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Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 55. | CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

LOST, from TANFIELD, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., a POINTER PUP, about Five Months Old; White and Liver-Coloured Marks on his Head, Ears, and Tail; answers to the name of "Rap." Whoever has found the same and will return him to Mr. SNAITH, Tanfield, will be rewarded, but any person detaining him after this Notice will be prosecuted.

Reward.

£200 REWARD.

(The Amount of Reward will not be further increased.)

WHEREAS, late on FRIDAY night, March 15th, or early on Saturday morning, the 16th, some person or persons did feloniously enter the offices of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE IRON AND TIN WORKS,

And steal therefrom certain Monies, as follows:—£165 in Messrs Backhouse's Five Pound Notes, £75 5s in Silver, and £1000 in Gold, amounting to £1240 5s, the property of J. B. Richardson and Co.

This is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid to any person giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or the recovery of the money, and in proportion for any sum so recovered; and any accomplice, not being the actual thief, who shall give the necessary information, shall be recommended for a free pardon.

Information to be given to Lieut.-Col. WHITE, County Chief Constable, Durham, or to Supt. THOMPSON, Berryedge, near Shotley Bridge, or at any Police Station in the County of Durham.

Shotley Bridge Iron and Tin Works, near Gateshead on Tyne, March 18th, 1861.

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the Duties connected with this School were resumed on Monday, September 16, 1861.

Prospectuses may be obtained and Terms known on application. Pupils are admitted at any intermediate part of the Quarter.

Shotley Grove School, September 5, 1861.

EDUCATION.

R. SIDDLE most respectfully intimates to the Public of Blackhill and its vicinity that he will commence an EVENING SCHOOL on Monday, September 30th, near the Tin Mill, for the purpose of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Mensuration, and Algebra.

Hours of Attendance from 7 till 9.
Terms—Sixpence per Week, in advance.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
COLLIERLEY DYKES.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES, (under the immediate Patronage of G. H. GOOCH, Esq., Leazes Hall,) will be held in two spacious Rooms, kindly lent for the occasion, near the Chapel, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 and OCTOBER 1, 1861.

To commence each day at 1, and close at 9 o'clock.

TEA and REFRESHMENTS will be provided on reasonable Terms.

The Company will be entertained with Music, a powerful Galvanic Battery, and the woudrous Curiosities of a Microscope.

The Proceeds to be applied to the Liquidation of the Debt on the new Chapel.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.

MR. THOMAS CORDNER is prepared to deliver at any Station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the following Materials, viz.:—GREY MILL-STONES, FREESTONE ASHLER, of any Dimensions. HEADS, SILLS, &c., &c., for Building Purposes. Also, SCREENED SAND for Mortar, and SAND for Blast Furnaces.

Apply to THOMAS CORDNER, Park Head Quarry, near Stanhope.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Numbers, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.

GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

J. DODDS;
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
(Next door to Peter Medici,)
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
Watches of every description Cleaned and accurately Adjusted.
Jewellery Repaired.

LOCOMOTIVE INN, BLACKHILL.

THOMAS JAMIESON respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon the above Premises, lately occupied by Mr. Shaw, situated in FRONT STREET, Durham Road, Blackhill, where he hopes by attention to the wants of his Customers and supplying First-class Articles, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOOD STABLING—WELL AIRED BEDS.
MODERATE CHARGES.

CHEAP TRIPS.

TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS
MADE AND SOLD DAILY, BY
MESSRS. ELLENGER & CO.,
23, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fitted Portmanteaus, Overland Air Tight Cases for India, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Bags, Purses, Knapsacks, and Tourists' Bags

23, MOSLEY STREET, CORNER OF DRURY LANE, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

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POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, 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. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.

Also, by the same Author,
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

JOHN MURRAY & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CONSETT.

J. DAVISON,
IRONMONGER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS, &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

M. SENIOR,
BLACK BULL INN, LANCHESTER,
(LATE OF THE HALF MOON INN, DURHAM,)
WINES, SPIRITS, DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED PORTER, BURTON and SCOTCH ALES, &c., of the finest quality.
Good Stabling.—Well Aired Beds. Moderate Charges.

J. SIDDLE,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GILDER, &c., &c.,
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT.
Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, &c., on Reasonable Terms.
GLASS CUT TO ORDER.

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

A CARD.
JOHN CLEMENTS, MERCHANT TAILOR,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH HOWARD,
REGISTER AND COMMISSION OFFICE, CONSETT.
LAND, HOUSE & GENERAL ACCOUNTANT,
COMMISSION AGENT AND CORRESPONDENT.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c. Insurances Effected.
Undeniable References given if required.

H. BROWN,
COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has received a Commission for the Sale of PARAFFIN OIL and LAMPS, as AGENT for Mr. J. WRIGHT, of Newcastle.

J. LESLIE,
DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c.,
WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AN Extensive Assortment of the Newest Styles of ROOM-PAPERS.

PLAIN and GILT MOULDINGS for Picture Frames; also, COMPOSITION PICTURE FRAMES in Great Variety.

OILS, PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., supplied at the lowest Remunerative Prices.

CROWN, SHEET, and PLATE GLASS; TILES, SLATES, and PROPAGATING GLASSES.

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!

SO they are Ma'am. But you may effect a saving of 2s in the pound by purchasing your Groceries and Provisions at

WILLIAM LISLE'S ESTABLISHMENT,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

He is now selling
TEAS—Good Strong Congou, at 4s per lb, usually sold at 4s 4d. Best do., very fine flavoured, 4s 8d. Highly recommended.
COFFEES—From 1s to 1s 6d per lb.

Sugar, Soap, Currants, Raisins, and every article in connection with the trade equally cheap and good. Always on hand a stock of the very finest Flour, &c.

Observe the Shop nearest the Site of the New Market.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.—The proprietors of the Birmingham Institute of Anatomy desire to make known an infallible means of Self-cure for the Nervous, Debilitated, &c., and will forward the same gratuitously on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.—Address "To the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham."

T. N. CATHRALL,
ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR,
62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c., &c.
DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, based on Government Security. Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the Newcastle Guardian Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.

Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN DENTISTRY,
FOR WHICH
MESSRS. PARKER
HAVE OBTAINED
HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL.
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED,
AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.
All Consultations free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.

Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their residence, 61, Blackett-street facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.
One of the firm attends

SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every alternate Tuesday, September 3rd, 17th, at 81, New Elvet.
DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's 2, Paradise-terrace, Sept. 24th and Oct. 8th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, Sept. 25th and Oct. 9th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, Oct. 8th, at Mr Straffords, Tailor, Market-place.
HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, High-street, Sept. 9th and 23rd.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, Sept 16th and 30th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, Oct. 3rd, at the Wooler Cottage.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—Monday, Sept. 23rd, and every fourth Monday, at the Commercial Inn.
KELSO—At the Queen's Head Hotel, Sept. 24th.

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

Business Addresses

OPENING OF THE NEW TEA, COFFEE, GENERAL GROCERY, AND PROVISION SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.
W. M. POTTS, PROPRIETOR.

THE Inhabitants of Berry Edge and surrounding District are respectfully informed that the above Shop is NOW OPEN for the Sale of TEAS, COFFEES, GENERAL GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS.

The Proprietor having selected his Stock from the best and cheapest Markets, solicits with confidence a trial of his Goods, and trusts by strict attention at all times to selling every article of first-rate quality, and by following the principles of small profits and quick returns, he will merit a share of public Patronage and Support. The following List of Prices will be found, on comparison, as cheap as any in London or Newcastle:—

BLACK TEAS.

GOOD CONGOU ... per lb. 3s. 4d. | THE FINEST SOUCHONG FLAVOURED
FINE STRONG CONGOU ... per lb. 3s 8d. | KISOW AND MONING TEAS, per lb. 4s. 4d. & 4s. 8d.
FINE PEKOE FLAVOURED DO., strongly recommended ... per lb. 4s. 0d. | These Teas will please the greatest Connoisseur.

GREEN and FANCY TEAS in great variety, at moderate prices.

COFFEES.

FINE CEYLON ... per lb. 1s. 0d. | THE FINEST JAMAICA RICH MOCHA
FINE PLANTATION ... per lb. 1s. 4d. | FLAVOUR ... per lb. 1s. 6d.

SUGARS.

GOOD YELLOW SUGAR ... per lb. 0s. 4d. | FINE CRUSHED LUMP ... per lb. 0s. 5d.
FINE CRUSHED DO. ... per lb. 0s. 4½d. | FINE LUMP, ready broken for use ... per lb. 0s. 6d.

Good Currants, 4d.; Fine Pattrass, 5d. and 6d. per lb. Finest Valencia Raisins, 6d. per lb. Mottled Soap, 4d.; Finest London Pale and Mottled Ditto, 5d. per lb.

Every other Article in the General Grocery and Provision Trade at equally Low Prices.

OBSERVE! W. M. POTTS,
TEA DEALER, GROCER, &c., MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
A Strong ERRAND BOY WANTED immediately.

GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

J. H. ADAMTHWAITE, CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c., LEADGATE, most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Leadgate and its vicinity, that he has just received a large and varied assortment of

YOUNG'S PATENT PARAFFIN LAMPS,
(From the Manufactory,)

In which the latest Improvements and most modern Fashion are combined, and that for Elegance, Utility, and Economy, it is impossible to supersede them.

J. H. A. has at the same time received a large assortment of LAMP GLASSES and GLOBES, and GENUINE PARAFFIN OIL.

LAMP COTTON for the Patent and other Lamps.

IMPORTANT ANNUAL SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, MILLINERY, &c.

THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, begs to announce to his numerous Customers that his Great CLEARANCE SALE for Twenty-eight Days will commence on SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

T. P. having taken into consideration the great depression that this District is at present labouring under, has induced him to commence the sale this year earlier than usual, so as to throw in the way of those who have for many years so largely supported him, this great and desirable opportunity which time may not bring round again. The Stock has been gone through, and each article separately re-marked at Prices that cannot but astonish each purchaser. The reduction, at least, will be 25 per cent. The undermentioned is but a very faint outline of the desperate Bargains that will be offered.

FANCY ROBE DRESSES, IRISH POPLINS, and FANCY DRESSES, in all Materials, at Half Price.
Plain COBURGS and ALPACAS, at 4½d per yard, sold at 7½d. In all the different Qualities reduced 3d per yard.
HOYLE'S PRINTS in great quantities, at 4½d per yard, sold at 6½d.
LADIES' MANTLES and MANTLE JACKETS, in all shapes, in immense Varieties, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
SHAWLS, Long and Square, greatly reduced. Heavy goods are all reduced in proportion.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH COATS, 9s 11d, sold at 14s 11d.
" TROUSERS, from 3s 11d, sold at 6s 6d.
" VESTS, 3s 6d, sold at 4s 11d.
And the Good Qualities equally cheap.
MEN'S MOLE TROUSERS, 3s 11d, sold at 5s 6d
JACKETS, VESTS, BOYS' and YOUTH'S CLOTHING in all Materials reduced accordingly.

The SHOW ROOM has also undergone the same reduction in BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. Ladies' First-class KID BOOTS, 3s 11d, worth 5s 9d.

Take Notice that the Sale is only for Twenty-eight days.

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JAMES O. STURGEON'S Noted Shop for the Cheapest Bride's Cakes, Funeral Cakes, and Confectionery in the North of England. N.B.—Try J. O. STURGEON'S ROYAL PERSIAN SHERBET. This delightful and Refreshing Beverage is prepared from the Pure and Peculiar Kali of the East, combined with the delicious Flavour of the Orange, Lemon, Rose, and various other Costly Exotics of India and the sunny clime of Italy. Sold Wholesale, in One Pound Bottles.

44, CLAYTON STREET. MANUFACTORY 10 and 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

CHINA LEAF—RUSSIAN BRICK—OR ASSAM DUST.

DID it never strike you, while admiring the long, delicately-twisted leaf of the Teas of China, that every leaf had been carefully twisted by the fingers of some industrious Chinese? Did it never strike you to inquire what was the cost of these laborious manipulations? Wonder not when we state that we pay from Fourpence to Sixpence per Pound to please our fanciful eyes.

The Russians well understand this matter, and buy all their Teas in hard shapes, called Bricks. They study their taste and save their pockets.

The Teas grown in our own possessions—I mean the Assam Company's Teas—have been struggling for years to come into extensive consumption. This company found the price of labour in India would not allow them to dress up their Teas to suit the English market; hence the ugly Assam Congous that have been offered. Such Teas presented to a lady with our present notions would damage the judgment of the salesman for ever in her eyes. The Assam Company to save the expense of manipulation, have been forwarding large quantities of Ground Tea, that we call Assam Siftings; they have been brown upon our market, and there being no demand, have been sold at a great sacrifice.

You that are customers of ours know well that we never did send out Teas to please the eye. In this matter we have dared to go against the stream. In the selection of Teas we do not trust to the sense of sight, but to the taste: it is only after carefully liquoring that we are able to say what will suit our trade. The Teas of Assam have not escaped our notice; we have large supplies of Assam Congous, that would frighten the timid, yet never fail to delight those who try what many people in ignorance have condemned. We give you this assurance, upon our great experience—You may save Sixpence per Pound in quality by buying the Assam Teas. Never mind the want of beauty; never mind the dust. When you sit down at the table and refresh yourself with the exhilarating draught, that gives life and strength, you will thank us for our judgment. Well now you say what are our prices. We say the Assam Dust, 2s. 8d. per lb., is good and worth 3s. 4d.; the Assam Congou, 3s. 2d. per lb., is first-rate, and worth 3s. 8d. per lb; the finest Assam Congou, 4s. per lb., is worth any money.

It will be useless for us to say more. We have discharged our duty in giving the information. We have only to say our reputation is too valuable to induce us to mislead.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
Central Establishment—33, GRAINGER STREET. Branch Establishment—27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

THOS. ROBSON, CONSETT and NEWCASTLE CARRIER.—Furniture Removed with Spring Waggons, and General Cartage Work done.

WHOLESALE SALT and POTATO MERCHANT.
T. ROBSON,
RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the government stamp.

Sold at the Guardian Office, West Clayton Street.

The extraordinary success of Messrs. Gabriel's productions—unparalleled in Mechanical Dentistry—the remarkable simplicity of arrangement, together with the wonderful amount of comfort enjoyed by the wearer, as well as the perfectly indestructible nature of the materials employed, which last a lifetime, have produced a host of imitations, and the usual results in such cases. Certain persons, unable to adopt Messrs Gabriel's improvements, have imitated their advertisements, and adopted other methods, so as to lead the public to believe they can supply Messrs Gabriel's inventions. Messrs Gabriel feel it a duty they owe to their patients, as well as to themselves, to state that their productions can only be obtained as now advertised. Address as under

TEETH.
GABRIEL ON THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

THE most extraordinary improvements of the day are those by which ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums, are rendered indestructible, and consequently everlasting, thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist.

The workmanship is of the first order, the materials of the best quality only, and are guaranteed to remain sweet for any number of years.

When necessary, complete sets may be fitted with the utmost accuracy with a visit of one hour, without Springs, Wires, or Metals, and without any operation, while an amount of suction or self-adhesion perfectly astonishing is obtained, rendering the Teeth immovable, except at pleasure.

These Teeth are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or by the loss of Teeth, while residents at a distance can adjust them without the aid of a Dentist.

GABRIEL'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and the only effectual mode of supplying them post-free, Three Stamps, explains their numerous improvements.

"Gabriel's New Work should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist."—Herald.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS GABRIEL, THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS (see Diploma, 1815),
BIRMINGHAM, 65, NEW STREET;
No. 27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE;
and 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
and LIVERPOOL, 134, DUKE STREET.

American Mineral Teeth, best in Europe, from Four to Seven and Ten Guineas per Set, warranted.

STOPPINGS FOR TEETH.—More teeth are sacrificed by the use of injurious Stoppings, having high sounding names, than any other process. These Stoppings invariably contain quicksilver or some other injurious substances, which slowly but surely undermine the teeth they were intended to save.

GABRIEL'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL is the best Stopping extant for decayed teeth or toothache, and no matter how far decayed renders the injured member again sound and useful, and prevents toothache. This preparation is entirely free from any metallic substance, and, as its name signifies, is specially prepared for the purpose. Price 1s 6d per box with directions for use. Also, the Royal Tooth Powder, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, 1s 6d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sold through any respectable chemist in town or country.

HAVE YOU HAD A TURKISH BATH? If not, we would advise you to visit the TOW LAW LITERARY and SOCIAL INSTITUTION, where you can obtain one for Fourpence-halfpenny.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES.—"POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.

To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.

WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mr. R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Waudby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.

The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

Business Address.

JOHN THIRLWELL,
(From J. Richardson's, St. Nicholas' Church Yard, Newcastle,)
PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, GILDER PAPER HANGER, &c.,
WHEAT SHEAF, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the above Businesses, and hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Oils, Paints, and Varnishes supplied on Reasonable Terms.

☞ Country Orders punctually attended to.

Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, September, 1861.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior starch made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine

"WHAT'S THE USE OF ADVERTISING?"

SUCH was the inquiry proposed to me by a Tradesman in my recent canvass. "I don't think it does any good!" continued he. But the question with every Tradesman soon will be, "Where have been our wits, that we did not advertise?"

Another mounted his counter, and thrusting his hand to the back part of a shelf asked, as he brought out a handful of papers, "Is the 500 SHEETS you are going to GIVE AWAY anything like these?"

"Of course they are."

"I don't think they are any use. I've had them ever since last year!!!"

What use would he have been if he had lain on the shelf for 8 to 12 Months?

If a Tradesman wants to make money, he must advertise; if a Tradesman wants to hold his ground, he must advertise; if he would avoid going backward, he must advertise. There is no doubt about this. In some way or other, he must do it. By word of mouth, or by the Press—the question is, which is most efficient? And common sense says the latter. No man can advertise too much—only let him keep on the right side of the Cash Account, and do it judiciously.

The Men of our day, who are making the Most Money, are precisely the Men whose Advertisements meet you in every paper, periodical, magazine, or almanack you can open.

Holloway spends ... £30,000 annually.
Moses and Son, (Outfitters) ... £10,000 "
Rowland (Perfumer) ... £10,000 "
De Jongh (Cod Liver Oil) ... £10,000 "
Heal and Sons (Bedding) ... £6,000 "
Nicolls (Tailors) ... £4,500 "
And so forth!!!

Tradesmen of Blyth and district! You must emulate them. The Advertisement Pages of the BLYTH ANNUAL REGISTER, containing Directory, Tide Table, Almanack, and "Things innumerable," are now in actual course of passage through the Press, and those who mean to secure a Page should forthwith send in their Advertisement, or they may be, for want of space, "shut out."

The last Sheet of Advertisements is now preparing for the press, and no Advertisement will be guaranteed insertion after the 21st instant. As it seems quite clear the above Works will contain from 30 to 40 Pages of Advertisements, purely local, one or two things may be inferred—namely, that the Blyth Tradesmen who have not advertised in them, must be both "few and far between;" and those who choose to miss such a chance of proclaiming their continued existence, must be satisfied to do so, almost "all alone in their glory." J. R. jun., calculates that, besides the 3,000 Insertions, his Customers will receive, in the aggregate, as GIFTS, from 30,000 to 40,000 Copies of their Advertisements!!!! This fact alone is worth a score of notes of exclamation!

☞ The Advertisement Pages will all be wrought off before one page of the Directory—there is a reason for this, and the advantage to the Advertiser will be apparent when the work is issued.

JOHN ROBINSON, Jun., Publisher, 5, Freehold Street, Blyth.

☞ Note the Address.

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be Entered upon immediately, an EXCELLENT HOUSE and SHOP, lately occupied by J. KEENLEYSIDE, Grocer, &c., situate in Victoria Street, CONSETT, where an excellent ready money business may be done.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. WM. RIPPON, Victoria Street, or at the office of this paper.

TO LET, and may be entered upon at NOVEMBER 23, 1861, a Well accustomed FREE PUBLIC HOUSE, situate at BANTLING CASTLE, with large Garden, and every convenience attached.

Proposals will be received until the 1st of NOVEMBER, by Mr D. BALLANT, Little Greencroft.

Also, TO LET, a COTTAGE and GARDEN, situate at LITTLE GREENCROFT, to a good Washerwoman, Rent Free. Apply as above.

Sales by Private Contract.

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.

July 3rd, 1861.

Sales by Auction

AWAY GOING CROP of CORN for SALE by AUCTION, at Broome Cottage, near Leadgate, belonging to Miss Siddle, late Barnard Taylor, on Monday, September 23, 1861.

MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising 6 Acres of OATS and BARLEY.

☞ The Straw will be sold with the Corn.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock.

Berry Edge, September 17, 1861.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. HETHERINGTON'S, BLACKHILL, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, September 28, 30, October 1, and 2, 1861.

MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

The Stock comprises West of England Broad and Narrow Cloths, Yorkshire Do., Fancy Doeskins and Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Coburgs, Alpacas, Fancy Dresses, Prints, Muslins, Muslin Delaines, Shawls, Mantles, Tickings, Blue and White Flannels, Hollands, Striped Shirting, Fancy Do., Linseys, Winseys, Blankets and Cotton Sheets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Men's Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties, Collars, Flannel and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Ribbons, Millinery Bonnets, Small Wares, Yarns and Worsteds, together with a great variety of other articles connected with the Drapery Business.

ALSO, UPWARDS OF
1,600 PAIRS OF BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,
Suitable for all Classes.

As all the Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and kept in excellent condition, the Auctioneer can recommend them to his numerous Friends and the Public, as being one of the best Stocks of the kind ever brought to Public Auction in this neighbourhood.

Sale to commence each Day at Two o'clock, with the exception of Saturday, when it will commence at six o'clock in the Evening.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.
(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

Stephen Bacon, London, corn and coal merchant.—Wm. Green, London, carman and carrier.—Charles Edward Alforth, Surrey, timber merchant.—John Mayes, Norfolk, cattle dealer.—George Penton, Basingstoke, marker.—David Ramsay, Forest Hill, late of Melbourne, merchant.—John Massey, Newcastle-under-Lyne, grocer and provision dealer.—Alfred Blow, Birmingham, millband maker.—John Banfield, Handsworth, Stafford, organ builder.—William Greatorex, Leicester, boot manufacturer.—William Conway James, Llanvechva, Lower Monmouth, tin plate manufacturer.—Henry Clementhard, Bridgewater, newspaper proprietor and apothecary.—John Mills Hassall, trading as Joseph Shaw & Co., Huddersfield, cloth finisher.—William Farbon, Horncastle, miller.—Aaron Fielding, late of Glossop, Derby, grocer and corn dealer.—John Platt, Oldham, furniture dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—James Chadwick, High-street, Glasgow, grocer and spirit merchant.—Alexander Campbell Macondle, Portobello, writer and accountant.—John Gibson M'Turk, Glasgow, warehouseman, trading under the firm of J. G. M'Turk and Company.—Andrew Wilson, Pollokshaws, carter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before R. SURTEES and P. ANNANDALE, Esqrs.

Isabella Jackson charged by Jacob Graham with stealing a watch and money from him, whilst living in his service as servant, was remanded to Lanchester.

Hugh Judge was charged with killing game without a license, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., on the grounds of Mr Wilson, Shotley Hall. The charge was preferred by John Bowman. A witness was called, who stated that from what Mr Bowman had told him he went to this place and found some snares, in one of which was a rabbit. He secreted himself for about twenty minutes, when Judge and another man came up. Judge proceeded to take the rabbit out of the snare, when the witness (Taylor, watcher to Mr Wilson), sprang up and caught him with the rabbit in his hand. Judge, at the time of finding the rabbit, called out to his companion, "Oh, boy, here's a rabbit in my hang." The prisoner said it was not his "hang;" that he was shearing in the field, and he saw the other man going up the hedge and went after him and found the rabbit.—The prisoner was fined 10s, and costs, 10s.

John Harper was charged by P.C. Alderson with having no name on his cart. The charge was not denied. Ordered to pay constable's fees.

John Longstaff was charged by Mary Brown with assaulting her on the 7th September. The woman had been looking after the man, who owed her 25s for lodging money. He offered her 9s, but immediately took it up again and put it in his pocket; after which he struck her with his trowel. He now stated that he knew nothing about it. The Bench ordered the parties to retire and settle the affair. They did so, when the man went off to Shotley. To be fined 10s and costs, 5s 6d.

James Boe and *Michael Kelly* were charged by the agent to the Dean and Chapter of Durham with stealing wood on the 29th ult. They were defended by Mr Compton. This was another "raid" among the besom makers. Cooper gave similar evidence to that given by him a fortnight ago, when he stated that these two men absconded. Mr Compton failed to shake Cooper's evidence. Other witnesses were called, and at the conclusion of their testimony, Mr Compton raised some technical objection which did not, however, weigh with the Bench, who fined the accused £1 each, and Kelly costs, 17s 4d; Boe £1 7s 8d costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE NEWS.

THURSDAY.—Before Mr. KEARNEY and Mr. L. SMITH.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The following persons were summoned for deficient weights and scales:—John Reed and Ann Sisson, grocers and flour dealers, Lanchester, scales, fined 1s, and costs 6s.—John Bell, Catchgate, fined 1s, and costs 8s.—Robert Stokoe, of Dipton, fined 2s 6d, and costs 8s 6d. This was a case where the scales were adjusted with a piece of loose lead, which if neglected to be placed in the scale would defraud the customers of 9oz. in every stone. Martin Watson, Hill Top, scales and weights defective, fined 2s 6d, and costs 8s 6d.—Charlton Gibson, Tantobie, defective weights, fined 1s, and costs 8s 6d.—Wm. Robinson, Mountsett, defective beam and scales, fined 1s, and costs 9s.—Jos. Maddison, Hobson Colliery, unjust beam and scale for flour. This case was considered rather worse than ordinary, as the beam would only go one way. Fined £1, and 9s costs.—William Southern, Hill Top, fined 1s, and costs 8s 6d.—Thomas Wilkinson, Leadgate, fined 1s, and costs 7s 6d.—William Geo. Moreland, Leadgate, fined 1s, and costs 7s 6d.—Edward Keenleyside, Leadgate, fined 1s, and 7s 6d costs.—William Lisle, grocer, Consett, fined 1s and 8s 6d costs.—William Snaith, grocer, Consett, fined 1s and 8s 6d costs.—Joseph Dodds, Consett, weight not of imperial standard, out of the common order, being about a quarter of an ounce too heavy. Dismissed on paying 6s costs.—Robson Evans, fruit and fish merchant, Consett, fined 1s and 8s 6d costs.—Robert Denholm, baker, grocer, and beerhouse keeper, unjust measures, one purporting to be a two-quart measure (beatment), and the other a pint measure. In consequence of using abusive language to the officer while in the execution of his duty, and the non attendance of the defendant, he was mulct in a fine of £2, and 8s 6d costs.—Joseph Nicholson, grocer; George Newark, grocer; and Dan Brannigan, butcher, were each fined 1s, and 9s costs.

ASSAULTS.—Henry Dawson, pitman, was charged with assaulting William Wade, of Shield Row. The defendant, finding that he was wrong, had wished to compromise the matter, which was assented to by the complainant on his agreeing to appear before the magistrates. The defendant, however, being an old offender, did not appear; and in default was fined 10s., and costs 8s. 6d., or six weeks in gaol.—Eleanor Dover and Isabella Smiles were charged by Margaret Campbell, of "Happy Land," with assaulting her. Mr. Compton was for the defence. This case had arisen out of a squabble about "the bairns." A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, the evidence being as is usual in such cases of a conflicting nature. It was elicited that the complainant had been previously convicted and imprisoned. The assault was proved, and a fine of 1s. and costs was inflicted on each defendant, who not paying were ordered to prison for fourteen days,—an order which brought them to reason ere the court rose.—Elizabeth Wilkinson, Annfield Plane, was charged with having used threatening language towards Ann Iley. The "ladies" are spice merchants, and having quarrelied about their stock on the road from Newcastle, they got into "vulgar fractions." Mrs Wilkinson was bound over in £10 to keep the peace, upon which she expressed a decided preference for prison to finding sureties, and was locked up.

THINKING BETTER OF IT.—George Young was ordered to pay 10s per fortnight to Margaret Carr, for the support of a child of which he is the father. He had served three months in gaol on account of neglect of parental duty, and to-day he at first expressed a determination to return to the salubrious quarters provided for refractory ones, at Durham, at the country's expense; but remembering that the summer was past, he ultimately thought he would remain in town for the winter, and agreed to pay as ordered.

HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTION.—Edward Atkinson, a boy of little more than what is called "tender age," was charged with having caused an obstruction on the highway at Medomsley, by leaving a horse and cart there (the property of a person named Charlton) to take care of themselves. The Bench thought he was too young for the work, and dismissed him with an order to pay 6s 6d costs.

AN ADVENTURE IN A HEN ROOST.—Thomas Hope was charged with having stolen three barn door fowls—a cock and two hens,—the property of Mr John Smith, grocer, Dipton. The robbery was committed, between the 8th and 10th inst., during the absence of the prosecutor, at his other place of business, Leadgate. Mr Compton defended. From a mass of evidence we gather the facts to be these: The prisoner lives at Dipton, and, according to the evidence of an accomplice, has no ostensible means of gaining a living. On Monday night week, Hope was at a supper at a public house, in Dipton, and left at two o'clock next morning, in company with a man named Hewitson, who saw him go into Smith's stable and bring out two hens and a cock. It would appear that the "supper" had only whetted the appetite of Hope and Hewitson; for it had been agreed between them that Hope should steal the fowls and Hewitson the potatoes. However they thought afterwards that they could do without the latter; and having got the fowls they went together to, and slept at, Hewitson's mother's house, having then in their possession the "chuckeys," which Hope had killed as soon as he took them. Before going to bed, however, they "ploted" the birds in the presence of Miss Hewitson, and left them lying on a bench, to seek repose for their wearied frames. Next morning, the "chuckeys" had disappeared, and it turned out that Miss Hewitson had "burnt" them after the amiable pair had retired to rest. In cross-examination it was elicited that Hewitson and Hope did steal potatoes on the same night. Hewitson avowed he was no judge, but the birds were "good uns." His mother came home a day or two after, and a day or two after that he was arrested, when, at his mother's request, he "told all about it."—Jane Hewitson gave corroborative evidence as to many circumstances in the case. On her mother coming home she told her what had transpired, and that she had destroyed the birds.—Hope was committed for trial, and Hewitson was bound over as a prosecuting witness. The former has been in "trouble" before.

BASTARDY.—Lionel Winship was charged with being the father of Jane Chambers' child. A lengthened hearing took place, and the Bench dismissed the case.

WATCH ROBBERY.—Jane Isabella Johnson, alias Moon, was charged with having stolen a watch, the property of Jacob Graham, inspector of banksmen at the Delves' Lane pit. The prisoner was connected with Graham's establishment, and on Sunday, the 11th August, was requested to bring him his watch. She hesitated, and pretending to search the drawer where it was usually deposited, then said it was not there. "Look in all the drawers, then." It was done, and then the prisoner said "It's a queer thing what's got it." Prosecutor thought so too, and determined to employ the police to search for it. They did so, and the missing "ticker" was found in pledge at Mr Calvert's for 10s. The prisoner was discharged from Graham's service on the day the watch was missed. Mr Calvert said the girl pledged the watch at his shop on the 2nd August in the name of John Stephenson, who, she said, was her husband. The evidence of Sergt. Scott having been heard as to the apprehension of the prisoner, she pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison for three months.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE.

TUESDAY.—*John Dunn* and *Thomas Gallon* were charged with being concerned in stealing nine pairs of stockings and each committed to three months hard labour.—*John Woodhouse*, *Isabella Bell*, and *William Mather*, were brought up for being drunk and disorderly; Mather was also charged with resisting the police. Woodhouse was fined 1s 4d, Bell and Mather 9s 10d each including costs.—*Isabella Grey*, found drunk and incapable, fined 8s including costs.—*Henry Potter*, who appeared to a summons for an assault on Margaret Hall, was fined 17s 6d including costs.—*Thomas Daw*, for an offence against the Common Lodgings' House Act, was fined 17s 6d including costs; in default committed to fourteen days hard labour.

Mr Lindsay, M.P., is announced to address his constituents in the Athenæum, Sunderland, on Monday evening, the 30th inst., when we may anticipate many subjects of special interest at the present time will be noticed by the honourable member.

The Poets' Corner.

HARVEST.

The corn is cut, and the sparrows
 Are pecking their fill at the grain;
The swallows are dashing like arrows,
 Ere they take their long flight o'er the main.
The leaves on yon branches are rustling,
 Where a squirrel is active and gay;
To provide for the winter he's bustling,
 And mingles employment with play.

With berries the hedges are glowing,
 All brilliant and rich in the sun;
But fresher the breezes are blowing,
 And cooler the rivulets run.
The tints of the forest how mellow,
 And mournfully pleasing to view;
As the green softly fades into yellow,
 Or deepens and darkens in hue!

The moments are gladsome and cheery,
 For the sky is still sunny and clear:
While the husbandman, toilsome and weary,
 Is gathering the fruits of the year.
Now to God for the bountiful season,
 Let our voices in harmony blend:
For great as his gifts is the reason,
 Our anthems of praise should ascend.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 17, 1861. T. O.

Family Companion.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life, without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

A lady who was in the habit of giving to her servants her half-worn shoes found one morning the following impromptu on her dressing-table:—

How careful should our mistress be the narrow path to choose,
When all the maids within her house are walking in her shoes.

LAST WORDS OF GEN. LYON.—The last words of Gen. Lyon are reported by Dr. Reichenbach of the Iowa 1st. He was reclining in the arms of his body servant, and turning partly round, said—"*Lehmann. I am going up!*" And he passed on to his promotion.

As a proof of the valuable services rendered by swallows it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy 900 insects per day; and when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air, but for these birds, may be readily conceived. One kind of insect alone might produce 560,970,489,000,000,000 of its race in a single year.

A farmer who was known to be a tight-fisted and parsimonious man went to his landlord to pay his rent. Putting on a long face to correspond with the times, on entering the house he said the times had been so hard he could not raise the money at all, and, dashing a bundle of notes on the table—"There," said he, "that's all I can pay." The money was taken up and counted by the landlord, who said—"Why, man, this is twice as much as you owe." "Dang'ee, give it to me again," said the farmer; "I'm dashed if I aint took it out of the wrong pocket!"

I trust everything to habit. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes to any. Give a child a habit of sacredly regarding truth, of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which involve him in distress, and he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, cheating, or stealing.—*Lord Brougham.*

It is very well that every couple do not wait to be married till the world in general sign the certificate of approval. It is curious how much intermeddling there is in such matters by people who would not lift a Samaritan finger to save either party from destruction if they needed help. It is curious why people cannot attend more to their own business than to that of their neighbours; and it is curious when we know that every neighbourhood produces this nuisance crop, that we cannot learn to cultivate the flowers of life, and let these noxious weeds spring up and die at their leisure, without the notice of our resentment.—*Fanny Fern.*

THE IRISH CENSUS.—The people of Ireland in June, 1811, numbered eight million two hundred thousand persons. In the ten years previous, its rate of increase had been rather more than five in the hundred; so its numbers would now have exceeded nine millions had this proportion held on continuously. There, however, were only six millions and a half by the census returns of 1851, and in the present year five millions seven hundred thousand; so that, relatively to its natural standard, the nation is less by more than one-third, while absolutely, in the course of twenty years, it has lost two million and a half of persons. In the face of these facts we may give credence to the tales of the havoc of the reign of Gallienus, or the plague of the fourteenth century; and we venture to say that such a depopulation is unexampled in modern Europe.—"*Decline of Population," in Fraser's Magazine.*

A NATIONAL MILITIA IN THE OLDEN TIME.—It may not be generally known that so long as 104 years ago a scheme was propounded, by a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for the formation of a National Militia, which should be free of cost to the nation. After entering largely into the particulars of this plan, the author adds, "The objections made to this scheme are so frivolous and absurd that they are by no means worthy of observation; but of one or two I will just take notice. It is asserted that gentlemen of estates in the country will never submit to the duty of officers without pay; but whosoever considers how ready those gentlemen are on all occasions to execute the offices of justices of the peace, commissioners of taxes, and turnpikes; how earnest to spend half their time and all their estates to acquire seats and attend their duty in Parliament, from whence no possible advantage can accrue, must be satisfied that this is only an unjust suspicion, founded on no reason, and inconsistent with the true zeal which they have ever shown in the cause of their country. It is also apprehended that many of these men by *indolence, corpulency, age,* or *gout*, will be rendered incapable of fighting! That the very reverse of this is certainly true, because these very infirmities will make it impossible for them to run away!!"

THE BROTHER'S GHOST.—Among the friends of my family was a young Swiss lady, who, with an only brother, had been left an orphan in her childhood. She was brought up, as well as her brother, by an aunt; and the children, thus thrown very much upon each other, became very strongly attached. At the age of twenty-two the youth got some appointment in India, and the terrible day drew near when they must part. I need not describe the agony of persons so circumstanced. But the mode in which these two sought to mitigate the anguish of separation was singular. They agreed that if either should die before the young man's return, the dead should appear to the living. The youth departed. The young lady by-and-bye married a Scotch gentleman, and quitted her home, to be the light and ornament of his. She was a devoted wife, but she never forgot her brother. She corresponded with him regularly, and her brightest days in all the year were those which brought letters from India. One cold winter's day, two or three years after her marriage, she was seated at work near a large bright fire in her own bed-room up stairs. It was about mid-day, and the room was full of light. She was very busy, when some strange impulse caused her to raise her head and look round. The door was slightly open, and near the large antique bed stood a figure which she at a glance recognised as that of her brother. With a cry of delight she started up and ran forward to meet him, exclaiming "Oh, Henry! How could you surprise me so! You never told me you were coming!" But he waved his hand sadly, in a way that forbade approach, and she remained rooted to the spot. He advanced a step towards her, and said, in a low, soft voice, "Do you remember our agreement? I have come to fulfil it;" and, approaching nearer, he laid his hand on her wrist. It was icy cold, and the touch made her shiver. Her brother smiled—a faint, sad smile—and, again waving his hand, turned and left the room. When the lady recovered from a long swoon there was a mark on her wrist which never left it to her dying day. The next mail from India brought a letter, informing her that her brother had died on the very day, and at the very hour, when he presented himself in her room.—*All the Year Round.*

DEADLY ENCOUNTER WITH A PANTHER.—A letter from Bhooj, gives an account of an exciting encounter with a panther, near that place. The leader of the party of tiger slayers was a young officer, who had previously signalised himself in jungle exploits:—"The entire party, about eight or ten persons, drew up before the cave, and after pelting in stones and endeavouring to add to the comfort of their friend inside by 'smoking him out', he did condescend to show himself, and some very ugly teeth too. With a hop, step, and jump, and a 'Hoo,' 'Hoo,' he was in the centre of the beaters at almost one bound, and, vaulting from back to back, biting each in succession, giving side wipes with his wide sprawling paws, he avenged the death of his comrades by the infliction of awful wounds. The youthful Nimrod fired once or twice, but though he distinctly heard the 'thud' and felt sure that daylight had been let in through the spotted hide of the now infuriated brute, the panther did not yield, but fastening on one of the beaters rolled with him, fixing his teeth firmly in the man's shoulders. The beater had drawn his sword, and was freeing his right arm to deal the 'drawing cut.' The sportsman fired, missed the panther, and hit the beater on the point of the elbow. The sword fell from the man's hand, and the man from the panther's jaws. The animal turned round on his foe, who held up his unloaded rifle in his hand, but was arrested in his charge by a dooly-wallah whom he wounded. Overmatched by the agility of the fierce quadruped, a general and precipitate bolt alone remained for safety; and in the rush of flight the vanquished shikaree fell over a precipice and severely hurt himself." The panther was subsequently brought into camp dead.

EXTRAORDINARY ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, Richard Guinness Hill, nephew of the celebrated banker and stout brewer, of Dublin, was brought before C. M. Caldecott, Esq., and J. Atty, Esq., two of the Warwickshire magistrates, at their offices in Rugby, charged on a warrant with having "unlawfully and wilfully made, and caused to be made, to one William Herbert, then being registrar of births, of and for the district of Rugby, for the purpose of being inserted on the register of births in the said district, certain false statements concerning a male infant, born of the body of Amy Georgina Hill, by the said Richard Guinness Hill, her husband, in the district of Rugby aforesaid, on the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1861."

Mr. George Francis Cooke, solicitor, of 30, King Street Cheapside, London, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The particulars as laid before the magistrates presented one of the most remarkable cases of fraud, duplicity, and cruelty which probably ever occurred in this or any other country. The matter was first placed in the hands of Mr. Brett, of the City of London detective force, and it was then surrounded by such an atmosphere of mystery, and presented so many difficulties of an apparently insurmountable character, that the hopes entertained of a successful result of the exertions being made were by no means of a sanguine nature. As will be seen, however, success beyond all expectation has been achieved, and, as it now stands, the case evinces ability on the part of Mr. Brett and his assistants, which has rarely if ever been surpassed; and it is satisfactory to know that a child who at his majority will be entitled to £14,000 a-year, will, through the present proceedings, take his proper position in society. Some years ago the mother of this child, then a young lady, the granddaughter of Sir Francis Burdett, was, it is believed, adopted by Miss Burdett Coutts, who took the greatest interest in her welfare. Everything that wealth could procure was placed at her disposal. After her marriage with the prisoner she lived happily for several years, and they passed a considerable portion of their time in travelling. It is necessary here to state that a life interest on the lady's fortune, which was very considerable, with the exception of a small portion which was placed at her disposal, was settled on the prisoner at the marriage, and subsequently she made a will devising the whole of her property, including, it is understood, a valuable estate absolutely to him, in the event of no issue surviving her decease. In the beginning of 1859, Mrs. Hill, then residing in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and expecting daily to be confined, and being desirous that her accouchement should take place in London, left Ireland with that view. While on her journey, accompanied by her husband, she was taken unwell, and was unable to proceed beyond Rugby. There she was taken from the carriage and conveyed to the nearest place where accommodation could be afforded, a small beer-house called the Globe, about half a mile from the station, and where she was delivered two hours after of the child involved in the present inquiry. A few days afterwards the prisoner adopted a course to destroy the identity of the child, with the presumed object of possessing himself of the property devised by the will. As shown on oath, the prisoner went to the registrar, a Mr. Herbert since deceased, and registered his child as "Robert Hill, son of Robert Hill and Mary Hill, maiden name Seymour." The true description being as far as the parents were concerned, "Richard Guinness Hill, Amy Georgina Hill, maiden name Burdett." The object of this falsification will be seen as the narrative proceeds. A week after the birth of the child, the prisoner induced his wife to consent to put the child out to nurse, and came to London for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The day following his arrival in town, he informed his wife he had made arrangements that would be satisfactory to her, and requested her to forward the child to London by a train which he indicated. The mother believing her husband's representations, entrusted her child, then only ten days old, to Catherine Parsons, fourteen years of age, but the daughter of the woman who was then nursing her, and they left by the train mentioned by the prisoner. The child was wrapped in a shawl, prized, for particular reasons, by the mother, and, as it will hereafter be seen, it forms an important ingredient in the case, as well as a box containing baby linen, which was also sent with the child. Catherine Parsons states that on arriving at the Euston square Station she was met by the prisoner. He took her in a cab to some part of the metropolis, with which, of course, as a country girl, she was unacquainted, and having deposited the box, returned with her and the child to the vicinity of the Euston-square Station, where they were met by two women, one of whom she describes as a black woman, and both of them being drunk. By Mr Hill's direction she handed the child to one of these women, who asked if it was alive and clean, to which Parsons replied, that she hoped it would be taken as much care of, and kept as clean as it had been at Rugby. Parsons had received strict injunctions from Mrs. Hill to bring back the shawl in which the child was enveloped, but when she endeavoured to do so, the woman replied that if she took the child she would take the shawl and all with it, and accordingly retained possession of that article. Mr. Hill then took the girl to the Queen's dining-rooms in Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, kept by Mr. Manning, where she remained, the prisoner also occupying a room in the same house. On the following day the prisoner and the girl returned to Rugby, where she intimated to her mistress that the child had been placed in improper hands. The prisoner, however, combatted this assumption by assuring his wife that the girl was entirely mistaken. From time to time Mrs. Hill expressed the greatest anxiety regarding the welfare of her child, but her husband always asseverated that it was in proper hands, and was progressing most satisfactorily. This state of things continued for about two years, and at length Mrs. Hill told her husband that she insisted upon seeing her child. He refused to comply with her request, a serious altercation took place, and he ultimately subjected her to gross ill-usage. Upon this a separation took place, but a short time subsequently he made overtures with his wife to live with him again. She indignantly repelled his offers for a time, but at length promised to consider them favourably, providing he satisfied her as to what had become of her infant. He informed her in return that it was dead; and she then demanded the register of its death, and pressed him upon this point. Being thus placed in a difficulty, he altered his story, stating that the nurse in whose care he had placed the child had left England for Australia, he providing the passage money. Mrs. Hill, who had been acting all through with the advice and cognizance of her mother, still doubted the truth of his statements, and placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Cooke, solicitor, who at once applied to Mr. Inspector Hamilton, of the City of London Detective Force, for assistance in elucidating the mystery which surrounded the case. Mr. Hamilton judiciously selected Mr. Brett, to whose extraordinary ability, perseverance, and foresight, the present aspect of the case is to be entirely attributed; having, after much labour, obtained certain information, Brett and Mr. Cooke issued the following bill, which was posted in great numbers in St. Giles's and every other low neighbourhood in London, a copy at the same time being sent to every workhouse in the metropolis:—

"To Masters of Workhouses, Police-officers, Cab-drivers, and others.—Child Missing.

"£20 Reward will be paid to any person or persons who may give such information as shall lead to the discovery of a male infant, brought in the evening of or about the 17th January, 1859, in the care of a servant girl, 15 years of age, to the Euston station of the London and North Western Railway, and opposite the station in Drummond-street was given into the custody of two women by a gentleman aged about 30, 5 feet 6 inches high, thin and fair, who went in a four-wheel cab from the neighbourhood of the Haymarket with the women—one of the women, stout in person, about 40 years old, the other very dark, thin, and tall—both dirtily dressed in cotton gowns. The infant was then but ten days old, and was enveloped in a large double plaid shawl, dark-green and blue, and rather faded. The infant was a fine healthy boy, and would now be about two years and a-half old. The stout woman gave the name of Farebrother, and the address of Litchfield-street, or Titchfield street, Soho, and had meetings with the gentleman above named in Windmill-street, Haymarket, early in January, 1859.

"Whoever will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the child may receive the above reward.

"Application to be made, and information given, to Inspector Hamilton, City Police-detective office, 26, Old Jewry, E.C.; or to George Francis Cooke, solicitor, 30, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

"June 8th, 1861."

The effect of the above was all that could be desired. A woman named Mackay, living in St. Giles's, saw the offer of the reward, and had an interview with the solicitor and the officer. She stated that about eighteen months previously, when lodging in a house in the Seven Dials, a woman who occupied a room on the same floor, and who had no children of her own, one or two nights consecutively had a child in her room, which Mackay knew by hearing it cry. She spoke to the woman about it, asking her to whom the child belonged. Her fellow-lodger replied that she had received it from a woman, who had obtained it from another woman named Andrews, who had informed her that she had received it from a gentleman at a railway station. Mackay added that the female in question had left the house a few days afterwards, and she then knew nothing about her. Slight as this clue appeared, Brett worked upon it, and by dint of extraordinary perseverance he ultimately discovered by its aid that the child his informant had heard cry was the one being eagerly sought after. This, however, was not accomplished without great labour and some danger. The belief at first was that the child had been "dropped" on some door step, and had perished, or that it had been rescued from death only to become the inmate of a workhouse. Brett's primary inquiries were directed to that point, but he soon found it to be fallacious. He then directed his attention to the discovery of the woman indicated by Mackay. He travelled from court to court throughout St. Giles's, and at length went to a filthy alley called Lincoln's Court, in Drury Lane. In one of the houses of this place, he discovered the woman Andrews, and he also traced the child into her possession. After searching the various rooms, Brett proceeded to a small apartment on the second floor. In one corner lay a man nearly naked, apparently in a dying state, and squatting all over the floor were several women in a ragged and miserable condition. The whole place was in a dreadful state, the stench from the filth being almost overpowering. On this floor in this horrible den Brett discovered the heir to £14,000 a-year, almost in a state of nudity, and covered with vermin and filth. No shoes were on his feet, and only one dirty rag enveloped the entire body. The toes were terribly scored with the impressions of wounds, no doubt inflicted by walking on stones; while the head and body generally showed unmistakeable marks of negligence and ill-usage. The house from bottom to top appeared to be occupied by prostitutes and beggars, and the officer only escaped with the child in safety by literally "parrying" his way through the swarm of people who blocked up every means of egress. Having at length reached the street, Brett placed the child and Mrs. Andrews in a cab, and conveyed them to Mr. Cooke's office. Brett was afterwards informed by Mrs. Andrews that on one wet Saturday she was standing in Windmill Street, in the Haymarket, apparently selling songs and staylaces, but in reality begging with her two children, carrying one in her arms and the other in the gutter by her side, when the prisoner, passing her, in a furtive manner slipped a shilling into her hand. Having passed and repassed several times, he beckoned her to follow him to a dark part of the street. She did so, and he then asked if she would take a child to nurse, telling her she need only treat it as her own, so that she might, if able, dispose of it by placing it in some workhouse or asylum. She promised to procure the advice of a friend, and made an appointment for the following night in the same place. Prisoner kept the appointment, and at that meeting he agreed to give her £16 a year for taking charge of the child, and told her to meet him at the same spot on the following Wednesday night, when he would take her to a place where she should receive the child. The further appointment also was kept, but Mrs. Andrews was accompanied on the occasion by a woman named Mrs. Scott, alias Mary Ann Idle, who is at present undergoing twelve months' imprisonment in Tothill-fields for robbing a gentleman in the street. She added that all three went in a cab to the North-Western Railway Station in Euston-square, on the Wednesday night, where they received the child as stated by the girl Parsons. Mrs. Andrews related the conversation she had with the girl as to how the child had been treated at Rugby, and stated that her friend Scott, alias Idle, went with the prisoner to a beer-shop near the station, and there received £15 from him for them to take the child away. She also stated that when she received the child it was wrapped in a shawl, which she afterwards pledged. Brett had redeemed the shawl, which had been identified by Mrs. Hill. The officer had also obtained possession, from Mrs Andrews, of a box, which Mrs. Hill also identified as being the one sent by her with the child, filled with baby linen; and it was worthy of mention that the prisoner had, with the object of still further destroying identity, cut out all the marks which had been inserted upon the infant's clothing. Mrs. Andrews further stated that when the prisoner gave her the child he told her that the mother was dead, that he was a clerk going to travel on the Continent, but he gave her neither name nor address. She did not believe "all was right," and ultimately had the child registered in her maiden name, which was Farebrother. Brett tested the truth of that statement, and found an entry in the book of the registrar of St. Giles's to the effect that on the 28th of February, 1859, a child five weeks old had been registered in the name of Albert Farebrother, the name given to the prisoner by the woman when she received the child. To further prove the identity of the child, Brett went to every house where Mrs. Andrews had lived in St. Giles's from the time the child left Rugby to the hour of its recovery, and he found her statement true in every particular. He ascertained that on one occasion, when Mrs. Andrews was sent to prison for begging, the child, with her own, was placed in St. Giles's Workhouse, where it remained until she regained her liberty, when she used it as before, for the purpose of exciting the commiseration of the public in her begging expeditions. Scott, alias Idle, had been seen in prison, and corroborated all the features of the case, as detailed by Andrews, alias Farebrother. Upon its recovery, the child was restored to its mother, who, it was scarcely necessary to state, received it with unbounded expressions of joy and affection. Unfortunately, owing to the neglect from starvation and cold, it was still under the careful attention of eminent medical men, and its ultimate recovery was by no means certain. [Upon the above facts being clearly established, Mr. Cooke and Mr. Brett applied to the magistrates here for a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner. The warrant was granted, but it could not be executed, inasmuch as the prisoner was not in England. He was known to be in Brussels, but as no treaty of extradition existed, he could not be demanded. Mrs. Hill was advised to proceed to London in the hope that the prisoner, who had privately renewed his entreaties for forgiveness, would follow her. The ruse ultimately succeeded, for on Saturday afternoon last the prisoner, having shaven off a large pair of red whiskers, and in their place substituting a pair of false black ones, eluded the vigilance of the Belgian authorities, who were watching his movements, and succeeded in reaching London. By some secret means he had obtained the address of his wife, who had been located with friends in a portion of the metropolis where it was thought she was safe from intrusion, and, to her great surprise, while out upon a visit, she received information that the prisoner had endeavoured to see her. She naturally felt much alarmed, and sought the assistance of Mr. Brett, who hastened to the neighbourhood, and at last he succeeded in securing him at a house a few doors removed from his wife's residence, and it was clear that he had taken the apartments for the purpose of overlooking his wife's movements. When taken into custody the prisoner said it was a bad job, but he must make the best of it. He was taken to the Bow station, where he remained until this morning, when he was conveyed by Brett to this town and placed before the magistrates.

The evidence ready having been taken,

Mr Cooke applied for a remand in order to procure witnesses from Brussels (where the prisoner had been living), including the British Vice-Consul, and also other persons necessary to complete the case.

The Chairman (Mr. Caldecote) asked the prisoner if he had any reason to show why he should not be remanded?

Prisoner: I have only just arrived from Brussels. I was not aware of this warrant, and I should like my brother and Col. Burdett to be present.

Chairman: But can you say why you should not be remanded?

Prisoner: No; but I should like it for as short a time as possible. I must get my solicitor from Dieppe, and he will not be here to-day—I have had no opportunity to get him here. Mr Cooke has made these charges against me. I see my marriage settlements on the table now, but I could not obtain them before, although I have applied for them.

The magistrates suggested that the prisoner should withhold any statements he had to make for the present.

The prisoner: Can I have bail till the next occasion? I have not changed my clothes since I left Brussels.

After some further conversation,

The Chairman intimated that bail would be accepted, the prisoner in £500, and two sureties in £500 each, with twenty-four hours' notice.

The prisoner was then remanded until Thursday, the 24th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISABLED.

The Great Eastern arrived off the Old Head of Kinsale, making for Queenstown harbour, on Tuesday night, and was afterwards towed in, Her Majesty's ship Advice having gone to her assistance.

QUEENSTOWN, 9 P.M.—The Great Eastern has been obliged to bring up one mile outside of the lighthouse, where she will remain till morning. She has lost her paddle wheels; and her rudder and stearing gear are damaged.

CORK, Tuesday night.—The following is extracted from the *Cork Examiner* of this evening:—The Great Eastern arrived at Cork harbour this (Tuesday) evening, in a very damaged state. She encountered a very heavy gale about 280 miles to the west of Cape Clear, on Thursday, and had both her paddles carried away. The top of the rudder post (a bar of iron 10 in. in diameter) was wrenched away, so that she was no longer able to answer her helm. She lay like a log in the trough of the sea, from Thursday evening until two o'clock on Sunday following, all the time her bulwarks almost touching the water. The furniture of the cabin and saloons was completely broken to pieces, and the greater part of the passengers' luggage was destroyed. A cow-shed, with two cows in it, broke into the ladies' cabin, and both cows were killed. The passengers and crew expected every minute that the vessel would go down, and they spent a great part of the time at prayers. Between twenty and thirty of those on board, including several ladies, had limbs, ribs, &c., fractured, and numerous cuts and bruises were inflicted. A temporary steering gear was fitted on Sunday, and the vessel made for Cork harbour, sailing with her screw at the rate of nine knots an hour. She is at present moored about one mile outside the lighthouse, off Cork harbour.

AN AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—One of the Australian exploring expeditions, that under Mr. Burke, has terminated disastrously. Mr. Brake returned to Melbourne on the 29th of June, and reported that Mr. Burke, who with Messrs. Walls, Gray, and King, had left the depôt at Cooper's Creek to cross to the Gulf of Carpentria on the 16th of December, had not since been heard of. Mr. Brake was subsequently joined by another party under Mr. Wright, and were beleagured by the natives.

THE DURHAM COUNTY RIFLE FETE.

The shooting was resumed on Friday week, several men of the Newcastle Battalion taking part on that day, when the proceedings at Stanley Burn closed. On Saturday the meeting of the Volunteers of Durham County was brought to a close, by the presentation of prizes and a great sham fight. There were nearly 2,500 men on the ground;—the Newcastle battalion of rifles; Captain Commandant Allhusen's battery of four guns; and about 130 men, together with the Newcastle Engineers, under Capt. Com. Westmacott, numbering 85, taking part. The whole were formed into two armies; the Newcastle men forming the attacking force, under Lieut.-Colonel Hall, of the Durham Militia Artillery, were posted on the north bank of the River Wear; the remainder, under Major Harman, were posted on the Race Course, Lambton Park, which was made exceedingly gay by the presence of a great number of ladies. The Southern forces were massed into four battalions, which were commanded, the first by Lieut.-Col. Perkins; the second by Major Ward Jackson; the third by Lieut.-Col. Potter; and the fourth by Lieut.-Col. Hawks. Shortly before four o'clock the Countess of Durham, accompanied by her ladyship's father, the Marquess of Abercorn, drove out upon the race course in a carriage and pair. Some time afterwards the Earl of Durham, in his uniform as Lord Lieutenant of the County, rode up, attended by Colonel Anderson, C.B. (Royal Artillery), inspecting officer of Volunteer Corps, and other officers. The Durham Volunteers, who had been formed in line, received his lordship with a military salute, the bands of the various corps, who were stationed in the rear, striking up simultaneously. The Lord-Lieutenant at once proceeded to make a personal inspection of the men, after which the line was formed into contiguous quarter distance columns, and advanced to within a short distance of the Countess' carriage. The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors at the shooting was then proceeded with—Colonel Perkins calling out the names, and her ladyship presenting the premiums. At the close of the distribution the assembled volunteers gave three hearty cheers for the Countess.

The grand fight which followed was witnessed by the Countess of Durham, and at its conclusion, the commanding officers were ordered to the front, when the LORD-LIEUTENANT addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen, I think I may safely congratulate you all on the way the manœuvres have been performed to-day. Major Harman will be able to tell you, knowing what ought to be done, whether it has been well done. As far as I could see, everything appeared to go off without the slightest hitch. The manner in which the bridge was thrown over the river does great credit to the Engineers of Newcastle. I will not detain you longer, as I think your men must be tired. I hope you will tell them how much pleased I have been with the manner in which they have performed their manœuvres."

Major HARMAN then said—Gentlemen, it will be my pleasing duty to report to the Secretary of State, in the most satisfactory manner possible, of the way in which you have performed your movements to-day. It is the first time some of you have been together in battalion. Notwithstanding that, there has not been a single hitch. I do not believe, on any previous occasion, has any volunteer force in the country performed what you have done to-day, namely, making pontoons and crossing a river with a tide flowing, I believe I may say, ten miles an hour at the least. I shall make a most special report of the very able manner in which the bridge was constructed by the Newcastle Engineers, and the way every corps here has conducted itself; and I am quite sure that no one will be more pleased than the Earl de Grey and Ripon, whom I left this morning, and who is most anxious to hear the result of your performances to-day. I hope another year we may have opportunities for brigade days such as we have had to-day, and I believe they will tend much to the efficiency of the volunteer force of the country.

Sir JOHN FIFE here proposed three cheers for the Lord-Lieutenant, which were given with hearty good will. This closed the proceedings, and the volunteers, whose exertions had given them rare good appetites, fell to work on the refreshments which had been provided for them by their respective officers. It being now nearly dark, the Race Course was splendidly lighted up with coloured fire, while several rockets and other fireworks were discharged.

We regret to add that towards the close of the review an accident occurred to a young man named Thomas Bell, of the 14th Company, Newcastle Rifles. Through some inadvertence, the rear rank man let his gun go off and the cartridge striking the palm of Bell's hand, inflicted a severe flesh wound. Dr. Robinson, of Gateshead, attended to the injury, from which, we understand no serious consequences are apprehended.

The refreshments having been disposed of, the volunteers got under way for their respective homes, the greater part taking train at Vigo, where the arrangements were carried out in a most satisfactory manner under the personal superintendence of Mr Eglinton. The Newcastle corps reached the Central Station at short intervals between nine and ten o'clock, and were escorted to their armouries by large crowds of their fellow-townsmen.

BATTLE OF LAMBTON PARK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The information contained in the last impression of the *Guardian* would prepare your readers for the announcement I have now to make of a general engagement, which was fought on Saturday evening last with decisive results and honour to the Northern army. The Southern men had been preparing during the whole of the week for a *coup de grace* on the North; but quietly fortifying themselves in Stanley Burn, (particularly the inner man,) and receiving the ovations of their commanders were one thing—meeting the foe in the open field was another. Disaffection, it was said, prevailed in the ranks of the Southern army—that the Sunderland Artillery refused to bring their guns into action; but I suspect the real state of the case to be this, that the Southern men are very badly provided with that arm of the service. I would only remark that if this be not the true solution of the matter, General Harman, who commanded the Southern army, has the remedy in his own hands, and he ought at least to cashier every officer and flog every tenth man in the Sunderland Artillery. The nonsensical palliation was offered that the glassmen were on another "journey," and therefore couldn't come; but with a vivid recollection of what my grandfather used to tell of the patriotism and individual courage of those men who fought the battle of Hendon, and whose descendants, like themselves, are accustomed to a tremendous fire every day, I at least am not open to accept a statement so libellous on the glassmen of the Wear. However, your correspondent is thankful to say that the settlement of disputes existing in the Southern forces forms no part of his duty; if it did, he would settle them with a vengeance, and reduce to subjection in less time than it occupies to pen these lines the rebellious attitude of any corps, no matter by whom commanded.

It is now my duty to refer more in detail to the Battle of Lambton Park,—a battle, allow me to say, which deserves to be enrolled on the scroll of fame with the conflicts of Bull's Run and Vinegar Hill, not forgetting Bunker ditto, in which "the Britishers got tarnation well licked, I calc'late," and "Catowampously chawed up."

Of course I shall be expected to preface my account of this brilliant victory to the Northern Arms, with a few words regarding the weather; for in fighting a battle, quite as much as in holding a pic-nic, one desires a fine day for the business. This we had and it induced painful thoughts in some minds that so many men in the prime of life, forgetful that we are brothers all, should have met in hostile array, beneath so magnificent a sky, and in a valley so verdant and hitherto so peaceful, at least since the days of the Lambton worm—which was a kind of dragon, and so voracious that it used to swallow a thousand cows' milk daily, and devour all the eggs and little chickens laid and hatched in the neighbourhood.—*Vide* Summers' *History of Durham.* Your readers will do the rest of the moralising on war for themselves, as that also forms no part of my duty. But it was a magnificent day—a clear sky, a dazzling sun, and a "sharpish" breeze, forming its characteristics. It was an equally fine battle field, offering many advantages to the Southern army, who, I am bound to say, showed more courage than skill. *They* selected the ground of battle; had they remained in their entrenched camp at Stanley Burn, the Northern hosts would have displayed a large share of temerity if they had ventured to attack them there. But as they came out of their lines and advanced into the open plain, it was their duty to prevent the Northern men from crossing the stream. Indeed to their cause this was a step of vital importance. The point then at which the Northern army debouched upon the Wear lies at some distance above Lambton Castle. They had a well-grown plantation on their right, from which, had they once entered or been driven into it, no force could have driven them out. Indeed it reminded me of nothing so much as the woods at Brussels—which I must admit never having seen—in which Wellington placed his reserves at Waterloo, determined that if he were compelled to retire he would do so through a defile where no foe would dare to follow. Such was the main position of the Northern army, the infantry composing which were admirably and coolly led by Sir John Fife. To the left of the infantry and on a splendid rising arm of the river bank was posted the artillery of the Northern army. And though the latter occupied so prominent a point in the *tout ensemble* of the battle field, their commander (Allhusen is his name, I believe; certainly a fine soldier), had his guns and his reserve men so well covered by intervening trees and hedges that it was only by the flash of the gun and the curling smoke that he could be discovered. Moreover, he had the game of long bowls altogether in his own hands, for the foe had no artillery wherewith to checkmate him. Such were the main features of the position occupied by the Northern army, though I would not omit to mention here that on their left also there was a strong support afforded by another wood or plantation, skirting the banks of the Wear. General Hall, who commanded the Northern army in person, deserves, therefore, the greatest credit for the judicious disposition of his men, who were placed out of harm's way, and yet able to inflict serious chastisement on his antagonist. This was the state of the affairs in the north prior to the commencement of the action, though there was something else going on of vital importance to the issues of the day, which it would not do to name here, as I may be allowed to say I was in the confidence of both sides, and am not disposed to betray that of either. The Northern army, then, had many advantages in position as well as in artillery; it is only fair to say, however, that they were not half so strong, numerically speaking, as the foe, who *was ever so strong!* To describe the position of the Southern army at the commencement of the battle, I must take your readers round—only in imagination, ladies—by the Chester-le-Street entrance to the Park. And here allow me to remark, in parenthesis, on one of the features of the age—that of earning an honest penny under any circumstances—a hanging or a battle being alike matters of indifference to some people, as long as they drive a good trade in that which your Rev. Mr Rutherford says "creates all the pauperism, and the stoppage of the sale of which is consequently quite relevant to the duties of poor-law guardians." As your correspondent approached the entrance to the domains of the Lambtons, he was induced to turn aside to see the cause of a group of Durhamites and Northumbrians mingling together. At first I thought it was the medical department of the Southern army, under Dr. Pop assisted by Dr. Squib; or Dr. Squib assisted by Dr. Pop—I hardly know how to put it to avoid a duel, but both are eminent men as ever

Drew a tooth out o' your head,
Or chatter'd scandal by your bed.

But it was not so. It was "nabbit a man sellin' beer." Your correspondent moved on; crossing a pretty stone bridge which there spans the Wear in its vagrant course, and entering the park through an archway which may be taken in its towering dimensions as indicative of the regal pomp which attaches to the noble house of Lambton, I was astounded to see inside the park the number of camp followers who to the right, over the carriage way, crowded the hillock which rises there, from base to summit. The ladies were there, notwithstanding the impending battle, in great numbers. But it is as the Monarch says in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, or somewhere else, there never did occur anything in this world but what the women had "a finger in the pie." The ladies, with their lords, were not allowed to cross the iron railings separating them from the vast plain which stretched out in front of them to the west, forming an immense triangle, having for its base the south bank of the river, and its western side supported by a thick set hedge with many lofty pines of the forest rearing their heads at intervals. It was a pretty sight to view the battle field and its groupings from this hill top, crowning which were tents of spotless white, whose canvass flapped in the breeze. This is the nearest approach to the poetic that I can make; and your readers will forgive me, I am sure, notwithstanding the momentous issues that are so closely in prospective, for indulging in poetry at such a moment. Let me not, however, in hinting at the coming event, forget another lot of ladies—bless them! they are with us in all our ways—who occupied carriages drawn up in rear of the pedestrians, and who had come out to see the Northern men get "pretty well thrashed," just as they did at Bull's Run. However, as standing in such close contiguity to the fairest of Durham's fair, was not the place for your correspondent, I pressed into company a brother newspaper correspondent, whose interests all lay with the Southern army, he being a Sunderland man, and who is a gentleman of *weighty* influence; and together we broke through the out-lying pickets which were formed of the Durham constabulary, dismounted; and presenting our credentials to the commander-in-chief's *aide de camp*, we crossed that which was destined to be a memorable, though non-ensanguined field. In doing so I could not fail to observe that the grass had grown long and lank, and would in the coming storm of crackers afford admirable shelter to any man of ordinary dimensions. It was, in short, capital cover for sharp-shooters. By this time the sun was hastening to the west. I turned my face upon his smiling beams once more, and "bitterly thought of the morrow," until I fell into another fit of reverie on the horrors of war, on such a day, and on such a field; but will spare your readers. Still it was better than Waterloo, which was fought on a very wet Sunday, or Bull's Run, which was fought on a very fine Sunday. As we sauntered over the field, the spectacle everywhere was animated, picturesque. I need not detain your readers with a description of the clothing of the Southern army, which contributed largely to the picturesqueness of the scene—that has become hackneyed. Suffice it, that it was (like Joseph's coat) of many colours, but lacking in red. There were dark green and light salmon, with a variety of shades in each colour; and there were bands of music in numbers as great as there were administrative and consolidated battalions, but how numerous the latter were I cannot say. The bands formed in groups here and there in front of the fighting men, and charmed the ear with "Willie, we have missed you," "Dixie," "We are coming, Sister Mary," "Gentle Annie," and "Lilley Dale." And so we approach the commencement of hostilities. Battalions were counted off, and the whole Southern army stood to arms at a quarter past four o'clock, massed in four brigades, in line, with the left approaching the southern bank of the Wear. The General commanding had been addressing his men, but I did not hear him, having just about this time moved down to the verge of the river to see how matters stood there. I could, however, understand he had been haranguing them, for there broke forth from the Southern lines cheer upon cheer in deafening response to their commander's appeal. I afterwards heard, in addition, that with a promptitude worthy of the best of commanders, the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Durham, also had been distributing the prize money won at Stanley Burn, of which you gave some account last week. When all this cheering was at its zenith, I turned the glass of a brother correspondent upon the Northern forces, and could see that they were getting under arms also, for there was galloping in hot haste among *aides de camp* up the hill and down again; along the water side for a quarter of a mile or so and back again. And then the well-known bugle sound for "skirmishers to extend" was heard again and again. This bugle call is a dull, apparently unmeaning rattle of notes, but we are told it is highly musical, and has been set to words by "one of the barrack-yard," to this effect:

Come shoulder your rifle, don't trifle,
 Don't trifle,
Come shoulder your rifle, don't trifle.

Your readers will judge of its poetic worth. However, as we are now approaching to very serious work, we will obey the two last words of the couplet. The Southern army stood in line with the usual quarter distance apertures between the brigades, and with the sun slanting its rays across their polished fixed bayonets, they were formidable in appearance and martial in their solidarity. Their cheering had hardly subsided when, looking to the north, the eye caught the flash of the first gun, which was accompanied by the usual cloud of light blue smoke, and then the sharp bang of a six-pounder fell upon the ear. The battle had begun, and the Northern army had led off the ball. The cheering of the Southern men had caught the ear of Commander Allhusen, and I can imagine I see him raise his eye glass, and put the audible question to himself: "What the Dickens is all that row about? Oh, you're hilarious, are you, my boys: then I'll spoil your fun. Battery, load with shot, and fire a few at 'em." It was done; through an opening in the wood I could see, with the assistance of a good field glass, Allhusen's men "ramming home" with uncommon gusto, and in a minute after the first gun had been fired, bang, bang, bang, bang, came four more shots, which must have played the Dickens with the formation of the Southern's lines, in front of which half a score *aides de camp* were galloping to and fro, and among whom none were more conspicuous than Colonel Anderson, C.B., the wearer of no fewer than nine military decorations for service rendered in almost all parts of the world. The Commander of the Southern army, who was accompanied by Lord Durham, occupied a conspicuous position on the field; and on the challenge having been sent to him from Allhusen's battery, he put his men in motion, moving them to the left and west in direct eschellon of battalions. Whether some of the advanced battalions had scrambled down to the river side and tried the range with their rifles on the Northern men, I am not prepared to say, as the smoke from Allhusen's batteries blew in that direction, and prevented a distinct view being obtained; but I imagine it was so, for the Northern army immediately sent out a cloud of skirmishers, who came down to the very verge of the river, where, finding shelter among the stunted trees on its sandy banks, they began a smart exchange of musketry. Just prior to this, however, a little incident in the opening of the battle deserves special notice. Quietly, and very snugly, a fatigue party of red-jackets emerged from the wood on the right of the Northern army, bearing on their shoulders three or four huge frameworks, made up of 18 barrel casks and planks of wood. Skirting in rear of the bush-wood that follows the river's side, and followed by a more numerous party of red-jackets under arms, they silently followed the course of the stream, now and then coming into view as they passed between the trees, until they came to a slight bend in the river and where there was a big clump of trees, under which the whole found shelter. Their intention was made plain enough in a few minutes. The armed men came to "order arms," and their comrades, some of whom threw off their jackets and took in a reef of their nether garments, brought those frameworks and began to launch them into the stream. Evidently they were constructing a pontoon bridge, and as the Southern men did not think it worth their while to send out scouts, it was no part of my duty to play the scout for them; therefore I turned my eye to the west, where by this time a hubbub had commenced of a very exciting nature. The Southern army, as I have already intimated, occupied a piece of table land, the edge of which skirted the south bank of the river. The skirmishing, which at the onset was feeble, gradually waxed warmer as the Southern men came up in force; until for about 200 yards on the high banks overlooking the Wear, every inch on the South side was covered with their advanced guard who from extended, had taken to close order, and were peppering their foes over the water in the most lively manner. The Northern skirmishers were not so numerous, but they were almost all under cover, whilst they had only to aim at the top of the opposite bank to make sure of good practice at about 100 yards. The skirmishing continued between these two bodies for probably ten minutes, when the Southern supports arrived, just in time to succour their comrades who were being driven back, and volley firing commenced between both armies—the Southern men delivering such heavy volleys as to make us aware that Col. Perkins' men were in the fray. I can hardly tell you how long the game continued in this most lively manner; probably for half an hour. It was not very lengthened, but it was very awful! Far to the left of the Southern lines, the battalions there thundered out their volleys; skirmishers falling back fell into square and emptied the saddles of imaginary horsemen; skirmishers by the river side continued their independent firing until it seemed as if all the boiler makers in creation were plying their vocation of riveting; the Northern army continued to deliver its tremendous volleys; and the batteries of the North to vomit forth their earth-shaking shocks. Men who lay close by, down among the thick grass, assumed very grave countenances, loading and firing as if the issue of the battle rested entirely on their individual arm. By and bye the Northern skirmishers seemed to be yielding ground, when with a cheer which resounded above the din of battle, those wild fellows, the Highlanders, came leaping down the hill to the rescue. "Cover, cover," were the captains' cries, and those sons of the "land of mountain and of flood" sought shelter among the green bushes, where they turned the tide of affairs, or rather maintained their own ground. The pounding continued for some time longer, and in the midst of it, two mounted officers rode down to the river's side, stood for a moment amid the galling fire, whilst their steeds pawed the earth, snorted, and champed their bits as if they enjoyed the fun, and then the riders, wheeling about, rode off to the Commander-in-Chief with a piece of information which they might have had half an hour earlier—namely, that the enemy were pontooning the stream! Good heavens! what an event! Immediately on this fact coming to the knowledge of the Commander of the Southern forces, he detached the Seaham carbineers to a wood on the extreme right of his position; and there, these fellows esconcing themselves in trees and behind hedges, down away to the water side, began a murderous fire on the engineers who were constructing the pontoon bridge. The bridge had by this time been more than half formed, and the men, under Captain-Commandant Westmacott, continued their work regardless of the hailstorm raging. But as it would have been impossible to complete the bridge under such circumstances, Capt. Westmacott sent to his commander for supports, and the Highlanders, withdrawn from skirmishing higher up the stream, followed by the reserve men of the artillery, came down at the double, and, finding cover for themselves, gave back with interest the fire of the Seaham carbineers. To this point both commanders now turned their attention, General Harman to prevent, if possible, the completion of the bridge, and General Hall, with equal pertinacity determining to finish the structure. Whilst, therefore, the Commanders were making dispositions to this end, there occurred a lull in the battle. A temporary lull it was; and then General Harman advanced his entire force to the river's bank, the Southern army coming down at the double with a cheer that was calculated to strike terror into the hearts of any men less brave than their northern antagonists. The fire that then ensued was something truly exciting as well as deafening. Before the advancing hosts the crowd of press correspondents and unattached officers retreated, and in a few seconds the southern bank of the river, for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, was clad with men two deep, who directed their fire to two points,—upon the skirmishers to the west, and the engineers engaged on the bridge and their supports in the east. Whilst doing this, however, they overlooked the movement of the major portion of the Northern forces, drawn off from the field, and silently marching down through among the trees to the eastward. A cheer from the Southern men made us aware that the engineers having launched their bridge had found it much too short to span the stream; and the major part of the Southern army, thinking that all danger of their flank being turned in that direction, was passed, made an outward wheel from the right and fell back upon their original ground, placing, as they retired, lines of skirmishers at intervals. They had hardly accomplished this before the engineers, who had pressed a boat into their service, completed the bridge, by crossing this little craft with spars and planks; whereupon the Seaham carbineers thought it quite advisable to make themselves a little less conspicuous, and consequently their commanding officer withdrew them. It was a measure on his part of a very judicious character, for whilst the Seaham host was retiring the reserves of engineers, Highlanders, and artillerymen came across the pontoon bridge, and, scaling the southern banks of the river, came into point blank range with the foe. The engineers, led by a young officer, were at first uselessly exposed to the enemy's fire; discovering their mistake, they sought cover again under the river bank, where the Highlanders joined them on their left, and the artillerymen formed up on the left of the Highlanders. Fire was re-opened, but it was of a feeble character, chiefly owing to both sides having expended their ammunition. The commander of the Highlanders (Captain Pattinson), remembering, no doubt, the gallant deeds of Highlandmen in Egypt, where they stormed the enemy's entrenched heights without discharging a shot, gave the words, "Highlanders, on your pins; charge bayonets," and away, with earnest, determined-looking countenances, dashed these fellows at the first line of the enemy's skirmishers, who continued their fire as the Highlanders, now supported by the engineers and artillerymen, advanced, and until the latter had approached to within a few yards of them, when they rose and fled, amid the cheers of their pursuers. Just at this moment the Newcastle battalion, under Sir John Fife, which had made a detour and crossed a stone bridge half a mile down stream, came over the brow of the hill with their band playing. Quickly changing from column to line, the whole northern army advanced at the charge, and with one wild cheer were supposed to have swept the enemy off the field. Such was the battle of Lambton Park, which, apart from jesting, was a very exciting scene, and, in some portions of it, well calculated to give the spectator a good idea of a real conflict. The pontoon bridge was highly praised by the inspecting officers, and perhaps, when the turbulent nature of the current and the sudden rise of the stream by several feet, are considered, it was a creditable piece of military work; but its execution was much too slow, and in a real conflict would have proved an utter failure. No doubt this is well known to the engineers. We name it as the fact. When they try again they will do better.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN LONDON.
EIGHT KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

Another boiler explosion, far more serious than that which took place near Newgate, happened on Monday, night in the neighbourhood of the Commercial Docks, London, and has already proved fatal to eight persons. Others are so severely injured that the list of deaths may be swelled still more.

The premises in which the accident occurred were the well-known oil-cake mills, the property of Messrs. Francis and Joseph Bedart, situate in Rotherhithe-street, near the Commercial Docks. The buildings, of which there were several, occupied a large space of ground, and comprised engine-houses, boiler-houses, crushing-rooms, stores, and other erections. It appears that the boiler was full, and the steam had just been blown off when the accident happened. A number of men, including a son of one of the proprietors of the mills, were engaged near it, when suddenly, and without giving any warning, it exploded, as it filled with gunpowder. Some of the workmen were killed instantaneously, while others had their limbs distorted or torn asunder, or were scalded by the steam and boiling water. Some short time elapsed before the dust and steam had cleared away, and then a most pitiable sight presented itself. The lifeless bodies of several men were found dreadfully mangled, and lying in all directions in and near the boiler-house—some were scalded to such an extent that their flesh peeled off when they were touched, and others were blackened by the force of steam that had gone over them; and in the midst of the dead were two more groaning with agony, suffering, not only from the effects of the heated steam that had surrounded them, but also from the falling bricks, timbers, and iron plates. The police, under Inspectors Turpin and Redding, did all they possibly could to allay the excitement in the neighbourhood, and the men under them quickly succeeded in getting out of the ruins the two men then alive, who were removed to the hospital; but although they received the best medical attendance, they shortly afterwards expired from the effects of the injuries they had received.

The fire that naturally followed the explosion was soon extinguished, principally by the discharge of steam from the boiler, but the latter is a perfect wreck—the whole of the ponderous machine being forced out and twisted into a variety of forms, and it is impossible to give anything like an accurate description of the state to which the building has been reduced by the accident.

Six persons must have been killed instantaneously when the explosion took place. The two other sufferers died shortly after being admitted on board the hospital ship Dreadnought. Two others are also lying without hope of recovery in the same parish.

THE MOTHERWELL MYSTERY.

In regard to the mysterious disappearance of Mr Simpson, whose battered hat was found in a lonely place near Motherwell, and beside it some loose coin, but who was supposed himself to have secretly escaped with a large sum of money, Mr. A. G. Simpson, brother to the missing man, writes as follows to the *Glasgow Herald*:—

"Upon my return from Liverpool to-day, I learned that the matter of my brother's disappearance had created a public interest. In order to gratify that not unnatural curiosity, permit me, in a word, to say that all our attempts to unravel the mystery have proved futile, and to give the following brief particulars:—On Chief Constable Mackay suggesting, on the evening of Friday, the 6th instant, the possibility of his having left Motherwell by the mail train going south on the previous evening, I at once resolved to follow up the supposed track, and accordingly set out that evening, accompanied by Superintendent Christion, whose valuable assistance and indefatigable exertions I would here gratefully acknowledge. Arriving at Liverpool on Saturday morning, we placed ourselves under the guidance of the detective force, and lost no time in instituting a search. I regret, however, to be compelled to state, that in consequence of the want of energy and promptitude on the part of the detective who took charge of the case, we had not an opportunity of boarding the Europa, which sailed for Halifax on Saturday morning, although the tender steamer which conveyed the passengers to the Europa was carefully examined. This omission has proved a subject of inquiry amongst the officials at Liverpool, and has led to the suspension, if not dismissal, of an old and experienced member of the force. We also found that our best-laid schemes were continually neutralised by the injudicious publicity given to the details of this case in the columns of the Glasgow newspapers, which was the subject of animadversion among the Liverpool officials. I shall only add further, that although we were unsuccessful in discovering the party who booked from Motherwell on Thursday night, various circumstances combine to satisfy me that he was not the party of whom we were in search."

The stay of the Court at Balmoral will terminate about the 22nd of October.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston were expected to arrive in town on Wednesday from Walmer Castle, Kent, whither the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family have gone to pass a few weeks.

FATAL EFFECTS OF READING IN BED.—The papers record the death of Mr. Cheape, of Strathtyrum, under the following mournful circumstances:—The deceased gentleman, being at the New Club in Edinburgh, retired in perfect health at his usual hour. He had an unfortunate habit of reading in bed, and having fallen asleep, it is believed that the curtains, catching fire, fell on his face. It appears that he had brought water from some of the neighbouring rooms, and at last succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his hands and thighs were hopelessly burnt. Instead of rousing the house, Mr. Cheape crept to an empty bedroom near, and lay for several hours in torture. He died from the effect of the burns.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.
IMPORTANT SUCCESS TO THE FEDERALISTS.

The news brought on Monday to this country by the "Canada" is to the 4th inst., on which day the *New York Herald* published the following:—"The naval expedition which left Fortress Monroe on the 26th ult. on secret service, under command of Major General Butler and Commodore Stringham, has achieved a splendid victory. The rebel fortifications at Hatteras Inlet, which were of vast importance in a military point of view, have fallen beneath the attack of our intrepid navy, and the occupants of the forts, among whom were several distinguished officers, have been taken prisoners. The rebels, who were commanded by Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the United States navy, fought with much spirit; but our navy carried too many guns for them, and they were obliged to surrender unconditionally. Forty-five rebel officers, 665 non-commissioned officers and privates, one thousand stand of arms, 35 cannon, a large amount of ammunition and stores, and several small vessels, laden with cotton and tobacco, were captured through the bravery of our men.

"The expedition consisted of the frigates Minnesota, Commodore Stringham; Wabash, Captain Mercer; the gunboats Pawnee, Monticello, and the Harriet Lane; with the transports Adelaide and George Peabody, conveying troops to the number of about a thousand, left Fortress Munroe on the 26th ult. and reached the rendezvous on the following morning. Preparations were immediately made to land the troops the following morning, at which time the transports ran near the beach, two miles north of the inlet, and covered by the gunboats: about 300 men were landed through a heavy surf. The gunboats swept the beach and neighbouring copse of scrub oaks. All the boats being swamped and bilged in the surf, no more men could be thrown ashore. Meanwhile the Minnesota and Wabash, the latter with the Cumberland in tow, steamed up to the front of one of the rebel batteries, and took their position at long range. At ten o'clock the Wabash fired the first gun, the 11-inch shell striking near the battery and bursting with tremendous force. The battery, which was of sand covered with turf, and mounting five long thirty-two's, instantly returned the fire, the shot falling short. The Minnesota and Wabash immediately opened fire, and rained nine and eleven-inch shell into and about it. The fire was terrific, and soon the battery's responses were few and far between, save when the frigates suspended fire for a while to get a new position, when the enemy's fire was more spirited. No damage was sustained by our ships, and when they again took their position the cannonade was intensely hot. At eleven o'clock the immense flag-staff was shot away, and the rebel flag came down; but the firing was still continued by them. The enemy ceased firing a little before two, and after a few more shells had been thrown in, the Commodore signalised to cease firing. The troops had meantime advanced to within a short distance of the fort, and before we ceased firing some of our men got in and raised the stars and stripes; the place was too hot for the men, but the flag was left waving. When the firing ceased the fort was occupied in force, and held afterwards. The Monticello had proceeded ahead of the land force to protect them, and had reached the inlet, when a large fort, of an octagon shape, to the rear and right of the small battery, mounting ten thirty-two's and four eight-inch guns, which had till then been silent, opened on her with eight guns, at short range. At the same instant she got aground and stuck fast, the enemy pouring in a fire hot and heavy, which the Monticello replied to with shell sharply. For 50 minutes she held her own, and finally getting off the ground, she came out, having been shot through and through by seven eight-inch shells, one going below the water line. She withdrew at dusk, with one or two men slightly bruised, but none killed or wounded. At early daybreak, on the 29th, the vessels having borne down nearer than the previous day's position, the action began. Our fire was more correct than the previous day. The range had been obtained, and nearly every shot went into the battery, throwing up clouds of sand, and exploding with terrific effect. Finally at five minutes past eleven, a.m., an 11-inch shell having pierced the bomb-proof through a ventilator, and exploded inside, near the magazine, the enemy gave up the fight, and raised over the ramparts a white flag. We immediately ceased fire. General Butler went into the inlet, and landed at the fort, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Commodore Barron, assistant secretary of the Confederate navy, asked that the officers be allowed to march out with side arms, and the men be permitted to return to their homes after surrendering their arms. These terms were pronounced inadmissable by General Butler, and finally the force was surrendered without condition, and articles of capitulation were signed on board the flag ship Minnesota. The enemy's loss they allow to be 8 killed and 35 wounded; 11 of the latter were left at the hospital, at Annapolis. On the 29th the Harriet Lane, while attempting to enter the inlet, went ashore, and though guns, &c., were heaved overboard, she had not been got off when we left. Gen. Butler and aide came by special to Washington, and immediately called on the secretaries for navy and war."

Later despatches state that the Harriet Lane had been got off the shoals, but not without throwing her coals and her guns overboard.—One of the prizes had arrived at Fortress Monroe, and the frigate Minnesota, with 674 of the prisoners, had reached New York. The prisoners were to be transferred to the hulk Brandywine.—It is stated the Federal Government will hold Cape Hatteras, making it a rendezvous for the army and naval forces.—A Washington telegram states that from the preparations making it is believed another naval expedition is on foot.

The screw steamer Hibernian arrived on Monday, bringing the following news:—The Monticello and Harriet Lane, which had arrived at Fort Montroe from Hatteras, report that the Confederates had abandoned the strongly fortified fort at Ocracoke Inlet, carrying away their guns. Multitudes of the North Carolinians were coming into Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance, and between 200 and 300 had done so in one day—some offering to take service in the army. The white flag was everywhere visible. Since the Hatteras engagement, the North Carolina troops had withdrawn from Virginia.

Officers arrived at Washington from George Heights report heavy continuous firing on the morning of the 6th. Some of the firing appeared to come from the vicinity of Monson's Hill, and above the chain bridge. The cause was not known. The energy and activity of the army inspired the government with confidence in the successful maintenance of the Union. Vigorous efforts were being made at Washington to release Mayor Berrett. Some messages had passed between General Grant and the Kentucky Legislature, relative to the Confederates from Tennessee entering Kentucky and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, telegraphed that the troops had landed without his knowledge, and he had telegraphed to President Davis respecting their immediate withdrawal. The Missouri Secessionists had torn up the railway tracks between Hamilton and Selbina. Three schooners, with a quantity of tobacco and other property, the latter belonging to Senator Daly, of Richmond, had been seized at Philadelphia under the Confiscation Act.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The reported death of Davis is considered probable. Paducah, in Kentucky, was occupied by Federal troops. A battle was imminent on the Potomac. The Confederate outposts were within three miles of Arlington Heights.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. RUSSELL'S LETTER.

The news from Cape Hatteras, caused great exultation. It is described, of course, in the local paper as a "grand battle." It is certainly a great success, and it has been achieved so easily that the original design of the expedition has been abandoned, and, instead of blocking up the entrances and destroying the passages, General Butler and Commodore Stringham arrived at the more sound conclusion to occupy the works which they found ready built to their hands, which course offers the advantages stated in the general despatch, and must prove of the most serious inconvenience to the enemy, and a terror and dismay to North Carolina. I doubt not the influence of this coup will be felt at Richmond and Manassas, and it may probably induce the confederates to risk an attack on Washington, or a march into Maryland. It must certainly lead to a diffusion of part of their forces to watch the rivers and cities of North Carolina. It will be observed that the Confederate account of the surrender of the forts ascribes the result to want of ammunition; and, on looking over the inventory of the captured materiel, it certainly appears as if they had only ten 32lb shell, and no round shot at all. They were hammered at from more than two miles with Dahlgren's 10 inch shell (15 inch fuzes), and had very little chance indeed in an open work without casements, while their retreat was cut off by the fire of the ships along the spit and by the landing of the troops on the beach. It is very doubtful whether the President or the politicians of the extreme Republican party will approve the capitulation, inasmuch as the officers and men surrendered on condition that they were "to be treated as prisoners of war." *Ergo*, they are not rebels, or to be treated as rebels. Again, and perhaps more important, the articles of capitulation are signed by "S. Barron, flag officer, C.S. navy, commanding naval forces, Virginia and North Carolina," although General Butler in his report observes he was determined "not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels!"

Hitherto the authorities at Washington have resisted all entreaties and arguments to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners with the Confederates, and have preferred to let their officers remain in captivity rather than make such an admission of equality and independence as would be implied by an exchange, for which, indeed, they had scarcely any materials. The capture of these officers and men will nearly give them an equivalent, and it is probable the wishes of the officers of the regular army and others will be in some sort attended to. The revelations of the state of things in the Confederate States must be very comforting and full of hope to the Confederalists. There is an evident scarcity of cannon and material of war, such as shot and shell of the larger calibres, percussion caps and lead. The whole of North Carolina will be thrown into agitation and alarm. The waters of Pamlico and Albemarle, and the river systems connected with it, are placed at the mercy of the Federalists. Cape Hatteras is re-lighted—a secure haven for the Confederate States' privateers destroyed. The bloodless success is not less so because it is bloodless, but then it is not either a "grand battle" or a "glorious victory." The Navy Department, which originated the expedition, will recover popularity, the navy itself will be encouraged after its season of comparative inaction and obscurity. The Confederates will have to look out now for their seaboard. The towns on Albemarle Sound, and such places as Beaufort and Newbern, are of no small importance. A railway from the former city leads direct to Richmond, *via* Goldsborough, Baldon, and Petersburg, and is connected with the line to Norfolk, to Wilmington, and Charlestown."

The appointment of Captain Foote to the command of the steam and gunboat flotillas on, or to be on, the Western rivers is a proof of the desire of the Government to put forth its greatest power and resources in that direction. He is an able and experienced seaman, well known to many of our officers who have met him on the coast of Africa or in the Chinese Seas, and he is at once cautious and bold. So far as I can judge, he does not apprehend much damage from the riflemen on the banks or sharpshooters concealed in the dense forests which line both sides of the river for much of their course. His vessel will be protected by mantlets, and he trusts to shell and shrapnel to clear his front and flanks, even if the columns moving down on shore are not sufficient to prevent in all cases parties of the enemy creeping in between the roads and the banks to annoy him. There is an apparent lack of vigour on the part of the Confederates at present.

Mr. Davis is said to be suffering from fever at Richmond. When last I saw Mr. Davis he was recovering from an attack of tic doleureux, to which he is subject, and its agonies have been so great that he has lost the sight of one eye, I was assured, in consequence. He is a slight spare man, who did not appear to me capable of resisting violent disease. There are those who think that the Southern Confederacy depends on his life alone. They might have been right at one time. I do not think they are so at present, for although Mr. Toombs, Mr. Benjamin, or any other civilian might be unable to take his place, the military leaders would be unable to afford ample materials for such a President as the South desires at present. There is a report that Mr. (John) Slidell, of New Orleans, is about going as a Commissioner to Europe. How he is to get there is not so obvious, for the government would give a good deal to seize upon such an able and dangerous man. The system of surveillance is now very nearly as complete as it is in Austria—and so it may well be, when there are so many persons disaffected to Government in the midst of the Northern States.

INDIA.

The news which arrived this week from Calcutta is to the 8th August. A return had been published showing that in the conveyance of four and a quarter million of passengers by railway in that country in 1860, only 45 persons have been injured and 53 killed. A marked advance had taken place in the sale of opium. The Bengal commercial news shows a great falling of in imports, and a slight increase in exports. India has been fated within four years, says the *Times* correspondent, to suffer the three calamities, the choice of one of which was offered to King David as a punishment for his sin. The sword and the famine had inflicted calamities greater than ordinarily occur in the lifetime of an individual, and we had begun to congratuate ourselves that the bountiful rains which had been vouchsafed to us had rendered the chances of the future most assuring, when the third calamity—the pestilence—broke suddenly upon us. Accounts from Meerut and Agra bring most heartrending stories of the ravages which the cholera is inflicting in those and in surrounding districts. Among the natives the mortality is fearful, especially of that class which had been more subject to the influences of the famine, and the members of which had become thereby predisposed to disease. But the scourge has not confined itself to the natives. In the bungalows and the barracks it rages with almost equal force, and many officers and men have fallen victims to its fury. It is remarkable that also, in 1838, the same pestilence trod very closely upon the heels of the famine.

CHINA.

The news from Hong Kong is to the 28th July. Lord Elgin's custom house system is neither working well nor favourably received. Smuggling goes on in spite of it. Hong Kong may be benefitted by becoming more and more the resort of Chinese traders to supply their wants, but they will inevitably engage largely in smuggling, and will find plenty of desperate men for the purpose. An affair occurred lately between the steamers Campa, and some sugar-laden junks, which is an apt illustration of the opinion now expressed. That vessel serves as a kind of guarda costa to the Canton foreign custom-house. The foreign *employes* received information of the above boats being laden with sugar upon which duty had not been paid, and knowing the channels to be taken they sent the Campa down to intercept them. They met, and the Chinese retiring into a small bay deliberately anchored and prepared for action. The steamers opened fire, which was at once replied to—the result being that five men, Europeans and others, were killed or wounded, and the steamer herself, being seriously injured, was obliged to sheer off and return to Canton. These are most awkward events, and affect European *prestige* very seriously.

Sir James Hope, in the Imperieuse, left for Japan and Tien-tsin on the 17th inst. It is expected he will visit the ports of Formosa *en route*. He is accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of the colony.

The exploring party which proceeded up the river Yaug-tse some time back, in the hope of reaching India overland, has been obliged to retrace its steps, and has arrived at Shanghai. As they advanced passive resistance was changed into active opposition, and the travellers found that the treaty of Pekin was unknown, and some faint rumours of foreign successes utterly disbelieved.

The usual contradictory reports of imperial and rebel successes or defeats continue to circulate. The latter were still in the neighbourhood of Shew Hing, on the same side of the Hanchew river as Ningpo. Doubts have been thrown, also, on the reported victories of Sankolinsin, in the north, by Chinese, whose families are in the Shantung province.—From Tien-tsin dates come down to the 10th inst. There was no change in the political position at Pekin, and trade was very dull at the port.—From Japan, the successful overland journey of Mr. Alcock from Nagasaki to Jeddo is reported. It appears to have been a complete success, and the party were perfectly well received by the population of the districts through which they passed. Enthusiastic accounts are given of the large city of Osako and its port, Hiogo.

Flag Officer Stribling, acting also as American Envoy, having been superseded, he being a Southerner, in the command of the American squadron, leaves by the present mail. Much sympathy is felt for him, for he would have loyally done his duty to the government the commission of which he holds. His successor, Flag Officer Edgeley, is ordered home with all his ships, and thus American interests will be left without any protection, diplomatic or naval. Whether the Chinese government will be true to its engagements with the Federal States under present circumstances remains to be seen; but there are already some unpleasant rumours in circulation.

AUSTRALIA.

DISTURBANCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The mails from Melbourne are to the 26th July, and bring news of serious disturbances having taken place in New South Wales between the Europeans and Chinese, at a place called Lambing Flat, not far from Yass—a township on the direct road between this colony and Sydney. Months ago the Europeans evinced a determination to expel the Chinese from that locality. The government of New South Wales sent up some troops, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Cowper, visited the place. He made some speeches, attended a complimentary dinner, and fancied he had settled the question. The troops were then withdrawn, and when he returned to Sydney he talked largely of maintaining the authority of the law. The turbulent Europeans of Lambing Flat now called him traitor, affecting to believe that he had pledged himself to their anti-Chinese views. The fact is that Mr. Cowper temporised, and then fancied that he had mesmerised the "rowdies" of Lambing Flat, whereas the latter assumed that he was entirely with them. At length in the early part of this month some of the ringleaders were arrested by the police, a rescue was attempted, during which shots were exchanged, and four or five of the Europeans were killed and a great many wounded. Three of the police were also wounded. The Europeans then assembled in large numbers, and the police, who acted with no less forbearance than courage, were compelled to retreat to Yass. The New South Wales government has since sent up 125 soldiers, and the Governor has proclaimed martial law—a favourite expedient with colonial governors.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Waikatoes have declined the terms offered to them by the Governor, which were to submit themselves to the Queen's authority and acknowledge no other; and to restore all property unlawfully taken possession of by them, or else to pay its value. Cameron has about 7,000 men under his command. The Wellington settlers have applied for some military protection; the answer is, that "the outsettlers" must protect themselves. Capt. Seymour, naval commodore of the station, tells them that he will not again take his ship into Wellington. Why? Because fifteen of his men got on shore and, captivated either by the charms of the Maori women or the attractions of the long-shore grogshops, omitted to return. The General cannot commence military operations until the spring, and, it is said, has intimated that he must have 10,000 troops in all. Thus, no events of importance will occur with the General's assent till September or October. But he may be forced into action without his own consent. The military will be employed in pushing roads towards the Waikato country. If the Waikatoes are in earnest, and are not restrained by our Trinobantes, the Nga-pui, they will certainly not leave the road parties unmolested. One curious feature in the state of New Zealand is, that in spite of war the colony seems to be flourishing better than any one of these colonies. For some years gold in moderate quantities has been obtained in the province of Nelson, and last year it was found in the interior of the province of Otago, but it was in the high land, and the winter there is so severe and the snow so deep that, like the Snowy River, it could not be worked during the winter months. Lately, however, gold has been found much more abundantly at a place called Takaka, on the coast of the province of Otago, and some experienced miners from Victoria had obtained a large remuneration for their labours. In spite of the war the balance of migrators is always against Victoria and in favour of New Zealand, and I have no doubt that many of our diggers will be attracted by the recent reports, which appear to be authentic.

Foreign Miscellany.

The marriage of General Turr with Mdlle. Adeline Bonaparte Wyse was celebrated on Tuesday at Mondovi.

The *Toronto Globe* of August 29th announces the death of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Canadian rebellion.

The Prussian journals state that, at the ceremony of the coronation of the King of Prussia the Queen will wear a dress of white moire, trimmed with gold lace. The train of the dress and the ermine mantle are covered with embroiders representing alternately gold crowns and black eagles. The mantle is to fasten on the shoulder with a diamond clasp, so as to leave uncovered the front of the corsage, decorated with the crown diamonds.

The Sultan has just dismissed his first chamberlain, Ghalib Bey. The reason assigned is that his Majesty, having gone *incognito* to render assistance in extinguishing a fire which broke out a few nights back in the district of Bechiktacha, near the imperial palace, remarked that Ghalib Bey, though residing there, did not present himself.

A letter in the *Donau Zeitung* gives an account of a visit just paid by the Empress of Austria to the British ship of the line Queen, at Corfu. The Queen was surrounded by a throng of boats, full of Corfiotes, waiting to greet the Empress. The ship was dressed out with flags, yards were manned, and the crew, who, the letter with some wonderment remarks, stood even on the tops of the masts, welcomed Her Majesty with three hearty British cheers. As she set foot on deck the Austrian standard was run up and the band played the Austrian national hymn. She went all over the ship, examining everything with much interest.

COTTON FROM AUSTRALIA.—The first shipment of cotton from the Fiji Islands, was on view at the office of Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co. It is to be forwarded to England per Damascus. Some fine samples of cotton grown at Wagga Wagga have been on view at the *Sydney Herald Office*. A gentleman well acquainted with the cotton trade estimated that this would be worth at least 10s. per lb. in England.

EXECUTION IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers give a fearful account of the last hours of a murderer, James White, who was executed on the 15th ult. On the prison authorities going to perform the preliminaries for the execution, they found the prisoner armed with a chain wrenched from the wall of his cell, with which he kept them all at bay for a long time, notwithstanding that hartshorn and chloroform were used to overcome him. In the end he made terms, surrendering for an hour's life, a good dinner, and a drink of whiskey, but when on the scaffold he again broke out, and was executed by force, struggling and blaspheming to the last.

A DANGEROUS LOAD.—The *Courrier de la Dreme et de l'Ardeche* says:—"A melancholy event took place at Les Granges three evenings back. The driver of the mail cart from Vernoux having alighted for a moment from his vehicle, with two passengers whom it contained, perceived on his return a cloud of smoke in the interior. As there was about 40 kilogrammes of gunpowder under the seat of the carriage, he hastily jumped in to clear the straw which was on fire, but before he could do so an explosion took place which blew him out on the pavement, and burnt him so dreadfully that he died shortly after. The accident was caused by a lighted chemical match having been thrown amongst the straw."

FORGERY IN FRANCE.—At the Assize Court of Calvados on Saturday an extraordinary trial, which has lasted all the week, was brought to a conclusion. The postmaster of Courseulles, M. Leprevost, a retired captain of gendarmerie, a man upwards of sixty, and who had borne a good character all his life, was accused of stealing money from letters, and forgery. His daughter, who was originally included in the indictment, committed suicide in prison by sticking pins and needles into her chest with wonderful resolution. The case was complicated by an accusation of the public prosecutor against Captain Leprevost that he had seduced his own daughter at the age of fifteen, and by a counter accusation by the prisoner's counsel, M. Lachaud, that one of the principal witnesses, a post office inspector, was the lover of Mdlle. Leprevost, and had brought a false accusation against the father. The verdict was not delivered till four in the morning, and the crowded audience remained the whole time. Captain Leprevost was acquitted on eight counts out of nine, but being found guilty of forgery, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A CATTLE MARKET IN PARIS.—Preparations are being made, and the ground is being cleared, to establish a great cattle-market within the fortifications of Paris. The ground is situate beyond the bridge of Flanders, and extends from the right of the road between the canal and fortifications, at 300 yards from the railway which leads round Paris. A branch railway is to be constructed from that which will enable the cattle dealers to bring their stock to market from every quarter by rail. Large slaughterhouses are to be erected close to the market. This centralisation of the Paris slaughterhouses has suggested an idea to the authorities, which may produce good results. Many cows and calves are slaughtered which have the signs of possessing qualities well suited to the dairy, but which are unknown to the butchers. Many animals are consequently slaughtered which would be more valuable as milch cows. To remedy this inconvenience it is proposed to appoint competent judges, who will examine every cow and heifer calf presented at the slaughter-house, and who will select any which are suited for the dairy, and save them from the butcher's knife. The animals thus selected are to be sold by auction every month to graziers, who will undertake to preserve them from breeding.—*Letter from Paris.*

A PRIEST SWINDLER.—The Abbe Vidal has been tried and convicted by the Tribunal of the Seine of swindling and abuse of confidence. This abbe was convicted of usury at Frejus in 1857. He then went to Paris, where he made dupes of two devout female concierges, one of whom supplied the scoundrel with a savoury breakfast, and the other with a good dinner. Next, the fellow appeared as publisher of "Ecclesiastical Conferences," a subscription to which he pocketed to the tune of fifteen hundred francs. Next, he established a clerical savings' bank and an office for masses. In this latter line of business he drove a most roaring trade, having taken money for thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four masses, at one franc the mass. By this pretty purgatorial business he netted more than £1,300, and by the savings' banks he netted eighty-eight thousand six hundred francs, or more than £3,000. In all he is supposed to have sacked more than £6,000 by these various spiritual swindles, promising his victims the whole ten per cent. for their money. His guilt being clearly proved, the sacerdotal scamp was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, five hundred francs fine, and five years' interdiction from civil rights.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO SHAKSPERE IN AUSTRALIA.—The stage seems to be making progress in Australia, in addition to the legitimate drama. In this far distant province of Great Britain, a number of members of the House of Legislature, answering to the English House of Commons, have given an amateur performance of the "Merchant of Venice." The parts of Portia, Jessica, and Nerissa were filled by professional ladies. In addition to the play, a prologue was delivered by the late Attorney-General of the colony; and a very amusing epilogue was spoken by Mr. Pyke, a member of the Legislative Assembly. The donning of the sock and buskin by those lively M.P.'s drew one of the most crowded houses which has been witnessed within the walls of the Theatre Royal, although the prices were raised some 50 per cent. The object of this performance was to aid a subscription which had been commenced in Melbourne for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Shakspere in that city—a good example.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE "sets off" a table as perfectly as real silver, and you have all the beauty of the more costly material without that anxiety and risk which often attend its possession. Mappin Brothers, of London-bridge, for fifty years have been gaining confidence for the superior quality and excellence of their manufactures. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Illustrated priced catalogues sent post free on application to London-bridge. Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to prices charged.

Mappin Brothers, London Bridge.	Fiddle. Strong Plating.	Fiddle. Plated extra Strong	Threaded. Strong Plating.	Threaded. Plated extra Strong	King's. Strong Plating.	King's. Plated extra Strong
Per doz.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table spoons ...	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0
Do. forks ...	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 9	78 0
Dessert spoons	27 0	38 0	40 0	54 0	44 0	54 0
Do. forks ...	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0
Tea spoons ...	16 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	36 0

Mappin Brothers London Warehouse is at London Bridge.

Miscellaneous News.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst have arrived in town from Tunbridge Wells.

The Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia is expected at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight.

Lady Mildmay is said to be recovering from the effects of her accident, which it appears was occasioned by the horse getting his foot entangled in her ladyship's crinoline.

On Thursday, Mrs. Peel, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. The Dean arrived from Worcester on the previous night, and, with some immediate relatives, was present when the melancholy event took place.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended divine service in the parish church of Crathie, when Dr. Pirrie, Professor of Divinity of Aberdeen University, officiated. There was no addition to her Majesty's dinner-party.

An attempt has been made to burn down Kilkenny College, and which was nearly succeeding. A local paper says the closest scrutiny has been made into the mysterious business, without, however, any facts being elicited calculated to bring the crime home to any individual.

The movement in favour of a general adoption of short time in Lancashire has been assisted by the further account of depression in the Eastern markets brought by the Indian mail. In the course of the ensuing week the reduction of employment will in many districts be considerable.

At the wedding of the Baron Dimsdale's daughter with Captain Tarleton, the party were agreeably surprised by the arrival of a piece of plate with the following inscription:—"From H.R.H. Prince Alfred to Captain Tarleton, C.B., A.D.C., in commemoration of his marriage day. August 27, 1861."

Mr. Ralph Earle, formerly private secretary to Mr. Disraeli, and who lost his seat for Berwick on a petition, is spoken of as the Conservative candidate for Plymouth.

The leading brewers of Burton have issued circulars to their customers, informing them that on and after the 1st of October, the prices of ale will be reduced 6s. per barrel, "the prospects of the harvest happily enabling them to make the reduction."

A viaduct across the Tay is proposed, to amalgamate the North British and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee lines. The cost of the tubular bridge is estimated at £500,000, and the bridge at Mugdrun at £180,000.

Mr. Milner Gibson has been on a cruise in his yacht, the Resolute, in the latitudes of Norway and the Orkneys. The right hon. gentleman returned to Cowes at the close of last week, having put in to Lowestoft for stores, &c. on his way down the eastern coast.

Thirteen millions of herring, on a moderate computation, were found to have passed through the hands of the women in the Wick district on one day alone—the 24th ult.—giving an average of about 9,000 to every woman employed in eviscerating the fish, and 12,000 to every packer, and making for exportation forty cargoes of 500 barrels each, which would add to the wealth of the place not less than £20,000.

A young lady was lately gathering flowers in a garden, at Bradford, when her crinoline upset a beehive, and brought upon her a host of bees; she only rid herself of them by rushing into a pond and plunging overhead. She was, however, severely stung, and had to take to her bed.

Staying in the same hotel in Birmingham are a representative of the Federal and an official of the Confederate Governments of America, their business being the purchase of munitions of war. The two gentlemen go on from day to day ordering and superintending the despatching of guns, cannon, and deadly implements, and at the same time are on intimate and friendly terms. In fact, they dine together, smoke together, and do "brandy smash" in agreeable companionship. What would the *New York Herald* say to this.

A curious discovery has been made in connection with the restoration of Worcester cathedral—viz., that of a coffin, with the remains of a human being, embedded in the wall of this sacred edifice. On being exposed to the influence of the atmosphere the coffin crumbled to pieces and disclosed a perfect skeleton, which had evidently been lying there for centuries. The bones were quite brown, and of course there were vestiges of flesh, but the remains of some garments were detected, and the soles—or probably sandles, for no upper leather was found—of a pair of shoes. The body was that of a full-grown adult. Various conjectures are afloat as to the nature of the burial.

Last week the Mayor of Wolverhampton and several gentlemen partook of refreshment in a singular dining-room, being an iron safe, fire-proof and thief-proof, manufactured by Messrs. Thomas Perry & son, Highfields. The capacious safe is being constructed for the Treasury, and is intended for use in China. It is 17 feet long by 12 feet wide, and 7½ feet high. It is entirely wrought iron, and forms a perfect fire-proof room. The door is protected with steel throughout, and the locks, which are thief and gunpowder proof, have a double combined action, throwing 14 massive brass bolts by which the door is secured. The safe weighs 20 tons, and is probably the largest ever made.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

The Earl of Fortescue died on Saturday morning, at his seat in Devonshire, at the advanced age of 78. In his earlier days, in the more stirring times of political change, the deceased nobleman was a very active supporter of the Liberal party, and did good service to the Whigs during the Reform agitation. His eldest son, Viscount Ebrington, was formerly M.P. for Marylebone, and having, in 1859, resigned his seat in consequence of failing sight, he was, a few months after, called to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Fortescue.

A PRINCE IN THE INSOLVENT COURT.—At Judge's Chambers, Sergeant's-inn, on Friday week, before Mr. Justice Keating, an application was made to put in bail in a writ of *capias*, in which Prince George Nicholas Galitzin, the composer and musical director, had been arrested and discharged on the deposit of £96, to secure the debt and costs. The bail was accepted, and the learned Judge made an order for the return of the money.

ACCIDENT TO EARL FITZWILLIAM.—We regret to announce that an accident befel the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam on Saturday last, by which his lordship was so seriously injured that he was prevented from attending at the races at Doncaster, and will not be able to go to the forthcoming review at York. The noble Earl went out cub-hunting in Rainborough-park, a short distance from Wath-upon-Dearne. While waiting for sport, the spirited animal on which his lordship was mounted was startled by something in the cover, and it immediately reared up, and before he could control it it fell heavily upon him, and so seriously injured him that it was found advisable to remove him to Wentworth House. A messenger was despatched to Sheffield for Mr Wilson Overend, his lordship's medical attendent, who, on reaching the mansion, found the noble Earl's collar-bone broken. His lordship yesterday was progressing favourably.

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED AT ILKLEY.—The inhabitants of Ilkley have been thrown into a state of painful excitement by the melancholy death, by drowning, in the river Wharfe, of a young unmarried lady, 26 years of age, named Eliza Scott, whose parents reside at Gomersal, near Leeds, and occupy a respectable position in society. It appeared that Miss Scott had been for some time labouring under religious delusions, and was recommended by her medical attendant to spend a few weeks at Ilkley, at which place, accompanied by her mother, she arrived two or three days ago. Mrs. Scott having occasion temporarily to absent herself, left her daughter in the charge of the person with whom they lodged, whose vigilance, however, she unfortunately contrived to elude, and was afterwards seen by two ladies proceeding at a rapid pace, without her bonnet, along the banks of the river. A splash was presently heard, and she was seen in the water, but on been taken out life was extinct. An inquest has been held, and there being the possibility of the deceased having accidentally slipped into the water, a verdict of "Found drowned, without any marks of violence," was returned.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SINGULAR CHARGE.—A VIGILANT CABMAN.—At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, John Bevan, a respectable-looking man, described as a mathematical instrument maker, was charged as follows:—Thomas Owers, of Francis-street, Chelsea, a cab-driver, said: On Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, while driving down Regent-street, I was hailed by two persons, who got into my cab, the prisoner being one of them. They ordered me to drive them to Charing Cross, and soon after they got in a 'busman gave me the "office," and I looked into my cab, when I saw on the seat the prisoner was sitting on some blank cheques, and observed the other person examining a porte-monnaie. Seeing no policeman, I thought I would drive them to Vine-street, and while doing so one of them asked me where I was going. I replied, "The nearest way to Charing Cross, as the road is up." On getting to Vine-street they jumped out and made off, but I pursued them with the cry of "Stop thief," and succeeded in capturing the prisoner and gave him over to the sergeant. I also picked up the porte-monnaie thrown away by the prisoner.—Mr. Beard, of Basinghall-street, who appeared for the prisoner, asked whether the witness said all this at the station.—Cabman: Yes; the sergeant heard me say it.—Mr. Beard: When you were asked where you were going, you did not tell the truth then?—Cabman: What does that matter? (laughter). I did not tell them I was going to Vine street (laughter). I should think not.—Sergeant Silverton, 16 C, said: I was at the next house to the station when I heard a cry of "Stop thief," and the cab drove up. I received the prisoner in custody from the cabman, and found on him two blank cheques on Scott's bank, Cavendish-square, a pair of silver spectacles, some gold, &c., and a card, on which were the name and address, "William Taylor, Esq., 17, Park-street, Grosvenor-square."—Mr. Beard: the prisoner has given his correct address; will you take substantial bail?—Mr. Beadon: It is not a case for bail, and I shall remand the prisoner till to-morrow week. (To the cabman.) Your conduct meets my highest approbation.

Mr. M. F. Topper has met with an accident from being overturned in a pony-carriage near the Gomshall station, Sussex. He was stunned at the time, but is not seriously injured.

John Snell, the well-known waterman and boat-builder at Hampton, without any previous practice, walked across the river on a tight, or rather a slack, rope on Saturday last.

Another comet is now approaching the sun, and perceptible to the naked eye. It may be seen about nine o'clock, on a clear night, between the constellations of Cassiopeia and Andromeda, forming nearly a central point between the stars Shedir, Almach, and Mirach.

At a fire at Liverpool an entire family of children had to be thrown out of the window by their parents, Spurgeon by name, who jumped out afterwards. The father and two boys escaped with some injuries, but the third boy was killed by falling into the arena. The mother alone escaped unhurt.

There have been very disastrous floods in the north. The Irwell rose so rapidly as nearly to carry off the men engaged in forming a bridge over it, the preparations for which it swept away. At Bacup, Shawforth, and Walsden, much mischief has been done, and on one occasion life lost. At Wardle a mill was swept away.

At Bethnal-green, on Wednesday night, a fire occurred in Crown-court, in a small house of four rooms, having sixteen inhabitants, when two children were burnt to death. William Rowarth, the father, and his wife and daughter, were also severely burnt.

Mr. Goode, the artist, a resident at Adderbury West, died on Thursday week. He was bathing as usual in a shallow part of the brook which runs between the two Adderburys, East and West, was seen to plunge in but no further notice was then taken. An hour afterwards his body was discovered. He was a man of genuine talent in his profession, a good portrait and an animal painter.

The Prince of Wales passed through Belgium on Saturday, on his way to Prussia, to witness the great military manœuvres wich are to take place there. His Royal Highness landed at Ostend, and was met at Malines by the Duke of Brabant, who accompanied his royal cousin as far as the Landen station.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who returned to this country a few weeks ago in the British and North American Royal Mail steamship Arabia, is about to return to Canada. He is, it is understood, to go out as a passenger on board the same company's steamer Canada, Captain Moodie, on Saturday. His Royal Highness is, as on his homeward voyage, to be accompanied by Major Cowell.

The *Times* says the amount of business transacted on Monday at the Post-office Savings-banks far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who arranged the details of the scheme, a very large number of persons, male and female, of all ages and classes, having become depositors. The money collected has already been transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for investment according to law.

THE REVOLUTION IN BEVERLEY.—Great excitement has prevailed in Beverley since it became known that the corporation had determined, by resolution passed at its monthly meeting, held on Monday, the 9th inst., to prosecute the principals in the late fire on Westwood. On Saturday last, application was made at the East Riding Sessions-house, for summonses to issue against forty persons, amongst whom are many freemen, for taking part in the fire. It is rumoured that a large meeting of the freemen is shortly to take place to decide upon the best means of procuring the services of the legal profession to defend those against whom summonses have been ordered to issue.

LORD DERBY'S HEALTH.—We are happy to state that the Earl of Derby's illness is only of slight import. The announcement in our contemporaries might induce his Lordship's friends to believe that his indisposition was more serious. We are able to say that while staying at Worsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the noble Earl took more than his ordinary exercise, which induced symptoms of gout, which prevented him joining in the hospitalities at Worsley. On Friday the noble Earl, accompanied by his amiable Countess and Lady Stanley, left for Knowsley Park, where the noble Earl and Countess hope to receive a succession of friends early in the ensuing month.—*Morning Herald.*

A "TRAVELLING PORTER."—A circular has just been issued by the authorities of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the effect that a man to be called the "travelling porter" will accompany every train. His business will be to travel on the seat placed for him on the tender, and to keep a steady and vigilant look out on both sides and along the top of the train, so that, in case of any accident to any of the carriages on the train, or of any signal from the guard, or any apparently sufficient cause that may come to his observation, he may at once communicate with the engineman, and, if necessary, stop the train. Further, it will be his business, generally, to have charge of carriages forming the train, to see that in every respect they are in good condition, and properly coupled up. He will be required to observe carefully the running of the different carriages, and to take note of the number of any one that may appear to run unsteady, or have any other defect, and to enter a note of this and of any other circumstance requiring to be remedied in a report book to be made up each journey.

WINE VERSUS SPIRITS.—The Excise returns for the first half of the present year show a falling off in the consumption of spirits. The quantity of home-made spirits retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in the first half of the year 1861 was 11,471,387 gallons (almost exactly the same as in the preceding year), and in 1861 only 9,235,439 gallons. The foreign and colonial spirits also entered for home consumption in the first six months of the year were 2,848,728 proof gallons in 1860, and only 2,465,771 in 1861. The deficiency has not been compensated by a corresponding additional demand for malt. The malt retained for home consumption was 27,585,017 in 1861. But the return respecting wine is of a very different character; the quantity of imported wine entered for home consumption in the first half-year of 1860 was only 5,094,795 gallons, and in 1861 no less than 6,105,578 gallons. Of these wines 686,684 gallons came from France in 1860, but 1,330,354 in 1861.

A TORNADO IN IRELAND.—Mr. Thomas C. Butler, in a letter to the *Carlow Sentinel*, describes an extraordinary phenomenon which he witnessed in Connemara. About four o'clock on the 11th an awfully black cloud appeared from the south-west, and an hour later a sudden gust of wind came "with a noise like suppressed thunder," when the water in a small river was raised several feet in the air, leaving the bed almost dry; calves which were grazing near it were carried off several hundred yards, till stopped by the road wall. Some hay stacks were caught up and carried away in the same manner; the stacks in an outfield were all either laid prostrate or carried off to a great distance. The hurricane swept on and plunged into an inlet of the sea, which instantly rose hundreds of feet, dashing itself with great violence on the opposite shore. This extraordinary tornado came from south to north.

THE NEW SAVINGS BANK MOVEMENT.—On Monday the new Post-office Savings Bank plan for enlarging the public facilities for the deposit of small savings, and for making the General Post-office available for that purpose, under the direct security of the State, came into operation throughout the metropolis and the provinces. About 300 of these new receptacles for savings were opened simultaneously in London and the country; little or no organisation for the purpose being required beyond the authority of the Pastmaster-General to the officers of the various letter-receiving houses to receive deposits for remittances to the principal office, and to repay when called upon all sums so deposited with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent., repayment to be made not later than ten days after demand. It is not apprehended that the new movement will affect the old established savings banks, of which there are some 230 in existence throughout the country, nor the various freehold land and building societies who receive savings and deposits, seeing that they offer a considerably higher rate of interest, varying from 3½ to 5 per cent., upon deposits. The principal advantage to be derived from the post-office savings-banks is the great convenience they will be calculated to confer from their being open daily, and from their establishment in localities where savings banks do not at present exist.

A COTTAGE ORACLE.—Death has just removed a well-known character in Foulness, Essex, who was not unknown on the main land—"Old Mrs Carter," a cottage oracle, who, from the difficulty of obtaining a medical man in that locality, was often called in to act in cases of midwifery. She died on the 28th ult., in her 80th year. She was the mother of nineteen children, of whom at present ten are alive, six son and four daughters. The eldest is in her sixtieth year, and the youngest in his thirty-sixth. There are forty-nine grandchildren and twenty-three great-grandchildren, numbering in all eighty-two. Thirty-one of her descendants followed her to the grave, the fourth generation being amongst the number. She lived in a house known by the name of "Dove Cote," forty years, and then removed to the east end of "Smoke Hall," and lived there thirty-eight years.

A GIGANTIC FARM.—The home farm of Mr. Funk, of M'Lean County, Illinois, consists of 20,500 acres, and there are 5,000 more in the country, making altogether no less than 25,500 acres owned by him in that county. About half of this land was purchased at Government prices, the other half at prices ranging from five dollars to thirty dollars per acre, and the most of it is paid for. The stock on the farm on the 10th of July was as follows:—1,000 beef cattle, ready for the market; 200 cows with calves; 400 stock cattle; 500 sheep, of the middle class of wool; 500 head of swine, beside the pigs, which he does not count; 240 horses and mules, one year old and upward, and 60 sucking colts. He has 2,000 acres under the plough, 600 acres in meadows, and the balance inclosed for pasture. Three thousand acres of these pasture lands are in tame grasses—blue grass, timothy, clover, and red top. This great cattle lord, now 64 years old, works like a common labourer, and lives in a poorer house and plainer manner then some men of much less pretensions.

MR. SPURGEON AT BRISTOL.—At the opening of a Baptist place of worship at Bristol on Wednesday, Mr. Spurgeon was engaged to preach, and made his appearance in "orthodox black, white tie, and white bowler hat." Owing to his health, which seems to be seriously impaired, and the unruly conduct of the mob who could not be admitted into the building, he preached but a very short sermon. There was much disappointment and great noise made because he declared himself unequal to preach in the open air. The entrances were all blocked, and men were let down by a rope from the windows to fetch the police.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.—One of the closing acts of the Prince of Wales, at the Camp of Curragh, was to present the 36th Regiment with new colours. He did so in an able speech, in which he spoke of the glorious share which the 36th had taken in the victories of England since the time it was raised in 1700 down to 1815.—Colonel Hort, in returning thanks for the honour, said:—"I would venture to call attention to the medallion fixed on the staff of our old regimental colours. It contains the remaining shreds of the standards which so often led the regiment to victory under the great Duke of Wellington. This medallion will be presented to the staff of the new regimental colours, and should our new colours ever be unfurled at our Sovereign's command in the presence of an enemy, I trust that the 36th of that day will prove that they are worthy successors of those brave men who fought under those venerable relics of the Peninsular war." Subsequently there was a grand dinner, after which His Royal Highness visited the soldiers and their families. On the following day (Wednesday week), the Prince left the Camp amid the vociferous and again and again renewed cheers of the army of Curragh. In the evening His Royal Highness attended at the grand farewell ball given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, when more than 2,000 guests were present at the Mansion-house. The Prince, who arrived with the Lord-Lieutenant, was escorted by a troop of Hussars, and received by a guard of honour of the 87th Foot, the band playing the National Anthem, and the crowd vociferously cheering. Lady Emily Peel was the Prince's first partner, and he joined in nearly every dance.

TERRIFIC SCENE AT A FIRE IN HUDDERSFIELD.—Early on Saturday morning a fire of a most alarming character was discovered at the residence of Mr E. L. Hesp, solicitor, Spring-grove, Huddersfield. The attention of the police was attracted to the scene of the conflagration by loud screams proceeding from the upper storey of the building. On arriving there a scene of the most harrowing character was presented. The three female servants were assembled at a third storey window, wildly shrieking for help, the flames being fast approaching upon them. The officer who first arrived at the spot implored them to remain until assistance could be procured, and went with all haste and fetched two ladders, but when he returned with assistance he was horrified to find two of them lying on the ground in a bruised and bleeding condition. One of them, in her extreme terror, had thrown herself a distance of nearly forty feet, and had fallen upon the cellar grating of the basement storey. The second poor girl hesitated to follow her example, and wildly clung to the widow sill ere she dropped the terrific distance, when she let go her hold and lay mangled with the fall, when assistance which might have saved her arrived. The third happily escaped the dreadful fate a ladder being hoisted ere she had taken the dangerous resolve. Mr Hesp, who was the only member of the family at home, had to risk a descent from his bed-room on the lower storey by means of a sheet, and happily escaped unhurt. The scene was one of unmingled horror and excitement. Maria Woodhouse, the kitchenmaid, sustained a concussion of the brain; and Ann Briggs, the cook, received a fractured leg, besides severe internal and external injuries. One was placed under the care of Mr Robinson, surgeon, and the other was taken to the infirmary, and though still alive they are in a very dangerous state. A great portion of the building was destroyed.

AWFUL TRAGEDY AT PRESTON.

A COLONEL AND ADJUTANT SHOT.

On Saturday morning last, one of the most cold-blooded acts of vengeance ever recorded was committed at the Fulwood Barracks, near Preston. About eleven o'clock, a private soldier, named M'Caffery, twenty years of age, a native of Preston, who joined the 32d Regiment eleven months ago, was sentenced to confinement to barracks for fourteen days for neglect of duty. In ten or fifteen minutes after Colonel Crofton and Adjutant Hanham, both of the depot battalion, were crossing the infantry square together, the former officer being on the left of the latter, when M'Cafferay saw them from his quarters, took down his rifle, which he loaded and hastened into the quadrangle. Kneeling in the middle of the footpath [other accounts state from a window or passage] he took deliberate aim at the two officers; the cap did not explode, and he coolly replaced it with another, and fired. The ball entered the left side of Colonel Crofton, and passed clean through his body, in its course perforating the liver and left lung; it then passed through Adjutant Hanham's left arm, entered his side, and lodged in his vertebral column. Both the gentlemen fell, and were removed to their respective quarters, where they were immediately attended by Drs. Clarke and Donald, of the barracks, and Dr. Hammond, of Preston, was called in to their assistance. In about an hour afterwards, the ball, somewhat flattened, was extracted. At seven o'clock on Saturday evening, Colonel Crofton, it was thought, could not possibly survive, and very faint hopes were entertained of the recovery of Adjutant Hanham.—On the perpetration of this diabolical act, M'Cafferay returned to his quarters, and in the passage met several of the men, who on hearing the report of the rifle, were running out to ascertain the cause. He handed the rifle to a sergeant, saying, "Here, take this; I've done it." He was at once lodged in the refractory cell, where his shoes and braces were taken from him, and his hands fettered. Captain Elgee, the chief of the county constabulary, and Superintendent Green, were then sent for, and in their custody he was removed to the Preston House of Correction, where the circumstances of the case were briefly gone into before Dr. Broughton, a county magistrate, and M'Cafferay was remanded till Monday. Colonel Crofton served with distinction in the Crimea, where he led the 17th Regiment, and received a severe wound in the left hand, which has since been almost useless. He has a wife and three young children. Adjutant Hanham, in the Cabul campaign, displayed great bravery, and on various parts of his body bears honourable scars. He has a wife and four very young children. This shocking affair has created deep feelings of sympathy and horror in the town of Preston, where Colonel Crofton is well known and highly esteemed. He is cousin to Lieutenant Colonel Crofton, who married the daughter of the late John Addison, Esq., Judge of the Preston County Court. Both officers were much beloved at the barracks, where the deepest gloom prevailed.

At about twenty minutes past nine o'clock on Sunday evening, Colonel Crofton breathed his last; and on Monday morning, at half-past eleven, after suffering the most excruciating agony, Adjutant Hanham also expired.

The examination of the prisoner, Patrick M'Cafferay, took place on the same morning, at the House of Correction. Intense excitement prevailed in that quarter of the town, and the gates of the prison were crowded by persons. Besides the persons immediately interested in the inquiry there were only present the reporters and a few other persons. M'Cafferay has a very youthful appearance, even for his age (20).

Major Stacey Colls, of the 32d Regiment, was the first witness called. He stated: About half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, I was writing in my room, at Fulwood Barracks, when I heard the report of a rifle outside. I thought there was something wrong, and jumped up and ran to the window overlooking the barrack square. I saw the late Colonel Crofton and Adjutant Hanham standing in the centre of the square. Just as I looked out Colonel Crofton threw up both his hands and cried out "Oh, I'm shot." I immediately ran down to him, and on coming up I saw Mr. Hanham bleeding from the left side, and leaning upon an officer. I ran up to the Colonel and placed my left arm round his waist, and he put his arm round my neck. I and another officer assisted him to his quarters, and he said to me, "I'm done for; I'm shot through the lungs." He asked who did it. On reaching his quarters, I placed him in an easy chair, stripped him, and found a bullet hole in the lower part of his chest.

Superintendent Green said:—He and Captain Elgee (chief of the county constabulary) went to Fulwood Barracks on Saturday. The spot was pointed out to him where Colonel Crofton and Adjutant Hanham were when they were shot, and also the spot from which M'Cafferay fired. There was some blood on the ground; and from thence to the spot where the rifle was fired was about 65 yards. He had stepped the distance. Colonel Croft was dead. Witness went to the guard room, and told him he took him into custody on a charge of shooting at Colonel Crofton and Adjutant Hanham, with intent to murder them. Afterwards, at the House of Correction, he said he did not intend to shoot the Colonel, it was only the Adjutant. Dr. Broughton (to the prisoner): Have you any questions to ask Mr. Green? Prisoner: No.—Dr. Broughton: Have you anything to say why you should not be remanded? Prisoner: No. Dr. Broughton: Then you are remanded to Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, at this place.

Mr. M. Myres, the coroner, was also present at the inquiry, which lasted only about ten minutes; and after its termination, it was arranged that the inquest should be held in the Court House, at five o'clock that day. The inquest was held accordingly, and evidence having been heard the proceedings were adjourned.

The inquiry was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the House of Correction, and the jury after an absence of seven minutes, returned with a verdict of "Wilful murder against Patrick M'Cafferay."

The prisoner was then committed, on the coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next Liverpool assizes, which will be opened in December next. On being removed he skipped up the steps leading from the Governor's office, and seemed altogether quite unconcerned.

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

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

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

Weekly Retrospect.

The continued fine weather enables farmers whose crops are later than those of their neighbours to secure them in sound and safe condition. A good harvest is always a great blessing ; this year it is peculiarly so ; for France is deficient in grain and the prospects of trade, owing to the American civil war, are dull and disheartening. Already a partial paralysis is felt in the great hives of manufacturing industry, and from Lancashire and West Yorkshire particularly there are reports of short time and apprehensions of reduced wages.

Mr. Spurgeon has been "starring" at Bristol. There was religious service in the afternoon in a new Baptist Chapel, to celebrate the opening of which he was invited, and all passed off with the utmost decorum. After the afternoon service, however, there was a tea meeting in the Circus, and tea being served to seventeen hundred persons, the rev. gentleman was again to preach. His congregation proved to be an unruly mob ; and the disturbance inside and outside was so great that he became nervous and excited, and unable to collect his thoughts, so that his discourse was brief and fragmentary. The cries for the police were loud and urgent, and none called louder than the preacher. Religion itself is somewhat scandalized by such scenes of disorder and riot.

Another exemplification of the adage "Truth is stranger than fiction" is furnished by a police case before the magistrates of Rugby, which appears in another column. The story must be read by all who would see how strangely crime is often tracked out, as well as by all who delight in the marvellous and romantic, and we therefore refrain from giving an epitome of the facts The prisoner, it will be seen, is merely charged with giving a false account to the registrar, and the *Globe* states this is the only way in which the law can be made to apply to the offence. We hope this is a mistake ; clearly Mr. Guinness Hill was guilty of the grossest cruelty to his child, and he ought to be tried for this misdemeanour in addition to the more technical indictment. The manner in which the crime is brought home to the accused reflects great credit on the skill and industry of the detective police ; if guilt be fully proved, the punishment can hardly be too severe.

According to some of our contemporaries Garibaldi has been asked to undertake, on his own terms, the command of the Federal army in America, and has declined the offer. In this he has shown the discretion which is proverbially better than valour. The *Nonconformist* states that travelling from Switzerland and Italy he found the illustrious hero everywhere the idol of the people, and he adds that there was an absence of reactionary longings among the masses, and a determined resolve to secure Rome as the capital of united Italy. On the other side of the coveted capital, at Florence, "the cradle of the arts and sciences," Victor Emmanuel has opened the first *Italian* Exhibition that has ever been known, and has renewed his pledge to carry out the wish of Italians "to be one united nation." There are signs that the watchword "To Rome" is becoming too popular both in the North and South to be much longer resisted by Minister, King, or Emperor.

THE AMERICAN WAR A WAR OF LIBERTY.

General Fremont has taken a step which will silence many controversies, and whilst it strikes terror into the camp of the Southern slave-holding Confederates will give joy to the hearts of the friends of humanity and the slave all the world over. The General, having occasion to declare martial law throughout the State of Missouri, over which he has military command, has published a proclamation declaring the property of the rebels forfeited for public uses and *their slaves made free*. The importance of this declaration can scarcely be exaggerated. In Missouri, as in the slave-holding states further south, the chief rebels are the planters, and their chief property (so called) is slaves. Here then is a distinct invitation to them to join the camp and cause of the Federalists, where they will not only have shelter and succour, but where their bonds will be struck off, and themselves raised to the dignity of free men. We hope they will rush in crowds to the place of Refuge whose gates are thus thrown open to them. The glad news will spread, and we shall be greatly surprized if other States be able long to hold their bondsmen, when the State of Missouri is thus declared, by the highest military authority, free soil.

It remains to be seen what course the Government at Washington will take consequent on this proclamation. Hitherto the President, despite his anti slavery sentiments and sympathies, has carefully stood within the limits of the constitution, and scrupulously refrained from the slightest interference with the odious tyranny which passes under the euphonism of "the domestic institution." How will he now act? Will he hesitate to endorse the truly noble deed which has covered the name of Fremont with a halo of glory, brighter and purer than can possibly be achieved by feats of arms, however splendid and signal? Rather let him hold this declaration of freedom forth as a watchword of the war. Let every slave throughout the wide Republic know that in fighting with the Federalists he is, in reality, fighting for his own liberty and the emancipation of his brethren in bonds. We cannot then doubt the result. The fight may rage fiercely, the strife may be bloody, but if severe it will be short, and the doom of slavery will be a result worth the cost. Englishmen will understand and appreciate the quarrel and its issue ; and no questions of cotton or currency will prevent the people cheering on those engaged in a cause so just and holy, although baptised by tears and blood.

Local and District News.

STAINDROP.—A few days ago, Mr. John Mountain, market gardener, cut a cabbage of the Spotsborough kind, of the enormous weight of 10lbs., being stripped of the superfluous leaves. He likewise took up four carrots, weighing 7lbs.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. — A meeting of this body had to take place a few days ago, but was rendered void through an informality in the notice. An adjourned meeting is to be held in a short time, and we hope that it may be opened to the press. Hitherto the meetings have been private.

POTATOE STEALING.—A gentleman who resides at Blackhill and has a large garden at Medomsley complains bitterly of the damage done to his crops of potatoes by some person or persons, regularly every few days, pulling up large quantities. The depredations have hitherto been committed after dark, as one half the potatoes are left on the ground. The owner, says our correspondent, would willingly give any person what they could reasonably ask for, but complains bitterly of having his crops not only taken out, but destroying other things by trespass. The depredators will know who the gentleman is whose property they have been destroying, and, probably the police will get to know who they are.

The First Northumberland Artillery Volunteers are to be inspected on Friday the 27th inst., by Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, R.A.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, SHIELD ROW.—The friends of the Temperance cause held a meeting in the above place of worship, on Saturday evening last, the 14th inst., when Mr. George Tweddle, from Gateshead, delivered an able and appropriate address to a large and respectable audience. Mr. Matthew Richardson, of Stanley, occupied the chair, and at the close of the lecture 13 new members took the pledge.

On Sunday evening last, the Rev. R. Shields preached the funeral sermon of the late Mr. Robert Ramsay, who died on the 4th of July last, at Leadgate. Mr. Shields took for his text Revelations 7th c. and 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17th verses. Near the close of his sermon he gave several particulars as to the character of the deceased, Mr. Ramsay, who was much respected as a local preacher in the Shotley Bridge circuit. Many of his sorrowing friends were present.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. — A meeting of the Shotley Bridge Young Men's Temperance Association was held on Saturday last, at Kiln Pit Hill, Mr. Wheatley in the chair. The room was crowded to excess, and addresses were delivered by Messrs R. Palliser, Samuel Murray, George Lows, and others, showing the terrible effects of the drinking customs of England, and illustrating their subject with appropriate anecdotes. At the close of the meeting three young men came forward and signed the pledge.

HEXHAM.—A painful sensation was caused in this town on Thursday, the 12th inst., by a serious accident which happened to Mr. William Pattinson, iron-founder. In trying a large crane, newly erected in the foundry yard, some of the supports gave way, and the whole structure was brought to the ground. One of the stays, in falling, struck Mr. Pattinson on the head, causing concussion of the brain, and inflicting severe injuries on other parts of his frame. In spite of skilful and unremitting medical attendance, he expired on Tuesday afternoon, after five days of intense suffering.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—On Friday last, a woman named McKenzie, residing in Whitburn Street, Monkwearmouth, died suddenly from the effects of drink. It appears that on the same morning she had been drinking at a public house, and returned home, where she took a fit. Mr. Bulmer, surgeon, was sent for, but his treatment was of no avail, for the old woman died in a short time.

MINKS' PONY.—"A Subscriber" takes up the query put, a few weeks ago, in our columns, as to "what had become of the money subscribed to buy Mr. Minks a pony?" "A Subscriber" says that Minks "put the screw on" to raise the money among the men and boys, so that "those who did not subscribe had to endure the rod of his displeasure." "A Subscriber" ventures to say for the public that they "consider it a disgraceful act, as Minks has a salary of 30s. per week, and has supplied the Iveston and Eden collieries with candles, which would add considerably to his salary, whilst many of the men are only making 14s. and 15s. ;" and concludes with a hope that "the masters will put an end to the imposition, and order the money to be returned."

FREE GARDENERS' ANNIVERSARY AT SPENNYMOOR.—The annual dinner of the "Bud of Hope" lodge of this order of Friendly Societies, was held at the house of Mr. Sampson Dixon, "Shafto Arms" Inn, Spennymoor, on Saturday afternoon last. The lodge room was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and devices, and there was a good muster of the members of the lodge and their friends present. In the absence of Ensign R. Hawks, the surgeon of the lodge, Br. Naylor took the chair, the duties of the vice being discharged by Br. Baugh, the secretary of the lodge. The night was agreeably spent.

STAINDROP.—AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., Margaret Hutchinson, aged fifteen, servant to Mrs Jackson, beerhouse-keeper, after doing her household work during the day, in apparently good health and spirits, went into Mrs Laidlaw's shop, next door, about eight in the evening, to buy a thimble. After making her purchase, she turned round to go away, and instantly fell down on the floor quite dead. Medical aid was promptly obtained, but life was extinct. The doctors considered the case to be one of natural death. A report was made to the coroner, but an inquest was not deemed necessary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, about mid-day, a fatal accident occurred on board the Wansbeck steamer, one of the Red Star Line of passenger boats, while lying at Newcastle Quay. It appears that the engineman, David Walker, had gone into the paddle-box. The captain, without knowing the circumstance, gave orders for the steamer to be turned round. The engines were consequently put in motion, and the unfortunate man was crushed by the revolution of the paddle wheel, and fell into the water. His body was not recovered until about five o'clock in the evening. The deceased, who was steady and industrious, was about 40 years of age, and a native of St. Peter's. He has left a wife and seven children to lament his loss.

NEW PHASE OF THE WALKER STRIKE. — On Thursday afternoon, the puddlers on strike at Walker met at Mrs. Boggins' Royal Hotel, Walker, to consider the propriety of offering to go to work at a reduced rate. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the men should make a proposition to their employers to resume work at a reduction of sixpence per ton, being at the same rate as is paid at Middlesbro' and Consett. A deputation was then appointed to wait on the Messrs. Bell, and these gentlemen agreed to the proposition of the workmen. We regret, however, to state that an unlooked-for obstacle arose to the termination of the strike. It appears that the puddlers at Walker have formed themselves into a Trades' Union, and the proprietors of the Walker Iron Works have intimated their intention not to employ any Union hands. The men are determined not to give up their Union, and the strike is thus continued.

OPENING OF THE NEW HARMONIUM AT BLACKHILL.—On Sunday last special services were held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Blackhill. In the morning an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Shields, from Revelations, chap. 7, 18th and following verses. Mrs. Ridley (late Mrs. Armstrong, and better known by the latter name), preached in the afternoon from 2nd Cor., chap. 3, verse 18, delivering a most stirring and eloquent sermon. In the evening she preached from Jeremiah, chap. 8, v. 22. Her appeals were energetic and persuasive. The chapel was crowded to almost suffocation. At proper intervals, during each service, some fine pieces of music were performed by the Consett Choir, Mr. T. Stobb presiding at the new harmonium with great ability, accompanied by Mr. Thomas on the flute. The choir and musicians gave great satisfaction. They were the great means of bringing such large congregations together, and hence collections were taken which far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

PRIZE SHOOTING CONTEST.—On Monday, the contest for the silver cup given by the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., came off at the range, Byker. There were 53 competitors, who commenced firing at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continued till after three o'clock in the afternoon, each firing five rounds at 200 yards, and five rounds at 300 yards. At the close, Sergeant Gibson, of the Armstrong Company, had 14 points, and R. Punshon, E. B. Palmer, Dr. Watson, and R. Fairbairn, 13 each. Owing to Mr. Gibson's rifle not being of the required weight, he was objected to, and the contest then lay between the other four gentlemen, who then proceeded to shoot off the ties — two rounds each at 300 yards—when Messrs. Palmer and Watson tied at two. Their next tie was no better, for they tied again ; but upon meeting for the third time, Mr. Watson scored five against Mr. Palmer's two, and was declared the winner. Sergeant Gibson and his friends having expressed their dissatisfaction at this course, Mr. Watson offered to shoot him alone for the prize. The challenge was accepted, when, having fired five rounds each, at 300 yards, Mr. Gibson scored eight, and Mr. Watson, five. Sir John Fife then presented the cup to Mr. Gibson, complimenting him at the same time on his success. The trophy must be won by the same person two years in succession ere it becomes his property. We cannot help thinking that it was not generous to object to Mr. Gibson's rifle *after* the shooting. All preliminaries should have been carefully attended to prior to the shooting beginning ; and the men generally will be glad to see that after all Gibson carried off the prize.

INTENDED VISIT OF EARL RUSSELL TO NEWCASTLE.—On Monday afternoon a preliminary meeting was held at the Queen's Head Hotel, in this town, to make the necessary arrangements for a public dinner to this distinguished statesman on his forthcoming visit to the North of England. The venerable Dr. Headlam was called upon to preside over an influential assembly of gentlemen connected with the Liberal party. The Chairman stated that Earl Russell having accepted an invitation to honour the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt as his guest at Gibside, near Gateshead, during the ensuing month, several gentlemen had suggested to him that this was a suitable opportunity for the people of this district paying the noble earl that compliment which was his due. Finding this to be the general feeling he had opened a communication with his lordship, who was kind enough to reply that he should be glad to accept an invitation which would give him the opportunity of meeting the people of Newcastle, and the district, and he mentioned the 12th of October as a day likely to suit his convenience. Dr. Headlam added that on receipt of this letter, he and other gentlemen had waited upon the Earl of Durham at Lambton Castle and asked him to preside at the intended dinner. His lordship was good enough at once to accede to their request. A desultory discussion ensued, when a committee was appointed, and Ald. R. W. Hodgson and Ald. Bell were nominated secretaries. It was agreed that the dinner should be held in the Town Hall or the Assembly Room, whichever the committee might hereafter agree upon ; and it was resolved that the price of the dinner ticket should not exceed 15s. It is expected that the Corporation will present an address to his lordship at this reunion of the Liberal party.

The delegates of the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes are to meet at North Shields on Monday next in annual conference.

On Tuesday afternoon, a splendid vessel, 200 feet long, and 600 tons burthen, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs Palmer Brothers, of Jarrow. She is for the St. Petersburg Company, and named the Era.

On Friday week, at the South Shields Police Court, John Rowland, grocer, &c, East Jarrow, was committed for trial at the sessions, on the charge of feloniously assaulting Mary Ann Jackson, housekeeper to Mr. Fell, of Biddick Hall. Bail was accepted for the appearance of Rowland at the sessions.

It is stated that Chipchase Castle, with its extensive domain, beautifully situate in North Tyne, long the property of Ralph William Grey, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, has been purchased by Hugh Taylor, Esq., of Backworth House.

The Very Rev. Monsignor Robert Cornwaite, of Darlington, formerly rector of the English College at Rome, has been appointed Bishop of the Roman Catholic see of Beverley, in place of the late Right Rev. Dr. Briggs. The new bishop is a native of Lancaster.

On Monday, John Hutchinson, joiner, aged 21, fell into the river at Wallsend Quay, and was drowned, in spite of every exertion made to rescue him. He was working at the time of the occurrence at the new jetty which is in course of erection there for Mr. Glover's new chemical works.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the empty carriages, in which Volunteers at the Lambton review had been conveyed to Bishop Auckland on Saturday night, were returning past Hunwick Station, on the North-Eastern Railway, a pedlar, who had strayed on the line while in a state of intoxication, was run over and killed.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT JARROW.—The Rev. Mr. Bellany preached a sermon in the St. Bede's Catholic Chapel, South Shields, on Sunday night, after which a collection was made in aid of the new church now building at Jarrow for the Roman Catholic community in that district.

Col. Anderson. R.A., C.B., inspected the Sunderland Artillery Volunteers on Wednesday, at the garrison. Some excellent sharp firing took place at a range of fifteen hundred yards. The gallant colonel, at the close of the inspection, addressed the men. He expressed regret that in a town numbering a population of 90,000 persons, only 136 artillery volunteers were enrolled.

Arrangements are in progress for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Bishop of Durham. It will probably be erected in Kenilworth Church, of which parish Bishop Villiers was rector from 1837 to 1841, or in the parish of St. George's, Bloomsbury, of which he was rector from 1841 until his elevation to the bishopric of Carlisle in 1856.

The bakers of the three kingdoms are engaged in a movement the objects of which are to obtain the abolition of night work and shorten the hours of labour generally. A meeting in support thereof was held at the Globe Inn, West Clayton-street, on Saturday night, Mr. T. Squires in the chair, and it was resolved that the men of Newcastle should at once take steps to co-operate with those of London in measures for securing the desired end.

A TYNE MAN MISSING IN AUSTRALIA.—When the last mail left Australia, Mr. William Elliott, formerly of Howdon Dock (son of the late Mr. William Elliott, baker, who some years ago emigrated from Howdon with his family to Australia or Sydney), had been missing several weeks from his residence. Mr. Elliott acted as steward to a large proprietor in Sydney. It was feared some fatal accident was the cause of his absence.

A VERY DEAR PEN'ORTH.—*Adam Paget*, boiler-builder, working with Messrs Marshall, South Shields, was, on Wednesday, summoned before the South Shields magistrates for evading the toll of one penny at the ferry. On Friday night last, he crossed from North to South Shields by the 11 ferry, and on reaching the station passed through without paying the toll. The collector called him back, but instead of paying, he used some violent language and walked away. The collector and bridge-man were called and proved that defendant had so acted on many occasions. He was fined 10s. and costs, and in default of payment sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment.

BRAVERY REWARDED.—On Monday evening, in the lecture-room of Bewick-street Baptist Chapel, a testimonial was presented to Mr Matthew Gibson, who, a few weeks since, at the imminent risk of his own life, so gallantly endeavoured to save that of a young man named James Eden, but who unfortunately was drowned ; Mr John Bradburn presided, and the presentation was made by the pastor of the church, the Rev. W. Walters, in feeling and appropriate terms. The testimonial consisted of a large family Bible with marginal references, and beautifully bound ; together with a copy of Bohn's illustrated edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, also handsomely bound. In the latter was the following inscription :—"Presented to Matthew Gibson by the teachers and friends of the Bewick Street Sunday School as a tribute to his disinterested heroism in attempting to save from drowning James Eden, a teacher in the above school ; 16th Sept., 1861."

A WIDE-AWAKE GUARDIAN OF THE POOR.—A few weeks ago there was a cheap trip from Durham to Sunderland. A young widow, residing not a hundred miles from this city, was among the pleasure seekers, some kind friend having given her a treat. On the way to the station she was met by a certain member of a Board of Guardians. The widow had a parasol in her hand, and a kind of "fall" on her bonnet, which some might mistake for a veil. The widow and guardian had seen each other before at a place where relief is dispensed. With an eye to the pockets of the ratepayers, the aforesaid official reported the fact of having seen the widow So and So going to such and such a place, wearing certain articles of dress unbecoming her relationship to the Board. He thought that if the widow could indulge in cheap trips, parasols, veils, &c., she might indulge the Board by doing without their assistance—a happy suggestion on the part of the "wide-awake," which it appears was received and acted upon by the majority. The widow's relief was discontinued, no doubt to the great gratification of the informer, whom the ratepayers will long remember for his disinterested and zealous guardianship over their pockets.—*Durham Advertiser.*

THE IRISH RACE.—On Monday evening a numerously attended meeting of Irishmen of St. Patrick order of the National Brotherhood was held in the Lecture Hall, Nelson-street, Mr. D. Holland, editor of the *Nation* newspaper, delivering a lecture on "The Destinies of the Irish race." The object of the lecturer was to show that the Irish race had done such work for the cause of civilisation and humanity that they deserved the respect of mankind. After tracing at considerable length the career of the race, he predicted for Ireland a glorious future. Votes of thanks were then accorded to the lecturer and the chairman, the latter of whom, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked that there was nothing sectarian in the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick ; the only standard by which any Irishman could be judged was, *Did he love Ireland?* If he did so, the right hand of fellowship was held out to him, no matter what his religious opinions might be.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A LANDLADY.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Hoyle, coroner, held an adjourned inquest, at the Westgate police station, on the body of Ellen Stanton, the wife of the landlord of the "Two Loggerheads" Inn, in the Side. The inquest had been adjourned from Saturday for the production of medical evidence. Mr. Newton, who, assisted by his son, and Mr. May, had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, now stated that he found the right eye black, and also a slight wound at the external angle ; and a great contusion and abrasion on the right hip, which might have been produced by being dragged across a floor, or by having fallen down a number of stairs. She was six months gone in pregnancy ; she had the drunkard's liver ; the stomach and bowels, particularly the small intestines, were so much inflamed, that softening had ensued ; the stomach and small intestines were ruptured, and there was effusion of the contents into the cavity of the belly. He concluded from all these circumstances—after having subjected a portion of the stomach to a series of tests to ascertain whether she had partaken of, or had had administered to her, arsenic or antimony, of which he did not discover the slightest particle—that death had resulted from an excessive use of alcohol. The husband, together with a servant girl, named Ellen Wilson, were called to speak to the deceased's habits, and from their evidence it appeared she had during a great part of her life been an inveterate drunkard, occasionally indulging in dissipation for weeks at a time, and running up accounts at other public houses. During the last five weeks of her life she had not been sober for one day. She was constantly drinking during the day ; and on the nights of Sunday and Monday preceding her death, she drank 9s. 6d. worth of spirits at a public house ; and after her husband had gone to sleep, she had got up and drank between three and four gallons of beer, "for spite." He stated in his evidence, she then lay upon the floor, and remained there until the following morning. The jury returned a verdict that "The deceased died from inflammation of the stomach, produced by an excessive use of alcohol."

[ADVERTISEMENT].—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of internal remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood and living tissues of the human body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaint, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. They never fail to give a sufferer from scorbutic affections relief at least, and in most cases they effect a complete cure. Excessive weariness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are replaced with vigour and healthful action in every organ throughout the system by the restorative and exhilirating influence of this life-sustaining preparation.

VIOLENT DEATH IN SANDGATE.

An unfortunate man, named James Cain, met with his death on Sunday evening last, in Sandgate, Newcastle. The facts of the case were judicially investigated on Monday. In the first place these came under the cognisances of the Bench at the Manors' Police Court, where *Michael M'Cormick* and *John M'Cormick*, brothers, were charged with causing the death of Cain. Mr. Joel appeared for the last named prisoner. P.C. Thomas Little said that on the previous night, about ten o'clock, while on duty on the New Road, a female told him that a man was lying at the corner, near St. Ann's Ropery. On proceeding to the spot indicated, he found a man lying on the pavement, bleeding from nose and mouth, and quite dead. He procured a stretcher and assisted in carrying him to the Dead House. He then apprehended Michael M'Cormick in a public house, and charged him with causing the death of James Cain. In reply, he said "I did not strike him on the nose, nor yet on the eye, but I did strike him on the side of the head at the door of my brother's house ; but he did not fall from the effect of that blow. My brother John came and took me by the collar, and got me from him into the house, and struck me after we got in." There being nothing to inculpate John in the affair, he was discharged ; the other prisoner was remanded till Friday, pending the result of the coroner's inquest.

On Monday night, Mr T. Hoyle held an inquest on the body, at the Dead House. The body of deceased was identified by his brother-in-law, John Garden, a labourer, working under the Corporation. Cain was also a labourer, and last resided at Long Benton, but for the last three weeks had been engaged as a reaper. He was 27 years of age, and had been married, his wife having died about four years ago. John Moran, who described himself as a labourer from Derby, said :—He had been harvesting, and came from Sunderland to Newcastle to seek employment. On Saturday and Sunday nights he stopped at the house of John M'Cormick, who keeps the Anchor Inn, in Sandgate. The deceased was there. There were a few angry words passed between John M'Cormick's wife and the deceased. He did not know what they were about, but Cain called the landlady a w——, to which she replied if it had not been in her house she would have done something to him. There were a number of people drinking in the tap-room, among whom was Michael M'Cormick ; and they all got up and went towards the deceased, keeping shoving him about, with the view of putting him out at the door. Their purpose was ultimately accomplished, witness giving it as his opinion that Cain must have fallen when he was pushed out. Three men, of whom Michael was one, followed him into the street. The other two he did not know, nor could he recognise them again. He never saw Michael attempt to strike Cain, but he heard deceased cry "murder" several times, the whole three then being outside the house. They remained about five minutes, when Michael returned, while the deceased still continued to shout in the same manner. Witness did not go to his assistance, "as he did not wish to get into a 'hobble.'" Michael, on coming in, sat down in the tap-room again. He did not appear excited, nor did he mention anything about the quarrel he had had. The landlord, John M'Cormick, was from home ; and witness shortly afterwards went to bed.—Here, for the present, the evidence rested, and the inquest was adjourned till Wednesday, for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination being made.

On Wednesday the evidence of Mr Gregson, surgeon, went to show that the man had not died from external violence, as there were no marks found upon him. Other witnesses spoke to the deceased having been struck by a man named M'Manna, and *not* by M'Cormick. The inquest was adjourned for the production of M'Manna till next Wednesday.

THE WOODLANDS MURDER.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

Although ten years have elapsed since the tragic affair occurred there are few in the neighbourhood of Frome who do not either themselves recollect or have heard of the shocking murder of Sarah Watts, at the Woodlands, committed near that town, in August, 1851. All that was then learnt of the bloody deed was that the unfortunate victim, who was only sixteen years of age, was left in the house alone, her father proceeding to Frome market. When he returned home he found the mangled body of his daughter in the dairy, and the house ransacked. Subsequent examination showed that the ill-fated girl had been outraged, and probably drowned in a milk-pail. Suspicion fell upon many, and three bad characters, named Maggs, Sparrow, and "Frome Bob" were apprehended, and the evidence against them appeared so strong that they were committed for trial on the capital charge, but a jury acquitted them.

Suspicion also fell upon a young man named Joseph Steer, who lived near the Woodlands ; but shortly after the murder he left the neighbourhood, and enlisted into the army. Within the last few days he has returned to Frome, being invalided. On Tuesday morning he went to the police station in order to get his remittance form filled up, and whilst there he made a voluntary confession that he was guilty of the crime of murdering Sarah Watts. The following is his confession :—"I murdered Sarah Watts, I hope the God above will let me live to see her again in another world. I have it on my mind a long time. I have been very unhappy since. I went away, I was so unhappy I hope the God above will wash away our sins. I did it for love. It was on a market day. I asked her to go up to Birch-hill-lane and pick some water-cresses. She wouldn't go. I asked her to go up on a Sunday, and then she wouldn't go. I often played with her. It was in August it happened. About three o'clock in the afternoon I went to the house. I thought he was worth some money, and she would not tell where it was. I told her to tell me where it was and I would marry her and take her to America. I was very fond of her, and then we would live happy together. She said, 'The money don't belong to you.' I said, 'If you don't tell where it is I will be the death of you.' I took hold of her by the neck. I had a poker in my hand, and I hit her on the head with it. I said I should have it or suffer for it, either in Heaven or in Hell. I struck her in the kitchen, and dragged her into the dairy. I caught her hold by the feet and put her head first into the milk-pail, and left her in the dairy, dead. I took two shillings out of a cup on the mantel-piece. I went upstairs and searched about. I took some clothes and went my way and went to sea. I was blamed for it at the time, and I enlisted a soldier to get out of the way. I have never got it off my mind. I killed her for love. I was very fond of her."—The prisoner was remanded.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, in Leazes Terrace, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr Edward Holloway, of a daughter.—At Shieldfield Green, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr Robert Bell, of a daughter.—At 4, Elswick Lane, same day, the wife of Mr Richard Wilkin Gill, of a son.—In Park Road, same day, the wife of Percy Westmacott, Esq., of a daughter.—At Somerset Terrace, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr Robert Story, of a son.—At 5, St. Thomas' Terrace, on the 19th inst., Mrs James Davidson, of a son.

At Scotswood, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr J. Green r, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Gateshead, at St Mary's Church, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr Dixon, Mr George Woolston to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr William Reveley, Ellison Street, Gateshead.

At Newcastle, in Bath Lane Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John H. Rutherford, Mr William Smith, of Albert Terrace, to Miss White, of Claremont Place. Being the first marriage celebrated in this place of worship, the trustees presented to the bride and bridegroom a handsome family Bible, full bound in morocco.—In St. John's Church, on the 15th inst., Mr Thomas Morrow, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr Burdus Redford, of Newcastle.—In the High Bridge United Presbyterian Chapel, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Potter, Nicholas, eldest son of Mr Nicholas Riddle, of Newcastle, to Jane, second daughter of Mr John Robinson, of Weardale.—At the Trinity Presbyterian Church on the 12th inst., Mr William Bramwell to Jane, daughter of the late Mr James Burgess, Banffshire. — At All Saints' Church, on the same day, Mr Joseph Dixon, chemist and druggist, to Sarah Hannah, youngest daughter of the late George Turner, Esq., R.N., late of Alnwick.—On the 13th inst., Mr James Gardner to Miss Jane Frost.—On the 14th inst., Mr William Guy to Miss Jane Graham.—On the 16th inst., Mr Hans Henry Winding to Miss Charlotte Mary Ann Watson.

At Stockton, in the Holy Trinity Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. D. Kennicott, Mr Thomas Siddell, of Easington, near Sunderland, to Martha Jane, eldest daughter of the late Captain Robert Tate, of Stockton.

DEATHS.

At Consett, on the 14th inst., aged 21, Mr Thos. Young, puddler.

At Blackhill, at the house of her son, on the 16th inst., aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Mr Jos Ledger.

At Newcastle, in Stepney Lane, on the 15th inst., aged 2, Robert, son of Mr William Fail.—At 5, Adelaide Place, Arthur's Hill, on the 14th inst., aged 57, Mr George Forster, upwards of 23 years in the employment of Messrs John Shield and Co., grocers, &c., Newcastle.—At 29, Richmond Street, on the 15th inst., aged 16 months, Ambrose Graham, son of Mr John Graham Millar, of Rotterdam.—In Pawton Dean Terrace, on the 16th inst., aged 21, Mr John Cooley.—In Shieldfield, on the 15th inst., aged 4, William, son of the late Mr Wm. Addison, engineer.—At 4, Wharncliffe Street, Rye Hill, on the 17th inst., aged 50, Mr John Henry Brown.—In Elswick Terrace, on the 16th inst., aged 68, Mr John Cowan, cowkeeper, much respected.—At the Keelman's Hospital, New Road, on the 15th inst., Isabella, infant daughter of Mr Robert Stephenson, waterman.—In Shieldfield, on the 16th inst., aged 1, Isabella, daughter of Mr Hugh Main.

At Gateshead, in West-street, on the 15th inst., aged 62, much respected, Mr Henry B. Clark.

At East Jarrow, on the 16th inst., aged 1 year and 4 months, Catherine, daughter of Mr Thomas Jones, furnaceman, East Jarrow Iron Works.

At Quatre Bras, near Hexham, on the 17th inst., aged 37, much respected, Mr William Pattinson, of the firm of Pattinson, Davison, and Spencer, of the Hexham Iron Works.

At Sunderland, at his residence, Norfolk Street, on the 18th inst., after a brief illness, William Sedley Burn, Esq., M.D., one of the magistrates of the borough.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1861.

SEPTEMBER.

Richmond ......24 | Walsall ......25 | Manchester 27
Leicester ......25 | Monmouth ......25 |

OCTOBER.

Newmarket 1st October ...... 1 | Caledonian Hunt 9 | Newmarket Houghton ...28
Chesterfield ...... 2 | Newmarket 2nd October ......14 |

NOVEMBER.

Worcester ...... 5 | Liverpool ......13 | Shrewsbury 19

NEWMARKET 2ND OCTOBER MEETING.

Acceptances for the Cesarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 200 added, for three-year-olds and upwards; the second to receive 50 sovs; certain winners extra. Cesarewitch Course. (149 subs, 130 of whom declared.)

st.	lb.		yrs.	st.	lb.		yrs.
9	8	Ben Webster	4	6	9	Flirtation	3
9	8	Starke	6	6	8	Roe	3
8	7	Light	5	6	8	Balham	3
8	7	Umpire	4	6	7	Fisherman	3
8	6	Stampedo	4	6	7	Evenhand	3
8	5	Audrey	5	6	6	Squire Percy	3
8	5	Defender	5	6	6	Rapparee	3
8	4	Mouravieff	5	6	4	Ipswich	4
8	4	Ebony	4	6	4	Voltella	3
8	4	Schism	5	6	2	Invader	3
7	13	Bevis	5	6	2	Donner und Blitz	4
7	13	Gridiron	4	6	2	Grouse	3
7	10	Rocket	6	6	2	Makeless f	4
7	10	Claire	5	6	2	Paste	3
7	10	Pax	5	6	0	Rock, The	3
7	9	Old Robert	5	6	0	Calpe	3
7	7	Desmond	4	5	12	Emulous b g	3
7	6	Predictor	4	5	12	Snapshot	3
7	6	Asteroid	3	5	12	Voltigeur c., d. by Gameboy	3
7	5	Ivanhoff	3				
7	5	Petra	5	5	10	La Vapeur	3
7	4	Bro. to Schiedam	4	5	10	Barbotte f	3
7	3	King of Kent	3	5	10	Sweet Hawthorn	3
7	2	Moorhen	4	5	10	Atropia	3
7	2	Loiterer	4	5	10	Orion	3
7	0	Russley	3	5	9	Zingaro	3
7	0	Bally Edmond	3	5	7	La Reux	3
7	0	Eastern Princess	3	5	7	Rupert	3
7	0	Doefoot	3	5	7	Carbine	3
6	12	Suburban	4	5	7	Promotion	3
6	10	Henman Lass	3	5	7	Shipwreck	3
6	10	Tattler	a	5	7	Snapdragon	3
6	9	Giraffe f., by King Tom	3				

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

Acceptances for the Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs. Certain winners extra. Cambridgeshire Course. (207 subs, 79 of whom pay 5 sovs each.)

st.	lb.		yrs.	st.	lb.		yrs.
9	11	Wizard	4	7	0	Mainstone	4
9	3	Starke	6	6	13	Henham Lass	3
9	2	Cantine	5	6	13	Billy Dwindles	3
8	10	Umpire	4	6	13	Voltella	3
8	9	Oxford	4	6	12	Dr Nichol	3
8	8	Stampedo	4	6	12	Knight of the Thistle	3
8	8	Wildman	4	6	12	Dictator	3
8	8	Faultless	4	6	12	The Rap	4
8	8	Precursor	4	6	12	Rameses	4
8	7	Defender	5	6	10	C. by Wild Dayrell—Intimidation	3
8	7	Butterfly	4				
8	7	Lifeboat	6	6	10	Donner und Blitz	4
8	7	Man-at-Arms	4	6	10	Sporting Life	3
8	7	Artless	5	6	10	The Tattler	a
8	5	Special License	a	6	9	Gardener	3
8	5	Beubow	5	6	9	East Stanley	3
8	4	General Hess	4	6	9	Frailty	3
8	4	Chere Amie	4	6	9	Flirtation	3
8	4	Romulus	3	6	9	The Roe	3
8	2	Ebony	4	6	8	Rapparee	3
8	2	Gridiron	4	6	8	Queen of the Vale	3
8	1	Ariadne	5	6	8	Arabia	3
8	0	Killigrew	6	6	7	C. by West Australian—Clarissa	3
8	0	Diophantus	3				
8	0	Aurelian	3	6	7	Captain Fortibus	3
7	13	Sutherland	4	6	7	Prince Plausible	3
7	12	Parmesan	4	6	6	Gabrielle d'Estrees	3
7	12	Tom Bowline	4	6	6	Squire Percy	3
7	12	Clarie	5	6	5	Elborus	3
7	9	Fravola	4	6	5	Eclair (bred in France)	3
7	9	Croagh Patrick	3	6	5	Paste	3
7	9	Rocket	6	6	5	Guilder	4
7	9	Précise	4	6	4	Invador	3
7	9	Janus	3	6	4	Grouse	3
7	8	Folkstone	3	6	4	Fisherman	3
7	8	Nemesis	3	6	3	West End	3
7	8	Gibraltar	4	6	3	Evenband	3
7	7	Maggiore	4	6	2	Mutineer	3
7	7	Old Robert	5	6	2	Recluse	4
7	7	Asteroid	3	6	2	Limeflower	3
7	6	Knight of St. Patrick	3	6	2	The Rock	3
7	5	Predictor	4	6	2	Blisworth	3
7	5	Camerino	3	6	0	Adrasta	3
7	4	Petra (h b.)	5	6	0	Amy Robsart	3
7	4	Eastern Princess	3	6	0	Nautilus	3
7	4	The Sage	3	6	0	F. by Stockwell—Babette	3
7	4	Sawcutter	3				
7	3	Mowbray	4	6	0	Camperdown	3
7	3	Confectioner	4	6	0	Sweet Hawthorn	3
7	2	King of Kent	3	6	0	La Vapeur	3
7	2	Baron Munchausen	5	5	12	Cashio	3
7	2	Rock Scorpion	5	5	12	Marksman	3
7	2	Palestro	3	5	12	Orion	3
7	2	Ivanhoff	3	5	12	Black Cloud	3
7	2	Suburban	4	5	12	Snapshot	3
7	2	Slingsby	4	5	10	Trapeage	3
7	2	Ripon	4	5	10	Zingaro	3
7	2	Russley	4	5	9	Rupert	3
7	0	Libellous	4	5	7	Shipwreck	3
7	0	Robin Hood	3	5	7	Promotion	3
7	0	F. by Longbow—The Ranee	3	5	7	Tulip	3
				5	7	Jessie Brown	3
7	0	Brother to Schiedam	4	5	7	Snapdragon	3
7	0	Sutton	4	5	7	Carbine	3
7	0	Doefoot	3	5	7	Wild Wave	3
7	0	Moorhen	4	5	7	Ducat	3

DONCASTER MEETING.

TUESDAY, September 17.—The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. One mile.
Cosmopolite ......Grimshaw 1 | Tim Whiffler ......Doyle 2
The Glasgow Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. Red House in.
Lord Stamford's King of Hearts ......French 1
Lord Exeter's Knight of St. Michael ......Fordham 2
The Filly Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. Red House in.
Mr Greville's Victrix, by Voltigeur ......Osborne 1
Mr Valentine's Hippodamia, by Pelion ......Charlton 2
The Revival Plate of 100 sovs in specie. Red House in.
Mr H. H. O'Hara's Tattoo, 3 yrs ......Fordham 1
Mr Dawson's Birdhill, 2 yrs ......Buck 2
The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 60 added. T.Y.C.
Nunnery ......J. Snowden 1 | Lady Peel ......Custance 2
The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs, and the winner to pay 50 sovs towards expenses. St. Leger Course.
Mr Fitzwilliam's Wallace, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ......J. Snowden 1
Mr E. W. Topham na Underhand, aged, 9st 3lb ...Aldcroft 2
Mr E. Buckley's Wynnstay, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb ......Taylor 3
King of Diamonds, Blue Jacket, Chere Amie, Jingling Johnny, Voltella, Balham, c by Barbatus, Loiterer, Astarte, and Squire Peirse also ran. 2 to 1 agst Voltella, 9 to 2 agst Wallace, 6 to 1 agst Chere Amie, 7 to 1 agst Balham, 8 to 1 each agst Jingling Johnny and Wynnstay, and 10 to 1 agst Underhand. Won by four lengths; head between second and third.
The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Red House in.
Mr Hawke's The Marquis, by Stockwell ......Fordham 1
Colonel Towneley's Imperatrice, by Orlando ...J. Snowden 2
The Doncaster Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs. One mile.
Mr J. Newbald's Ladybird, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ......Taylor 1
Mr H. Saville's Lady Blanche, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ......Philips 2
Match of 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.
Mr Beaumont's Lapidist, 2 yrs ......w.o.

WEDNESDAY, September 18.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added; second to save his stake. Red House in.
Mr H. Williamson's Virgilius, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb..(J. Osborne) 1
Mr J. Osborne's North Pole, 2 yrs, 7st......(Whiteley) 2
Stand Plate Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; the second to save his stake. Red House in.
Lord Chesterfield's Black Lily, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb..(W. Bottom) 1
Mr J. Osborne's Maid of the Mist, 5 yrs ......(J. Osborne) 2
The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three years old colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards expenses, 25 sovs for the judge, and 25 sovs for the starter. St Leger Course. (179 subs.)
Mr W. I'Anson's Caller Oui, by Stockwell......(Challoner) 1
Mr Cookson's Kettledrum, by Rataplan......(L. Snowden) 2
Mr T. Parr's Kildonan, by Newminster......(G. Fordham) 3
Billy Dwindles, The Roe, c. by West Australian, Lady Ripon, Brown Stout, Russley, Gardener, Camerino, Janus, Conqueror, Aurelian, Imaus, The Sage, Dictator, and Yorkminster also ran. 6 to 4 agst Kettledrum, 7 to 1 agst Kildonan, 8 to 1 agst Lady Ripon, 10 to 1 agst Imaus, 11 to 1 agst Aurelian, 100 to 6 agst The Roe, 25 to 1 agst Janus, 33 to 1 each agst The Sage and Russley, 50 to 1 each agst Brown Stout and Camerino, 66 to 1 each agst Dictator, Billy Dwindles, and Yorkminster, and 100 to 1 agst Caller Oui (offered). After much marching and counter marching, the flag fell at 25 minutes past three o'clock, to a tolerably good start. Kettledrum, who appeared very anxious to go, jumped away in advance, Camerino being second, Lady Ripon third; the others clustering well up, the last of the lot being Russley, Janus, Brown Stout, the Clarissa colt, and Conqueror. In running along towards the hill Kettledrum, Camerino, Lady Ripon, and Dictator were seen well in front; the remainder going so close together that it was nearly impossible to make out their correct positions. On rising the hill Camerino and Kettledrum occupied the leading places, and in this way they passed behind the hill. On again coming into sight, the leaders had been joined by Yorkminster, and the trio ran nearly abreast along the woodside to the Red House, where Yorkminster compounded. On rounding the bottom turn Kildonan and Caller Oui began to improve their positions, and before reaching the distance Fordham was "hard upon" Kildonan. Within the distance, Kettledrum, still leading, was joined by Caller Oui, and the pair coming right away by themselves the race from this point was confined to them. Caller Oui, however, got slightly the best of Kettledrum opposite the Stand, and after a slashing struggle, the Derby winner was defeated by a head. Kildonan and Janus, who ran a fine race home for a place, were beaten ten lengths from the leading place—Kildonan defeating Janus by a head for a situation. Russley was fifth, Dictator sixth, Imaus seventh, Camerino eighth, Aurelian ninth. The remainder passed the post, all pulling up, the last of the lot being The Roe, Yorkminster, Clarissa colt, Billy Dwindles, and Brown Stout, the last named having had an attack of the "staggers," and was stopped three-quarters of a mile from home. Time, 3min. 14sec.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10sov each, h ft, with 50 added; second to save stake. Red House in.
Captain Christie's My Partner, 7st 2lb ......Bottom 1
Baron Niviere's Genealogie, 8st 7lb ......Grimshaw –
Mr G. Lambert's Humphrey, 7st 4lb ......Edwards –
Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. Cup Course.
Mr T. Parr's Avalanche, 4 yrs ......Fordham 1
Mr J. Holt's Crusade, 3 yrs ......Harrison 2
Corportion Plate of 100sov in specie, added to a handicap stakes of 10sov each, 5 ft; second to receive 15sovs out of the stakes.
Baron Niviere's Cosmopolite, 6 yrs, 9st 7lb......Grimshaw 1
Mr Owen's Brilliant, 3 yrs, 6st ......Taylor 2
Mr J. Jackson's Longshot, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ......Doyle 3

THURSDAY, September 19.—Zetland Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Mile and half.
Lord Stamford's Adrasta, by Orlando ......(Edwards) 1
Lord Fitzwilliam's Blue Stocking ......(Osborne) 2
Mr Jackson's Neptunus, by Weatherbit......(Bullock) 3
Juvenile Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Miss Pennell......(Challoner) 1 | Gazelle......(Bottom) 2
Portland Plate of 200 sovs in specie, added to a handicap stakes of 5 sovs each; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. Red House in.
Captain Christie's Lady Clifden, 3 yrs, 8st...(L. Snowden) 1
Mr W. King's Brahmin, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb ......(Harcastle) 2
Lord Exeter's Knight of St. Patrick, 7st 13lb...(Norman) 3
Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. One mile.
Mr I'Anson's Caller Oui, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ......(Challoner) 1
Mr Gilby's Flash in the Pan, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb...(J. Snowden) 2
Baron Rothschild's King of Diamonds, 4 yrs...(Fordham) 3
Eglington Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added; second to receive 25 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C.
Admiral Rous's Asteroid, by Stockwell, 3 yrs ......(Wells) 1
Baron Niviere's Genealogie, by Womersley ......(Daley) 2
Mr Osborne's Ketland, by Voltigeur, 2 yrs ......(Challoner) 3
Scarborough Stakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft. One mile.
Lord Stamford's Imaus, by Newminster ......(Edwards) 1
Lord Fitzwilliam's Conjuror, by Little Known...(Osborne) 2

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

100 to 8 agst Asteroid (t). | 100 to 8 agst Makeless f. (t).
100 to 7 agst Umpire (t). | 25 to 1 agst Mouravieff (t).
30 to 1 agst Russley (t).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

100 to 7 agst Asteroid (t). | 1000 to 35 agst Diophantus (t)
30 to 1 agst Sporting Life (t) | 40 to 1 agst Roe (t).

Very little doing.

WINNERS OF THE ST. LEGER SINCE 1840.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Subs.	S.	Time.
1840	Lord Westminster	Launcelot	112	11	3 20
1841	Lord Westminster	Satirist	135	11	3 22
1842	Lord Eglinton	Blue Bonnet	131	17	3 19
1843	Mr S. Wrather	Nutwith	121	9	3 20
1844	Mr J. Irwin	Faugh-a-ballagh	108	9	3 28
1845	Mr Watts	The Baron	101	15	3 25
1846	Mr W. Scott	Sir Tatton Sykes	149	12	3 16
1847	Lord Eglinton	Van Tromp	146	8	3 20
1848	Lord Clifden	Surplice	132	9	3 20
1849	Lord Eglinton	The F. Dutchman	140	10	3 20
1850	Lord Zetland	Voltigeur	95	8	3 21
1851	Mr A. Nichol	Newminster	119	18	3 19
1852	Lord Exeter	Stockwell	116	6	3 21
1853	Mr Bowes	West Australian	92	10	3 20
1854	Mr Morris	Kt. of St. George	152	18	3 22
1855	Mr T. Parr	Saucebox	117	12	3 22
1856	Mr Nichol	Warlock	133	9	3 25
1857	Mr John Scott	Imperieuse	158	11	3 25
1858	Mr Merry	Sunbeam	138	18	3 20
1859	Sir C. Monck	Gamester	167	11	3 25
1860	Lord Ailesbury	St. Albans	168	15	3 20
1861	Mr W. I'Anson	Caller Oui	178	18	3 14

PEDESTRIANISM.

The Victoria Ground, Newcastle, was on Saturday unusually crowded with spectators to witness the "Great Five Mile Handicap Race." There were seven entries, all of which were celebrated runners, and stand at the top of the list for long distances. The following are the names of those who entered :—John White, Gateshead, (scratch); E. Mills, London, (scratch); James Rowan, Gateshead, (50 yards start); Samuel Barker, London, (250 yards start); H. Andrews, London, (440 yards start); William Bell, Felling, (250 yards start); and T. Tait, South Shields, (600 yards start). Rowan did not appear at the post. About half-past five Mr W. Oldham, the judge and handicapper, placed the men at their different distances, and all being ready for the "fray," the pistol was fired, and away they bounded at a rattling pace. At the ninth lap White gave in, and at the fifteenth Mills retired, Barker following suit in the sixteenth lap, leaving the heat of the battle to Bell and Andrews. In the two final laps the mettle and stability of Andrews was tested to the utmost, for, he used every exertion possible to beat his man, but the stamina of Bell stood the test admirably, and at the finish he went in a winner by about ten yards. Bell received £25 and Andrews £7 The betting on the men at the start was 6 to 4 agst Barker, 5 to 2 agst Bell, 3 to 1 agst White, 4 to 1 agst Mills, 6 to 1 agst Andrews, and any odds agst Tait. The time the race occupied was 25 minutes and 30 seconds.

GREAT FOOT RACE AT SALFORD. — On Monday, White appeared in Manchester to contend against Deerfoot (the Indian) in a four mile race for £25 aside, the American having fifty yards start. The Indian appeared in his native costume, adorned with bells, ear-rings, and neck-laces, and having an eagle's feather attached to a circle which he wore round his head. He had suggested that he should be painted black and red (that being the favourite colour of his tribe), but his trainer advised him to abandon the idea. In the run, White was not able to recover the distance he had granted the American, and Deerfoot won a splendid race by about ten yards, having run the four miles in less than 21 minutes.

On Tuesday evening, Caller Oui was offered for sale for 1,200 guineas. Her owner did not back her for the St. Leger, and the last bet taken about her was 500 to 6.

FUNERAL OF BEN CAUNT.—The remains of Ben Caunt, of St. Martin's Lane, London, were deposited in their last resting place at Huckuall Torkard churchyard, his birthplace, on Saturday last. It was estimated that upwards of 2,000 people were present. Bendigo (ex-champion of England), with whom Caunt fought two battles, was present, and appeared deeply affected.

FANCY PIGEON SHOW.—The first exhibition this season for young almonds took place on Monday evening at Mr H. Wardle's Cock and Anchor, Percy Street, Newcastle. There were twelve entries at 5s each, with £1 added by Mr Wardle. The judge awarded the first prize of £2 5s to Mr Jas. Bell, of Newcastle; the second prize of £1 to Mr Stephenson, Gateshead; and the third prize of 15s to Mr C. Spoor, Newcastle. The birds of Mr R. Grey, of Gateshead, and Mr Shorthose, Newcastle, were much admired, and highly recommended. The decisions of Mr James Elliott and Mr H. Wardle gave general satisfaction.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather last week was very showery, and little progress was made in carting off grain, but it is now very fine, and in a few more days, except in late situations, there will be little left in the fields. The stocks of grain in this town at the close of last week were—English : Wheat, 10,793 qrs; barley, 1,282 qrs; oats, 1,127 qrs; rye, 15 qrs; flour, 869 sacks. Foreign: Wheat, 52,396 qrs; barley, 2,631 qrs; oats, 3,190 qrs; rye, 657 qrs; beans, 593 qrs; peas, 1,656 qrs; flour, 666 sacks and 108 barrels. The quantity of wheat is large, but the English, and a large portion of the foreign, are of an inferior quality. At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the growers, mostly new, and in moderate condition. Coasting and foreign arrivals were small. New was in good demand, at about 1s advance on the week, and a similar improvement was obtained on old, but the demand for the latter was not so active as on Saturday. Rye is dearer. Barley for malting had some inquiry, but there will be only a limited sale for the next two or three weeks. Grinding sorts had a retail sale, at late rates. Malt very dull. Beans and peas unchanged. Oats, if fresh, were a ready sale, at previous terms; but secondary and inferior slow. Flour was scarce, and in good demand, at 1s advance.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance were again on a very limited scale: only 32 heifers were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 99 beasts, but an increase of 450 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week, and of 2,200 as compared with the corresponding week of 1860. Respecting quality, that of cattle was again inferior, while sheep and lambs were about an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 908 head. There was a decided improvement to note in the general tone of trade, and all breeds moved freely off at extreme rates, more especially the middling sorts, which made a shade more money than last week, and at the close of business a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 8,570. The mutton trade was in an exceedingly active state, and the best class of Leicester Cheviot wethers met with a good inquiry for the South. Full rates of currencies were supported, with a good finish. Lambs were again a large show, but the great bulk of them were of an inferior description. The better qualities moved freely off, at an advance of ½d per lb on the rates of last week; but the middling and inferior kinds sold slowly, at barely late rates, and at the close of business a total clearance was not effected. Pigs: 320 were shown. There was more business done in the pork trade to-day than for some time past. The cool state of the weather had a favourable influence, and the whole on offer changed hands, at the rates of this day se'nnight.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Tuesday.— At our market to-day the supply was considerably diminished, and prices were again raised. The following were the prices :—Whites, 7s 6d to 8s 6d ; Scotch, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per load.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, to 9s 6d ; hams, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per stone; butter, 52s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 8d to 8s 9d ; ditto, small, 8s 10d to 9s 0d ; hams, large, 11s 0d ; ditto, small, 11s 0d to 11s 6d ; butter, 52s per firkin. Eggs, 0s per hundred.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET. — Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market for the week ending Sept. 14th :—Wheat, 27 qrs 0 bush, at £2 17s 1d; barley, 25 qrs, 1 bush, at £1 12s 8d; oats, 15 qrs, 0 bush., at £1 6s 4d per qr.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday. — At this day's market there was a large show of wheat, mostly of the new crop, which sold readily, at the extreme prices of last week. Old wheat, 46s to 58s; new, 54s to 64s per qr.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.