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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 259 | CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.

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

Lost.

LOST, from Edmondbyers, on the 6th Sept., SEVEN BLACK-FACED EWES and FOUR BLACK-FACED SHEARLING WEDDERS, Marked "T. R," on the Near Horn.

Any one giving information as to their whereabouts to THOMAS REED, Farmer, Edmondbyers, will be Rewarded.

Wanted.

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

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

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

Lessees ....Messrs H. D. THOMPSON and E. FOWLER.

THE Inhabitants of Consett and the Neighbourhood are respecfully informed that the Theatre
WILL OPEN
FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 23rd, 1865,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MR H. D. THOMPSON,
Of London, and
MR EDWARD FOWLER,
Late of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
SUPPORTED BY A
POWERFUL AND FIRST-CLASS COMPANY.

The new Lessees intend to use their utmost endeavours to merit the patronage of the Inhabitants, and among the special features of their management will be an effort to conduct the Theatre upon the same principles of high respectability as those which have made the leading places of amusement in the largest provincial towns recognised and permanent institutions.

Messrs THOMPSON and FOWLER confidently anticipate that their long experience in many of the first Theatres in the Kingdom will enable them, with the aid of the public patronage, to carry these wishes to a successful issue.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, the Performances will commence with the Historical Drama, in Three Acts, entitled the
XIII. CHIME.
To be followed by the Adelphi Farce of the
AREA BELLE.
Tosser (in the Guards).........Mr EDWARD FOWLER.
As played by him Twenty Nights at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
SINGING, DANCING.
The whole to conclude with the admired Drama, in One Act, entitled
MATTEO FALCONE;
OR
THE BRIGAND'S OATH.
Stage Manager..................Mr EDWARD FOWLER.
Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.
Doors open at Seven—commence at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

LANCHESTER FLOWER SHOW.

EXHIBITORS who received PRIZES at the above Show, on September 7, 1865, are requested to ATTEND at the Show Room, Lanchester, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th September, at Seven o'Clock, to receive their Amounts of Prizes from the Treasurer.
G. W. WILSON, } Hon. Secs.
J. MOON, }
September 21st.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

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

IN the Matter of DANIEL McCARTIN, of Berryedge, in the County of Durham, Mason and Beerhouse Keeper, adjudged Bankrupt on the 4th Day of February, 1865.

An Order of Discharge will be delivered to the Bankrupt after the expiration of thirty days from this date, unless an appeal be duly entered against the Judgment of the Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.
GEO. TAYLOR, High Bailiff.
Dated the 23rd Day of August, 1865.

CAUSEY ROW.

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

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

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

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

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

Tickets for Tea One Shilling each.

£5 REWARD.

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

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

ROBERT ALMOND, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd Years of the Reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees,"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Creditors and other Persons having any Claim or Demand upon or against or affecting the Estate and Effects of ROBERT ALMOND, late of Berryedge, in the County of Durham, Grocer (who died on the 22nd day of August, 1865, and whose Will was proved on the 13th day of September, 1865, in the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Durham, by William Revely, of the Borough and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer, the sole Executor herein named), are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims or demands to the said Executor, or to the undersigned, his Solicitors, on or before the 31st day of October next, after which day the said Executor will proceed to apply and dispose of the assets of the said ROBERT ALMOND, deceased, for the benefit of the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims, debts, and liabilities of which he then shall have had notice; and that he will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th Day of September, 1865.
J. & R. S. WATSON, of No. 10, Royal Arcade, Newcastle,
Solicitors to the Executors.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the RATEPAYERS of the Township of Conside and Knitsley will be held at the house of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on TUESDAY, the 26th Day of September, 1865, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to lay before the Meeting a Statement of the Assistant-Overseer's Accounts.
JOHN DICKINSON, } Overseers.
JOHN SEYMOUR, }
Consett, Sept. 21st, 1865.

TO THE RATEPAYERS
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

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

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

TO THE RATEPAYERS
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

GENTLEMEN,—As you will be shortly called upon to elect an Assistant Overseer, I beg to offer myself for your suffrages.

Being so well known to many of you for so many years, I leave for your own consideration my fitness for the office.
Yours respectfully,
JOHN ELLIOTT.
Consett, September 21, 1865.

TO THE RATEPAYERS
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Situation of Assistant Overseer for the Township of Conside and Knitsley, now about to become vacant.

Should I be fortunate in obtaining your approbation, no effort of mine shall be wanting to fulfil the Duties of the Situation with attention and integrity.
I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
EUSTACE W. C. BALLENY.
Greencroft, Sept. 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

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

Business Addresses.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.

BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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

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

ROBERT HUDDLESTONE,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT STREET,
BLACKHILL.

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

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

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

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

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

GEORGE PROUDLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.

OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

Business Addresses.

JOHN HUME & SON,
CORN MILLERS AND FLOUR DEALERS,
OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

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

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

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

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

At their Warehouse, Middle-street, Consett, will be always on hand a supply of Flour, Oatmeal, Wheatmeal, Barley-meal, Peameal, Whole and Crushed Oats and Beans, Boxings, Sharps, Bran, and every other description of Feeding Stuff; and
MR. J. SURTEES,
who is their Agent at Consett, will have pleasure in executing such orders as may be entrusted to his care.

STEWART IN MOSLEY STREET.

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

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

Business Addresses.

J. B. TAIT,
GROCER, DRAPER AND GENERAL DEALER,
LINTZ COLLIERY NEW SHOP,

BEGS to announce that he has received a large and Fashionable STOCK of MEN'S and BOYS' CAPS, which he will Sell at very moderate Prices.
September 14th, 1865.

THOMAS LEWIS,
HIGH STREET,
BLACKHILL,
PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER, &c., &c.,

BEGS to return Thanks for the very liberal Support he has received since his commencing Business, and begs to inform the Town and Country that he still continues his Business in all its Branches.

N.B.—Families attended any day during the week except Saturday.

WILLIAM HORN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Nelson Street to the above Place, and also takes this opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, still to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS,
AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at
W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, &c., from the first Markets.

Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

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

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

To Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be had at Mrs SCOTT'S, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate in VICTORIA STREET, Consett, lately occupied by Miss Rabe. Apply to Mr JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer, Front Street, Consett.

Sales by Private Contract.

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

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

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

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

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

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

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

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

Sales by Auction.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR HENRY BROWN begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that the large SALE of DRAPERIES will continue a little longer.

Several Cheap Lots of Goods in since last announcement.

Wonderful Bargains will be given previous to the Goods being removed.

Wholesale Buyers charged very low.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THREE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, Adjoining Dickinson's Houses, Consett, at the Victoria Hotel, Victoria Street, Consett, on FRIDAY, September 29, 1865, by Order of the Mortagee.
MR. HENRY BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

The above Cottages are well built, in a central part of the town, and within five minutes' walk of Consett Iron Works. For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, who will show the Premises; Mr Charles Mosley, Overseer, Shotley Bridge; or, Mr Frederick Donnison, No. 50, Westgate Street, Newcastle.

Sale to Commence at Three o'Clock.

Conditions of Sale will be produced at the time and place of Sale.

New Market Sale Room, Consett, Sept. 18th, 1865.

SIX COTTAGES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

(Subject to such conditions as will be stated at the time of Sale) on MONDAY, October 2nd, 1865 (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given), at the House of Mr JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett.

SIX COTTAGES, situate in WILLIAM STREET, Consett.
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

For particulars apply to Mr RICHARD TEASDALE, New Brancepeth Colliery, Brandon, Durham; or to the AUCTIONEER, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge.

Sale to commence at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

CARRIBEES, NEAR CONSETT.

MR WILLIAM RAW has received instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under Distress for Rent, the whole of the valuable FARMING STOCK, HAY, CORN, IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr Matthew Spencer, at Carribees, near Consett, on Monday, September 25th, 1865, consisting of about 13 Tons of excellent Hay, in 2 Stacks; about 10 Tons of first-class Clover Hay, second crop; 5 Stacks of Oats, 3 of Barley, 1 of Tares, and a quantity of Wheat in the Barn; 8 Acres of Tares, standing and growing in the field, 5 Acres of Turnips, and 1½ Acres of Potatoes; 6 good useful Draught Horses; 3 Milch Cows in Calf; 1 Heifer in Calf; 1 Steer and 1 Heifer, two years old; 1 Steer and 1 Heifer, one year old; 2 Milk Calves; also 1 Sow and 6 Pigs, eleven weeks old; 1 Coup Wagon; 1 Wood Wagon, nearly new; 1 Long and 3 Coup Carts; 2 Iron Ploughs; 3 Pairs of Harrows; 1 Stone Roller; 1 Scuffling Plough; 1 American Horse Hay Rake; Harness for Six Horses; 1 Riding Saddle, Cow Bands, Gripes, Forks, Shovels, &c., &c.; also all the valuable Household Furniture, Dairy Utensils, &c., &c., together with 30 Fowls.

Sale to commense at Twelve o'clock at Noon.

Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, Sept. 19th, 1865.

VILLAS AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY ACUTION,
By Mr. WM. RAW,
At Mr. Bell's, the Neville Hotel, Neville-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
On MONDAY, the 9th of October, 1865,
At One o'Clock in the Afternoon, in One Lot,

THOSE TWO Stone-built VILLA RESIDENCES, situate at Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, one of them in the occupation of Miss Williams, as Tenant, and the other lately occupied by Mr John Nicholson, the Owner.

Each House contains a Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Breakfast Room, with good Kitchen on the Ground Floor, a good Cellar; and Five Bed-rooms, with Bath Room and Water-closet on the First Floor, and adjoining is a Coach House and Stable, and the usual Conveniences.

There is a well stocked Garden appropriated to each Villa, and in that unoccupied there is a Greenhouse and Vinery of healthy Vines in full bearing.

The Property is Copyhold of the Township of Benfieldside, in the Manor of Lanchester, and the Situation one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the North of England.

Further Particulars may be known on application to Messrs. HOYLE & SHIPLEY, Solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Messrs. HILL & HOYLE, Solicitors, 73, Cannon-street, London; or the AUCTIONEER, Blackhill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN JENKINS
Has received Instructions to re-commence the
SALE BY AUCTION
of the Stock of
DRAPERY GOODS,
At the London House, Medomsley Road, Consett,
On SATURDAY and MONDAY, September 23 and 25, and following Days, until the whole is cleared out,

CONSISTING of Superfine Broad West of England Plain and Fancy Doeskins, a large Lot of Scotch Tweeds, rich Fancy Dresses, beautiful Robed Ditto, Plain and Fancy Winceys, Coburgs and Lustres, Hoyle's best Prints, Brown Hollands, Scotch Linens, Yarns, Ginghams, Flannels, Carpets, &c.; Ladies' Drab and Grey Stays; a large Lot of Blankets, a little soiled; Green Quilts, Coloured Rugs, Cotton Sheets, &c.; a large quantity of French Merinoes and Thibets; Plain and Fancy Alpacas, Black and Brown Seal-skins, beautiful Long and Square Wool Shawls, Black and Indiana Ditto, rich Printed Cashmere Ditto, beautiful Paisley Ditto, newest styles in Wool Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Black and Satin Vests; Black and Coloured Cloth Vests, Coats, Trousers, Inverness Capes and Overcoats; and a quantity of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to Commence each Day at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

Private Sale during the Day from Ten o'Clock in the Morning to Four in the Afternoon.

As this valuable Stock must be Cleared Out without the least Reserve, an early and punctual attendance is most respectfully requested.

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DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR, Restores health, strength and power, to the most shattered constitution, and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa, exhaustions, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the bood, removing secondary symptoms, scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigours to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health and the functions of manhood; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers, who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves pirvately, at little or no expense, with this medicine. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 23s per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations of this medicine, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world, or will be sent direct from the establishment on receipt of a Post-Office Order for 11s, or 33s payable to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London.

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Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 5 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMOUNT OF PRIZES.
The Shareholder drawing the Winner to receive........£500
2nd to receive........ 300
3rd to receive........ 100
Each starter in the Race not being 1st, 2nd, or 3rd to receive........ 10
Each Non-Starter to receive........ 3

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

INSPECTORS AND SCRUTINEERS.

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

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

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

N.B.—Agents for the Sale of Tickets will be appointed in all the Provincial Towns.
DISTRICT AGENT,
Mr JOSEPH TEMPLE, News Agent, No. 5, Hill Street Gateshead.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

EULENBURG AND OTT.
(A Song of Sans Souci.)

Only for killing a mere cook,
Forsooth, they'd have us bring to book
A soldier and a noble lad,
Oh pooh—those people must be mad!

Why punish Eulenburg? For what?
Because, they say, he murdered Ott,
Well: in a street-row, at the town
Of Bonn, he cut the fellow down.

My soldiers have a right divine
To cleave such caitiffs to the chine;
A right to Prussia's army given,
And through her King derived from Heaven.

No more that youth who slashed Ott's brains
Did murder him than I the Danes,
Seizing my neighbour's land—for why?
A plea that was—ho, ho!—a lie.

I, by my will, if not my hand,
My thousands slew to gain staid land,
Then piously thanked Might Divine
For my success in that design.

Müller, poor fellow, did but slay
One man, and had his goods away.
I sought in vain to reason;
They hanged him for that single deed.

But Eulenburg—why you might tell
Myself to hang myself as well.
I'll slip my own neck in a knot
Ere he shall swing for killing Ott.

Ott was Victoria's servant, true;
He was Napoleon's subject, too;
But Europe's peace to break they're loth;
I laugh at France and England both.

A NEW NAME FOR TOOTHACHE.—Grinderpest.

THE MOST LOYAL OF CUP-BEARER'S.—A blind man's dog.

"MENTAL ABSTRACTION."—Stealing the ideas of others and fancying them your own.

What Railway Engines, if they could only speak, as well as whistle, would most probably say, in the event of a collision.—Now then, stupid, where are you a-shovin to?

THE WORST DILEMMA FOR THE SPIRITUALISTS.—Buffalo horns. (Don't you understand, stoopid? The Buffalo Law Court has declared them jugglers, and liable to the juggler-tax.)

THE PRUSSIAN WARM BATH.—A horrid Cockney, with reference to the murder of poor Ott, said a very shocking thing; only there is some truth in the remark that he meant for a pun. The wretch observed that the affair of Ott was likely to get Bismark's master into 'ot water!

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 —The *New York Times* says that in consequence of President Johnson having received numerous reports from the South, of apprehensions of an uprising of freedom, General Howard has recommended the citizens to institute a police patrol system, under the control of the Departmental Commander, in counties where there are no agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

—It is reported that a very exciting state of feeling exists at Chattanooga, between the whites and blacks.

The clerk of the Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, has been killed by a former rebel soldier, who was afterwards lynched by the citizens.

President Johnson has written a letter to Governor Starkey, approving the formation of militia companies throughout Mississippi. He considers the movement a proper one, and that the people must be trusted with their own Government. The President has pardoned ex-Governor Brown of Georgia.

The *New York Times* says that the public sentiment, except among the Irish element, though disapproving England's course during the rebellion, decidedly opposes war.

Mr. Davis's health continues to improve.

The New York Democratic State Convention has passed resolutions denouncing military rule and negro suffrage, and claiming the equality of the State. The resolutions also endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy, state the obligation upon the court for the payment of the National debt, and support the Monroe doctrine. The Convention has nominated General Patrick for the post of Treasurer, and General Slocum as Secretary.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention has passed resolutions demanding that the Government should compel the withdrawal of Maximilian. It rejected a resolution approving of President Johnson's military and civil course of policy.

The grand jury have found 11 indictments for forgery in the third degree and one for grand larceny against Ketchum.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to invite Mr. John Bright to visit America. The Louisiana and Texas cotton crops are stated to be seriously injured by the army worm. It is reported, via Cairo, that the cotton trade at Mobile is entirely suspended, in consequence of an order forbidding the sending of cotton from the interior of Mobile. Middling had risen to 40c. per lb.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that a Cabinet Council has been held at Washington, on the Mexican question. All the ministers except Mr. Hanlan favoured the *status quo*. Mr. Seward stated it was not dignified to assist Juarez indirectly, nor advisable to support him in an open manner. President Johnson declared that he would not decide concerning the renewal of the relations with Mexico until Congress meets, and would reserve for his message the announcement of the policy which seemed to him best. It is denied that the visit of a Haytian war steamer to the United States is for any official object.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Brownsville to the 26th ult. states that an Imperial waggon train had been driven back by the Republicans between Monterey and Matamoras, and that the reinforcements sent from Matamoras had been repulsed by guerillas under Cortinas.

A ball had been given at Matamoras in honour of the Emperor Maximilian's minister, at which numerous Federal officers were present. General Steele proposed the health of the Emperor Maximilian.

Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 23rd ultimo. The Republicans under Figueron had temporarily captured Tehuacan and levied a forced loan of 20,000 dollars on the inhabitants. They retired, however, from the town upon the approach of Imperial reinforcements.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Parliament was opened on Monday with a speech from the throne. The King told the Legislative Chambers that the relations of his Government with foreign Powers continue to be friendly, and the conditions of the colonial possessions generally favourable. The finances are prosperous, and the redemption of the public debt will be continued. The harvest was better than had been expected. It was further announced that measures have been taken to arrest the progress of the epidemic among cattle, and that if necessary the attention of the Chambers will be again directed to the subject.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel on Monday received the Spanish Minister at Florence, and mutual compliments passed on the occasion. The Minister said: "The ancient alliances which have existed at different periods between the royal families of Spain and Savoy, and the common interests of the two nations, who have the same origin and the same political institutions, are a sure guarantee that the good understanding, now happily re-established, will every day become more firmly consolidated." To this the King replied:—"The ancient alliances between my family and the royal family of Spain are an agreeable historical reminiscence for us, and a pledge of durable affection between the sister countries, who have the same institutions, the same ancient traditions of friendship, and the same glorious recollections."

AUSTRIA.

It appears that the Austrian Government found itself in an awkward dilemma when it became necessary to decide on the system of election to be adopted for the new Transylvanian Diet. According to the law of 1848, the qualification for the franchise in Transylvania was the payment of a land tax of eight florins; according to that of 1863, as passed by the Transylvanian Diet, but protested against by the Hungarians, the franchise was extended to all the male inhabitants above twenty-four years of age who are not in service, and pay eight florins in direct taxes, and to a large number of the representatives of the Church, science, and education. It was also decided by the latter law that every voter was eligible for election, provided he was more than thirty years old. The Hungarians protested against the law, on the ground that it deprived them of their due influence in the country, by giving the Romanians, who chiefly belong to the poorer classes, a preponderance in the Diet. The Government has, as is known, decided in favour of the law of 1848.

It is considered certain at Pesth that the new Transylvanian Diet will decide in favour of a union with Hungary, as the law under which it is to be elected will add 12,000 votes to the Hungarian party, and deprive their adversaries of 40,000. The semi-official *Vaterland* makes the singular proposition that, in order to remedy the financial distress of Austria, the property of a hundred merchants and stockbrokers should be confiscated and applied to the payment of the Austrian debt, and that they should be compensated by pensions payable out of the State Treasury.

THE DUCHIES.

The Prussian troops entered the town of Lauenburg on Friday, and were (according to a letter from that town) received with cheers by the inhabitants. Count Arnim von Boytzenburg has now been definitively appointed Prussian Commissioner for Lauenburg, and has

Berlin for the duchy of which he is to take possession in the name of the King. It is said that the position of the Count in the Upper House at Berlin, and the great interest he has shown in the Schleswig-Holstein question, have been the chief cause of his appointment. His mission, however, is in no way connected with his political position in Prussia, as the Government is particularly anxious to avoid all appearance of constitutional or administrative connection between Prussia and Lauenburg. The duchy is to retain its old administration, and Count Kielmansegge, who wished to retire, has, we hear, consented to remain at the head of the Government as before. There is also to be a separate Minister for Lauenburg at Berlin.

A proclamation has just been issued by Lieut.-General von Manteuffel to the inhabitants of Schleswig upon assuming the government of that duchy. It says:—

By the Gastein Convention you are transferred to a separate administration under the authority of the King of Prussia. Government by Prussia signifies justice, public order, and the advancement of the general prosperity. In assuming the government, I promise to regard your interests, and expect obedience to his Majesty's commands.

Herr von Zedlitz, the former Prussian Civil Commissioner in the Duchies, has undertaken the civil administration, subject to the authority of General Manteuffel. He has announced that the Government of Schleswig will be divided for the future into four departments. The Customs and telegraphic branches will be carried on at Flensburg, and the postal administration at Schleswig, each under its former chiefs.

Dr. May, former editor of the *Holsteinische Blatter*, published at Altona, who was recently arrested by the Prussian authorities in that city, has been conveyed southwards in a closed carriage, under the military escort. It is asserted that he was taken to Friedrichsort, where he will remain for the present.

Field-Marshal von Gaolenz, the new Governor of Holstein, has arrived at Kiel, and issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the duchy. The Field-Marshal expresses the hope that, as the representative of the Emperor of Austria, he would meet with the same kindness which had been shown by them to the Austrian troops. The proclamation then continues:—

I rely with full confidence on your manly character, which has already shown itself on former occasions, and on your sense of legality. This reliance facilitates the fulfilment of my mission, the difficulties of which I do not fail to understand. These difficulties can, however, be overcome by your quiet attitude and your real patriotism. I will maintain the autonomy of your Administration, which is so splendidly developed, and, above all, I will allow the native-born citizens of Holstein to share in the public management of the affairs of the duchy.

I promise you the conscientious application of the existing laws, the utmost possible advancement of your moral and material prosperity, energetic and rapid execution of the duties of Government, and the strict exercise of an impartial administration of the law. Holding aloof from the exercise of any decided policy, I am inspired solely by the desire of remaining a stranger to all party intrigues, of striving incessantly to develope the prosperity of the country, and, strengthened by the confidence of the population, of meeting the justly founded wishes of the people.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE GASTEIN CONVENTION.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from its London correspondent who states the following to be the text of a circular upon the Gastein Convention, addressed by Earl Russell to the diplomatic agents abroad:—

Sir,—The Prussian *chargé d'affaires* has communicated to me the substance of a despatch relative to the Gastein Convention, and since then the text of that despatch has been published by the Berlin papers. On the first communication to Her Majesty's Government of the preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, I caused the views of the Government upon these preliminaries to be expressed in that city and at Berlin. The present Convention only serves to augment the regret expressed by Her Majesty's Government at that period. The treaties of 1815 gave the King of Denmark a seat in the Germanic Diet as Duke of Holstein. The treaty of 1852 recognised the right of succession to the whole of the Danish monarchy which the late King had constituted in the person of the present Sovereign. This treaty, notwithstanding the assurances given in the despatches of 31st January, 1864, has been completely set aside by Austria and Prussia, the two powers who signed it. It might justly have been expected that when treaties are thus annulled, the popular feeling in Germany, the wishes of the inhabitants of the Duchies, and the opinion of the majority of the Diet, so expressly stated by Austria and Prussia at the London Conference, would at least have been consulted in their place. In this manner if one class of rights were passed over, others, arising from the assent of the populations, might have been substituted for them, and those rights, received with respect, might have had some chance of duration. But all rights, old or new, whether based upon a solemn agreement between sovereigns, or on the clear and precise expression of the popular will, have been trodden under foot by the Gastein Convention, and the authority of force is the sole power which has been consulted and recognised. Violence and conquest, such are the only bases upon which the dividing powers have established their convention. Her Majesty's Government greatly deplores the disregard thus manifested for the principles of public law, and the legitimate claim that a people may raise to be heard when their destiny is called into question. The present despatch does not authorise you to address observations upon this subject to the Court to which you are accredited, and is solely intended to acquaint you in what sense you will speak of it when the occasion arises.—I am, &c. (Signed) "RUSSELL."

"Foreign Office, September 14, 1865.

THE REBELS IN CHINA.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent confirms the statement that the various rebels—Taeping, Mahomedan, or Nienfei—have made no advances, and that the latter have lately suffered a series of repulses, and are now in full retreat from Shantung through Shansi to Shensi and Kan-u. The writer remarks that this is just a case in which a slight and unimportant reverse possesses all the effects of a disastrous overthrow. "Owing nothing to organisation, each unit in a vast army thinks that to himself alone he must look for safety and protection, and, therefore, as soon as a panic, of however trifling a nature, arises in any part, 'Sauve qui peut' becomes the watchword, and men and officers mingle in indiscriminate flight." The Americans and the Chinese do not appear to be on very good terms. The latter resent the appointment of merchants and missionaries to consulships corresponding in rank to offices which the Chinese can attain only by long and honourable service, and therefore treat the American representatives with ill concealed dislike, and, in some instances, with contempt. An American fleet is expected shortly in Chinese waters. This may be intended to assert the dignity of the United States, but the *Times'* correspondent suggests that it will also be useful in looking after the Yankees, who, now that the civil war is over, will probably seek their fortune in China, "and by their turbulent conduct 'throw another element' disord into this already sufficiently disturbed country." The coast of China has lately been visited by several hurricanes, the effects of which are not as yet fully known. Steamers arriving from Hong Kong report meeting enormous quantities of wreck belonging to native and foreign craft, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai two serious accidents have occurred—the total loss of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Fokien*, and of a new steamer just arrived from England, the *Lalla Rookh*. Fortunately there has been no loss of life, but no cargo or baggage was saved from either wreck. There is reason to fear that two other steamers—the *Corea* (Peninsular and Oriental Company's) and the *Chanticleer*—have shared the same fate.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.—The great fire reported by telegraph was finally mastered, or rather burnt itself out, late on Wednesday night, after having traversed Stamboul (Constantinople proper), from the Golden Horn to the Marmora. The disaster originated in a coffee-house near the port shortly before midnight on Tuesday, and, under the influence of a strong north wind, spread rapidly to the adjoining houses. In less than half an hour after the first cry of *yangun var* (there is fire), at least a score of houses were a-blaze, extending laterally for nearly half a mile amongst the low clustering wooden hovels of the quarter. The flood of flame, gathering volume as it proceeded, rolled up the hill side towards the Porte, engulphing private houses, mosques, khans, baths, and buildings of every kind with unexampled rapidity. Hundreds of the wretched squirts called fire engines played in vain on the line of its advance, and equally to no purpose were whole rows of houses pulled down to check it by want of matter to feed on. On it flowed up towards the seemingly doomed pile of Government offices, when, as the forked blaze was already dashing against the wall that encloses its outer court, a sudden change in the direction of the wind swept the flames round past the northern angle of the building, closely enough to lick up the couple of sentry boxes outside the gate. The fire then rolled on over the crown of the hill, in a broad belt of flame fully half a mile wide, before which stone and wood alike went down. Passing close enough to the great mosque of Sultan Bayazid to destroy the row of schools that flanked one side of its court-yard, the conflagration rolled on towards the great bazaars, and would have inevitably consumed the whole, but for the timely destruction of the smaller bazaar, which was razed barely in time to turn the flames aside, in narrowed volume, upon the doomed quarter of private houses behind the Hippodrome. Throughout Wednesday afternoon the flames fed on this densely packed slope, and finally, about 8 p.m., burnt themselves out on reaching the Marmora, at Coum-capon, at about a mile and a half from the point at which the fire had begun.

Roughly estimated, it may be said that the disaster thus described has laid waste nearly a quarter of the whole area of Constantinople proper, destroying, it is reckoned, about 8,000 houses, nearly twenty mosques, ten baths, five Christian churches, and some fifteen khans. No such calamity has befallen Constantinople during the present century, if indeed, since the conquest. Nearly half the space thus reduced to a desert of ashes was inhabited by the poorest mussulman population, 15,000 or 20,000 of whom are thus reduced to absolute want. With its usual generous promptitude, the Government has not lost an hour in dealing out what relief it can to the poorest of the sufferers. Shelter has been given to nearly half of them in the empty khans and other available buildings, and most of the remainder have been camped under tents in the Hippodrome till wooden huts or other accommodation can be found. A ration of bread is also being served out to them at the Porte's expense; and, in short, every effort that the pinched means of the Government will allow is being made to relieve the distress which the calamity has occasioned. A general subscription has also been opened under the presidency of A'ali Pasha, to which the Sultan and the whole of the Ministers have made large contributions, and amongst the foreign community Sir Henry Bulwer has initiated an auxiliary effort, heading the British list of donations with one of fifty guineas from himself. Coming as this disaster has done on the very heels of the cholera, it has struck Stamboul a blow from which it must take years to recover.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Dublin on the 16th, says:—The most intense excitement was created here this morning by the intelligence that Government had at length taken action against the Fenian organisation in this country. I telegraphed a brief account of the transaction to you last night, and I now send you further particulars. It appears that not the slightest intimation of what was intended was given even to the police, who acted in the affair. They were called out at a moment's notice, and despatched at once to the office of the *Irish People* in Parliament-street. This course, it would appear, was decided on at a meeting of the Privy Council, held in the Castle, and which sat up to a late hour that evening. It was evident from the completeness with which the affair was managed, and the arrests made, that for some time past the conspirators who assembled there have been known to the police. At about nine o'clock a large force of the B division of police, accompanied by several of the G division of detectives, marched from the Castle to Parliament-street, which is very close by, and, possession of each end of the street having been taken, the detectives knocked at the door of the *People* office, but, although there were lights in the upper windows, no response was made. A party of constables was then sent to Crane-lane, at the rear, to see that no one left by that means, and the police then decided on forcing the door. This was done, and Superintendent Ryan and a number of men proceeded at once to the upper rooms of the house, where they arrested the [illegible] Mr O'Donovan Rossa, registered proprietor of the *Irish People*; Mr Shaun O'Clancey, on the staff of the paper; Mr James Murphy, who described himself as a "citizen of Boston;" Thomas Ashe and Cornelius O'Mahoney, reporters; James Connor, bookkeeper in the office; Mortimer Meenighan, Michael O'Neil Fogarty, William F. Roundtree, and Pierce Nagle, also employed in the office.

On being arrested, Messrs O'Donovan Rossa, O'Clancey, Murphy, Ashe, and O'Mahoney were conveyed to Chancery-lane station-house, and the other prisoners to College-street station, where they were severally charged with having "felonlously and treasonably conspired and combined, with divers other evil-disposed persons, belonging to a certain secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood, having for their object the levying of war in Ireland against the Queen, and separating it from the United Kingdom." They made no resistance, and offered no protest, save Murphy, who stated that he was a citizen of the United States, and as such should not be interfered with. He said he would bring the fact of his having been illegally arrested before Mr Seward, the American Secretary of State. The arrests were managed so quietly that but little excitement took place save in the immediate locality, but the police obliged the crowds to move on, and several persons, said to be identified with the movement, who had hurried to the spot, or were proceeding thither on other business, were also taken into custody during the night. The prisoners were arrested under warrants signed by Mr Stronge, Chief Magistrate, by direction of the Privy Council. The news of the entry of the police into the *People* office spread to some small extent through the city, and in a short time a large crowd assembled in Parliament street. A number of men of the B division, however, were promptly distributed through the street, who succeeded after some time in dispersing the crowd. When the prisoners were being conveyed to the stations, escorted by strong bodies of police, they were followed by large numbers of persons. The seizure of the paper and the arrests were accomplished in a very short time, and in the quietest possible manner. A body of police from the B division was placed in charge of the *Irish People* office, and remained there until after twelve o'clock, when the printing press, types, newspaper files, manuscripts, in fact everything found in the house, with the exception of a few articles of furniture, were placed in a dray and conveyed in charge of a large number of police to the Castle-yard, where they were placed in safe keeping. This progress of this property from Parliament-street to the Castle-yard, strongly guarded by police, some of whom carried what are technically known in the printing business as "galleys of matter," which had been "set up," was the cause of much wonder to those who had not heard of the previous proceedings. Large numbers of the *Irish People* for this day had been printed off when the seizure was made, and the country edition of the paper, most probably, had been forwarded before that time. Orders had been issued to the police of the several divisions to remain in reserve, save those who were patrolling the streets to prevent the congregation of crowds. The military at the various barracks and the constabulary also received orders to be in immediate readiness if required. At half-past twelve, however, Parliament-street and its vicinity were as quiet as if nothing had happened.

The contents of the *People* this week are said to have been of an unusually mild character. An immense deal of correspondence, books, lists of subscribers to the Fenian organ, and other documents incidental to a newspaper office, have been secured. When three of the prisoners were being escorted to College-green police-office last night, two men, whose names are given above, and who were walking in the crowd which followed, were suddenly challenged by a detective, arrested, and marched off with the others. As far as I could learn last night, there was no sympathy evinced for the prisoners of the *Irish People* office, but, on the contrary, very considerable satisfaction that the Government had at length taken action in the matter. On going to the telegraph-office to forward a message to the *Times* office, I found a constable there, not in charge, as erroneously believed, but sent to request the co-operation of the company in putting down the seditious movement by refusing to forward intelligence of the arrests to other parts of the country. Cork particularly, where it was anticipated a like swoop was about to be made. The presence of the constable probably deterred any of the fraternity from appearing at either of the two offices in College-green.

This day (Saturday) the excitement in the metropolis was very great. The number of arrests is now ascertained to be about 25. All the approaches to the head office, where it was expected the prisoners would be brought up, were crowded from an early hour by a dense mass of the very lowest class of society here, friends of the arrested or sympathisers in the movement. A force of mounted police maintained order, and kept the thoroughfare comparatively clear. Other constables on foot endeavoured with some success to keep the crowds moving, but they could not be got to disperse. A large number of the more decently clad were evidently there from curiosity, but the substratum evinced the strongest sympathy with the prisoners. The movement itself, however, found a great many denouncers. Shortly after six o'clock the Government prison vans, which had been occupying rather a prominent position at the entrance to Exchange-court, were disgorged of their contents—about 25 young men, for the most part respectably dressed, and several with an unmistakable Yankee cut and swagger in their appearance. Among the new arrests were a tailor named Hopper, who has a respectable shop in Dame-street, and a man named Rynd, inspector of fire-escapes, who wore the uniform of the Corporation Fire Brigade, in which he bore a good character. The *Evening Mail* gives the following additional particulars:—

"For some time back it has been suspected that the authorities have had their attention directed to the existence in the city of Dublin of a 'centre' of Fenianism, which in itself is understood to be simply an inner circle of the American 'National Brotherhood of St. Patrick.' It is now known that two of the most active officers of the detective force were employed to discover all that could possibly be learnt on the subject. To this duty those officers (Smullen and Dawson) applied themselves with commendable zeal, and mainly through their exertions a vast amount of important information was collected. The movements of the suspected parties were closely watched, their objects arrived at, and their plans partially ascertained. In the progress of their inquiries the police came to the conclusion that the office of the *Irish People*, the avowed 'Fenian organ,' was the locality to which nearly every returned 'Irish American' proceeded on his arrival in this country. The result naturally was that a surveillance was maintained over that establishment. No active steps, however, were taken until yesterday. The person who seemed to have the chief management of the *Irish People*, Mr Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), was arrested by the officers while endeavouring to make his escape. This individual is already pretty well known in connection with proceedings under the Treason Felony Act. At the Spring Assizes of 1859 he was arraigned in the county of Cork for being a member of the celebrated 'Phœnix Conspiracy,' but his trial was not proceeded with, Mr Whiteside, the then Attorney-General, declining to select a jury from the panel returned by the sheriff. An application to admit him to bail was subsequently unsuccessfully made to the Court of Queen's Bench. He was again put upon his trial at the Summer Assizes; but a change of Government having occurred, the Attorney-General, Mr J. D. Fitzgerald, entered upon office with a disposition for clemency, and accordingly Mr O'Donovan was allowed to submit to the indictment preferred against him on condition of entering into his own recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon. To this moment no call has been made upon him in respect of the former charge. During the night a variety of other arrests were made, among them being a gentleman named O'Leary, the reputed editor of the *Irish People*, and Mr George Hopper, of Dame-street, who had an alleged connection with the paper. So interested were the Government in the prompt execution of their orders, that Mr J. L. O'Ferrall, Commissioner of Police, and Colonel Wood, Inspector-General of Constabulary, personally superintended the proceedings in Parliament-street. Colonel Lake, C.B., took charge of the police arrangements, which were carried out in a most effectual manner. Sir Thomas Larcom, the Under-Secretary of State, did not leave his office in the Castle until nearly one o'clock this morning."

The following prisoners were brought up before Messrs Stronge and M'Dermott, charged upon the information given by the police:—Thomas Clarke Luby, John O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), George Hopper, James O'Connor, Mortimer Meenighan, Michael O'Neil Fogarty, William F. Roantree, Naglo, Maurice J. Megrath, Shawn O'Clancy, James Murphy, James Ashe, Cornelius O'Mahoney, James Kenny, William Ryan, James Daniel O'Rorke, James Brennan, Michael O'Neill, Jeremiah O'Farrell, Joseph Haltigan, and James Rynd. The prisoners having answered to their names, Mr Barry, Q.C., who was instructed by Mr Anderson, Crown Solicitor, applied for a remand, on the ground that it was expected that further information would be obtained and more arrests made. No objection having been made, the application was granted, and the prisoners were remanded until this day week. The prisoners were removed in custody, and placed in the prison van, a guard of mounted police accompanying the vehicle to the prison. The neighbourhood of the police-court was much crowded, but no disorder occurred.

Six additional arrests of alleged Fenians have been made in Dublin.

The police and military were under arms in Cork, and were proceeding with arrests in other parts of the country.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the arrests made by the Government were not effected, as it turns out, a moment too soon. The Fenian conspiracy, as it is named, though in no respect formidable, was very extensively spread, and it is now known that Dublin was its head-quarters. Before the Government moved, however, they had information respecting every "centre" in Ireland, where it was, how it was constituted, and by whom it was led. Large American bills have been during the past fortnight been cashed by Irish bankers, in some instances for amounts as high as £700, drawn against lodgments made in America by parties of whom they knew nothing. One of the individuals arrested during the raid on the office of the *Irish People* had one of these bills for that amount, it is said, upon his person. The Government have also seized a number which, it is believed, throw light upon the origin and structure of the conspiracy. These, it is alleged, supply pretty complete evidence of a serious intention to "rise at a time not very far distant." Cork is the other main point of the organisation. The "seized number" of the *Irish People* had more articles in type than former publications, but contains several articles in which the interference of the Roman Catholic clerical dignitaries in "politics" is vehemently denounced. Among other features of the number is the late article on "Fenianism" from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is copied in full, and referred to in a notice to correspondents' columns, where it is said, "We know no difference between Saxons and Celts in Ireland. Many of us do not know whether we are Saxons or Celts, and many of us do not know how much Saxon or Celtic blood may be in our veins. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, is right in one point, and that is, that the people care very little for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment." The twenty-one prisoners remanded are respectable-looking artisans and shopmen, and as little like conspirators or desperadoes as can be conceived. The Government have thought it prudent to station gunboats in various places round the western and south-western Irish coast.

A later account says:—For the present at least Dublin appears to have returned to its wonted state of quiet, no further arrests having taken place in that city, but in other parts of Ireland the movement continues to afford active employment to the authorities. James Stevens, one of the leading agitators, for whom a reward of £200 is offered by the Government, has not yet been apprehended. He is stated to have been *aide-de-camp* to Smith O'Brien at Ballingary. The following are the latest telegrams bearing on the agitation.

ARREST OF A SERGEANT-MAJOR.

On parade in the Cork barracks on Wednesday the Sergeant-Major of the 99th Regiment was called by the Colonel into the guard-room, and shown a roll-book taken from one of the Fenians who was arrested with a list of names, certified as having passed his inspection. This sergeant-major acknowledged his signature, and was immediately given into custody. A soldier of the same regiment, and a civilian have also been arrested.

RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily News* shows the overwhelming military force which could be poured into Ireland in the improbable case of Fenianism becoming formidable. If the Government had for a long time been seeking to place the supreme command of the army in Ireland in the ablest hands, a better man than Sir Hugh Rose could not have been selected; nor are Sir Hugh's lieutenants unworthy of their chief, General Ridley, who commands the division at the Curragh; Generals Napier and Gordon, who are at the head of brigades in the same camp; and General Bates, commanding at Cork, are all men to whom active service and military combinations are no novelty. That the Curragh division must be more than sufficient for the suppression of a real, not to mention a mimic, rebellion. That both officers and men will have to encounter a good deal of worry is very likely, but that they will be in any way called upon to act in their own proper capacity is improbable enough.

DISARMAMENT PROCLAMATION.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a proclamation for the disarming of Cork City and County. All arms to be given up by the 23rd inst. The *Cork Reporter* contradicts the statement that the object of bringing artillery from Ballincolling was to overhaul the military. The alleged disaffection of the Cork garrison is not generally credited.

EXPECTED REVELATIONS.

The proceedings of and against the Fenian Brotherhood in Dublin, writes the correspondent of the *Times*, are still exciting considerable interest—are, in fact, the all-engrossing topic of conversation; but there is a most remarkable absence of anything like sympathy with the persons who have been made amenable to justice, or who have "skedaddled" for the present, from their apprehension of the intentions of the police, to come back, of course, in the future, with a vengeance to all whom it may concern. The conduct of the authorities has given intense satisfaction to the right-minded. No little credit is due to the detectives and other police who were entrusted with the tracing of this conspiracy. It is said that when the examination of witnesses against the prisoners takes place, there will be important revelations in reference to the origin and extent of this conspiracy. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that there has not been any man of mark, or note, or respectability, properly so called, brought into connection with it, nor is it believed that the organisation had any such support. Mr George Hopper, a tailor, who has an establishment in Dame-street, and who was stated to have been virtually a proprietor of the *Irish People*, has, perhaps the nearest pretence to position. The "Men of '48" and the Roman Catholic clergy have not only avoided, but in no measured terms denounced the body, and, no doubt, prevented very many from joining the ranks.

ARREST AND DISCOVERY IN TIPPERARY.

In Tipperary, also, Fenianism appears to be creating great interest. A magisterial investigation was held at Nenagh, at which a man named Daniel Connell was brought up for examination. It appeared that after the first arrest the head constable swore an information, and obtained a search warrant, on which he, accompanied by the sub-inspector of the district, Mr Reamsbottom, proceeded to the house of the accused. On the head constable opening a desk, by means of one of the keys of a bunch that he had taken from Connell when he first arrested him, Mr Reamsbottom found a book and a variety of papers and documents, which he forwarded to the Castle, and on the contents of which the re-arrest was directed by the Government. The prisoner is an unmarried man, second son of Widow Connell, and well to do, being possessed of 120 acres of land under Captain Massey Dawson, and having, it is said, money to a considerable amount in the bank. At the time of his arrest £47 was found on his person. When the case was called on Mr Brownrigg stated that it was not an ordinary petty sessions case, but one the investigation of which was specially ordered by the Government. Mr Bolton read the information sworn by Head Constable Harrison, and in which he stated that, in consequence of information he had received that persons were in the habit of assembling in a field at Toomevara weekly at night, he proceeded to the place in company with one of his men on Sunday night last, when they placed themselves in ambush. Connell and another came up while they were there, and walked right into the ambush. He arrested them, and having searched them, found a drill-book, a pencil, a prayer-book, about £47 in notes and silver, and a bunch of keys. He then had the prisoners conveyed into Nenagh, where they were brought before Mr Fleming, who discharged them. The head constable said that the field in which he lay in ambush was about 300 yards from the road. When the prisoner and the other person arrived at the field it was about half-past eleven o'clock. On the next day, by direction of Mr Reamsbottom, witness got a search warrant, and searched the premises of Connell, Mr Reamsbottom being with him. He opened a desk, and Mr Reamsbottom took thence papers and documents. A book was also found in the desk. Mr Bolton said that he would not produce this book at present. He thought it better for the ends of justice to retain it. Head Constable Harrison was then shown the documents, some of which he swore positively were in the prisoner's handwriting, and others were, to the best of his belief, also in his handwriting. Mr Reamsbottom was next examined, and proved having found the documents when he went to Connell's house along with the head constable. Mr Bolton read the following song which was found in the possession of the prisoner:—

"THE GREEN FLAG FLYING OVER US.

"Prepare, prepare with silent care,
And trust to words no longer.
We had enough of such false stuff;
And find we are not the stronger.
These mountebanks will fill the ranks
By lying all in thorns,
Of them beware, and still prepare,
With the green flag flying over us.

"In days of yore, with talkers bore
A sword like rain of colour,
From every fight they led the flight
With base and coward trailor.
Such reckless rats, by voice and pin,
With—— cursed and tore us;
We'll stick them dum with fife and drum,
With the green flag flying over us."

Mr Bolton read a letter from a friend to the prisoner, giving him advice as to drill books and exercise, observing that the book recommended (that found on his person) would be quite sufficient, unless he intended to learn fortification. The next document was one which was said to be levelled at the Roman Catholic clergy, who were opposed to the Fenian Society, and advised all present to abstain from such disloyal and disreputable organisations. Lord Dunally said he hoped that this conspiracy had not taken root to any extent in the country. He was not aware that it had; and he hoped the people would have the wisdom and good sense to keep aloof from a society which would only ruin themselves and the country. Mr Ryan said he had to make an application *pro forma* to admit the prisoner to bail. The application was refused, and he was committed to stand his trial at the next Nenah Assizes.

PROCEEDINGS IN CORK.

With reference to the Cork prisoners the *Constitution* says:—"Mr Lynch, the first named, is a person of decided disloyalty. Formerly he kept a public-house on the Grand Parade, and, as may be recollected, was one of those put upon his trial at the Spring Assizes of 1862 for taking part in the well-known riot that took place here on the 10th of March, 1862. The jury disagreed, and he and Mountaine were allowed to stand out on their own recognizances to appear when called on. Lynch was taken at the Queen's Old Castle Company, but O'Shaughnessy, who is also connected with that establishment, was with Thompson, arrested at the house of Mr Geary; Dillon, who up to some time since was an attorney's clerk, at his mother's public-house, Dillon's Cross; Adams, at Messrs Beamish and Crawford's Brewery, and Murphy at his own house. Mr Adams is an elderly man, a Protestant, and the father of a large family. The plan of their arrest was skilfully conceived and successfully carried out. In each case admission was easily procured by the constable who held the warrant of arrest, and no attempt at physical resistance was offered. Some of the parties were sound asleep when made prisoners, while others were awoke by the loud knocking at their doors. Escape was in every instance rendered impossible by the constabulary being drawn up at each means of exit from the house. With the exception of Lynch's bedroom, there were no arms found in the rooms of any of the Fenians; in his was got a sword, which appeared to be plans of military engineering, a dagger, brace of pistols, and a rich green uniform, with cross-belts, together with a regalia of the Brotherhood in this city and district. This last mentioned was a most important seizure. It contains the names of about 3,000 Fenians, and without the slightest difficulty the police can now, if necessary, secure every one of them before twenty-four hours elapse. In Kennedy's box a large number of letters bearing on the subject of Fenianism were found. After their arrests the parties were marched to the Bridewell, where two resident magistrates (Messrs. Cronin and M'Leod, Queen's County) were. Here the informations against them, which are said to be of a most conclusive character, were read over, and the prisoners were ordered to be committed to the city gaol, whither they were escorted by the police.

THE LAST HOURS OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* gives a deeply interesting sketch of General Stonewall Jackson, in which many incidents are narrated which have not before been published. At the great military school of America, West Point, he early distinguished himself. Here also he first met Lee, Grant, Hooker, Baird, and Sheridan. After leaving that place Jackson took part in the Mexican war, and continued full of work of one kind or the other until that terrible night when he accidentally fell by the hands of those who adored him. Describing this event, the correspondent says:—

"It appears from the statement of a 'Virginian,' who has gathered all the facts from Jackson's officers, that Jackson had ridden out to reconnoitre, the night being a dark one, except when the moon occasionally broke through black drifts of clouds. He had left orders behind with his men that they should be very vigilant, and fire upon anything they saw approach, and particularly upon cavalry, should any appear, 'for,' said he, 'as we have no cavalry about here, any that comes must be the enemy's.' He rode off with a few members of his staff, the road being then so near the enemy that Federal skirmishers strolled in and were taken prisoners, amazed to find that they were actually within the Confederate lines. Jackson was about a mile away, listening intently for any sound from the enemy, when suddenly a volley was fired upon the party from his own force behind him. 'The origin of this fire,' says the Virginian, who has painstakingly inquired into all the circumstances, 'has never been discovered; and after Jackson's death there was little disposition to investigate an occurrence which occasioned bitter distress to all who by any possibility could have taken part in it.' It is believed, however, that the Confederates saw the horses and men dimly, and believing them to be the enemy's cavalry fired upon them. It was fatal to several members of the staff, and Jackson himself galloped off into the woods close by to escape from it. Unhappily, a brigade of his own men, drawn up within thirty yards of him, saw him do so, and, believing that he was part of an advancing force of Federals, fired with such fatal precision that he was struck in three places, twice in the left arm and once in the right hand. 'At the moment when he was struck,' says the authority I have mentioned, 'he was holding his rein in his left hand, and his right was raised either in the singular gesture habitual to him in times of excitement, or to protect his face from the boughs of the trees.' It may be, however, that this gesture was intended as a signal to the brigade to cease firing; but his arm dropped sharply as he was shot, and his horse carried him on among the trees, until a branch caught him violently on the face, and threw him back. Still he was not unseated, and catching the bridle with the broken and bleeding fingers of his right hand, he recovered the turnpike road, and succeeded in rejoining the surviving members of his staff. He sat on his horse a few moments, looking up the road towards his lines with apparent astonishment, and continued for some time to look in that direction, as if 'unable to realise that he could have been fired upon and wounded by his own men.' Captain Wilbourne, one of his staff, said to him, 'they certainly must be our troops.' He nodded his assent, and in a few minutes, finding himself exhausted by loss of blood, said, 'you had better take me down.' He was lifted off his horse and laid under a tree, begging that the news of his being wounded should be kept a secret from his men.

"Before there had been time to bring the doctor up the Federals pushed on their lines so rapidly that the staff became anxious for the safety of their general, who was close to the enemy, and proposed among each other to carry him to the rear. Jackson said, 'No; if you can help me up I can walk.' He slowly dragged himself along towards the Confederate lines, the blood from his wounded arm flowing profusely over Captain Leigh's uniform, on whom he was leaning. At last they reached a litter, and Jackson was lifted into it. The Federals opened a heavy fire at this moment upon the road in which they were moving, and the officers who were with Jackson ordered the litter to be laid down, and threw themselves on the ground to escape the deadly storm 'which struck millions of sparks from the flinty stones of the roadside.' Once Jackson tried to raise himself up, as if to look around him, but Lieutenant Smith prevented him. On that awful road Jackson and his two officers were alone at that moment, the men who bore the litter having run off into the woods to get beyond the reach of the cannonade. Presently the fire relaxed, and Jackson was moved on till he came to the spot where one of his generals, Pender, was stationed. Pender expressed his sorrow at seeing him wounded, and said he thought he should fall back, in consequence of his lines being much broken. But Jackson's officers repeat how that his eye flashed with its old fire, exhausted as he was, and he cried out, 'You must hold your ground, General Pender! You must hold your ground, Sir!' It was the last order Jackson was destined to give.

"The party moved on, and before long one of the men who carried the litter slipped and let it fall. It struck upon the hero's shoulder where the bone had been shattered, and his agony must have been extreme. He groaned for the first time, but soon afterwards, when an officer asked him if he wound was painful, he said, 'No, my friend, don't trouble yourself about me.' At length they reached a hospital at Wilderness Run, five miles from the place where he was wounded. The doctors asked him whether they should amputate his arm if they found it necessary, and he replied, 'Yes, certainly, do for me whatever you think right.' General Lee meanwhile heard the news with deep grief, and sent a message to his comrade, saying, 'I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon your victory, which is due to your skill and energy.' This was the last communication which ever passed between these two great soldiers. Soon after Jackson heard the letter read pneumonia attacked him, and he gradually sank. He said once, referring to his wounds, 'I consider these a blessing; they were given for some good and wise purpose, and I would not part with them if I could.' He had borne all his sufferings with marvellous serenity and patience. Presently his wife, who had been brought to his side, announced to him that his end was approaching. He listened calmly, and tried to soothe her distress by answering 'Very good; very good! it is all right.' Then he soon became delirious, and those who stood over him say that he used these words, as if giving orders for an attack:—'Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front! Tell Major Hawks to send forward provisions for the men.' Then his manner changed; a smile diffused over his pale features, and he murmured, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees.' After this he spoke no more. So passed away one of the noblest spirits which has animated a desperate cause. He was buried in a little churchyard, with rows of his men near him, and a board over the head of his grave to tell who lies beneath."

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

The fourth and last general meeting for the season in connection with this society took place on Monday, on which occasion Prudhoe Castle, Ovingham Church, and Bywell Churches, and Peel Tower were visited in the order named. The party, consisting of about twenty gentlemen, left Newcastle Central Station by the 10·15 a.m. train for Prudhoe.

PRUDHOE CASTLE.

After leaving Prudhoe Station, the party proceeded up the hill to the castle, and the Rev. Dr. Holden, of Durham, was elected chairman for the day. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which the Rev. K. Prescott was elected a member of the society. A curious old bridge near the castle was then examined, special attention being directed to the combination of the circular and sharp pointed arches. The castle itself, one portion of which has been rebuilt, and is now occupied by C. U. Laws, Esq., one of the Duke of Northumberland's agents, was then visited, description of the various portions of it being read by Mr W. H. D. Longstaffe, from the "Transactions of the Society." The barony of Prudhoe was granted to the Umfrevilles by Henry I., and the castle was built or rebuilded by one of the Umfrevilles in the reign of Henry II. The Umfreville family died out in the time of Edward III. or Richard II. But before that time the heiress of the family was remarried to the first Earl of Northumberland, but she died before the marriage took place. The marriage settlement, however, had been previously executed, and in it Lord Percy was brought in to the entail, and he afterwards married the widow Umfreville, and thus the Castle became the property of the Percy family. There is a sort of double moat round the Castle, but the outer one is little more than the natural ravine, and the inner one breaks off at the north side, where the ground is so precipitous as to render earthworks unnecessary. At the south-west is the "chapel-garth," with traces of three windows in its sides. "There is," writes Stockdale in 1586, "within the site and without the walls an elder chapel which hath been very fair and covered with slate. In the time divers dwellers were on the demesnes, one dwelled in the same chapel and made it his dwelling-house and byers for his cattle, and by that means defaced it. There is also within the precincts of the site a little mill standing at the Castle gate." This mill is still standing. The Castle is surrounded with walls, and, in form, is not unlike a shield. It is situated on a high eminence, but the ground seems to have given way at the north-east corner. The entrance to it is on the south side, where there have been two gates. Between the gates on both sides is a strong wall, and there is the appearance of there having been a drawbridge at the same place. It is said that the masons' marks on the stones of the barbican are those of the workmen of Dunstanborough and Alnwick (1312-15). The gateway is surmounted by what was the chapel, and over the chapel was a chamber called the wardrobe. Opposite to the gatehouse tower, joining the north wall of the castle, was a hall of 18 yards in length and 9 yards in breadth, and the kitchen stood to the east of the hall. Between the gatehouse and the hall, on the left hand of the entrance, was a house two storeys in height, 24 yards long, and 6 yards broad. The towers have an Edwardian appearance in plan. The great tower, which is still pretty entire, was fifteen yards in height. The masonry of the keep is in wonderfully fine condition, and there seems no reason to doubt the originality of the battlements. The buildings which stood on the site of Mr. Laws' house divided the enclosure, separating the keep on the west from the gateway and court where stood the hall towards the east. At the east end of the castle is a little square tower, in length seven yards and in breadth five yards, covered with lead. Adjoining this is a brew-house eight yards long and seven yards broad. Between it and the entrance way are a couple of garderobes, one above the other, with separate wells. In Stockdale's "Survey" it is stated that Prudhoe is situated in Tindale Ward, "distant from the great town of Newcastle seven miles," whereas it is about eleven miles from Newcastle. "an example (says the 'Transactions') of the difference of ancient measures from modern ones." Before leaving the Castle the thanks of the company were tendered to Mr. Longstaffe.

OVINGHAM CHURCH.

After leaving Prudhoe Castle the company crossed to the north of the River Tyne, and visited Ovingham Church, a description of which was given by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson. That church, he said, was one of the most remarkable in either Northumberland or Durham—that was, within the diocese—in fact, such a building was very rare. It was cruciform, and the limbs were nearly equal. It was very seldom that such a noble chancel was met with, and it gave the church quite a character of its own. He was very certain that there was not another like it in the diocese of Durham, and they might go through the whole of England without finding another of the same kind. It had been restored very unhappily, although the architect was not altogether to blame. He was seldom allowed to act as he wished, and when he was, he might, perhaps, have made the restorations in a better manner than he had done. Taking the general scope of the architecture of the building, he thought the date of it might be 1225, or from that period to 1230. The works were very simple, and it was difficult to speak definitely as to the date, as a great deal depended upon the ability and taste of the architect. There were always a few men who invented, and the others were mere followers. With regard to the base of the tower, he thought it was the work of Saxon hands, for it must be remembered that the Saxons were not driven out of the land by the Normans. The Saxons continued to think and build in their own way, except about the court or the residences of the great Norman Lords. But in the country the Saxon people, when they had anything to do, performed it after their own fashion. There were two churches at the bottom of the hill at Lincoln which proved very clearly that such was the case. They found generally that the Saxons had been driven from the hills down into the hollows, where they built churches of their own immediately after the Conquest. They were not quite so rude in the south as the one which they were examining, for that (the north) was a more uncivilized part of the country. ("No, no.") It was so in those early times at least. Whether the tower was built a little before or a little after the Conquest he could not say, but he thought that any person who had an architectural eye would be of opinion that it had the appearance of being Saxon work. The outer doorway was peculiar, for it was uncommon to have the representation of a head at the apex as well as at the sides of the archway. The arches were very peculiar. They looked like adapted work, as if only small stones had been available, and they had endeavoured to make the best of them. A very unusual thing was that the transepts should have western aisles. One of the aisles was in a state of ruin before the church was restored. The carving at the top of the most easterly pillar in the south arcade was interesting. The pillar was a long octagon, which shape added to the strength of the building. He thought that the chief defect of the church was its want of boldness, and that characterised the church throughout. There was a general look of instability and weakness, although he really did not know that it was weak.—The Rev. G. R. Bigge, incumbent, said that the building was not strong.—Mr W. H. D. Longstaffe then directed the attention of the company to the tombstones within and without the altar rails, upon one of which the following curious inscription was found:—

Here lies the Corps of A Rare Man Interd
On whom Both Wit and Learning God Conferd
To His Great Good For All His Works did tend
To God The Object Of His Acts And End
His Abstract was From A Renowned Race
To which His Proper Vertve Added Grace
Was Happie in His Wife his Children Seaven
Of which the Prime Did Follow Him to Heaven
A Vertvovs Girle Above Her Age was Shee
Of Sins Foole Dregs Vile Contagion Free
With Credit Great While He Lord Percy served
Of High of Low of all He Well Deserved
He covld Set Welth but Got He Cared Not For it
And Thovght It Greater Wisdome To Abhore It
And To Conclude He Vsde Things Transitory
As Means to Bring Him to Eternal Glory
William Oyd Esqvire Dept'd This Life The 27 Of April
1630 And Ann His Davghter The 2 Of December 1631

The company, on leaving the interior of the fine old church, paid a visit to the grave of the late Thomas Bewick, whose remains are interred in the burying ground surrounding the sacred edifice. The churches and Peel Tower at Bywell were subsequently visited, but no descriptive papers were read there; and, taking the train at Bywell, Newcastle was reached about half-past five o'clock. The weather was very fine, though exceedingly hot.

MURDEROUS ATTACKS ON FOREIGNERS BY A JAPANESE.

The *North China Daily News* has the following:—Our Nagasaki correspondent, writing under date of the 30th ult. furnishes us with the following additional details regarding the late outrage at that port. It appears that Mr Smith, late of Shanghai, was standing at the gateway in front of his house, when he saw a Japanese with a double-handed sword at the corner of the street, talking in an excited manner to a Chinaman. Turning round suddenly, he saw Mr Smith, and immediately advanced towards him at a steady pace, but with a threatening manner. Mr Smith took little notice of what was going on, but when the native was within a few paces of him he was horrified to see him draw his sword and make a sweeping cut at him. As he was partly within the gateposts the cut took no effect, when, finding himself totally unarmed, he ran towards the Royal Hotel, hotly chased by his assailant. Fortunately, as the ruffian was in the act of making another blow a dog belonging to Smith flew at him, and fastened on to his leg. He stopped to cut the dog down, but the animal held on until he had received three horrible wounds on his back. Mr Smith got safely into the hotel, where he met a Japanese, whom he begged to come out and see what was going on. When they came into the compound they found that the man had disappeared, and Smith seized the opportunity of getting his revolver. While doing so he heard a thud, as of a heavy cut, followed by a groan. This proceeded from Wm. Henry, barkeeper of the Royal, who, hearing the disturbance, had run to see what the matter was, and was met by the Japanese, who inflicted a cut of about seven inches in length upon his head. As soon as he had done this the Japanese ran away, but a moment afterwards a yell was heard from the next street, and it was found that a Chinaman employed on board the screw steamer *Australian* had received a severe blow across his face. Meanwhile the Japanese, seeing that no one followed him, pursued his course, and next wounded two Chinese employed in Alt and Co's tea-firing establishment, and two other Chinese belonging to the *Australian*. Messrs Maltby and Calthorpe, who were returning from a walk, while going through the narrow passage which leads from the native town to the foreign quarter, were astonished to see the same infuriated individual with a drawn sword held in both hands before him. These gentlemen passed without molestation, when suddenly a Chinaman with a frightful wound on his right arm ran up and said, 'You see that man have make cutty me." The Japanese, hearing the loud voice behind, looked round, but seeing that the party were determined to make a stand, he sheathed his weapon and ran into the native town. The culprit is not a Yakonin, but an ordinary rowdy. Several police officers have been put on his track, but up to the present time nothing is known of his whereabouts.

At Nashville, Tennessee, clergymen preach in the "Variety Saloons" every Sunday, and "smoking is prohibited during prayers."

A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

At the usual weekly sitting of the magistrates for the Hundred of Taverham, in the county of Norfolk, on Saturday last, the Rev. Samuel Hayward, Vicar of Salhouse and Wroxham, was charged with assaulting Sarah Webster, a young girl about 20 years of age, at Salhouse, on Sunday, September 3. The magistrates who adjudicated upon the case were John Long, Esq., and Colonel Stracey Clitheroe. Mr Chittock appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr Linay for the defendant. The complainant deposed that she walked from Norwich to Salhouse on Sunday, the 3rd inst., to see defendant, with whom she had been corresponding, about some money he had promised to pay for her. She met defendant as he was coming from church after morning service, and requested to speak to him. He said he would have nothing to do with such a worthless ——, and went to his residence, whither complainant followed him. On reaching the house she rang the bell, and defendant answered the summons. She again told him what she wanted, when he pushed her from the step along the gravel walk, threw her into a bush, and kicked her leg. She afterwards went into defendant's kitchen, being very faint, and had a glass of water, and found that her dress had been much torn. To show that she believed she had a right to go to defendant's house on the Sunday, Mr Chittock elicited a statement from the complainant that she went into his service when nearly fifteen years of age, as a general servant. About five months after she had been in his house he seduced her, and fearing that she was pregnant she told him, and he supplied her from time to time with a mixture of gin and laudanum, and some dark stuff which he got from a chemist's. He recommended her to leave his service, and promised to get her another situation. Complainant subsequently found that she was not pregnant, and in 1862 she went, at his invitation, with some friends to his house, when he made an appointment to meet her the following day at the White Hart Inn, Norwich. They met, and intercourse took place between them, the birth of a child in July, 1863, being the result. A medical man in Norwich attended complainant, and defendant paid one of his bills, and promised to pay another, but did not keep his word; and it was to induce him to do so that she called upon him on the day of the assault. It was also adduced that on one occasion, at the White Hart, defendant promised to marry her when Mrs Hayward (who was in court during the hearing of the case) died. Complainant also said that she could not ensure finding defendant at home during the week, and that was why she called on Sunday. She went to a house in Norwich which he frequented, and which was occupied by a Miss Child, *alias* Harbord, formerly mistress of Salhouse school, but the "lady" and defendant refused to admit her. In the cross-examination complainant denied being too familiar with two persons at Salhouse, and said that defendant, when he kicked her, was wearing the boots in which he walked home from church. The Rev. G. S. G. Cranmer, the curate of the parish of Salhouse and Wroxham, deposed to meeting the complainant as he was going to perform his afternoon duties, and he observed that she was much exhausted, and that her dress was much torn. When he saw her again on the following Wednesday, she had a large bruise upon her arm. Mrs Denmark, with whom complainant resides, corroborated the last witness as to the condition of complainant after the assault. She also stated that the defendant on one occasion left a sovereign with her for complainant. Mr Linay, on behalf of defendant, called Sarah Alexander, a servant, who stated that her master did not kick the complainant, that he had on his carpet slippers, and that she fell down upon the path. In cross examination she admitted not seeing defendant push the complainant off the steps, and that her master was between herself and complainant. The magistrates, after deliberating, fined defendant £10, including costs, in default three months' imprisonment. The defendant had not the money in his possession, and two hours were granted him to obtain it.

MANSLAUGHTER OF A CHILD AT SEAHAM.

On Tuesday, Crofton Maynard, Esq., held an inquest at Seaham Harbour, on the body of a child named Sarah Collins, between six and seven months old, who died on Saturday last, from injuries inflicted on it by a woman named Mary Raddican. The woman was present at the inquiry in the custody of the police, and her case was watched by Mr Bell, solicitor, Sunderland. Sarah Collins, wife of William Collins, residing in Back Railway-street, said the deceased was her daughter. On Wednesday last she quarrelled with Mrs Carroll, the mother of Mary Raddican. The former lives on the same landing as witness. Whilst the row was going on she was sitting at her fireside, and her daughter was sitting on the door step nursing the deceased. Mr Raddican, who lives at the opposite side of the street, came over to witness's house, and threatened to black her eyes. She went to the door and asked Mrs Raddican if her mother had sent her to take her revenge on witness. Mr Raddican then began to abuse witness' daughter. After that she threw with great force a piece of a red hot iron, about a foot long and three-eighths of an inch thick at her daughter, but the missile struck the child. Witness did not see Mrs Raddican take up the piece of iron. The child was between her and Mrs Raddican. The iron rod went into the left side of the child's head. Directly witness saw the blood streaming out of its head, she screamed out that the child was killed. Witness was quite sure that Mrs Raddican intended to hit her. Mrs Raddican was standing about four yards from the deceased when she threw the iron. Mrs Raddican, when she threw the iron, went into her mother's room and shut the door. Witness went for Dr. French who came to the child's assistance at once. Witness never gave Mrs Raddican any provocation, nor did she call her bad names. Witness could not tell where the piece of iron was brought from.—By Mr Bell: She did not say that she wished she might not die before she saw Mrs Raddican's daughter on the streets. She did not call her offensive names. When Mrs Raddican uplifted her arm to throw the iron, she said "heave that now." Witness never thought that Mrs Raddican would have had the heart to throw it. The latter had the baby in her arms at the time.—By the Coroner: She did not see Mrs Raddican go into her mother's room for the iron.—Mary Collins, daughter of the last witness, said she was certain Mrs Raddican threw the iron at her, because she was scolding witness at the time. The iron did not hit the wall before it struck the child's head. The sharp end of the iron rod went into deceased's head. She did not see where Mrs Raddican got the iron from, nor did witness observe that she brought it from her own house. Mrs Raddican took a deliberate aim. She saw the piece of iron in Mrs Raddican's hand ten minutes before she threw it. Her father took the iron out of deceased's head before the doctor came.—By Mr Bell: Mrs Raddican got up from the chair on which she had been sitting to throw the iron. When Mrs Raddican threw the iron, witness' mother was working about the oven.—William Collins, father of the deceased corroborated the evidence of the last two witnesses.—Mr William French, surgeon, said he was called in to see deceased last Wednesday afternoon, when he found it pale and cold, and bleeding from a small wound in the head. The wound was about a third of an inch, and the probe went through the broken bone in the skull. Before he left the house the child was recovering a little. He had been in constant attendance on the child until Saturday last, when it died. The sharp piece of the iron produced would inflict such a wound. He made a *post mortem* examination of the child's head on Monday morning. He found the brain immediately below the wound broken up, and protruding through the injured bone. This, in his opinion, accounted for the death of the child. P.C. Turner said when he apprehended Mrs Raddican, she said the child did nothing to her, it was the girl she threw it at.—The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mrs Raddican.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AT THE FELLING COLLIERY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

Two alarming accidents occurred at the Felling Colliery, near Gateshead, on Tuesday evening, almost simultaneously, whereby one man was instantaneously killed, and several others were seriously injured. The colliery is the property of Messrs Elliott and Co., and is situated a few yards to the north of the main line of the North-Eastern Railway. It appears that about six o'clock a man named James Caldwell, having finished his day's work, mounted a laden tub, intending to ride to the foot of the shaft. The practice, though attended with some danger, is very common among miners, and in this case proved fatal. The deceased, on his arrival at the point where there is a considerable dip in the roof, and not sufficient space to allow any one remaining on the top of the tubs, from some cause kept his seat, and was crushed between the tub and the roof. It is hardly necessary to state that death was instantaneous. The body of the unfortunate man was removed to bank, and from thence conveyed home. Deceased was about 49 years of age, and has left a wife and family to mourn his loss. Just after the sad event had become known, another accident was reported to have occurred in the same pit. A few minutes before seven o'clock one of the "shifts" prepared to leave their work. Three men and two boys accordingly got into a set of empty tubs which were going in the direction of the shaft, and when near the bottom of the shaft the rope drawing the team suddenly broke. There being a steep incline the waggons ran amain. After proceeding about a hundred yards they were thrown off the rails, and ran against the sides of the drift, and were completely broken to pieces. Assistance was speedily obtained, and it was found that the poor fellows, who had been thrown out with considerable violence, were greatly injured, more especially Christopher McKie, an old man, residing at the Felling Shore, and on Wednesday evening it was found necessary to amputate his right leg, which, in the accident, had, besides being crushed, been almost severed from his body. When he was brought to the bank, the injured limb was merely sustained to the body by a tendon. The others injured were Daniel Carr, married man, severely crushed, and residing at the Low Felling; John Crone, married man, residing at the High Felling, likewise crushed; Thomas Temple, a boy, crushed; and Thomas Carver, boy, also very much hurt. All were removed to their homes, and attended to by the colliery medical officer. It is stated that a patent check was attached to the waggons to prevent them running amain, in case the rope broke; but, owing to the steep gradient where the accident happened, it proved ineffective. On Wednesday evening McKie was removed to the Newcastle Infirmary, and immediately after his admittance his injured leg was amputated.

In the evening, J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner for the Chester Ward of the county of Durham, held an inquest at Mr Smith's, Causey House, Blue Quarries, Gateshead, on the body of James Caldwell. John Nattrass, a miner at the Felling Colliery, said that the deceased, who is a married man, 49 years of age, was also a miner at the same colliery. On Monday afternoon they were leaving their work in the pit, when deceased, witness, and some others, were riding upon full tubs up an incline in the Hutton seam. Near the top of the seam the roof was low, and they could not ride under it. Before coming to this part, witness and his companions, excepting deceased, got off, and they called out to deceased to jump off, but he took no notice of what they said. The tubs kept running on, and deceased was crushed against a balk of timber, and killed almost immediately. The height at this part was 3ft. 4in. The men were not allowed to ride upon full tubs, and deceased had received orders to that effect.—William Parker, a pitman at the same colliery, spoke to finding the body of the deceased near where he was killed. Deceased breathed thrice after he got to him.—The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally killed." Mr M. Dunn, the Government inspector of mines in this district, was present during the inquiry.

A SEANCE WITH DR. PRITCHARD.

A private *seance* was held the other day, at the house of a lady, between a living physician of Edinburgh and the ghost of the late Dr Pritchard. The narrative runs to the following effect. The spirit was asked who he was, and he answered "Pritchard." Why did he murder his wife? "Through love of gold." Was his sentence just? "Yes." Had he been forgiven? "No." The answer, in each case, follows the question immediately:—

"Are you miserable?—Yes.

"What message have you to give us?—Keep from evil, if it be ever so small, for one false step will lead to another.

"What was the first false step you took?—Ostentatious pride.

"Can we do you good?—Yes.

"Do you know my name?—(Name given.)

"How can we do you good?—Pray for me.

"In what sphere are you?—In the first sphere, but I hope to gain the third sphere. (The spirit had been studying Dante.)

"Can you see?—There is no light.

"Are you hungry?—Yes; but no food.

"Are you thirsty?—Yes, very.

"Is there drink?—Yes; bitter as gall.

"Are you sleepless?—Yes, but no rest. (The spiritual *non sequitur* is worth remarking.)

"Have you any knowledge of God?—No.

"Have you seen your wife?—Yes.

"And your mother?—Yes.

"Were they happy?—Yes.

"Do you suffer from heat?—No.

"From cold?—I suffer cold from no clothes or houses. (Whatever that may mean.)

"Then you are in ——?—Yes; in torment."

—This, says the *Standard*, must suffice. The rest is too atrocious to be cited. And yet this is a quotation from a newspaper published in the heart of London in September, 1865, and the account of the conversation is signed by an M.D. of Edinburgh. In the same number is an appeal to the Legislature for an Act of Parliament to protect her Majesty's subjects from the conspirators of The Evil Eye.

COLLISION IN SHIELDS HARBOUR.

A BRIG SUNK AND THREE MEN DROWNED.

At half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fearful collision took place in Shields harbour, which, we regret to add, resulted in the almost instantaneous sinking of the brig, and the loss of the lives of three of her crew. It appears that about half-past two o'clock, the weather at the time being hazy, the brig *John*, of Lowestoft, Captain W. C. Hughes, in tow of the steamer *Hope*, arrived in Shields harbour from sea. After proceeding as far abreast as Mr Fawcus's dock, North Shields, a screw steamer, which afterwards turned out to be the *John Liddle*, in charge of Mr Ralph Burn, jun., pilot, was descried in a line with the steamer and brig. It was so far to the northward that there was not room for the tug and the brig to pass. The steamer then starboarded its helm in order to pass the screw to the south, and at the same time the screw ported its helm, which had the effect of angling it to the southward. In a few minutes after this was done, the screw struck the brig on the starboard bow, the blow being so severe that the latter immediately began to fill with water. The crew, which consisted of the captain, Mr W. C. Hughes; the mate, Isaac Reed; a seaman, an ordinary seaman, and an apprentice, took to the rigging; but on account of the vessel heaving over, and they being on the lee side, they were not able to get higher than the maintopmast. The mate, seeing the perilous position of matters, jumped into the water, and after swimming for a short time got hold of the chains of a schooner, and by this means reached the deck of that vessel. The captain succeeded in reaching the topsail-yard, on the arm of which he sat up to the chin in water, until he was rescued by some of the crew of the tug steamer, who came to his assistance in a small boat. With regard to the three others, we regret to say that they were all drowned. The last seen alive was the apprentice, a fine lad about 14 years of age, belonging to Beccles, whose first voyage to sea this was. His name and that of the two men the captain cannot recollect. The seaman was a young man about 24 years of age; and the ordinary seaman about 20. Shortly after the accident Sub-Inspector Moss, of the River Police, came up, and succeeded in saving a few clothes belonging to the crew. The vessel is now lying sunk near the buoys abreast of Mr Fawcus's dock, and means will at once be taken to raise her. She is an old vessel, being about 60 years of age, and was the property of Mr T. G. Hughes, of Lowestoft, brother to the captain. She is not insured. At the time she entered the harbour she had about 60 tons of ballast on board. She was coming to load gas coal for Lowestoft.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague is still exciting much interest. Several cowkeepers and cattle dealers were on Saturday fined by the magistrates at Clerkenwell and Bow-street police courts for sending out diseased cattle. On the same day the Sanitarium Committee of the Metropolitan Cattle Plague Committee held a meeting at the Mansion House. The committee are anxious to establish sanitariums for the reception of diseased cattle, and have taken buildings in several parts of the metropolis for this purpose. Sir G. Grey, however, acting on the advice of Professor Simmonds, has warned them that the establishment of sanitariums on the scale contemplated is wholly impracticable, that they would be a great evil, as tending to perpetuate the contagion, and that nothing can be more fallacious than the supposition that the plague is a curable disease. The inhabitants of the districts in which it is proposed to set up sanitariums have also taken alarm, and are protesting against them. The residents in Kinnerton-street and Wilton-crescent think that two slaughter-houses and a dissecting-room, to say nothing of stables and cow-houses, are quite enough, without the addition of a sanitarium. Professor Dick, of Edinburgh, has written to the committee that in Edinburgh the sanitarium has been very unsuccessful. The committee resolved to seek an interview with the Lords of the Privy Council on Monday, in order to obtain sanction for their scheme. On Saturday night, the cowkeepers of the Tower Hamlets held a meeting, at which it was reported that of 4,108 cows in that district (including Stoke Newington) 563 had died, and 1,504 had been sold—it was not stated in what condition. One cowkeeper declared that the cattle plague was a national affair, and that the nation should make good the losses of the sufferers; an additional penny on the income-tax would be very appropriate under the circumstances. The disease is spreading in Essex, Suffolk, Edinburgh, &c., and has broken out in the centre of Northumberland. The Herefordshire Agricultural Society and that of Ludlow have wisely resolved not to hold a show this year, on account of the plague. The Norfolk Cattle Plague Association has now raised more than £5,500 as a compensation fund.

Miss Burdett Coutts has written a well-timed letter respecting the cattle disease. She says that while two of the three causes to which that disease has been assigned—the state of the cowsheds in London, and the state in which imported cattle are allowed to come into our market—are a disgrace to our civilisation, she cannot attribute the disease to those causes, but to the third—the Russian murrain. She adds that it is only lately that we have imported Russian cattle, for they were well known to be subject to the *Rinderpest*, which seems to be permanent in the Russian steppes. In fact it would seem as if the prevalence of the disease among Russian cattle were well known, for not long since an inquiry was made by cattle dealers at the Islington market as to whether there was any prohibition of the import of beasts from Russia. There are other circumstances which tend to confirm this theory. It has been found that those cattle suffer most from the disease which have never had it in their race. It is therefore quite possible that, while the Russian cattle landed at Hull may not have appeared diseased, they may have carried the pestilence in their systems, and have communicated it to English cattle, which would thereupon suffer from it in its most acute form. Again, it has been found that animals which do not suffer from the disease, such as dogs, will convey it, and this will explain the breaking out of the plague in various parts of the country, even where there have been no recent importations of cattle. Miss Coutts gives some unwelcome intelligence with regard to the last visitation, which broke out in 1745. It was introduced by Russian cattle, and it took fourteen years for us to get rid of it. By way of remedy, Miss Coutts suggests that the Government should appoint certain chemists in different districts to receive from the Privy Council information with regard to the symptoms and treatment of the cattle plague, which they shall impart to every one who consults them.

NEWCASTLE.

A cargo of cattle, which arrived from Rotterdam on Sunday morning, were found on their arrival to be labouring under the disease. Those not immediately destroyed were lodged in premises belonging to the Tyne Steam Shipping Company, near the Quayside. Eight of these manifested diseased symptoms on Wednesday, and one died in the course of the day. The other diseased animals were set away far apart from the healthy ones as soon as possible. After a careful inspection of the whole stock by Messrs Wilkinson and Stevenson, assisted by Mr Lamb, it was deemed advisable that the work of slaughtering those which were considered to be perfectly healthy should be proceeded with at once. Upwards of sixty animals were accordingly killed by their respective owners, about twenty butchers being employed in the work. None, of course, were slaughtered except those about which no doubt existed as to soundness and fitness for human food. The premises were carefully guarded during the day by Custom-house officers, and members of the borough police force, and none were permitted to enter, except those actually engaged in the work. The usual precautions against the spread of the contagion, such as changing articles of clothing, and washing with chloride of lime, were carefully attended to. The importation from Rotterdam has been stopped for the time being, and a new vessel constructed on purpose for the transportation of cattle, and built by Scott Brothers, put upon the passage between Newcastle and Aarhuus. A large cargo is expected from the latter port about the middle of next week.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Three cows belonging to Mr Robson, Mile-end-road, South Shields, during the week manifested symptoms of the disease. They, however, rapidly became worse, and were, by the orders of Mr Hutchinson, inspector, on Wednesday morning slaughtered in a field a short distance from the dairy. After being slaughtered, a *post mortem* examination was made upon their bodies by Mr Hutchinson, assisted by Mr Dalziel. The result proved most conclusively that the animals had been affected with the plague. The stomach of the cow, which was conveyed in the cart, was found to be eaten into holes. One of the other cows, upon examination, was found to be much worse than was anticipated. The carcasses of the cows were subsequently buried in a trench two feet deep, and strongly disinfected with chloride of lime. Mr Robson has been a great sufferer by the plague, having now lost four cows, the estimated value of which is about £18 or £20 each.

MR BRIGHT, M.P., ON REFORM.

The following letter has been received by Mr George Newton, from Mr Bright, M.P., in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting in Glasgow for the agitation of the question of Parliamentary Reform:—

"Pitnacree, Dunkeld, Sept. 10, 1865.

"Mr George Newton, Glasgow.

"Dear Sir,—Mr Daglish has forwarded your letter to me. I thank you for your invitation, although I do not feel myself able now to accept it. If I came to Glasgow I must go to other places. I cannot bear the weight of an agitation for reform, and spend the winter in attending great meetings, as I did in the year 1858-59, and, therefore, I feel compelled to shun engagements which I know I should find too heavy for me. I have as much interest in the question as I have had at any time, and I believe, and, indeed, I know, that it is advancing with most certain steps. When the present Prime Minister leaves office, no ministry will be possible of the Liberal party which will not deal with the reform question. I am not anxious that it should be dealt with during his official life, for he is the only man connected with the Liberal party who is at once both able and willing to betray it. One sentence from his lips would have passed the bill of 1860, and that sentence he refused to utter. His colleagues preferred their places to their honour as public men, and they consented to the greatest political fraud of our times rather than leave the Treasury bench even for a season. Happily the question does not depend on the Prime Minister. He has never promoted its growth, and he cannot prevent its success. There is at work a steady and a silent force which all who are not blind may mark, and every day's delay will but add to the certainty and fulness of our triumph. I hope every Liberal constituency will so act through its representatives as to make a sham Liberal Government henceforth impossible. For what can be more degrading to a Liberal member of the House of Commons than to sit as a supporter of an Administration which repudiates and has betrayed the first and greatest question or cause upon which the whole policy of the Liberal party is founded.—I am, very truly yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT."

THE LATE MR. COBDEN ON THE AMERICAN WAR AND MEXICO.

The following is an extract from a letter written in May, 1864, by the late Richard Cobden, on America, to a French gentleman residing in Switzerland:—

"London, May 13, 1865.

"My dear ——,—In your last letter you speak unfavourably of the prospects of the Northern party in America. You do not know that country. I travelled through the United States in 1835, and again in 1859, and have been a very careful student of all that has been passing there. I ought to know that country as well as anybody. Nothing, in my mind, is more certain in the future than that the North will destroy slavery, ruin the slave owners, and hold possession of the South. The mistake that people fall into in Europe, when they expect the success of the South, is that they lose sight of the inherent weakness of a slave-owning community, owing to the want of that mechanical development which constitutes the great power of modern society, as compared with former ages. Georgia, or Mississippi, or Alabama are not modern communities in their organisation and resources. They are a succession of plantations on which slaves do all the work, and containing within themselves all the different occupations, such as carpenters, smiths, and coopers, and which form distinct trades in free civilised states. In fact, Georgia and Mississippi are in the same state as Western Europe was in the 14th century. Georgia and Mississippi, each nearly as large as England, contain each only a half million of white inhabitants, being less populous than England was in the time of the Saxons. Those whites are surrounded by nearly an equal number of slaves, who are ready to run away from their masters whenever the Federal armies approach. Thus, added to the want of mechanical resources and the absence of accumulated wealth and population in towns, the South sees the negro, on whom it depends for the rude cultivation of the soil, deserting its plantations to enlist in the ranks of the invading army. It is true that the Southern whites fight well. They are a proud, haughty community, who have a contempt for Northern industry and for Northern men, just as all aristocrats have despised working men. They are more reckless of life, more accustomed to the use of arms, and have that Southern dash and fire which make them almost irresistible for a time. But nothing can compensate for the disadvantages under which they labour. Nothing can make a community living like the feudal community of the 13th century, a match for the New England population of the 19th century. The North will ruin the South, not by any one or half dozen decisive battles, but by its persistence and by the irresistible weight of its resources. And I should not be surprised to see the South collapse very suddenly; for having no social forces at its back, when once it is fairly beaten in the field, it has nothing to fall back upon. If the North should realise my expectations, it will present itself before the Old World in a new and most formidable attitude, for it will have proved itself as great in war as in peace. It is the only country in the world which, while it is a first-class naval power (for its mercantile tonnage is equal to our own), can keep 700,000 men in the field. Has your Emperor thought of all this in connection with his Mexican expedition? I confess I saw with amazement as well as regret the course which he took in sending an army to interfere in the internal affairs of that wretched country. It reminded me, in its impolicy, of the expedition of the first Napoleon from Bayonne into Spain. No human being can restore Mexico to order, or confer on it the blessings of civilised progress. It requires the hand of God himself to effect such a change in that degraded population of half-castes. But does the Emperor know how deeply the public sentiment of the United States is outraged and humiliated by this attempt of a foreign power to set up an empire at their door without consultation with them? How would you Frenchmen like to see the Yankees sending an army to establish a republic in Belgium without consulting you! Seeing the American newspapers regularly, I gather from them that the resentment against you for the Mexican intervention is ready to burst forth the moment the rebellion is in a sure way of defeat. The Americans will have some serious controversies with England, but they are of a nature to keep and employ the ingenuity of diplomatists. But I look for a peremptory demand from Washington for explanations from the Tuileries, which will lead to war or humiliation. I sincerely wish the Emperor would withdraw every French soldier immediately. "RICHARD COBDEN."

MR. HENLEY ON THE FOOD QUESTION.—Mr. Henley, who has already appeared at three or four agricultural meetings, although we are not much more than half through September, was at the Woodstock meeting on Tuesday, but had very little to say. He congratulated the graziers on the fact that, fact as the meat was created, it could not be created fast enough. The butchers came and took it before it ought to be taken, and when that was the case, he did not see that the agriculturists could be otherwise than in a prosperous state. But the eaters and the sellers could not fail to look with some apprehension on the present increased and increasing price of meat. Great skill—he spoke advisedly—had produced a much larger amount of meat than any one would have supposed fifty years ago could have been produced. When he was an undergraduate he remembered sheep being sent up to Smithfield-market not twelve months old, and barely shorn. Although such mutton might appear to some persons to be precious bad mutton, still it was better than no mutton at all, and he was of opinion that if mutton were not quickened we should have no mutton at all, and he did not see how that supply could be much more quickened than it was at present unless it could be quickened before it was born. The right hon. gentleman keeps his colleagues at work as well as himself, and both Colonel North and Colonel Fane had to speak again on Tuesday. Colonel Fane remarked that he had been told in the course of the day, "When your members travel about and attend so many meetings of this description, you ought to be able to give us some practical knowledge and information." That observation he had no doubt was perfectly true, but it is a most extraordinary fact that at all the dinners which he had attended Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Essex, he had never met with any gentleman who had spoken with any practical knowledge of the subject.

Miscellaneous News.

M. Walewski has left Paris for Switzerland.

Miss Campbell, of Islay, to whom Lord Granville is to be married, is seventeen years old.

The Emperor and Empress of the French intend to extend their stay at Biarritz to the Middle of October.

Mr and Mrs Kean are playing to crowded houses at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

The *Liberte* announces that Prince Napoleon intends to spend the winter at the Canary Islands. Princess Clotilde is to go to Florence.

Mr. Purkiss, the senior wrangler of last year, was drowned while bathing at Cambridge the other day—a sad close to so promising a career.

A monument in memory of Madame Pasta is about to be erected at Como by the musical society of that town.—*Orchestra.*

A monument is to be erected on the battle-field of Legnano, where Barbarossa was defeated by the Italians in 1176.

The *Pays* publishes two pieces of information, viz., that Lord Palmerston is about to retire with a peerage, and that M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Minister, intends also to resign.

The funeral of Madame Kossuth, which took place at Genoa, was attended by the most distinguished persons in the town. It was preceded by an imposing funeral service, and in the churchyard of San Benigno, where the body was buried, the British Consul and the whole of the staff were present. The address at the burial was delivered by an English clergyman.

A murder was committed a few days back in the lunatic asylum of Dijon. A man named Pernot, of Chenoves (Saône-et-Loire), who was chopping up some potatoes with a hatchet, in company with one of his comrades, suddenly rushed upon the latter and struck him down with a succession of blows on the head, leaving him to expire weltering in his blood.—*Galignani.*

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN SWITZERLAND.—Two of the Swiss cantons, viz., Frieburg and Neufchatel, have for many years totally abolished the death penalty. A commission has recently been appointed by Canton Zurich to revise its penal code, and it has decided (by nine votes to four) to recommend the abolition of capital punishment. It is therefore probable that the Grand Council of the said canton will pass a law to this effect.

WHITBY AND LIBERALISM.—The Liberal electors of Whitby have in a most gratifying manner marked their appreciation of the valuable services to the borough rendered by H. S. Thompson, Esq., while he represented the constituency in Parliament. On Friday evening last, at a crowded and influential meeting, held at St. Hilda's Hall, a splendid testimonial was presented to Mr. Thompson in the shape of a costly candelabrum. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Whitby.

The Paris papers speak in the highest terms of the performance of Charles Mathews in the "Homme Blasé," (Used Up.) They examine his qualities as an actor, and pronounce a most favourable verdict. M. Sarcey, in the *Opinion Nationale*, writes a searching criticism, concluding strongly in favour of the artist, who has not feared to expose himself to the keen dissection of Parisian *feuilletonistes*. "His success," says the *Gazette de France*, "was complete and incontestable."

The son of a large farmer in Staffordshire, named George Taverner, is in custody for attempting to shoot his sister. The wounds are of a serious character, but it is hoped the young lady will recover. The assassin, who is quite young, is connected with highly respectable families of the yeoman class in South Staffordshire and Warwickshire. He had quarrelled with his mother, struck her, and threatened to kill her, and it is believed that the attack on his sister was made by mistake, it being nearly dark at the time.

A POWERFUL SERMON.—The Rev. A. Mursell, of Manchester, delivering a sermon at Birmingham the other day, spoke as follows of the first sermon he wrote:—"It was read by my fellow-students, and, on its conclusion, one recommended me to burn it as soon as I got near enough to the fire. But I didn't do it. I kept it, and preached it once, at the top of my voice, in a village chapel, before 17 intelligent people. Before I had gone far with my sermon an old lady fainted, and then a young one went into hysterics; and, as it took two men and four women to take each lady out, there were only three left, and of these, before I had finished, two were asleep, and one was deaf.

A very singular case came before the magistrates at Carlisle last week. An old man, named Richard Porthouse, by trade a baker, seventy-eight years of age, was summoned for the support of the illegitimate child of Jane Elliott, a woman quite dumb, and in other respects not quite *mens sana*. Not only is the old man paralysed in his limbs, but the woman could not tender evidence, on account of her own infirmity. She can neither read nor write, nor use the dumb signals. Her sister offered to interpret her gesticulations, but the magistrates ruled they must have *viva voce* evidence, and therefore the case was dismissed.

COMMITTAL FOR MURDER AT PRESTON.—An innkeeper, named Thomas Cushion, was charged at Preston, on Tuesday, with killing a woman, named Elizabeth Callar. The woman lodged with Cushion, in Great Hanover-street, Preston, and about a fortnight ago she went into the house late at night. There were cries of "Murder" afterwards; Callar was also heard to scream three or four times; and next morning she was found lying on the bedroom floor, almost naked, and in a dying state. She was bruised about the head, face, and body. She died in the course of the day. Cushion said he had been beating his wife on the previous night, but denied having ever touched the deceased. He was committed for trial at the assizes, on the charge of wilful murder. He had previously been committed for manslaughter at the coroner's inquest.

"A KEY TO UNIVERSAL TRUTH."—The great card at the concluding *soiree* of the British Association is said to have been a Captain Wilson, who came with tables and diagrams, which he believes furnish what he denominates "a key to universal truth." Running his fingers down a long column divided into spaces, coloured variously, he explained that this represented the earliest conditions of creation, which he might call, in fact, "monadic dust." To a gentleman who inquired as to the truth of his affections for a certain young lady whom he proposed to himself to marry, Captain Wilson hit upon rather a suggestive idea in saying with the greatest gravity, "Ah, here we have it; in the cycle of thought, in proportion to your enthusiasm will be your apparent indifference."

A TRAGIC WEDDING.—The town of Kaschau, in Hungary, has just been the scene of a tragic event. A gentleman of the environs was to be married to a young lady of the town, and on the day fixed for the wedding the bridegroom and his friends went in procession to Kaschau, preceded by a band of music, and firing rifles as they passed along. During the repast, which was served after the ceremony, one of the guests jested with the bridegroom on the sudden disappearance of the bride, who had gone to her mother in the kitchen. The husband went to find his wife, and—seeing her in the midst of a group of women—he requested her to return to the dining-room. She playfully refused, and ran away, laughing as she went. Her young husband then took up a rifle, and—aiming it at her—cried, "Come here, Irma, or I will fire!" The rifle went off that instant, and the poor girl fell mortally wounded; she died three hours later—after assuring her unhappy husband that she felt certain he did not know the rifle was loaded.

A self-taught artist, a baker at Tunbridge Wells, has sent to the industrial exhibition in that town an oil painting, insignificant enough as a work of art, but strongly indicative of the feeling which pervades all classes as to the attitude of mourning which her Majesty still maintains. The picture represents the Queen of England in widow's weeds, seated by a table, over which is suspended a full-length likeness of the late Prince Consort. Her children stand around her. At her feet the aged Premier is kneeling, holding in one hand the crown, which he is attempting to replace on her head, and with the other pointing to a deputation of her subjects who have come to implore her to cheer up. The deputation is headed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Behind them are grouped several officers of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, Mr Davis, the Queen's huntsman, and a crowd of artisans and peasants in their working dresses. In the background is the empty throne, to which the Premier is seeking to coax his reluctant Sovereign. This affecting inscription, in large gold letters, is attached to the picture:—"Her Majesty's loyal subjects implore their Most Gracious Queen to lay aside her griefs and resume her royal duties." The place of honour in the Exhibition has been conceded to this remarkable production.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.—The Court of Assizes of Corsica has just tried a young woman named Nicolai, aged 24, charged with having at Scata, on the night of the 2nd December last, murdered a young man named Marchetti, by striking him on the head with an axe while asleep. The indictment stated that the prisoner, who possessed considerable personal attractions, had cohabited with Marchetti for nearly seven years, and had had two children by him. In autumn last year, however, Marchetti resolved to break off his connection with her, with a view to marrying another young person of a neighbouring village. Irritated at being thus deserted, the prisoner determined on vengeance, and having on the night in question induced Marchetti to return to his allegiance, she took the opportunity, while he was sleeping, to execute her purpose by nearly cutting off his head with an axe. Immediately after committing the crime she went to a police office, stated what she had done, and was detained in custody. In court the prisoner repeated her confession, but denied the crime was premeditated. The Public Prosecutor pressed for a conviction, on the ground that the prisoner was the seducer rather than the seduced, and that such acts of vengeance, which had of late been frequent, must be put down by the strong arm of the law. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, and the Court condemned the prisoner to ten years' hard labour.

A STORY OF THE BRIGANDS.—A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Castellamare (Naples) on the 9th inst., says:—"I must not omit telling you that a courageous young girl has just rid the country of an infamous brigand chief named Mousia, for whose capture, alive or dead, a large reward has been offered. A few evenings since Mousia went to a lone house near Montforte, in the district of Avellino, occupied by a farmer and his family. After imperiously demanding many things which the poor people could not supply, the brigand consented to accept a good supper. While he was eating it in the presence of the terrified farmer and his wife, their eldest daughter approached the table as if to arrange the dishes, and suddenly plunged a poignard into the brigand's neck, killing him on the spot. For this daring deed the young woman received the reward offered by the prefect, amounting to 4,250 francs. I have just seen the original of a letter addressed, on the 10th ultimo, to a wealthy farmer named Donantonio, who had 1,000 sheep destroyed last year because he refused to send a sum of money demanded by a brigand named Giancola, the writer of the letter above-mentioned, which is to the following effect:—'Don Donantonio,—I wish to know whether you will send me this year 2,500 ducats (10,000 francs), four suits of clothes, with cloaks, hats, and boots, also ten shirts, ten pairs of drawers, twenty handkerchiefs, two gold watches with chains, and that immediately and without evasion. The money I must have to-morrow; I will allow you ten days to get the other articles. I trust we shall remain friends. I have nothing more to say.—GIANCOLA.' [illegible]

The death is announced of Mr George Linley, the ballad writer.

The report that Mr Stansfeld is to go back to the Admiralty gathers strength and obtains credence.

A clergyman said in a recent sermon that the *path of rectitude* had been travelled so little of late years that it was completely run to grass.

It is said that Mr Benjamin, ex-Confederate Secretary of State, intends to join the English bar. He is an eminent and eloquent lawyer.—*Liverpool Albion.*

An ancient abode of the first Emperor, the Villa de San Martino in the Island of Elba has just been sold to a Croesus well known in the speculating world.

An Irish postboy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman civilly said to him, "Paddy, are you not very wet?" "Arrah, I don't care about being very wet; but, plase your honour, I'm very dry."

A clergyman of Meriden, Connecticut, it is said, preached from the text, "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his discourse into three parts; first, all men are somewhere; second, some are where they ought not to be; and third, unless they mend their ways, they will eventually find themselves where they'd rather not be.—*American Paper.*

The Bristol Industrial Exhibition was opened on Tuesday. It had been arranged that Lord Palmerston was to open the Exhibition, and great disappointment was felt when it was announced that he had become too ill to attend. Mr Gladstone and Lord Stanley were applied to in succession, but they both declined; and in the emergency the Mayor of the town undertook the task, and acquitted himself as well as any more notable personage could have done. The day was partially observed as a holiday throughout the town, and the ceremonies proper to the occasion were witnessed by a great number of spectators.

WHOLESALE MURDER.—A letter from Hamilton, Canada, says that last week a woman, named Parkins, wife of a respectable well-to-do farmer, near Brantford, U.C. finding herself upon her deathbed, sent for a clergyman, and confessed that she had at different periods of her life committed six murders, and all by poison. At first it was imagined that she was delirious, but subsequent inquiry has afforded ample corroboration of the poor wretch's statement. She said that she had a mania for destroying human life, and it was only by the greatest self-restraint that she could keep herself from secretly poisoning all persons with whom she was on terms of friendship. She had, however, poisoned four children and two adults; and what makes the matter still more revolting is the fact that two of the former were her own children, and one of the latter her first husband's. The children were murdered in England, and the adults in Canada.—*New York Times.*

RUMOURED RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO PUBLIC LIFE.—There is every reason to believe—and the information will be received with the greatest satisfaction—that Her Majesty, having become aware of the growing uneasiness which her seclusion from public life and the minor business of State is regarded, has resolved to gradually resume the manner of life which was broken in upon by the stroke which deprived her of her principal stay, and to avail herself of her present residence among the hills, as enabling her to return to old habits with less reluctance and sense of strangeness than the more familiar retirement of Windsor or the Isle of Wight. The Queen is too observant, and far too wise a woman, not to perceive that fretfulness at the absence of an object of love is itself indeed but a form of love. She is far too sensible a woman, therefore, to take the expostulations recently addressed to her ill. These expostulations have not been so taken, and unless her strength breaks down in the effort, which we have happily no reason to expect, her subjects may anticipate with certainty her return forthwith to the place which the usage of the State marks out for her.—*Daily Review.*

VISIONS.—The following interesting and singular information is given with regard to the death of Lord Francis Douglas, who met with his death at the Matterhorn:—"During the halt which took place, one of the guides, says an account, stated that he was 'frightened.' What really passed was that the guide to whom Lord Francis was attached said, 'Gentlemen, there is great reason to fear that we may not be able to effect our descent without an accident; therefore, let each of us think about his soul.' Then Mr Hudson took out his Bible and read; Lord Francis went apart from the others, and remained in silence and meditation for a whole hour. On the same day the Marchioness of Queensberry was in her garden in the Isle of Wight. She was working and praying according to her usual custom. All at once she experienced a sudden revulsion of the heart; she thought she felt that her son was in danger, and she uttered a fervent prayer to his Angel Guardian to protect him. For three days the impression remained on her mind that Lord Francis was dying by famine. The same day a domestic had a vision, in which she saw a young man covered with wounds, and in the last state of inanition. It was remarkable that whilst the remains of the other travellers were found, nothing of Lord Francis could be recovered, except his boots, which were unlaced, as if he had thrown these down the precipice. What was the fate of this young man? Could he have fallen down a crevasse, and there have perished of hunger?—*Court Journal.*

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—A belief is sometimes expressed that now-a-days people marry later in life than they did formerly; but if this is the case in certain classes of society, it does not obtain among the people generally, for the proportion of young persons who marry has never been so high as during the year 1863, and, with very few exceptions, the rate has been annually increasing during the last 20 years. In 1841, in every 100 marriages, 4·88 of the men, and 13·29 of the women were under 21 years of age. In 1861 these proportions had risen to 6·61 and 19·90 respectively. The counties in which the greatest proportion of young persons married are those of Buckingham, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Stafford, Leicester, York, West Riding, and Durham. The counties showing the smallest proportions are Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Hereford, Salop, Rutland, York (North Riding), Northumberland, and North Wales. 132,248 men and 116,094 women wrote their names at marriage; 41,262 men 57,461 women signed their marks; 76 in a hundred men wrote their names, and 24 made marks. In 100 women 77 wrote their names and 23 made marks. These proportions are precisely the same as in the previous years, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory; the twelve preceding years showing a continuous decrease in the per-centage of those who signed with marks. London heads the list with proportions of 82 in 100 men, and 82 in 100 females signing their names. In Monmouthshire and Wales the state of education estimated by this standard is very defective. Half the women who married in Wales and Lancashire signed with marks. England is as healthy as Scotland, which affords an average space of six acres to a person, while in England the area is less than two acres.

THE MYSTERIES OF GERMAN YEAST.—A Hamburg correspondent writes:—At a time like this, when so many sanitary precautions are necessary, it is not surprising that the importation of Dutch yeast into England should be examined with more than usual exactness. From a report in most of the English papers it appears that a large quantity of this yeast has recently been condemned in Hull, on arriving from Holland, as unfit for the purpose for which it was intended. The fact is, the Dutch yeast trade has become too profitable. Not many years ago the materials from which it is supposed to be manufactured had no marketable value; it was subsequently discovered to be an excellent substitute for brewers' yeast, and the article came into large demand for shipment, especially in the northern ports of England. For some years past the demand has greatly exceeded the supply, the more so as the American war virtually put a stop to the Dutch gin trade with the United States. But, notwithstanding orders for this Dutch yeast have been greatly in excess of the quantity that gin distillers could supply, these orders have been executed, and every steamer to England conveys some hundreds of hogsheads of a mixture called yeast, but which is no more yeast than brandied logwood juice is port wine. In the town of Gouda there is a large clay-pipe manufactory, and it is singular that immense quantities of what is called clay dust, and supposed to be the mere refuse of the works, are sent daily to Schiedam. Certainly it is not required for distilling purposes, and it would not be surprising if the yeast imported in such large quantities from Holland into England were chemically analysed it would be found that for every ounce of yeast there was a pound of pipe-clay dust and other pernicious adulterations. Well may the offensive amalgamation in many cases become putrid before it reaches England, and be destroyed as filthy poison by order of the Board of Health.

THE MURDER OF MAJOR DE VERE.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday morning, the trial of the soldier Currie for the murder of Major de Vere commenced before Mr Justice Shee. The prisoner, who is said to be a handsome young man, with a fine open face, pleaded not guilty. The Solicitor-General, who appeared for the prosecution, detailed the facts of the case, which are well known. Major de Vere was, he said, on the 11th of August on parade with his corps at Brompton barracks. A rifle shot was heard, and Major de Vere fell, mortally wounded, into the arms of a brother officer. He lingered for eleven days and died. The prisoner was a recruit in the Major's corps, and had been excused from duty on the day of the murder. The prisoner had made no secret of his crime. On the contrary, he had admitted his offence, and had stated that Major de Vere had been a tyrant to him and to other men in the regiment, and that he should watch his opportunity to catch Major de Vere apart, so that he might shoot him without doing injury to any other person. When he was told that Major de Vere was dead, he said, "All right." The prisoner, it appeared, entertained some animosity towards Major de Vere on account of some punishment which had been inflicted upon him, but with which, in fact, Major de Vere had nothing to do. Whether or not the prisoner had any cause of complaint against Major de Vere had, however, nothing to do with the issue the jury had to try. Lieut. Durnford, Captain Hine, Wm. Mason, of the Sappers and Miners, Corporal Pring, of the Royal Engineers, and other witnesses were called, who severally spoke to the facts mentioned by the learned Solicitor-General in his opening address, after which Mr J. Balfour, surgeon, described the injuries Major de Vere sustained from the shot. The cause of death was inflammation of the lung, occasioned by the gun-shot wound. The rest of the body was perfectly healthy. Captain Butler said the prisoner was put upon a second course of field work on the 4th of August, on account of misconduct. The Solicitor-General said this was the case for the Crown. He should not avail himself of his privilege to sum up the evidence, but he should reserve his right to reply on the whole case if he thought it desirable. Mr Sleigh objected to that course, urging that the Solicitor-General had no legal right to reply, and a long legal argument ensued. The point was ultimately reserved. Mr Sleigh, in an animated speech for the defence, contended that at the time Currie committed the act he was criminally irresponsible on account of the state of his mind. The jury retired at one o'clock, and returned in eight minutes with a verdict of *Guilty*. Mr Justice Shee said there could be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and although it was not his duty to do more than to pronounce the sentence of the law, he wished, as a Christian man, to advise the prisoner to prepare himself by penitence and prayer for the death that awaited him, so that the mercy which he could not expect on earth might be granted to him by his Father who was in heaven. "And," said the learned judge, "may the Lord Almighty, of His infinite mercy, pardon you." The prisoner, who appeared to be perfectly composed, then left the dock.

A statue to Raphael has been erected at Urbino.

On the borders of the New Forest a disease has affected the poultry.

A translation of "Richard II." is being played at the Theatre Royal, Stockholm.

Private intelligence from Fano, we regret to say, tells us that poor Giuglini is given up. All hope is gone.—*Orchestra.*

Mdlle. Adeline Patti seems to have met with an enthusiastic reception at Baden. On entering the concert room she was received with a thunder of applause, for which the King of Prussia and Baron James de Rothschild gave the signal. She sang five different airs, and being recalled, treated the audience to a romance with French words which had a *succes fou*.

M. Ferdinand Lesseps, who went off to Suez, and his thousands of workmen, at the first alarm of cholera, in order to enforce sanitary regulations and give the weight of his presence on the spot, has returned to Paris now the danger is over, and has presided over a general meeting of the "Suez Canal Company," where he was welcomed by a large body of friends.

MORE MINERS' STRIKES.—The miners at all the principal collieries at Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and neighbourhood, turned out on Saturday and Monday for an advance of 2d in the shilling. The proprietors of the Limehurst pits have acceded to the demands of the workmen, but the Astley deep pit and most of the others are at present at a standstill.

THE FAIR SEX AT ELECTION CONTESTS.—On Tuesday afternoon, Lady Clifton, wife of Sir Robert Juckes Clifton, senior member for the borough, was presented with a testimonial subscribed for by eight thousand of the women of Nottingham. The testimonial consisted of an elegant epergne and gold bracelets, and was presented as a testimonial of their personal esteem for her ladyship, and in approving recognition of her indefatigable exertions and affectionate interest with which her ladyship helped to secure the re-election of her husband, Sir Robert Juckes Clifton, as one of the members for Nottingham.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES' CARRIAGE.—We learn that the carriage driven by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had a narrow escape from being upset while crossing the bridge of Muick, in the neighbourhood of Ballater, on their way to Abergeldie on Saturday—the wheels for some distance grazing the parapet of the bridge. The bridge is very steep and narrow, and has already been the scene of several accidents. It is a somewhat ancient structure, said to have been constructed by General Wade, and has rather a picturesque appearance; still the safety and convenience of the public may be of more importance than these considerations and possibly, when the new Road Act comes into operation, the bridge may be replaced by a more modern structure.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

THE QUAKER AND HIS HAT.—At the Hillsborough Petty Sessions, on Saturday, the following incident varied the proceedings:—Constable Russell informed the Bench that there was a man in the gallery wearing his hat, and that he would not take it off.—Captain O'Donel: Take him into custody for disrespect to the court.—James Fox, the person in question, was brought upon the table, still wearing his hat.—Captain O'Donel (to a policeman): Take his hat off for him, if he won't take it off.—Constable Russell took off the hat. Captain O'Donel: What do you mean, sir, by standing in this court with your hat on?—James Fox: I don't know that it shows any more respect off than on.—Captain O'Donel: Are you a Quaker?—James Fox: I hold those feelings.—Captain O'Donel: Under these circumstances I won't commit you, as I would otherwise have done. I understand Quakers have some such notions, but if you have no respect for a court, don't come into it.—Constable Russell: He won't take his hat back.—Captain O'Donel: Well, leave it there; that is his own look out.—Mr. Fox walked out of the court bareheaded, leaving his hat a gift to the constable.

THE ELOPEMENT WITH A GROOM.—On Thursday morning, George Smith, the groom, and Miss Crosse were married, to the gratification of the inhabitants of Wandsworth, who congregated in immense numbers at the wedding. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr Gower, in the parish church of All Saints, High-street, with the full consent of the young lady's father, who, however, was not present on the occasion, the bridegroom's best friends being Mr George, a baker, of High-street, who was one of his bail, and Mr George's daughter. On the conclusion of the ceremony the bells were rung, and the excitement in the High-street was intense. Mr and Mrs Smith walked arm-in-arm from the church to Mr George's house, only a short distance, and their path had to be cleared for them by the police in attendance. Directly they issued from the church they were greeted with repeated cheering, which continued until they disappeared in Mr George's house. The bridegroom soon afterwards appeared at the first-floor window, from which he addressed the crowd. He thanked his friends for their kindness to him since he had been in Wandsworth, and hoped they would all live long and be happy. This short speech was followed by renewed cheering, and it was some time before the police could clear the streets and restore order. The newly-married couple soon after left Wandsworth to spend their honeymoon.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Some years ago "S.G.O." the accomplished and benevolent correspondent of the *Times*, startled the polite world from its propriety by inquiring what became of the babies of the women who hire themselves out as wet-nurses. The best reply that could be made was, that no woman hires herself out as a wet-nurse unless she is on the verge of destruction, and that the young children of women on the verge of destruction mostly die from want or misery, whether their mothers go out as wet-nurses or not. Dr. Emile Decaisne has just startled the mothers of Paris by an analogous question. He shows that out of every three children in that capital, one dies in its infancy from insufficient or bad nourishment. The Parisian mothers of the upper and middle classes send their babies to the country to nurse—as they might send their horses to grass. The nurse carries of three or four nurselings, and feeds them by breast or by hand, as best she can. Sometimes she sublets them, reserving to herself a profit-rent on the transaction. Poor people who endeavour to bring up their children by hand seldom rear them. They cannot procure proper food for them, they cannot spare the time necessary to prepare and administer it. Dr. Decaisne says:—"The poor woman's child fed by hand is a dead child."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A good story, illustrating the adage of the biter bit, is now going the round of the Madras Mofussil. One of Sir Charles Trevelyan's ideas was, that coolies ought to be "taught the meaning of free trade in labour," and so he gave out that the magistrates were not to compel them to go anywhere at the fixed rate. By-and-by the great man himself came to be on his travels; he had got as far as Coimbatore *en route* for Ootamund, when the relay of coolies told the magistrate they would not go up the ghaut unless they were paid some outrageous sum. The magistrate, being what in India is called a sensible man, not "bitten with progressive notions," took his own course. Sir Charles came into breakfast, and all the strength of the station mustered to do him honour. "How about getting my things up the hills?" asked he as the meal went on. "I must have some coolies, you know." "The coolies, Sir Charles, will go at such a rate," said the magistrate. "I've nothing to do with that," replied the Governor, who did not forget the *parochie quæ debent* in his own case; "of course it's the magistrate's duty to see to all the arrangements." "Why, very fortunately, I *have* made the arrangements; and I have all the coolies locked up in the talookh cutcherry, and ready to go when I tell them." The whole thing was too ridiculous; Sir Charles's pet coolies trying to inaugurate a strike by leaving their benefactor in the lurch, and having to be locked up for fear they should run away sooner than travel at the old rates.

A SOUTHERN "ELIJAH POGRAM."—A Tennessee gentleman, whose real name must be Pogram, but who calls himself Terry, oratorises thus in the real Spread Eagle style of the Southern heroes of the late war:—"We must fabricate in our hearts mausoleums to their memory. We must drop ourselves upon the pallid margin of Seventy-six, and emptied of prejudice, lean upon the gales, freighted as they are with cargoes of misery, wet with tears from the battlements of Canada to the batteries of Georgia. We must listen to the floating wails and lamentations of orphans and widows, of tories and patriots, drifting through our valleys, all bloating with the gout of Oriental prostitution. We will not speak of Daniel Taylor, of his detection and stomach, of the emetic and bullet in whose periphery lay his passage to another world, yet the prodigality of opulence looms big o'er his grave. Could we learn from immortality their fame or presage their memory, the priceless league, the serried rank, the siren yell, the solemn march, the crashing bones, the flying flesh, the clinic pang, the grilling wail, the quenchless sigh, and the clattering footsteps of that army, wedding sympathy to ages, and liberty to life, will float like the dying groans of calvary down the rapids of immortality, and, whistling the salvation along the whirlpool of nations, they will enter like their fathers in a sea of bliss. All had head-quarters on earth, though many had for head-quarters the Almighty. With their knees as their minaret, and Christ their Saviour, their delfic peals stream along the jaded lines and flapping ensigns of the army, and touching the angelic wires with telegraphic flight, they dart through the labyrinths of other worlds, to be printed in italics in the newspapers of eternity. God has been with us in smoky and damp weather. He is with us now; but how feeble is His welcome; feeble, though we are, jolting between spirituality and worldliness, dead-broke—with fanatical trains and reckless conductors—feeble, though, at our peril, tornadoes are ahead of us, and nothing but the artillery of Jesus, full blast, with steady aim and holy shot, can save us."

Avoid Medicines: they always aggravate chronic complaints; but Du Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, invariably cures them, restoring perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, pure blood, refreshing sleep, functional regularity, and energy to the most disordered or enfeebled. The following are a few out of the 60,000 cures:—Cure No. 58,216, of the Marchioness de Bréhan, Naples, April 17, 1862:—"In consequence of a liver complaint I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to attend to anything, with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation. I felt dreadfully low spirited. Many medical men had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica. God be praised; it has completely revived me. I am myself again, and able to resume my social position.—Marchioness de Bréhan." Cure No. 1,771: Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of Waterford, of many years' dyspepsia. No. 49,832: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting.—Maria Jolly." Cure No. 46,270: Mr James Roberts, of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness. Cure No. 47,121: Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816: The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of "indigestion and torpidity of the liver, which had resisted all medical treatment."—In tins, 1lb., 2s 9d; 2lbs, 4s 6d; 5lbs, 11s; 12lbs, 22s; 24lb., 40s. BARRY DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London; also at Fortnum and Masons; and all Grocers and Chemists. Sold in this town by Pattison Brothers, William Bell, M. J. Anderson, M. Bellerby, A. Hutchinson, T. and F. Watson, Proctor and Son, S. and R. Henderson, and J. Ismay.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

Monday,	Sept.	25	Consett.
Tuesday,	,,	26	Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.
Wednesday	,,	27	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	28	Dipton.
,,	,,		Catchgate.
,,	,,		Annfield Plain.
,,	,,		Lanchester.
,,	,,		Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON LOCAL SUBJECTS.

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

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I will just mention a case or two to show how our parish matters are managed in this district. The first case I will mention is the meeting of ratepayers at Consett on Friday last, to hear the report of the gas inspectors, and to consider what steps should be taken in reference to the lighting of the lamps. Would you believe it, sir?—there were not a dozen persons present, four of whom were inspectors of gas, &c., and yet some of the ratepayers will have the *impudence*—I can call it nothing else—to grumble very probably at what was done. Is there any wonder that the working ratepayers of the place should be looked upon by some of the negligent electors as a clique, and hard things should occasionally be said about them? There are only a small number of the free and independent electors of Consett who are not too independent to take an interest in parish matters, and is it strange that the whole work of the township should come upon them? The state of the case is this, there are not a dozen ratepayers in the place who are willing to spend a few hours for the benefit of the township, and upon these men the whole of the work depends. It is high time that such a state of things should cease, and that the whole of the ratepayers should feel an interest in matters which, sooner or later, will force themselves, perhaps unpleasantly, before them. *I think* that those who do not attend should not complain, and if they do, little attention should be paid to their complaints.

The second case is the meeting of ratepayers in the township of Benfieldside, held at Blackhill, on Saturday evening last. I venture to assert that half-a-dozen would be as many as were present on that occasion. Scarcely anyone knew of the meeting, and yet three members of the Burial Board had to be elected on that occasion.

Both of these cases point out to ratepayers the necessity of having the meetings advertised in the local newspaper, as well as by written notices on the church doors. There is not one in twenty church or chapel goers who stands to read such notices. They don't go to church or chapel for that purpose, I presume. Your reporter acknowledged to me his ignorance of the meeting at Blackhill until the day following that on which the meeting was held.

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday last, a young woman named Ridley was placed in the dock, charged with perjury in an affiliation case from Towlaw. I heard her give her evidence on the 17th August, and I thought that no one could have given their evidence with more modesty, and the truthfulness of her story was apparent to everyone in court. I was glad, therefore, to hear that the case was dismissed.

I was quite astonished to hear the number of cases brought forward by Mr Hall, the surveyor to the Highway Board at the same sessions, against parties who had permitted their pigs to stray on the highways. It is rather a hard case to have the roads destroyed by such animals, and the expenses were considerably heavier, *I think*, than if they had been impounded. The impounding of the pigs of one of the parties cost him 2s. 4d. The magistrates' decision cost him 9s. 6d. and the loss of his day. These pigs ought to be worth something by this time.

Would it not be well for the members of the Benfieldside Nuisance Removal Committee to pay a visit to a certain deposit of putrid fish in an old barn adjoining Springhouse Lane, near Ebchester. Happening to go past that place during the late warm weather, I can assure you I was somewhat taken by surprise—not at the smell, as my nasal organ gave me some idea for a considerable time before I reached the place of the horrid stench through which I was doomed to pass,—but on hearing that this deposit was owned by one of the most prominent members of this committee. I hope that I have said sufficient about the matter, and that the gentlemen referred to will attend to the same at once.

Some time ago several persons canvassed Shotley Bridge for names of persons willing to be supplied by the Consett Water Company, and having obtained a large number of signatures, they promised to have the pipes laid down shortly. Nothing more has been heard about the subject since, and *I think* it is time the Shotley people had the water. The old pump has done them good service during the summer months.

A Shotley correspondent complains of the North-Eastern Railway Company, who, he says, keep the goods belonging to the tradesmen of that place for several days until a full load is made up.

I am sorry to hear that my remarks upon the Shotley Spa have grieved some one connected with the ground. I willingly state that the ground is, I suppose, fully as well kept as ever it was. In last week's letter I complained of the pigs and poultry kept on the grounds. The proprietor ought not, *I think*, to keep them where they are; they should be kept out of the road of visitors.

I understood, some few weeks ago, that the workmen employed at the Consett and Shotley Iron Works were making arrangements to have a trip to Edinburgh, and I was looking forward, as a workman, to spending a pleasant day in our modern Athens. I have, since I first heard of the intended trip from here, been reading daily of trips by workmen to various places, some of whose employers have generously paid a certain amount towards their expenses; but of late nothing has been heard about the anticipated treat. Will any of my readers inform me of the matter? *I think* that we ought to have a trip, and that it should take place in a short time, as the weather is beginning to get colder than it was a few days ago.

The cattle disease is making rapid progress towards us, I am sorry to learn, and yet our farmer friends in this district have formed no society for their mutual assistance, should the *Rinderpest* visit us. I understand that there was a meeting of three or four persons at Iveston, a few weeks ago, on the subject, and that, owing to the apathy exhibited by farmers of the neighbourhood to the object of the meeting, it broke up without accomplishing any good.

I am sorry to learn that the accounts of the assistant overseer at Consett are somewhat wrong, and I understand that a meeting of the ratepayers of Conside and Knitsley is to be held on Tuesday afternoon.

I see that the voting papers for the election of members of the Local Board at Consett are out. Before this time next week I suppose we shall know who are to constitute the board, and I fully expect, from a sight of one of the voting papers, that a good working committee will be elected.

OBSERVER.

Local and District News.

ALLENHEADS SHEEP AND CATTLE SHOW.—On Friday last, the annual show of sheep, cattle, &c., took place at Allenheads. The weather was all that could be desired, and the show was the best ever held by the society. Black-faced sheep were particularly excellent.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH IRON WORKS.—These works, which were commenced about forty-five years ago, for anchor and chain-making purposes, and which gradually extended until they covered about twelve acres of ground, becoming latterly the property of the Consett Iron Company, by whom they were converted into large rolling mills, have been disposed of to Henry Ritson, Esq., of Shotley Bridge.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, W. Annandale, Esq., of Lintz Ford, drove up to Shotley Bridge in his phaeton, and in passing along towards the Slonks his horse took fright at a perambulator on the road. The horse immediately took off and jumped over a wall, falling about eight feet. Fortunately the shafts of the phaeton broke, and the phaeton and Mr Annandale were left at the other side of the wall unhurt.

Mr S. A. Beaumont, late M.P. for Newcastle, and the other members of the Anglo-Austrian Commission, have arrived in Vienna, with a view to the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce, the negotiations for which, it will be remembered, were suspended on the eve of the late general election. The sittings of the commission will be immediately resumed.

A Post-office savings bank is about to be opened at Newbiggin-by-the-Sea.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held at the house of A. Roseburgh, Hopson Colliery Hotel, on Tuesday, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body of George Hunter, labourer. The deceased was at his usual employment on the previous day when he took a fit of apoplexy and died immediately. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting, under the auspices of this association, was held in the Primitive Methodist School Room, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening,—the Rev. J. Brooks in the chair. Interesting addresses were also delivered by Messrs. G. Lowes, J. Leadbitter, H. Carrs, J. Amos, G. Cannall, and others. The attendance was good. After the meeting, the election of president to the society took place, and the Rev. J. Brooks was duly elected to that office.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—On Sunday evening, a poor navvy was set upon by several men in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, who beat him severely, and left him almost dead. He managed to crawl near the gas works where he lay all night. On Tuesday he was endeavouring to ascertain who his assailants were. Had the gas lamps been lighted the probability is no one would have attacked him. Our correspondent asks "where are the police?" We may inquire how was it the neighbours did not turn out to prevent such an outrage.

BENFIELDSIDE NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—Special meetings of this committee were held on the evenings of Wednesday, the 13th and 20th inst., to hear the report of the visiting committees, and to arrange for the removal of existing nuisances. The inspections had proved to the committees that the nuisances were worse than they ever anticipated, and that determined measures would in several cases have to be carried out to ensure the abatement of such nuisances, and thus secure to some extent the health of the people residing in the township.

ANNFIELD PLAIN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—A soiree in commemoration of the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Annfield Plain, was held on Saturday evening. There was a tolerably good company present, and the addresses delivered were of a very interesting character.—On Sunday three addresses were delivered by Mr T. Carrick, of Consett, and the children recited portions of scripture, poetry, and dialogues, in their usual interesting style. The chapel was inconveniently crowded, many having to go away. The collections, which were devoted to the school fund, were above the average.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Friday evening last the shouts of a person were heard proceeding from the works of the intended railway at Blackhill. On running to the place it was found that a poor fellow had got into a hole filled with water, but by assistance he was eventually got out. It appears that the person who was in the water was a stranger, who had been on his road from Consett, and had unwittingly stepped right into the pool, which had been occasioned by the damming up of the water by the rubbish from the railway, and would, no doubt, have been drowned had not assistance arrived. The workmen are now employed in filling up the place.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.—On Tuesday morning, between five and six o'clock, Mr Henry Campbell, waterman, Custom House Quay, North Shields, caught with his boat-hook a fish called the sea devil. Its length was four feet, and its breadth three feet. Its mouth when opened measured one foot each way. The entrance of its stomach lay one foot from the tip of the jaw. When internally examined there was found abundant proof of the indiscriminate rapacity of its nature. This is the second fish of the kind captured at the same place within the last twenty years. The first was captured while making a pounce at the legs of a man standing upon the shore.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LEADGATE.—On Sunday last, two impressive and eloquent sermons were preached in this chapel by the Rev. R. Davison, M.A., of Sunderland. On Tuesday the services were continued, when two more sermons were delivered by the Rev. Peter McKenzie, of Gateshead, in his usual energetic and eloquent style. In the afternoon, an excellent tea party was held, over which Mesdames Smith, Davison, Humphrey, Brown, James, Hedley, Thompson, and Miss G. Murray presided. The tables were gratuitously provided by these ladies, and it is needless to add that the provisions were, as usual, of first-class character. The whole of these services were well attended, and £21 11s. was realised towards defraying the expenses incurred in making the chapel as comfortable as possible.

SERIOUS FIRE AT BYERSIDE.—On Monday, a fire of an alarming character occurred in the stackyard of Mr. Edward Davidson, at Byerside, near Ebchester, by which one haystack, containing the whole of his hay, amounting to 20 acres, and several other stacks, were totally destroyed. It appears that on the day in question several navvies had been sitting and lighting their pipes near the stacks; and it is supposed that some of the sparks had got amongst the hay and set it on fire. On Friday a fire broke out in the adjoining stack yard of Mr. Davison, Byerside, by which we fear serious damage has been sustained by the unfortunate farmer, who, we regret to learn, is uninsured. There is reason to fear that these fires have been occasioned by the gross carelessness of workmen employed near the premises.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.—Another serious accident occurred on the Stockton and Darlington section of the North Eastern Railway, near Middlesbro', on Tuesday evening. The ill-fated train was one which left Shildon heavily freighted with limestone, coal, and coke, for Middlesbro'. It proceeded safely until it reached Newport Station, which is one mile west of Middlesbro', and was travelling pretty smartly, when one of the wheels of the fifth waggon from the engine snapped, causing about twenty waggons to mount each other, smashing them into utter matchwood, bestrewing their contents over the line, and misplacing the rails, thereby thoroughly stopping all the traffic. A strong body of the company's workmen were soon on the spot clearing away the *debris* and relaying the metals, which was a work of considerable time, and in the interval the passenger trains were shunted through a "siding," and impeded as little as possible. The damage to rolling stock by the accident is considerable.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER NEAR RAVENSWORTH.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Joseph Leybourne, who was found dead on the turnpike road at Streetgate on the morning of the 29th of August, was held at the Rose and Thistle Inn, Streetgate, on Thursday, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner. The coroner, at the outset of the enquiry, said they had got a little additional evidence, and when they came to compare the statements there was a great deal of contradiction. He had come to the conclusion that there were some witnesses who had been before him who knew a great deal more than they chose to tell, and there was a strong tendency in certain places to evade giving information to the police. They had moral proof sufficient, but they wanted legal proof. Several witnesses were then examined, whose evidence contradicted in part the statements given by other witnesses previously examined. The police being unable to carry the case further, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

A POETICAL CRICKETER.—A correspondent "J. B.," sends us the following "original" contribution. It is a report of a cricket match, and we give it *verbatim et literatim*:—

This day weack wor Club did play
A match at crickets, and wan the days,
At ailensford, up on the bree,
Delighted all was thare to see,
With the blue house lads whitch wan befor
Has lost this time, to win no more.
The day was fine, the sun shun bright,
To see the stumps fall down was a Delight.
They had not the sleat or not the skill,
For Curry's bails thay cold not spill.
It was a mistak i hard him shout,
Thay cept the ball, i must go out,
And thay did thare Best to the root,
We played them at last with one man out.

PRINTERS' ANNUAL TRIP.—The annual trip of the employes in the *Newcastle Guardian* newspaper and printing establishment took place on Monday last. The place chosen for the trip was Whitley, which was reached by the company about two o'clock, where several of them enjoyed a pleasant dip in the German Ocean, and afterwards proceeded to Tynemouth, where they took tea together. In the evening they met at the Star and Garter Hotel, on which occasion the chair was taken by Mr. Williamson. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the chairman gave the health of Mrs. Bradley (the proprietor of the *Newcastle Guardian*) and family, coupled with the health of Mr. H. R. Bradley (editor of the newspaper), which was drunk with rapturous applause. Mr. R. Jackson, in the absence of Mr. Bradley, who was in London, replied. The chairman then gave the health of Mr. James Anderson, the respected overseer of the establishment, which was responded to by that gentleman. "Success to the *Consett Guardian*," coupled with the health of its reporter, was also given, and responded to by Mr Jackson. After this, toast and song followed each other in rapid succession, until the clock dial gave evidence of the rapid flight of time, and warned the company that they must prepare for their homeward journey. "Our next merry meeting" was then given, and the party shortly afterwards assembled at the railway station, where, having secured their seats, the whistle was heard, and within a short time the company again set foot in "canny Newcassel," highly satisfied with the day's proceedings.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING MAN.—At the Durham Borough Police Court, on Saturday, before the Mayor and the Recorder, a respectable looking man, named James Chadwick, an agent residing at Houghton-le-Spring, and who is well known throughout the entire district, was charged with stealing a plated mustard pot, value 8s., the property of Miss Rutherford, eating-house keeper, North-road, Durham. Mr W. Proctor, jun., appeared for the defence. The first witness, Miss Rutherford, deposed that the prisoner came to her shop about two o'clock on the previous afternoon and ordered a plate of meat. On the prisoner leaving the room Miss Rutherford missed a mustard pot from a cruet stand on the table, and as no one else had been in the room she suspected the prisoner. She immediately went to the railway station, where she found the prisoner seated waiting for the train. She communicated with Mr Bell, the station master, who went with her to the prisoner, and she charged him with having stolen the article, telling him at the same time that if he would give it up to her she would allow him to go. Prisoner, who appeared to be drunk, asked them to search him, but the station master refused, and a messenger was then sent for a policeman. Police-constable Lightfoot soon after came, and after charging the prisoner, proceeded to search him, to which he offered no objection, but opened his coat and rendered every facility for this being done. For some time the search was in vain, but ultimately the missing article was found concealed between the prisoner's drawers and trousers near his knee, and he was then taken into custody. Prisoner seemed staggered at the discovery, and offered to make the matter up with Miss Rutherford, but the officer declined to allow of this being done, and prisoner was taken to the police station. Police-constable Lightfoot, and Mr Bell, the station master, gave evidence to the above effect. In cross-examination by Mr Proctor, the witnesses stated that the prisoner was drunk and appeared to be in a stupid condition, and offered every facility for being searched. Mr Proctor said he would reserve his defence, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions, but was liberated on bail.

FIRE AT MIDDLESBRO'.—On Tuesday morning, a little after nine o'clock, a quantity of smoke was observed to be issuing from the tops of two houses in Graham-street, Middlesbro'. The attention of the police was immediately called to the fact, and they proceeded to examine the houses It was found that the joists were on fire. A few buckets full of water prevented the smouldering timber from bursting into a flame, and all was safe.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT NEWBIGGEN-BY-THE-SEA.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning the dead body of Hannah Armstrong, daughter of Ralph Armstrong, was found in the sea by her father. Deceased, it appears, had been in a desponding state of mind for some time previously. Where the body was found the water was not more than sixteen or eighteen inches deep. The melancholy occurrence has thrown a gloom over the usually quiet village.

BENFIELDSIDE CEMETERY.—On Thursday last, a meeting of the ratepayers of the Ecclesiastical District Parish of St. Cuthbert, Benfieldside, was held in the Consett Iron Company's School Room, Blackhill, "for the purpose of appointing three persons to act upon the Burial Board of the said parish,"—the Rev. F. B. Thompson in the chair. The retiring members of the Board, Messrs. J. Priestman, E. Charlton, and John Murray, were re-elected; and Messrs. W. Wilson, of Shotley Bridge, and W. Turner, of Blackhill, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CROOKHALL.—On Thursday morning, about six o'clock, an accident, which terminated fatally, occurred at these works. It appears that the deceased, whose name is Urwin Birtley, was employed by the Consett Iron Company to fill ashes into waggons, and had gone down the incline, which is about 40 yards long, on the north of the Crookhall Works, with a waggon, which he took down very slowly. On coming within three yards of the bottom of the incline he jumped off, and stepped on some loose ashes, which gave way, and he fell back, the wheels of the waggon passing right over his breast. Another person saw the accident and ran to his assistance, but he did not live over five minutes after the accident occurred.

A BAND OF POLICEMEN.—A visit was paid to Newcastle, on Tuesday, by the band of instrumentalists which is formed out of the Sunderland police force. The musical bobbies arrived in the canny town at noon by boat, and at once made their way to the head-quarters of their brethren in uniform, at the Manors. Here they delighted our force with a concord of sweet strains, and then adjourned from labour to refreshment at the George IV. Inn. After dinner they proceeded through the principal streets of the town, playing all the while, much to the pleasure, and indeed, to the surprise, of many people, most of whom hardly believed that a police force band had so much of the delightful element in them as music. Early in the day they left for home, but before their departure they expressed themselves greatly delighted with the provision made for their refreshment by Mr Wightman, of the George IV. Inn.

ANNIVERSARY AND PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening, the members of the Blossom Lodge of Free Gardeners sat down to an excellent supper at Mr J. W. Baird's, Star Hotel, Northumberland-street, Newcastle, the bill of fare being supplied from the culinary resources of Messrs Snowball and Allan. The chair was filled by Dr. Clarke, and after the usual loyal toasts, the secretary announced the prosperous state of the various lodges, and it appears that the Free Gardeners in this district in the last few years have increased fully six-fold, and the Blossom Lodge alone three-fold within the last twelve months, upwards of 2,000 members being in the brotherhood. After the principal business had been gone through, Mr Baird rose, and, in the name of the members, presented Teasdale Wilson with a handsome centre-second stop watch, in lieu of the lever which had been feloniously abstracted from his person, on the occasion of the late great champion race upon the Thames.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN GATESHEAD.—A young man, named J. Ramshaw, residing with his sister in Albert-street, Gateshead, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday morning, at his lodgings. Between 8 and 9 o'clock he went into the water closet attached to the house. He remained within so long that his sister began to feel some uneasiness at his stay, and ultimately an attempt was made to open the water closet door, but it was found to be fastened. On forcing it, Ramshaw was found with his throat cut in a most horrible manner, the razor with which he had committed the rash act being found near him. He had lost a great quantity of blood from the gaping gash, but he was still alive when found. Dr. Barkus was called in, but found the self-inflicted injuries of the wretched man to be so serious that he could hold out no hopes of his recovery. We understand that the main arteries are not divided, but the wound extends to the small vertebræ clump.

ANOTHER CASE OF INHUMAN TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday evening, Sub-Inspector Kent and P.C. Cooper, from information they received, went to a house in Church-street, and after gaining admittance to a garret, the door of which was locked when they arrived at the spot, they found two children, one apparently about two and a half and the other about four years of age, both of them nearly in a state of nudity, the only thing they had on being a piece of thin cotton. There was no food in the place, and the officers learned that the mother had never been near hand them all day, and was in the habit of leaving them in the morning destitute, locking them in and putting the key under the door. The children were brought to the Police Station, and at night a search was being made for the mother, whose name is said to be Mary Jane Dobbin. On Wednesday the two children were brought before the magistrates, when they ordered the police to see the relieving officer to get them into the workhouse.

THE GOLD WATCH ROBBERY AT NORTH SHIELDS.—On Monday, Thomas Henry was again brought up before the North Shields borough magistrates, charged with being concerned in the robbery of watches from Mrs Gibson's shop, Bedford-street, on Saturday night. Mr Wheldon appeared for the prosecution. Hannah Dixon, residing in Camden-street, said she saw the prisoner, along with other two men and a woman, standing in Camden street, near the shop of Mr Thompson, carver and gilder; that was between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. She saw them again between six and seven o'clock in the evening, walking past Mrs Gibson's back-door. She saw them again at nine o'clock in the evening, and the prisoner was standing looking at Mrs Gibson's window. She saw the prisoner again alone about ten o'clock; he was looking in at Mrs Gibson's window. One of the other men, one with spectacles and a black beard, was in the shop at the time. Shortly after that she heard a shout of murder. She had no doubt that the prisoner was one of the men she saw on that day. Superintendent Hewitt said he had some private information which compelled him to ask for a remand. Remand granted for a week.

STARVATION OF A CHILD AT WITTON GILBERT.—The coroner, J. M. Favell, Esq., held an inquest at Witton Gilbert, on Monday, on the body of Ann Forster, an infant nine weeks old, the daughter of Jane Forster. From the evidence it appeared that the mother had been a domestic servant at Bishop Auckland, and had been confined at the house of her parents at Witton Gilbert. Being wishful to return as soon as possible to her situation, she left the charge of the child to her mother and grandmother. The father of the child, who has since married, went over to Witton Gilbert, and compromised the matter by paying her £21 10s. The child was fed with a bottle and arrowroot, and for the first week appeared strong and healthy. After that time, however, it began to fail, and its food was changed, but owing to the weakness of the stomach it could retain nothing, and the child died, having had no food for two days. Dr. Blackett, who had attended the child, made a *post mortem* examination, and was of opinion that the child had died of starvation, owing to a want of proper food. It was stated by the neighbours that every kindness had been shown to the child, and that it had been treated with every care. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died from starvation, owing to a want of proper food, but they had not sufficient evidence to show whether that was intentional or not.

ATTEMPTED IMPOSITION BY THE COOK OF THE NEWCASTLE FRENCH CONSUL.—Antonio Marimond, a Frenchman, aged 32, was brought before Mr Ald. Rose, at the Guildhall, London, on Tuesday, charged by Mons. Regis Gleizal, the Chancellor of the Consul General of France in London, with being in possession of documents belonging to the French Government, and also with endeavouring to obtain charitable contributions by means of false documents. The prosecutor said:—The prisoner came to my office last Thursday morning, about half-past eleven, to ask for relief, and to be sent back to France. He produced certificates of character from the French Consul at Newcastle, and as I believed them to be forgeries I told him so, and he said he was aware of it, and that a man in the Haymarket had written them for him. The certificates were written on official paper, with the seal of the Consul at Newcastle. He refused to tell how he became possessed of such paper. I have received a letter from the Consul at Newcastle, in which I am told that the prisoner must have broken open some drawers to have obtained the paper, and that he had lived with that gentleman as cook for about thirteen months, and during that time had conducted himself properly. The prisoner, who persisted in refusing to give any account of how he became possessed of the paper, was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board Room, Lanchester, on Thursday.

There were present:—Rev. J. Thompson (chairman), Major Joicey, Messrs N. Clark, W. J. Joicey, R. H. Gee, E. T. Smith, G. Hobson, G. Alder, E. Charlton, J. Gledstone, E. Leybourne, T. Elliott, D. Balleny, W. Cumming, J. Parker, and J. Bowey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed by the chairman.

Mr W. W. THOMPSON, the clerk and inspector of nuisances, then read his report, which was a lengthy and interesting document. It stated that he had, in company with Mr E. Charlton, examined the whole of the houses in Leadgate, and found the greatest portion of them in a very bad state as regards cleanliness. He gave notices for the removal of nuisances in 39 cases, and, with the exception of three, all had been attended to. A meeting of the ratepayers had been held, and the Nuisance Removal Act adopted. The North-Eastern Railway Company had permitted a drain to be put in on the railway side for the accommodation of occupiers of cottages adjoining the line, and this would remove the greatest portion of the nuisances. The Inspector had also visited the cottages of the Lizzie and Derwent Collieries, and had given the owners notice for the erection of privies. He had also visited Dipton, Collierley Dykes, and Hill Top, where he recommended privies to be erected. He referred to several cases at Hill Top which required attention, but with these exceptions stated that the above places were in a cleaner state than on his former visit.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the whole of the money due from the township of Conside and Knitsley had been paid by the overseers. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was £1,085 1s 2½d.

The cases of relief were then heard, during which the

FINANCE COMMITTEE

met and settled the contracts for provisions, &c., for the next six months, as follows:—Groceries, flour, &c., Mr G. Winship; butcher meat, Mr Thomas Wall; tailoring, &c., Mr W. Fenwick; coffins, Mr W. Hall; coals, Mr G. Whinney; leading limestone, Mr R. Toward; hearse, Mr G. Whinney; milk, for one year, Mr J. Robinson.

Several cheques were signed and the board adjourned.

Correspondence.

THE LATE CRICKET MATCH AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As captain of the Benfieldside Cricket Club, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed the charges of "falsehood and cowardice" preferred against the club over which I have the honour to preside, by your correspondent "Fairplay," in your last issue. While disclaiming all connection with the article of which your correspondent complains, I can testify to the *fact* that Messrs Ridley, of Minsteracres; Curry, of Allensford; and Featenby, of Consett, played at the match on the Blanchland side. Those gentlemen live respectively 5, 8, and 11 miles from Blanchland, and consequently cannot be playing members of that club; hence the statement "Eleven picked men," &c., is *not* a "falsehood" but a very easily demonstrated fact. I do not deny that they are members of the Blanchland Club, but "Fairplay" ought not to have denied that they were the "picked men" of the respective clubs in which they play. A legal membership in a local club consists in the facts that the person lives in the vicinity and practices on the practice ground of the club. On the same ground that Messrs Ridley, Curry, and Featenby played with Blanchland, Benfieldside could have had Hayward, Carpenter, and Atkinson.

The second "falsehood" complained of refers to the darkness, and your correspondent triumphantly asks, "If it was dark when the Blanchland men went in, how could they, with the loss of four wickets, get 49 runs?" Why? just because it was so dark that a ball when hit could not be discovered in the long grass with that promptitude which is indispensable to good fielding.

I have much pleasure in indorsing the scores given by your correspondent with reference to former matches between the two clubs, and unhesitatingly confess that, *so far as they go*, they prove the superiority of the Blanchland players, but I would just take the liberty of reminding "Fairplay" of a match he has overlooked—no doubt quite unconsciously—played the very same summer he refers to, in which Benfieldside scored more runs by half in one innings than their opponents did in two, and on their own ground.

The statement of your correspondent that Benfieldside has on former occasions picked their men from any club within ten miles, is not in accordance with facts, consequently it is not "fairplay" to say so.

But, besides "falsehood," we are accused of "cowardice"—strange words, certainly, to pass between English cricket players. However, the only way to answer this latter charge is to challenge any Eleven legitimate practising members of the Blanchland Club against Eleven practising members of ours, with neutral umpires, time and place to be concluded between the authorities of the respective clubs.

But, to conclude, had our Blanchland friends, as gentlemen ought to have done, gone to the supper provided for them, they would there have been presented with a ball, not necessarily recognising a legal victory over Benfieldside, but on the probability of their winning had the game been played out. Our opponents ought to have known that in a one day's (two innings) match, the game not having been played out, darkness preventing, the first innings must decide. Benfieldside was 18 ahead on the first innings, and hence won the game according to law, yet they generously gave the ball to Blanchland.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
J. LAX.

Shotley Bridge, September 19, 1865.

[Both sides having had their say, this controversy must now close, so far as our columns are concerned.—ED. C. G.]

MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS OF CONSETT.

On Friday last a meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Conside and Knitsley was held at the house of Mr John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, to hear the report of the Gas Inspectors. Mr John Routledge presided.

The SECRETARY, Mr John Gledstone, read the notice convening the meeting for the passing of the accounts of the gas inspectors for the past year. From this document it appeared that the income, including a balance of £14 10s. 1½d., had been £174 2s. 6½d.; the expenditure had been £149 4s. 3½d., and there is a balance in hand of £24 18s. 3d. The amount due from the overseers was £78 7s. 6½d., and an old account, amounting to £20 15s. 5½d., had been standing over since 1862.

Mr R. JACKSON proposed that the accounts be received and adopted.—Mr M. WARD seconded the motion, which was carried.

The SECRETARY reported that he had received a letter from the directors of the Shotley Bridge Gas Company, in which they stated their willingness to supply the township with gas for 1,600 hours, at the rate of £2 10s. per lamp.

Mr M. WARD thought that as there were several complaints from owners of property of the want of light at Blackhill, the Gas Company should erect lamps where required, and he therefore proposed that the terms offered by the Gas Company be accepted by the meeting, with the request that the company should erect lamps.—The motion was seconded by Mr JACKSON, and carried.

The expenses of lighting were then entered into, and ultimately it was agreed by the meeting that the award for lighting should be £350.

Mr R. JACKSON moved that Messrs. Robert Telford, Matthew Ward, John Routledge, John Collinson, and John Gledstone be the gas inspectors for the ensuing year.—Mr W. CURRY seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr J. COLLINSON proposed Mr E. Charlton as auditor.—Mr CURRY seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

It was also resolved that the auditor make inquiries after the amount of £20 15s. 5½d. which had been standing over since 1862, and the sum of £78 7s. 6½d. due from the overseers on the 23rd August, 1865.

The meeting then adjourned.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP and A. TOWN, Esquires.

DRUNKENNESS.—*Peter Campbell*, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly, at Blackhill, on the 2nd of September. Fined 5s and costs.——*Henry Boyle*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with drunkenness, at Berryedge, on the 20th August.—Fined 5s and costs. —— *James Wailes*, of Berryedge, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk and disorderly at that place, on the 16th September. Fined 5s and costs. —— *William Scott*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by Sergeant Simpson with being drunk and disorderly at that place on the 16th September. Fined 6d and costs.——*Patrick Maccannany*, Berryedge, was charged with drunkenness by P.C. Baines, at that place, on the 9th September. Fined 5s and costs.

A BATCH OF TRESPASSERS.—*James McSoarsby*, *Robert Neilson*, *Wm. Neilson*, and *George Barker* were charged by Henry Ritson with trespassing and doing damage in a grass field belonging to that gentleman, on the 20th August. P.C. Firn proved the case. Fined 5s 1d damages and costs each.——*Joseph Barron*, a boy, was charged by Pattison Osborne, of Shotley Bridge, with trespassing and doing damage in a grass field, on the 3rd September. Mr Pattison not wishing to press the case, the defendant was fined 6d and ordered to pay 1d damages and costs.

DISOBEYING A BASTARDY ORDER.—*Joseph Angus*, Shotley Bridge, labourer, was arrested with P.C. Smith on a warrant, and charged by Catherine Judge with disobeying a bastardy order. The case was compromised, defendant paying arrears and costs.

VAGRANCY.—*Francis Moor* was apprehended by P.C. Firn on a charge of begging in the streets at Blackhill, on the 16th September. Committed to gaol for 14 days.——*James Conally*, a tramp, and a well-known offender, was apprehended by P.C. Baines on a charge of begging in the streets at Berryedge, on the 16th September. Committed to gaol for 21 days.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esquire.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Patrick English*, Blackhill, labourer, was apprehended by P.C. Firn on a charge of drunkenness at that place, on the 18th September. Many previous convictions for drunkenness having been proved against him, he was fined 5s and costs——*Michael Rodgers*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Baines with being drunk and disorderly at that place, on the 18th September. Fined 5s and costs.——*Margaret Miller* was charged by P.C. Baines with a similar offence, at the same time and place. Dismissed on promising not to offend again.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—*Michael Kelly*, labourer, Berryedge, was charged with unlawfully assaulting P.C. Smith whilst in the execution of his duty, at Berryedge, on the 18th ult. Defendant was fined £1, including costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esquire.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—*John Shields*, Edmondsley, pitman, was charged by Edmund Balleny, of Low Woodlands, farmer, with trespassing in a field, his property, on the 19th instant. The defendant said he had gone to pick blackberries on the day in question, but had taken nothing with him to put them in, and a greyhound dog (which he led in a slip or string) was his only companion. When accosted by Mr Balleny about trespassing he used some very abusive language. Mr Balleny said he did not wish to press the charge, as he only wanted this to be a caution to others not to commit the same offence. To pay damage and costs.

STANHOPE PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Before the Rev. H. SLATER.

GAME TRESPASS.—*Jonathan Emerson* and another, lead miners, Weardale, were charged by Caleb Fairless, game watcher, with trespassing in pursuit of game on Willhope Moor, the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., on the 6th September. Fined £1 each, including costs.

ILLEGAL WEIGHTS.—*Margaret Walton*, grocer, Travellers Rest, Weardale, was charged by Superintendent Henderson with having in her possession, on the 11th September, a defective beam. Ordered to pay costs.—*William Burnip*, miller, Wolsingham, was charged by Superintendent Henderson with having in his possession, on the 12th September, a defective beam. Fined 6d and costs, and to forfeit the same.

LARCENY AT TOWLAW.—*William Scott*, labourer, Towlaw, was brought up in custody of P.C. Thubron, charged with having, on the 12th of September stolen 2½ yards of drab woollen cord from the dwelling house of Thomas Watson, at Towlaw. Mr Dolphin, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The magistrates, after hearing the evidence, committed the prisoner for trial at the next Quarter Sessions holden at Durham.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—These direct curatives act on the human body as mighty purifiers and healers, which slowly, gradually, and safely work a change for the better throughout the whole system. The Ointment has almost miraculous powers in cleaning and healing old sores and ulcers, which had defied the highest surgical skill; but perseverance is necessary to attain [illegible] as it would be unreasonable to expect that any ulcer or skin disease which had been firmly rooted in the body for years could be cured in a few days. It cannot be too much urged to take a trial of these noble remedies in any chronic ulceration or other foul wound; in a short time they will prove their virtues.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The rumour of any decision having been come to for the See of Victoria is unfounded.

The *Advertiser* says:—It is rumoured that Government intend to repeal the blunder of Maynooth by endowing the Catholic University.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram:—

DUBLIN, Wednesday Night.—A telegram from Cork, published in the *Irish Times*, states that to-day a sergeant-major and a private soldier of the 99th Regiment have been arrested. The occurrence is said to have caused great excitement, and a run on the Cork Bank is reported.

The races at Limerick, yesterday, passed off quietly. There was no Fenian demonstration, as was anticipated, nor was it thought necessary to bring the militia on to the ground. Half the 12th Depot Battalion were confined to barracks, in the event of a riot taking place.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

The *Daily News* thinks the Fenian collapse is likely to settle, in a beneficial way, the relations between the United States and Ireland. There is a much more vivid remembrance of 1798 all along the American seaboard than there is in England, or possibly in Ireland. [illegible] represented in the British Parliament. Myriads of American eyes, which are practised in political insight, are now upon Ireland; and the real nature of Irish suffering, the actual progress of the Irish character and fortunes, and the political relations between England and Ireland, are likely to be far better understood than they have ever yet been.

ALARMING STACK FIRES IN THE DISTRICT.

During the week several conflagrations of an alarming character have occurred in the district, and it is strongly suspected that some at least of them are the work of incendiaries. The first occurred on Monday, in the stackyard of Miss Carr, of Blaydon. [illegible]

Sporting Intelligence.

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

[illegible]

RICHMOND MEETING.

[illegible]

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—[illegible]

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—[illegible]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr W. Evans, of twins, a son and a daughter.

At Middle-street, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr W. Thompson, of a son.

On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr James Batey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE, at the Caledonian Church, Argyle-street, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. R. Thomson, Mr John Wood to Janet, third daughter of Mr Robert Davidson, Coldstream.

DEATHS.

CONSETT, at Front-street, on the 18th inst., aged 61, Mrs Elizabeth Daggett.

BLACKHILL, on the 18th inst., aged 45, Mr John Forster, formerly of Haydon Bridge.

On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr W. Collinson, of a son, still born.

LANCHESTER, on the 8th inst., aged 27, John Fenwick, innkeeper.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No. 21, Leazes-terrace, in the same town. Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.