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C. Bradley

The Consett Guardian
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 157. CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

TO SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED immediately, THREE good Workmen as BOOT and SHOEMAKERS. Good Wages and Permanent Employment to Steady Men. Apply to Mr. J. COLLINSON, Middle-street, Consett.

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£1 REWARD.

LOST, between Consett and Lanchester, or Lanchester and Colliery Dykes, a GOLD SEAL and KEY. Whoever has found the same, and will return them to Mr. JAMIESON, Blackhill, shall receive the above reward.

Education.

EDUCATION.
SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties of this School will be RESUMED on Monday, the 21st inst., at which time intended Pupils can be admitted.

Terms—By Fortnightly, Monthly, or Quarterly Payments.
N.B.—Prospectuses may be obtained on application.
Shotley Grove School, Shotley Bridge,
September 16th, 1863.

Public Notices

NEW FAIR AT EDMONDBYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a FAIR will be held at EDMONDBYERS, for HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., on FRIDAY, September 25, 1863.

THE WOLSINGHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, comprising the Parish of Wolsingham, and the Townships of Hamsterley, North and South Bedburn, Hedleyhope, Satley, Cornsay, Crook, Helmington Row, Beechburn, and Witton-le-Wear, will hold its ANNUAL SHOW, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1863, when PREMIUMS will be Awarded for CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and PIGS, &c.

HENRY WADE, Hon. Sec.
Wolsingham, September 8, 1863.

CROWDED HOUSES TO HEAR

JOHN DE FRAINE, the youthful and brilliant Orator, from London, who will deliver TWO ORATIONS, in the TOWN HALL, Shotley Bridge—
On FRIDAY EVENING, September 25—Subject, "My Scrap Book."
On SATURDAY EVENING, September 26—Subject, "Never too Late to Mend."

Chair to be taken each Evening at Eight o'clock.

On SUNDAY EVENING, September 27, Mr. DE FRAINE will deliver an Address. Doors open at Six; to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

Admission—To Orations: Front Seats, 1s.; Area, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. To Address, Free, a Collection will be made.

An early application for Tickets is requested, at Messrs. Wilson Brothers, and William Siddell, Shotley Bridge.

£150 FOR HALF-A-CROWN.
SEPTEMBER MONEY CLUB.
8,000 SHARES OF 2s. 6d. EACH.

FIRST PRIZE, £150; Two Prizes of £50 each; Two of £25; Five of £20; Ten of £10; Twenty of £5; Fifty of £2; and Fifty of £1 each.

The Drawing to take place on MONDAY, the 28th September. Either Stamps or Post-office Order, and two directed Stamped Envelopes, one for the Tickets and one for Result-list of Prizes.

Address—WM. BLAND, Devon Arms, Devon-street, Liverpool.

Business Addresses.

ON SALE,

PRIME AMERICAN BUTTER, for SHEEP SALVE, at 7d. per lb. Apply to THOMAS ROBSON, Grocer, Edmondbyers; or JOHN MURRAY & SONS, Consett.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS,
BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
And every other Article in the Trade executed to Order.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER,
PICTURE FRAME MAKER, &c., &c.,
3, HAVELOCK STREET, ELSWICK LANE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

STILL continues to Visit this District Monthly, and, whilst attending to the requirements of the numerous circles of Friends, who for so many years have rallied round him, would at the same time have no objection to form *New* Friendships, and would highly esteem any Orders from parties who have not hitherto dealt with him.

The following advantages are secured by dealing with Mr. WATSON:—

1st—All work entrusted to him is *well done*.
2nd—It is done *economically*.
3rd—And will be *punctually* there, at the stipulated time; and last, though not least, will be delivered *carriage free*.

"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success,
But I'll do more, I'll study to *deserve* it."

BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.

Orders left at Mr. MATTHEW HARDY'S, Leadgate; Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S, Berryedge; Mr. ISAAC MURRAY'S, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN JAMIESON'S, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Next Journey will be September 30th; October 1st and 2nd.

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SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AND OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, &c., in Transparent and other Packets, at
ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
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Wholesale and Export Confectioners,
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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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Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

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

Also, at the same Price,

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

NO MORE BLACKBEETLES!

EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—Certain death to all vermin; the original and only one to be relied on. Price 1s, or post free for 14 stamps.

NO MORE CORNS, BUNIONS, &c!

EMERY'S CORN PLAISTERS remove Corns, &c., speedily, painlessly, and effectually. Testimonials constantly arriving. Price 1s, or obtainable, as is also the Beetle Poison, through all chemists, or sent direct for 14 stamps.

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EMERY'S MARVELLOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, in one week. Post free for 14 stamps. Obtainable ONLY from Emery and Co., 4, Montague Mews, Montague Street, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

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

J. DAVISON,
CABINET MAKER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS
ARE OPEN DAILY,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, BERRYEDGE.

BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED PORTRAITS, in Frames, 9d. Each, and upwards, or Mounted in Frames or Cases at moderate Prices. Pictures copied on the shortest notice.

Photographs Copied same Size as the Original.
Carte de Visites at 9s. per Dozen.

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MR. H. BROTHERTON, Organist to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, attends Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, every week.

TERMS:—
For Piano-Forte.............£1 1s. 0d. per Quarter.
For Piano and Singing.......£1 11s. 6d. "

Piano-Fortes Tuned and Repaired; also New and Second-hand Pianos and Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. A large Finger Organ for Sale.

Prospectuses forwarded on Application to Mr. H. BROTHERTON, 93, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland; or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
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BEING A CONFIRMATION BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE, OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS
WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.
Sold in Packets at ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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.

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ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—The Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, July 27.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every Monday, at 81, New Elvet.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Aug. 18.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday and Third Monday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place—Aug. 4 and 17.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, Aug. 12.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—Daily attendance at Sandgate—Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.
KELSO—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker 18, Square.

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

Inspection solicited.

UNIVERSAL REMEDY!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and will purify the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.

DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Score Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM;

Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Brouchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.

TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

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

Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each.

Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist, W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw, and may be had of all Chemists

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on

MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

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, Berners-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. For all cases resulting from the errors or excesses of youth, loss of natural power and vigour. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s.

PERRY'S COPAIBA AND CUBEB GLOBULES, the original preparation composed of the very essence of the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, in consequence of their being encased in sugar. In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this wonder working remedy. Price 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Sent anywhere, on receipt of Post-office order. Address, Messrs. PERRY & Co., as above; or may be had from Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford street, London, W.

Agent,—J. H. Leighton, Durham.

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TO LET,
And may be entered upon immediately,

THE Old-Established and well accustomed PUBLIC HOUSE, known as the "SMELTERS' ARMS," with Good Stabling, Yard, and Cottage House, situate at Castleside. For further particulars apply to Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, Four Lane Ends, Castleside.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, One New Light SPRING-CART. Apply to the Cartman at Brodie's New Shop, Consett

FOR SALE,

BUILDING SITES, situated at BLACKFINE, fronting the Durham Road, near the Cemetery, and the proposed Blackhill Railway Station.

Also, SIX COTTAGES in Front-street, Blackhill.

For Particulars apply to Mr. R. WHITFIELD, Consett.

ATTRACTIVE NOTICE.

ELIGIBLE, Enviable, and Desirable FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE in this important, populous, flourishing, and wealthy neighbourhood, situated at Shotley Bridge, Baxton Burn, Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Medomsley Edge.

Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Commission Agent, Front-street, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Auction.

COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the House of Miss Sarah A. Osborne, Innkeeper, Shotley Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, September 30th, 1863, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon,

MR JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

ALL that COPYHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, with a Parcel of BUILDING GROUND attached, situate at Benfieldside Lane, near Shotley Bridge, in the county of Durham, belonging to Mr. Charles Allen, as Mortgagee, and subject to such Conditions as will be stated at the time of Sale.

N.B.—The above Property is situate in a prosperous locality, and about Half-a-mile from the great Leviathan Iron Works of Consett and Shotley Iron Works, and affords an excellent opportunity to small Capitalists and others of speculative genius.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

At Gold Hill, near Castleside, on Thursday, September 24th, 1863.

ALL the valuable FARMING STOCK & CROP, belonging to Mr. James Thompson, declining farming,

MR. JOS. OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

The SHEEP comprises 70 Scotch Ewes; 20 do. three-year-old Wethers; 40 do. two-year-old Gimmers; 35 do. Shearing Gimmers; 30 do. Shearing Wethers; 50 do. Gimmer and Wether Lambs; 70 half-bred Lambs.

CATTLE—4 Milk Cows, newly calved; 7 Yearling Steers and Heifers; 2 half-year-old Calves; 4 Milk Calves.

HORSES—1 Brown Draught Mare, eight years old; 1 Colt, rising three years, by Merry Tom; 1 Blood Mare, six years old, quiet to ride or drive; 1 Pony, one-and-a-half year old, by Grey Performer.

The whole of the FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The CROP comprises 2 Acres of Wheat; 1¾ Acres of Oats, together with the Straw; 1½ Acre of Potatoes, to be put in lots to suit purchasers.

A large METAL POT, with Bars. Also, 30 HENS.

Six Months credit on approved security will be given on all Sums upwards of Ten Pounds, or Sixpence in the Pound for Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon precisely.

SALE OF FURNITURE.
MR. OLEY

Is instructed by the Representative of the late William Herdman,

TO SELL BY AUCTION,

At New Ridley, near Stocksfield, on MONDAY, September 14, 1863, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COMPRISING Mahogany Dining Table, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, 1 Camp Bedstead, 1 Desk Bedstead, 1 Short-pole Bedstead, 1 Round Table, 1 Kitchen Table, Half-dozen Cane-bottomed Chairs, Windsor Chair, Arm Chair, 3 Kitchen Chairs, Painted Dressing Table, 2 Looking Glasses, Small Painted Bookcase, Poss Tub and Stick, 2 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Quilts and Rugs, Home-spun Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, 3 Superior Table Cloths, Clothes Horse, 2 Tea Trays, 4 Brass Candlesticks, Fender and Fire Irons, a large Brass Pan, Britannia Metal Coffee Pots, Block Tin Coffee Pot, Coffee Mill, Kettles and Pans, a large Tea Boiler, a number of One Pint Tins, 3 Tea and Coffee Canisters, an excellent Single Barrelled Gun, a large quantity of Delve and other Ware, 2 Cut Glass Wine Decanters, Wine and other Glasses, 1 Pair Steel Yards, Aberdeen Scythe, Draining Tools, Forks and Hay Rakes, Spade and Hammers, &c. HALTERS and NOSSES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

A Large Consignment of DRAPERY GOODS of every description, for positive
SALE BY AUCTION,
AT MR. J. JENKIN'S SALE ROOMS, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
On SATURDAY, the 26th of Sept., and following days, till the whole is cleared out.

Consisting of a large Lot of Rich Black and Coloured Silk Dresses, Superfine Broad West of England, Plain and Fancy Doeskins, a large Lot of Scotch Tweeds, 250 Rich Fancy Dresses, 386 beautiful Robed Ditto, Plain and Fancy Winceys, Coburgs, and Lustres, 1500 yards Hoyle's best Prints, 1000 yards Brown Hollands, Scotch Linens, Yarns, Ginghams, Flannels, Carpets, &c.; Ladies' Drab and Grey Stays; a large Lot of Blankets, a little soiled; Green Quilts, Coloured Rugs, Cotton Sheets, &c.; a large quantity of French Merinoes and Thibets; plain and Fancy Alpaccas, Black and Brown Sealskins, 500 beautiful Long and Square Wool Shawls, 69 Black Indiana Ditto, 49 Rich Printed Cashmere Ditto, 51 beautiful Paisley Ditto, 100 Newest styles in Wool Handkerchiefs, 96 Gentlemen's Black and Fancy Satin Vests, 23 Black and Coloured Cloth Vests, Coats, Trousers, Inverness Capes and Overcoats; and a quantity of other Goods, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence on SATURDAY and MONDAY at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and Six in the Evening; and each succeeding Evening at Six o'clock.

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

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

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

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

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.

THE effect of heat, fumigation, &c., in curing the above and many other chronic diseases are almost incredible. The TURKISH BATHS, 20, Baker Street, Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 2. A Pamphlet (116 pages), post free for 11 stamps.

SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.

THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic maladies surpasses everything. 20, Baker Street Portman Square, London. Under the direction of two Physicians. Consultations, 11 till 2 daily. A Pamphlet (132 pages), sent post free for 14 stamps.

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

TRIESEMAR No. I.

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

TRIESEMAR No. II.

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

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

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

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

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

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THE LONDON ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 29, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Containing 1200 Models, Natural Preparations, Monstrosities, &c., illustrating every part of the HUMAN FRAME, in Health and Disease; also the Moving Anatomical Dying Zouave, Julia Pastrana, &c. Admission, One Shilling, (for Gentlemen only,) from 10 till 10. Lecture at Four. Illustrated Catalogue of above, to which is appended

VITA VITALIS,

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

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

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INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

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From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 is for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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

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NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

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

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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.

CHARGES AGAINST MR STANDISH, OF COCKEN HALL, DURHAM.

A serious charge has been brought against Mr Standish, of Cocken Hall, near Finchale Priory, county of Durham, and Duxbury Hall, Lancashire. Mr Standish is a large landed proprietor in Durham, a magistrate for the counties of Durham and Lancashire, and was High Sheriff for the latter county in 1845-6. The following is an account of the serious and melancholy affair which has just occured:—At Ormskirk, on Thursday last, he surrendered to answer to the charges of having unlawfully shot Michael Burke and wounded Thomas Hesketh. The evidence was taken at very great length, and in summarising it we may begin by saying that it was admitted Mr Standish was drunk when the offences with which he was charged were committed. It transpired that on Tuesday last, about noon, he visited a shoemaker in Tarelton, near Ormskirk, named Taylor, from whom he requested some shot. Taylor gave him an ounce and and a half of No. 3 shot, and he charged a pistol. He then seems to have ridden up and down the country till, between five and six in the evening, he came up to four harvestmen, who were going to Ormskirk, and at whom, in succession, he presented a pistol, discharging it at last at Michael Burke, who received the shot in his shoulder. Mr Standish then galloped off to Lathom House, where he was met by Sergeant-Major Nunnerley, of Lord Skelmersdale's troop of Hussars, to whom he delivered two horse pistols, and began to talk very rapidly and incoherently about there being a riot somewhere, and the troop of Hussars was to be called out.

After a short stay, he and Mr Nunnerely took the road on horseback to Ormskirk, where they were met by Inspector Jervis, of the Ormskirk police, and another officer who had been informed of the shooting of Burke, and had set out in quest of Mr Standish. Inspector Jervis called upon Mr Standish to surrender, but, instead of doing so, he turned his horse and galloped off at a furious pace, drawing his sword, and brandishing it about. He afterwards came up to the man Hesketh, and a man named Mordaunt, and these persons became much alarmed at his attitude. Mordaunt threw himself to the ground, and escaped injury, the sword passing over him. Hesketh, however, received a cut in the chin, and fell to the ground, where he was found by Mordaunt bleeding.

Inspector Jarvis, after Standish had galloped off, got a horse and went in pursuit of the fugitive, accompanied by Mr Nunnerley; and after keeping up the chase for about two miles, lost all trace of Mr Standish. He was, however, apprehended on the following day by Jervis, at Newburg, and conveyed to the Ormskirk police station.

When placed in the dock, Mr Standish was in private clothes, and the man who had been wounded with the pistol would not swear to his identify until he was attired in his military dress.

In answer to the charge of having shot Burke, he said he was very sorry for what had happened; he did not intend to hurt the man—there were only 18 shot in the pistol. On being charged with cutting Hesketh, he said he was very sorry; it was a mad freak. The injuries the two men had sustained were described as not serious and it was clear that the pistol was not loaded with ball.—For the defence, Mr Crook contended that in the case of shooting, the wound which had been inflicted did not come within the meaning of the statute, and the injury by the sword was the result of accident.—The magistrate, however, committed Mr Standish to the Assizes on both charges, but accepted bail.

CLOSE OF THE SALE OF SIR TATTON SYKES' STUD.

The most remarkable sale of blood stock which ever took place in this or any other country was brought to a close by Messrs Tattersall, on Saturday night, at Sledmere. This, the third day, has had the largest attendance of all, and the prices given have been surprising in the extreme. The day's sale has been occupied with the fillies, many of which, six and eight years old, had never been broken, and, as may be supposed, cut some pretty cappers in the ring. A great number of these go to Berlin, bought by Mr Shackel; and still more, bought by Mr Churnside, go to Australia. Count Lehndorff, Count Renaud, Colonel de Butz, and other foreigners, also bought largely. The geldings and the hunters brought wonderful prices; in fact, as the lots got fewer, the competition waxed hotter. Sir Tatton's favourite hunter, a magnificent bay gelding, five years old, by Daniel O'Rourke, was, after a spirited contest, knocked down to the master of the Holderness, Mr J. Hall, for 330 guineas. The receipts to-day reached 7,614 guineas, making, with the takings of the two previous days, a total of 24,171 guineas, or about double the estimated value. The stud is sold, certainly, but few animals are yet removed from Sledmere, and many of them will take a good deal of management to get away, having for so many years been accustomed to roam at large unhoused and unbroken. Among the few that are removed some escapes occurred in trying to get them into horse boxes—things they have never seen before. The powers of the Malton and Driffield Railway were taxed to the uttermost, but although some slight delays were unavoidable, not a single accident occurred. An analysis of the three days' selling shows the following surprising results:—The brood mares, 111 in number, averaged over 81 guineas each, the highest price given being 450 guineas; the stallions averaged 400 guineas each: 31 three-year-old fillies averaged 62 guineas each, the highest price being 150 guineas; 27 two-year-olds averaged 55 guineas each, the highest price being 135 guineas; 51 yearlings averaged 60 guineas each, the highest price being 165 guineas; 18 fillies of 1858 averaged 101 guineas each, the highest price given being 250 guineas; 23 fillies of 1859 averaged 111 guineas each, the highest price being 260 guineas; five geldings foaled in 1861 averaged 105 guineas each; 10 other geldings averaged 72 guineas each; and 15 hunters averaged 94 guineas each, the highest price being 330 guineas.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE ABUNDANT HARVEST.

The following letter has been addressed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to the clergy of his diocese:—

Addington Park, Sept. 11, 1863.

"Rev. and Dear Sir,—The spectacle we have just witnessed of the in-gathering of a most abundant harvest during a singularly favourable season, calls for our devout acknowledgments to Almighty God for this instance of His providential care in thus blessing the labours of the husbandman. Believing that it will be congenial to your own feelings as well as to those of your parishioners that public thanks should be offered in the church for our Heavenly Father's goodness towards us, I trust that you will set apart some early day on which the inhabitants of your parish may meet together in the House of God to offer, through the services of the Church, the outpouring of their grateful hearts for the signal mercy thus vouchsafed to our land. In recollection of the past sufferings of a large portion of our manufacturing population, our sense of this mercy will be deepened, when we reflect how vastly such sufferings would be aggravated by a scarcity of the staff of life during the coming winter.

"It will be fitting that a collection should be made as a thank-offering, after the sermon which will be preached; and, as there is no diocesan church building society, I would recommend that the amount gathered should be devoted to the use of the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches, which has, doubtless, made very many grants towards building and enlarging churches in this diocese.

"That this solemn occasion may be so improved and blessed as to impress us with a deeper sense of our dependence on the bounty of our daily comforts is the sincere prayer of—Your faithful and affectionate friend and brother. "C. T. CANTUAR."

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express.*)

A great deal of rain fell during the week, with some thunderstorms in different localities—not well calculated to secure the remainder of the crops in good order; indeed, had it not been for the coldness of the nights, a serious amount of injury must have been sustained by the outstanding corn, of which, unfortunately, there is much in the north, and some quantity yet in the south. The condition of some of the wheat in various country markets has been so bad as to prevent any advance in price, while there has been a general improvement of fully 1s. per quarter, and in places still more. With the glass much higher, however, at the close of the week, and a cessation of wet, there may yet be a turn for those who are late in their gatherings, with a more favourable result than feared. Telegraphic communications give foreign markets such early intelligence that we have already to note some stop in the downward tendency of prices. Dantzic has found a better trade at the reduced rates, and so have most of the Baltic ports. The French markets have been steady, and Paris, as yet, has found but difficult sales at former rates. In Belgium and Holland rather lower rates have been taken, but Hamburg has recovered from the late depression. All will, however, yet depend upon the weather, as, should it take up in the north and in Ireland, it will more dispose farmers in the midland and southern counties to sell at present rates, while otherwise they would be disposed to hold. Canada has an excellent crop, but opinions are divided as to the produce of the Federal States, government reports being much more favourable than private ones; but a continual decline in the rates is noted, so much so that buyers begin to decline accepting the very low offers made for their produce, and the receipts of our last advices may make a change.

FOREIGN.—The Paris flour market has remained dull, buyers only taking enough for their daily wants, the rates for the best qualities being 33s. 8d. to 36s. per 280lbs English. For the six marks there were bids of 33s. 10d., millers had rather more money. In Belgium there was either more calm or some decline. Antwerp was quiet, but 1,000 quarters red American wheat had been placed at 45s. to 45s. 6d., and there were buyers at 47s. 9d. Good Konigsberg brought 44s. 9d. Red wheat at Courtrai was 9s. per quarter lower; but not white or other grain; white to 48s., red to 42s. 6d.; rye, 27s. 9d; oats, 19s. to 21s. 6d. Wheat was down 1s. per qr. at Liege. Amsterdam remained very dull, with great want of confidence in prices. Notwithstanding their lowness, indeed, wheat had further receded in value 1s. 6d. per qr., the best Polish not being worth over 51s; American, 47s. 6d. Barley was dull. At Rotterdam white wheat had with difficult sold at former rates. At Maesricht wheat was 1s. per quarter cheaper. Hamburg had somewhat recovered from the late depression. Fine 62lb. Saale wheat had brought 46s. 6d; but Pomeranian for delivery was procurable at 45s. per qr., cost and freight. Sale barley, to 33s. 6d.; Chevalier, 36s. to 39s. per quarter. It had been rainy and much colder at Dantzic; and the less discouraging accounts from England had produced some speculation, about 7,000 quarters wheat being placed at fully the former terms. Large arrivals at Constantinople and little for Europe made the corn market very dull. The sales of wheat were exclusively of hard quality, for home consumption; but some barley had been placed for England and the Mediterranean.

KISSING.—A kiss is like a sermon; it requires *two heads* and an *application*. It deals with the hidden spirit by means of tangible symbols. It is like faith, in that it is "the substance of things hoped for." It is the language of affection, the echo of love and the concentration of bliss, it is of "good report," and pleasing to our ears; it is eloquence "dwelling with accents upon the lips." It is both vocal and instrumental "harmonies," in a language and with a sentiment intelligible, in all language and in all ages. It is the "seal," of a father's blessing, the "witness," of a mother's love, the "guarantee" of a brother's protection, the "surety" of a sister's devotion, the "gate" to a lover's heaven, and something that mere friends have nothing to do with. It is very fashionable for misses of a certain age to insist that "it is all foolishness, and decidedly silly." We never hear such an expression without thinking of a circumstance that actually occurred, somewhere in Indiana, if we rightly remember. A gentleman stopped at a house by the wayside for information as to the route he was taking and found a woman ironing, with her little child trying to amuse itself on the floor; the little one was some two and a half years old, very neatly dressed, evidently scrupulously cared for, and eminently handsome. The gentleman, while talking to the mother, picked up the child and kissed it; the little one looked up in such perfect astonishment that the gentleman remarked, "Why, my little dear, one would think that you were not used to be kissed." The mother answered for the child, "I don't believe, sir, that she was ever kissed before in her life. I'm sure I never did such a thing, and never knew its father to do so." Lord have mercy on that child and send it somebody to love it, was the gentleman's prayer, as he made sure that his wallet was in its place, and took himself off the house as fast as possible. Not to know the holy kiss of a mother, the fondling embrace of a father, the earnest lip press of brothers and sisters is to fail in the development of the soul in an essential and vital degree; and surely what is so wondrous in holy infancy, so refining in childhood, so worthy in parents, and so prevalent upon the hearthstone, is not a matter to be disposed of by a sneer, or dismissed with a "Pooh!" Kissing, like the marriage bells, or the blessed Bible, never wears out; it is, like them, always new, fresh, and interesting; and for the same reason, viz., that it deals with the affections, which, unlike the intellect, loves the familiar, delights in the old, and is coy of the new and strange.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Agonizing Pains.—It is gratifying to hear sufferers recount the ease they derived when first they applied this Ointment to their ulcers, sores, or abscesses, with which they have been afflicted for years. Soon after its application to a bad leg or inflammatory ulcer, it restrains the excitement of blood-vessels and nerves, which at once brings coolness and comfort, and furthers the gradual deposits of healthy materials to fill up the ravages caused by violence, debility, or disease. It expels all noxious matters, and heals all sores soundly. It gives ease to varicose veins, bad legs, and swellings of the feet and joints, when the agony is almost unremitting, and the pain too much for a giant's strength.

Original Tale.

THE LOST MAID OF JERSEY; OR, TO BE LOVED AND WON: A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

CHAPTER SEVENTEENTH.

THE GHOSTS IN THE HOUSE.

Lonely and Sad Reflections of the Captive—Inspection of her Chamber—Strange Freaks of Imagination—The Heroes on the Wall—The Palace of Fancy—Numerous Wandering Ghosts and Singular Transformations—A Pantomimic Tragedy—The Ghost that comes through the Wall—His Marvellous Account of Himself—A Friend in Need.

The attitude of fearless defiance completely forsook our unhappy heroine when left alone in her chamber. Proud, energetic, and brave as she naturally was, she was also, like most of her sex, the child of impulse. The heroic boldness, and the unbending spirit, roused by a special occasion, were followed by a natural collapse; and as the emotional feelings of her sex welled up from her saddened heart, and dear home recollections crowded on her excited fancy, she sank on a seat and hid her face in her hands, whilst the tears gushed between her slender fingers. Partial relief followed this blessed outburst of long pent-up agony, even as July showers enliven the weary landscape. Yet the causes that led to this racking of the mind and heart continued to exist in all their sternness, and the "thick coming fancies" that crowded on the brain soon darkened again the lovely face of our captive heroine, though they gave it that melancholy attractiveness portrayed by suffering, which would have touched any heart not hardened by villany and crime.

For those who have always been happily surrounded by loving friends and all the social comforts of life it is hard to leave the world, even when tortured by disease or bowed down by the infirmities of age. But to the young, the strong, the hopeful, and the imaginative, the prospect of a violent death is like the sword of a destroying angel on the threshold of a promised Eden, or the cruel seizure of life's birthright ere its many joys have been tasted. Indeed, Florence saw that a speedy death seemed a stern reality, from which there was no escaping. To yield to her tyrant's wishes, or even show the semblance of yielding, never entered her mind for a moment. She had thus no choice between dishonour and death, and saw no issue from the latter, as she knew well the relentless nature of Carrier.

Her despair here found vent in a deep sigh, it was so hard to part with all she held dear. Then the thought of possible rescue or escape rose on her mind, only to be dismissed after short reflection as utterly hopeless. There were no friends near, save her brother, who was a hapless captive like herself. Even those who might risk their lives to rescue hers, knew not the spot of her captivity. Here her thoughts wandered to one who awoke a fluttering emotion in her breast. He was brave, generous, noble, and manly. It is true that his quitting the Castle with his Highlanders might be considered as the proximate cause of her falling into the hands of the enemy, yet such, she felt convinced, was never dreamt of by him, and the daring spirit which impelled him forward to battle with the invaders, kindled for his heroism a chivalrous admiration. "Oh! if he only knew," thought she, "where rose the hateful walls of my prison house, he would undoubtedly fly to my rescue." Here the blinding tears again burst from her eyes, and her heart throbbed at the anticipation of such a deliverance. "Yes," she half murmured, "Providence might aid his noble efforts. We might escape, fly together to England, and then— My father dislikes him", she thought, pensively, "and however much he would rejoice at recovering his lost daughter, the thought that Captain Gordon had a claim on his gratitude, might grieve him sadly." "Perhaps, however." whispered enraptured fancy, for love is hopeful and inventive, "things may be altered now. He and his brave Highlanders may have been the principal means of expelling the French from St. Helier. He alone may have rescued my father from the hands of implacable foes; and if so, the laurels of the young hero may have reconciled my aristocratic sire to his plebian deliverer—if he be a plebian, but I cannot see that mysterious origin involves, of necessity, meanness of birth. And what is birth? Much, certainly, in the conventional sense of the term, yet little, where true nobility of character has to be considered. A proud aristocratic name leagued to a base nature, is only worthy of mere contempt; whilst a plebian name and origin, rendered illustrious by virtue and talent, shine with greater glory on account of the obscurity out of which they have arisen."

Here she was startled from her reverie by another intrusion, which made her aware that she had long been living in comparative darkness, as it was now two hours past sunset. She felt considerably re-assured on recognising the intruder to be her attendant, Dame Sanglier, who brought a night light, and placed it on the centre of the table.

"Do you require anything else," said the Dame, casting on the unhappy prisoner, a look of malignity.

"Nothing more," replied Florence, "and I earnestly hope that I will not be subjected to any further visits before to-morrow."

"That is as you choose miss, everything is now in readiness in your bed-room yonder, and you can retire at any hour you like. If you want anyone during the night your ring will be promptly answered," and without waiting for any reply to this last ambiguous remark, she quickly left the room.

Florence thought that if she was now to be left alone, until she called for company, she would have abundant leisure.

Her visitors had come uninvited solely as tormentors, and the probability of Carrier again renewing their exciting and hateful interview, made her resolve rather to starve than call any of these, who seemed so anxious to wait on her.

Though wearied both in mind and body to an extent hitherto unknown, Florence had no wish to seek repose in the adjoining chamber for fear of being exposed to greater danger. She, therefore, without undressing, threw herself on a couch, after previously placing a chair against the door, to ensure an alarm, should anyone seek an entrance

There seemed little likelihood, however, of sleep spreading her blessed pinions of oblivion o'er the couch of the lonely captive. Never before had she sought repose without a full sense of personal security; for her balmy slumbers had hitherto been enjoyed in a happy home, surrounded by friends who were both able and willing to shield her from every human danger. Now, all was changed. She was in the hands of cruel, relentless men, and as much an expectant of a speedy, violent death, as the condemned criminal in his noisome dungeon. With such a prospect, and the constant fear of such an outrage, her agonised mind was more likely to find comfort and strength in prayer than in slumber, and most devoutly did she raise her petitions to the throne of Grace. Soothed considerably by this out-pouring of her heavy heart, her changeful thoughts wandered away to scenes of former joys, as if in fancy she had resolved to take a last lingering farewell of all she held so dear and sacred in this world.

The room was dimly lighted by the feeble flame of the night lamp, which gave an uncertain, shadowy outline to the various objects around, as the apartment was large, and the several articles of furniture were dark in hue. On the walls hung a number of old-fashioned family pictures and heir-looms; for this had recently been a part of the house of an ancient illustrious nobleman, who had lately become a victim to the infamous noyades. Some of these pictures had hung there perhaps for ages, others were more modern and somewhat fresher in appearance; but from the dimness of the nocturnal light, by which alone they could then be seen, their outlines were so imperfectly discovered that the brave old warriors seemed to look down from their mouldering frames in a way that might well awaken an alarmed fancy.

Florence was unable to keep her eyes from wandering over these grim memorials of ancestral pride; and so powerfully did they affect her imagination that she forgot, for the time being, the horrors of her present situation, and felt as if she had been called on by Heaven to dwell amidst the shades of her own renowned ancestors. The scene, enlarged before her enraptured eyes. At times, it bore a strong resemblance to her father's own picture gallery at Wentworth Castle; at times, it increased to the dimensions of a colossal gorgeous palace, whose walls were clad with full-life portraits of all the heroes of her native land, since the days of the Conquest. Whilst she sought amidst this mighty throng the old familiar faces of her famous sires, they slowly assumed a distincter outline and bolder prominence of form, till at length they appeared on the walls as the real heroes themselves, standing in as many niches like a mute army summoned from the shadowy mansions of the past, by some awful agency of the invisible world! Whilst she gazed, wondering at this wild metamorphosis, the same mysterious agency suddenly breathed into these inanimate forms the potent spirit of life. They descended from their niches united in pairs, and glided noiselessly to and fro, although they all seemed engaged in engrossing conversation, as if they had met in council to discuss the affairs of the unknown world.

Florence thought she stood alone in the hall of this grand palace, unnoticed by its numerous occupants, who passed and repassed as if they were not aware of her presence. But if this surprised her it also saved her from intrusion, and allowed her leisure to admire the growing magnificence of this enchanted mansion. The dim light, which first seemed to drape rather than discover its splendours, had gradually grown to a brightness at once dazzling and over-powering. It was a splendour brighter than that of the noonday sun, and far more wonderful, inasmuch as there was no apparent source from whence it came. Our heroine saw that the palace was built of varied and costly marble. The mosaic flooring displayed numerous strange and antique devices, as if the arms of a nation's nobility had been grotesquely emblazoned thereon. Corinthian pillars, highly polished, supported a fretted roof and groined archways, whose architectural forms belonged to a bygone age.

Changes, however, seemed to be constantly going on in this enchanted palace. Ere Florence had time to become familiar with the wonders around her, she beheld at the further end of the nave of this gorgeous apartment other unexpected objects, dimly visible at first, yet gradually growing into perfect distinctness. When these were at last fully seen our heroine saw the throne of France, on which was seated in sceptred majesty Louis XVI. and his lovely consort, Marie Antoinette. On the king's face glowed his usual benevolence, yet unhappy indecision of character, from which sprang so many of his misfortunes. At his right hand stood the youthful Dauphin, on whom he cast a look of sorrowful love.

Florence was deeply moved by this attractive yet mournful spectacle, for they seemed to stand there as if awaiting impending calamity. When at length she withdrew her eyes from falling royalty to gaze on the silent sages around, to her dismay and horror they were all gone, or rather changed by the same mystical power that appeared to be changing everything. Now this audience hall of what had seemed to be a royal palace was filled by a motley throng of revolutionists of both sexes, whose menacing gestures and revengeful looks too plainly indicated their violent purpose. Still it was a pantomimic, noiseless show, that nevertheless woke visible alarm on the three royal personages threatened. After moving to and fro in apparent indecision, several of the more daring *sans culottes* emerged from the throng and advanced towards the king. A short yet inaudible parley took place, which ended by one removing the crown from the royal head, whilst a second seized the sceptre and dashed both rudely on the ground. Next a woman of vulgar appearance and demoniac countenance advanced and spat in the face of the queen. A moment afterwards another ferocious monster in human form, rushed on the defenceless king and plunged a dagger into his heart.

A crimson flood gushed from the wound, and so terrible was the power of this agonizing vision, that our heroine suddenly awoke, trembling with fear and indignation, whilst the cold sweat stood in large beads on her fair yet clouded brow.

A feeling of relief returned with her consciousness, and on looking at the night light she saw that she must have slept several hours. Her eyes next wandered to the dim old picture, out of which her vision had apparently grown. At last her looks rested on one more attractive and modern that the others, but as if continual mystery and wonder hung o'er these silent representatives of the past, she had not gazed over a few minutes ere to her renewed horror a portion of the wall slowly yet more noiselessly gave way, to discover a tall slender figure clothed in sable velvet, which tastefully became his handsome form. Whether this were a spirit from the dead, or an unwelcome visitant from the living, Florence, unsuspicious as she naturally was, felt greatly puzzled to decide. To fly in her situation was impossible, and with a wildly beating heart she was therefore constrained to scrutinize this astonishing apparition, and discover whatever she had to fear or hope.

His features were pale and emaciated, and bore indications of much suffering, both mental and physical, yet in spite of these traces of woe, his face was exceedingly handsome, whilst a fire from his dark melancholy eyes and a gallant bearing about his whole person began to reconcile Florence to her spectral guest for such she almost believed him to be. On glancing at his black velvet tunic, however, she was suprised and greatly alarmed to observe that he wore a girdle or belt in which was placed a pistol and glittering poniard with a richly cased handle. The sight of these at once convinced her that the figure was human, and she was about to utter a piercing scream when her mysterious intruder put his finger to his lips in token of silence, and then spoke in a subdued voice, "Fear not, unhappy lady, and in the name of Heaven give no alarm unless you want our immediate destruction."

"Who and what are you?" said Florence, and if a friend why come uninvited at such an hour."

"I am one more unfortunate than yourself—the last of my race," replied he, "and as you ask why I come uninvited, tell me first ere I answer, if an invitation sent to your dearest friend would likely secure you a visit here?"

"Certainly not," returned Florence, "still you have not enlightened me as to your name and purpose here. It appears to me also," she added, "that if your design be friendly you need no arms to visit a defenceless lady."

"You will learn anon the necessity of carrying these arms," said he, pointing to them at the same time, "but as you seek to learn who I am, regard yon stately picture and tell me what you see."

Florence looked as directed, and was at once struck by a resemblance between her strange visitor and the venerable figure so finely portrayed on the canvass. It may be your father, she said, in a gentler tone, whilst she turned on the young stranger a more re-assured yet inquisitive look.

"It is a portrait of the Marquis de la Tour, my illustrous and ill-fated father."

"Where is he now?" asked Florence.

"He has gone to the bosom of his merciful God," replied he, devoutly crossing himself. "He, my two brave brothers, and my lovely sister were foully murdered by the arch-fiend who holds you prisoner, and I only have escaped to mourn their loss and avenge their death," he added, whilst his hand involuntarily clutched his dagger and his eyes flashed with the concentrated hatred of despair.

"How do you come to be here then?" asked Florence, "and stranger still, why do these pictures clothe the walls of a revolutionary dungeon." "It has indeed been made a dungeon, but know lady, that this mansion was the town residence of my dear father, and these pictures are the portraits of some of the illustrious heroes of our house. When my kindred were torn from their home to be slaughtered, Providence and good fortune enabled me to escape by this secret door to an unknown chamber beyond, where I have lived three weeks in prayerful hope of the coming deliverance."

"I understand all now," said Florence, "and sincerely sympathize with your sorrow, but how do you manage to live without food, and why do you not escape and fly from Nantes?"

"A devoted friend of our cause, by a complicated means, which I need not explain, is enabled to supply me with scanty food. My escape, however, is impossible until such time as our deliverers come with the sword of vengeance. And now dear lady," he continued with emotion, "to prove that I am at least the enemy of your enemy, if your caution forbids you to look on me as a friend, take this poniard, conceal it in your dress, and whenever you are in danger of outrage from the monster Carrier, plunge it into his cowardly heart."

Florence shrunk from the proffered weapon that so painfully reminded her of her recent terrible vision. The Count de la Tour (for by such name and title he must now be called) saw her embarrassment and considerately laid the poignard on the table, as he thus continued. "Doubtless lady you have been happily nursed and educated with a Christian horror of violent deeds; but even our holy religion (and here he crossed himself) sanctions resistance to those who seek to murder us. I know well this Carrier and overheard his infamous proposals so worthily repelled. The holy Virgin sent me to protect you, and believe me dear lady, had the villain dared to lay a finger on you, he had ere now been numbered with his victims, although our lives had paid the forfeit."

"Noble sir!" exclaimed Florence, touched by his alleged generous devotion on her behalf, "I know not how to thank you for such kind intentions towards me, and the fact that you are a foe to the bloodthirsty enemies of your country, is sufficient to make me regard you as a friend."

"If God restore us again to liberty" said the Count, "you will have many proofs, dear lady, that your confidence is not misplaced."

"I doubt it not," returned Florence, "for something tells me that I may trust you, although in a land where traitors are so many."

"Let me ask you, however, to explain the coming deliverance for which you seem to hope so confidently."

"Lady," returned the Count with strange earnestness, "the very walls that surround us may have treacherous ears, and as I overheard your enemy so may be or his spies overhear us. If we have already been discovered, it can only involve my death, but if I tell you more now of the promised deliverance, it may involve the destruction of others. Thus far I may say it will be a terrible blow to our enemies, and a few hours may bring this awful vengeance they so richly deserve."

"Would that Heaven might turn their hearts," exclaimed Florence, "and teach them to fly from the judgment of a higher tribunal than man's."

"Amen!" said the Count, "but as they have destroyed God's holy altar in this unhappy land, and defied his power, I fear they cannot escape from the consequences of divine wrath." "And now, dear lady," he added, "as in the meantime you are in the hands of ruthless men, take this crucifix and image of the blessed Virgin (here he once more crossed himself and devoutly kissed these relics), they will aid you in your lonely devotions, and give you strength to bear any trial."

"I thank you kindly for your good intentions," said Florence, "but as I can pray to my Heavenly Father and loving Saviour without the aid of these symbols of his life on earth, I need not deprive you of what you may deem very precious."

"You are a Protestant," said the Count dejectedly.

"Truly and conscientiously," returned Florence, "and I doubt not that the God who heard Paul and Silas in their prison, without such symbols, will in a similar way hear the prayers of a captive maiden, and will, if his inscrutible Providence design it so, stretch out his righteous arm, which is ever mighty to save."

"May your blessed hope be realized as well as mine, dear lady," said the Count, "and now I must leave you in the fond expectation of early seeing you again. I bid you, therefore, a short adieu, trusting that a friendship begun in captivity may soon be strengthened in liberty." "Adieu! once more," he added, "may Heaven bless you!"

"Farewell! my good friend," returned Florence, my prayers go with you.

Here the mysterious Count retired in apparent emotion to his concealment, and Florence was again alone in her dimly lighted prison.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(By the *Asia*.)

The royal mail steamer *Asia*, which sailed from Boston on the 2nd, and from Halifax on the 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening, *via* Queenstown. She brings 116,000 dollars in specie.

The *New York Herald* of the 1st inst. gives the following as the "situation":—"Reports from Jackson, Mississippi, *via* Vicksburg, to the 25th ult., speak of an important but mysterious military movement being on foot. It was stated at Jackson that 3,000 Federal troops were moving from Yazoo city towards Brenton, and that a party of rebel cavalry recently crossed the Big Black river, and when within eight miles of Vicksburg were driven back by a force of Federal cavalry."

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Chicago Times* says that an attack on Mobile will be shortly made by three corps, under the command of Generals Franklin, Ord, and Herron, the whole under the direction of Gen. Banks. Admiral Farragut is to command the fleet, which is expected to reduce the harbour defences.

The advices from Arkansas are important. The Federal forces under General Steele are reported at Duvall's Bluff, on the Arkansas river, 54 miles from Little Rock, while General Price, with 25,000 Confederates, is at Bayon Metaire, a strong point on White river, 14 miles from Duvall's Bluff. A great battle was expected to be fought there, and skirmishing was already going on. General Magruder was represented to have conscripted a force of 18,000 men in Southern Texas.

A telegram from New York on the 1st says:—"So far as advised, the situation on the Rappahannock is unchanged, both armies are confronting each other, and each unwilling to throw down the gage of battle."

The following telegrams, extracted from the Richmond papers, give the whole of the details concerning the seige of Charleston:—

Charleston, 25th August.—The enemy's land batteries have been maintaining a steady fire on Fort Sumter all day. The fighting at Fort Wagner was chiefly confined to the firing of our pickets on the enemy's sappers, who continued to approach Wagner. This evening about dark, the enemy's batteries opened a furious fire on Wagner, preparatory, as was supposed, to the assault.

The following official despatches have just been received:—

"Fort Sumter, 7.35 p.m.—There is an assault now being made at Battery Wagner.—Alfred Rhett, Colonel Commanding."

"Fort Johnson, 7.45 p.m.—The enemy is assaulting Battery Wagner, evidently in heavy force.—C. H. Armstead, Colonel Commanding."

Later.—The musketry has ceased. The enemy is firing a few mortar shells at Wagner. The first assault had been repulsed. No more shells have been thrown at this city since daylight on Monday morning.

Charleston, 27th August.—The enemy's attack on our rifle pickets on Wednesday night was made about seven o'clock in overwhelming force. On Thursday, the fire on both sides was very slow and deliberate. We hear of no unusual incidents.

Charleston, 28th August.—The bombardment of Forts Wagner and Sumter proceeds slowly. The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Fort Wagner. No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 29th ult. says:—"The War Department is in receipt of nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood, however, that Fort Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, will not be abandoned, and that General Beauregard has expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end. It is thought that this may be done by the erection of a temporary fortification. The fire of the enemy continues to be divided between Forts Sumter and Wagner. The bombardment, up to our latest advices, was progressing slowly, without any decisive results."

The *Richmond Examiner* says the Confederate government will not recognise captured negroes in the Union service as prisoners of war, and will not consent to exchange them.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says he has seen a letter from Richmond, which throws material light on the recent statement that the rebel government is prepared for the wholesale arming of slaves. The design, he says, was first formed during General M'Clellan's advance on the Peninsula. But the Confederate successes that then followed drove the matter out of the heads of the Confederate authorities, until it was revived by their recent disasters in the south-west. In the meantime, General Beauregard, supported in this by the opinion of the Governor of South Carolina, had been asking for authority to arm a few negro regiments for the defence of Charleston, and Governor Shorter, of Alabama, pressed by the necessity of providing for the defence of Mobile, had addressed the same request to Richmond, and recommended in a public proclamation the arming of negroes in his own state. Encouraged by this practical breaking of the ground, Mr. Jefferson Davis determined to bring the matter to a conclusion.

Correspondence from Key West to the 22nd August, gives information of the capture of several valuable prizes. The gunboat *De Soto* had recently taken a fine steamer called the *Alice Vivian*, in the Gulf, about 200 miles east of Mobile, with 580 bales of cotton on board: She had also captured the side-wheeled steamer, *Crescent*, from Mobile, but last from Havannah with an assorted cargo of merchandise. An English topsail schooner had recently being bought in as a prize. The Admiralty Court was still without a presiding officer, and a large amount of prize property is consequently awaiting adjudication.

New York, 3rd September, Evening.—A panic commenced yesterday in the stock market, continuing to-day. Stocks are decreasing from 3 to 10 per cent. The depression is caused by the reaction from over-speculation. New York Centrals are quoted 128¼; Illinois, 122¼; Erie, 115. Money is tighter. Gold is affected by unfavourable political rumours. The last quotation this afternoon was 32½ per cent premium. Exchange on London: Bankers' bills, 144¼; United States bonds, 105½. Cotton firm and advancing; middling Uplands, 69c. Flour and wheat advancing. Indian corn dull. Provisions declining. Coffee very firm. Sugar firm and advancing. Molasses steady. Crude petroleum, 35c.

New York, 3rd September.—The New York Republican State Convention has resolved not to tender peace to men in arms, nor to consent to a separation of the Union. The Convention repudiates intervention, promises to support the government in maintaining its ascendency on the American continent, and endorses the emancipation proclamation.

President Lincoln has addressed a letter to the Convention, in which he says he does not believe that a compromise, embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. The strength of the rebellion is in its army, and the offer of terms to men within the range of that army is nothing. Such men having no power to force a compromise, one must be made either with those controlling the rebel army, or with the people under their dominion. No intimation from the rebel army, or from the men controlling it, in relation to a peace compromise, has ever come to President Lincoln's knowledge or belief. If it does come, it shall not be rejected or kept secret. The President mentions that he suggested compensated emancipation, but the people objected to taxation to buy negroes. He then continues:—"The emancipation proclamation is constitutional. If valid as a law, it cannot be retracted; if invalid it needs no retraction. The war progresses as favourably since the issue of the proclamation as before. Peace does not appear as distant as it did. Still let us not be sanguine of a speedy final triumph, but be sober, diligently applying our means, never doubting that God will give the rightful result."

Rumours are current that General Lee is making a movement to flank General Meade. There is a considerable Confederate force north of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. Confederate cavalry have made demonstrations at various points along the Potomac. It was reported this afternoon that General Stuart had crossed into Maryland for another raid.

General Blunt crossed the Arkansas river on the 23rd ult. The Confederates were falling back. General Blunt is reported to have fought a battle on the 28th ult. resulting in his defeat, with the loss of 3,000 men.

General Steele has driven Marmaduke's cavalry out of Brownsville, Arkansas, and scattered them. General Price is reported to have been driven across the Arkansas river on the 29th ult., in full retreat, pursued by General Steele. Little Rock is said to be within the grasp of the Federals.

The draft through the eastern and central states will produce very few men. In New York, it is estimated that it will not produce over 2,000 men. A case is being tried in the New York Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the conscription.

Secretary Chase has proposed to borrow 50 million dollars from the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banks, to be paid in November in legal tender Treasury notes bearing interest at 5 per cent. The banks have accepted the loan.

(By the *North American*.)

New York, 5th Sept.—News received from Charleston to the 1st instant announce that the Federal iron-clads had withdrawn from the attack on Fort Moultrie. The Confederates had remounted some guns on the ruins of Fort Sumter, and made other preparations for defence. General Gilmore had driven the Confederates from the rifle pits on the left of his advance lines, capturing 70 prisoners. He had also run a parallel against Fort Wagner. No further bombardment of the city had taken place.

An expedition is forming at New Orleans for operations in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Federal forces have entered Kingston, Tennessee. The eastern portion of Tennessee is said to have been abandoned by the Confederates.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO CAPE RACE].

New York, Sept. 7 (Evening).—Advices from Charleston are to the 3rd inst. A general engagement occurred on the 1st inst. between the ironclads and Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Moultrie. The forts were much damaged. A renewed attack was to be made on Fort Sumter.

The advance of General Steele's army has driven the Confederates, 7000 strong, across the Bayou Melore bridge, in Kansas, killing and wounding 100, and capturing 200. The Confederates burnt the bridge. According to information received at Washington from General Burnside, part of his cavalry had arrived at Knoxville. Others were on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, north-west and south-west of Knoxville.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday.—The Russian reply to the French note is conceived in even more courteous terms than previous ones, and expresses sentiments favourable to good relations existing between France and Russia. Prince Gortchakoff concludes his despatch in a manner which precludes any anticipation of an early resumption of the discussion between Russia and the three Powers. It is believed that the despatch in no way changes the situation of affairs.

The *Nord* of this evening says:—"The Russian note maintains the necessity for a pacification of Poland before the carrying out of any reform. Prince Gortchakoff does not enter into long explanations, in order not to embitter the discussion. He says that Russia agrees to the six points, and will do all in her power to solve the question which is a source of misunderstanding between cabinets."

The *Opinion Nationale* of this evening says that the reply of Russia to the French note was sent yesterday to Biarritz.

The Duke de Montebello will not leave St. Petersburg until the Emperor's return from Finland.

The *France* says:—"We are not aware when the notes will be published. Prince Gortchakoff's despatch is generally considered to be less a categorical reply than a fresh discussion of observations already presented, which avoids pronouncing on the question in a formal manner, thus leaving the way open for negotiation."

The *Patrie* of this evening says:—"The statement that Mr. Slidell has gone to Brest is unfounded. He has been for some time at Biarritz."

The *Patrie* states that Turkey will reject the proposed scheme for improving the St. George's Channel of the Danube, as imposing too heavy a charge on the Ottoman treasury.

The *Moniteur* states that the King of Greece will embark on the 17th inst. for St. Petersburg.

The Three per Cents. closed at 99f. 15c.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Tuesday.—The reply of the Prince Gortchakoff to the Austrian note on the Polish question is brief, and announces that a more detailed memorandum will follow. Prince Gortchakoff considers the six points to have been settled by the previous declaration of Russia. He gratefully acknowledges the pacific sentiments displayed in the Austrian note, and shares the Austrian wishes for the welfare of Poland. Prince Gortchakoff regrets, however, that the expectations based on diplomatic discussions and their results had not been fulfilled, and that differences of opinion have not been removed. Prince Gortchakoff thinks, therefore, that further prolongation of the discussion appears superfluous, and finally declares that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her actions.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath a communication was made from the government explaining that the arrest of M. Rogawski, a member of the Chamber, took place in consequence of information received by the judicial authorities of Lemberg, to the effect that M. Rogawski had been taken *in flagrante delicto*, acting as a member of the Select Polish Committee.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

INDIA.

The overland mail has brought advices from Calcutta to the 8th of August, and from Ceylon to the 17th of August.

The mail brings but little news. "India is tranquil," says the *Hurkaru* "and prosperous throughout her wide borders. Fruitful rains fall abundantly, and the husbandman looks forward with complacency to reap the ample harvest due to his industry."

Respecting the capture of the man supposed to be Nana Sahib:—"The excitement consequent on the capture of the man said to be the Nana has quite subsided at Nusseerabad, Ajmere, and in the surrounding country, and everything is as quiet as could possibly be wished. The prisoner is believed not to be the Nana after all, and the authorities appear to be of the same opinion, if we may judge from the following extract from brigade orders by Brigadier Younghusband, C.B., commanding at Nusseerabad, dated the 28th July, 1863:—'The additional company of the 28th Regiment, detached to Ajmere, being no longer required there, it will rejoin regimental head-quarters.'"

On Wednesday, the 29th July, the foundation stone of the new college, which is to be the scene of the future educational efforts of the native youth of the district of Moorshedabad, was laid at Burhampore by the Lieutenant Governor. There was a large concourse of natives present, and the proceedings passed off with much spirit.

The cholera was raging in the districts of Behar and Shahabad. It had also broken out in the gaol at Patna, but timely precautions and skilful treatment had reduced the mortality to a minimum. The prisoners were to be removed from the gaol into tents.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The latest dates from Pekin are to the 11th July, Advices from Tien-tsin apprise us that a treaty has been concluded between Denmark and China. There is no other news of importance.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Hong Kong on the 29th July, confirms the account of more pacific relations between the Tycoon's government and foreigners, and at the same time the news of the great probability of a civil war in Japan. He says:—"From Yokohama the latest date is of the 11th inst., when two English steamers had been chartered to take Japanese troops to Osaka to strengthen the military force of the Tycoon, respecting whose real position at Miako, however, there is much uncertainty. Meanwhile, the anti-foreign Daimos have boldly shown their hostility, for, in addition to the American steamer *Pembroke*, the attack on which in the inland sea has already been reported, the French despatch steamer *Kienchang* was vigorously assailed by batteries and two war vessels, when at anchor near the same spot, and narrowly escaped being sunk. She was obliged to ship and make off with considerable damage, it is said, in her hull. This occurred at Samounsaki, where the forts are under the command of the Prince of Chosew; but whether he acted under orders from the Mikado, or *proprio motu*, is not yet known. Encouraged by these successes, he is now reported to have opened fire on the Dutch man-of-war *Medusa*, with very different results however; for that vessel immediately engaged and silenced the forts, sinking at the same time an armed brig, supposed to be the *Lauruk*. An American frigate was about to pay him a visit on account of the attack on the *Pembroke*.

AUSTRALIA.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

The *Melbourne Argus* of the 25th July announces that the Ministerial crisis was at an end. Mr. M'Culloch had found the task of forming a Ministry less difficult than it proved on some former occasions, and when Parliament re-assembled Mr. Cohen, on the part of the Chief Secretary, was able to announce the names of eight of the new Ministers. Since that time the list had been completed.

After a few weeks marked in a more than ordinary degree of actual and rumoured discoveries of greater or less importance, the miners were more settled again; and, even though all the "rushes" had not been successful, yet on the whole there had been no inconsiderable additions made to the area available for operations throughout the remainder of the winter.

NEW ZEALAND.

The *Melbourne Argus* of the 25th of July has the following:—"The news received from the Northern Island of New Zealand during the month has been of a very grave character, and, indeed, taught us to expect still graver consequences. The war—for less it can scarcely be called when comparing the attitude taken by the natives and their known numbers and resources—has assumed an aspect which threatens incalculable evils to the cause of colonisation in the entire island, and the powers of the Queen's troops stationed in the colony will be tasked to their utmost. News up to the 14th inst. tells that the tactics of General Cameron, by which all the troops, except a garrison, were withdrawn from Taranaki, have immensely encouraged the natives; that 5,000 of the warlike Waikatos have taken the field; that even Auckland was threatened; and that the rebel Maoris had captured an English schooner, hoisted Wirimu Kingi's colours, and, in bravado, sailed up and down before Government House. A few days later intelligence corroborates all this, and informs us that preparations are being made on all sides for a most earnest campaign. From this it is evident that our New Zealand difficulties have done little more than begin. The colonists, however, appear to have entire confidence in General Cameron.

"Our very latest news comes per telegraph from Auckland, *via* Sydney. The promised fighting had not yet occurred, and the Waikatos were busy intrenching themselves. Volunteers were on duty at Auckland, the available troops were ordered to the front, and the Governor has issued directions requiring the Maoris to lay down their arms and swear allegiance. Everything betokened an energetic prosecution of hostilities.

"By the *Nelson Colonist* we learn that the Waikatos had risen to the number of 5,000, which occasioned great excitement; and the *Eclipse* war steamer rapidly embarked 350 soldiers at New Plymouth, and steamed off with them at once to Auckland, 100 horses, a number of the mounted artillery corps, and a number of Armstrong guns soon following in the same direction."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From Sydney we learn that although the royal assent had been given to the act passed last session for the gradual discontinuance of the stipends to ministers of religion, the advocates of state aid were unwilling to accept that as the final settlement of the question. A motion for placing on the estimates the sum of £25,000 for the support of the clergy was discussed for two evenings in the Assembly, and resulted in the motion being lost by a majority of 29 to 21. The question of the payment of members had been discussed in the Assembly, and the proposition had been negatived by a majority of 39 to 12. The estimates for 1864 for New South Wales had been laid on the table of the Assembly. The amount chargeable on revenue required for the coming year is £1,563,990, the corresponding appropriations for the present year having amounted to £1,452,138. It is proposed to raise by loan £1,043,970, of which £928,000 will be for railway works.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDIES IN SPAIN.

The Spanish journals record a series of murders and robberies recently committed in various parts of the country. Two of these crimes were perpetrated in the middle of the day with extraordinary audacity, and in both cases the murderers have succeeded in baffling all the efforts of the police to arrest them. On Monday week, about two o'clock in the afternoon, two well-dressed strangers went to a house in the Calle de la Independencia, at Madrid, and asked to see an apartment on the first floor, then unoccupied. The porter having shown the rooms, the men at once agreed to take them, and one of them went to fetch an upholsterer to agree about furnishing them, and in a few minutes returned with one. The tradesman, however, had no sooner entered the apartments than the two men fell on him with their daggers. The man's screams attracted a crowd of persons, but the murderers contrived to escape during the confusion, and when the police arrived they found the unfortunate upholsterer in the agonies of death. On the very next day, about the same hour, three men called on a parish priest, at Saragossa, named Moreno, whom they knew to have a large sum of money in his possession. They threatened him with instant death if he did not give it up. He refused, and raised an alarm, but the robbers stabbed him to the heart and fled. Another affair of a different, but still more tragic character, occurred in a village near Saragossa. A young and beautiful daughter of a wealthy hidalgo was about to be married to the son of a neighbour, when a young officer came to the village to pass a three months' furlough. He saw the young lady, was smitten with her charms, and declared himself her suitor. This so excited the jealousy of her intended that, happening to meet his rival after hearing mass, he began a quarrel which resulted in a challenge to settle their difference by a duel with knives. It came off the same evening, and, after continuing with the utmost fury for three-quarters of an hour, ended in the death of both combatants.

THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE MERSEY.

The vessels comprising the Channel fleet arrived in the Mersey on Monday, and took up their moorings in the Sloyne. No nautical event, except the visit of the Queen and the late Prince Consort to the port, has ever created so much interest and enthusiasm in Liverpool; and the dock quays, landing stages, and ferry boats were crowded with eager and excited spectators. On rounding the rock fort, the ships were saluted by a discharge of artillery, in reply to a salute from the Edgar, and the fort on the Liverpool side (at Bootle) also welcomed the fleet by a salvo. The vessels entered the river in full sail, and when they had all rounded the rock, and were sailing proudly and slowly in line past the town, the spectacle—accustomed as the inhabitants of Liverpool are to the finest specimens of shipping—was so unique and imposing as to call forth loud and hearty cheers. When abreast the smaller landing stage, the sails of the ships were furled, and the vessels shortly afterwards took up their respective moorings. The Warrior and Black Prince, conspicuous for their double funnels, extraordinary length, and fine models, excited general admiration. When the Edgar passed the great landing stage, the Cunard tender Satellite steamed off to the flagship with the Mayor (R. C. Gardner, Esq.), the Town Clerk, Mr. Rankin (chairman of the Mersey Dock Board), Mr. Charles Turner, M.P.; Mr. Charles M'Iver, Sir John Jones, Admiral Evens, and other gentlemen on board. On being presented to Admiral Dacres, the Mayor read an address, in which he welcomed the Admiral and his officers to Liverpool. In reply, Admiral Dacres said he felt proud at having his fleet—the first British fleet, he believed, which had ever visited the port—anchoring in the Mersey, and which he was particularly impressed with the heartiness and enthusiasm which the arrival of the squadron appeared to have called forth. He had not come to Liverpool on a recruiting expedition; but if he had done so, he could not desire better sailors than he knew from experience were to be found in that port. He thanked the Mayor for the hospitable invitations which had been given to himself and his officers, not only by His Worship, but by other gentlemen in the town. The Mayor and his party were then conducted over the vessel, the points connected with her equipment and armament being explained by the Admiral, who directed particular attention to the Armstrong guns that were on board.

During the visit of the fleet there will be a round of local festivities. The Mayor will give a grand fancy-dress ball at the Town Hall on Friday evening, to which the leading inhabitants of the town have been invited, while the members of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club intend to give a dinner to the Admiral and officers at the Philharmonic Hall. For this latter entertainment invitations have also been issued to the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Wilton, and a number of other distinguished persons. The banquet will take place on the 21st. Minor festivities, in which the crews of the vessels will participate, are also in contemplation.

Miscellaneous News.

The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected in the middle of December. The Princess completed her nineteenth year on Tuesday, the 1st of September.

A Paradise of a Printing Office.—The *Boston Olive Branch* on which females are employed as compositors, says:—Our rooms are carpeted,, and the girls do not come till nine or ten in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn £1 15s a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this one desk is occupied by a female editor, as our assistant, at a salary of £250. She has spent seven hours a day for five days a week. We generally have in our office a pianoforte or an organ, and have music at meal hours.

A Useful Caution.—Protect your carpets and furniture from injury by using the "Diamond Black Lead," which is perfectly pure, imparts a brilliant lustre, and is very cleanly in its use.—*Reckitt and Sons, London Bridge E.C., and Hull.*

Lord Clyde's Sister.—While the Duke of Cambridge and other high persons of military distinction are, with creditable feeling, proposing a monument to Lord Clyde, the following facts should be called to their attention. The gallant and lamented field marshal has left only one relative, a sister, who, under the limitation of his patent of nobility, which was an ordinary one, takes no title, or even the designation of "honourable" from him, and is simply Miss Campbell. Now, as the widows of Clyde's two famous companions in arms, Neil and Havelock, were, after their husband's deaths raised to dignities by special interference of the Crown—Lady Neil to the rank of the wife of a K.C.B. and Lady Havelock to the rank of the wife of a baronet—it certainly would seem but just that the same special interference of the Crown should confer nobility or rank at least upon the sole surviving kindred—the sister of one of the best and most useful warriors this country has ever had.—*Observer.*

Serious Charge against a Bankrupt.—At the Leeds Town Hall, on Saturday, a young man, named Charles Henry Wood Hurst, who had been carrying on business as a cloth merchant in the Victoria Chambers, South Parade, Leeds, was charged with a serious offence under the Bankruptcy Act. It appears that Hurst commenced business some seven months ago, and soon succeeded in obtaining extensive credit amongst the small manufacturers in and about Leeds. He now owes about £5,000, and recently he attempted to leave the country and his liabilities behind him. On or about August 29th the prisoner left Leeds, and on the following Tuesday (September 1) a petition in Bankruptcy was opened against him. One of his Leeds creditors, Mr. Akroyd, had some intelligence conveyed to him which induced him to go to London. Arming himself with a warrant, Mr. Akroyd, accompanied by Detective Haydn of the metropolitan force, proceeded to Gravesend, and here they found that a vessel called the Zealandia was just on the point of sailing for New Zealand. Among the passengers who were stepping into the boat to be conveyed to the ship were two gentlemen who answered the description of the fugitive trader and a friend, named Carr. Haydn stepped up to them, and told Hurst that he was his prisoner. Hurst had taken his passage in the name of Waterhouse, had persuaded a young friend named Carr, a lawyer's clerk, to accompany him, and had paid for the passage out. Haydn found upon the prisoner, among other articles, a six-chamber revolver, two cases of gunpowder, and some percussion caps, and he also secured Hurst's luggage, and returned with it to Old Falcon Tavern, preparatory to returning to London. Whilst in that house, Hurst put his hand into his pocket, and drew out the revolver, which he was proceeding to load, when Carr, who was in the room, knocked the powder flask out of his hand. Hurst treated this little incident very lightly, and said it did not matter, as he had another flask of powder about him. Hadyn subsequently took his prisoner in safety to Leeds. When captured he had £63 in his possession, and a large quantity of baggage. In the absence of the prisoner's solicitor, the case was remanded until next Saturday.

Serious Poaching Affray in the North Riding.—Early on Thursday morning a desperate encounter took place between two of Lord Feversham's gamekeepers and three poachers, upon his lordship's estate near Helmsley, 15 miles north of Malton. The keepers when out heard voices, and shortly afterwards saw three men and some dogs. The men walked up to the keepers and accosted them, one man suggesting that they "should go at'em," which was at once done, both sides carrying heavy sticks which were freely used. One keeper, named Musslewhite, was twice knocked down and beaten about the head till insensible, in which state he yet remains and it is believed he cannot recover. The other keeper, Hodge, fought resolutely with the men for some time, and is fearfully hurt; but he eventually got away to Beadlam Grange, got the wounded man home, but of course the poachers escaped and are yet at large.

Dreadful Death of a Naval Officer.—A *dejeuner* was given by the Mayor of Belfast, on Friday, to the officers of the Channel fleet. No one enjoyed the festivities more heartily than Lieutenant Clarence Gardiner, one of the officers on board the flagship Edgar. He was returning with his brother officers from the *dejeuner* by the Northern Counties Railway, travelling in a first-class carriage. At Duncrue, one of the intermediate stations, he got out on the roof for the purpose of smoking a cigar. On the arrival of the train at Carrickfergus he was missed. Search was made, and the body was found on the line, quite dead, and shockingly disfigured. The wheels of at least one carriage must have passed over his head, which was crushed into a shapeless mass: the ground was bespattered with his brains, and the fingers of his hands were cut cleanly off. Deceased was quite a young man.

Corn *versus* Cotton.—Mr Henley was among the speakers at the Thames Agricultural Society's dinner on Thursday night. The right hon. gentleman congratulated his friends upon the "happy condition" of the country—peace at home, with an abundant harvest. Lancashire, it is true, is suffering, but when the cotton famine first began it was, he said, generally apprehended that it would produce "ten times as much distress and misery as it has done." He rejoiced at the efforts which had been made to relieve the unemployed operatives, but, he remarked, "it must be to every one a matter of great congratulation to find that the cotton interest is not so entirely England as we were at one time taught to believe it was." Referring to the subject of agricultural statistics, he defended the farmers from the charge of opposing the collection of such information. They would willingly tell the country how much wheat had been grown in a year, but the cost of collecting the figures must be thrown, not on the counties, but on the nation.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—We understand that this Company is now in a condition to carry out their undertaking, sufficient capital having been subscribed to complete the work in the best manner. The tenders received under their recent advertisement were all submitted to a scientific committee consisting of Captain Galton, R.E., Professor Wheatstone, Professor Thomas, Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, and Mr. Joseph Whitworth. These gentlemen unanimously recommended the Board to adopt the tender of Messrs Glass, Elliot and Co., of London and East Greenwich, and the Directors have accordingly entered into a contract with that firm for the entire manufacture and submersion of the cable, to be approved by the Scientific Committee, which they undertake to hand over to the Company, complete and in good order in the summer of 1864, under heavy penalties. The cable will be one of the very best description, capable of transmitting at least eight words per minute across the Atlantic, and of light specific gravity, the external protection being partly of the best Russian hemp, the precise details of which will be settled by the Committee after a few special experiments, now in course of being made.

Lancashire Relief Committee.—A subject of grave importance was considered by the committee, at their weekly meeting, on Monday. Mr. Hutchinson, of Blackburn, brought forward a motion in favour of allowing local relief committees to undertake contracts under the Public Works Act, with the view of affording employment to able-bodied operatives during the coming winter. The main objects of this proposal were, to create a preferential class of labourers—to ensure that "the married men with large families should have the preference until all could be employed"—and to establish "a proper test of eligibility for the relief to be afforded."—Mr. Farnall and other members of the Committee strongly opposed the scheme, and Lord Derby read a minute from Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, in which the question at issue was opposed, on various grounds, but mainly because it "involves a very grave departure from the true principles of relief administration." The result of the discussion was that Mr. Hutchinson's resolution was negatived, and Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth's minute adopted as an amendment. With regard to the amount of indigence in the cotton districts, Mr. Farnall stated that, while at this time last year the number relieved by the Guardians was increasing at the rate of 5,000 per week, it was now undergoing a weekly decrease of about 1,500.

Mr. Cobden on the Peerage.—A letter has been received in Dundee from Mr. Cobden, acknowledging an invitation to be present at the opening of the Baxter Park. Mr. Cobden, after stating that he feels bound to accept the invitation, says:—"I can hardly imagine a way in which a rich man can render a greater or more permanent service to his fellow-townsmen than by securing for all time an open space, in a growing town like Dundee, for the healthy recreation of its population. It is a Cockney saying that money will secure for Londoners the best of all the productions of the country, except only country air. Your park will, therefore, preserve for you what even money will not purchase for a crowded city. I was glad that the three baronetcies were given to men who had been benefactors to their native towns—Mr Baxter, Mr Brown, and Mr Crossley. If peerages were bestowed with more regard to the claims of public services, and not, as it is too generally the case, for the sole bad object of tying up and entailing great masses of land, the institution would have a better chance of permanence."

Welch Gold.—A remarkable discovery of this precious metal has lately been made at Ruthin. A few weeks ago in sinking for the foundations of a new pier, the workmen came on some fragments of quartz impregnated with gold. The circumstance occasioned considerable suprise, as the ground is a mixture of peat, sand, &c., where one would not expect to find such a treasure. No attention was however paid—the pier was built, and the ground restored to its former condition. Since that time, however, a trial has been made close to the spot, when within five or six feet of the surface fragments of quartz containing gold, as well as pure gold dust, were found mixed up with white sand. There is no possibility of fraud or deception, or of secret deposits placed to be developed in due time. The sole machinery is a single labourer, set to dig by the owner of the soil, and who is all day long surrounded by a dozen open-mouthed and open-eyed natives watching the work. Although this discovery may not be very important as to the amount of gold obtained, yet it is one of considerable interest, and as indicating that the mountains to the east and south of this part of the Vale of Clwyd originally contained the metal, which has been brought down by the action of water and deposited in the sand with or without its matrix of quartz. It is not unlikely, therefore, that these mountains may be soon added to the gold producing districts of North Wales, which have lately attracted so much attention.

Horrible Starvation of a Family.—At an inquest opened in London, on Friday, on the body of William Howard, aged 10 months, a cruel case of starvation was disclosed. Mrs. S. Parsons said that the mother of the deceased was a night nurse in the London Hospital, and she came to witness and asked her to mind three children for 5s. per week. The eldest child was a boy, aged eleven years. She said she had fed the children on bread and water, and witness was to do the same. The children were shockingly emaciated, and their bodies were covered with sores. Their fingers were sore, where they had sucked and gnawed them, from want of food. For fear of any of them should die in her care, they were sent back to the mother. The children were so reduced that they could not eat the bread, and witness out of her own pocket gave them arrowroot, which so brought them round that they became ravenous for food. Since then the eldest boy was removed to the aunt's at Whitechapel, and witness saw him recently in the street in a most wretched condition. The youngest child died last Saturday.—Mrs. Howard and her niece denied the accuracy of these statements, but the latter witness prevaricated so much that she had to be cautioned by the Coroner as to the consequence of not stating the truth. Mrs. Parsons claimed the protection of the Coroner, and said Mrs. Howard was threatening her for the evidence she had given.—The Coroner said he would commit any person molesting a witness. The case wore a very serious aspect, and he should adjourn for further evidence.

Sale of the Sledmere Stock.—On Monday, the breeding stock of the late Sir Tatton Sykes was disposed of by auction at Sledmere. The sale commenced with the fat beasts, which sold at prices estimated at from 8s. to 10s. per stone. The Highland bullocks of £28; and for the calves, six to twelve months old, the surprising price of £11 per head was averaged. The great feature of the sale was the disposal of the Leicester ewes, for which the competion among the flockmasters was remarkable keen. The average of the sales gave rather over £5 per head, as high as £12 per head having been given for certain pens. The shearlings were equally well sold. They averaged fully £5 per head, and some selected pens sold for £11 per head. The fat sheep also sold at an average price over £3 per head. There 22 shearlings and two shear rams sold, for which the biddings were particularly spirited. The Wold farmers came up in force for this stock, and bought freely; but Messrs. Boulton found the best customers for exportation. Some of the shearlings reached the unprecedented price of £14 odd per head, and the sale round gave an average of over £8 per head. Including the beasts, there were 539 head sold, and the day's receipts were just short of £3,000

Inhuman Treatment of a Child.—On Tuesday, at the Nottingham Police Court, a well dressed woman named Clara Stonette, was charged with ill-treating a child, named Emily Rood. When four years of age the child was taken out of a London workhouse, and apprenticed to Mr Stonette, as equestrian, with whom she travelled through Germany and Russia. At Odessa, Mr. Stonette died; and his wife was left in care of the little girl. After visiting Constantinople, they returned to London, the circus being broken up soon after. From London Mrs Stonette and the girl removed to Manchester, where the latter obtained employment at a circus. She met with an accident, however, which compelled her to give up equestrian performances, and soon after Mrs Stonette began to ill-treat her, beating her with a "Lancashire clog." Five or six months ago they went to Nottingham, where, according to the girl's statement, the prisoner had been in the habit of beating her with a thick stick and a knotted rope prepared for the purpose. Because she did not get through sufficient lacework, Mrs. Stonette was in the habit of cutting her hands and arms with scissors until they bled. The neighbours at last called in the police, and a surgeon having examined the child, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the prisoner. The medical evidence proved that great cruelty had been used, and the Magistrates sentenced the prisoner to two months hard labour.

To soothe the sufferings of humanity and ameliorate the pangs of disease are the grand objects of medical science. This is efficiently demonstrated in the curative virtues of Lea's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, advertised in our columns. The cures effected by this invaluable medicine would fill volumes.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SOUTH TYNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The annual show of the society took place on Wednesday in a field at Haltwhistle, belonging to Wm. Carrick, Esq., Brampton, and occupied by Mr. Thompson, the host of the Sun Inn, Haltwhisle. The weather in the morning was bright, breezy, and clear, and the only fear which occupied the minds of those intent on visiting the busy scene at the show field was an apprehension, fortunately not realised, that the glittering appearance of the sunshine was premonitory of approaching wet. The attendance of agriculturists was somewhat smaller than that seen on previous occasions, but this must not be attributed to any want of interest in the event, but to the fact of their attention being occupied by the important subject of securing their crops. The Allendale Rifle Corps Band was on the ground, and the attractions of the show were pleasantly increased by their musical efforts. The Haltwhistle Drum and Fife Band was also present, and made as much musical uproar as the strength of their youthful lungs permitted.

Amongst those present during the day on the show ground were Sir Walter James, Bart., Betshanger, Kent; R. Wallis, Esq., Old Ridley; John Grey, Esq., Lipwood House; Edward Ord, Esq., Whitfield Hall; the Rev. Dixon Brown, Unthank Hall; William Adamson, Esq., Cullercoats; — McDonald, Esq., London; the Rev. Mr. Chester, South Shields; the Rev. H. Morton, Knaresdale; the Rev. Mr. Baylie, Alston; J. B. Coulson, Esq., Blenkinsop Hall; John Clayton, Esq., Chesters; the Rev. E. H. Adamson, Windy Nook; Alexander Watkins, Esq., Haltwhistle; William Gibson, Esq., Whitchester; M. Lee, Esq., Wester Hall; F. Coulson, Esq., Blenkinsop Hall; — Hall, Esq., Linden; the Rev. Widowson, Haltwhistle; W. D. Stephens, Esq., Newcastle; William Carrick, Esq., Brampton; G. L. Carrick, Esq., Rose Villa, Brampton; John Clark, Esq., Featherstone Castle; John Pickering, Esq., Wydon; Dr. Smith, Haltwhistle; Robert Carrick, Esq., Hightown; William Taylor, Esq., Hexham; W. N. Hardcastle, Esq., Boothby House; Mr. Shute, South Shields; John Graham, Esq., Willy Syke; Mr. Wigham, Hargill House; Mr. Walton, Allendale; the Rev. James Anderson, Haltwhistle; Mr. Whitfield, Harper Town; Mr. William Lowes, Eals; Mr. John Lowes, Eals; Mr. Scott, Haltwhistle; Mr. N. Lowes, Allen's Green; Mr. Humble, Newcastle; Mr. Thomas Gibbons, Burnfoot; Mr. William Carrick, Hightown; Mr. John Pattinson, Haltwhistle; Mr. John Graham, Healeyside; Mr. Jacob Waugh, Mossfellend; Mr. Blenkinsop, Combhill; Mr. Lowes, Chesters; Mr. Woodman, Crindle Dykes; Mr. Wilkinson, West Unthank; Mr. Harrison, Haltwhistle; Mr. J. Liddell, Melkridge; Mr. R. Pattinson, Ashcroft; Mr. Saunders, Bellister Castle; Mr. Robert Pattinson, Hexham; Mr. Charles Tully, Newcastle; Mr. Usher, Whitshield; Mr. John Armstrong, Hindley Steel; Mr. Madgen, Haltwhistle, &c.

The first business connected with the show in the day was a trial of the Buck-eye reaping machine, exhibited by Messrs. Brigham and Bickerton, Berwick-upon-Tweed. The trial took place on a field of corn belonging to Messrs. Thompson and Bell, Haltwhistle, and did its work in a highly satisfactory manner.

The show exhibited a slight falling off as regarded the number of entries, but none as regarded the quality of the stock. A great many cattle entered for competition were absent owing to the prevalence of murrain. The shorthorns were a very good show; but we must report what has been urged again and again by experienced agriculturists, that this class of animals are not suited to this trying district, invariably deteriorating somewhat, and this falling off cannot fail to strike any one who has been acustomed to the finely formed, fully developed animals of this breed to be seen in the shows in the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. The defects of the shorthorns, however, are amply compensated by the superior animals shown amongst the Galloways. The animals, as a whole, were excellent, and the competition was close. The names of Mrs Winter, Low House; Mr. G. Little, Burnfoot; and Mr. J. Pickering, Hill House, amongst the entries, was a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the animals shown. The black-faced were a capital show, but owing to the animals coming from one district, the competition between them did not create much interest. The Cheviots, also, as might be anticipated in a mountainous district like this, were an excellent show. We must record a noteworthy fact in connection with the swine. There were five entries—three of the animals shown belonging to innkeepers, and the two others to butchers.

The following were the judges:—Short-horned cattle, Leicester sheep, horses, implements, and turnips—Mr Nicholson, Blencairn Hall, Penrith; Mr Angus, Bearl, Stocksfield; attending members, W. Carrick, Croft House, and J. Woodman, Crindle Dykes. Galloway cattle, black-faced, and Cheviot sheep, swine, and dogs—Mr Moses, Parknook, Brampton; Mr Steel, Shortrigs, Ecclefechan; Mr Gibbons, Burnfoot, Langholm; attending members, G. Blenkinsopp, Combhill, and W. Harrison, Haltwhistle. Wool—Mr Ridley, Hexham. Fresh butter and cheese—Mr Little, Watchcross, Carlisle. The following ladies awarded the prizes for salted and unsalted butter—Lady James, Betshanger; Hon. Mrs Coulson, Blenkinsopp; Mrs Davidson, Ridley Hall; Mrs Dixon Brown; Unthank; Mrs J. M. Mason, Whitfield; Mrs Ives, Haltwhistle; Mrs Gibson, Whitchester; Mrs Morton, Knaresdale; assisted by Mrs Johnston, Old Town; Mrs Whitfield, Harpertown; and Mrs Armstrong, Hindley Steel; attending members, R. Pattinson, Ash Croft; and T. Saunders, Bellister Castle.

THE AWARDS

Were as follows:—

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

SHORT HORNS.

Best Bull, above two-yr-old, £4, Mr. John Pickering, Weydon, "General Havelock;" second, £2, Mr. J. W. Johnstone, Old Town, Whitfield, "Young Allendale. 4 entries.

Best Bull, above one and under two-yr-old, £2, Mrs. Winter, Lowhouse; second, £1, Mr. Edward Tweddle, Spital. 3 entries.

Best Cow, in calf or milk, £2, Mr. W. Hunter, Parmontly Hall; second, £1, Mr W. Hunter. 8 entries.

Best Heifer, two-yr-old, £1, Mr William Hunter; second, 10s., Mr William Hunter. 8 entries.

Best Heifer, one-yr-old, 15s., Mr Edward Tweddle; second, 7s. 6d., Mr Edward Tweddle. 8 entries.

Best Bull Calf, calved since January 1, 1863, £1, Mr Edward Tweddle; second, 10s, Mr J. W. Johnstone. 2 entries.

Best Heifer Calf, calved since January 1, 1863, 10s, Mrs Winter; second, 5s, Mr G. Little, High Burnfoot. 4 entries.

GALLOWAYS.

Best Bull, above two yr-old, £4, Mr Jacob Moor, Whitwham; second, £2, Messrs Teasdale, Box, Knarsdale. 3 entries.

Best Bull, above one and under two-yr-old, £2, Mr Joseph Robson, Wardoughan; second, £1, Messrs Robson, Quickhouse. 3 entries.

Best Cow, in calf or milk, £2, Messrs Wilson and Crawhall, Coanwood; second, £1, Mr John Watson, Tyne Cottage. 6 entries.

Best Heifer, two-yr-old, £1, Messrs Lowes, Chesters; second, 10s, Mr John Armstrong, Cleughfoot. 8 entries.

Best Heifer, one-yr-old, 15s, Mr Walton, Underbank, second, 7s 6d, Mr Walton. 9 entries.

Best Bull Calf, calved since January 1, 1863, £1, Mr Wm. Robson, Hole House; second, 10s., Mr Miles Birket, Watch Trees. 4 entries.

Best Heifer Calf, calved since January 1, 1863, 10s., Mr. W. Lee, Low Row, Kirkhaugh; second, 5s., Mr Joseph Robson. 5 entries.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Best White Middled Galloway Cow, a cream jug, Mr George Armstrong, Whiteside. 4 entries.

Best two-yr-old Heifer, a sugar basin, Messrs Robson. 3 entries.

CLASS II.—HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Best Brood Mare, £2, Messrs Wilson and Crowhall; second, £1, Mr Edward Tweddle. 3 entries.

Best Colt or Filly, two-yr-old, £1, Mr William Elliot; second, 10s., Mr Hunter. 7 entries.

Best Colt or Filly, one-yr-old, 15s., Mr. G. Stobart; second, 7s 6d, Mrs Winter. 3 entries.

Best Foal got by any horse travelling in the district, 10s; Mr. James Tweddle; second, 5s; Mr William Elliot. 6 entries.

PONIES.

Best Mare Pony, not exceeding 14 hands high, £1, The Rev. H. Morton; second, 10s, Messrs Teasdale. 9 entries.

CLASS III.—SHEEP.

LEICESTER.

Best Ram, above two-yr-old, £2, Mr. John Pickering; second, £1, Messrs Oliver & Snowdon. 5 entries.

Best Ram, under two-yr-old, £2, Mr G. Little; second, £1, Mr Thomas Watson. 7 entries.

Best Tup Lamb, 15s, Mr G. Little; second, 10s, Mr Little. 13 entries.

Best Pen of Three Ewes, 10s, Mr John Pickering, second 5s, Mr Little. 4 entries.

Best Pen of Three Gimmers, 10s. Mr Little; second, 5s, Mr Saunders. 4 entries.

Best Pen of Three Gimmer Lambs, 10s, Messrs Oliver & Snowdon; second, 5s, Mr Pickering. 4 entries.

BLACK-FACED.

Best Ram, above two-yr-old, £1 10s, Mr C. Summers; second, 15s, Mr T. Maughan. 4 entries.

Best Ram, under two-yr-old, £1 10s, Mr J. Stobart; second, 15, Mr J. Stobart. 9 entries.

Best Tup Lamb, 10s, Mr C. Summers; second, 5s, Mr. T. Maughan. 8 entries.

Best Pen of Three Ewes, 10s, Mr Summers; second 5s, Mr J. Stobart. 3 entries.

Best Pen of Three Gimmers, 10s, Mr J. Stobart; second 5s, Mr C. Summers. 4 entries.

Best Pen of Three Gimmer Lambs, 10s, Mr J. Stobart; second, 5s, Mr J. Robson. 6 entries.

CHEVIOT.

Best Ram, above two-yr-old, £1 10s, Mr John Graham; second, 15s, Mr John Armstrong. 5 entries.

Best Ram, under two-yr-old, £1 10s, Mr J. Graham; second, 15s, Mr John Graham. 3 entries

Best Tup Lamb, 10s, Mr John Graham; second, 5s, Mr J. Graham. 9 entries.

Best Pen of three Ewes, 10s., Mr J. Armstrong; second, 5s, Mr John Graham, 5 entries.

Best Pen of three Gimmers, 10s, Mr John Armstrong. 3 entries.

Best Pen of three Gimmer Lambs, 10s, Mr John Graham; second, 5s, Mr J. Graham. 9 entries.

CLASS IV.—SWINE.

Best Pig, under twelve months, 10s, Mr Joseph Lee; second, 5s, Mr Thomas Sisson. 5 entries.

CLASS V.—WOOL.

LEICESTER.—Best two fleeces, a cruet stand, Mr Joseph Lee; second, a pair of sheep shears, Mrs Winten. 6 entries.

CHEVIOT.—Best two fleeces, a cruet stand, Mr James Little; second, a pair of sheep shears, Mr George Armstrong. 8 entries.

BLACK FACED.—Best two fleeces, a cruet stand, Mr J. Stobart; second, a pair of sheep shears, Mr Robert Little. 11 entries.

EXTRA PRIZES.

CHEESE.—Given by two members, two prizes for the best country cheese—first, Mrs Sisson; second, Mrs Thompson. 11 entries.

BUTTER.

(The Hon. Mrs. Coulson will add £1 to each of the first prizes.)

Best Pound of Butter (unsalted), a butter stand, Mrs Keen; second, a sugar basket, Mrs. J. W. Johnstone. 38 entries.

Best Firkin of Butter, (given by Mrs. Ingledew, Tynemouth), £1, Mrs Thompson; second, 10s., Mrs. Robson. 19 entries.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

TURNIPS.—(Given by Messrs. Oliver and Snowdon)—Best 12 Turnips of any kind (Swedes excepted), a barometer, Mr A. Cowing. 11 entries.

SHEPHERD'S DOGS.—Best Shepherd's Dog (male or female), one guinea (given by Mr Robert Patterson), Messrs Lowes, "Rove;" second, half a-guinea (given by Mr Joseph Lee), Mr Maughan, "Laddie." 22 entries.

IMPLEMENTS.

Prizes were awarded to the following exhibitors of implements:—Mr. J. Richardson, Brunton Place, Carlisle, improved winnowing machine, American clothes wringer, and American clothes dryer; Messrs Brigham and Bickerton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, patent excelsior self-delivering reaping and mowing machine; J. H. Wallace, Esq., broad-cast sowing machine; Mr William Irving, Brampton, an improved double-iron plough, for stich grubbing, with improved potato lifter, an improved chain harrow with diagonal links; Mr W. Hudspith, Haltwhistle, pig, cattle, and horse feeding and watering troughs and sewage pipes.

THE DINNER

Was held in a large marquee at the back of the house of Mr. James Thompson, Sun Inn, Haltwhistle. The dinner was an excellent one, and was put upon the table in a manner which reflected credit upon the skill of the hostess. There was a large attendance at the dinner table. After dinner a large number of ladies entered a gallery specially provided for them, amidst the applause of those sitting at the tables. The chair was taken by Sir W. C. James, the vice-chair by the Rev. J. M. Mason, of Whitfield. Amongst those present right and left of the chairman, were J. B. Coulson, Esq., John Clayton, Esq., Wm. Gibson, Esq., and the Rev. Dixon Brown, amongst the general company were several of those whose names are mentioned amongst the visitors to the ground. The band of the 7th Northumberland (Annandale) Volunteer Rifles played between the speeches.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," coupled with the name of the Vice-Chairman.—The toast was drunk in a cordial manner.

The VICE CHAIRMAN briefly responded on behalf of the clergy; and then proceeded to give the next toast on the list—"Landlords, tenants, and labourers." In doing so, he showed the mutual dependence of the three classes upon each other, and that whatever was to the benefit of one must conduce to the benefit of all. He referred to the attention which was now being given to the advancement and improvement of the labouring classes, a subject to which the *Times* had drawn attention. Their cottages in which they lived, and one or two other points, were directions in which improvements were much needed. He trusted that, now attention had been drawn to the shameful condition in which the cottages of the great mass of our labourers were, that something would be done to improve them. He would not say that there were not great exceptions to such a state of things in the South Tyne, but still a great deal remained to be done to make the condition of our labourers what it should be. (Hear, hear). From the way in which the great bulk of our labourers' cottages were constructed it was utterly impossible that the families in them could be brought up with those ideas and notions of decency and morality in which a family ought to be brought up; and this state of things was undoubtedly the cause of the great amount of immorality existing in agricultural districts. (Hear, hear.) The arrangements of the farm houses were, in many respects, unsatisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The vice-chairman also referred to the nuisances incident to the public common hirings; and he thought it was worthy the attention of that society to see if the evils of such hirings could not be obviated in some way. (Hear, hear.) He coupled with the toast the name of the Rev. Dixon Brown.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Rev. DIXON BROWN responded.

The CHAIRMAN rose amidst loud applause to give the toast of the day—"Success to the South Tyne Agricultural Society," coupled with the healths of the president, committee, and secretary. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps he might, without savouring of egotism, be permitted to thank them for having placed him in the position which he now stood. (Hear, and applause.) He felt, so far as he himself was personally concerned, that the property which, through Lady James's family, he possessed in that district, was in itself no claim to the distinguished honour they had been pleased to do him. He felt that it was from no merit of his own, but that it must be due, to a certain extent, to the character of the late Mr. Ellison, who was so long known and remembered in that district, that he now had the honour of filling that post. (Hear, hear.) He could truly say that amongst the many and varied possessions of that gentleman, he believed that there was no corner of his estates that was more dear to his heart, or to which he was more personally attached, than those small farms which he held upon the South Tyne. (Applause.) With regard to himself, he was to some extent a stranger amongst them. He lived in a different district, but although living in a different district, and to some extent a stranger to them, he could truly say that he felt a strong sympathy with them, and that as a farmer he felt himself amongst farmers. (Loud applause). He lived in a very different district to that in which he now had the honour to meet them. It was a district which was almost exclusively arable. It was one in which they scarcely bred any cattle, the stock being what was called "flying stock" being only bought to be disposed of again. This was exclusively a breeding district. Success in farming very much depended upon locality. (Hear, hear). What succeeded in one place would not necessarily succeed in another; and that the maxim which they ought as farmers to adopt was to carefully consider the customs of the country in which they lived, and not hastily depart from those customs which show the description of stock and the kind of agriculture which was specially adapted to the district in which they lived. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say, so far as he was able to judge, that they seemed to have adopted that excellent principle in this district. (Hear, hear). He believed that a great want of this country was a cheaper and more abundant supply of lean stock, and on that account he could not but rejoice at the change which was going on in those northern counties. (Hear, hear.) The climate and soil were not adapted to the cultivation of wheat. Oats would grow well in some favoured situations, and he was glad to see that large tracts of land were being laid down to pasture, and in addition to that the land was being under-drained. That was an improvement which could not be too much commended, under draining being one of the best improvements ever devised by the mind of man. (Hear, hear.) After showing that horses were not suited to that district, the chairman went on to point out the profitable nature of sheep farming, and the kind of sheep best adapted to the soil. The black-faced were of a superior description at that show. He regretted, however, that the prizes given in former years had not been continued on this occasion for cross-breds, and he thought the committee would do well to revise their decision in this matter. (Hear, hear.)

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. WM. GIBSON, President of the Society, responded.

The Secretary then read the list of awards, and the chairman presented the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

LOSS OF LIFE IN COLLIERIES.

Official reports, just published, show that in the year 1862 there were fewer fatal colliery accidents in Great Britain than in 1861. There were, however, more deaths—a result greatly to be attributed to the Hartley calamity, by which upwards of two hundred perished at a blow.

There were 738 fatal accidents and 1,133 deaths in 1862, and 812 fatal accidents and 943 deaths in 1861.

In 1862, 190 died by explosion of fire-damp, 422 by falls of stone and coal, 137 by shaft-accidents, 332 by miscellaneous accidents underground, and 52 by accidents on the surface.

The number of accidents and of deaths, in the different districts into which, for the convenience of inspection, the island is divided, will be seen in the following table:—

	Accidents.	Deaths.
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	96	325
South Durham	54	56
North and East Lancashire	56	59
West Lancashire and North Wales	74	82
Yorkshire	43	408
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	42	43
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, & Shropshire	49	64
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	111	114
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	59	60
South Wales	79	135
East of Scotland	41	49
West of Scotland	34	38
Total of 1862	738	1133
Total of 1861	812	913

In and about the ironstone mines of Great Britain, there were 84 fatal accidents in 1862, and 105 deaths.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ANNUAL GALA IN THE PARK, DURHAM.

The cathedral city seems now to be the favoured locality to which excursionists and pleasure seekers in the north resort during the summer months. The past season, week after week, has presented the inhabitants of Durham with large arrivals of visitors from distant places, and it may, therefore, with some truth, be said that the tide of popular favour has turned in the direction of the ancient pile which covers the relics of its patron saint. In addition to the local attractions with which the city and its neighbourhood abound, Wharton's Park has invariably formed one of the principal spots towards which visitors have directed their footsteps. This year the Licensed Victuallers, comprising the Association for Newcastle and Gateshead, selected Durham for their annual pic-nic, and the park having been kindly granted for the occasion by W. L. Wharton, Esq., there the various sports which the committee of the association announced came off. The facilities afforded by the North-Eastern Railway Company were so advantageous, that all who had the means and opportunity availed themselves of the day's excursion. The arrangements made by the officials were such as to enable the parties in the first train, which left the Central Station shortly after nine o'clock, to attend the morning service in the Cathedral, of which a very large number availed themselves. Notwithstanding the numbers who during the past week have been brought from the neighbouring towns, the arrivals by the respective trains during the morning continued to be large. Special trains were also run from Sunderland and North and South Shields, as well as from Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Hartlepool, Consett, Lanchester, and intermediate stations; and the total number of persons who thronged the park and favourite places of resort could not be fewer than upwards of three thousand. The excursionists from Newcastle and Sunderland were accompanied by two bands, consisting of the band of the 1st N.A.V. and the band of the 1st N.R.V., and on their arrival each band, accompanied by the excursionists, entered the town and played several spirited tunes through the principal streets. The weather, which either mars or enhances out-door recreations on occasions such as the present, was most favourable for the proceedings, and in consequence the chief point of attraction—the Park—presented a gay appearance, the visitors being joined by considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the city, who witnessed the various sports and participated in the ball, which was held in the arena in the latter part of the afternoon. For the inner man refreshments of every description were provided in the different tents within the park at a reasonable cost. This annual visit was one of the most successful of the three which has yet been held, and passed off to the satisfaction of all who were concerned. Shortly after nine o'clock the park was opened, but comparatively few were present until the commencement of the Olympic games. A charge of sixpence was made on entering the park, and it is understood that the total receipts, after payment of expenses, will be applied to charitable objects. The bands enlivened the sports and added to the pleasures of the day by performing selections of music in different parts of the park. Mr James Jamieson acted as director of the sports.

THE WRESTLING

Took place on the lower point of the rifle range, shortly after twelve, but the number who were present to witness the athletes in their contests for the prize of £10 which was offered, to be wrestled for by men of all weights, was comparatively small. This, we believe, is the first occasion on which wrestling has been held in the city, and, therefore, to those who had not witnessed such an athletic trial of skill and strength it was a treat, more especially as the majority of the competitors were men of prowess, and who have met in arenas elsewhere. There were twenty-two entries for the prize. In the

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	*Fell.*
W. Thornthwaite, Brampton	E. Peart, Weardale
T. Davison, Castleside	W. Watson, Weardale
E. Rogan, Bishop Auckland	T. Maughan, Newcastle
R. Broatch, Rewcastle	J. Row, Stanhope
W. Jamieson, Penrith	R. Musgrove, Cockermouth
W. Todd, Bewcastle	S. Hunter, Newcastle
J. Milburn, Weardale	James Little, Cumwitton
W. Harding, Sunderland	J. Watson, Weardale
W. Mark, Newcastle	R. Elliott, Sunderland
W. Armstrong, Carlisle	J. Mullans, Sunderland
J. Allison, Weardale	J. Lee, Seghill

SECOND ROUND.

W. Jamieson	T. Davison
W. Thornthwaite	W. Mark
W. Harding	W. Todd
J. Allison	J. Milburn
W. Armstrong	E. Rogan

R. Broatch, odd man.

THIRD ROUND.

W. Jamieson	J. Allison
W. Harding	R. Broatch
W. Thornthwaite	W. Armstrong

FOURTH ROUND.

W. Thornthwaite	W. Harling

W. Jamieson, odd man.

In the final round Jamieson threw Thornthwaite, and was awarded the prize of £10. Being the champion wrestler, Jamieson was frequently applauded during his wrestling.

POLE LEAPING.

A prize of £1 10s. was offered for the highest pole leap. There were four entries, consisting of R. Musgrove, Cockermouth, T. Musgrove, W. Jamieson, and L. Coran, Alnwick. The highest leap cleared was 10 feet 4 inches by R. Musgrove; the other competitors clearing 10 feet; the second prize was divided amongst them.

THE RUNNING HIGH LEAP.

There were six entries for this competition, the prize being £1 10s. The highest cleared was 5 feet 4 inches, and the next in order was 5 feet 2 inches. The prizes were divided amongst the following:—J. Keen, Shotton, 1; — Oyston, Hill Top, 2; and W. Andrews, Ryhope, 3.

THE HURDLE RACE.

This race came off on the Rifle Ground, for which there were nine entries. After the termination of the various heats, which were nobly contested, the first prize was awarded to — Hogg, Gateshead, 15s.; second prize, J. Anderson, 5s.

The other matches, consisting of a sack and bell race, did not take place, and the sports were therefore brought to a termination.

A public meeting was held in the arena, the object of which was to pass votes of thanks to the proprietor of the Park for allowing its use on that occasion, and for the manner in which they, as visitors, had been received. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wharton.

The ball then commenced, into which all who were present entered with much spirit, to the excellent band under Mr. Watson, and dancing was kept up until near seven o'clock. At that hour, the bands united in performing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen." The company then slowly dispersed from the Park, and it is so far satisfactory that the proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, neither accident nor disturbance arising to interfere with the unanimity which prevailed.

ALSTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday last, the annual cattleshow of this society was held at Alston, in a spacious and convenient field close to the railway station. The weather was rather unfavourable, a disagreeable rain falling at intervals; but this did not deter those interested in the progress of agriculture from inspecting the exhibition, and before the show closed there was a good attendance of visitors. From the ground a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery was obtained. Tents for refreshments and an excellent brass band were on the ground, so that owing to the arrangements of Mr. Isaac Walton, the secretary, the weather did not materially affect the public, for when the rain began to fall shelter was at hand and appetite could easily be appeased. With regard to the show itself, it fully equalled both in quality and quantity the stock shown on former occasions. There were 281 entries of stock. The short horns were a numerous and good show, especially the bulls and cows. Some very fine heifers and heifer calves were found amongst the Galloway cattle, and the Liecester and black-faced sheep were far above the average. The show of horses, however, was but an indifferent one, if we except one or two foals and a few smart active ponies. The only implement exhibited was Mr. L. O. Colvin's cow-milking machine; from its novelty it attracted a considerable amount of attention. By this machine the four teats of a cow can be milked at the same time. In appearance it is an ordinary milk pail, with the exception of a small apparatus at one side, is worked similarly to a common hand bellows, and is capable of performing the operation for which it is intended at the rate of a gallon a minute without injury to the cow. Amongst the gentlemen on the ground during the day were the Rev. Dixon Brown, Unthank; Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall; Hugh W. Friend, Esq., Herbert Lodge; John Friend, Esq., Herbert Lodge; Hugh Bainbridge, Esq., Alston; John Lee, Esq., Keenleyside Hill; Thomas Crawhall, Esq., Alston; Dr. Arnison, Alston; Dr. Gale, Alston; Dr. Arnison, Allendale Town; John Henderson, Haydon Bridge; T. Millican, John Joseph Millican, and John Millican, Nesthead House; John Walton, Green Ends; John Cooper, Fallowfield; Thomas Shaw, Shield Hill; Mr. Carrick, High Town; William Bainbridge, Middleton House; Thomas Walton, London; Joseph Walton, and Michael Walton, Emley; Robert Whigham, Hargyll House; the Rev. Oliver James, Carghyll Hall; John Pickering, Wydon; Captain Dickenson, Love Lady Shield; W. Lowes and John Lowes, Eals; Thomas Moor, Shotley; Jacob Moor, Whitburn; John Cooper, Alston; Jacob Wilson, Woodburn, &c.

THE DINNER.

The annual dinner was held in the Town Hall, at three o'clock, where upwards of a hundred gentlemen partook of a substantial repast, served up in such a manner as to reflect great credit on the culinary arrangements of Mr. Walter, of the Turk's Head. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dixon Brown, Unthank (president), and the vice-chairs were filled by Utrick Bainbridge, Esq., and Joseph M. Paull, Esq.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE OUSEBURN ENGINE WORKS.

The immunity from serious accidents which has so long attended the extensive operations of Messrs. Morrison, Ouseburn, Newcastle, was unfortunately changed on Saturday last. A little before twelve o'clock at noon on that day, six men and the foreman of the foundry, named Joseph Carnaby, were busily engaged in "stripping" a casting. In other words they were removing the plates, bricks, and loam of which the mould had been formed, from the casting. The casting weighed about 15 tons, and is intended for the foundation of a crane. For the purpose of lifting the heavy casting a traversing crane is erected in the foundry. The two girders upon which the winch runs are formed of malleable iron, and are of great strength, as they must needs be to lift the weights put upon them. The crane was calculated to lift 35 tons, but had never much exceeded 25, which weight had been lifted repeatedly with ease and safety on previous occasions. Having stripped the outside of the casting, the next step was to remove what is termed the "core." To reach this it was necessary to turn the casting partially over. The chain of the crane was attached to the casting for this purpose, and the whole seven men ascended to the winch to assist in hoisting. Four men are usually found amply sufficient to work the winch, and why three more went up on this occasion, is not at present known. A considerable amount of tension had been given to the chain, but only a portion of what it was calculated to bear, when one of the girders snapped with a loud crash, and the ponderous pieces fell to the ground, carrying the winch and the men with them. The other girder was left in its place. Two men out of the seven miraculously escaped death, or dreadful injuries at least, by being pitched clear of the massy pieces of wreck. The shake, indeed, would be severe, falling as they did, from that height. The others, we regret to say, were not so fortunate. Felix Campbell, a labourer, was struck on the head by half of the girder and borne to the ground, the girder resting upon him. When extricated his head presented a sickening sight, and it was soon apparent that his earthly moments were few. He expired about three quarters of an hour before preparations could be completed for his removal to his lodgings. Michael Cooley, a labourer, aged 18, was also felled and held to the ground by the other portion of the girder. His jaw was fractured, and he received a serious wound on the head, and a broken rib. Another labourer, named Edward Gallaghar, aged 28, was also struck by falling fragments, and so dreadfully bruised that it is supposed his spine is fractured. John Droyer, aged 30, labourer, was shockingly cut about the face and head. Drs. Manford, Byrne, and Brown were speedily upon the spot, and rendered the necessary assistance, but the three sufferers were subsequently removed to the Newcastle Infirmary, but since then the symptoms have assumed a more cheerful aspect, and hopes are entertained that they may ultimately surmount their fearful injuries. The foreman, Joseph Carnaby, was wounded about the ankle, and had to be conveyed home in a cab, but his case is not one for serious alarm.

THE INQUEST.

The coroner's inquiry was held on Tuesday at the house of Mrs. Nichol, the Royal Sovereign Inn, Cut Bank, before Mr. J. T. Hoyle. Before entering upon the evidence, the jury viewed the body of Felix Campbell, and afterwards inspected the broken girder at the works.

On their return to the inn, *Catherine Campbell*, the first witness, deposed that the deceased was her son, and that he was all she had to depend upon, her husband, Peter Campbell, having left her some years ago. She did not know whether he was dead or not. Last time she heard of him he was in America. Felix, the deceased, was 23 years of age. He was a labourer at Mr. Morrison's.

John Thompson, of Wall Knoll, was a labourer at Morrison's factory. Last Saturday forenoon, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he was on the crane, where he had worked ever since it was put up. There were the deceased, James Gardner, and himself on the north side of the crane. Coolie, John Maguire, and Gallagher were on the south side of the crane. Witness had charge of the crane; he had been four years at the works this time, and had been there before. This crane was put up in October, nearly three years ago. Mr. Morrison's people fitted her up under the direction of Joseph Turnbull, a foreman. Toward, of Glass House Bridge, made the girder that had given way; it was not made in the factory. Witness said he did not know who found the iron. In order to turn the casting, the end of a chain was joined to the casting, and the other attached to the crane, which ran upon four wheels, two running on each girder. The girder would be twelve or thirteen feet right above the top of the casting, and the crane is so constructed that she will always work herself plumb. Six of them on the crane were all hoisting. Witness could not tell whether they had moved the casting at all when the south girder gave way. Witness and five others all fell on the ground, witness himself falling on the bank side. The crane fell also. Campbell was one of the men, but witness did not see him fall. Saw him in the shed a few minutes afterwards. He was badly hurt about the head. Witness did not see him die, but had since seen him dead, and believed that he died of the injuries he had received there. They had actually lifted this casting with the crane a few minutes before for the purpose of turning her over to get the sand off her and make her lighter to lift out of the pit. At the time they made the first lift the whole weight was on the crane. At the time the girder gave way there would not be half the weight. Did not know whether there would be more stress upon one girder than the other. Did not know what strain the girders were capable of bearing. The casting would be about 15 tons. About two years ago they lifted with this crane a large anvil for Sir W. Armstrong and Co., weighing 34 tons. The machinery did not give way then and has not flinched since. The cranes are in constant use. She gave no warning before breaking, but went off like the clap of your hand. The girders were made of malleable iron, not cast iron, and were fastened with both rivets and bolts. Witness could form no opinion as to what caused the girder to give way. The chain was quite plumb.

By a Juryman—The weight would not be quite in the middle; had often lifted double the weight. When they lifted Sir W. Armstrong's anvil there was no stay to the girders.

By another Juryman—Did not know what the core would weigh.

By the Coroner—Did not know what kind of plate the girders were made of.

By a Juryman—The chain was about half-way across the ball, but had not got to the second lap, and was not climbing on the other coils.

William Chambers, of Gibson-street, moulder at Messrs. Morrison's works, was present when the occurrence took place. When the casting was first lifted she would have a heavier lift. The core would weigh about nine or ten tons, but last time they had a casting similar to this the core kept down. The core would make the whole weight 24 or 25 tons. Could not tell whether the core kept down this time or not. Always understood the girders were put up to lift 30 tons. In that case the girders with the casting and core would be engaged to the full extent of their capacity. When the great anvil was lifted by these girders they had a lever on. This would have the effect of making the strain on the girder much less than the actual weight of the casting. That anvil was only canted over. Witness could not assign any reason for the girder giving way. There was no circumstance occurred at the moment to make the crane give way. She gave no warning at all.

By the Jury—The whole weight was never lifted up. The crane had frequently lifted 15 tons. There would be a greater strain on this occasion than when the anvil was lifted. At the first lift there would be a suck; but she had got over that. Witness thought this would be the heaviest weight the crane had ever lifted. Witness put the chains on the casting and saw that they were perfectly plumb. The anvil was lifted out of the pit into the waggons by two cranes and two sets of girders.

By the Coroner—Thought there must have been some want of strength in the girders.

By a Juryman—The greatest strain would not be where she broke. The crane would be about six or seven feet from the west end.

The Coroner remarked that this witness had given his evidence in a very clear, unprejudiced, and satisfactory manner.

Wm. Morrison, manager of the Ouseburn Engine Works for his brother, Robert Morrison, deposed that the girders were calculated to bear a strain of forty-three tons. It would not be proper to work up to the breakage strain. Thirty-three tons would be quite safe. One of the two cranes was submitted to test, but witness was not present, and could not say which it was. He had looked at the fracture. It had taken place at a part of the girder where the plates were rivetted together. Would not infer from that circumstance that it was weaker there, because the plate was double there and it was only single in other parts. The rivets are properly placed, that is zig-zag. Believed they were Derwent plates, but was not sure without reference to the books. The firm supplied them to Mr. Toward. The girders were strengthened by four angle irons. The girders are thirty-five feet from end to end of their bearers. The angle iron ran the whole length of the girders. Witness really could not assign any cause for the breakage. Caraby, the foreman, set the men to the job. He was injured, and not able to attend. Never heard any complaint as to the girders being not strong enough. Witness did not think it was want of strength in the girders that caused the accident. He thought it must either have been a jerk or a slip or surge of the chain at the casting on the barrel.

By a Juryman—Could not say what weight was applied to test the girder. Did not think there was any flaw in the girder. There was a casting recently where the strain would be two tons heavier than this. After heavy lifts they made a practice of examining the chain and girders. The girder is two feet deep and seven or eight inches wide. They are of ⅝in. plates.

By another Juryman—Did not think there was one half of the breaking strain on the crane when it broke. The breaking strain in this case would be 60 tons.

By the Coroner—Had examined the iron, and did not find any defect in it. He considered it was a very good iron. The thickness of the plate was what it ought to be for such a girder. As far as he could judge the fracture had begun from the outside, and from the underside of the outside.

By a Juryman—Could not see any appearance of old fracture; it was all new. The strength of the girders was more than equal to the work expected of them.

By the Coroner—No girders bearing cranes had given way at these works before.

George Crow, manager of the practical department at Messrs. Stephenson's Engine Works, had examined the fracture, and considered the iron plate of fair average quality used in constructing girders. He looked very carefully at the plate, and could not find any defect in it. Thought the rivetting was of an average quality and equal to what is usually done. Had seen better and worse. Mr Morrison had rather understated the strength of the girders. Supposing the weight of the casting and core to have been 25 tons, the girders would carry it with safety. Witness thought that the accident had been caused through some imperfection in the attachment of the hooks to the casting, and that as they slipped home, a greater strain came upon the girders. A margin of strength is always left in the girders above the work required of them, in order to meet any emergency or imperfection. He did not think they had done wrong in attempting to lift the weight. If he had been there he dared say he would have done the same himself. He should say the extra strength the girders were calculated to have was sufficient to meet the case.

By a Juryman—The breaking strain of the girders had been given collectively, not separately. There would be no perceptible tendency to break one girder more than the other. The girders might be made sufficiently strong to bear anything, and there is usually an allowance for emergencies of this kind; but it is impossible to calculate the strain resulting from a jerk or slip of the chain.

The Coroner intimated to the jury that he would adjourn the inquest if they required the evidence of the foreman or any other witness; but on the expiration of a few minutes' private consultation, the jury found that the deceased came by his death in consequence of the accidental breaking of the girder. They generously handed over their fees to the bereaved mother.

THE STEAM RAMS IN THE MERSEY.

The semi-official *Observer* says:—In detaining the two war steamers building in the Mersey till further inquiries can be made respecting their ownership and destination the Government have done no more than give another conspicuous evidence of their prudent resolve to maintain a strict neutrality between the two belligerent parties across the Atlantic. These vessels are detained for further inquiry. Every one acquainted with the law knows full well that it is only upon sufficient evidence that the authorities are empowered to act in subjecting an armed ship to the chances of condemnation before a competent tribunal. The Alexandra was subjected to this ordeal. Chief Baron Pollock decided that the evidence upon which the Custom-house authorities had proceeded in the case of the Alexandra was not sufficient, according to law, for her condemnation. This decision has been appealed against, and until this appeal shall be decided in the next term it would be a serious matter to proceed against any other vessel or vessels without some more legal and conclusive evidence than that produced in the case that is pending for adjudication. But the mere detention of a vessel—to await further inquiry—is quite another question. Without waiting for complete evidence, or without any official intimation whether such evidence has, or has not, been obtained, there seems to be enough of mystery about the two suspected steamers at Birkenhead to call for the suspension of any permission for them to put to sea previous to any doubts being cleared up. It is to be observed that the builders have not been anxious to give any very precise information as to the future of the steamers in question. In the absence of such information, and in the presence of the fact that other vessels have left the same shipbuilding yard to prey upon the commerce of the United States, it is not too much stress of authority, on the part of the Government, to delay the departure from the Mersey of those suspected vessels until such time as a full and fair inquiry shall be made as to their purpose and destination.

FOUR MEN EXECUTED AT KIRKDALE.

Jose Maria Alvarez, condemned for the murder of James Harrison; John Hughes, for the murder of his wife; Benjamin Thomas, for the murder of Mrs. Rowlands, his landlady; and James O'Brien, for the murder of Elizabeth Callaghan, a woman of the town, were executed in front of Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool, on Saturday morning, in the presence of 100,000 people. The following are the circumstances connected with the various murders:—

Benjamin Thomas lodged with Mrs. Rowlands, the wife of a merchant captain, and was slightly in her debt. He had engaged to go to sea in a ship, for which a man named Crosthwaite was acting as shipping master, and, in consequence of that engagement, received an advance note, which he lodged with the deceased as security for the money that he owed her. He afterwards expressed an unwillingness to go to sea in the ship; and Mrs. Rowlands, who was aware that in the event of his failing to go on board at the appointed time the advance note would be worthless, made repeated attempts to overcome his unwillingness, and told him distinctly that if he did not join the ship he would be sent to prison for three months. On the 12th of May, she was reasoning with him in the Welsh language, when he suddenly rose, went into the cellar, and called the deceased to come after him. She followed him immediately, and while she was in the cellar he attacked her with a heavy wooden instrument, called a "potatoe masher," and mangled her head and face dreadfully. She died immediately. After this he went upstairs, and made an attack upon a young woman named Benbow, and an old woman named Evans, who received some frightful wounds, and narrowly escaped the fate of Mrs. Rowlands.

Jose Maria Alvarez was walking along Oldhall-street, Liverpool, on the 12th May last, as were also James Harrison and a man named Cohen. Cohen accidentally jostled the prisoner, and immediately offered him an apology. Alvarez appeared very much enraged, spoke a few words in Spanish, drew his knife or dagger, and stabbed Cohen twice. He first wounded him in the back, and then in the breast, but neither of the injuries in this case proved fatal. As soon as Harrison heard his friend cry out, and became aware of what had happened, he attempted to arrest the Spaniard, but Alvarez resisted, and wounded him twice. One of these wounds was a very severe one in the abdomen, of which the unfortunate man died. He was called a "villain" by some women who were standing by, and he immediately took up the apron of one of these women, and wiped his bloody dagger upon it. Having done this, he succeeded in getting away, but was shortly afterwards apprehended by the police.

John Hughes, the third murderer, was an habitual tippler, and, as is usual with fellows in this class, was in the habit of beating his wife. He threatened to "dance upon her," and said that she ought to have been hanged at Kirkdale, instead of two men whom he saw upon the scaffold some time before his own execution. On the 30th of April he went to the bedside of his wife, and asked her to give him a shilling. She said that she had but one shilling, with a sixpence, twopence, and a foreign coin, and she refused to give him anything. He said he would have it "out of her bones," and an hour later, when he had dressed himself and taken breakfast, he went to the bedroom, where he beat his wife with his fist until she fell off or over a box, and then he trampled upon and kicked her with such brutality that she was completely paralyzed. Her spine was seriously injured, and she died two days afterwards.

The scene of the murder committed by O'Brien was a house of ill fame in Spitalfields; and here some women of the town robbed him of about £5. His chagrin at the conduct of the women was intense, and having made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the police to interfere, he went into a cutler's shop directly opposite the police station, and purchased a sheath knife, which he sharpened on a stone. He then left the shop, accompanied by a woman named Mather, and drove in a cab to No. 5 Court, Spitalfields. In going to the house, he met Callaghan, who threw her arms round his neck, and called him her sweetheart. They went into the house, and the prisoner sent for half a gallon of ale, and as he was drinking, he said "Don't you think I'm a generous chap to come back and treat you, after being robbed of £5?"—to which one of the females replied, "Yes; I did not think you were so generous." The prisoner shut the door, and, drawing the knife which he had just before purchased, he rushed upon Callaghan, and stabbed her in the lower part of the stomach. The deceased fell off the chair, and was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where she died.

O'Brien and Alvarez were Roman Catholics, and have been attended during their confinement—the former by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol, and the latter by the Rev. Mr. Godwin, of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic chapel. Hughes and Thomas have received the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Appleton, the Protestant chaplain of the gaol; while the Rev. Mr. Hughes and the Rev. Mr. Sanders have in addition specially exerted themselves with Thomas, owing to his connection with the Welsh dissenting body. The rev. fathers who have attended upon Alvarez and O'Brien speak well of these men's conduct in prison, and state that they were very penitent. O'Brien from the first acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and said he was quite willing to die. The Rev. Mr. Appleton gives a favourable account of Hughes, who paid great attention to the religious advice that was offered to him, and prepared himself so far as he could for death. The two Welsh ministers speak very unfavourably of Thomas, who manifested a degree of callousness and indifference which was truly shocking. Just before his execution, Thomas threatened violence to one of his spiritual advisers, who was rather more earnest than usual in his exhortations, remarking that it was no use to pray in such a place as Kirkdale prison, and that it was too late for repentance. He said further, that he was satisfied nobody could hurt him, and that he was quite capable of taking care of himself. He seemed, however, more favourably disposed towards Mr. Appleton, the gaol chaplain, whom he sent for that morning, in order that he might say farewell, and thank him for the kindness which he had received at his hands. Hughes, before his execution, expressed a wish that no cast should be taken of his head. He was visited by his mother-in-law a few days ago, and the poor woman spoke kindly to him. The four men slept well during the night, and partook of breakfast in the morning, after which they were visited by the various clergymen who were in attendance upon them during their confinement. All the men, with the exception of Thomas, conducted themselves with becoming propriety. Thomas was irascible, and, despite the frequent solicitations made to him by the Revds. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Sanders to engage in prayer, he only returned the petulant reply, "Oh, I am all right—I am all right." Shortly before twelve o'clock, the men were taken to the pinioning-room and were secured, after which a procession was formed to the scaffold. Hughes was the first to make his appearance, and walked under the beam with a firm and even step; Alvarez came next; then O'Brien; and lastly, Thomas. Alvarez bowed to the crowd, while O'Brien threw his cap over the screen and smiled. Thomas and Hughes made no demonstration. Everything having been adjusted, Calcraft shook hands with each of the men, and directly afterwards the bolt was withdrawn, and they remained suspended in mid air.

Two hundred and seventy policemen, under the command of Divisional Superintendent Ride, were on the ground to keep order.

At about twelve minutes to twelve o'clock, whilst a man named Edwards, a platelayer, employed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was endeavouring to keep the line at the Sandhills Station clear of the crowd which thronged that portion of the line, eager to see the execution, he was knocked down by an engine and run over. The injuries were such as to cause almost instantaneous death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AUCKLAND PARK COLLIERY.

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

We have again to record one of the most painful and melancholy occurrences which are so prevalent in our mining districts. The scene of the disaster is about one mile and a half from Bishop Auckland, and lies in close proximity to the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The colliery is the property of Collingwood Lindsay Wood, Esq., of Howlish Hall, or, properly speaking, belongs what is generally known as the Black Boy Coal Company. It appears that in consequence of Government requirements, the Messrs. Wood were engaged in sinking a new shaft about fifty yards distant from the old one, so that in case of a similar fatality to the recent memorable one at Hartley, or any accident to the regular mode of egress, the men would still have ample means for their release in a very short time. Although this was the principal reason for the sinking of the new shaft, it was not the only one, as it was intended to sink to the bottom or working seam, but a rich seam considerably nearer the surface was the one from which the coal had to be obtained. Four seams had already been passed when it was found necessary to fix a tap in the tubbing for the purpose of relieving it from the pressure of water to which it was subject. The tap was proposed to be fixed about 54 fathoms from the top of the shaft, and with that object a half-cradle was lowered on Saturday morning last, on which were six men. They proceeded with their work until ten o'clock, when they were joined by Mr. Coulson, of Durham, the contractor, and the work then proceeded under his superintendence. A little before twelve o'clock the cradle was occupied by John Elwin, the manager, George Elwin, Henry Davison, Richard Waggott, Wm. Bell, Wm. Green, and Mr. Coulson; and while the four former were engaged in raising the tap to the "nozzle" or branch pipe, the cradle canted, and they were precipitated to the bottom—a distance of 51 fathoms. The cradle righted almost instantly, and it was discovered that four of its occupants had met a horrid and premature death. The three remaining were instantly drawn to the surface, and preparations were made to obtain the bodies of their unfortunate companions whose remains were also brought to bank in about an hour and a half, and presented a fearfully mutilated appearance. The scene at bank was of a very heart-rending description, the wives and friends crowding round to obtain a view of those so dear to them, and but lately so full of life and manly vigour. They were conveyed to their homes, accompanied by their bereaved relatives, and with the sympathy of all who saw them. The names of the unfortunate deceased are—John Elwin, aged 35, leaves a wife and four children; George Elwin, 32, wife and three children; Henry Davison, 25, wife and one child; Richard Waggott, single man, but supports an aged mother.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Tile Sheds Inn, Black Boy Brickyard, on Monday morning, before W. Trotter, Esq., coroner. In the course of the evidence it was stated that Elwin was managing the work at the time of the accident. The cradle was lashed, but it was only to keep it against the side of the tubbing and not to prevent it coiling, as that was not expected. George Elwin remarked before he went down that he would much rather the whole cradle had been used, but this could not have been done without removing the brattice from the shaft. Henry Davison was the man who ordered the half cradle to be put in. Mr Coulson was not there when the cradle was ordered to be used. A full-sized cradle could not have canted in the way the half one did.—William Coulson, jun., contractor, residing at Durham, said he had charge of sinking a new shaft at the Auckland Park Pit, which was begun eighteen months ago. He did not stay in the neighbourhood, but appointed John Elwin as manager in his stead. He ordered Elwin to put in the pipes. They were about 54 fathoms from the top of the shaft and 51 from the bottom. The cradle was a little more than half the diameter of the shaft. When he went down the men were securing a wrought iron pipe to some others below, and when that was done they prepared for putting a water tap in the "nozzle," and when doing so the cradle canted, and the men fell off. They were experienced men, and none of them contemplated any danger.—Waggott's father was then introduced, and gave it as his opinion that the whole cradle ought to have been put in, or else that the half one should have been properly secured.—Mr Atkinson, mining inspector, stated that this could not have been done without interfering with the ventilation of the mine, as he understood from Mr Coulson that there was gas down below. It would have been better if the cradle had been secured properly; but he was of opinion that it had been a mere oversight on the part of the men, simply because they had never dreamt of an accident.—The Coroner then summed up, and the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a strong suggestion to Mr Coulson to use an extra chain in future at the head of the cradle.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS FLORIDA AND ALABAMA.

The *Courrier du Havre* publishes the following from a correspondent at Cherbourg:—"The Confederate cruiser *Alabama* will probably be in Cherbourg in a short time. It is known that, a few days ago, a shipbroker of this place received a letter addressed to Captain Semmes, and this has confirmed the rumours in circulation."—The *Florida* is being rapidly repaired in one of the government basins at Brest. Her screw has been detached, and several parts of her machinery have been repaired or replaced. With respect to the claims made upon her by certain French merchants for property destroyed, it is stated that Captain Maffit has offered to deposit a sum of money sufficient to pay all demands until the tribunals have decided upon the claims. It would thus appear that, so far as the provisional embargo on the *Florida* is concerned, it will not interfere with the freedom of her movements whenever she is ready to put to sea.—The *Opinione Nationale*, in its Saturday's impression, says:—"Our coadjutor, who left Brest on Thursday morning, assures us that there was no question in the town of the seizure of the *Florida*, on the demand of two shipowners, victims of the ravages of that cruiser. On Wednesday evening he witnessed the opening of the immense metal bridge which separates the commercial from the government port—and which is never opened except for our own men of war—for the passage through of the *Florida*. The Southern cruiser has obtained the exceptional favour of admission for reparation to a careening basin of the state. The *Florida* floats very low in the water, and is of great length. She is the best sailer known, making 16 knots an hour. She only carries seven guns. It is reported that each sailor belonging to the *Florida* is entitled to 45,000f. (£1,800) as his share of the captures, amounting in all to 4,000,000f. Before the *Florida* is ready to put to sea the Federal men-of-war will certainly be on the look-out for her at the mouth of the harbour. But it is not likely that she will expose herself to this danger. It is said that as soon as repaired she will be offered for sale, and that her place will be supplied by a vessel constructed on the same model in some unknown shipyard of England. This vessel will be manned by the crew of the *Florida*, and commanded by the same captain.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD.—Mr. John Brown, the Mayor of Sheffield, has consented to contest the parliamentary representation of the borough at the next election. It will be recollected that Mr. Brown had recently a requisition presented to him signed by 2,500 electors. The opposition is, it is said, to be directed against Mr. Roebuck. In his reply to the requisition presented to him, Mr. Brown says:—"As I am not now called upon to state my political creed, I will not enter upon that subject; but shall be prepared at the proper time to give the fullest explanation. At present I content myself with saying that I believe my principles to be in accordance with the enlightened and progressive views of our day, and that they are in unison with those of the majority of my fellow-townsmen."

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.—A subscriber says :—"Will you please to correct a mistake in your last week's paper in the case of Robert Wade and Ann Madgthorn, at Lanchester Police Court? The case was dismissed, Ann Madgthorn paying costs."

Local and District News.

A meeting of the Council of United Trades Association of Newcastle and Gateshead was held on the 14th inst., for the purpose of devising a proper mode to bring about a thorough amalgamation of trades in this locality. After several suggestions from various delegates present, it was agreed that a conference be held at an early date to discuss the principles of amalgamation, of which further notice will be given previous to the time.

In our advertising columns it is announced that Mr. John De Fraine, of London, will again deliver two orations, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. For the past month he has lectured to very large audiences at Leeds, Stockton-on-Tees, Shildon, Hull, Staffordshire, London, &c., &c., and newspapers have highly eulogised all orations, and the enthusiasm of the audiences has been very great. We strongly advise all who can make it convenient to pay him a visit, and hear one of the greatest orators of the present day.

THE BLACKHILL QUARRY CASE.—The injunction granted by the Master of the Rolls in this case is against R. Jackson, W. Lovett, W. Head, John Hewitt, and Wm. Moore. It was served upon the 10th inst., at the suit of Mr. Nicholson, of Shotley Bridge. The bill was filed, and the injunction obtained by Messrs Hill and Hoyle, of Cannon-street, London. It is expected the dispute will lead to a prolonged litigation.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT.—On Friday last, about one o'clock, as Francis McManay was employed in tipping ballast on the new line near the Consett Works, some laden waggons were let down to the place where he was engaged, and before he could get out of the way, or before he heard them, he was crushed between the laden and empty waggons. His thigh and collar bone were broken in a very serious manner. The man is quite a stranger, having only been employed a few days in this neighbourhood. He was at once removed to the local hospital, where he was carefully attended to and the fractures reduced. He is now doing as well as could be expected, considering the nature of the accident.

CRAWCROOK WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—This place of worship has been closed for a few weeks while undergoing thorough repairs and painting, at a cost of about £10. On Saturday evening it was re-opened with a public tea and meeting. The chair was taken by Mr. Welsh, of Shields, and addresses delivered by Messrs. G. Richardson, Greenside, Ridley, Blaydon, Harriman, Bell's Close, Wayman, Sunderland, and Mrs. Woodward, the revivalist. A vote of thanks was given to the ladies for their excellent tea, and also to the chairman. On Sunday three sermons were preached by Mr. Wayman, and collections made amounting to £2 11s. 8d. The donations received and the proceeds of the tea have cleared off all expenses.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE FELLING.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Tuesday, Daniel Downey and Sarah Downey, brother and sister, were brought up, and charged before G. H. Ramsay, Esq., and other magistrates, with causing the death of William Thomas, on the morning of the 30th ult. A verdict of wilful murder was returned at the coroner's inquest, on the deceased, against Hugh Kelly and Barnard Haggon, who have not yet been arrested. After hearing the evidence against the two prisoners, the magistrates decided on sending them to the next assizes for trial, and they were forthwith committed to Durham gaol.

DEATH OF ALD. MORDEY, OF SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland has lost one of its most estimable sons in the death of Ald. Mordey, surgeon, which took place on Wednesday morning. For many years Ald. Mordey took a most prominent part in all the public movements of his native town. He was mayor of the borough in 1850, and to mark his services the ladies of the town presented a handsome gold chain, to be worn by the future chief magistrate, and has been chairman of the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company since its formation. It is mainly to his untiring labours that the borough owes its unsurpassed supply of pure water. During the first visitation of cholera at Sunderland in 1830, Ald. Mordey, in conjunction with Dr. Brown, rendered most effective services in the treatment of that scourge, and for his labours the deceased, we believe, was offered, but declined, the honour of consulting surgeon to King William the Fourth. For the last three or four years, he has suffered from failing health, but during the present summer he appeared considerably better. On Tuesday morning he was seized with paralysis in the street; he was promptly conveyed home, and never rallied. He was about 60 years of age.

TRAIN ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—An accident occurred to what is called the late mineral train between Carlisle and Newcastle, on Saturday night, which might have been attended with very serious results to those in charge of it, and, as it was, it was attended with considerable damage to rolling stock. The train was a long heavy one, being composed of waggons laden with hematite ore from Whitehaven. About ten o'clock, when a short distance from Stocksfield station, a metal wheel of the third waggon from the end of the train suddenly broke, causing that part of the waggon to fall upon the rails. The jolt threw the waggon off the rails, and led to the same result with respect to the waggons and guard's van behind. As soon as the violent jolting showed the guard that an accident had happened, he leaped off, and alighted on the ground without sustaining any material injury. The progress of the train was comparatively unchecked for some little time by the waggons being off the rails, which were drawn forward with destructive violence, broken chairs and displaced rails flying to either side as they passed. The train was stopped just opposite Stocksfield platform. Information of the accident was at once sent to Newcastle, and a numerous body of workmen were despatched under Mr. Chaters, foreman of the locomotive department. The operation of clearing the line was a most laborious one, and it was not effected until about seven on Sabbath morning.

ENTERTAINMENT TO WORKPEOPLE.—On Tuesday the workpeople employed at Springwell Paper Mills, to the number of about 150, were taken by their employers to Marsden Rock, and regaled with an excellent dinner, provided by Mrs. Allan. A long string of carts conveyed the party from the mills at 9.30 a.m., accompanied by W. Snowball's quadrille band of Jarrow, under the leadership of Mr. Hann. A Highland piper, Mr. A. Murray, one of the workmen, in full costume, also enlivened the procession. On arriving at Marsden, the excursionists quickly took possession of the place, and Highland dancing and various games were set on foot, and kept up with great good humour until two o'clock, when all sat down to dinner, with appetites sharpened by their exercises.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JARROW.—On Tuesday night the coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.) held an inquest at the Infirmary, on the body of Wm. Chambers, 48 years of age. The deceased was a bricklayer in the employment of Mr. Kennedy, contractor. On the 3rd inst., about three o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased along with several other men was engaged in hoisting a large stone from the ground on to a scaffold 12 feet high, erected by the side of the Mechanics' Institute, which is being built at Jarrow. A piece of wood projecting from the wall suddenly gave way, and part of the scaffolding fell with the whole of the men upon it. A stone fell upon the deceased and broke his leg. Another man was injured and they were both taken to the infirmary. The deceased died on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the injuries he had received. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—The members of Burnopfield Colliery in connection with the above fund held their first anniversary on Friday last, in a spacious marquee erected in a large field near Burnopfield Colliery, kindly granted by Mr. Matthew Henderson, for the occasion. The day being fine there was a good muster. About 200 partook of tea, which was supplied by Mr. Roe, of Berryedge. After tea a meeting and concert was held—Mr. John Bell, of Burnopfield Colliery, was in the chair—and Mr. McMillan entertained the company with his comic songs. An excellent quadrille band was in attendance, under the leadership of Mr. John Watson, of White Lea; and addresses were delivered by Mr. Alex. Blyth, of Dudley, general secretary of the society, and Mr. Howie, Rough Lea, chairman of the executive committee.

TOWN VISITORS.—Few people visit Newcastle without being struck with the magnitude of its business establishments; few places will give you a better idea of these hives of industry than a visit to one of the establishments of Stewart, the tea-dealer. You may form some conception of the business energy in this thriving concern, from the fact that upwards of sixty-three thousand pounds of tea were retailed during 1862. Such power has this spirited proprietor gained over the minds and tastes of the public, with his characteristic advertising, that you cannot pass 33, Grainger-street, or 27, Sandhill, without feeling an inclination to enter. Then memory links a chain of merry associations of home, and the joyful clatter of the evening meal; and, remembering the words of the lady who obstinately insisted that her husband was a model man, and assigned, as her reason, that he never went to Newcastle without bringing home a packet of Stewart's tea, you feel assured there is no gift more acceptable, and certainly none more easily carried. You yield to your instincts, pay for a packet, and go on your way rejoicing, thinking only how bright will be the smile of her that rules at home.—*Advt.*

BLACKHILL QUARRY RIGHT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I am afraid there is not that importance attached to the Blackhill Quarry Case which there ought to be by the copyholders of the township of Benfieldside. The eyes of the district are turned towards us at present, minutely watching how we comport ourselves, in the conflict for our rights and privileges, whether we prove ourselves worthy sons of intelligent sires, who not only set apart land from which we might get stone, but also obtained an Act of Parliament to secure them to their posterity. Shall we basely allow ourselves to be robbed of these lands is a question for us to decide. Furthermore, this case will decide the other common quarries in the township, also all the quarries similarly encroached upon on Lanchester Common, so that vast interests are at stake. We play a great game! Let us then, as men, hold up the hands of the committee, appointed in January 7, 1863; all honour to the gentlemen of the committee who have nobly done their duty and dared to assert their rights. They have gone about their business like men who have a purpose. I trust they won't be deterred by the threats of the interested, nor the croaking of time servers, nor the moving of the arms and legs of puppets, who allow themselves to be pulled from behind the scenes; but will complete the task they have taken to fulfil. If the present race of copyholders cannot appreciate their services, posterity will embalm their memory, and gladly vote them a niche in the temple of fame. Go on, in the name of all that is sacred go on, tread in the steps of those who have sacrificed property and even life for the weal of humanity. It is not a question of pounds, shillings, or pence, it is one of right for our children's children, yes, for generations unborn. May God defend the right. There is no doubt about the issue. The township, through your efforts and sacrifices, will obtain possession of the common quarries, &c., and will hail you as our benefactors. Purposing to refer again to this subject,

I am, sir, yours truly,
A COPYHOLDER.

Shotley Bridge, September 16th, 1863.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

On Monday the Magistrates on the Bench were, R. S. SURTEES, H. C. SILVERTOP, and ANNANDALE TOWN, Esqrs.

Michael McCall and *Patrick Finnigan* were charged with an assault on Owen Lamb. Mr. Compton defended the prisoners. Fined £2 each and costs, or six weeks imprisonment.

Wm. Garvin, charged with drunkenness, was fined 5s. and costs.

Jane Snaith summoned *William Eltringham*, and charged him with being the father of her child. Eltringham admitted the truth of it, and the magistrates made an order upon him for 2s. 6d. per week and costs.

Thomas Forster, *James Cunningham*, and *Michael Maughan*, charged with trespassing on lands belonging to John Annandale and Sons, were fined 10s. each, including damages and costs.

John Brown for an assault upon R. T. Johnson, was ordered to enter into recognizances himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace, and to pay costs.

John Pattison and *John Brown* were charged with trespass on the lands of J. Annandale and Sons. Brown was ordered to pay 7s. 6d. including costs, and Pattison 5s. including costs.

At this stage of the business two persons asked for the advice of the magistrates relative to an engine which one of them had bought and paid £75 for, but which the parties in possession refused to give up. The Clerk stated it was a matter over which the magistrates had no jurisdiction. One of the parties having asked the magistrates for the assistance of the police, the magistrates said they declined to interfere.

James Wilson and *John Carty*, charged with being drunk and riotous, were fined 10s. each, including costs, or seven days' hard labour.

Charles Conner, *John Jones*, and *Thomas Kean*, charged with being drunk, were dismissed on payment of lock-up dues.

Edward Robson, charged with being drunk and riotous, was ordered to pay 10s. and 3s. 10d. costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

James McGuinness, charged with assaulting James Lowrie, was fined 20s., or six weeks' imprisonment.—*Barnard Duffy*, on a similar charge, brought by the same complainant, was fined £2, or six weeks' imprisonment.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. TALMADGE, Esquires.

Bridget Collins was charged with making away illegally with some worsted, which had been given her to make into stockings. John Kerr, or Carr, said that he gave Bridget 8oz. of worsted to knit him a pair of stockings. It appears that the woman knit the stockings and took them to the man, but he not being in she made away with them. After a short investigation, the Bench dismissed the case, stating that for Carr's own credit he ought not to have brought this case here, as it exposed a great amount of infamy on his part.

Martin Mitchell was charged with stealing a pair of trousers from a stall in Consett. As the prosecutor could not attend this day, he was remanded until next Thursday. Mitchell is an old offender, and well known to the Durham and Northumberland police.

Mary Campbell was charged with stealing blankets at Shotley Bridge, having been remanded to this court, and was, at the request of Mr Compton, who appeared for the prosecutrix, dismissed, the evidence being such as did not warrant his proceeding. Mr Briggs was in attendance for the defence.

ORDERS IN BASTARDY.—*Robert Wilson*, of Leadgate, was charged with being the father of Caroline Bellerby's illegitimate child, and an order granted—2s. 6d. per week.—*John Scott* was charged with being the father of Susannah Davison's illegitimate child. Scott denied being the father of the child, although he had paid the woman 2s. per week for nearly four years. The man has since got married. As it was necessary to have evidence to show that the man had been on intimate terms with the woman, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

Thos. Roe, jun., Leadgate, charged with a breach of the peace, on the 31st of August last. P.C. Tinkler stated that about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, he was called upon by the Roes', father and son, and requested to go with them to seize a pony. He refused, when Roe, jun., went to the house of Hamilton, and began to knock at the door, and to challenge them to fight. He refused to desist on being requested by the police. Ordered to pay costs.

Arthur McCann was charged with an assault upon Thos. Roe, sen. The case was proved, and defendant fined 10s., and costs.

Bridget Collins, Berryedge, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Lauchlan, at Consett, on the 15th inst. Fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

Cricket Matches.

REDWELL HILLS *v.* GREENCROFT.

These two clubs met on Saturday the 12th inst., at Greencroft, to play the return match, the Redwell Hills having previously won the match at the latter place. After some excellent play in both bowling and fielding, the Redwell Hills club won, having 5 wickets to fall. Both parties have very promising young men, so that with practice, next year many such agreeable meetings may be looked forward to, this game having come to be quite a popular amusement in the locality.

REDWELL HILL.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
R. Humble, c Forster b Foster	2	st. b Savoy	2
R. Waggot, b Foster	3	b Foster	4
H. Miller, b Savoy	1	c Hunter, b Savoy	2
R. Wilson, not out	8	b Foster	4
M. Robson, c Savoy, b Foster	0	not out	6
H. Bowdon, st Savoy	0		
R. Armstrong, b Savoy	0	b Foster	3
W. Scott, b Savoy	0		
W. Thompson, b Foster	0		
J. Wilson, b Foster	2	not out	2
R. A. Harker, c Foster, b Savoy	3		
Byes	4	Byes	1
	23		24

GREENCROFT.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. Askey, b Miller	1	b Humble	2
W. Parker, c Howdon, b Miller	4	c Wilson, b Humble	3
G. Taylor, b Miller	1	c Miller, b Miller	2
T. Savoy, b Humble	6	b Miller	0
H. Foster, b Miller	0	b Humble	11
W. Smith, b Miller	0	c Miller, b Miller	0
J. Hunter, b Miller	2	c Armstrong, b Humble	5
W. Frick, b Humble	0	b Miller	1
J. Foster, b Miller	0	c Miller, b Miller	0
J. Gibson, b Humble	0	not out	3
J. Purvis, not out	0	b Miller	1
Byes	4		
	18		28

MINSTERACRES *v.* DERWENT HEADS.

The return match between the above two clubs was played on the cricket ground of the latter club near Town Field, on Tuesday last. The Minsteracres club returned to Major Hamilton's, Ball Hill, where this generous gentleman had provided an excellent supper, which was taken with a double relish after five hours exercise at cricket. It may be of interest to the reader to know that the gentleman in question (Major H.) is a grandson of Gaven Hamilton, friend and patron of Robert Burns, the poet. It being arranged for the game to cease at seven o'clock, the Derwent Heads club got beaten in one innings as follows:—

MINSTERACRES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
John Ridley, b G. Robson	15	b M. Curry	6
P. Johnstone, c Slack	4	b G. Robson	0
H. Harvey, b G. Robson	0	b M. Curry	7
W. Crosier, c M. Curry	1	c Slack	1
H. Brown, b G. Robson	1	run out	3
J. Lax, run out	13	run out	3
E. Featonby, b G. Robson	3	c and b G. Robson	5
N. Ritson, not out	26	b G. Robson	4
W. Pelle, run out	3	b M. Curry	8
C. Chapman, b G. Robson	0	not out	2
T. Barron, st	0	run out	0
Byes, 9; wides, 2; no ball, 1	12	Byes, 4; wides, 1	5
	78		44

DERWENT HEADS.—FIRST INNINGS.

M. Curry, run out	1
J. Curry, b Ridley	5
G. Robson, run out	0
W. Herton, c Ritson, b Featonby	3
R. Slack, b Featonby	3
G. Dent, not out	8
E. Robson, c Ritson, b Ridley	1
S. Foster, b Ridley	0
T. Dent, b Featonby	4
J. Remphry, b Ridley	2
J. Peadon, b Ridley	1
Byes	5
	33

On Monday a meeting of Waywardens was held at Morpeth. The Right Hon. Lord Decies occupied the chair. It was agreed, on the motion of the vice-chairman, Mr. Lawson, that immediate steps be taken to effect the repair of the roads in the forty-four townships, the estimates for which had been approved by the Board. The remainder of the business was principally of a routine character.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO BALMORAL.

On Monday evening, Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princes Alfred, Arthur, and Leopold, and Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and attended by General Grey, General Seymour, Colonel Hardinge, Major Cowell, and Lady Augusta Bruce (Lady Churchill joining at Oxford), left Windsor Castle shortly before seven o'clock for the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway, *en route* for Scotland. The royal train left Windsor precisely at 6.50 p.m., in charge of Mr Kelly, and proceeded along the Great Western Railway, *via* Slough and Reading, to Oxford, where it arrived at 8.14 p.m. Leamington was the next station reached, at 9.18, and here ten minutes were allowed for refreshments, when the train recommenced its journey at 9.21, and proceeded, *via* Warwick and Birmingham, to Bushbury Junction, which was reached at 10.40, a distance of 127¼ miles having been accomplished. Five minutes were here allowed to change the Great Western engine for one belonging to the London and North-Western line, and the train having been transferred to the custody of Mr. Cawkwell, the route was again commenced on the London and North-Western Railway, Carlisle being reached about four a.m. on Tuesday morning. Here the train passed to the Caledonian Railway, and proceeded to Carstairs junction, where it arrived shortly after six, and immediately proceeded to Greenhill Junction. After a short stoppage here the Royal train arrived at Perth at 8.35, being five minutes before the appointed time. The Royal party partook of breakfast in the rooms belonging to the Scottish Central Railway Company, which were elegantly fitted up for the occasion. Breakfast was served under the superintendence of Mr. John Dunbar, of the Station Refreshment Rooms, and Her Majesty expressed herself highly pleased with the arrangements. At half-past nine o'clock the Queen, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and General Grey, left the station for the purpose of paying a special visit to the Duke and Duchess of Athole, at Blair Castle, before proceeding to Balmoral. It is generally known that the Duke of Athole for a considerable time past has been labouring under severe indisposition, and there cannot be the smallest doubt that this fact, coupled with the long and close attachment which has subsisted between Her Majesty and the Duke and Duchess of Athole, prompted this kindly and sympathetic visit on the part of our beloved Queen. Her Majesty travelled to Blair Athole in the Royal saloon carriage, to which was attached two first-class carriages of the Inverness and Perth Junction Railway, in which were the Hon. T. Bruce, chairman, and Mr Andrew Dougall, secretary and general manager of the Inverness and Perth Railway Company, and Mr Thomas Fyffe, secretary to the Perth and Dunkeld Railway Company. The Royal train reached Blair-Athole at 10.35, and from thence drove to Blair Castle, which is a short distance frome the railway station. Her Majesty stayed upwards of an hour at Blair Castle, and was accompanied to the railway station by the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the former of whom, we are glad to be enabled to state, is in better health than he was ten days ago. The Royal journey was resumed at five minutes past one o'clock, and Aberdeen was reached at 3.13 sharp. Mr Birnie and Dr. Matthews, Scottish North-Eastern directors, accompanied the train from Perth to Aberdeen, their places being taken at Ferryhill Junction by Mr Duncan, chairman, Bailie N. Henderson, Mr Gordon, of Craigmyle, and Mr Ruxton, directors of the Deeside line. A delay of five minutes took place at this station by the change of engines, &c., after which the Royal train started again, arriving in Aboyne about 4.25. From thence her Majesty and suite proceeded by carriages to Balmoral, the posting being under the charge of Mr Cook, of Aboyne and Ballater. Her Majesty arrived safely at Balmoral on Tuesday night, at a quarter to seven o'clock.

BOAT ACCIDENT IN SHIELDS HARBOUR.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TIDE SURVEYOR AND HIS BOAT'S CREW.

On Wednesday night, an accident occurred to one of the Customs' boats at Shields, by which a tide surveyor and six out-door officers had a narrow escape from being drowned. About half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Wandless, tide surveyor, with his boat's crew, consisting of six out-door officers, left the station at the Low Lights, North Shields, for the purpose of boarding the Prussian brig *Amicitie*, Captain Heyn, which was proceeding up the harbour in tow of two steamers. When opposite No. 3 tier, the Customs' boat came up to the vessel, and, on going alongside, one of the steamers eased towing so far that the towline fell astern of the boat. The towline being a bass rope, and it being very dark at the time, it was unperceived by any of the persons on board the Customs' boat. The steamer, after being eased a few moments, set away again, and in doing so the towline tightened, and in tightening it caught the keel of the boat and upset it, Mr Wandless and his crew at the same time being precipitated into the water. Providentially, Messrs. Henry and Thomas Appleby, foyboatmen, were close at hand in the boat, and through their meritorious and praiseworthy exertions five out of the out-door officers were rescued from their perilous position and taken into their boat. The other two, Mr. Wandless, tide-surveyor, and Mr Wisencraft, out-door officer, fortunately succeeded in seizing hold of the towline of one of the steamers, and held on until they were rescued by the mate and two of the crew of the Prussian brig. A foyboatman, named William Nicholson, was also in the vicinity of the vessel at the time of the accident, and rendered assistance in rescuing the men and getting them into the boats. Upon the accident becoming known on board H.M. training ship *Castor*, a boat was immediately put off to the assistance of the Customs' officers, who, however, happily, by this time had been rescued. The Customs' boat was picked up by the men belonging to the *Castor*, it having drifted down to the bar. The whole of the boat's fittings are lost. Upon the officers being taken out of the water, they were in a very exhausted condition, one man, William Allan, especially so. They were taken with all promptitude, to the Boarding-station, where they were attended by Dr. Stephens. Allan was removed to the house of Mrs. Blackburn, of the Dolphin Inn, at the Low Lights, where he was most kindly received, and every attention paid him. He is still suffering from the effects of the immersion. The other officers, we are glad to learn, are recovering. Mr. Wandless, however, complains of severe pains in the back and head. Great credit is due to Henry and Thomas Appleby and William Nicholson for their exertions in rescuing the officers of Customs from their perilous position; and we understand that it is the intention of Mr. Wandless and his boat's crew, together with the other tide surveyor and out-door officers, to enter into a subscription for the purpose of, in some measure, rewarding them for their humane conduct.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO THE POLISH QUESTION.

Respecting the tenor of Prince Gortchakoff's reply to the last French note, *Le Nord*, a paper generally understood to be susceptible to Russian inspirations, says, on the authority of a correspondent; "Well-informed circles in St. Petersburg knew more of the details of the memorandum than of the despatch itself; and here we may remark that the memorandum is extremely long, and the despatch very short. The Russian memorandum is a reply to the document which accompanied the last despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, but it does not constitute an *annexe* to the despatch which accompanies it; it is separately addressed. This document treats the question exclusively in an international point of view. It gives an historical sketch from the Congress of Vienna, and thoroughly examines how much Russia is bound by treaty, dwelling at considerable length upon the Congress itself. It endeavours to prove that the autonomy already decreed for the kingdom of Poland, and the application of which has not been suspended, but obstructed by the revolution, satisfies the obligations contracted by Russia towards Europe. At the same time—and we particularly point out this declaration repeatedly made by the St. Petersburg Cabinet—a provincial elective representation does not constitute the limit of the Russian programme. As regards the despatch, we repeat our information is not so full; but we know enough to indicate its character. It maintains the point of view which Russia has always advanced—that of the necessity of a lasting pacification as the condition of more extensive reforms. If the Russian Government does not again enter into a long discussion, it is simply from a desire not to envenom the debate. As regards the basis—the six points—the Russian Government declares that there is no difference upon that subject, and Russia will do everything in her power to resolve a question which is a source of misunderstanding between the Cabinets. Such are, in a summarised form, the principal declarations contained in the new despatch of Prince Gortchakoff."

The *Independence Belge* of the 15th inst. says: "Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, M. le Baron de Budberg handed to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the Russian reply addressed to the French Government. About the same time the charge d'affaires of Russia at Vienna made a similar communication to M. de Rechberg, and although we have not as yet any similar information from London, it is more than probable that Earl Russell yesterday received from the hands of M. de Brunnow the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to his last despatch. The documents are similar in respect of declining to return to the question of the amnesty, and to that of the conference; and in being written in a spirit and tone quite conciliatory. A special memorandum is attached to the despatch, which has been communicated to the Cabinet of the Tuileries. This memorandum is a reply to that which accompanied the last despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and which, it may be remembered, discussed the interpretation given by Russia to the Treaty of 1815, as regards its application to Poland. According to another version it treats upon the question of the interior organization of Russia—that is to say, it contains, without doubt, an expose of the reforms projected by the Emperor Alexander for his vast estates, and in which Poland will necessarily participate.

The *Opinion Nationale* has the following on the Russian reply: "It is not yet known whether the Russian Cabinet, in conformity with its practice at the commencement of the negotiations, will immediately give publicity to the despatch, or will imitate the reserve shown by the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna, which have not yet considered it necessary to publish the last notes they have addressed to St. Petersburg.

MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(From Thursday's Daily Telegraph.)

The last census, taken two years ago, gives, as the entire population of England and Wales, the figures 20,066,224, the number of males being 9,776,259, and of females 10,289,965. The married of both sexes are in the proportion of 6,917,395 to 12,032,157 unmarried of all ages; a total of 1,116,672 being excluded as representing widowers and widows. How far the serenity of the married life tends to prolong existence may be partly judged from the fact that there are in this country 18 husbands and 9 wives, against 6 bachelors and 20 spinsters, who have passed the age of 100; the centenarian widowers and widows numbering respectively 31 and 117. There are consequently 55 men and 146 women whose ages are more than a century each; while, we may mention, there are 399 males and 839 females who have all passed the age of 95.

But our present purpose is to analyse the tables relating especially to marriage. Of husbands there are 5,066 who are under twenty, some few being not so old as fifteen. The greatest number of married men will be found between the ages of 30 and 35, their total being 499,295. The same computation holds good when applied to wives, there being 528,708 married women whose ages range between the two periods just mentioned. As will readily be supposed, the number of young wives far exceeds that of very young husbands, as it rightly should do. We have said that there are 5,066 Benedicks whose years are those of indiscretion; but to the married girls as many as 29,719, most of whom are between 17 and 20, though not a few are younger. A comparative glance at the ages of husbands and wives will interest most readers. To begin with, there are 62 youths of fifteen who have entered the wedded state; but only seven of these adventurous young spirits, we regret to say, that have their wives living with them, or had, in 1861. No fewer than 55 had in some way or other become separated from the dear ones; and of the seven whose partners were still resident with them, only two appear to have been mated with ladies of their own age. Of husbands aged 16 there are 107; but here again we find a proportion of 96 whose wives were absent; while of the eleven who remained united to their spouses, nine had found congenial tempers, let us hope, in combination with ages greater than their own, one lady confessing to the maturity of at least fifty years. A youth of seventeen had espoused a blushing bride more than forty years old; two other gentlemen, aged 18, had each wooed and won a belle between 45 and 50; and 237 husbands, aged 21, were allied to ladies over 40; while one gentleman, just entered on his majority, could boast of a bride of 70. This instance is, however, beaten by another, in which the age of the husband is 20, and that of the wife between 80 and 85. Two or three cases occur in which the wife is more than 90, the husband being a young man. Juvenile wives, on the other hand, may be found linked for life to men three or four times their own age, one girl of 17, being wedded to a husband of 80, and another to one of 75; while there is a wife of 16 matched with a man of 70. Of centenarian husbands, who number in all eighteen, one has a wife half his age, two have wives between 55 and 60, two have wives between 70 and 75, two between 75 and 80, two between 80 and 85, four between 85 and 90, three between 90 and 95, and, finally, two have wives of about their own age—that is to say, 100 years old or more. It is somewhat worthy of notice, in looking at the more normal conditions of matrimony revealed by these tables, that the ages of husbands and wives should be, in the majority of instances, equal. Instead of finding that men, as a rule, marry women who are their juniors, we are led to believe that they mostly seek helpmates of their own time of life. Such is the case, at all events, with people of mature age; that is to say from 21 years upwards. Below that line, the tendency seems to be for men to espouse women older than themselves, the greatest number of husbands at 20 having wives of an age between 21 and 24. This period of life in woman seems also to have most attractions for youths between 15 and 19. But when we proceed in our review of these tables, and get beyond the mark of 21 years, we see that equality of age becomes general. There are 94,680 husbands between 21 and 25 years old, whose wives are about the same; while only 18,716 men of that age are married to wives of 20; and only 34,254 united to women between 25 and 30. The same proportion, or nearly so, are found in the marriages of people up to 70 years; but the patriarch above this term is more usually to be found with a consort some five or ten years less advanced in life.

Absences from the conjugal home are, of course, more numerous with husbands than with wives, inasmuch as travelling is a much commoner occupation among men than among women. The number of husbands residing with their wives on the night of the Census was 3,242,422. There were 186,021 husbands whose wives were absent; and 246,530 wives whose husbands were absent. This will account for the discrepancy between the number of married men and of married women; a recapitulation of the tables showing a total of 8,034,067 persons who have entered the marriage state, comprising 3,428,443 husbands, 3,488,952 wives, 359,955 widowers, and 756,717 widows.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather, since Wednesday last, has, on the whole, been most favourable for harvest operations, and a large breadth of grain has been secured in good condition. There was a large supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers, mostly new, and a fair arrival from the coast, but not much from abroad. The trade ruled very dull, and only a limited business was done, at a decline of fully 2s. ⅌ qr. on new, and 1s. to 2s. on old. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Grinding barley scarce at previous prices; malting sorts have as yet only a limited inquiry. Malt neglected. Oats a slow sale. Flour dull at a reduction of 1s. ⅌ sack.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending Sept. 12th:—Wheat, 1,031 qrs., at 45s.; beans, 10 qr., at 39s. 0d.; oats, 0 qrs., at 0s. 0d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending Sept. 15.—Coastwise—Wheat, 2,840 qrs.; barley, 210 qrs.; oats, 2,694 qrs.; beans, 50 qrs.; flour, 1,346 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 520 qrs.; barley, 0 qrs.; oats, 500 qrs.; peas, 150 qrs.; flour, 11 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 62 head of cattle from Ireland, and 8 from Aberdeen. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 40 beasts, and 1,340 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was indifferent, while sheep and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,062 head. The better qualities moved off freely at former rates; but all other sorts were in a somewhat sluggish state, late rates being barely supported, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,860. There is an improvement to note in the mutton trade, and prices had an upward tendency. The finest description of Leicester-Cheviots were in demand at 7½d. ⅌ lb. The middling and inferior kinds also sold well up, with a fair good clearance. The demand for lambs ruled steady, without any material alteration from last week's prices, with a good finish. Pigs: 246 were shown. Porkers experienced a brisk demand, more especially the smaller sorts; prices advanced about 3d. ⅌ stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, and nearly all were disposed of.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	5 0 0	to	5 10 0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4 18 0	to	5 5 0	"
New land hay	4 16 0	to	5 0 0	"
Do. this year's growth	4 14 0	to	5 12 0	"
Clover hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Wheat straw	0 2 0	to	0 2 2	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"
Oat straw	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	"

Hay at market, 55 carts; straw, 30.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a better supply, and all sold at the following prices:—Rounds, English, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; Scotch, 8s 6d to 9s 0d per load.——Thursday.—At our market this morning, there was a heavy supply, and a good deal was left unsold. Rounds, English, 7s. 0d., to 7s. 6d.; Scotch, 8s. 0d., to 8s. 6d., per load.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, none; hams, 10s 6d to 11s 6d per stone. Butter, 46s to 41s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 3d to 8s 4d; do., small, 8s 8d to 8s 9d; hams, large, 10s 6d to 11s; ditto, small, 11s 6d to 12s per stone. Butter, 46s to 48s per firkin.

Sporting Intelligence.

SPORTING FIXTURES FOR 1863.

SEPTEMBER.

Brecon	21	Manchester Autumn	25
Richmond	22	Newmarket 1st October	29
Monmouth	24		

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15.—FITZWILLIAM STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. One mile.

Mr Naylor's Carnival, 3 yrs 1
Mr Gordon's Johnny Armstrong, 4 yrs 2

MATCH for 300 sovs, 100 ft. Seven furlongs 214 yards.

Mr Osborne's Prince Arthur, by Weatherbit 1
Duke of St. Alban's Cœur de Lion, by Rataplan 2

DONCASTER PLATE (handicap) of 70 sovs. One mile.

Colonel Towneley's Newchurch, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb 1
Lord Bateman's Despair, 4 yrs, 8st 2

CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs. Five furlongs 152 yards.

Mr Cartwright's Ely, by Kingston 1
Count de Lagrange's Fille de l'Air, by Faugh-a-Ballagh 2

SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.

Folly ...... 1 | Daniel ...... 2 | Disdain 3

MATCH for 100 sovs. Five furlongs.

Mr Chancellor's Wee Aggie 1
Mr Hart's Dawdle 2

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 100 added; second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. One mile six furlongs 132 yards.

Lord Stamford's Dulcibella, 6 yrs, 7st 8lb 1
Mr Naylor's Drummer Boy, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb 2
Mr Hunt's Blithfield, 3 yrs 6st 12lb 3

6 to 1 against Dulcibella, 100 to 8 agst Drummer Boy, and 100 to 7 agst Blithfield. After half-a-dozen attempts the lot were evenly started with the exception of Barter who was last off, and followed four or five lengths in the rear. Schoolmistress made play, followed by Jack's Alive and Hubert, Dr. Syntax going fourth, and Dulcibella fifth. At the head of the ruck were Drummer Boy and Oldminster, the last two being Blithfield and Barter. After running a quarter of a mile Schoolmistress was headed by Hubert and Dr. Syntax, the latter lying close to Colonel Towneley's horse, Lady Ripon following the pair, Dulcibella going on fourth, and Schoolmistress fifth. They ran in this order until reaching the mile post, where Lady Ripon beat a retreat, and Barter and Drummer Boy ran into the fourth and fifth places, a long way in advance of the ruck, which was headed by Blithfield and Oldminster. Along the wood side Hubert and Drummer Boy raced head and head for the lead, Dulcibella waiting upon the pair close to their heels. Upon entering the straight Dulcibella took up the running, having Blithfield, Oldminster, and Drummer Boy in attendance. Mr. Naylor's horse challenged at the distance, from which point Lord Stamford's mare came away, and won in a canter by three lengths. A length separated the second and third; and a head divided the third and fourth. Change was fifth, and Knowsley sixth, close together, fifty yards from the winner; Hubert was seventh, and the others pulled up at the enclosure.

REVIVAL PLATE of 100 sovs in specie. Five furlongs 152 yards.

Captain Christie's Lady Clifden, 5 yrs 1
Mr Buckley's Tattoo, 5 yrs 2

FILLY STAKES of 30 sovs each. Five furlongs 152 yards.

Lord Zetland's Saragossa, by Newminster 1
Mr Watt's Gondola, by Weatherbit 2

GLASGOW STAKES of 30 sovs each. Five furlongs 152 yds.

Count Batthyany's Midnight Mass ...... w.o.

THE ST. LEGER DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The day at Doncaster was fine and sunny, and at an early hour, the bustling excitement in the streets exhibited signs of an immense influx of strangers into the town. Trains during the early part of the day kept pouring in there immense freights from every point of the compass, while vehicles of every description were put in requisition for the conveyance of people from the adjacent districts. About mid-day, the stream of pedestrians in the streets and on the way to the course was immense, and it is estimated on good authority that the number of people present on the course was not exceeded even by the crowds on Epsom Downs on a Derby day. The wide space of sward within and without the boundaries of the course was covered with one dense assemblage of people; the stands were crowded to excess, and amongst their occupants there was a large proportion of the aristocracy. The company of ladies present, though smaller and less brilliant than usual, one of the most attractive features of the scene. The ring was very strongly represented, and business, it may be here remarked, was distinguished by almost unexampled briskness. The first race which appeared on the programe for the day was the

MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200sovs each. h ft, for two-yr-olds. Five furlongs 153 yards.

Sir J. Hawley's Washington ...... Wells 1
Ld Glasgow's f by West Australian—Clarissa ...... Aldcroft 2

6 to 4 on the winner. Won by a length and a half.

CORPORATION PLATE of 100sov in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10sov each, 5 ft. Seven furlongs 214 yards.

Sir J. Hawley's Columba, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ...... Loates 1
Lord Bateman's Despair, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb ...... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr Sutton's Man-at-arms, 6 yrs, 9st 1lb ...... Wells 3

ST. LEGER STAKES of 25sov each, for three-yr-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; second to receive 100sov out of the stakes. St. Leger Course (1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards)

Mr Hind's Lord Clifden, by Newminster—Slave ...... Osborne 1
Mr Valentine's Queen Bertha, by Kingston ...... Wells 2
Mr I'Anson's Borealis, by Newminster ...... Challoner 3
Mr Beaumont's Golden Pledge, by D. O'Rouke ...... Fordham 4

The following also ran:—Light Bob, Clarior, Dr Syntax, The Serf, Avenger, Jarnicoton, Blondin, Blue Mantle, Donnybrook, The Ranger, Onesander, Cairncastle, Columbia, National Guard, and Prince Lee Boo.

100 to 30 agst Lord Clifden; 5 to 1 agst Avenger; 6 to 1 agst The Ranger; 7 to 1 agst Queen Bertha; 10 to 1 agst Golden Pledge; 14 to 1 agst Borealis; 16 to 1 agst Blue Mantle; 20 to 1 agst The Serf; 25 to 1 agst Donnybrook; 40 to 1 agst Caircastle; 50 to 1 agst Onesander; 66 to 1 agst National Guard.

THE RACE.

After several false starts, chiefly caused by the anxiety of the riders to obtain good places, the flags were lowered precisely at a quarter to four o'clock. Blue Mantle jumped off in advance, closely followed by Dr. Syntax, Prince Le Boo, and The Serf; Cairncastle, National Guard, Clarior, Onesander, Borealis, and Queen Bertha heading the ruck; at the extreme tail of which lay The Ranger, Jarnicoton, Blondin, and Lord Clifden. With the exception of the latter falling along way astern on going up the hill, and "any odds" being offered against him by the excited bookmakers, little or no change took place in the position of the various competitors. On passing the mile post the race had assmed "tailing appearance, Dr. Syntax showed the way. Before the Rifle Butts had been reached, Prince Lee Boo had dropped into the rear, and Lord Clifden began to make up his ground in a surprising manner. On reaching the Red House the leading horses comprised Dr. Syntax, Golden Pledge, Borealis, Queen Bertha, The Ranger, and Avenger; and on coming round the bend Lord Clifden and The Ranger were right in front, closely attended by Queen Bertha, Borealis, and Golden Pledge. Within the distance Lord Clifden and Queen Bertha singled themselves out, and ran an exciting race home, which ended in favour of Lord Clifden by half a length. There were four lengths between second and third, and three lengths divided the third and fourth horses. The Ranger was fifth, Avenger sixth, Clarior seventh, and Blue Mantle eighth. Dr Syntax, Light Bob, and National Guard were the next trio, and the last lot consisted of Onesander, Cairncastle, Columbia, and Prince Le Boo, the latter of which walked in with the crowd.

The following, which may be of interest to our readers, is a list of the horses that have won the St. Leger, since 1853:

Year.	Winner.	Subs.	Started	Placed	Time. m. s.
1853	West Australian	92	10	4	3 20
1854	Knight of St. George	159	18	4	3 22
1855	Saucebox	117	12	4	3 22
1856	Warlock	133	9	4	3 25
1857	Imperieuse	158	11	8	3 25
1858	Sunbeam	138	18	4	3 20
1859	Gamester	167	11	3	3 25
1860	St. Albans	168	15	4	3 20
1861	Caller Ou	181	18	4	3 16
1862	The Marquis	181	13	4	3 22
1863	Lord Clifden	204	19	4	—

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Five furlongs, 152 yards.

Mr Wood's Rose, 7st ...... Cox 1
Mr Jones's Kapunda, 7st ...... French 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Red House in.

Mr Phillips's Persuasion, 2 yrs ...... Grimshaw 1
Mr Lincoln's Light, 2 yrs ...... T. French 2

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas. About two miles five furlongs.

Mr Thellusson's Jack of Hearts, 3 yrs ...... Fordham 1
Mr Merry's The Knave, 4 yrs ...... Edwards 2
Ld Glasgow's Brother to Rapid Rhone, 4 yrs ...... Aldcroft 3

STAND PLATE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.. Red House in.

Mr Goater's Creole, 3 yrs, 6st ...... Mordan 1
Mr Robinson's Stockowner, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ...... H. Covey 2
Mr Watt's Newmarket, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb ...... T. French 3

THURSDAY, Sept. 17.—ZETLAND STAKES of 50 sov each. One mile and a half.

Lord Stamford's Onesander, by Newminster ...... Edwards 1
Mr Bowes's Sauterelle, by Voltigeur ...... Fordham 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Seven furlongs 214 yards.

Mr Hudson's Coast Guard, 8st 11lb ...... Challoner 1
Mr Osborne's Prince Arthur, 9st 1lb ...... J. Osborne 2

MATCH for 300 sovs h ft.

Lord Glasgow's f by Toxopholite—Miss Whip ...... Aldcroft 1
Sir H. Hawley's f by Beardsman—Mrs Quickly ...... Wells 2

PORTLAND PLATE of 200 sovs in specie, added to a handicap sweepstake of 5 sovs each; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. Five furlongs 152 yards.

Mr Bryan's Welland, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb ...... Fordham 1
Lord Strathmore's Bohemia, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb ...... Jebb 2
Mr Ten Broeck's Peignoir, 4 yrs, 7st ...... Murfett 2

JUVENILE SELLING STAKES. Half a mile.

Usher, 8st ...... Challoner 1 | Prescription, 7st 10lb ...... Carrol 2

EGLINGTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. Seven furlongs 214 yards.

Mr Naylor's Carnival, 3 yrs, 9st ...... Challoner 1
Mr Beaumont's Vanessa, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb ...... Carroll 2

CLEVELAND HANDICAP. One mile.

Mr Gordon's Johnny Armstrong, 4 yrs, 9st 13lb ...... Doyle 1
Lord Chesterfield's Polynesia, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ...... H. Grimshaw 2

SCARBOROUGH STAKES. One mile.

Mr Watt's Newmarket, by Newminster ...... Snowden w.o.

THE DISPUTED BOAT RACE.

ANOTHER UNPLEASANT AFFAIR.

The disputed boat race for the Champion Cup was rowed over on Saturday last, the distance being from the Mansion House to the head of the King's Meadows. Chambers and Kelley, it was understood, would be the only parties to put in an appearance, Cooper being determined not to row. The morning opened with a cheering smile, which augured well for the day's proceedings. As the time drew near almost everybody was on the tip-toe to secure a prominent place for a view of the race. The banks of the river on each side were clad with spectators, while the High Level Bridge and the Old Bridge were crowded on the west side from one end to the other. Steamers and small craft received a large share of the "good things" of the day. The *Louise Crawshay* was specially retained for the officials and other friends, while the representatives of the press were equally favoured by the committee with a passage on board the umpire's boat. At the appointed time for the race the steamers moved to the the south side of the river to make room for the start. Every eye at this moment appeared to be turned to the starting point, waiting with breathless anxiety the appearance of the competitors; silence prevailed throughout the immense thousands that were present—nothing but a dizzy hum awakened the ear as it was wafted along by the steady breeze, until the men appeared in their frail trimmed skiffs, when the scene was suddenly changed to one universal burst of human voices.

About a quarter to three o'clock Kelley and Chambers made their appearance in their skiffs, and were summoned to the side of the umpire's boat, where Mr. Pringle, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, read to them the following rule:—"In case of a foul, the race to be rowed over again, and the men to re-toss for places." At the time the race came off the water was anything but pleasant to those who occupied such slender craft, the surface being extremely uneasy, and the swell operating most disadvantageously to the competitors.

THE RACE.

Chambers won the toss, and took the north side. After taking up their places at the starting point they went off without any signal being given, Chambers with a slight lead. Kelley immediately began to draw in towards the shore, and, after a short distance had been rowed, he showed in front, which position he retained until after passing the Shot Tower. Here Kelley appeared to be distressed, and, lifting his oars as if he had been fouled, ceased pulling, but it was quite evident at the time that Chambers was not in a position to foul, the front of his boat not being above two feet over the stern of Kelley's. Chambers, however, proceeded on, lifting his left oar right over Kelley's head, and thus continued his course, going in a winner by some hundred yards. Kelley, however, after a second's consideration, again applied his sculls, and finished the distance at his ease.

At the start Chambers had the highest place in the betting, 5 to 4 being offered upon him, and near the Grindstone Quay 6 to 4 was offered.

It is singular that on two different occasions the race for the Tyne Champion Cup has ended in an unsatisfactory manner. Chambers, however, we are bound to admit, seems to evade anything that is unpleasant, and on this, as on many other previous occasions, has risked his chance of winning to give the advantage to his opponent of taking his water from him.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

After the steamer had again arrived at the landing place, the committee retired into the cabin to consider whether there had been a foul. Mr. T. Pringle occupied the chair. Kelley said it was true that he took Chambers' water, but that he was entirely clear from Chambers at the time when Chambers rowed on the top of him. This Chambers denied, and stated that Kelley was never clear of him, and when he asked Kelley what he had done that for, Kelley replied that "he could not help it." The umpire (Mr. Bagnall) was perfectly satisfied that Kelley crossed over before he ought, and that he distinctly saw Chamber's skiff bump Kelley's three times over, while, at the same time, Chambers' right-hand scull passed over Kelley's boat. This could not have occurred had Kelley been sufficiently clear. It was then proposed that the umpire's decision be confirmed, and that the cup and money be handed over to Chambers. This motion was carried.

We understand, however, that the matter is not to rest here. Cooper is proceeding in law to recover the prize, and Messrs. Scaife and Brittain, solicitors, have been engaged to test the legality of the proceedings of the Regatta Committee in this very unpleasant affair.

PRESENTATION OF THE CUP.

On Thursday evening, the Committee met at the house of Mr. Pickett, for the purpose of presenting to Robert Chambers the Cup and Money, advertised as the prize. Mr. Pringle occupied the chair, and in a neat and appropriate address, in which he alluded to the straight-forward conduct of the champion in all races in which he was engaged, said that he felt great pleasure in presenting to him the Tyne Champion Cup, and trusted that he would be long spared to look upon the trophy with pride and pleasure. Mr. Chambers returned thanks, and said that he was willing to submit to defeat, when beaten in a fair and honourable contest,—he always tried to do his duty in either a match or a regatta race, and if possible to steer clear of fouling. The health of Chambers was then drank with three times three, and after spending a few hours pleasantly, the company separated.

NEWMARKET 2ND OCTOBER MEETING.

TUESDAY, October 13.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, a handicap of 25sov each, 15 ft, with 200 added; the second to receive 50 sov. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 30 sov. to the Judge. Cesarewitch Course. (84 subs.)

	Age st lb		Age st lb
Wingrave	4—8 12	Drummer Boy	4—6 10
Carisbrook	4—8 6	Silkstone	4—6 8
Aurelian	5—8 5	Corona	5—6 8
Black Prince	a—8 5	Benjamin	4—6 8
Carnival	3—8 4	Lioness	4—6 8
Bellman	5—8 3	Killgrew	a—6 8
The Knave	4—8 3	Jack of Hearts	3—6 7
Isoline	3—8 2	Knight of Ellerslie	3—6 7
Umpire	[illegible]—8 1	Cock Robin	4—6 5
Harlequin	4—8 1	Barchettina	3—6 5
Hurricane	4—8 0	The Serf	3—6 5
Captain Crow	4—7 11	Honest John	3—6 4
Queen of Spain	4—7 11	Real Jam	4—6 4
Faultless	6—7 11	Oakapple	3—6 4
Buckenham	4—7 10	Lady of Isles	3—6 3
Watchman	4—7 10	Kangaroo	3—6 1
King of Kent	5—7 8	Romanoff	3—6 1
King of Utopia	3—7 8	The Plover	3—6 1
Twilight	a—7 8	M. Philippe	a—6 1
Change	3—7 6	Kemptown	3—6 1
Anfield	3—7 5	Villafranca	3—6 1
Blackdown	3—7 5	Thalestris	3—6 1
Onesander	3—7 4	Sandford	3—5 13
Limosina	4—7 3	Muezzin	3—5 13
Tolurno	4—7 2	Deception	3—5 13
Welcome	4—7 2	Springbok's dam colt	3—5 13
Dunkeld	3—7 1	Walpole	4—5 12
Blue Mantle	3—7 1	Summerside	3—5 11
Giraffe c	3—7 1	Barbadoes	4—5 10
Myrtle	5—7 0	Schoolmistress	3—5 10
Emblem	a—7 0	Reserve	3—5 10
Fitz-Eva	5—7 0	Laura	3—5 10
Fantail	3—6 13	Nebula	3—5 10
Leonora	4—6 12	Venison	3—5 10
Bilthfield	3—6 12	The Fawn	3—5 10
Damascus	5—6 12	Voluptas	3—5 9
Blondin	3—6 12	Melandra	3—5 8
Catch'en Alive	4—6 12	Copenhagen	a—5 8
Chere Amie	6—6 11	Lady Frances f	3—5 8
Woldga	3—6 11	Adine f	3—5 8
Flash in Pan	a—6 10	Luscinia	3—5 8
Agag	4—6 10		

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

TUESDAY, October 27.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25sov each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared on or before Tuesday, 15th September, with 100 added; the second to receive 50sov, and the winner to pay 30sov to the Judge. Cambridgeshire Course. (215 subs., 78 of whom pay 5sov each.)

	Age st lb		Age st lb
Caller Ou	5—9 4	Barter	3—6 10
Man-at-Arms	6—8 12	Topsy	3—6 9
Umpire	6—8 9	Amelia	3—6 9
Carnival	3—8 8	Killigrew	a—6 9
Black Prince	a—8 7	Amazonian	3—6 9
Aurelian	5—8 6	Silkstone	4—6 9
Lady Clifden	5—8 6	Pilot	4—6 8
The Knave	4—8 4	Jack of Hearts	3—6 8
Carisbrook	4—8 1	Hubert	4—6 8
Queen of Trumps	4—8 0	Soapstone	3—6 7
Gemma	4—7 13	Eastern Princess	5—6 7
Faultless	6—7 13	Turcos	3—6 7
Hurricane	4—7 13	Daniel O'Connell	3—6 7
Alerte	4—7 13	Villafranca	3—6 7
Golden Pledge	3—7 12	Plover	3—6 7
Queen of Spain	4—7 12	Mr. Nardoni	3—6 7
Exchequer	4—7 12	Gold Dust	3—6 6
Glenorchy	3—7 12	Comet	3—6 6
Knutsford	5—7 12	Gorona	5—6 6
Victor	4—7 12	Bohemia	3—6 6
Bathilde	5—7 10	Clementi	4—6 5
King of Utopia	3—7 10	Bright Cloud	3—6 5
Bellman	5—7 10	Barchettina	3—6 5
Alvediston	4—7 10	Principal	4—6 4
Harlequin	4—7 10	Bonny Breast-knot	4—6 4
Telegraph	4—7 9	Colt by Stockwell—Jacqueline	4—6 4
Jackal	4—7 9	Finance	3—6 3
The Monk	6—7 8	Lady of the Isles	3—6 2
Good-bye	5—7 8	Mount Buck	3—6 2
Knight of Kent	5—7 7	Tresham	4—6 2
Saccharometer	3—7 7	Nebula	3—6 2
Hospodar	3—7 7	Misfire	3—6 1
Birdhill	4—7 7	King Charming	3—6 1
Vivid	3—7 6	Tiptoe	4—6 1
Marigold	3—7 6	Juliet	a—6 1
Blue Mantle	3—7 5	M. Philippe	a—6 1
Tom Fool	3—7 5	Romanhoff	3—6 0
Leontes	a—7 4	Deception	3—6 0
Limosina	4—7 3	Thalestris	3—6 0
Brighton	4—7 3	Laura	3—6 0
Polynesia	4—7 3	Grand Dame	3—6 0
Blackdown	3—7 2	Muezzin	3—5 13
Guillaume le Taciturne	3—7 2	Mazagan	a—5 13
Anfield	3—7 2	Barbadoes	4—5 13
Change	3—7 2	Voluptas	3—5 12
Tolurno	4—7 2	Merry Hart	3—5 12
Borealis	3—7 1	Cantonnade	3—5 10
Myrtle	5—7 1	Kangaroo	3—5 10
Dunkeld	3—7 0	Actaeon	3—5 10
Catch'em Alive	4—7 0	Father O'Leary	3—5 9
Baldwin	3—7 0	Schoolmistress	3—5 9
Little Pippin	4—7 0	Canzonette	3—5 9
Fantail	3—7 0	Summerside	3—5 9
Giraffe c	3—7 0	Touch-and-go	3—5 9
Port Royal	3—6 13	Fanfaron	3—5 9
Jarnicoton	3—6 13	Ptarmigan	3—5 9
Despair	4—6 13	Kemptown	3—5 9
Zuleika	5—6 13	Melandra	3—5 9
Blondin	3—6 12	Spitfire Kitty	3—5 9
Cairncastle	3—6 11	Meriden	3—5 7
Agag	4—6 11	Pas Perdus	3—5 7
Bonnie Bell	3—6 11	Melrose	3—5 7
Sea King	3—6 10	Adine f	3—5 7
Flash-in-the-Pan	a—6 10	Luscinia	3—5 7
Knight of Ellerslie	3—6 10	Lucretia	3—5 7
The Serf	3—6 10	Pancake's dam colt	3—5 7
Royal Stag	3—6 10	Jenny Wren	3—5 7
Roman Bee	3—6 10	Stampede	3—5 7
Woldga	3—6 10		

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Ridley-villas, on the 15th inst., the wife of Charles Birley, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

At London, in Effingham-street, Pimlico, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. J. N. Hodgson, formerly of Blackhill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Brooms, in the Catholic Chapel, by the Rev. F. Kearney, on the 17th inst., Mr James McGarity to Eliza, second daughter of Mr R. Harker, of Leadgate.

At Newcastle, in St. John's Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Wright, Henry Featherstone, Esq., surgeon, to Alice Pearson Greasham, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Greasham, of this town.

At Sunderland, on the 17th inst., Mr. Charles Schreiber to Miss Susan Cook.—At St. Paul's Church, on the 10th inst., Mr. James Burn, of Hetton, to Annie Elizabeth Park, eldest daughter of Mr. James Horsfield, of Sunderland.

At St. John's, Stanwick, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. Fenwick, B.D., Rector of Thurning, Norfolk, late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, assisted by Rev. J. L. Wallis Loft, M.A., Rector of Healing, Lincolnshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Wm. Dale Trotter, Esq., M.A., LL.B., eldest son of William Trotter, of Bishop Auckland, County Durham, Esq., to Annie, youngest daughter of Edward Southwaite Kemp, of Layton Hall, County York, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

At Newlands Grange, near Whittonstall, on the 16th inst., aged 76, Mr. Edward Soppitt, farmer, greatly respected; and for upwards of 41 years a tenant of the Greenwich Hospital.

At Cross House, Whickham, on the 11th inst., much respected, Mary Ann, only surviving daughter of the late Mr Joseph Hunter, formerly of West Denton.

At Hexham (whither she had gone for the benefit of her health), on the 15th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Richard Swan, 44, Eldon-street, Newcastle, deeply lamented.

At Tasmania, on the 19th of July, John, youngest son of the late Mr. John Shield, mason, South Shields, and nephew of Mr. Edward Shield, Cramlington Colliery, deeply lamented.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.