "Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease." "Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Friday, a boiler exploded at the print-works of Messrs J. and A. Coubrough, at Blanefield, near Milngavie, a few miles from Glasgow. The boiler gave way in the inside flue, and the force of the explosion blew off the furnace door, which was projected with great force against the dyehouse immediately opposite. The wall of this building facing the boiler was blown down, as was also that at the opposite end, distant about 70 feet, while a considerable portion of the roof was carried away. When the walls gave way the interior of the dyehouse was exposed to a deluge of scalding water and steam. Within the dyehouse, three boys, named Charles Ramsay, John Tennant, and Patrick Dunnion, and an old woman, named Rosa Sanderson, were bruised and scalded to such an extent that they died shortly afterwards; while three men, named Malcolm Wallace, Samuel Porter, and Andrew received injuries which have since proved fatal.

AN ADDRESS ON AMERICA.—An address has been issued by the Union and Emancipation Society of England, in reply to the "untruthful and unscrupulous" representations of the manifesto recently published by the Southern Independence Association. The assertion that peace and the restitution of the Union are apparently as far off as ever, and that the past exertions of the North has proved a failure, is denied, and the committee enumerate twenty-six heads of progress in the cause of liberty, including the emancipation of slaves in Western Virginia, Mississippi, Columbia, and Maryland, the prohibition of slavery in the territories, the admission of Kansas and other States as free States, the recognition of the coloured republics of Hayti and Liberia, the proclamation by which three million slaves were made free, the abrogation of the fugitive slave law, the admission of coloured people to equal rights with the white population, the establishment of schools for the education of free negroes, the admission of freed slaves into the Federal army, and the international treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. The address also sketches the astonishing success of the military operations of the North, and concludes by the prediction that until slavery is destroyed throughout the States, a true and lasting peace, founded upon union, freedom, justice, and humanity cannot be expected.

ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH.—The competition between the Armstrong and Whitworth 70-pounder and 12-pounder field guns is still going on at Shoeburyness; but another phrase will soon be shown by the competition between similar guns on board the Excellent. Besides these 70-pounders there are two of the guns lately altered from breech-loading 70-pounders into muzzle-loaders, and now called 64-pounders, on board her, one rifled upon Sir W. Armstrong's three-grooved shunt plan and another with three flat grooves, similar to those advocated by Captain Pallisser, whose success with chilled shot has been so great as to induce the opinion that such cheap projectiles will probably be adopted into the service. As the Armstrong and Whitworth 70-pounders are being tried on board the gunnery ships as to their fitness for naval guns, and in another trial, as already stated, different grooving is being tested in two 64-pounders, we can scarcely understand why 70-pounders or 54-pounders, of which there are large numbers ready, have not been rifled upon the Scott, French, and Lancaster plans, and tried at the same time. The three last guns all possess some special feature, and as they have all given good results in target-firing at Shoeburyness, no time should be lost in a further test on board ship. The navy wants rifled guns, and the small expenditure necessary for a complete and satisfactory trial would be amply repaid by the certainty of possessing a reliable naval gun. Doubtless the Admiralty are alive to the importance of quickly arming our ships with rifled ordnance, but whether Pallister's chilled shot, case-hardened wrought iron or steel is used, the projectiles will be found to load easily under all circumstances, without the necessity for iron bearers and other nice appliances, which would be of little value in fighting in a sea way.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

DESTRUCTIVE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR WIGAN.—An accident of an alarming character, and involving serious damage to the company's property, occurred on the London and North Western Railway, near Wigan, on Sunday morning last. Shortly after nine o'clock a mineral train of some thirty or forty heavily laden wagons ran up to the junction formed by the Springs Branch line, a mile and a half south of the town. Here onehalf of the train was left on the branch railway, which serves the Kirklees and Ince Hall coal and ironworks, and the engine ran back with the remaining waggons, the driver's intention being to get on to the "up" main line and thence to another siding, in which to leave his load. It seems, however, that owing to the peculiar action of the points at the place of junction the train was turned across the "up" and on to the "down" line just at the moment an immense train, laden with Birmingham and Staffordshire goods, was flying along in the opposite direction, and a terrific collision ensued. No lives, happily, were lost, as the drivers and stokers of each engine saw the impending danger and threw themselves from their respective engines; but in the jump they were each somewhat severely shaken. The results of the shock on the goods train were, however, terribly disastrous; for in the brief space of ten or fifteen seconds, both of the main lines were wholly blocked up with the shattered remnants of ten or a dozen waggons and vans, the contents of which—comprising iron in sheets, bars, and bolts; bale goods, barrels of paints in the dry, rolls of leather, and other general freight—were strewn about and added to the vast heap of *debris*. The goods train consisted of 74 waggons, and was drawn by two engines both in front. At the moment of the shock, which happened at about 9·20, the train of iron ore had been brought almost to a standstill, and, presenting a barrier to the other train almost as solid as a rock, was little damaged in comparison; but the engine was much strained and twisted in its machinery, and one or two of the waggons were smashed. The leading engine of the goods train was much shattered, the momentum of that immediately behind smashing in the tender and raising it almost on end, while the collision in front splintered the ponderous oaken buffer-board like matchwood, and stove in the plates. This engine was completely disabled, and had to be laid up on one of the sidings, its work having to be performed by another brought to the spot. The cause of this accident, the most destructive one in the neighbourhood for years, was the simple want of a man at the points. During the week-day a man is so stationed, but on Sundays it is not deemed necessary, as the traffic is limited. The damage done is estimated at £2,000, and in some quarters at a still higher figure.

At a great competition show at Antwerp the prizes for the best grapes were awarded to Mr J. Meredith, of Garstang, near Liverpool.

The Earl of Carlisle cannot be considered to have recovered from his recent illness, but he has been better since his residence at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

The betrothal of the youngest daughter of the King of Saxony, the Princess Sophia, with her cousin german, Charles, Duke of Bavaria, has been recently announced. The marriage, it is now stated, will take place in Dresden towards the end of the year.

A POLISH MAIDEN'S GIFT.—The *Weiss Adler* (White Eagle), a Zurich newspaper, has the followng little tale:—To the Commissioners of the National Government for Poland were sent, from Leipzig to Paris, five thalers (15s.), which were sacrificed by Julia Weinbrack, the daughter of an honourable citizen in the mentioned German town. Though this sum may be in itself small, it represents, nevertheless, a great sacrifice, being the receipts for a beautiful fair head of hair, laid on the altar of the Polish nation. The sacrifice originated from compassion for this unhappy nation.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER OF A BABY BY TWO CHILDREN.—We have details of the murder of a baby in Paterson, New Jersey, by two children. On Tuesday afternoon of last week, a sweet little child of two years, (daughter of Mary Jane Hurlbut, employed at Longwith's Hotel), who was playing on the sidewalk at the door, barefooted and bareheaded, when two other children, Emma Jane Long and Matilda Long, aged eleven and eight years respectively, belonging to an ignorant, vicious, and quarrelsome family in the neighbourhood, enticed or carried it away with them, stripped it of its clothing, and threw it down the well at their father's house. These children had previously stolen articles, and it is supposed that the cause of this affair was merely a desire to steal the child's clothes, the killing being afterwards determined on by the two children to hide the theft. It appears more probable, however, from the evidence, that the abduction and killing was a piece of wantonness resulting from the inbred vice of children brought up by drunken, fighting, and thoroughly vicious parents. The case has created intense excitement in Paterson. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Murder" against the two girls, who afterwards, when in prison, both confessed to the crime. A six-column narrative of the affair in the *National Police Gazette* is headed as follows:—"Precocious Ferocity—A Monster Child Murder at Paterson, N.J.—Two little girls of seven and ten years the murderers—They kidnap an infant two years old—They strip the child naked—They throw it into a well over twenty feet in depth—A rabble of children witness the tragedy—Wild scene at the well—The youthful felons burn the child's clothing on a stove—Excitement over the lost child—The town bellman rings and cries through the streets—Discovery of the body—Great shock of the neighbouring public—Arrest of the murderers and the coroner's inquest—Committal for wilful murder—Shocking evidence of deliberate atrocity—Full confession of the criminals—They are lodged in the county gaol—Remarkable instance of family depravity—Neglected youthful education illustrated—Rare sweetness of the murdered child—Its burial, &c."

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN STRONSAY FIRTH.—The packet *Otter*, George Sclater, master, left Sanday on Monday afternoon about one o'clock, bound for Kirkwall, having a general cargo and about 30 passengers on board. After leaving it came on to blow hard, so much so that it was found necessary to double reef the mainsail. The gale, however, still increased, and before entering the "Fall of Warness," off Warness Point, Eday, it was decided to take in the third reef. The mainsail was accordingly lowered, and John Muir, one of the seamen, who was hauling in the reef earring, fell overboard. The small boat, which was towing astern, was immediately got alongside, when Robert Sclater, son of the master, accompanied by Mr Charles Ingram, son of the Rev. Mr Ingram, United Presbyterian Church, Eday, jumped in and pulled away in the direction of the spot where Muir had fallen overboard. He, however, poor fellow! was never seen, having sunk almost immediately, or been carried away by the tide, which was running at a fearful rate. The boat was by this time carried by the tide a great distance from the vessel, and was drawn into the "fall" where she swamped, and the *Otter's* crew and passengers had the sad and trying scene to witness of their fellow-creatures drowning before their eyes without a chance of aiding them. The three lives were thus sacrificed—the two in nobly endeavouring to save Muir. As soon as the vessel was got under snug canvas, she was taken into the Bay of Greentoft, where she anchored, and a boat's crew from Eday boarded her. The feelings of Sclater, the master, and that of another son who was on board, can be more easily fancied than described at the first breach in their family circle taking place before their own eyes—Sclater having a family of thirteen. Mr Ingram's sister was also on board, but she was not informed of the sad fate of her brother until she was landed at Sanday, where the vessel returned. They were all young men and unmarried. Mr Ingram was a young gentlemen of great promise, and had been on a visit to some friends in Sanday. The boat drove ashore the same day at Warness Point, but as yet no intelligence of the bodies has been heard.—*Orcadian*.

A DANISH POET ON THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S VISIT.—The special correspondent of the *Star* writes from Copenhagen on the 8th as follows:—In the *Berlingske Politische*, the Ministerial organ of Copenhagen, there appeared on Tuesday a poetical effusion, addressed to the Princess Alexandra, and said by some to be from the pen of Hans Christian Andersen, a writer whose principal works are very well known in England. The poem is much better than any translation I am able to give, but the following, executed in haste, will at least convey the purport and the spirit:—

Amid a time of utter bitterness
A ray of light over the darkness gleams;
For thou, whom Denmark suckled at her breast,
Sailest again into our native seas—
To look upon your mother while she mourns,
And on her need! Welcome to Fatherland,
Whose birch trees cast their shadows on the shore!
Changed—ah, how changed!—is Denmark from the day
When thou from us received thy bridal dower!
The fangs of a rapacious monster meet
In Denmark's mighty heart! In deepest need
All have forsaken us! All, all have changed!
Again thou lookest on thy Fatherland,
Abused, down-trodden, almost crushed to death.
But one, we know, is still unchanged and true,
True now as when the sunshine lit the land—
'Tis thou! And therefore here in love we wait
To greet thee! True as thou has Denmark been!
True as thy heart has been her love for thee,
Her prayer that Joy and Peace be ever thine!
Therefore, thou hear'st the hearts of Denmark throb,
While the glad birchen-shadow'd streams of home
Open their watery arms to welcome thee.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The following singular story has been told to us upon the most reliable authority. Some years ago, a Bristol clergyman, of good means, died, leaving a young and rather interesting widow, with several children, in very good circumstances. The lady, who was of a religious turn, felt that she was called upon to do what she could for the instruction of the working classes, and chose for her sphere of exertion a railroad in connection with the city, and then in course of construction. She read and spoke to the navvies employed upon it at all convenient times—when they were eating their meals and after they retired from their labour, and was always treated with great respect and regard by the rough but good-natured fellows. One young man of the gang, however, and who was by no means the most teachable of her hearers, she particularly endeavoured to improve, and with this view she sent him to school in the neighbourhood, charging herself with his board and maintenance; but after he had been there some time, the master honestly informed her that, possibly owing to his age and want of quickness, there was little chance of his ever learning much. Upon this, the lady declared that she herself would undertake his instruction, and, to this end, she had the man every evening at her house to teach him simple branches of education. As she lives in a good part of our surburbs, and is well known by her respectable neighbours, the circumstance of the man's regular attendance at the place was soon noticed, and rumours got abroad that Mrs. —— was educating a navvy, with the view of ultimately marrying him. A lady with whom she was acquainted, hearing these unpleasant reports, wrote to her, expressing her belief that it was not true, but suggesting some more prudent and suitable arrangement than this for the improvement of her *protege*. Upon this the clergyman's widow wrote back that it was quite true she was doing her utmost to educate and instruct So-and-so (naming the navvy), with what ultimate purpose she could not stop to state, seeing that that concerned herself alone, but trusted that his eternal well-being would be thereby secured, and, (the fair writer continued) "she had so many notes of enquiry or remonstrance from her friends on the subject, that she had had a circular reply printed, one of which she begged to enclose." And enclosed, sure enough, was a printed paper, couched in very much the same language as the accompanying note, and several copies of which have, it seemed, got into circulation amongst friends. We further hear that the other navvies, the fellow-workmen of the fortunate man, recently waited upon their preceptress, and whether it was really disapproving of the course taken by her or envious of their co-labourer, intimated that they had no desire to receive any more of her instructions. So the matter stands, according to our informant, who has seen one of the printed circulars above alluded to.—*Bristol Times*.

SHOCKING DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—Three weeks ago a man between 30 and 40 years of age, and who then gave the name of Selby, took an unfurnished front room on the first floor at 4, Durham-street, Chelsea, as he alleged for the occupancy of two of his maiden sisters, but in reality, as it turned out afterwards, for himself and his three sisters. From that time nothing was seen of two of the sisters by any person, and the other sister and her brother appeared to live in a most secluded manner, as they were seldom heard except at night. The stench which latterly emanated from the room was very great; and the landlord of the house attributing it to the dirty habits of his new lodgers, determined to see Selby. He did not succeed in doing so till Friday morning last, when coming home from breakfast. Selby then told him that he was in great trouble; that one of his sisters had died on the previous Monday, and then pausing for a little time, added that his other sister had died on the Tuesday, and that he did not know what to do, as he could not get an order for their burial without a doctor's certificate. The landlord communicated the facts of the case to the Coroner's officer, who proceeded to the room, which was locked inside. He intimated that if the door was not unfastened it would be burst open, and he was then admitted. A frightful spectacle presented itself. Stretched before him lay the dead bodies of two women in a state of decomposition, and hardly recognisable. Both were without any clothing except a chemise; one was stretched out on an iron bedstead with web sacking, and the other lay crouched up in one corner of the room. The only other articles of furniture were two chairs.—At the inquest on Saturday Selby was called and said that his right name was Moss. He had been a solicitor's clerk. The deceased were his two sisters, Emma Moss, aged 38, and Jane Moss, aged 40. The surviving sister, who lived with them, said that she could not get them to take any food. The surgeon who had made a *post mortem* examination said that he found no traces of food in either of the stomachs, and it was his opinion that they died from exhaustion from fever or want of proper sustenance. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

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# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

## Local and District News.

CONSETT SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday last, the scholars of the Company's schools, and those attending the Sunday schools connected with Christ Church, Consett, were entertained to tea in the Company's school-room. The occasion of the pleasant social meeting was to commemorate the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church. The tea for the day scholars was provided by J. Priestman, Esq., the respected manager of the iron works, whilst that to the Sunday scholars was defrayed by subscription. At the conclusion of the tea meeting, a tea and coffee supper was given to the parents and friends of the children. Upwards of 150 sat down, and the children—under the direction of Miss George—sang several beautiful pieces of music. A public meeting followed, addresses being delivered by the Rev. F. Steggall, incumbent of Consett, and the Rev. Mr. Farrar, of Castleside. The meeting did not separate till after eleven o'clock, when hearty votes of thanks, accorded to Mr. Priestman and the ladies, closed the proceedings.

HEXHAM HIGHWAY BOARD.—A meeting of this Board was held at the Court House, Hexham, on Tuesday, J. M. Ridley, Esq., in the chair. After the routine business, it was resolved that the intention of the board to impound any animal found grazing on the highways, and to proceed against their owners, should be made known by means of placards throughout the district. The clerk was instructed to write to the defaulters on the township rates, threatening them with a distraint if the money was not forthcoming.

PIT ACCIDENT.—About three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a serious accident occurred at Sunnybrow High Pit, Willington. Four men were descending the shaft. When they were about half way down, the rope attached to the cage gave way. The men, whose names are Riley, Gardner, Hall, and Roach, were very severely injured, and two of them were removed to the Durham Infirmary.

INSPECTION OF THE GATESHEAD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The official inspection of the Rifle Volunteers of the sister borough was held in the Drill Field, Windmill Hills, on Monday evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Roney, the inspecting officer, put the men through a variety of movements, and at the close expressed himself generally satisfied with the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, but stated that he would inspect them again at the close of the season.

SUDDEN DEATH AT DURHAM.—A lady, named Mrs Briggs, of Norham, Northumberland, paid a visit to Durham on Saturday. She was accompanied by her brother, Mr Young, of Houghton-le-Spring (with whom she had been staying), and two of that gentleman's daughters. About twenty minutes to six the party were going up Tenter-terrace, on their way to the station, when Mrs Briggs made a remark to her brother as to the steepness of the hill, and immediately exclaimed "Oh dear," fell down, and instantly expired. The cause of death was syncope, the result of heart disease.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CHESTER-LE-STREET.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held at the Fighting Cocks Inn, before J. M. Hudson, Esq., deputy-coroner, on the body of John Rice, a moulder at the engine works of Messrs. Murray & Co., Chester-le-Street. The deceased had been ailing the last two years, but up till Tuesday he had always gone to work as usual, with the exception of a few days now and then. On Tuesday night he was standing at his own door, opposite the Fighting Cocks public-house, and crossed over to get a glass of ale. On entering the Fighting Cocks he was seen to fall in attempting to sit down. The landlord, who was present when he entered, saw him fall, and immediately sent for Dr. Shiell, who soon arrived, and pronounced him quite dead. The deceased was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and five young children. The jury found a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart."

EARLY QUARRELS.—On Monday, at the Sunderland Police Court, a young man, named John Simpson, was charged with assaulting his wife, a girl of 18. It appears that the parties had only been married three months, and had before quarrelled. The *casus belli* on this occasion was the cookery of the wife; the dinner provided by her consisted of roast mutton, with potatoes and apple pudding. The husband found fault with the victuals, and left the house, and on her following him he knocked her down. In answer to Mr Graham, she said that she had "clawed him," and then followed him about demanding a separate maintenance. The Bench said the wife must live with her husband, and bound him over to keep the peace; and advised the husband to make some allowance for his wife's inexperience in cookery.

THE HARVEST IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—Should the weather continue fine for another week or ten days the harvest will be nearly finished in the northern part of Northumberland. The severe gales of wind which prevailed on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 8th, and 9th inst., have proved most injurious to the standing corn, immense quantities having been completely thrashed out in the fields. Heavy crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which promised fair to yield a large bulk of corn, will scarcely produce one-half of what was expected, owing to the damage sustained by the wind. The turnips are only an indifferent crop. On some large farms there will not be sufficient to last any time for feeding purposes. It is only on very few farms where the crop is a good one. Potatoes are healthy, but it is found the crop will prove light, the tubers not having many potatoes attached. Recent showers have improved the pastures, but they are still far behind, and do not promise much for stock.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN A BROTHEL.—A serious assault took place at an early hour on Saturday morning in a brothel in York Terrace, at Sunderland. Two young men, named Kennedy and Harrison, had gone into the house, and while there a disturbance took place, and they wished to leave. Archibald M'Donald, a young man, a banker, interfered to prevent them, but they succeeded in getting out of a window. M'Donald pursued them, and, with a large old-fashioned and very heavy candlestick, brought Kennedy to the ground with a single blow. Harrison went to Kennedy's assistance, and M'Donald struck him a severe blow with the bottom edge of the candlestick, which nearly severed his nose from his face. The police were called, and M'Donald was taken into custody.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG AND THE ELSWICK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Saturday, a large number of the members of the Elswick Mechanics' Institute were entertained to a substantial dinner by Sir W. G. Armstrong, at the New Hall, Jesmond. The beautiful grounds were thrown open to the company during the afternoon. After dinner, Sir William, who occupied the chair, detailed an educational scheme which the owners had in view at the resuscitated Redesdale Iron Works. It is intended to build two large schools there—one for boys and the other for girls—and to make a small charge upon the workmen, for the support of the schools. A similar measure will also be adopted at Elswick. The proceedings were enlivened by vocal and instrumental music.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POLYGAMY.—On Monday last, a man, aged about thirty, named Richard Money, a cooper to trade, was apprehended on a charge of bigamy. An unusual feature in such a case is the circumstance that the accused has been previously convicted of bigamy. In 1855 he was married to a woman in Perth; in 1857, while she was still alive, he was married to another woman in Leith; and for this act of bigamy he was tried before the High Court of Justiciary, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He is now charged with having, in the year 1860, been married in the Border fashion, at Lamberton Toll, in Berwickshire, his lawful wife being still alive. He was examined and committed to gaol. The police have been on the look-out for this incorrigible polygamist for nearly three years, but could never get hold of him until now, when he was captured at Amble, in Northumberland.

TYNESIDE NATURALISTS FIELD CLUB.—The members of the above club held the fifth field meeting of the season at Greenhead and Rosehill on Wednesday. The party numbered between forty and fifty gentlemen, part of whom left the Central Station by the early train, and the rest by the quarter-past ten train. Though the day was damp, the party had a pleasant ramble amongst the romantic and charming scenery of the district. They visited the Roman station of Carvoran, the "Magna of the Notitia," Thirlwall Castle, the "Nine Nicks of Thirlwell," the waterfall near Gilsland, "Mumps Hall," known to fame as the residence of Meg Merrilies and other places of interest. The route selected for their wanderings was one well calculated to impress the mind with the grandeur and sublimity of the natural world. The geologist, the botanist, and the naturalist found ample scope for pursuing their favourite studies and increasing their knowledge. After they had spent the most part of the day in these pleasurable occupations, they sat down to dinner at the Shaws Hotel, Gilsland, from the windows of which a magnificent view is obtained for miles distant. Having thus fortified themselves by replenishing their inner man, they started on the return journey, and arrived at Newcastle about nine o'clock.

FIRE IN AN OIL AND TAR WAREHOUSE.—At half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the extensive warehouses in Sans-street, Sunderland, occupied by Messrs Fairley Brothers, chemists, oil and colour merchants, and ship store outfitters. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot. They found the flames coming in great volumes out of the large front gates of the warehouse, which had been burnt through, and immediately behind them was a strong body of fire burning with great fury. Fortunately a strong pressure of water was obtained from the hydrants in the High-street, and it was poured in from the front and back upon the fire which appeared to be amongst some barrels of tar and rosin, and was spreading over the whole of the lower part of the warehouse, which was filled with casks of the same inflammable materials. Fortunately, the contents of these were prevented from catching fire, or the whole premises, and probably a vast of the thickly studded property around, would have been destroyed. The flames ascended through a hatchway to the upper storey, which was literally packed with the same kinds of store as below; and in addition there were drugs and immense quantities of salted provisions. A gallon cask here caught fire, and the flames reached the roof; but P.C. Haysome obtained entrance by a back window with a hose, and soon all danger was at an end. It was two hours, however, before the fire was finally subdued. Messrs Fairley are insured. These gentlemen are peculiarly unfortunate, as only a few years ago their large warehouses, containing some thousands of pounds of goods, at the foot of Numbers Garth, were destroyed by fire.

### FLOWER SHOWS.

WASKERLEY.—The annual show of flowers, fruits, &c., took place at this isolated hamlet on Saturday last. It is the last flower show of the season in the district. As we have stated on former years the village of Waskerley is entirely cut off from the neighbourhood. It has no public highway approaching it, and everything is conveyed by railway although there is no passenger train. The flower show is, therefore, a great day in Waskerley, and on Saturday special trains were run from Towlaw, Stanhope, and Consett, for the accommodation of visitors. The show this year surpassed all former years for quality of the articles exhibited, more especially the vegetables, of which there was an excellent show. There were also shown some most excellent samples of potatoes. Mr. Graham, of Darlington, and Mr. Surtees, gardener, of Stanhope Castle, acted as judges; their awards gave general satisfaction. The show was held partly in the School-room and partly in the School-yard, the vegetables being shown in the yard. The school-room being tastefully decorated with heather and the red berry and graceful foliage of the mountain ash, had an extremely charming appearance, and when filled by the company of visitors looked quite gay. The attractions of music, too, were not wanting, for the Towlaw brass band was in attendance, and played several excellent selections of music. During the evening the band supplied the music to some young people who wished to enjoy the luxury of a merry dance. Unfortunately, however, the enjoyment was but brief, for the dance was prematurely cut short by a heavy fall of rain. During the afternoon, J. Pease, Esq., and party, and the Rev. J. Cundle visited the show, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with what they had seen. The weather was rather unfavourable, for though the morning was fair and fine, at half-past four o'clock rain commenced to fall, and continued in heavy showers; this, of course, had the effect of preventing many from attending who otherwise would have done so, and was the only drawback to a most successful show. The prize list is of considerable length—so long, indeed, as to prevent its insertion in its entirety. We may, however, give an outline of the principal prizes and winners. Amongst the most successful in the open class were Mr. Charles Mosley, who carried off the first prize, for three gladioli, hollyhocks, and was also successful in fruits and vegetables.; Mr. W. Sinclair, who won the prizes for exotic plant, geranium, archimenes, asters, marigolds, dahlias, verbenas, piccotees, carnations, flowers, and fruit; Mr John Elliott, who shone in fuschias and balsams; Mr John Langcake, who carried off the prizes for geraniums and potatoes, and who in the limited class took a moiety of the prizes for fruit and vegetables; Messrs Henry Surtees, Thomas Wilkinson, Thomas Parker, Robert Lawson, Michael Potts, George Bowe, William Wilkinson, Martin Thompson, William Featherstone, and Richard Gibson. The successful competitors in the limited class were Messrs John Langcake, John Elliott, Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Baty, William Featherstone, Attual Fleming, John Littlefair, John Liddell, Robert Spence, and William Gibson.

GATESHEAD.—The run of flower shows is for this season drawing to a close, the fast approaching autumn rendering the days unsuitable for the display of nature's choicest gems—sweet flowers. Notwithstanding this, the flower show of the Gateshead Floral Society was very fine, and was visited by a large number of people. The marquees of the society were erected in a field adjoining the Drill Field, Windmill Hills, and during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were patronised by a large and distinguished circle of visitors, amongst whom were the Right Hon. W. and Mrs Hutt, &c., &c. The flowers and fruit shown were all excellent, the specimens exhibited in the allottee class being especially commendable. The judges, Messrs Jeremiah Hall, gardener to John Greene, Esq., Mr James Hogg, and Mr Jacob Hill, Newcastle, had no little difficulty, in some departments, in coming to a decision. The principal winners in the open class were Mr Robert Atkin, Newcastle; Mr Hugh Moore, Gateshead; Mr Alex. Heslop, gardener to William Brown, Esq.; and Mr John Hall, Newcastle. In the amateur class, Mr Joseph English, Gateshead, and Mr John Armstrong, Newcastle, were the most successful competitors; and in the allottee class, Mr Thomas Smith and Mr William Fairs carried off the greater number of prizes. Mr Hugh Moore also stood pretty well in this class. Mr Moore is blind, but by the assistance of his son he is enabled to compete and obtain a high position in the show. Extra prizes were awarded for the six best dahlias, Mr Robt. Smith standing first, and Mr Albert Richardson second. A number of minor prizes were also given. During each day, the Newcastle Rifle Corps Band, under the leadership of Mr E. Potts, played several selections of music, and in the evenings of each day furnished the music for the numbers of gay couples who joined in the merry dance. The arrangements were good, and, notwithstanding the showers of rain which interrupted the enjoyment on Tuesday and Wednesday, the committee cannot but congratulate themselves on the success which has attended their efforts.

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EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—Latour, the French murderer, was on Monday executed at Foix. His demeanour on the scaffold showed the remarkably stubborn and fearless nature of the man. He was accompanied by no priest, and sang to the last in a loud voice some verses he had himself composed to the air of "The Marseillaise."

BISHOP COLENSO AGAIN.—A singular occurrence happened at Claybrook, on Sunday. The Bishop of Natal was announced to preach on that day in Claybrook Church, in aid of the schools of the parish, but the Bishop of the diocese (Peterborough) took prompt measures to close the pulpit against him. Inhibitions were served upon the local clergy and the churchwardens, and Dr. Colenzo, recognising the grave position of affairs, decided to come down to Leicestershire merely on a friendly visit to Mr Johnson, the vicar of Claybrook. His appearance at Claybrook on Saturday, however, excited alarm, and an attempt was made by the Bishop's agent to serve a document of some sort upon him. Foiled on the Saturday, the agent on the following day intercepted Bishop Colenzo while on his way to the church. His lordship again evaded service, but the agent followed him to the altar, and while the right rev. prelate was kneeling there engaged in private devotion, the paper was flung before him. He did not, of course, preach; that duty was performed by the curate, who took the opportunity of declaring that he and the vicar warmly sympathised with the theological views of the Bishop of Natal. In the evening, his lordship, finding the church shut against him, addressed a large congregation in the open air. This matter can hardly end here.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE ON THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—On Saturday, a most determined act of self-destruction was committed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near the Taunton Station, by a married lady. The particulars, so far as they have yet transpired, are as follows:—The deceased was named Mary Spooner, and was about thirty-five years of age. She had been on a visit of some duration to her relatives in Taunton, accompanied by her husband, who is an accountant, residing in London. On Saturday morning, about ten o'clock, they left home together for the purpose of going to market. Having reached the town Mrs Spooner said she could not go to market, but would go and see her aunt, who resided near the railway station. She accordingly left her husband, and proceeded in the direction of her aunt's, but instead of going there she went to a foot-bridge which crosses the railway about a quarter of a mile from the station, and was observed to stand there more than ten minutes. On the approach of the train from Exeter, due at Taunton at 11·10, she crossed the line, took off her bonnet and some other articles of dress, and deliberately walked on to the line. In a moment the train came along nearly at its full speed, the lady bowed her head, was struck by the "guard," and instantaneously killed, a large portion of her face being torn away in the most frightful manner. The train was pulled up as soon as possible, and the guard ran back, but as death had already ensued, his assistance was of no avail. The body was afterwards removed to await an inquest. Mrs Spooner has left a large family, and it is said that after the birth of each child she has been subject to fits of nervous excitement, during which she has suddenly, in the most unaccountable manner, and without giving the slightest intimation of her intention, left her children and her husband, and come to her friends at Taunton, being afraid to return to her children until her health was restored.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A CHILD IN NOTTINGHAM.—We are grieved to have to record a shocking instance of child murder, which appears to have been perpetrated in the most cool and deliberate manner. The discovery of the murder was brought about under the following circumstances. On Saturday afternoon, towards four o'clock, two boys were gathering blackberries in a field at the top of Wood-lane, approaching Mapperley-hills, just beyond the brick-yard of Mr. Gripper, when they found the body of a male child, some fourteen days old, and entirely without clothing. They hastened to give information to Police-constable Mason, who immediately went to the spot pointed out by the boys, and took possession of the body, which was even then quite warm. He perceived that a narrow piece of hosiery web was twisted so tightly round the neck of the infant as evidently to have caused strangulation. Lying upon the ground close to the body of the child Mason observed a piece of skirting of the same colour and texture as that used in the Nottingham Union Workhouse, and on taking it up noticed the letters N. U. W. upon it. Having conveyed the body to the police-station, Mason went up to the Union to make inquiry whether any female had left the house with an infant in the course of the day, when he ascertained that a young woman named Elizabeth Wragg, living with her mother in Sherwood-street, went from the Poorhouse about twenty minutes past two o'clock, with her infant, a male child, of which she had been delivered in the Union. The nurse at the Poorhouse having seen the body of the child, at once identified it as that of Elizabeth Wragg's, as she had waited upon her during her confinement. Chief-Constable Hedington and Inspector Raynor then proceeded to the house of the mother, in Sherwood-street, and, upon sending to inquire if Elizabeth Wragg was at home, were told that she was not, and on seeing the mother, were informed that Elizabeth went out about six o'clock, and was not coming back that night. The officers, however, believing that she was at home, concealed themselves in a yard, and, in a few minutes afterwards, they saw the daughter come out of the house. She was then asked where her child was, and she answered, "In the house, with my mother." They went to the house along with her, and there saw a child two years of age, of which she was the mother, and they then asked her what had become of the infant that she just had in the Union house, and which she had brought out that afternoon. To this question the young woman made no answer. Mr. Hedington informed her that it was his duty to take her to the police-station, upon a charge of murdering her child. On her arrival at the station she was shown the body of the infant, and without the least hesitation acknowledged that it was her child. From the above circumstances it would seem that the young woman must have proceeded to the field directly she left the Union with her child, which was then in a healthy state, for the body was found in about two hours afterwards, the distance from the Poorhouse being little short of a mile. The prisoner, who has been occupied at lace work, is now only nineteen years of age, and is, as will have been noted, the mother of two children. We learn, from subsequent inquiries, that when asked by her mother, on first arriving at home, what had become of her child, she said that it died in the house when it was seven days old. The case, as may be supposed, has excited a deal of interest in the neighbourhood. The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the mother of the child.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

King, the man who stated he assisted in Mr Briggs' murder, was brought up again on Wednesday. There was no evidence against him, but the magistrate remanded him, as the time he was at the public-house was not exactly accounted for.

### THE MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE IN LONDON.

The body of the young woman found dead at the Portland-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway has been identified. She was the wife of Henry Gollop, a chairmaker, residing at 15, Harrow-street, Lisson Grove. She was last seen by her husband on the platform, just before the time of the occurrence, in company with an organ-builder, a married man, whose address is not known. The husband did not see the death, although he was in the same train. The deceased was 31 years of age. She is said to have had large expectations from a wealthy relative. Her husband is an invalid. The inquest, which was opened on Wednesday, has been adjourned.

### ARRIVAL OF MULLER.

QUEENSTOWN, September 15.—Franz Muller, Inspector Tanner, Mr Death, and the cabman arrived here on board the *Etna*, and have proceeded to Liverpool. The prisoner has been kept in the female hospital, in charge of two policemen. He remained below during the entire voyage, although he might have gone on deck. Only a few lady passengers and some gentlemen were allowed to speak to him on one or two occasions. A gentleman who went out with him in the *Victoria* also visited him this morning. He recognised and conversed with him freely. He eat and drank during the voyage as if nothing had happened, and has read Pickwick and several periodicals. He still persists in asserting his innocence, adhering to his first statements as to the possession of the watch and hat. He has been visited daily by the doctor.

### AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The *Daily News* says:—As M'Lellan has not spoken, it is natural that the people should look back to the period of the war to see what he has at any time said in a political sense in his military announcements. Among the most distinct of these is his proclamation of May 26, 1851, in which he bids the Virginians dismiss all fears of their "peculiar institution" being tampered with, and promises the utmost assistance of his troops to put down any insubordination of the slaves. When he was at the height of his popularity with the army, such proposals damaged him with the greater part of it.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The latest accounts from the Upper Potomac, of the 2nd, state that General Early's head quarters are at Bunker's Hill, midway between Martinsburg and Winchester.

Gold, 241.

### GERMANY AND DENMARK.

VIENNA, Wednesday afternoon.—The Conference met for the fourth time yesterday, but very little progress was made towards the conclusion of peace. The armistice will be prolonged, as neither of the belligerents intend to-morrow to give notice that it was to cease on the 31st October.

### INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

Letters have arrived dated Calcutta, August 8; Hong Kong, July 29; Melbourne, July 25; and Sydney, July 22. News anticipated. In the last affair in New Zealand nine men were killed and thirty-nine wounded. Among the wounded are Captains F. Smith and Barnard of the 43rd, and Captain Trent, Captain T. Casement, Lieutenant Stuart, and Ensign W. W. F. Palmer. The engagement will be severely felt by the East Coast tribes, but it has far from broken their spirit. The latest advices report they are erecting another pah in a strong position farther back. It is said that Col. Grear would attempt also to storm this work.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, September 15.—The Ministerial crisis continues. The Queen has summoned Marshal O'Donnell.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 15.—The Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a prince at noon to-day. Her Royal Highness and the infant prince are doing well.

## Latest Markets.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Thursday.—The arrivals are considerable of foreign wheat and flour at present. There is next to no business doing in any article, and prices are nominally as on Monday.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Thursday.—Sugar: Previous rates are demanded, but only small business in raw or refined.—Coffee: Demand good, and rates fully sustained for all sorts of Ceylon.—Tea: Purchases made with caution, but prices supported.—Rice: Only small parcels selling at former prices.—Saltpetre: Demand better, and rates steady.—Tallow: Market quiet at former prices.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET, Thursday.—No. 1, 58s to 58s 3d; warrants, 58s 3d to 58s 4½d; No. 3, 57s to 57s 3d. Market steady and quiet.

### TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE AT JARROW.

The unfortunate dispute at Messrs. Palmer's Works, Jarrow, has, we are happy to say, been satisfactorily and amicably settled. This desirable state of things has no doubt been brought about by the kind offices of Mr. McCarthy, of Spennymoor, and Mr. James Hayes, of Gateshead, who proceeded to Jarrow on Thursday, and during the whole of the day were using their best endeavours to bring about this satisfactory result. More summonses were served upon others of the absentees from their employment, and accordingly a public meeting of the men was held in the afternoon at the house of Mr. Charles Stewart, Ellison Arms, Hebburn. A resolution was ultimately come to appointing a deputation—consisting of Messrs. McCarthy and Hayes, and several of the workmen—to wait upon Mr. Palmer, or his representatives, with the view of bringing about an amicable settlement of the dispute. The deputation accordingly waited upon Mr. Bladen, but nothing of a tangible character resulted from that interview. The men then held another consultation, and a resolution was drawn up to the effect that if Mr. Bladen would withdraw all legal proceedings against the men they would commence work immediately, even that night if required. The deputation again waited upon Mr. Bladen, and the ultimate result of the interview was that nearly all the men lately employed in the rolling mills were allowed to resume work yesterday morning, an understanding being given that all legal proceedings at present pending against any of them should be withdrawn. Two of the finishing rolling mills were in full operation on Thursday, new hands having been got for the purpose. At the conclusion of the proceedings a cordial vote of thanks was passed by the men to Mr. Bladen for the very courteous manner in which they had been received by him. The arrangement thus amicably come to will have its effect upon the puddlers also, who will now be able to resume work, and it is expected that in a day or two the whole of the mills will fairly be in active operation. The greatest credit is due to the men for their orderly conduct during the whole of the time they have been out, not a single attempt having been made to commit a breach of the peace of any description. Now that the dispute is adjusted it is to be hoped that greater confidence and goodwill will exist between masters and men; if this be the result of the strike it will not have been entirely in vain.

## Sporting Intelligence.

### DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.

This meeting, which is looked forward to as the great *fete* of the year, opened its celebrations on Tuesday last. The morning was dull and hazy, and although some of the weather prophets hinted that the dull prospects of the morning indicated a bright and sunny day, yet the less sanguine felt inclined to doubt their prophetic inspiration, a doubt which was fully sustained ere mid-day, as the rain began to fall in rather an unwelcome profusion, which to a certain extent damped the ardour of those who were bent to witness the sport. The attendance on the course was, however, larger than has been seen for some years on the first day. The people of Doncaster had made great preparations for the occasion, as was evidenced from the decorated appearance of the shop windows, which exhibited rarities only to be seen on occasions similar to this. The town was literally crammed with strangers, who, during the morning, were strolling in every direction, gazing upon the *lions* of the town. Towards noon the hotels were crowded with hungry visitors, waiting with impatient anxiety for the *monstre* joints which were preparing to satisfy their avaricious appetites ere they took their departure to the carnival of the day. As the hour drew nigh for the opening scene, the picture that was presented on the road leading to the course was wonderfully grand—for there was represented every grade of the human family, from the beggar to the aristocrat—from the donkey cart to the four-in-hand. Having arrived on the course, tents of every description peered in view, and the discordant sounds of human voices mingling with music of every description, sounded through the air in very unpleasant strains. The stands were densely crowded by spectators, while on the Grand Stand a galaxy of beauty was exhibited by the appearance of a fashionable gathering of richly-attired ladies and their liege lords. Amongst those present were observed the following nobility and gentlemen:—The Earl of Derby, the Earl of Durham, the Duke of Beaufort, Earl Annesley, Lord Glasgow, Lord Lincoln, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Powlett, Lord Roslyn (late Master of the Horse), the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Keane, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Bateman, Lord Stamford, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Westmoreland, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Hawley, Bart., Rudston Read, Esq., R. H. Jones, Esq., Major Kane, &c.

The following is a return of the first day's racing:—

THE FITZWILLIAM STAKES of 5sov each, with 100 added; second to receive 10sov out of the stakes. One mile.
Mr Crook's Adventurer, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb ........ E. Taylor 1
Mr J. Day's Master Richard, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb ........ Doyle 2
Mr G. Hodgman's Victorious, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb ........ Morris 3
9 to 4 agst Victorious, 3 to 1 agst Master Richard. Won cleverly by three-quarters of a length.

THE GLASGOW STAKES of 20 sov each, 20 ft. Red House in.
Mr J. Osborne's Brownbread ........ J. Osborne 1
Mr Mansfield's Lord Waldegrave ........ Perry 2
Lord St. Vincent's Brother to Bird on the Wing..Aldcroft 3
4 to 1 each agst Brownbread and Brother to Bird on the Wing, 9 to 2 agst Lord Waldegrave. Won cleverly by half a length.

THE REVIVAL PLATE of 100sov. Red House in.
Marquis of Hasting's Attraction, 3 yrs, 8st 13lb Fordham 1
Mr Saville's La Mechante, 2 yrs, 7st 3lb ........ J. Grimshaw 2
Sir J. Hawley's Caryophyllus, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb ........ Daley 3
Even on Attraction, 100 to 13 agst La Mechante, and 8 to 1 agst Caryophyllus. Won by four lengths.

THE SELLING STAKES of 5sov each, with 50 added, for all ages. T.Y.C.
Mr Jackson's Catalogue, 2 yrs, 5st 11lb ........ J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Glubilci's Lazzaroni, 2 yrs, 6st ........ Carrol 2
Mr Osborne's Nell Digby, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb ........ Whiteley 3
Sixteen ran. 20 to 1 agst Catalogue. Won by four lengths.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25sov each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared, &c., with 200 added; the second to receive 50sov out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 50 sov towards expenses. St. Leger Course.
Mr Fleming's Magnum Bonum, 6 yrs, 8st 5lb ........ Norman 1
Lord Stamford's Revolver, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ........ Perry 2
Mr J. M. Morris na Raglan, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ........ Morris 3
Sixteen ran. 20 to 1 agst Magnum Bonum. Won cleverly by a neck.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50sov each, h ft, for two-yr-olds; the second to save his stake. Red House in.
Mr J. Merry's Zambezi ........ H. Covey 1
Mr R. Sutton's Gardevisure ........ Thomas 2

THE DONCASTER PLATE (handicap) of 100sov. One mile.
Mr Snewing's Barter, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb ........ H. Covey 1
Mr Osborne's Gally, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb ........ Carroll 2
Mr Saxon's Jane Shore, 3 yrs, 6st ........ H. Sharp 3

THE FILLY STAKES of 30sov each, 20 ft. Red House in.
Mr Osborne's Wild Agnes ........ Osborne 1
Lord Glasgow's Sister to Ascham ........ Aldcroft 2

WEDNESDAY.

This being the "eventful day" for the sporting community, they mustered in large numbers at the hotels and places where business was likely to be transacted. The night before the Subscription Rooms were well attended, but little or nothing was done. Early on the morning of the race numbers were present on the course to witness the horses take their gallops. The easy manner in which Blair Athol seemed to span the turf gave favourable promise of his ultimate success in the race. General Peel also showed symptoms of his high condition, taking his gallop in a manner which proved him to be no mean antagonist. The following offers were made on the course:—2 to 1 was offered against Blair Athol, 11 to 4 against General Peel, 6 to 1 against the Miner, 9 to 1 against Baragah, 100 to 6 against Ely, and 20 to 1 against Cambuscan. These offers, as previously stated, failed to elicit much support, but the Knight of Snowdon was backed rather freely at 25 to 1. The morning was again dull and hazy, and prognosticated another uncomfortable day. During the forenoon a heavy shower fell, but towards noon it partially cleared away. By this time the bustle in the town became exciting, the streets being crowded with people, while vehicles of every description were in preparation to accommodate the public by a "drive up" to the course. Trains from Manchester, Leeds, and other populous districts arrived at intervals, augmenting by thousands the already overcrowded state of Doncaster, and so continued the influx until nearly the time when the races commenced. The weather, however, continued unpropitious, but evidently had no effect upon those who were bent to witness the sport. About half-past one the bell announced the preparation for the first race; by this time the Moor presented one of the finest spectacles that can be imagined, the ground being literally clad with one living mass of human beings, while the stands presented a scene of no ordinary description, human faces being so closely packed together that it represented a congelation of smiles and good humour. The first scene of the programme being concluded, preparations were next made for the great "St. Leger" race. About this time the clouds began to thicken, and the drizzling rain to fall in such a way that it was evident the rest of the day was doomed to be of an unpleasant and disagreeable nature. The riders having mounted their steeds, at once proceeded to take their preliminary canter in front of the Grand Stand, and soon after were marshalled to the starting point. Not much time was lost in getting the small number into order when the flag fell, and the group got satisfactorily away. The rain now fell in torrents, drenching the spectators to the skin, yet still not a vacancy occurred throughout the ranks, every one for the moment apparently determined to witness the "great struggle" in defiance to the stormy element, but as soon as the race was over a clearance from the course took place, thousands turning homewards towards the town drenched to the skin, with countenances as dull and heavy as the unpropitious clouds that had cast a gloom over their anticipated enjoyments. The rain continued during the rest of the afternoon, and the tents, of course, were densely crowded, the proprietors receiving the benefit of the broken weather. The following is the result of the day's sports:—

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10sov each, h ft, with 50 added; Red House in.
Captain White's My Fancy, 2 yrs ........ J. Grimshaw 1
Marquis of Hasting's Attraction, 3 yrs ........ Fordham 2
Mr. Johnson's Prescription, 2 yrs ........ T. French 3
6 to 4 on Attraction, 5 to 1 agst My Fancy, 6 to 1 agst Prescription. Won by a neck.

THE MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200sov each, h ft, for two-year-olds, Red House in.
Mr R. C. Taylor's Blendina ........ Challoner 1
Duke of Beaufort's Siberia ........ Fordham 2

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 25sov each, for three-years-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb, the second to receive 100sov out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100sov towards expenses, 25sov for the judge, and 25sov for the starter. St. Leger Course. (217 subs.)
Mr W. I'Anson's ch c Blair Athol ........ J. Snowden 1
Lord Glasgow's b c General Peel ........ Wells 2
Mr Newland's ch c Cambuscan ........ A. Edwards 3
Mr Launde's ch c Miner ........ J. Osborne 4
Mr Cartwright's Ely ........ H. Custance 5
Black Rock, Claremont, Baragh, Knight of Snowdon, and Brindisi also ran. 2 to 1 agst Blair Athol, 5 to 2 agst General Peel, 11 to 2 agst the Miner, 7 to 2 agst Baragah, 100 to 6 agst Cambuscan, 25 to 1 agst Ely, 33 to 1 agst Claremont, 30 to 1 agst Knight of Snowdon, 50 to 1 agst Black Rock, 50 to 1 agst Brindisi.

THE RACE AND ITS RESULTS.—At the second attempt, and a few minutes after the appointed time (a quarter to three o'clock) the flags were lowered to a capital start, and the lot was despatched amidst a heavy shower of rain. General Peel, quick on his legs, leaped away in front, closely followed by Ely, Knight of Snowdon, and Blair Athol; Brindisi heading the lot, with the rest, the Miner, Black Rock, and Cambuscan. After proceeding about 150 yards, Ely shot to the van, and on rising the hill the Miner ran into the second place, Baragah, General Peel, Knight of Snowdon, and Blair Athol running in close order. Before reaching the mile post, The Miner took up the running. Ely and Claremont being in the second and third places, Baragah having fallen back behind General Peel and Blair Athol, who headed the remaining horses. On passing the Rifle Butts the lot took close order, and at the Red House, Cambuscan materially improved his position. The Miner still held the command, and on rounding the bend Ely, General Peel (on the rails), Cambuscan (wide on the whip hand), and Blair Athol, assumed a bold front. When fairly inside the distance The Miner compounded, and Blair Athol, taking up his position in waiting on the leaders to the half distance, then came out, went to the front, and cantering in, won easily by two lengths; General Peel and Cambuscan ran a fine race for second honours, which the General secured by a head; four lengths divided third and fourth; Ely was fifth, close up, Claremont sixth, Baragah seventh, Brindisi eighth, Knight of Snowdon ninth, and Black Rock last.—Breeze and the colt by Fazzoletto, out of Calista, were scratched on Tuesday, and Bertie Bird was struck out at 6.50 p.m. on the 12th. Hark Forward and all Mr Naylor's horses, with the exception of Coastguard, were scratched on Monday last.

The following are the particulars of the last ten winners of the St. Leger since 1854:—

| Year. | Owner. | Winner. | Subs. | S. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 | Mr Morris | Kt. of St. George | 159 | 18 | 3 22 |
| 1855 | Mr T. Parr | Saucebox | 117 | 12 | 3 22 |
| 1856 | Mr Nichol | Warlock | 131 | 9 | 3 25 |
| 1857 | Mr John Scott | Imperieuse | 158 | 11 | 3 25 |
| 1858 | Mr Merry | Sunbeam | 130 | 18 | 3 20 |
| 1859 | Sir C. Monk | Gamester | 167 | 11 | 3 26 |
| 1860 | Lord Ailesbury | St. Albans | 195 | 15 | 3 20 |
| 1861 | Mr W. I'Anson | Caller Ou | 203 | 18 | 3 20 |
| 1862 | Mr S. Hawke | The Marquis | 181 | 15 | 3 22 |
| 1863 | Lord St. Vincent | Lord Clifden | 204 | 19 | 3 17½ |
| 1864 | Mr I'Anson | Blair Athol | 217 | 10 | |

THE STAND PLATE (Handicap) of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added, for two-year-olds; T.Y.C.
Mr Drewitt's Diomed, 3 yrs, 6st ........ Mordan 1
Mr J. Osborne's Nelly Digby, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ........ Carroll 2
Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut, 5yrs, 9st ........ Wells 3
5 to 1 each agst Diomed and Argonaut. Won by half a length.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs. each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-year-olds; the second to receive 10sov. Red House in.
Mr Elphinstone's Tesane, 6st 10lb ........ Carroll 1
Mr C. Peck's Excelior, 7st 3lb ........ E. Harrison 2
Mr R. Sutton's Furze Chat, 8st 4lb ........ Thomas 3
3 to 1 agst Excelior, 10 to 1 agst Tesane, and 100 to 8 agst Furze Chat. Won cleverly by a neck.

THE CORPORATION PLATE of 100 sov in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sov each, 10 ft. T.Y.C.
Mr John Day's Master Richard, 3 yrs ........ Fordham 1
Mr Naylor's Gazza Ladra, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb ........ J. Grimshaw 2
Mr Darley's Lyra, 3 yrs, 8st ........ Carroll 3
6 to 4 on Master Richard, 6 to 1 agst Gazza Ladra. Won cleverly by a length.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100gs; three-yr-olds 8st 5lb, four 9st 7lb, five 9st 12lb, six and aged 10st. Two miles.
Barn Rothschild's Evelina, 3 yrs ........ Daley 1
Mr Savile's Alabama, 3 yrs ........ Mordan 2
Lord Glasgow's Light Bob, 4 yrs ........ Wells 3
Mr I'Anson's Caller Ou, 6 yrs ........ Challoner 4
Sir J. Hawley's Merry Wife, 3 yrs ........ Fordham 5
6 to 4 on Caller Ou, 2 to 1 agst Evelina, and 10 to 1 agst Alabama. Won a capital race by a neck.

THURSDAY.

This morning presented a favourable change from the two preceding ones, the atmosphere being clear and bright, with every prospect of a fine day. The streets, of course, did not present so animated an appearance as yesterday, but it was evident that a vast number of strangers still lingered about. The course was pretty well covered with spectators, all of whom appeared to enjoy the sudden change of the weather. The course was in excellent condition after yesterday's soaking. The programme contained seven races, all of which were excellently contested, excepting the Zetland Stakes, which was a walk over.

THE ZETLAND STAKES of 50sov each, for three-yr-olds. Two miles.
Mr J. Dawson's Mahometan ........ Leates w.o.

THE PORTLAND PLATE of 200sov in specie, added to a handicap stakes of 5sov each, for all ages; the second to receive 25sov out of the stakes. Red House in.
Mr W. Phillips's Persuasion, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb...J. Grimshaw 1
Sir J. Hawley's Woldga, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb ........ Thomas 2
Mr H. Darley's Lyra, 3 yrs, 6st ........ Carrol 3

Twenty-six ran. 100 to 15 agst Woldga, 10 to 1 agst Persuasion. Won easily by six lengths. An unfortunate accident happened to Flying Fish. After going about a hundred yards from the start, something struck her heels; she fell, and rolling over, broke her leg. She was destroyed on the spot. French, fortunately, was not hurt.

THE JUVENILE SELLING STAKES of 5sov each, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds; colts, 9st; fillies and geldings, 8st 10lb; selling allowances. Half a mile.
The Marquis of Hastings' Catalogue ........ J. Grimshaw 1
Mr G. Crook's Brown Willy, 8st ........ Fordham 2

THE CLEVELAND HANDICAP of 20sovs each, with 100 added; winners extra. One mile.
Sir J. Hawley's Woldga, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb ........ Morris 1
Mr Samuel's Twilight, aged, 8st 5lb ........ Fordham 2
Captain Lane's Blue Mantle, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ........ Challoner 3
Thirteen ran. 11 to 2 agst Blue Mantle, 5 to 1 agst Woldga, 11 to 1 agst Twilight. Won by a neck.

THE EGLINTON STAKES of 10sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added; the second to receive 25sov out of the stakes. 7 fur. 214 yards.
Mr J. Osborne's Wild Agnes, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb ........ Carroll 1
Mr Hodgman's Victorious, 2 yrs, 7st 3lb ........ Morris 2
Mr Sutton's Furze Chat, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb ........ Doolan 3
Four ran.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 200 added, for two-yr-olds; the second to receive 50sov out of the stakes. T.Y.C.
Captain Gray's Audax, 8st 10lb ........ F. Adams 1
Mr Hobson's Brahma, 8st 10lb ........ Goater 2
Captain White's Joker, 8st 10lb ........ Challoner 3
Ten ran. 5 to 1 each agst Joker and Brahma. Won cleverly by a head.

THE SCARBOROUGH STAKES of 20sovs each, 10 ft, for three-year-olds. One mile.
Mr Phillips's Persuasion, 8st 6lb ........ J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Naylor's General Butler, 8st 8st ........ Challoner 2

### BETTING AT DONCASTER.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

2,000 to 40 agst Calista colt.
1,000 to 40 agst Fanfreluche.
1,000 to 40 agst Gratitude.
1,000 to 30 agst Tattoo.
1,000 to 30 agst Giant.
1,000 to 30 agst Alabama.
1,000 to 25 agst Lady Frances.
1,000 to 20 agst Charmian.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

30 to 1 agst Tattoo (taken).
33 to 1 agst Trap (taken).
33 to 1 agst Gratitude (taken).
33 to 1 agst Giant (taken).
33 to 1 agst Stockinger (taken).
40 to 1 agst Muezzin (taken).
50 to 1 agst Mahometan (taken).
66 to 1 agst Madcap (taken).
66 to 1 agst Deerfoot (taken).
66 to 1 agst Agatha (taken).
66 to 1 agst Bacchus (taken).

### NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Acceptances for the Cesarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of 25 sovs. each, with 200 added, for three-year-olds and upwards. 2m. 2fur. 28yds.

| | Age. st. lb | | Age. st lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asteroid | 6..9 5 | The Bully | 4..6 10 |
| Adventurer | 5..9 0 | Muezzin | 4..6 9 |
| Blithfield | 6..9 0 | Rambler | 4..6 9 |
| Blackdown | 4..9 0 | Crisis | 3..6 9 |
| Vermout | 5..8 6 | Dr. Syntax | 4..6 9 |
| Miner | 3..8 4 | Signalman | 3..6 9 |
| Deerfoot | 6..8 4 | Greville | 3..6 9 |
| Gibraltar | 5..8 0 | Myrtle | 6..6 7 |
| Gabrielle d'Estrees | 5..8 0 | Reserve | 4..6 7 |
| Catch 'em Alive | 5..8 0 | Valiant | 3..6 7 |
| Despair | 5..7 12 | Planet | 4..6 7 |
| Donnybrook | 4..7 12 | Suspicion | 3..6 6 |
| Carisbrook | 5..7 10 | Beatrix | 3..6 5 |
| Noelle | 6..7 9 | Fanfreluche | 4..6 5 |
| Accident | 4..7 9 | Pearl Diver | 4..6 5 |
| Bellman | 6..7 9 | C by Fazzoletto, out of Calista | 3..6 4 |
| Welcome | 5..7 9 | Cathedral | 3..6 4 |
| Scamandar | 3..7 9 | C by Danl. O'Rouke—Highflyer's dam | 3..6 4 |
| Young Rapid | 3..7 7 | Barbadoes | 3..6 4 |
| The Clown | 3..7 7 | Nemo | 3..6 2 |
| Fantail | 5..7 6 | Thalestris | 3..6 0 |
| Summerside | 4..7 5 | Mrs Somerville | 4..6 0 |
| Donne Canne | 5..7 5 | Columbia | 3..6 0 |
| Baldwin | 5..7 5 | The Giant | 3..6 0 |
| Tommy Jones | 5..7 5 | Gratitude | 4..6 0 |
| Tomato | 4..7 2 | F by Newminster, out of Lady Frances | 4..6 0 |
| Weatherbow | 4..7 1 | Castle Espie | 3..6 0 |
| Tottenham | 3..7 1 | Edward the Confessor | 3..6 0 |
| Hollyfox | 3..7 1 | Wandering Minstrel | 3..6 0 |
| The Brewer | 4..7 0 | Balornock | 3..5 12 |
| Beaver | 3..7 0 | Figaro | 3..5 12 |
| Barchettina | 4..7 0 | Auricula | 3..5 10 |
| Morocco | 3..7 0 | Roly-poly | 3..5 10 |
| Ackworth | 3..7 0 | C by Grosvenor, out of Atherstone's dam | 3..5 7 |
| Lady Hylda | 3..6 13 | Retainer | 3..5 7 |
| King Charming | 4..6 12 | Alabama | 3..5 7 |
| Cauzonette | 4..6 12 | Chairman | 3..5 7 |
| Charming Woman | 5..6 12 | Ephemera | 3..5 7 |
| Bandage | 5..6 10 | Battaglia | 3..5 7 |
| Stockowner | 4..6 10 | Iphigenia | 3..5 7 |
| Raglan | 4..6 10 | Quarantine | 3..5 7 |
| Mail Train | 4..6 10 | Speculation | 3..5 7 |
| Melrose | 3..6 10 | | |
| Skeffington | 3..6 10 | | |
| H by Stockwell, out of Crochet | 5..6 10 | | |
| Beatrice | 6..6 10 | | |

### NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Acceptances for the Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added, for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile 240 yds. (221 subs. 79 of whom pay 5 sovs. each.)

| | Age st lb | | Age st lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caller Ou | 6..9 2 | Golden Drop | 4..6 12 |
| Adventurer | 5..8 12 | Signalman | 3..6 12 |
| Umpire | 4..8 12 | Spitfire Kitty | 4..6 12 |
| Lawyer | 5..8 12 | Muezzin | 4..6 11 |
| East Lancashire | 4..8 10 | Stockinger | 3..6 10 |
| J. Armstrong | 5..8 10 | Mail Train | 3..6 10 |
| Exchequer | 5..8 8 | Charlemagne | 3..6 10 |
| Twilight | 4..8 8 | Dr. Syntax | 4..6 10 |
| Blair Athol | 3..8 7 | Bayard | 3..6 9 |
| Gemma | 4..8 5 | The Tartar | 3..6 9 |
| Marigold | 4..8 5 | Gedeon | 3..6 9 |
| Blithfield | 6..8 5 | Jibe | 3..6 8 |
| Orphelin | 5..8 0 | Castle Hill | 3..6 8 |
| Vivid | 4..8 0 | Planet | 4..6 8 |
| Blackdown | 4..7 12 | Watford | 3..6 8 |
| Miner | 3..7 12 | The Bully | 4..6 7 |
| Carisbrook | 5..7 11 | Cripple | 3..6 7 |
| Merry Hart | 4..7 10 | Peignoir | 3..6 7 |
| Gabrielle d'Estrees | 5..7 10 | Melrose | 3..6 7 |
| Donnybrook | 4..7 10 | Physician by Chanticleer | 3..6 7 |
| Blue Mantle | 5..7 9 | The Beadle | 3..6 7 |
| Scotchmaster | 5..7 9 | Mahometan | 3..6 7 |
| Weatherbow | 4..7 8 | Narbonne | 3..6 7 |
| Deerfoot | 6..7 7 | Caryophyllus | 3..6 7 |
| Balham | 5..7 7 | Gratitude | 4..6 7 |
| Port Royal | 4..7 7 | Antoinette | 3..6 6 |
| Prince Plausible | 4..7 7 | Fanfreluche | 4..6 6 |
| Summerside | 4..7 6 | Queen of Crystal | 3..6 6 |
| Old Orange Girl | 4..7 6 | Cauzonette | 4..6 5 |
| The Clown | 3..7 6 | Rambler | 4..6 5 |
| Taje | 3..7 5 | Cathedral | 3..6 5 |
| Brick | 4..7 5 | Mrs Somerville | 4..6 5 |
| Armagnac | 4..7 5 | Tooi Tooi | 3..6 5 |
| Bel Demonio | 4..7 4 | Suspicion | 3..6 4 |
| Birch Broom | 3..7 4 | Cadeau | 3..6 4 |
| Tommy Jones | 5..7 3 | Honiton | 3..6 4 |
| Little Stag | 3..7 3 | F by Voltigeur out of Hersey | 3..6 4 |
| Tomato | 4..7 2 | Commo-ca | 3..6 4 |
| Filibustier | 3..7 2 | Wandering Minstrel | 3..6 3 |
| Leonora | 4..7 2 | Agatha | 3..6 3 |
| Accident | 4..7 0 | C by Dan O'Rourke—Highflyer's dam | 3..6 0 |
| Beaver | 3..7 0 | Edward the Confessor | 3..6 0 |
| Weatherbow | 4..7 0 | Trap | 3..6 0 |
| Bacchus | 3..7 0 | Columbia | 3..6 0 |
| Moulsey | 3..7 0 | Castle Espie | 3..6 0 |
| Morocco | 3..7 0 | Major | 3..5 13 |
| Historian | 3..7 0 | Balornock | 3..5 13 |
| Evelina | 3..7 0 | Nocturne | 3..5 12 |
| Affidavit | 3..7 0 | The Giant | 3..5 12 |
| Cantonnade | 3..7 0 | Madcap | 3..5 12 |
| Tattoo | 3..7 0 | Damask | 3..5 12 |
| Baldwin | 5..7 0 | Brother to Rubini | 3..5 12 |
| H by Stockwell, out of Crochet | 5..7 0 | Chocolate | 3..5 10 |
| King George | 3..7 0 | Quarantine | 3..5 10 |
| Hollyfox | 3..7 0 | Ethelred | 3..5 10 |
| Charming Woman | 5..7 0 | King of Clubs | 3..5 7 |
| Stockowner | 4..7 0 | Speculation | 3..5 7 |
| Queen of Trumps | 3..7 0 | Battaglia | 3..5 7 |
| Ackworth | 3..7 0 | Isca | 3..5 7 |
| Copenhagen | 3..7 0 | Alea | 3..5 7 |
| Peon | 3..7 0 | Elmsdale | 3..5 7 |
| Crisis | 3..7 0 | The Sluggard | 3..5 7 |
| Soumise | 3..7 0 | Dormouse | 3..5 7 |
| Barchettina | 4..7 0 | Alabama | 3..5 7 |
| Esse | 3..7 0 | C by Grosvenor out of Atherstone's dam | 3..5 7 |
| Jessie | 3..7 0 | | |
| Durham | 3..7 0 | | |
| Raglan | 4..7 0 | | |
| Double X | 3..7 0 | | |
| Mountain Flower | 3..7 0 | | |
| Ern-go-Bragh | 3..7 0 | | |
| Skeffington | 3..7 0 | | |

The *Morning Post* states that the racing stud of the late Duke of Cleveland will shortly be disposed of by the hammer.

The scullers' match between Tom King, pugilistic ex-champion, and Taylor, on Wednesday afternoon, was won by King.

THE FORTHCOMING GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.—On Tuesday, there was a great gathering of patrons of the prize ring at Alex. Keene's, the Three Tuns, Moor-street, Soho, to witness the arrangements for depositing a portion of the £500 stakes on the forthcoming fight for the championship between Jem Mace and Coburn. The final deposit will be paid over by the 22nd inst. the place of fighting has not been decided upon, the men or their deputies are to meet on Tuesday, the 4th of October, and that the fight shall take place in Ireland, within 100 miles and over 20 miles of Dublin. At present the betting is not very brisk, but odds are in favour of Mace.

A new paper of general information and amusement is about to be started at Paris by M. Villemesant, editor of *Figaro*; it is to cost nothing, but to have it for nothing, you must subscribe to some other daily paper.

### PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO ROBT. CHAMBERS.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the friends of Robert Chambers was held at Mr Anderson's, Half Moon Inn, Mosley Street, Newcastle, for the purpose of organising a committee to raise funds to present to the celebrated oarsman some mark of public esteem for the long and successful career with which he has sustained the honour of the Tyne, and for the upright and undeviating character by which he has so honourably distinguished himself. Jos. Cowen, Esq., jun., was called to the chair. The Chairman, in introducing the business of the evening, said that he was not familiarly acquainted with the general routine of aquatic sports, but yet he must admit that Chambers's career deserved the recognition of his friends, and for that reason he felt a pride in presiding on this occasion. He said they were to present Mr Chambers with a testimonial for three reasons—1st, for his skill as an oarsman; 2nd, for his integrity as a man and a citizen; and 3rd, for the generous manner in which he conducted himself during the recent unfortunate regatta contest. He thought that Chambers's conduct in freely and frankly handing over the cup after the decision of the committee was highly commendable and praiseworthy. If he had been in the least disposed to be fractious, he might have refused to give up the cup, and thereby he would have thrown the committee into a great deal of trouble and expense, but such was not the nature of Chambers. The Chairman, therefore, thought that they were bound to recognise Chambers's conduct in some manner. They could present him with a cup or a piece of plate, setting forth the reasons of the presentation, and perhaps a sum of money besides, as he did not approve of spending all the money on an ornament, and he believed Chambers would think so too.—The following resolution was then moved by Mr John Dobson, and seconded by Mr T. A. Boyd:—"That in order to enable the public to express its high appreciation of the honourable conduct and manly character of Robert Chambers, champion sculler of the world, it is deemed desirable that a subscription be opened to present him with a testimonial."—Mr Pringle supported the motion. He passed a high tribute to the conduct of Chambers in the recent regatta contest. The resolution was agreed to unanimously.—The following motion was then proposed by Mr John Cooke, Whickham, and seconded by Mr John Wright, hardware dealer, Side—"That to carry out the foregoing resolution, a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions, and make all the necessary arrangements."—Mr John Dobson, chemist, 2, Side, was appointed treasurer; and Mr John Wright, 40, Side, secretary.—A large committee was also named, and the meeting agreed to get cards printed to collect subscriptions immediately. The meeting, after agreeing to meet again next Tuesday night, adjourned.—A sum amounting to about £20 has, we understand, been already subscribed. A number of influential gentlemen were present at the meeting, and the spirited manner in which the affair was taken up indicated little or no doubt, but that the exertions of the committee would be amply crowned with success, and that Chambers will receive a testimonial worthy his acceptance.

A subscription list lies at our office, at Consett, where donations will be received towards the fund.

## Market Intelligence.

### CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the week has been marked by much inactivity, the quiet accounts from all the leading markets causing our buyers to operate slowly, so that the amount of business transacted has been limited, and in the sales made prices are in favour of the buyer, and rather under those of last week. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was small, and made a good sale at the extreme prices of last week. Factors experience a slow sale for English and foreign, at the rates of this day week, with a limited demand. Barley is per qr cheaper. Beans and peas unchanged. Rye unaltered. Malt slow sale. Flour dull sale, at last week's prices.—Wheat, 41s. to 48s; barley, 30s to 31s; beans, 33s to 34s; peas, 33s to 34s; rye, 29s to 32s; malt, 57s to 59s; flour, households, 29s to 30s; whites, 30s to 31s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Almost nothing doing in wheat; factors held both English and foreign at last week's prices, but millers wanted to buy at less, hence hardly any transactions. Of Scotch oats there was a large arrival this morning, and the market was exceedingly dull, and about 6d per qr cheaper. Grinding barley was worse to sell, and again 6d to 1s lower upon the week. No change on peas or beans.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Wheat a fair sale, at fully last week's prices. Barley a slow sale, and 1s per quarter under last week's prices. Oats a good sale, at 6d per quarter advance. Beans a steady sale, at full prices.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Arrivals of wheat large, but market poorly attended. Wheat moves a slow sale, at a reduction of 6d per qr under the prices of last week. Barley dull, and the turn in favour of buyers. Oats unchanged. Peas steady. [Maize easier. Flour moves slowly, at late rates.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 23 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 96 were from Hamburg, and 98 from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 78 beasts, but a decline of 240 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about a seasonable average, while both sheep and lambs were only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,000 head. A good selling market was experienced for most kinds, and although in some cases 3d per stone more than the quotations was obtained for finished heifers, yet the general top figure for beef was 1s 3d per imperial stone; buyers were numerous and extreme currencies were supported, with a good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,308. All breeds of sheep met with a good demand, at about ½d per lb advance on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a fair good clearance at the close. Lambs—the demand ruled steady at fully but nothing beyond the rates of last week, and nearly the whole were sold before the close of business.—Pigs: 514 were shown. There was more animation in the pork trade than for some time past, prices advanced fully 6d per stone on the rates of Tuesday last, and all changed owners.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,778; sheep and lambs, 6,508; calves 70. The best qualities of beef and mutton made higher prices inferior qualities being about the same. Best beef, 7d to 7½d; middlings, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5½d per lb. Best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, do., 7d to 7½d; ewes, 5d to 7d per lb. Lambs, 8d to 9d; calves, 7d to 8d.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies moderate, and best qualities in demand, at advanced prices. Best mutton, 8d per lb; secondary 7d to 7½d; best beef, 8s 6d per stone; secondary, 7s 9d to 8s.

### NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

| | £ s d | | £ s d | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old land hay | 5 5 0 | to | 5 8 0 | ℘ ton. |
| Do. this year's growth | 4 5 0 | to | 4 10 0 | |
| Old clover hay | 0 0 0 | to | 0 0 0 | |
| Do. this year's growth | 6 10 0 | to | 0 0 0 | |
| Clover hay | 0 0 0 | to | 0 0 0 | |
| Wheat straw | 0 2 3 | to | 0 2 6 | ℘ thrave. |
| Barley straw | 0 0 0 | to | 0 0 0 | |
| Oat straw | 0 0 0 | to | 0 0 0 | |

Hay at market, 82 carts; straw, 18.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 15, North-terrace, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr Anthony Charente, of a daughter.

In Elswick-row, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Andrew M. Gohen, of a daughter.

At Gateshead, at Prospect Cottage, on the 11th inst., the wife of W. S. Greene, Esq., tanner, of a son.—In Fenwick-terrace, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr Lancelot Stobart, clerk, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in Brunswick-place Chapel, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Holland, Mr Matthew Hindson, tailor and draper, Byker Hill, to Emma, second daughter of the late Mr Joseph Drew, grocer, Leazes-lane.

In St. Paul's, Elswick-lane, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. Shepherd, M.A., Thomas C. Sands, Esq., of Elmwood-terrace, Leeds, to Francis Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr George Humble, of Newcastle.

At Jarrow, in the Roman Catholic Church, on the 12th inst., Mr James Barke to Miss Rose Ann Reilly.

At North Shields, in Christ Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr Sanger, Mr William Scarlett, Newcastle, to Anna, relict of Mr Frederick Snowdon, of Diamond Hall, Sunderland, and youngest daughter of the late John Watson, Esq., of Alnwick.

At Easington Church, on the 10th inst., John Harding, Esq., of Thorp Moor, to Mrs Margaret Mood of the same place.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, at 4, High Swinburne-place, on the 11th inst., aged 47, Mr John Hedley, engineer.

In George-street, on the 11th inst., William Thomas, infant son of Mr Isaac M'Leod.

In Dean-street, on the 9th inst., aged 2, Robert, son of Mr John Widdrington, cabinet-maker.

In Clarence-street, on the 11th inst., aged 4, Thomas, son of Mr Joseph Holt, currier.

In Lloyd's-court, on the 11th inst., aged 3, Ellen, daughter of Mr Ralph Hall, slater.

At 89, George-street West, on the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, aged 62, Sarah, wife of Mr Edward Chapman, much and deservedly respected.

In Suffolk-street, on the 12th inst., Edith Mary, infant daughter of Mr Stephen Humble.

At Byton Lane Head, on the 10th inst., John Thomas, infant son of Mr Thomas Rowland.

At Chester-le-Street, on the 13th inst., after three days' illness, aged 6 weeks, Violet Amelia, the beloved child of Mr William Shell.

At Crow Hall Farm, near Cramlington, on the 11th inst., aged 76, Catherine, relict of Mr Thomas Bell, formerly of Prestwick Whins.

At Birtley Cottage, on the 10th inst., aged 56, Ann, wife of Mr Watson Ridley.

In Mansfield-street, on the 10th inst., aged 4 years and 6 months, Sarah, only daughter of Mr N. M. Laing.

In Pilgrim-street, on the 11th inst., aged 3, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr Hugh Murray.

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Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street Consett.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.