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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 260 | CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.

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

Wanted

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

Public Notices.

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.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND POOR LAW AUDIT DISTRICT.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of the above-named Union will be held at the Guardians' Board Room, Lanchester, on TUESDAY, 17th October next, at Nine in the Forenoon, when all persons interested may attend.

JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor.

Gateshead, 27th September, 1865.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE WINTER FAIR.

THE ANNUAL FAIR for the SALE of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c., will be held at Shotley Bridge, on FRIDAY, the 13th October, 1865.

An Ordinary will be provided by Mr G. RANDALL, Crown and Cross Swords Inn, at half-past Twelve o'Clock.

NOTICE.

THAT the CONSETT DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD will attend at the House of Mr JOHN SEYMOUR, Consett, at Three o'Clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1865, to appoint a Treasurer, Inspector, and Clerk to the said Board.

JONATHAN PRIESTMAN,
Chairman of the Local Board.

DURHAM AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE TURNPIKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the above ROAD will be held in the Justice Room, at Lanchester, on TUESDAY, the Third Day of October next, at 11 o'Clock a.m., to Transact any Business that may then and there appear necessary.

By Order,
CROFTON MAYNARD, Clerk.

Durham, 3rd September, 1865.

CONSETT WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 3rd,
TWO SERMONS
Will be preached in the
WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
BY THE
REV. J. RATTENBURY.
Services to commence in the Afternoon at Half-past Two, and in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

A PUBLIC TEA

Will be provided during the interval of the Services. Tea at Half-past Four. Tickets, One Shilling each.

A COLLECTION will be made at the close of each Service.

☞ In consequence of the above arrangement, the Blackhill Missionary Meeting (not the Sermons) is postponed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a MEETING of the Ratepayers of the Township of IVESTON will be held at BLAND'S, Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of October next ensuing, at the hour of Four in the Afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting the Local Government Act, 1858, so far as regards certain portions of the Townships of Iveston and Medomsley, at which time a proposed district will be laid before the Meeting for approval or otherwise.

(Signed) JOHN BLAND, JOHN PARKER, } Overseers.

29th September, 1865.

A TOWNSHIP MEETING of the Ratepayers of CONSIDE and KNITSLEY will be held at Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR'S, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of October, 1865, to appoint an Assistant Overseer.

JOHN DICKINSON, JOHN SEYMOUR, } Overseers.

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.

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case promptly answered.

☞ Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

Business Addresses.

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.

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.

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.

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

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!

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

OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS:—
Mrs. BELLERBY, Milliner, Leadgate.
Mr. J. COLLINSON, Boot Maker, Berry Edge.
Mrs. PROUD, Draper and Milliner, Berry Edge.
Mr. A. E. TURNER, Stationer, Blackhill.

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

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

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

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. 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.

Business Addresses.

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

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and their Vicinities, that they have

OPENED A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
(In the Shop lately occupied by J. BRODIE & SONS,)
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR, &c.,
Direct from their Mills in Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

MR. J. SURTEES,

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

STEWART IN MOSLEY STREET.

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

WILLIAM STEWART THE TEA DEALER,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS—32, MOSLEY STREET & 27, SANDHILL; CENTRAL—33, GRAINGER STREET.

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

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.

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

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 Slabe. Apply to Mr JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer, Front Street, Consett.

A HOUSE and SHOP to LET, situate in Victoria-street, Consett.—Apply to J. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP occupied by John Jenkins, Furniture Broker, High-street, Consett; also, the SHOP occupied by Mr Robert Jackson, High-street, Consett, which has for many years been used as a Printing Office and Stationery Establishment; likewise, a FIELD, for GARDEN GROUND, in lots, situate at Black Fine, near Consett.

For particulars, apply to R. WHITFIELD, Grove, Bulman's Village.

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,
4 and 5, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

TO GROCERS AND DRAPERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, AT DIPTON,

A SMALL Stock of FIXTURES, at a Valuation.

A good HOUSE and SHOP to Let.

Apply to W. BOWMAN, Dipton.

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.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales by Auction.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOMS, CONSETT.

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

Several Cheap Lots of Goods in since last announcement.

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

Wholesale Buyers charged very low.

SIX COTTAGES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

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

SIX COTTAGES, situate in WILLIAM STREET, Consett.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

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

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

OLIVER FORD, NEAR COLD ROWLEY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Oliver Ford Farm, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865,

Mr JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

ALL the AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN, comprising—
3 STACKS of BARLEY.
6 DO. OATS.
1 DO. RAKINGS.
Terms Cash.

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

BENFIELDSIDE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the Railway Inn, Blackhill, near Shotley Bridge, On THURSDAY, October 12th, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon,

MR J. OLEY, AUCTIONEER,

ALL those Four Copyhold COTTAGE HOUSES, with the Yard and Appurtenances, situate at Benfieldside, near Shotley Bridge, in the County of Durham, now in the occupation of Mrs Johnson and the Shotley Bridge Iron Company.

The Property may be viewed, and further particulars obtained, on application to the AUCTIONEER, Shotley Bridge, or at the Offices of H. MARSHALL, Sen., Solicitor, Market Place, Durham.

VILLAS AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
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.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON

Has received Instructions from the Mortgagees, the Trustees of the Tow Law Building Society, to offer for

SALE BY AUCTION,
at the Dan's Castle Inn, Tow Law,
On MONDAY, the Second of October, 1865,
at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

ALL that COPYHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, and PREMISES, situate in the Low Street, Shotley Bridge, belonging to Mr John Brodie, in the occupation of Mr Brodie, Mr Ainsley, and Mr Brown.

Also, all that FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, and COTTAGE, situated at Consett, belonging to Mr Wm. Smith, and at present in the occupation of himself and tenant.

Further Particulars may be had on application to the MORTGAGEES, to the AUCTIONEER, or to

Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON,
Solicitor, Stanhope.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT DIPTON.

MR. SCOTT respectfully announces that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at Dipton, on MONDAY, October 9th, 1865, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. Wm. Stratford, who is leaving the neighbourhood, comprising 2 Mahogany Sofas, in Hair Seating; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs; 1 Mahogany Bookcase; Mahogany Card Table; Half-Chest Drawers, painted Maple; 1 Four-poled Bedstead; 1 French Iron Bedstead; 1 Lobby Bed, in Beech; Swing Looking Glasses; Half-Dozen Birch Chairs; an excellent Eight Days' Clock, in Mahogany Case; 1 small Clock; 1 Cradle, painted Oak; 1 Child's Chair; Chimney Piece Mirrors; Bronze and other Fenders; and several other Household Requisites, too numerous to mention.

Also, 1½ Dozen of SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS, belonging to another Party.

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

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

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

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

Mr ROBERT RUSSELL, the proprietor of the *Racing Times*, 286, Strand, London, has much pleasure in submitting to his friends and the public at large the following

GRAND SCHEME,

feeling perfectly assured that a discerning public will appreciate his efforts to render this Distribution conspicuous for its novelty, business-like aspect, and perfect fairness.

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

AMOUNT OF PRIZES.

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

PAYMENT OF PRIZES

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

INSPECTORS AND SCRUTINEERS.

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

Applications for Tickets through the post, accompanied by remittances either in Postage Stamps, Post Office Orders, or Crossed Cheques (together with an envelope, directed and stamped), must be addressed

MR ROBERT RUSSELL,
"RACING TIMES" OFFICE,
286, Strand, London, W.C.

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

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

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.*

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

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

Price 5s 6d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

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

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.

Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr C. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, Skin, and Teeth. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle; Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett.

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DR. THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a well known certain remedy, for pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. In all cases of general debility, low spirits, melancholy, noises in the head, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, indigestion, fits, epilepsy, and the long train of fearful symptoms commonly known as nervous complaints, they are a positive specific, eradicating every trace of disease, purifying the blood, and invigorating the whole system. The enormous sale these Pills have attained all over the world, and the daily receipt of testimonials (thousands of which may be inspected by any one,) warrant the proprietor in asserting that they are the most efficacious medicine ever issued. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d, per box. (To Protect the public from imitations, 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 Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, or 33 postage stamps, by Dr. Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years.—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours.—G. R." "I had been troubled for years with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills.—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache, and billious attacks.—Mrs Ellis." "The pains in my back are cured; I can stoop with ease now.—J. Weiss."

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VITAL PILLS. All Sufferers from General Nervous Debility, and other symptoms of nervousness, morbid feelings, melancholy or low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, imaginative fears, mental irritability, failure of the powers of body and mind, weakness of the nerves, nervous headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr RUSSELL'S VITAL PILLS, a medicine that cures all pain and disease of whatever nature, restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and strengthens all the vital organs on which health and long life depend. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, sent post free on receipt of 14 or 33 penny stamps, by Dr Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world. With every box is enclosed a Pamphlet of 64 pages, a perfect hand-book of health. Observe Dr R's Signature and Trade Mark on the label outside of every box.

REVISION OF THE LIST OF VOTERS.

LANCHESTER.

The Revising Barrister (Henry Udall, Esq.) held his court in the Justice Room, Lanchester, on Wednesday, for the revision of the list of voters in the election of knights of the shire for the northern division of the county of Durham. Messrs. J. and J. Watson and J. Patrick, solicitors, of Durham, appeared on behalf of the Liberals; Messrs. J. Dolphin, solicitor, of Wolsingham, G. Salkeld and W. Procter, solicitors of Durham, for the Conservatives:—Mr John Murray was objected to by the Conservatives, and also Messrs. Richard and J. S. Murray. The former attended to support the votes of the whole. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the whole of the parties had changed their residence, but still were occupiers of the land under a lease for 15 years, in respect of which they were registered. The amount of rent being admitted to be sufficient, his Honour held the votes good on the third column, and the objector was mulcted in 10s costs for objecting to the third column, although he admitted the objection to the second column was good.—Messrs Richard, William, and Geo. Thompson were objected to by the Conservatives. M. Kearney, Esq., J.P., the landlord of the estate, attended with the voters, and gave evidence. It appeared that the claimants applied to be registered in respect of their occupation of certain land laid at the Ford, belonging to Mr Kearney. In reply to Mr Salkeld, Mr Kearney stated that he had been in the habit of letting the eatage of his grass lands at the Ford, by public auction, annually, and the claimants had taken the eatage thereof for some successive years, at a rent sufficient to confer the franchise. These facts were admitted, but it appeared that Mr Kearney had granted a lease to the parties for five years from November last. His Honour, after hearing Mr Kearney's evidence, and a long legal discussion on the subject, stated that he did not think the votes could be sustained this year, and they were consequently expunged. Messrs. Thomas Hudson and his sons, Thomas and Anthony Hudson, of Bear Park, were objected to by the Liberals.—Mr Watson opposed the votes.—Mr Procter said they were all good, and Mr Watson should have withdrawn them.—Mr Watson demurred to withdrawing his objections, and Mr Hudson, jun., was called and proved that he and his brother occupied the farm in respect of which they had claimed, and had paid a rental of upwards of £100 a-year.—The name of Mr Thomas Hudson (the father) was struck out and the votes of Anthony and Thomas, jun., retained.—His Honour allowed 10s costs. —Several other cases were disputed between Mr Salkeld, Mr Dolphin, and Mr Patrick, but they were of little or no public interest.

The following is the result of the revision:—

NEW CLAIMS.

	Liberals.	Conserv.	Tot.
Benfieldside	25	5	30
Colliery	2	2	4
Conside and Knitsley	44	0	44
Ebchester	1	0	1
Edmondbyers	2	0	2
Edmondsley	2	0	2
Esh	3	1	4
Greencroft	1	1	2
Healeyfield	1	0	1
Iveston	11	1	12
Kyo	4	4	8
Lanchester	6	6	12
Burnhope and Hamsteels	7	1	8
Butsfield	1	2	3
Holmside	3	0	3
Medomsley	5	1	6
Muggleswick	7	0	7
Satley	2	1	3
Tanfield	41	3	44
Witton Gilbert	16	2	18
Total	180	48	228

Liberal claims allowed before Barrister	180	
Do. objections allowed	22	
Gross Liberal gain		202
Conservative gains allowed before Barrister	48	
Do. objections sustained	27	
Gross Conservative gain		75
Net Liberal gain		127

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The various Orders in Council for checking the spread of the cattle plague, have been consolidated into one general order. The *Gazette* of Tuesday night also publishes an order of the Senate of Hamburg, prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, and pigs (dead or alive) into the district of Hamburg, and also of wet hides.

It appears from an important letter addressed to the Clerk of the Council by Professor Simonds, that the disease known as the cattle plague has been detected in two flocks of lambs in Norfolk. The communication sets forth that Professor Simonds, acting upon instructions from the Privy Council, visited a flock of lambs on a farm at Blakeney, and ascertained that up to the day of his visit 46 lambs out of 120 had died under circumstances which showed that they had been carried off by the plague. He adds, "The whole facts of the case leave not the least doubt of the sheep being liable to the disease termed the cattle plague, and that when affected they can easily communicate the malady to the ox tribe; and, moreover, that when so conveyed it proves equally as destructive as when propagated from ox to ox in the ordinary manner." He also visited a farm belonging to Mr R. H. Harvey, M.P., at Crown Point, near Norwich, and says the evidence clearly proved that they had suffered from the same disease. We regret to hear that two or three more fatal cases have occurred among the stock originally placed in Thorpe Hall pastures, Leeds; whilst in Scotland the disease is spreading so rapidly, that in some districts the ordinary cattle markets have been suspended.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—Important to the Sick.—Though the mind be downcast and the body enfeebled by continued indisposition, the sufferer should at this season make a last effort to regain health by taking Holloway's purifying Pills, which by cleansing the blood, will search out the hidden cause of mischief, and expel the seeds of most diseases. No invalid is too much reduced to undergo this very gentle treatment with safety and advantage; neither youth nor the aged need fear any injury to the system from a regulated course of these pills. They are infallible in stomach complaints, bilious affections, sickness, want of appetite, disordered bowels, constipation, and the annoyances which spring from derangement of the digesting and assimilating organs.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The *Peruvian* brings later advices from America, but few items of interest.

Senator Sumner, Mr Thaddeus Stevens, and the ultra-Republican party were urging that the Southern States should not be at once restored to their constitutional rights, but should be held as conquered territories until the negroes shall have been placed on a footing of complete equality with the whites.

Mr Jefferson Davis, in consequence of declining health, had been removed from his casemate to better quarters in Fort Monroe.

The full text of President Johnson's speech to the Southern delegates is now published. The speech was an eminently conservative and conciliatory one, and appears to have given great satisfaction to those to whom it was addressed. Mr Johnson, recalling the period before the war, said, "I think now, as I thought then, that our true position was under the law and under the constitution of the Union with the institution of slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but stand by the Government, be the consequences what they might; I said then, what you all know that I was for the institution of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, but above all things I was for the union of the States." "I stand to-day," the President continued, "as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honour, comes forth and expresses her willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavour to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes; but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the union of the States be our principal aim." Mr Johnson further assured the delegates that there was no disposition on the part of his Government to deal harshly with the Southern people. "There may be," he observed, "speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the Government to make the union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firmly than it has ever before been." The President begged the Southern people to co-operate with the Government in the work of reconstruction, and expressed his confidence that the Union, though but the creation of a century, would be perpetuated for all time, and could not be destroyed "except by the all-wise God who had created it." A good many of the delegates attended a reception held by Mr Seward the same evening, when the Secretary of State expressed similar sentiments to those of the President.

Mr Charles Sumner has made a speech at the Massachusetts Republican Convention which assembled on the 14th inst., of a very different character to that addressed by President Johnson to the Southern delegates. Mr Sumner expressed his opinion that neither the rebellion nor slavery was ended, nor would be until the negroes were placed upon a full equality with the whites before the law. The rebels, he said, must be excluded from power, and neither vote themselves nor be voted for as members of Congress.

FRANCE.

The French Government have thought it expedient to contradict in the *Moniteur* the rumours of an intended change in the Ministry. The newspapers, says the official organ, are occupied with predictions of a change in the members and policy of the Government, to take place on the 14th October; such rumours have no foundation, and are the inventions of evil-disposed persons.

The French Minister of the interior has issued a circular to the prefects urging them to do for the provincial journals what he himself does so diligently for the Paris papers. They are to read them carefully, and when they see serious errors to correct them by means of *communiques*. The Minister adds the not unnecessary caution that this kind of interference must not "degenerate either into abusive communications or irritating polemics."

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

The *Toulonnais* publishes the subjoined:—"The latest accounts of the sanitary state of this town are of a nature greatly to diminish the fears to which the severity of the epidemic during a few days had given rise. The medical stations, which, with the mortality returns, may be considered as the barometers of the public health, show that the attacks last night were few in number and of a mild character, and if the very sensible improvement in the gravity and frequency of the cases keeps up, the epidemic may be shortly expected to disappear altogether. The number of deaths on the 20th were 49, of which 46 were from cholera." The sanitary bulletin from Marseilles gives for September 20th 63 deaths, 38 from cholera. It is stated that in all the barracks of the city, occupied by the 38th and 80th of the line, there is not a single invalid, and there are only seven cholera patients in the military hospital, all of whom are in a fair way of recovery. The sanitary bulletin for Marseilles of the 21st gives 61 deaths, of which 32 were caused by cholera. The *Progres* of Lyons says:—"The sanitary state of our city is most satisfactory, notwithstanding the abnormal heat of the last few days, which, however, has been slightly tempered by continuous breezes from the north. The statistics of the hospitals, the truest thermometer of the public health, show no variation in the mortality. From the 19th to the 20th there was no death at the Hotel Dieu."

THE ATTACK UPON M. OTT.

The *Courier of the Lower Rhine*, of the 22nd inst., publishes a letter from Bonn describing the quarrel which resulted in the death of M. Ott in a very different manner to that in which it has been represented by the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. The present account is as follows:—"Now that the excitement as to the recent outrage has in some degree subsided, I hasten to give you some account of it. A one-year volunteer and two students belonging to the Borussen Club left their tavern near the railway at 1 a.m., and had already entered the town by the little gate when they heard loud voices in the Hofgarten. 'Stop!' said the volunteer, 'there's a row to be got up!' and the gatekeeper had to let them out again. They gave this man their purses and watches, two going on towards the speakers and the third remaining behind in the town. The two repeatedly stepped in the way of the persons coming in, notwithstanding that the latter said to them, 'If you want to quarrel, go to healthy people; we are invalids.' For the party consisted of the cook Ott, who was unsteady on his legs, and a second man, having a broken arm, but just healed, and a third who had recently been laid up with a fractured leg. The cook had given a farewell supper at Klein's, on the Coblenz Road, as he was to leave the following morning, and the three were going home peaceably through the Hofgarten. The volunteer, named Count Eulenburg, several times got in front of the cook to bar his progress; the cook as often begged the assailants to go home quietly and leave them in peace, till finally losing patience, he said, 'What do you — — boys really want?' He immediately received a blow upon the head, sat down upon the ground, and remained sitting while the others tussled. One of the cook's friends got hold of the sabre, and hid it under his coat. It was given up the next morning. One of Ott's friends was badly beaten, and as the whole party of the Borussen came rushing out of the tavern to the spot, they would undoubtedly have been still worse treated, if a certain Herr von Witzleben had not recognised the groom of the chambers to Prince Alfred in one of Ott's party, who just came up. He called out, 'Why these are Prince Alfred's people!' whereupon the whole band of some 20 Borussen took to their heels, and poor Ott was carried home, where he died a few days afterwards in most dreadful anguish." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* also recurs to the case, pointing out that one of the students accompanying Count Eulenburg, Herr von Brünneck, was badly hurt in the affray, and that no proofs exist of Count Eulenburg having been the actual author of Ott's death. The whole affair, concludes the Ministerial paper, is now in the hands of the Procureur-General.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects relative to the approaching elections. The circular announces that shortly after the assembling of Parliament the Ministry will bring forward a measure for the suppression of religious bodies and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property. This measure will ameliorate the position of the clergy in the country districts. In the division of the ecclesiastical wealth a portion will be assigned to elementary and middle-class education, and a portion to the communes where the religious bodies reside, for works of utility and for educational purposes. The Ministry will also bring forward bills for reforming the system of primary, secondary, and superior instruction. The deficit in the budget for 1864 would amount to about 180 millions, if an attempt were not made to reduce the expenses and increase the receipts. The Government will propose a modification of the tax upon incomes not derived from landed property. They will also continue the policy of assimilating the laws of the country, and will introduce bills for promoting the development of the national wealth, and for the modification of the register stamp tax.

ROME.

The official journal of the Pontifical Government declares the circular of Mgr. de Merode, ordering the Pontifical troops to respect the brigand band of Fuoco, as being soldiers of Francis II., published in the Italian journals, to be an invention. The hoax is too bad. The mind that would invent anything so wicked, and put it into the pious mouth of the Minister of Arms, must be depraved indeed. But it has had one good effect, since it has brought out official evidence that the Papal Court is now ashamed to acknowledge any alliance with Italian brigandage.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has issued a manifesto to his people, in which his Majesty upholds, above all, the fundamental idea which found expression in the Diploma of 20th October, 1860, as henceforth the leading principle of the Imperial Government.

The manifesto solemnly guarantees and irrevocably establishes the right of the peoples of the empire to participate, through their representatives, in the legislation and in the conduct of the finances. The manifesto refers to the unequivocal contents of Art. 6 of the fundamental law on the representation of the empire, proclaimed in the Imperial Patent of the 26th February, 1861, and renews the whole body of fundamental law previously issued, revived, and recently promulgated, and declares them to be the Constitution of the empire.

The manifesto recognises the readiness with which, in reply to the appeal of the Emperor, a great part of the monarchy sent representatives to the capital for the purpose of solving certain highly important questions. It also points out that the constant wish of the Emperor—viz., the foundation of a durable and constitutional charter of rights for the empire, which would receive strength and importance by the free participation of all the subjects of the empire—has, up to the present time, remained unfulfilled, and cannot be realised so long as the first condition of bringing all its component parts into clear and unmistakeable harmony remains unfulfilled.

The manifesto goes on to state that, in order to redeem his word, and not to sacrifice the sense to the letter, the Emperor has determined first to enter upon the way leading to an understanding with the legal representatives of his people in the eastern portions of the monarchy, and to lay for acceptance before the Hungarian and Croatian Diets the October Diploma and the fundamental law promulgated by the February Patent concerning the representation of the empire. As, however, it is legally impossible to make one and the same constitution the subject of negotiation in one part of the empire while it is simultaneously treated in another part as a fundamental law generally binding, the Emperor finds himself compelled to suspend the validity of the constitution and the actual representation, with the express declaration and reserve that the result of the deliberations of the Diets in each eastern kingdom, in case they should comprehend a modification of the existing laws compatible with the unity of the empire and its position as a great power, shall be laid for ultimate approval by the Emperor before the legal representatives of the other kingdoms and provinces, to receive and worthily estimate their expression of opinion.

The Emperor regrets, the manifesto observes, that this imperatively required step also brings with it a suspension in the constitutional working of the lesser Reichsrath, and finally declares that so long as the representation of the empire shall not be assembled it will be the task of the Government to forward all measures that cannot be postponed, and among these especially such as are required by the financial and commercial interests of the empire.

The Imperial manifesto concludes as follows:—"The course leading to an understanding, while taking into consideration legitimate rights, is now open, if as I expect with full assurance, a sacrificing and conciliatory spirit and ripe insight guide the views of my faithful people, to whom this Imperial word is addressed in thorough confidence."

The Hungarian Diet is convoked for the 18th December next.

Telegrams from Prague and Pesth announce that the Imperial manifesto has been received in those towns with great enthusiasm. The Town Council of Prague have resolved that the anniversary of the issue of the diploma of October shall be celebrated with illuminations. This custom was discontinued four years ago.

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphic advices from New Zealand announce the resignation of General Cameron, the commander of the Imperial forces, and his return to England by the present mail. This is the culmination of the misunderstanding which has so long existed between the Governor and the General. Whether that misunderstanding has arisen from personal failings on either side, or from the natural difficulties of the positions occupied by the civil and military chiefs, it has certainly been very prejudicial to all the interests at stake. William Thompson, the rebel chief, has petitioned the Queen to send a commission to inquire into the wrongs of the Maories. This is a sensible way of dealing with the matter, and if Mr Thompson had only pursued it at first, instead of taking up arms, he might have saved a great deal of suffering. More murders by the natives are reported.

THE FENIANS.

There is very little new to record of the doings of the Fenians in Ireland. The police are actively engaged in capturing the suspected persons, and many prisoners have been secured, it is said about thirty-one. The latest *canard* in connection with the insurrection is the report, widely circulated, that a large screw steamer, fully armed, carrying a numerous body of men, and bearing the Fenian flag, had been encountered half way between England and New York. The Fenians had the audacity to fire at and overhaul a ship going from Cardenas to Liverpool.

The Mayor of Leeds was engaged on Tuesday in taking evidence respecting an alleged Fenian organisation in Leeds. The inquiry arose out of a case in which an Irishman named James McCarthy had a few days before charged a fellow-workman named Charles Peverill with using abusive language towards him, at the machine works of Messrs Lawson, in Mabgate, where both the men are employed as labourers. A discussion amongst the men took place respecting Fenianism and the recent apprehensions in Ireland and elsewhere, and McCarthy being generally supposed to be the secretary of the Leeds society, and another labourer named Cahill the drill sergeant of the organisation, some not very choice epithets were used in speaking of them and the position it was suspected they held in connection with the Fenian conspiracy. When the charge of using abusive language was before the court, it transpired that McCarthy and Cahill had both been formerly in the army, and as several persons stated to the Mayor that they had on various occasions used language of a treasonable character, his worship ordered them to appear before him on Tuesday, when a formal tender of the evidence against them was volunteered by several witnesses. From the testimony against McCarthy it appears he had often spoken in terms of the strongest hatred of England, had been looking forward with the hope that Ireland would soon assert her independence, and that he would some day see "the streets running with Englishmen's blood." Against Cahill there was nothing adduced beyond a mere rumour that he was the Fenian drill-sergeant, and in reply to this he denied that he had anything whatever to do with the brotherhood. McCarthy denied not only the alleged secretaryship, but also having used the language imputed to him. On the last point, however, the concurrent testimony of several witnesses was too strong to admit of doubt, and the Mayor, in dismissing McCarthy, cautioned him as to his future conduct, and intimated that he should communicate the evidence to the proper authorities. Cahill was dismissed with the remark that there was nothing against him. Cahill is a pensioner, having served twenty-one years in the army. McCarthy, though not the recipient of a pension, held while in the army the position of non-commissioned officer, was discharged with two good conduct badges, and is now a member of the Leeds Volunteer Artillery Corps. Both are smart men, and evidently possess more than the average intelligence of their class.

The following is the report in the *Chicago Times* of the speech of an American Fenian, Mr A. N. Morrison, at a pic-nic held near Chicago and attended by more than 7,000 of the Fenian brotherhood. Mr Morrison is reported to have said:—

You must not expect that I am going to unfold to you today the secrets that no true man will speak, for although we belong to no secret society, and have no secret oath to bind us together, yet still we do know enough, which if England knew, she would give half the diamonds of her crown to discover. (Great applause.) Yes, gentlemen, among other things they say that this is a movement without a leader. Let it be so. (Applause and laughter.) I tell you, gentlemen, and I and some others here know the name of the man that will unfurl this flag, not in America, but on the hills of old Ireland herself. Yes, gentlemen, we know that man's name, and England has not gold enough to bribe us, nor torture enough to tear that name from the hearts that conceal it to-day. Gentlemen and ladies, let me tell you that before the next summer's sun sends down its warm rays upon the wheat fields of Ireland, this flag will be unfurled, surrounded by a hundred thousand bayonets. (Tumultuous applause. A voice: "God grant it.") Now, gentlemen, the privates of this brotherhood who have gone in this American war, and their number the Lord only knows, are our earnests, but when we have such names as Corcoran, and Smith, and Murphy—(a voice: "And Mulligan")—that have laid down their lives battling for the American republic, I don't think it is too much to ask them to assist us a little in giving a kindred government to Ireland to what they enjoy here to-day. Now, gentlemen, about this thing of being prepared. I tell you if ever a country was prepared to struggle, and struggle successfully, with the enemy and oppressor, that country is Ireland today. (Applause.) England has this hour, according to the statistics, not more than 150,000 soldiers, and she has nearly 100,000 in India; she has them in New Zealand, in Canada, in the West Indies, and how many has she in Ireland? (Laughter.) I tell you, gentlemen—and I have studied the thing, and I know what I say is true—England has not a man over 18,000 soldiers within the four seas of Ireland to-day. Some people say she has the militia. So have we. (Much applause.) I tell you, gentlemen, that of that militia three-fourths of them are members of the Irish revolutionary brotherhood in Ireland. (Applause.) I tell you more, gentlemen, that to-day there is within a fraction of a quarter of a million of men sworn beneath the folds of that flag to sustain it or die within a year. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, the men in Ireland are prepared; they are ready. You will say then, why don't they go on? I will tell you why. Because they are waiting for you. (A Voice: "We are ready.") Irishmen, let me tell you who stand outside of this organisation, who, with arms folded, say, well, we will help Ireland when she strikes the blow—I tell you, Irishmen, that if you wait till then, you can keep your money, and I hope it will do you very little good when you do keep it. (Applause and laughter.) I tell you, gentlemen, that within one month—now mark what I say—within one month the bonds will be issued in the name of the Irish republic. (Applause.) (A Voice—"Greenbacks?") Yes, sir, I expect they will have greenbacks, too. Now, gentlemen, the men in Ireland want 100,000 rifles and six months' ammunition. In order to give them that we must raise some two or two and a half million dollars in America. (A voice: "We can do it; we have got it.") Can we have it? (Voices: "Yes.") Well, now, gentlemen, there is nothing I admire more than enthusiasm, except it is work. Now, gentlemen, I want to be on even terms with you. I don't care that much (snapping his fingers) for all the cheers you would yell out from now to St. Patrick's Day. They have been trying to free Ireland for a hundred years with cheers; they have been trying to free her with long speeches and petitions; but, gentlemen, in order to free Ireland we have got, if we do cheer, to back up our cheers with action. (A Voice: "And greenbacks.") You know, gentlemen, what the immortal Davis said—

"The patient dint, the powder shock,
Will blast an empire like a rock."

But, gentlemen, in order that the powder shock should come, it is necessary that there should be something to purchase the powder with; and in order to use that powder it is necessary to give the men something to use the powder with. See what our men fought with in '98, the old Irish pike. (A Voice—"That's no use."). No; I tell you the pike is very good to read about, and very good to sing about, but it is a poor thing to meet a rifle with. (A Voice—"That's so.") But I will tell you another thing. We have in America this weapon that the boys used to use down against the rebels. It is called "Henry's repeating rifle," and the rebels used to say, when engaging a body of our boys, that the Yankees had rifles that they loaded up on Sunday and fired with all the week. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, just as soon as this fight begins we will have some of these sixteen-shooters in Ireland. I tell you, gentlemen, they will send a shower of hailstones around the heads of these red coats that will be no child's play. (A Voice—"The landlords, too.") I will tell you, speaking about landlords, that my idea is this: I would not open my mouth here to-day if I did not know, if this resolution is successful, that it will rout the accursed race of landlords out of Ireland for ever. (A Voice—"Good.") Gentlemen, this is no work for the amendment of the Poor-law; this is no work for abolishing ministers' money; this is no work for the repeal of the Union; but it is work for a revolution, thorough and complete, of the whole, entire jurisprudence, law, and customs of the Saxons. We are men who think that God ordained us to be free. We believe it is no more a sin for an Irishman to be free than for an American, and we believe, gentlemen, that, whether we are able to govern ourselves or not, we are going to try to do it; and if we fail, then let the consequences descend upon us and upon our children. But, gentlemen, try it we will. (Loud applause.)

The *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday says:—

"In Kerry, Tipperary, Cork county, and even in Dungannon—the stronghold of Orangeism—the police have, within the past few day, added considerably to the roll of prisoners now in custody, charged with participation in the alleged "treasonable conspiracy." In Clogheen two suspects have been taken—one a shop assistant, and the other a returned American and a reputed captain in the United States army. In Kilkenny also five arrests have been made—two of them being rather remarkable. One of the captured was clerk to the Crown Prosecutor of the county, and the second an *employe* in the local post-office. In the county of Cork arrests have taken place in Clonakilty, Glandore, and Roscarberry. In the first-mentioned place a man, named Deasey, who represented himself to have been for three years a lieutenant in the Federal army, was taken into custody, and all his documents, &c., seized. Archdeacon, who was arrested in Liverpool, and Morrissy, who was taken in Parsonstown, were on Monday remanded until Saturday next. In reference to the remands generally, the *Mail* informs us that there is nothing to prevent the examination taking place at an earlier period should Mr Stronge be able to complete the arduous preliminary investigation in which he is engaged. Should the examination terminate in the committal of the prisoners, they will, in all likelihood, be tried at the commission of oyer and terminer which will open on the 25th of next month, and at which the Lord Chief Baron and Mr Justice Keogh will be the presiding judges. The *Mail* also states that it is rumoured that one of the persons arrested has turned informer, and has given a considerable amount of important information. We learn from the *Cork Herald* that public feeling in that city continues unabated. The watchfulness of the Cork force continues unabated, and suspects are energetically sought after, in pursuance of warrants placed in police hands. It is thought that some of those marked individuals have absconded. It is expected that a further military detachment of one hundred men will be sent to Middleton, in Cork. The *Constitution* announces that the order confining the men to barracks has been revoked, the men being allowed out twice a day, before and after dinner, and in some instances passes are granted to them to remain out until twelve o'clock at night. But civilians are still prohibited entering the barracks unless it pleases the provost sergeant, who has charge of the gate, to admit them, and even then all business must be transacted under the surveillance of the military police who are told off to perform that duty. The *Kerry Post* reports a case well worthy of mention, which happened recently in that county, and in which a magistrate acted with such firmness and decision as to deserve approbation. It appeared that Mr Coltsman, D.L., was on the Shinnagh railway platform, waiting the train to convey him to Knocknagree fair. The platform was crowded, and whilst there Mr Coltsman heard a man, named Kelly, boasting of being a Fenian, and shouting out that 15,000 were coming over to free Ireland. Mr Coltsman, hearing him speak in this manner, went up to him and "collared" him, and arrested him on the spot. He appears to be also a returned American. Mr Coltsman remarked during his evidence that he knew he was quite safe in arresting Kelly, as the people of Kerry did not sympathise with such people as Fenians. At the same court a man got six months for singing Fenian songs."

During the examination of Archdeacon, at Dublin, on Monday, the prisoner asked that certain papers taken from him should be reserved, especially "a complimentary letter to himself from the Emperor of the French." With reference to the Clogheen arrests, the *Clonmel Chronicle* says:—

"After Lord Lismore entered the police barracks, accompanied by the sub-inspector, to take the necessary depositions in the case of a shopman, named Forrestal, late on Wednesday night, some large stones were flung through the windows, smashing the sashes, but doing no further injury. The sub-inspector has some of these missiles, weighing two or three pounds each. On Friday morning, at about one or two o'clock, when all in Clogheen were supposed to be at rest, a party of the police proceeded to the house of Mr Jeremiah O'Brien, postmaster, and there arrested a smart active-looking young man, named J. W. Byron, whose uniform, hanging by his bedside, together with certain documents found in his possession when his portmanteau was searched, proclaimed him to be a colonel of the United States army. Drill books were found with him, and 'Colonel' Byron was taken into custody. It appears that he left Clogheen a few years ago in humble circumstances, and about a month or six weeks since returned wealthy and a commissioned officer of the Federal army. He has been going through several of the adjacent towns, and spent a week in Clonmel, with what object we are not informed. He has been spending his money freely. 'Colonel' Byron was brought before the magistrates, who, having investigated the accusation against him, allowed him to be discharged on giving solvent bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear within a week to answer the charges preferred against him. Bail was at once procured. Lord Lismore and his brother magistrates are taking all possible means to bring to justice persons supposed to be connected with the Fenian movement conspiracy in the locality of Clogheen. There is scarcely a village or town in this and other counties which has not its Byrons and its Gleesons—representatives of the various grades of the United States army.

THE RECORDER OF NEWCASTLE ON FENIANISM.

Last week a new flax scutching mill was opened at Ballina, under the name of the Ballina Mills (Limited). The event was commemorated by a public procession, followed by an assembly of a truly Irish description. Mr Digby Seymour, Recorder of Newcastle, and lately M.P. for Southampton, who was present, was called upon for a speech, and in the course of a long address he said:

Fellow countrymen and countrywomen, it is now twenty years since I left the shores of Ireland to fight the battles of life in the sister kingdom. I have won some eminence and suffered some defeats, but in every varying scene and changing circumstance my heart has fondly turned towards the country of my birth. (Cheers.) Many things have often gratified me, and I have occupied positions which have filled me with some natural pride, but never was I so proud of any distinction as of being called upon to address you on this glorious occasion. (Applause.) I shall give you not one, but three. I shall propose three sentiments which embrace the whole solution of what statesmen have called "The Irish difficulty"—sentiments which touch the root of the whole question, with which, once popularised in the country, once felt and acknowledged among the people, poverty and sedition and rancour will flee away as the clouds of mist I saw dispersing this morning from the sun-lit summit of Mount Nephin! (Cheers, and "hear, hear.") Loyalty properly understood is not an empty obedience to the letter of the laws. It is a living form, not a lifeless formula. It is not a pageant, but a passion. It is not satisfied with simple veneration for the throne without an affectionate devotion for the person of the monarch. I want to know whether in these far distant parts of Western Connaught fear of the power of the British crown is united with love for the person of Queen Victoria. (Tremendous cheering.) Are there any Fenians here? (Laughter, and a cry, "Two or three.") I am glad to hear it. (Laughter.) Boys, you're welcome! (Roars of laughter.) I wish every Fenian in the country was here; but I'll tell you a secret. I am not sure but if I got them in the room below I'd turn the water-sluice upon them, and try to cool their enthusiasm. (Great cheers and laughter.) Why, what is a Fenian? A discontented Irishman in search of a grievance—a tool for American insolence to menace the peace of Europe with—a thong in the lash with which Yankee bunkum threatens to whip creation! (Cheers and laughter.) Was Grattan a Fenian? No. He was always loyal to the throne and institutions of his country. Was Curran a Fenian? No; the warmth of his patriotism never consumed the adamant of his loyalty. Was O'Connell a Fenian? (Loud cries of "Hear.") No. (Cheers.) When he spoke from the hill of Tara to ten thousand of his countrymen he never uttered a disloyal thought against the British throne or constitution. (Loud cheers.) I don't want to discuss the question of republics or monarchies to-night, but what can the utmost craving of a reasonable soul expect from a free government that we do not enjoy in Ireland? Security for the person? Would it be greater under a republic than now? Liberty of the press? Would it flourish more under a new republic than it does now under an ancient monarchy? Equality of the laws? Is there any sane Irishmen who believes that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor? Impartiality in Government patronage? Why, look to your bench of judges in Dublin, and a Monaghan, a Fitzgerald, and a Keogh will answer your inquiry. (Loud cheers.) Fenianism is born too late for its time. The evils that might have excused it are cured; the good that might have animated it has been accomplished. I don't say Ireland has no grievance, but I do say that she has none that requires a "Fenian" rebellion. (Applause.) Don't tell me the people are ready for a rising. There is only one rising for which they are ready—a rising in their wages—(cheers)—a better pay for an honest day's work. (Cheers.) Rising and rebellion, indeed! Why, I went to your court this morning and saw some young men on their trial. Was there ever anything more silly than their conduct? They had been marching four deep on a lonely road at midnight, and though there were fifty of them, when three policemen appeared they took to their heels like a set of rabbits scared in a warren. (Laughter and cheers.) A conspirator is generally a coward, and a fool never made a soldier. (Cheers.) I have no fear of these Fenians. I believe the heart of the people is loyal to the core. While this was going on in your court house, a number of open carts laden with valuable machinery, without a guard, without a policeman, were wending their peaceful way, up hill and through valley, as safely and securely as a royal carriage driving under the shadows of Windsor Castle. (Loud applause.) Come, then, and join with me in a cheer—a cheer the sound of which will float along the Bunree river, and re-echo from the slopes of old Nephin! I give you—The Queen! May her virtue as a woman and her wisdom as a sovereign consecrate her person and her throne in the loyal affections of her Irish people! [The whole assemblage joined in a loud and hearty cheer, which was repeated with great enthusiasm.] The other sentiment which the learned gentleman gave was—May mutual forbearance in matters of religion inspire all creeds and classes in Ireland! [A tumult of applause followed this sentiment.]

OPENING OF THE LARGE NEW GRAVING DOCK AT JARROW.

THE CEREMONY PERFORMED BY MRS. HUTT.

The ceremony of opening the large new graving dock, in connection with Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s iron shipbuilding establishment at Jarrow, was performed on Saturday afternoon by Mrs Hutt in the presence of a very large company of ladies and gentlemen. A special train, composed entirely of first-class carriages, left the Central Station, Newcastle, for Jarrow, at two o'clock, with the ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to the ceremony. We understand that somewhere about 700 invitations had been given, and it was believed that about 300 ladies and gentlemen left Newcastle by the special train. On arriving at Jarrow Station the party at once proceeded to the graving dock which is situated at the west side of the shipbuilding yards. The work of constructing it has extended over about three years, and we have heard the cost estimated at £50,000 or £60,000. It is the largest dock of the kind in any of the ports on the east coast of England, and possesses sufficient accommodation, we believe, for the largest vessel in the British navy. It will be a great advantage to the trade of the port, especially as it will be thrown open for the use of any shipbuilders on the banks of this or any other rivers. The opening of such a dock was, therefore, an event of great importance in the history of Jarrow and the port. The thriving town of Jarrow, the creation of a few years, wore a gay aspect on the occasion, flags and banners floating in the air from many suitable positions. The shipbuilding yard itself was decorated with flags and banners, and several vessels lying on the north side of the river made a good show of bunting. Shortly before three o'clock the firing of two guns on the west side of the graving dock announced to the large company present, as well as to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, that the ceremony was begun. Mrs Hutt, accompanied by her husband, the Right Hon. W. Hutt, C. M. Palmer, Esq., and John M'Intyre, Esq., proceeded on to the caisson, which had a flag flying at either end, and turned a small handle at the centre of the caisson, which opened a valve in the gate, and the water rushed through the small aperture into what up to that time was the dry dock. The band of the Tynemouth Artillery Volunteer Corps struck up "Rule Britannia," and Mr M'Intyre gave orders to a number of men to open the large sluices at either side of the dock. The dock then commenced to fill very rapidly, guns being fired at intervals. The heavy iron caisson, built on somewhat the same principle as a vessel, and which is used instead of gates, floated when there were nine feet of water in the dock, and the water then rushed in from the river with great rapidity. The caisson soon cleared itself of the grooves in which it had been fixed, and a number of men immediately pulled it to the outside of the dock, moving it a little to the west. The signal was then given for a large new screw steamer, named the *Sarbina*, the last built by the company, to enter the dock, in which there now were about 13 feet of water. The steamer was very tastefully decorated with flags, and, after being turned with her prow to the south, she steamed slowly into the dock. She was drawing seven feet of water at her prow and nine at her stern. Guns were again fired as she was crossing the sill, and the band once more played "Rule Britannia." Mr M'Intyre called upon the large assembly, which would number about two or three thousand people, to give three cheers, which request was heartily complied with, and the men on board the *Sarbina* assembled in the fore part of the vessel replied by giving three lusty cheers. The whole ceremony was most successfully performed, and was also witnessed by a large number of people congregated on the opposite bank of the river.

THE LUNCHEON.

Immediately after the ceremony the ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to the luncheon proceeded to the large drafting loft, where the luncheon had been provided by Messrs Brinton and Son, of Newcastle. On going through the shipbuilding yards, the large iron transport which the company is at present building for the British Government for transporting troops from this country to India, was the object of scrutiny, the large dimensions of the vessel and the great thickness of the iron plates used in her construction being remarked upon. It was calculated that between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon, the drafting loft being tastefully ornamented for the occasion. The company comprised nearly all the leading commercial men belonging to Newcastle and neighbouring towns, who were accompanied, in many instances, by their wives and lady friends. The most of the consuls for foreign nations were also present. The chair was occupied by C. M. Palmer, Esq. On his right were the Vicar of Newcastle (the Rev. C. Moody, M.A.), Count de Pianelli (French Consul), C. Allhusen, Esq., and the Mayor of Tynemouth (George Jobling, Esq.); and on his left were the Right Hon. William Hutt, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, William Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S., Ald. Pochin, and Lieut.-Colonel Potter. The Mayor of South Shields (W. James, Esq.), the Coroner for Newcastle (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.), and most of the members of the River Tyne Commission, with their leading engineers, were among the company.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Bishop and clergy of the Diocese, and the Ministers of all Denominations," which was replied to by the VICAR OF NEWCASTLE.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." He need not observe that the thanks of every British subject were due to the army. He was glad that the Government of the country had appreciated the sanitary state of the troops, and provided for them proper vessels in which to go out to India, one of which noble vessels they would observe in process of construction while they were passing through the shipbuilding yards. (Applause.) After their troops had fought so gallantly for them and saved India, he thought they could do no less than give them the means of going there in the most comfortable way possible. With reference to the navy, they had recently seen a great demonstration at Portsmouth and Cherbourg, and he could only say, in the presence of his worthy friend the French consul, that the British ships of war would bear a favourable comparison with those of the French or any other country. (Great applause.) The Government of this country, it was true, had been very slow, much slower than France, in substituting iron for timber; but now they had made the change, and were endeavouring to get the finest iron-clads, irrespective of cost. In speaking of iron-clads, being the builder of perhaps one of the largest of them, he might observe that it was really difficult to discover whether the science of gunnery or naval architecture, at the present day, had the supremacy. But he believed it would come to this—they must have vessels capable of carrying plates of ten or twelve inches, to resist the Armstrong guns, or they must put such powerful engines into the vessels that it would be difficult to catch them. They had always been proud of their navy, and he believed that although the "wooden walls" had passed away, the iron-clads would be found most formidable when brought into action. In speaking of the volunteers, he must confess that when the movement was first inaugurated he, with many others, thought that it would be of a very temporary character. But he was glad that such anticipations had not been realised, and that they were now become one of the defences of our country. (Applause.)

Col. POWELL replied on behalf of the army, Captain JACKSON, of Her Majesty's ship *Castor*, for the navy, and Lieut.-Colonel POTTER on behalf of the volunteer force.

The Right Hon. W. HUTT, M.P., then rose to propose the principal toast on the list. He said—Mr Palmer, ladies, and gentlemen, upon me has devolved the duty of proposing a toast, and I am sure I shall ill interpret the feelings of every person present if I do not designate it as the principal toast of this occasion. (Hear, hear.) I only regret that some one of the noble and distinguished persons who have expressed to me their deep regret that they have been unable to take a part in the proceedings of the day was not here present that he might discharge, in an appropriate manner, that duty which I fear I shall very inadequately perform. But, ladies and gentlemen, before I announce to you the toast, allow me to congratulate you upon the perfect success with which you have inaugurated the new graving dock. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Allow me to congratulate you on the manner in which you have given a sort of christening to what I believe will lead to a new epoch in the industrial history of the Tyne. (Renewed applause.) If the future destinies of this dock shall be in any respect similar to the manner in which it has been started, I am sure that as large a degree of success will attend the undertaking as ever attended anything similar in this country. But permit me to remark that all who have taken a part in this proud day's proceedings, and especially the ladies, have largely contributed to a scene as suggestive, as important, and as interesting as any that shall ever interest any other part of this country. (Applause.) All these things, if I may venture to predict, are omens for happier times for Jarrow Dock. Allow me, in your name, to congratulate Mr Palmer and his great important company upon having this day put the finishing stroke to one of the most important works in which they were ever engaged. Allow me to express to this company and to him our warm sympathies and our honest admiration at the manner in which we have seen this great work destined to produce, as I am persuaded it must produce, a vast effect upon the commercial prosperity of the district in which we live—(hear, hear)—upon having seen it completed to-day, and having seen the arduous work of three successive years opened to the reception of vessels, and having seen that noble vessel glide so majestically into its bosom. But this was merely looking at the work in respect to its commercial advantages. It is something far higher and far more important. It is one of those combinations of spirit, of intelligence, and of means which have made England the great country which she is. It is such acts as these which have developed the resources of England, and which have placed her in the van, leading the nations in all that regards the highest interests of our species. (Renewed applause.) In drinking to the health of Mr Palmer and the company with which he is associated, we do so not merely for the gratification he has afforded us to-day, but as one of the benefactors of his district and his country. We are told that the Romans were in the habit of placing a slave in the triumphal cars of their conquerors, to whisper in the ears of the conquerors "Remember you are a man!" Well, I think it to be my duty to administer something like that advice to my old and excellent friend Mr Palmer, and also to the members of the company with which he is associated. I would ask them if they have taken into account the possibility of all their docks, both wet and dry, and that all their ships which we have heard so much about may, in the course of a few years, become the useless lumber of an antiquated age, and that all the commerce and intercourse between nations may soon be conducted by the agency of balloons. (Laughter.) A certain gentleman believed that balloons would soon be used in that way, and that we would in future neither use the sea nor land for travelling purposes. (Renewed laughter.) I trust that Mr Palmer has given due weight to this consideration. However this may be, I am sure you will all agree that in the construction of this dock the company has added very largely to the importance of the district in which we live. I beg to propose "The health of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, and success to the new dock."

The toast was drunk with three cheers.

The CHAIRMAN then replied as follows:—I have been so much accustomed to speak in Jarrow in the first person singular that, now I have become limited, I will commit some errors, but, when I say "I," I mean we—that is, the company. I feel deeply indebted to you for your kind expressions about our success, and for appearing here to-day. Speaking, however, of grave subjects, I think the graving dock—(laughter)—is not a piece of work likely to be turned into a balloon. Speaking of this dock, I shall advert to the fact that the Tyne has up to the present time, been almost disgraced for the want of such a dock, considering the progress we have made in our shipbuilding, and that we have substituted iron for wood and steam in place of sails, whereby we required larger dock accommodation, and, owing to the progress of shipping, we required larger shipping, and, consequently, larger docks than have hitherto existed. Not only that. We require a dock in order to get the bottoms of vessels properly cleaned. The Tyne has stood pre-eminent for building large ships, and, unfortunately, no dock has existed here capable of receiving them, and I naturally felt, as a Tyneside man, and one largely and heartily interested in its prosperity and trade, that it was really a disgrace to us that we should be compelled to send our ships, after being built here, to Sunderland, Hartlepool, Grimsby, or Southampton, and even round to Liverpool to be docked. Large undertakings, such as the construction of large graving docks, are generally carried out by large corporate bodies, such as railway companies, or dock companies, or other companies promoted for the purpose. I will not say that the corporate bodies on the banks of the Tyne should have undertaken such a work, but as I saw that such a dock was necessary, I resolved to make one capable of accommodating very large vessels. (Applause.) This dock, which we have just opened, is the largest on the east coast of England, and it is, therefore, worthy of the Tyne. (Renewed applause.) The dock at Southampton is, I believe, a little longer; the dock at Liverpool, built by dock companies, are also much more extensive, but, with these exceptions, the Tyne can now boast of having the largest graving dock in the kingdom. (Applause.) It is a free dock—free to every shipbuilder on the banks of the river, and to any other shipbuilder who may favour us by sending their ships to it. (Renewed applause.) This dock, as you saw, is most favourably situated in every respect. It has not the disadvantage of isolation from large engineering works, and we know that the success of steam navigation is in dispatch. We know that to keep steamers lying in the dock has the result of making a bad balance-sheet at the end of the year. I may say that this dock is close to the largest marine engineering works in the north of England, and at the side of it also are the largest shipbuilding works in England or Scotland, in which, I believe, there is the largest number of men employed in any one concern of the kind in the country; and therefore, where dispatch is requisite, it can certainly be obtained in the Jarrow graving dock, which you have just seen opened. (Applause.) I can scarcely allow this occasion to pass without referring to the wonderful progress of Jarrow itself. I have such a natural pride in the increase of Jarrow within the last few years, and having lost my individuality in connection with the works, I cannot but refer to the wonderful progress which it has made. When we came here, not 15 years ago, we certainly then had only two or three light machines, and only a few workmen. We have not only made great progress in shipbuilding, now bringing the ore in at one end of the works and sending it out in ships at the other end, but also in the rolling mills. The population of Jarrow has been raised to about 15,000 people through the development and success of these works. (Hear, hear, and applause.) In going through the works I cannot but contemplate the rapid progress in science and the knowledge of machinery. We commenced by having machines of an old-fashioned character, and they were replaced by those of a newer character from time to time. We find that instead of hand labour it is necessary to employ steam to do the work whenever it is possible. Now a boy working a handle will carry an enormous weight from one place to another, and a few years ago we would have required a large number of men to perform the same operation. I regret to see the work the men have to do in the rolling-mills. I cannot think that it was ever intended that human beings should have to stand before those great hot furnaces, working up the iron. I think such work should be done with machinery, and it is to be regretted that the working classes themselves should oppose the introduction of machinery and the great advance of mind over matter. One naturally comes to the question how to raise the working classes from what you may call the raw material into that state where they would work the machinery instead of being the machines themselves. (Applause.) Whatever other employers of labour may say, I am perfectly convinced that there is only one course to pursue, and that is, to educate them, by rendering them socially happy at home, and by doing all in our power to raise them from being labourers to skilled mechanics. (Hear, hear, and renewed applause.) I will not further detain you, but express to you our thanks for the kindness with which you have received this toast, and to express also the pleasure that we have in seeing you all present. (Applause.)

Mr WM. NEWMARSH, F.R.S., gave "The House of Commons, and the Right Hon. W. Hutt." (Applause.) They owed a great deal to the House of Commons which had now stood before the world for 600 years. They always expected a great deal from the House of Commons and the Government, and what was the use of a Government unless they could do a great deal? The House of Commons might be looked upon as a graving-dock on a very large scale, only it did its work much slower, he would add much worse, than they intended to do in the Jarrow graving dock. (Laughter.)

The Right Hon. W. HUTT, in responding, said that he was always gratified to see that an affection for the House of Commons was deeply seated in the English heart—he was gratified, because he was thoroughly persuaded that if ever that feeling were extinguished the highest hopes for progress and the advancement of civilisation would be extinguished with it. Depend upon it, nothing was more conducive to those ends than that feeling of confidence and respect for the House of Commons. Although he was a member of the Government, he was by no means disposed to undervalue the importance of an Opposition. He was sure that he might say, on the part of the Government, that they entered upon their arduous and responsible duties determined to do all that they could to uphold the country in her present proud position. (Applause.)

Ald. POCHIN proposed "The Mayors of Newcastle, Tynemouth, and South Shields." (Applause.)

The MAYOR OF TYNEMOUTH made an appropriate reply.

Mr CHADWICK gave "The Tyne Commissioners," to which

Mr HODGSON replied briefly.

Mr R. SOPWITH next proposed "The Port and Trade of the Tyne," and expressed a hope that the ports would be united as far as possible, so that the Tyne might continue to hold its present proud position. (Renewed applause.)

Dr. CHARLTON, Newcastle, then gave "The Foreign Consuls."

Count PIANELLI, the French Consul, replied in French. He said he was glad to see that a good feeling now existed between the nations, and expressed his pleasure at being present at the ceremony of that day. (Applause).

Professor M'CHESNEY, the United States Consul, said he would not detain the assembly at such a late hour; but he felt compelled to say something regarding the peculiar circumstances in which his own country was now placed. He could only, however, express his belief that while they as nations were so nearly related to each other as not to preclude a little family squabbling, yet they were so nearly related that wars between them should be avoided, and that could be done in two ways. One was, by each building their ships so strong and increasing their munitions of war to an extent that each would be afraid to attack the other; but the other and a better way was to lay aside all weapons of war, so that nations would not fear each other. He believed they were approaching that day, as now the kindliest feeling existed between them at being present on that occasion. (Applause.)

Mr C. ALLHUSEN, Newcastle, gave the health of the Chairman. Much had been said that night about Mr Palmer's great undertakings; but he thought that that much was very little in comparison with what might have been said. They had that day seen a very large establishment, at one end of which they saw the ore which was converted into iron, then into plates, and at last sent out in the shape of ships. Such an establishment required extraordinary intellect and management, and these powers their able chairman possessed to a great degree. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said he felt that he had really taken too much credit to himself in the promotion of these works, because he considered that he was chiefly indebted for their success to all the managers and the people connected with the establishment. In speaking of the success of Jarrow, he could not but speak—especially as his own individuality was being lost—of the managers of the works which had risen up about him. More especially, he would commence by saying that Mr M'Intyre—(applause)—came to him when Jarrow was only a very small village; but by his indomitable energy and perseverance he had carried through—he (the chairman) might say he had carried him through—all the difficulties that lay in his way. Then there was Mr Marshall, who occupied the position of manager in the engineering department—(hear, and applause)—and Mr Blayden—(applause)—and last, and certainly not least, he would take that opportunity of expressing his gratitude and good feeling towards the workmen themselves. He felt that it was incumbent on him to do everything in his power to promote their welfare and interests. (Applause.)

Mr M'INTYRE, in responding, said Mr Palmer had thought fit to mention him in particular, and, perhaps, for a very good reason, he being the oldest workman in the establishment. (Applause.) He might say that Mr Palmer and himself had been together for many years, and during that time they had had an opportunity of leaving behind them a monument to represent them in future generations. The workmen they had were second to none in the world.

Mr MARSHALL also responded, and expressed his thanks.

Mr HODGE, solicitor, Newcastle, gave "The Ladies," and coupled with the toast the name of Mrs Hutt.

The toast was duly responded to.

The assembly then broke up, and returned to Newcastle by a special train.

During the evening the band of the Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers played a selection of music.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE IN NEWCASTLE.

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a labourer named Anthony Carlton Bell, who had been found suspended from a beam in a house in Silver-street, on Tuesday morning, was held at the Earl of Durham Inn, Pilgrim-street, the same evening, before the Coroner, J. T. Hoyle, Esq. Sub-Inspector Donaldson was the first witness examined, and deposed to having known the deceased for some years past. He was a labourer, and was a married man, but about two years ago he separated from his wife and family, and left them at Middlesbro'. They shortly afterwards became chargeable to the Middlesbro' parish, and the deceased had been twice before the magistrates since that time for neglecting to contribute towards their maintenance. He believed the deceased and his wife had lived unhappily together. He did not bear a good character himself, and his wife had contracted drunken habits, which was no doubt the cause of their separation. When the deceased left her he came to Newcastle and formed an intimacy with a woman named Eliza Waters, in whose house he hanged himself. The deceased and this woman lived together, and she appeared to be very kind to three of the wife's children whom the deceased brought from Middlesbro' some time ago. His wife had visited him while he had been staying with the woman Waters, and her appearance always seemed unpleasant to him.—Eliza Waters was next called: She stated that she was a married woman, but about six months ago her husband, who was a boiler smith, left her, and went to London, and she had not since heard of him. Three years ago she formed an acquaintance with the deceased, and they had lived together at different periods since that time. Previous to their acquaintance witness understood that the deceased and his wife lived unhappily together. She was a very drunken and dissipated woman. Witness had known him previously, and he came to her house and stayed with her. He afterwards brought three of his children, and in consequence of this his wife frequently came to her house to see them. Whenever she came she was in a state of drunkenness. On Monday afternoon she made a visit to witness' house in Silver-street, and appeared as usual, considerably the worse of drink. Witness advised her to go to bed for a little time, and while she lay asleep in one of the beds her husband returned from his work. He seemed dejected at her visit, but did not say anything. In the course of the night he got up, and as witness believed he had gone to speak with his wife witness took no heed of the occurrence. In the morning one of the children came from one of the rooms in a very excited state, and cried out that his father had hanged himself. A neighbour living in the house immediately went into the room and observed him hanging, but it was evident that he was quite dead. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Suicide by hanging, but in what state of mind the deceased was in at the time he committed the act there was not evidence to show.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express.*)

Up to Wednesday night the dry weather continued, when there was a heavy fall of rain; since which time the temperature has considerably diminished. The unusual heat and dryness of the season have been very favourable to the badly-harvested corn, which in some instances has been exposed to the rays of the sun to its great improvement, and the new samples of wheat have during the week come to market in much better condition, though the quality remains inferior. The downward tendency of prices has this week been partly checked, and we expect that rates have about seen their lowest point. Potatoes, moreover, are diseased nearly as much as stock, and though both on the principle of fear may be forced off to market, a population of thirty millions is certain eventually to feel the consequences. We write, however, not for alarm, but caution, and that the present low price of breadstuffs should not lead to false confidence or waste, whatever may be thought of the future in England. Dantzig has not given way in the least for fine qualities. Paris prices have rather hardened, and the markets in Belgium and Holland have done the same; while in the interior of Germany, though business has been dull, there has been no giving way. In America the present rates are wholly impracticable as to pecuniary advantage by imports, the price of wheat being actually beyond our own, without calculating freight or duty. We therefore seem almost shut up, in prospect, to our own crop, or very little beyond it.

ROMANTIC SWINDLE AT OXFORD.

During the past week an event has occurred which has afforded much gossip amongst all classes at Oxford, and elicited no little amount of commiseration for those who have unfortunately been victimised. The chief personage in this romance is an individual who adopts the name of Wade Chater, and who some two months since took up his abode in that city, and professed to be an engineer in connection with the carriage works of the Great Western Railway. He obtained a lodging in Thames-street, St. Aldgate's, with a respectable widow, and shortly after he had resided in the house it appears he made overtures of marriage to the daughter, which were accepted, and it was arranged that the wedding should come off at an early day. Having thus far succeeded in one object, his efforts next appear to have been directed to raising the necessary funds for completing the happy event, and an extraordinary stroke of good fortune came opportunely to the fellow's aid, by, as he alleged, the decease of his godfather, a gentleman of the name of Wade, who left him, as he represented, a rent-roll of £8,000 or £10,000 a-year derived from Datchet Park, near Windsor, exclusive of personal property estimated at £25,000. This circumstance was duly communicated to the family, and the young lady's good fortune was looked upon with no little amount of envy by the fair sex. No doubt seems to have entered the mind of any one, and the idea of the genuineness of the story was further strengthened by the fact that a considerable amount of correspondence was carried on, and telegraphic messages were continually arriving; and ultimately a will was produced purporting to be executed by Mr Wade, bequeathing the estate to Chater. Matters progressed until the happy day drew near, which was fixed for Thursday, September 14; but there was some hitch in the legal arrangements, and the affair was postponed, and Tuesday last, the 19th inst., was named for the consummation of the happiness of the affianced pair, and immense crowds congregated in the High-street, curious to witness the *cortege*, which was to be of a splendid character. But another hitch occurred, which entirely altered the current of the proceedings—the bridegroom was not forthcoming, and there were ugly rumours that his career had been one of gross deception. Extensive preparations had been in progress for some time in anticipation of the event. A suburban villa at Summertown had been taken on a lease for several years; orders were given to a large upholstery firm, and the house was furnished in splendid style; a wedding trousseau of an elaborate character was prepared. Mr Boffin was engaged to provide a wedding breakfast and cake suitable for the occasion, with wines, &c., of choice vintage; and Mr Stroud's stud of horses and carriages were to be brought into requisition, that gentleman's instructions being to prepare ten pairs of greys, which was accomplished. The ceremony was to be performed at St. John the Baptist Church (Merton College Chapel), and the service was to be choral, and the choirmen and choristers were to be made participators in the festivities on the occasion. Every member of the family was to share in the fellow's good fortune; a settlement was to be made on one and another, and the bride was also to be allowed a handsome jointure. But all were doomed to disappointment—the bridegroom failed to put in an appearance, and has not since been heard of. It would appear that he alleged that it was necessary he should visit Datchet, for the purpose of arranging for the spending of the honeymoon, and also for doing some legal business in London; and on Sunday he departed by the Great Western Railway for that purpose, appointing to meet the brothers of the young lady at Slough, in order that they might accompany him to his estate at Datchet. They accordingly went to Slough, and after waiting in vain at the station some hours for the arrival of the young heir, they proceeded to Datchet, where they ascertained that no person of the name of Wade or Chater was ever known in the locality, and that there was no such place as Datchet Park. For the first time, misgivings began to flash upon them that they, their sister, and the whole family had been made the victims of a cruel deception. They then proceeded to London, to an address given by Chater, which proved fictitious; and after consulting a directory, a person of the name was discovered. Hither they hastened, but no clue to the missing one was found. Here their mission ended, and they became the bearers of the ill news to their friends. There, of course, was consternation, and the effect upon the young lady can be readily imagined. The upholsterer conveyed the furniture back to his warehouse; the wedding cake, breakfast, and wines were treated in the same manner, though the latter had considerably diminished in bulk; and, worst of all, it transpired that the poor widow, who was to have resided with her daughter in their new residence at Summertown, had broken up her home, and the fellow had succeeded in obtaining, not only the value of most of her furniture, but her savings, amounting to about £30. Another member of the family was induced to part with £10; a female friend, the dressmaker, also suffered to the extent of £40; the dresses, &c., as well as the suits of clothes, were not paid for; and it is said that he obtained the greater portion of the young lady's clothing, under pretence of conveying it to Datchet Park, in readiness for their arrival.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND RAPE IN CARLISLE.
DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE ON A TRADESMAN'S WIFE.

At the Town Hall, Carlisle, on Tuesday morning, a young man, named Robert Park, a sawyer, was remanded on the charge of stealing a shawl, a gold watch and chain, a gold brooch, and other articles, from Mrs Turner, the wife of Mr George Turner, grocer, at the head of Botchergate; and also with committing a rape upon the person of Mrs Turner. No evidence was tendered; but we can supply the chief particulars. It is a case of highway robbery, in which Robert Park and another ruffian, named Coulthard, first stripped Mrs Turner of all her most valuable apparel, and then perpetrated the other dreadful outrage in succession. The complainant and her husband, after closing the shop late on Saturday night, were going towards their home in Brook-street, and as local readers will be aware, part of the way is rather lonely. Before reaching this part, Mr Turner went on before his wife, to get the door opened and all things ready; and the scoundrels who had no doubt been dogging them behind some of the neighbouring hedges, assailed the unfortunate woman, and, with almost inconceivable brutality, accomplished the attrocities laid to their charge. Her shawl was torn off, the brooch was pocketted, her gold watch and chain were stripped, and when nothing more was left worth the taking, she was thrown down and ravished by the two villains one after the other. Such, we believe, are the facts. Mrs Turner's cries brought immediate assistance, and so prompt were the police, that Sergeant Watson laid his hands upon the rascals with the booty upon them. They were taken to the Police-office, and while the brooch and shawl were being taken out of Park's pocket, Coulthard, who was standing near the door, bolted out, got clear off, and has not since been heard of. A warrant has, however, been issued for his apprehension. He is the same fellow who, along with a prostitute, was discharged the other day at Penrith, in the absence of evidence to prove their connection with a most audacious robbery in that neighbourhood; and Park was before the Bench last winter for robbing the till of Mrs Matthews, confectioner, Lowther-street. Both have lately been leading abandoned lives. The witnesses in the present case will be Mrs Turner, Sergeant Watson, and Francis Martin, Brook-street.—*Carlisle Examiner*.

ALARMING RAILWAY COLLISION.

On Wednesday forenoon, an alarming collision took place at Lea-road Station, on the Preston and Wyre Railway, a few miles from Preston, resulting in the destruction of a considerable amount of property, and the injury of upwards of twenty persons. There was an excursion from Manchester, starting from Ordsall-lane Station for Blackpool, where races and sports were to take place. From some cause the train did not leave until a quarter-past nine o'clock, or about and hour and a half beyond the advertised time. The train consisted of about eighteen carriages, all of which were filled. Passengers were taken up by the train as far as Wigan, and an excursion from Oldham and neighbouring towns was combined with it. The train proceeded safely to Preston. After leaving the station there it entered on the Preston and Wyre line, and soon got to a speed of forty miles an hour. Between Preston and Lea, a goods train from Fleetwood to Manchester came up at the Lea Station and shunted upon the opposite line to enable the express, which leaves Fleetwood at ten minutes past ten, to pass. There is a sharp curve on the Preston side of Lea Station, and it happened that just as the goods train had got shunted upon the up-line the excursion train rounded it. It was proceeding at a rapid rate, not having to stop at Lea, and the engine-driver and stoker, although they did their utmost, found it impossible to stop the train, and therefore jumped off the engine. The driver and stoker of the goods engine also saw that a collision was inevitable, and also jumped on to the side of the line. In a few moments afterwards the two trains met, the excursion train proceeding at the time at the rate of about ten miles an hour. A scene of confusion followed, mingled with screams, &c., and the excursionists—between 700 and 800 in number—were terribly alarmed and thrown about in the carriages in all directions, and upwards of twenty were injured. Immediately after the collision those who could leave the carriages did so, and the others had to be removed to the station. Unfortunately, the accommodation there was very inadequate, and as there was no telegraphic connection between either Kirkham or Preston, the injured passengers could not be attended to as promptly as could have been desired. Dr Monks, of Wigan, was in the train, and as he was not injured, he afforded every assistance to the injured passengers. The two engines were considerably damaged, and some of the waggons of the goods train were thrown off the line and broken. Two hours elapsed before the line was cleared. During the stoppage, train after train came up, and there was at one time a line of carriages and waggons nearly a mile long. A few years ago an accident almost similar in its character happened at the same place.

Miscellaneous News.

The Treaty of Commerce between China and the Netherlands has been ratified.

A young lady of eighteen has eloped from Dover with a militia captain of twice her age.

Mr H. W. Longfellow is said to be engaged on a new story in verse, based on incidents drawn from the recent war.

An explosion took place at the Ewell Powder Mills (Messrs Sharp and Daveys) on Saturday, by which two men were blown to pieces. As usual in these cases, nobody knows what caused the explosion, which is said to have been felt everywhere within a distance of twenty miles.

Mr Charles Dickens.—We regret to learn that Mr Charles Dickens, who is now in Paris, has had a sunstroke. He was quite insensible for some hours, but, we are happy to say, speedily recovered, and is now quite well.—*Court Journal*.

John Bunyan, a costermonger, was summoned by the police before the Marylebone magistrate, on Tuesday, because he would not "move on." Mr Yardley said he thought it very strange that a man named Bunyan should not make "Progress," and, advising him to move on for the future when he was told, let him go for this time.

The buoys which were to mark the place where the Atlantic telegraph cable was lost have disappeared. The British gunboat *Urgent*, which arrived at Halifax on the 15th, reported that she passed the place where the buoys were said to be locked, but saw nothing of them, and believed that they had drifted.

Jonathan of All Trades.—The editor of the *Boston Daily Star*, in relinquishing his charge, gave the following notice:—"Any one wishing corn hoed, gardens weeded, wood sawed, coal pitched in, paragraphs written, or small jobs done with despatch, and on reasonable terms, will please make immediade application to the retiring editor."

Pittsburgh is a queer place. The other day three men went into lager-beer saloon, and two commenced catching all the flies therein, while the third eat the insects as fast as caught, on a bet that he could eat them quicker than his companions could catch them. They were arrested and fined three dollars each for the fun.—*New York Herald*.

A very serious accident happened on Saturday morning at the railway works, Battersea. A number of workmen were employed in building a bridge over a roadway, when suddenly the wooden staging gave way, and several of the men were thrown to the ground, while bricks and beams were showered upon them. One poor fellow named Flood was killed, and others were more or less injured.

A tragedy was enacted the other night in a cottage situated in a small hamlet of the commune of Monieux (Vaucluse). A violent dispute having arisen out of a feeling of jealousy between a husbandman and his wife, the former ended it by firing a gun point blank into the mouth of the woman, wounding at the same time his little daughter, aged three years, who was in her arms at the moment. The assassin immediately afterwards blew out his own brains with the same weapon.

The Poor-law Guardians at Portsea, who struck the other day because they were not allowed to charge the cost of their tea to the rates, find themselves in difficulties. They have resigned on the confirmation of the auditor's surcharge by the Central Board, but have been informed by Lord Enfield that they cannot thus lay down their office at pleasure, and that if any ill-consequences to those entitled to relief should arise from their abdication of their functions, they will be held legally responsible.

In France there are great complaints of the scarcity of game. *Charivari* sketches the meeting of two desperate sportsmen who have been scouring the country in vain, without raising a single bird. One of them has a sudden inspiration. "Would Monsieur be so good, in the utter absence of game, as to let me have a shot at his dog?" "Ah," says the other, "I was just about to ask the same favour." Another picture represents a party of sportsmen in a frenzy of excitement because a partridge has been seen in a field.

Fatal Affray at Bradford.—On Wednesday morning, a young man named Greenwood, who lived with his parents at Manningham, was killed in the streets of Bradford. A quarrel arose respecting a woman of loose character with whom Greenwood was conversing, and during the disturbance, in which several persons were engaged, the deceased was stabbed in the breast, and died before he could be removed to the Infirmary. A man named Randolph Walker is in custody, and the police are in pursuit of other persons who are believed to have taken part in the affray.

The Murderer Forward, alias Southey.—It is understood that during the last few days the Home Office has decided upon taking no steps to procure the removal of this criminal to London to take his trial for the murder of his three children. He still remains in gaol at Sandwich, and will not be tried until the winter assizes at Maidstone, previously to which he will be taken to the county gaol. He continues to act in the same excited manner, and it is the opinion of some about him that he is not in his right state of mind.

Terrible Storm at Revel.—The Cronstadt papers give accounts of a fearful storm at Revel. It commenced on the 12th, and lasted till the 13th of September. The damage done to the shipping has been considerable. On shore trees of a hundred years standing were blown down. Two merchantmen went down in the roadstead. The waves were so high that they lashed over the walls of the port. It also blew a gale at Cronstadt, but not like the tempest at Revel. The number of sick in the hospital at St. Petersburg on the 19th inst, was 2,623.

The *Times* announces that an undoubted case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Southampton, death resulting in thirty-six hours from the first attack. There is reason to believe that a second case occurred in the same town, but the symptoms were not so decidedly marked. Hitherto, though the subject has been fully discussed both in the metropolitan and the provincial papers, there were sanguine hopes that the progress of this fearful disease would be checked on the shores of the mediterranean, but it has recently appeared in France, and we have now to deal with it practically at one of our principal Continental ports.

The accounts of the cholera in the south of France show that the disease is declining steadily but very surely. "What is required to dispel it," says a Paris letter, "is a change of weather, and unfortunately the tropical temperature we have so long been suffering from shows not the slightest signs of leaving us. There have been storms on the coast of the channel, but their effect has not been felt here, where the glass keeps up at from 72 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit—the average heat of the dog days. The panic at Marseilles continues, and all the inhabitants who can afford to do so are rushing northwards as fast as they can."

A correspondence is going on in the *Times* upon the question of grass land, and the means of obtaining adequate food for cattle. Mr Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, thinks we are running "a little mad" on the subject because meat happens to be at a very high price. He suggests that it would pay better to keep cereal crops on the farm for the use of stock instead of selling them off; and adds as an argument in support of his advice the following statement:—The ordinary calculation is that 7lb. of grain will produce 1lb. of meat, net butcher's weight. As wheat is under 1d per lb., and meat is at 8d to 9d, it requires no conjuring to show that feeding will pay.

A desperate fight occurred a few days ago at Cherbourg between some American sailors and a number of the inhabitants. The seamen had been first quarrelling among themselves in the streets, and then proceeded to enter a *cafe* on the Place du Chateau. The landlord, not wishing to have a disturbance in his establishment, refused them admittance, whereupon the sailors set upon him. Some civilians and French seamen came up to the rescue, and a general fight ensued, in which the Americans attempted to use their knives. Finally, the original authors of the riot were secured, and next morning taken on board the ship to be punished according to the discipline of the United States service. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt in the conflict.

A singular case of death and mistaken identity is reported. A poor woman went into one of the Metropolitan workhouses, and in a day or two her friends were informed that she was dead. The corpse being greatly disfigured they were unable to identify it, but they attended the funeral and duly mourned the loss. In a few days the husband of the supposed dead woman was informed that she was alive and convalescent, and it then transpired that the tickets posted at the head of the deceased's bed, and at the head of another female patient, had been changed, and that the wrong woman was reported dead. The most singular part of the stroy is the fact that the woman who recovered was visited by the husband of the one who died, under the idea that she was his wife, and this at the very time when the husband and his family were attending the funeral of the other.

Co-operative Societies in France.—Co-operative societies of working men have of late become very numerous in France. Although these institutions have only lately been introduced into the country, there are already 212 of them in Paris, and they are springing up in the provinces in all directions. In Lyons the *Societe de la Croix Rousse* has been in existence since 1848, and is in a very flourishing condition. Men of good conduct only are admitted to this society, which is arranged on the joint-stock principle, the value of each share being a franc. Two years after it was established the society had fifteen shops, which now sell goods to the value of upwards of a million francs a year. Besides these it has a bakery, large wine-cellars, a chocolate manufactory, a sugar factory, and a coal warehouse. These establishments employ forty-five persons. The society has also opened two schools for the children of its members, and has a great number of idvalids and old men on its pension list. There are several other societies of the same kind at Lyons, where two new ones have just been established. At St Etienne a people's bank has been opened, chiefly for the purpose of furnishing the necessary credit to the workmen's societies. There is a similar bank at Lille.

That the fearful annual mortality of 60,000 young children and delicate persons of all ages may be arrested, if, in lieu of flying blindly to pills and medicines, which, though relieving the patient, have, in reality, no other tendency than that of increasing debility, and with it the danger of life, we were simply to study how to increase the vital force by imparting new and pure blood, upon which the harmonious development of the whole frame depends, is proved by the following letter, taken at random out of a great number:—"67, Lower Thames-street, London, 8th November—I feel it a duty to testify to all the good qualities alleged to belong to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and also to its inherent power of reproducing vital force, where exhaustion, especially in infants, might have ended in atrophy and death, and where no other food would digest. One of my children, now a healthy infant of 14 months, was reduced to a living skeleton, and in a state approaching atrophy, in consequence of our not being able to find in milk, and the other foods generally recommended, that which would prove nutritive. The child is now perfectly healthy, strong, and of great weight, having been fed upon Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food alone for several months. S. Chinnery, of the firm of Chinnery, Johnson, and Co."—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

Destitution still exists in many parts of Virginia, and it is said that a grand-daughter of Chief Justice Marshall and a descendant of Thos. Jefferson are among those who daily beg their bread of the Federal Commissaries.

Porter, the lunatic, whose treatment by his brother at Flushing formed a subject of inquiry some time since, has died in the Cornwall County Lunatic Asylum.

A fire caused by a spark from a thrashing machine has destroyed about a thousand pounds' worth of farm produce belonging to Mr Thomas Buckland, at Wraysbury, near Windsor. The owner is stated to be insured.

On Tuesday morning, information was received that Edward Bayntum, footman to Mr Gerald Oswald, South Kensington, had absconded after stealing silver plate to the value of £150, a quantity of jewellery, and about £30 in cash, with which he had been entrusted to pay the tradesmen's bills.

The Lottery in Italy.—An account published as to the lottery in Italy shows that the Government receives annually from this voluntary taxation a net profit of 66,000,000 lire; that is to say, only 10,000,000 less than the whole year of income tax brings to the public treasury. This shows the prevalence of this form of gambling.

Seizure of a Large Quantity of Ammunition in Liverpool.—On Sunday, the steamer *Collina*, Captain Williamson, arrived in the Mersey from St. Nazaire. She was on Tuesday seized by the Customs authorities because her manifest did not include a large portion of her cargo. The search of the officers resulted in the discovery of 120 tons of shot and shell, of which there was no mention made in her papers. She remains in the hands of the Customs authorities, who await Government instructions.

The Lord Advocate and his Family.—We recently gave an instance of the strong paternal feeling of the Lord Advocate, who had appointed his son, a young barrister of two years' standing, to the office of Advocate Deputy. But a still more recent proof has been given by his lordship of the strength of his family affections. By way of showing that he is as good a brother as father, he has just made Mr William Moncrieff Accountant of the Court of Session—an office of which the duties are almost nominal, and the salary little less than a thousand a year.

Extraordinary Accident.—The *Birmingham Gazette* reports an extraordinary accident, which took place on Monday. A charwoman was engaged in cleaning some attic windows, which are about forty feet from the pavement, and as she was leaning out, suddenly became giddy, and fell forward into the street. At the time she fell a respectably dressed man was passing along the pavement under the window, and she came with all her weight upon him. He was knocked to the ground, but she fell upon her feet, and, with the exception of some slight contusions, was found to be uninjured. The man, however, was insensible, and was taken to the General Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received a severe concussion of the brain.

Atrocious Cruelty to a Horse.—At the petty sessions, Dunmow, on Monday, William Landram and Charles Willis, cartmen, were charged by the secretary to the Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals with torturing a horse on the 22nd inst. Mr Colam stated that on the said day the defendants were engaged in carting bricks near Felstead, and in crossing a field the wheels of the cart got embedded in the loose earth, and the horse was unable to draw them out of the ruts. Annoyed by this the defendants lighted some straw and placed it under the belly of the poor horse, which, though causing severe injuries upon the animal, failed to get the cart out of the ruts. The wretched animal was covered with blisters over the entire length of the belly, each of which measured the size of a hen's egg. The Chairman said he should commit Landram for three months' hard labour, and Willis for one month.

Madame Parepa.—The *New York Tribune*, commenting upon Madame Parepa's *debut*, says:—"It is pleasant to record a success—a genuine success achieved by sheer force of genius, unaided by adventitious circumstances, such as hosts of friends, a *claque*, or the prestige given through elaborate and pretentious articles in the press. The *debut* of Madame Parepa was attended by no such fortuitous circumstances, and yet she compelled the admiration of her entire audience, and gained a verdict of approval from those whose judgment is not easily misled. Madame Parepa is of ample proportions, but she carries herself lightly and easily, and her manner is graceful and engaging. She was very cordially received, and curtseyed first to the audience and then to the orchestra, a mark of respect to which that intelligent body is not very much accustomed."

Church-building News.—The *Builder* generally gives a column or two of church-building news, which is not altogether devoid of general interest. From these columns we take two or three items:—A movement is on foot for restoring the parish church of Alford, in Lincolnshire, a fine specimen of the architecture of Edward III., but which has long been in a most dilapidated state.—The corner-stone of a new church at Hopton, near Lowestoft, has been laid.—At Burton, the parish church has just been repaired, and the windows restored. Here are three fine chancel windows, the gifts respectively of the Marquis of Anglesey, Mr M. T. Bass, M.P., and Mr Henry Allsopp.—A lady at Banbury has caused the parish churches to be decorated in gold and colours at her own expense.—The Marquis of Westminster has subscribed £2,000 towards the building of a new church for the parish of St. James's, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.—Mr C. C. Higgs, of Charlton Kings, has given a site for a new church at Cheltenham.—A memorial window has been placed in the Roman Catholic Church of Warwick, and five stained glass windows in Gloucester Cathedral.

Murderous Assault on an Old Woman at Chesterfield.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, on the body of an old woman named Mary Hodgkinson, who died on Monday from injuries received on the 5th inst. It appears the old woman, whose age is eighty-two, lived near a woman named Ryder, *alias* Redgate, at Clay Cross. On the 5th inst., about eight o'clock a.m., she went into Ryder's house to remonstrate with her on the conduct of her son, who had beaten deceased's grandchild. Ryder became very violent, used foul language, and then sprung upon the old woman, whom she violently assaulted, and then kicked out of doors. The deceased woman fell with the kick, and on being picked up it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the thigh and other injuries, from the effects of which she died on Monday. Ryder was arrested directly after the assault, and conveyed to the lock-up, where she remained some hours without any attendance, and a child she had with her died. An inquest was held on the child, and the police were rebuked for leaving the lock-up unattended by proper persons.

Does Coal Exist near London?—Parliamentary Grant of £30,000 to Solve the Question.—The instructive and interesting letter delivered by Professor Jukes, at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has caused attention to be again directed to the probability of the existence of coal near London. The additional evidences which have been brought forward within the past few years of the Belgian coal field being continued beneath the southern counties of England, even as far as Somersetshire, have strengthened the opinions of those who maintain that Surrey and Sussex coal mines are within our reach, and we have received a communication from a high authority on the subject, in which the reason for anticipating that the discovery may be made is put forward, together with the suggestion that in the ensuing season some member should move for a vote of £30,000 to enable the question to be finally settled. It is remarked that we are talking about the exhaustion of our coal fields, whilst our deepest workings are little more than half the depth of those of Belgium, and we have an immense and promising exploring ground open to us.—*Mining Journal*.

Panic in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.—On Sunday night, just as the clergyman was closing the service by offering up the concluding prayer, the congregation was thrown into a painful state of excitement owing to some man standing in one of the aisles falling on the floor, then screaming and calling out "Fire!" as loud as he was able. In an instant a general rush was made from the different pews both up and down the sacred edifice. In the confusion that prevailed many persons were thrown down, and some were injured, but the scene behind the choir devoted to the accommodation of the children belonging to the parochial school, was quite harrowing. No sooner had the cry of "Fire" been raised than the juveniles rose in a body and rushed one after the other in terrible confusion. Some of the females jumped from the gallery on to the stairs. The choristers and teachers tried, but in vain, to satisfy them that no fire had taken place in the church or near it, but they still continued to rush out and tumble over one another, and one of the girls who jumped from the gallery on to the chairs was severely injured. A young lady who was in the body of the church was pressed down by the people in their anxiety to get out of the building, and was obliged to be removed in a cab. Several ladies who were unable to leave their pews fainted upon their seats. So great did the alarm become that the Royal Society's escape was sent for from the Hatten-garden station, when it was clearly ascertained that there was not the least ground for the report the man had made. It is to be regretted that during the confusion which prevailed the fellow who raised the cry got clear off, but having left his hat in the church it may possibly lead to his identification and due punishment. A telegraphic message was sent to tell the fire brigade stations to stop the firemen from taking their engines to the church.—*Star*.

Proposed Great Bridge across the Humber.—The proposal to bring an independent railway into Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire has at length taken definite shape, and a new project for crossing the Humber will be introduced into Parliament as the Hull, Lancashire, and Midland Counties Railway. The effect of this scheme, if carried, would be to bring the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Midland Companies into Hull, entirely independent of the lines of the North-Eastern Railway Company. The project is in five sections. The first, and chief, proposes to run near the existing line of the North-Eastern from Hull to Hessle, on the Yorkshire side of the Humber. From the high chalk here to the Lincolnshire chalk on the opposite shore, it is proposed to build a high-level bridge of sufficient height to allow of the free navigation of the river by small craft, which only ply above Hull. This bridge would be probably 1½ miles long, and it is said the site chosen would have a solid chalk rock foundation throughout. From Barton the line proceeds to a junction with the Keadby Extension (now forming) at Frodlingham. This section is about 14½ miles. The second section leaves the first at Howkstow, and runs to the Market Rasen branch of the Sheffield and Lincoln Company near Howsham. Section three runs to the Brigg Station of the Sheffield Company's main line. Section four unites the Sheffield and Great Northern and Great Eastern joint loop lines between Snelland and Southrey, cutting off the Lincoln angle, and giving a direct line *via* Cambridge, Spalding, and March, or *via* Peterborough, to London. Section five is a short curve connecting the Lincoln and Althorpe-on-Trent lines. To London the new line would save 14 miles compared with the North-Eastern route, and 25 compared with the Retford route. The distance to Manchester, Sheffield, &c., would be shortened by 28 miles. The line is expected to be warmly supported by the southern companies, who want a less crowded route than *via* York and Malton to Scarborough and the Yorkshire watering-places. The passing of the line would render the Hull and Doncaster line of the North-Eastern of little value.

The *Globe* says that with a view of bringing the whole Mediterranean into quick communication with America, a direct line of steamers is to organised between the United States and Italy, touching at Gibraltar.

The *Western Morning News* states that a marriage will shortly take place between Mr Arthur Russell, M.P., and Mdlle. de Peyronnet, daughter of the Comte de Peyronnet, son of the Minister of Charles X.

The celebrated Marcian aqueduct at Rome, which was erected by Q. Marcius Rex, the Prætor, 145 B.C., is about to be restored. It brought the waters from copious springs, thirty-seven miles from Rome, and its arches still form one of the grandest features in the Campagna. When restored the highest houses in Rome will be easily supplied with delicious water, for the springs are far more copious than the source of the celebrated Trevi fountain.—*Athenæum*.

The *Journal de Rouen* states that all the exertions made to raise the English steamer *Alexandra*, of the Newhaven Company, wrecked on the rocks of Ailly, near Dieppe, have proved fruitless. After the last attempt made with the most powerful machinery, the engineers declared the steamer irrecoverably lost. Since the accident both wind and sea had been calm, and it was confidently expected that the steamer might be floated. The sea has now become rough, and it is feared that in the course of a few days the *Alexandra* will be broken to pieces.

The prolonged high temperature is causing some apprehension in Paris, lest the cholera should extend its ravages from the south to the capital. The expedients for disinfecting the air at Marseilles, by lighting numerous large bonfires, appears to have given occasion to a good deal of rioting. Proceeding from the immolation of figures designed to represent the cholera, the people have taken to burning effigies of their unpopular fellow citizens. To put a stop to these doings, the aid of both police and military has been called into requisition.

"Reporters for the press," says the *New York Times*, "are to be admitted to the grand council with the Indian tribes at Fort Smith, but certain officials are to supervise their notes. It is good; there might be, in the suspicious crook of some strange phonographic grammalogue, the most dangerous treason. Let it be seen to that no reporter mistranslates the sententious grunts of the 'big Indian' into incendiary English. There is no knowing what dire conspiracy may be *perdu* in the 'Ugh' and the 'Oni-nichta,' and the awful shoulder shrug of those silent and solemn red rascals."

Accidents in America.—Three thousand one hundred and eighty-one persons lost their lives, and nine hundred and thirty-five other persons suffered bodily injuries by accidents upon American railroads or steamboats, or by explosions of powder magazines or the fall of buildings in America, during the period between the close of the war for the Union and the 31st ult.—just five months. These figures, supposing the whole year to present a similar record, would give a total of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two deaths, and two thousand two hundred and forty-four persons wounded within the space of twelve months.

Bishop Crowther.—Letters have been received this month from Bishop Crowther and several members of his family, detailing the satisfactory progress of their labours on the Niger, where the Bishop has gone with a band of native Christian teachers from Sierra Leone, to place them at the various new schools and mission stations which he has been able to establish there. The Bishop is accompanied by his youngest daughter, Mrs Thompson, who is about to superintend a girls' school up the Niger. She asks for contributions of school materials and rewards; also for children's skirts and jackets, books, bags, &c. The Bishop says in his letter, "I have again resorted to the reading-box for supplies of slates, pencils, &c., and have now taken the whole with me, to be distributed among the schools up the Niger. You will thus see what an extensive use we have been making of these supplies."—*Morning Post*.

Supposed Murder near Halifax.—On Saturday, a middle-aged man, named James Chapman, delver, Southowram, near Halifax, was brought before the Halifax magistrates charged with causing the death of Mercy Hopkins, of the same place, early that morning. It appears that the parties have been cohabiting together, though the prisoner has a wife living. Deceased was an unmarried woman. On Friday night the prisoner fetched deceased from a public house in the village. Some words ensued, and on the way home the prisoner was heard to say that he would take her life. At five o'clock on Saturday morning the prisoner awakened a neighbour woman, and said the deceased was dying. The woman went into the prisoner's house, but only in time to see deceased take her parting breath. The prisoner said deceased had been suffering from cramp at the stomach. Marks of violence, however, were found upon the body of deceased, and the prisoner was apprehended.

What the War Cost the South.—The following is an estimate by the *Raleigh (N.C.) Progress* of the number of Southern men enlisted and killed or disabled during the rebellion:—

States.	Enlistments.	Dead or disabled.
Alabama	120,000	70,000
Arkansas, say	50,000	30,000
Florida	17,000	10,000
Georgia	131,000	76,000
Kentucky, say	50,000	30,000
Louisiana, say	68,000	34,000
Mississippi	78,000	45,000
Missouri, say	40,000	24,000
Maryland, say	40,000	24,000
North Carolina	140,000	85,000
South Carolina	65,000	40,000
Tennessee, say	60,000	34,000
Texas, say	93,000	53,000
Virginia, say	180,000	105,000
Total	1,124,000	660,000

How the Maories were Supplied with Ammunition.—We take the following curious story of smuggling war materials to the Maories from the *Hawkes Bay Times*:—"The writer of this was in the employ of a noted trading firm engaged in the native trade, owning a small schooner running from Auckland to the Bay of Plenty, trading with the natives with gunpowder, lead, and rum, arms of all sorts, from a George II. musket to a Minié rifle, tomahawks, and cartouch-boxes; in fact all the implements of war coveted by their dusky customers. One of their common tricks to cheat the Customs was to enter the vessel with pork in casks, and to clear out with empty casks and salt, the same casks containing six or seven kegs of sporting powder and bags of salt containing each about a hundred pounds of old lead, boxes of caps, &c., all shipped in the open day, rolled through Auckland streets, left standing on the wharf, and sold in the Bay of Plenty. The old files of Auckland papers need only be consulted to tell tales of empty casks and tons of sash weights (lead, of course) for building purposes, in places where the only houses going up were raupo whares. The writes of this knew of one whare containing at one time seventy-two kegs of powder, headed up in the way mentioned, and close alongside an old potato hole with about a ton of leaden sash weights in it. And all this carried on by a firm whose principals held office next to the superintendent, and he went home and with other Auckland merchants who had made their pile by Tower muskets and other honest merchandise, went in deputation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and hoped that the war would be carried on with vigour, and cruisers stationed to prevent the extensive smuggling by the Yankees."

The Stone Age.—A correspondent writes to the *Athenæum* from Bath—In the present state of the controversy upon the antiquity of man, perhaps you may think worthy of insertion the following account of a "find" I have lately had the good fortune to make in a hill near Bath, known by the name of Little Solsbury. The hill is upon the west side of the city, and the summit is of the shape peculiar to oolite elevations. The name carries us back to pre-Roman times, Solsbury being "the enclosure of Sol," or "Sul," the ancient British deity to whom the place was consecrated. The level top of the hill is surrounded by a rude wall formed of loose oolite stones, surrounded by ruddled clay and another layer of oolite rubble. The whole is covered with a thick coating of mould. I have very recently, after a mere cursory examination, found the following memorials of human habitation commingled with the upper layer of oolite *debris*: a spear-head and arrow-head of flint, besides another arrow-head of bone,—a bone split for the sake of extracting the marrow—fragments of other bones, one bearing the appearance of having been ground down upon one side for some hostile purpose—several small marine shells, of a spiral shape, found associated in one place, as if having been originally used for a necklace—together with portions of pottery, one small piece, hard baked by exposure to the sun, being especially noticeable. Probably further research will unearth many more interesting relics of the primitive British population. It is to be noted that no flint deposits are met with in the neighbourhood of the hill in question. During the past summer I have also discovered a beautifully-shaped flint spear-head, lying in post-tertiary *debris* between Lyme Regis and Charmouth, in Dorsetshire; besides other relics—two flint arrowheads and a fragment of pottery mixed with large oyster shells—in some gravel pits lately excavated behind the new Museum at Oxford.

A Sham Insurance Company.—Swindling at Sheffield by a Member of the "Long Firm."—At the Shire Hall, Derby, on Friday, William Henry Greville, a young man of respectable exterior, represented to be a member of the notorious "long firm," was brought up in custody, charged by Superintendent Whieldon, of the Derbyshire constabulary, with the following extraordinary attempt to swindle the public:—Superintendent Whieldon said that on the 20th instant he received information that a man was representing himself at Litchurch, Derby, as an agent for an insurance company calling itself the "General Counties Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited," the chief office being represented to be at 1, Godfrey-street, Liverpool. He took him into custody, and found upon him a number of prospectuses and counterfoils of receipts, showing that he had effected a great number of insurances at Sheffield and many other towns in England, Sheffield appearing to be his principal town. He (the superintendent) also found upon him a large number of policies, some partly filled up. The prospectus contained a number of names as directors, all of which he believed to be fictitious: one (Ferdinand Greville), the managing director, the prisoner represented to be his uncle. He had likewise in his possession a document purporting to be an agreement between himself and the company to act as their travelling agent at the sum of £75 per annum, with travelling expenses, for the space of five years. He had effected one insurance in Derby with Mr Cumberland, a tobacconist. He (the superintendent) had since communicated with the police at Liverpool, who reported that no such person was known at any of the addresses given in the prospectus, but that a man named Fulford, alias Ferdinand Grenville, who served twelve months in Stafford Gaol, in the name of Fulford, and whose wife and eight children resided in Brunel-street, Liverpool, was the principal mover in this sham insurance company, and belonged to the "long firm." No. 1, Godfrey-street, was occupied by Frederick Fedler, a scavenger, who received all letters addressed to Greville.—Mr Whieldon now asked for a remand in order to communicate with the authorities at Sheffield. The application was granted, and the prisoner was removed in custody. (We understand that no less than twenty-seven cases can be brought against the prisoner in respect of frauds in Sheffield.)

A Paris letter states that Mr Vincent Wallace, the composer, is still very ill.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* says a vivandiere appeared for the first time in that town at the inspection, a few days ago, of the Leeds Volunteer Engineers.

Signor Mario and Madame Grisi are to appear presently, it is stated, on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre, along with some members of Mr Mapleson's regular company, in a few representations of Italian opera.

The Murderer of Major De Vere.—It is understood that arrangements will be made to have the sentence on this malefactor carried out at Chatham. According to the usual custom in Kent, it will take place on Thursday, the 5th of October.—*Observer*.

John Frederick Herring, the well-known animal painter, died on Wednesday. Herring was a self-taught artist, and was indebted in early life to Mr Frank Hawksworth, a Yorkshireman, who gave him generous assistance in his first struggles. After devoting himself to painting as a profession, Herring soon distinguished himself, and some of his best pictures, which are familiar to almost every one, will long be treasured by the owners as amongst the most genuine specimens of British art. At the time of his death Herring was in his seventy-fifth year.

The Abyssinian Captives.—The committee of the Abyssinian Captives' Liberation Fund have issued a circular in which they state that all requisite arrangements are being made for the despatch of Dr. Beke to the Emperor Theodore. They go on to say that Dr. Beke has been desired "to enter Abyssinia by the circuitous route at Kassalah at Matamma, which road will not be passable for some considerable time, owing to the inundations of the rivers and the consequent malaria. It is added that the Emperor has a long string of grievances to urge, and does not manifest any strong desire for reconciliation with the British Government. This only shows the urgent necessity for prompt and energetic independent action on the part of the friends of the captives."

Commercial Travellers and their Dinners.—Mr. George William Dodds, of 20, Fenchurch-street, who states that he was for several years "on the road," joins in the appeal against the wine-drinking customs of the "commercial-room." He says he is now a principal, and he intends to address letters to some leading men of the body, who may represent the different sides of this question, with the idea of promoting a meeting in London (perhaps about Christmas, when most who travel from London are at home, and when there is a large gathering of the body in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Schools), where representative innkeepers might be present, and the whole matter be freely discussed. He adds:—"At any meeting which may be organised I can guarantee the attendance of leading merchants in different branches of trade, who would render assistance, if desired, by their countenance in the movement; and I think all employers are called upon to assist in any movement to promote the best interests of their representatives."

The Truth of Photography.—During the stay of the "Melbourne Photographic Company" in this place, a man in the most deplorable state of rags and tatters, went into the studio, and, after having made several large rents in his garments, where such did not exist before, he asked the operator for a piece of chalk; he then made his face white, and having thus completed his toilet, he paid for six *carte de visite*, and sat for his facsimile. The operator was not a little surprised to see a person so contrary to usual custom, rendering himself what may be termed a picture of misery; but on entering into conversation with his customer, the operator was informed that the party sitting for his portrait had been requested by his friends, who are in good circumstances at home, to send his portrait both in his digging costume and in his Sunday or *gala* clothes. During the operation, the man pulled a long and miserable face, like Small's "Unfortunate Man," and informed the operator that he intended to soften his uncle's heart, by enclosing one of the *cartes*, with an intimation that he will forward his likeness in his Sunday's clothes when he gets them.—*McIvor Times*, June 28.

Suspicious Case at Leeds.—A coroner's inquest has been opened at Leeds and adjourned, on the body of a young woman named Firth, aged 21, who had died rather suddenly. It was proved that death occurred from natural causes, but there were nevertheless some singular circumstances attending the case. The girl, while in a destitute condition, became a patient of Dr. Mayne, a surgeon and physician in Leeds. On her recovery he engaged her as a domestic servant, but it soon appeared that she was unfit for the duties. About the same time, however, the doctor ascertained that she had a rich musical voice, and he determined to bring her up as a lady and give her a musical education. He did so, and she was just coming out as a public vocalist, when, on a visit to her friends, she was seized with diarrhœa, and on being removed to the doctor's house in Leeds she died. The doctor had taken the precaution to insure her life, as a means of securing some return for the expense he had been at, and this appeared to have made some of the friends suspicious of foul play, but no foundation for that was brought out in the evidence. At the request of the doctor himself, the inquest was adjourned for the evidence of those who saw the young woman's condition before she was removed from Leeds. On Wednesday the jury returned a verdict of "died from natural causes."

Louis Napoleon and Mr Home.—When spirit-rapping became fashionable, it found a protectress in the Countess Eugenie de Montijo. Even at that early date she had an eye on Louis Napoleon, and took every opportunity of confirming herself in her lover's favour. She won over the red-haired ghost seer Home, and induced him to perform a hocus-pocus before the President, which could not fail in its effects, owing to his fatalistic tendencies. Louis Napoleon once sent for Home, and asked him whether he could evoke the spirit of the Emperor. Home set his instrument in motion, and soon said that the Emperor's spirit was ready to answer. Louis Napoleon invited it to tell him something about his future. Home twirled his psychograph, and the disc sent forth letters, out of which Home composed the two words, "Je Monte." This had been Louis Napoleon's motto in earlier years. But the psychograph produced two additional letters—an "i" and an "o." This apparently was nonsense, for "montio" had no meaning. Louis Napoleon, however, arranged the letters in his way, and they produced the word "montijo," and that was the name of his lady-love. The fatalist had sufficient matter for reflection, and felt more attached than ever to Eugenie; for it seemed to him an omen that her family name contained his motto of "Je Monte."—*Napoleon the Third and his Court*.

Russian Preparations against another Crimean War.—The fortifications of the Straits of Yenikale have already cost the Russian Government 15,000,000 roubles. They have already mounted 400 rifled cannon of the largest calibre. At least three times that number, of equal force, will be placed at the entrance of the Strait, so as to secure the military stores and magazines against all probable eventualities. The necessities of the army of the Caucasus, which is supposed to attain its supplies by way of the Sea of Azoff, serve as an excuse for these proceedings, which at some future time may be applied to a very different purpose. A letter from Odessa, dated the 4th, says:—"The Russian Administration has placed at the disposal of the governor of the town a sum of 50 millions of roubles for the construction of a commercial port. Such an establishment has for a long time past been imperatively required in the interest, not alone of Odessa itself, but also of the commerce of the West, which has much larger and important dealings. The Russians, however, are not losing sight of their political objects. They have spent 6,000,000 roubles in the fortifications of Nicolaeff, where, after having built one dock for the construction of iron-clad frigates, they are about to build another, alleging that Nicolaeff is not on the Black Sea, and therefore does not fall within the scope of the treaty of Paris, and that it is at full liberty to construct there any iron-plated or any other fleet at its own discretion."

The following somewhat singular occurrence is recorded by the *Ararat Advertiser*:—Eight years ago a gentleman (Mr Murray, now well known in this town, in the firm of C. S. Withers & Co.) lost a purse containing eight sovereigns and about five single pound notes, somewhere near Armstrong's, and although the strictest inquiries were made at the time, and every trouble taken to make the loss public, no information could be obtained respecting it. It now appears that a gentleman, also called Murray, and who is at present employed on Mr Ware's station, was travelling with some sheep near the place where the purse was missed some months after the loss. While searching for one of the horses with which he was accompanied he stumbled over a deep cart rut, and in doing so saw in the track left by the fellon wheel a bright substance shining in the water; taking it out the finder discovered eight sovereigns, but found the paper money reduced to mere pulp, and therefore valueless. By the aid of a signature at the end of a letter, Mr Murray made inquiries as to the owner of the lost property, but found he had left this district for another diggings. After various futile attempts to find him, as at that time he was migrating from place to place, Mr Murray left for England, where he stayed three years, and on returning learned that the Mr Murray, of this town, was the veritable owner. Eight sovereigns were sent to him as the proceeds of the find which was made eight years ago.

Shooting a Sister.—The Stafford magistrates have been investigating a painful case from Weeping Cross, near Stafford. It appears that Mr George Tavernor, a young man twenty years of age, son of Mrs Grindley, of Weeping Cross, by a former husband, after spending the afternoon in a public-house, returned home intoxicated, and Mrs Grindley admonished him for his intemperance. An altercation ensued, in the course of which Tavernor, in a violent passion, ill-treated his mother and threatened to shoot her. Mrs Grindley made her escape. Tavernor took a gun from a cupboard, and, vowing vengeance against his mother, went into the fields in pursuit of her. Mrs Grindley ran to the house of Mr Godwin, at Baswich, about a quarter of a mile from her own house, where some members of her family were visiting. At her request Mr Layburn, a gentleman visiting at Mr Grindley's, went to look after young Tavernor, and saw him getting over a fence separating Mr Grindley's grounds from Baswich Lane. Tavernor put the gun to his shoulder and threatened to shoot Mr Layburn, who thereupon deemed it prudent to retreat. In returning along the lane he met Miss Ellen Tavernor, to whom he was engaged, who, contrary to Mr Layburn's remonstrances, was desirous of going towards her brother. Miss Tavernor had not the remotest idea of danger, and addressed her brother in affectionate terms. The young man, however, manifested a feeling of hostility to his sister similar to that he had displayed towards Mr Layburn; observing which she turned round to go away, when he fired the gun, the contents of both barrels taking effect in her legs and back. The feelings of Mr Layburn on seeing his affianced bride lying on the ground wounded by the hand of an infuriated brother may easily be imagined. The paroxysm seems to have left Tavenor immediately upon the discharge of the gun, as he rushed to his sister, and, clasping her round the neck, implored her forgiveness. Miss Tavernor was conveyed to Mr Godwin's house, and subsequently to her home. The wounds inflicted by the shot were serious, but not dangerous in their character. Tavernor has been committed for trial at the assizes on the charge of shooting at his sister with intent to murder her. The prisoner, who sobbed bitterly during the examination, and seemed to feel acutely the serious position in which he was placed, on being asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, said he remembered nothing of what occurred after he left the inn at Radford, until he heard the gun go off. He had no intention to hurt his sister.

The *Queensland Times* thus reports an adventure which had befallen an eccentric character, well known in the colony:—A person named Henry Jerrold, claiming to be a brother of the late Douglas Jerrold, in travelling from Mr O'Connell's station, Durandur, to Maryborough, missed the track, and was lost among the mountains from the 28th of April until the 19th of May. He was during that period without food, blankets, or even matches, and subsisted merely upon grass, leaves, and water. He was found by some men employed upon Rileny Station and taken there, and is now recovering strength, through the kindness and constant attention of Captain and Mrs Talbot.

A curious illustration of the fluctuations of colonial life occurred on the 1st instant to a gentleman, who had, thirteen years ago, that very day, arrived in the colony, as surgeon of an emigrant ship. Musing along the street on the fact of that day being the anniversary of his arrival, he met, for the first time since landing, two of his shipmates, the one, thirteen years ago a comfortable cabin passenger, and the other a poor steerage immigrant. The former was now selling matches along Bourke-street, and the steerage passenger has become wealthy, and, as a matter of course, invited his quondam surgeon to a select dinner on the following day.—From the *Australian News* of July 20th.

Successful Preaching.—For many years the Baptist community of Dunfermline was presided over by Brothers David and James Inglis. Brother David was a plain, honest, straightforward man, who never hesitated to express his convictions, however unpalatable they might be to others. Being elected a member of the Prison Board, he was called upon to give his vote in the choice of a chaplain from the licentiates of the established kirk. The party who gained the confidence of the Board had proved rather an indifferent preacher in a charge to which he had previously been appointed; and on David being asked to signify his assent to the choice of the Board, he said, "Weel, I have no objection to the man, for I understand he has preached a kirk town already; and if he were as successful in the ail, he'll may be preach it vacant as weel."

Will of Dr. Hooker.—The will, with a codicil, of Sir William Jackson Hooker, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, late Director of Kew Gardens, was proved in the London Court on the 18th inst. The executors are his widow, Maria Hooker, his son, Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., and Mr Thomas Brightwen, of Great Yarmouth. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. The will is dated 17th of December, 1859, and the codicil 12th of September, 1862. Sir William died at Kew Gardens on the 12th of August last. The bequests are entirely of a family nature. To his wife, Sir William leaves his furniture, plate, wines, &c., a legacy of £300, and the interest of £5,000, which is to be set apart to meet the annuity. Sir William leaves to his son, Dr Joseph Dalton Hooker, his books, prints, pictures, collection of plants, and botanical specimens. The residue of the estate is bequeathed in specified proportions between Sir William's son, his daughters (Mrs Evans, the wife of Dr Thomas Robert Evans, and Mrs McGilvray, the wife of the Rev. Dr McGilvray), with provision also for the children of his son and daughters. It appears by the codicil that Sir William has also made provision, by way of settlement, for his granddaughter, Mrs Gardner, the daughter of his deceased son William Dawson Hooker, subject, however, to a life provision made for the widow, Mrs Isabella Whitehead Hooker.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Suicide through Disappointed Love.—Dr Lankester has just held an inquest at the Royal University College Hospital on the body of John Andrew Paul, son of Dr. Andrew Paul, of 27, Mecklenburg-street. The deceased, it was alleged, had shot himself through disappointment of love. From the evidence it appeared that deceased lodged at No. 8, Alfred-street, Bedford-square, and that at nine o'clock in the evening of Tuesday last his landlady's niece took him his supper, when he was gazing at a *carte de visite*, and appeared very restless, and asked the time. She had hardly left the room when she heard the report of a pistol, and before she could return the bell rang violently. Upon opening the door of the room the young woman was horrified to find deceased lying on the sofa bleeding from the left side. An alarm was raised, and two gentlemen who lodged in the house immediately endeavoured to render assistance, when it was perceived that deceased was holding a silk pad over the wound. This was afterwards found to contain a *carte de visite* and a letter from a young woman. The letter, signed "Annie," and dated King-street, announced that the writer was not in love with the deceased, and stated that an engagement she had entered into with him was made without a thought. Whilst in the hospital the deceased exclaimed to his father, "Father, forgive me! She was the cause of it. I was mad and jealous." On Saturday evening last he expired. He was twenty-three years of age. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide in a temporary fit of insanity.

Murder by a Cabin Boy.—On Saturday, an inquiry was held before the magistrates at Bristol touching the death of Alexander Richardson, who had died at the Bristol Royal Infirmary in consequence of a wound produced by a pistol shot. It appeared that the deceased was cook on board the American ship *Sandusky*, which arrived in the port of Bristol on Thursday, loaded with timber, from Quebec. In the course of that day the deceased told the cabin boy to "lay the table." The boy made a saucy remark, upon which the deceased pushed him, and a slight scuffle ensued. The result of it was that the boy drew his knife and made a lunge at the deceased, but no other injury resulted than a slight cut in the left arm. On Friday another dispute arose between them under the following circumstances. The deceased left the galley and went aft for a stool, and as he was going with it to the galley the boy seized it and attempted to take it away. They both pulled at the stool, and, finding that he was unable to get it away, the boy ran to his cabin and seized his pistol, which he had previously loaded with ball and secreted. He then rushed towards the cook and fired at him, and the poor man fell into the arms of the second mate, who had come forward to stop the quarrel. The rest of the crew were aloft at the time, but, hearing the report of the pistol, hastened down and secured the cabin boy. The cook was conveyed to the infirmary, where he died on Saturday afternoon. The ball had passed through his left arm and lodged in his chest. He was a native of St. Martin, in the West Indies, and the cabin boy, who is between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was born at Manilla.

Death through Disappointed Love at Wetheral.—An exceedingly melancholy case has just transpired at Wetheral, in which a young woman named Sarah Maxwell, a servant with Mrs Elliott, of Eden Bank, appears to have died broken-hearted, through disappointment in love. Her death took place on Monday last, and from various circumstances surrounding it, an inquest was held at Mr Simmons'. Miss Elliott said the poor girl entered their service about a year ago. She appeared to be in good health till Saturday last, when she rose earlier than usual, and appeared very dull in spirits; and when her indisposition attracted the attention of Mrs Elliott, the girl stated that she had a headache, and felt very sick, adding that she had been sick during the night. Early in the forenoon she was seized with an attack of violent and frequent vomiting, and, though a doctor was brought, her illness continued. Between five and six o'clock on Monday morning the patient seemed very much heated. The doctor was again summoned: he arrived at the house about half past nine o'clock, but a few minutes afterwards the poor girl died. During the last hours of her life the girl's mind appears to have wandered on the grief which had induced her illness. A man named Gabriel Chambers, of Carlisle, had been in the habit of visiting her until about six weeks ago, when he went to Hexham. She was very much attached to him, and had received two letters from him after he went away. On Sunday afternoon, when her mind began to wander, and from then till within a short time of her death, she talked continually about the train coming in—the six o'clock train. "Go and see who is in the train," she would exclaim, pressing the hand of the lady who sat by her bedside, and then throwing herself back. She constantly wished to be lifted up.—Elizabeth Tiffin, a friend of the deceased, who lives in the village of Wetheral, stated that on the Friday morning the deceased went to her house, and told her she had heard Chambers had got married—that a letter had been received by Myer's brother. Witness told her never to mind, but the girl repeated the story again, stating that Chambers had been away eight weeks—that he had come to see her at the end of the first fortnight, but had never been since. Witness replied it was quite true that Chambers was married. All the circumstances seemed to point to suicide, so the inquest was adjourned, and a *post mortem* examination made. Evidence of poison was, however, absent, though the poor girl was pregnant. A verdict of "Died from natural causes" was therefore returned.

The American Debt.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The Secretary of the United States Treasury has just put forth the following statement of the capital and interest of the public debt of that country as it stood on the 1st of this month:—

	Amount outstanding. Dols.	Interest. Dols.
Debt bearing interest in coin	1,108,310,191 70	64,500,590 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,274,478,103 16	73,531,037 74
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,503,020 9	—
Debt bearing no interest	373,398,256 38	—
Total	2,757,689,571 33	138,031,628 24

Legal tender notes in circulation:—

	Amount in Dollars.
One and Two Years' Five per cent. Notes	33,954,230
United States' Notes, old issue	402,968
United States' Notes, new issue	432,757,601
Compound Interest Notes, Act of March, 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound Interest Notes, Act of June 30, 1864	202,024,160
Total	684,138,859

It would appear, therefore, that the funded debt of the United States (reduced to English money at the ordinary rate of 4s 2d to the dollar) amounts to £575,000,000, and the legal tender notes, or unfunded debt, to £142,000,000. The greater part of this will probably be funded sooner or later, making the ultimate total reach, we may assume, to £700,000,000. This, too, it must be remembered, is the debt incurred by the Federal Government alone, and takes no account either of the vast sums borrowed by the Confederate Government or of the separate smaller debts of the different States. Altogether, America, which before the war was the most lightly burdened of all the great nations of the world, is now the most heavily burdened. The interest of the funded debt alone is already £28,750,000 per annum. The following comparison, in which we take the figures given by the official statements, will show how the real burden of debt is apportioned:—

	Capital Debt in Millions.	Interest on Debt in Millions.	Interest per Head of the Population.
United States	£575	£28·75	19s 0d
Great Britain	800	26·00	17s 8d
Holland	85	2·47	14s 10d
France	462	17·85	9s 6d
Italy	152	7·90	7s 3d
Austria	224	11·60	6s 8d
Russia	142	9·05	2s 7d
Prussia	36	2·23	2s 5d

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.

Resident Agent . . . . Mr. R. JACKSON.

Office . . . . FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

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,	Oct.	2	Consett.
Tuesday,	,,	3	Leadgate.
			Consett.
Wednesday	,,	4	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	5	Dipton
,,	,,		Catchgate.
,,	,,		Annfield Plain.
,,	,,		Lanchester.
,,	,,		Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

We have been compelled by our lengthened reports to hold over till next week the letter of "Observer."

A more copious report of the Ratepayers' meeting on Thursday evening will appear next week.

Local and District News.

EDMONDBYERS FAIR.—This fair was held on Friday, the 22nd instant. There was a good attendance of both buyers and sellers, and there was a good amount of business done. It is only about two years since this fair was commenced, and it promises to be the best sheep and cattle fair in the district.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening several of the workmen employed at the Bank Foot Pit, Annfield Plain, were engaged in doing repairs, when one of the number, a person named Dunn, joiner, got his head jammed between a wheel and the pillar, by which his head was severely wounded, and he was rendered for a considerable time insensible. Hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

WATER AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—We understand that very great difficulty is experienced in Annfield Plain and neighbourhood to obtain water. The tradesmen have to send water barrels several miles for it, while the poor workmen are obliged to keep their children from school to carry it during the day, and even then, they are compelled for two of them to wash with the same water. Application has been made to the Consett Water Company to supply them, and we hope that the company will be able to do so.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION.—On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, an explosion took place at the Consett Iron Works, which, from the loudness of the report, caused considerable excitement in the village, many being of opinion that a boiler had exploded. It appears that when the person employed for that purpose had taken a "ball" of iron from one of the puddling furnaces to be "shingled" or hammered, the ball had fallen off into a quantity of water, which caused the explosion. Two of the workmen were slightly burnt by the flying metal.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.—On Monday an accident occurred at these works, resulting in the death of a young man named John Grierson. It appeared that this person was engaged in attending to the waggons which are shunted from one part of the works to the other. He was sitting at the fore-end of the waggon, which was being shunted on the middle line of the works, when they ran off the line, and he fell down, two of the waggons passing over him, by which his left leg was severely crushed and almost torn off, and the right side of his face severely bruised. The severe nature of the injuries received caused his death in a few minutes. On Tuesday an inquest was held over the body, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at the house of Mr Thomas Heatherington, Coach and Horses Inn, Leadgate, and after hearing the evidence, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A SPURIOUS CATTLE INSPECTOR.—HOW TO PROCURE A BREAKFAST.—On Sunday morning, a respectably dressed man, who said he was a cattle inspector, called at the residence of a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity of North Shields, and stated that he was engaged in inspecting the cattle in that district. It was his intention to inspect the farmer's cattle, but he would have to postpone it for a short time as he had a special engagement at Tynemouth. The call having been made before breakfast, the worthy farmer invited the inspector to partake with him of that meal. The invitation was readily accepted, and after doing full justice to the good things set before him, the inspector then left, intimating his intention to return in the course of the day. It is needless to say that the inspector was an impostor, and did not return as promised. A description of the *soi-disant* inspector has been handed to the police. He was a middle-aged man, and gave the name of Addy. It appears he has also visited other farms in the neighbourhood.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CONSETT RAILWAY.—The Derwent Valley line was on Saturday morning the scene of two accidents to workmen employed by the contractors, Messrs Murkill and Prodham. One of these took place at the Pont Burn Viaduct, which is in course of erection, and near which are two brick-making machines, which are employed by the contractors in manufacturing bricks for the building of the viaduct. The unfortunate sufferer, Thomas Oatley, was engaged in getting clay for these machines, and was busy digging in beneath an embankment, when the earth fell upon him, inflicting injuries to his body, and severely cutting his head, by which he was rendered insensible for a considerable time. He was very shortly after the accident visited by Dr. Bolton, of Ebchester, under whose care hopes are entertained of his recovery. The other accident occurred near Ebchester, where the party was employed at a crane in use at the erection of a bridge. The jib of the crane broke, and something fell from the top upon one of the workmen, by which he will be incapacitated from working for a short time.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR TOWLAW.—On Saturday night, the 23rd inst., a navvy, named James Mooney, who had been employed on the new railway which is being made between Towlaw and Crook, and who was living in one of the huts at Thornley Pit House, came home between 11 and 12 o'clock. He was the worse for drink, and began quarrelling with his wife, who went to seek the police to apprehend him, they at the time having a warrant for his apprehension. When the police arrived it was found that he had absconded, and a man was seen running in the direction of a deep cutting on the new railway. The man shortly disappeared and a noise was heard like the falling of a human body. The body of the deceased man was found in about five minutes afterwards by P.C. Thubron, who immediately sent for a doctor, but when he arrived life was extinct. The depth of the cutting where the deceased fell over would be about 33 feet.—On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the house of Robert Proud, at Thornley Pit House, by Mr Thomas Dean, deputy-coroner, on the body of the unfortunate man. After the examination of several witnesses, the coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death accidentally whilst endeavouring to make his escape from the police. The deceased has left a wife and three children in a destitute state.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel took place at the village of Causey End, near Marley Hill, on Saturday afternoon. For thirty years a congregation connected with this section of Methodists have met in a schoolroom in the village, but the growing wants of this now populous district having necessitated some more commodious place of worship, the erection of a chapel was recently decided on. The designs for the new building have been supplied by Mr John Smith, of Medomsley, and the contract for the work taken by Mr Cooper, of Dipton, while the ground has been obtained from Sir W. A. Calverley, Bart.—The anticipated cost is about £200. The chapel will be a neat but plain structure, calculated to accommodate 150 persons, and is intended to serve the double purpose of a chapel and a Sunday-school. At the time appointed for the ceremony a large assemblage had congregated on the sight of the intended erection, and, after prefatory devotional exercises by the Rev. W. Saul, of Shotley Bridge, the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Mr W. Stewart, of Newcastle. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the company proceeded to a marquee erected in an adjoining field, where tea had been provided, the day's proceedings being terminated by a public meeting, in which the Rev. W. Saul and Messrs Stewart, Forster, and other friends took part—Mr Charlton, of Blaydon, presiding. On Sunday, services were held in their present place of worship—the Rev. W. Saul preaching morning and evening, and Mr T. Carrick, of Consett, in the afternoon.

MORE ACCIDENTS ON THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, another of those serious accidents to coal trains whereby such wreck is caused to the rolling stock, putting aside the jeopardy to the passenger traffic, occurred to a train which consisted of eighty chaldron waggons laden with coke from the Auckland collieries to the South Easton furnaces. It had proceeded safely as far as South Stockton station, which was reached about eight o'clock, when a wheel snapped, causing thirty waggons to leave the metals, smashing into atoms about a dozen, and scattering the coke over the line, putting a complete block to all the traffic. A number of workmen were quickly on the spot, and commenced to clear away the broken waggons and other *debris*. The line was cleared after the lapse of an hour, and the whole traffic worked on the single line of rails. The passenger train due at Middlesbro' at 9·20 p.m. did not arrive until about a quarter after ten in consequence. The workmen worked until morning, when the traffic was resumed.—On the same day a man was badly hurt near the Fighting Cocks station, under the following circumstances:—The man was a labourer at the Middleton blast furnaces, which are close to the railway near Fighting Cocks. He had been walking up the line when a mineral train approached, the engine of which caught the man's clothes, and dragged him a quarter of a mile up the line. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, when it was found that the poor fellow was sadly cut and quite insensible. Medical aid was promptly sent for, and Dr. Mackintosh, of the Dinsdale Park Retreat, soon arrived, who carefully administered several restoratives and dressed the injuries. The man, who has a wife and family, is improving.

BURNOPFIELD PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Sunday, sermons were preached in this chapel, in the morning and evening, by Mrs Wood. In the afternoon, a love-feast was held. Liberal collections were taken to aid in liquidating the chapel debt.

ALL SAINTS' NEW CEMETERY.—It appears from the returns that the number of interments in All Saints' New Cemetery, Newcastle, during last month were:—Consecrated side 46, and on the unconsecrated side 63; still-born children, 5. Total number for the month, 114; previous month, 113.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONS.—On Sunday, sermons were preached in the various Primitive Methodist chapels at Shotley Bridge, Consett, Cutlers' Hall, Castleside, and Leadgate, by the Revs T. Southern, of Stockton, G. W. Moorse, of Maryport, and W. Saul. The Rev. M. Lupton, who has lately come to this circuit, was unable to officiate, as announced, on account of ill health. The meetings were well attended, and the arguments and appeals of the preachers made a deep impression on the minds of the congregations. The collections were very liberal. Public meetings on behalf of the same object were also held during the week at the above-named places, Cutlers Hall excepted. The Consett meeting was held on Wednesday evening, and was fairly attended. The Rev. M. Lupton presided on the occasion, and gave an interesting speech upon the doings of their Missionary Committee, and their prospects, concluding by calling upon his hearers to help them in the good work. The Rev. J. E. Carmichael addressed the meeting in a very animated manner upon the good which had been effected through the instrumentality of Primitive Methodism. The Rev. G. W. Moorse spoke at some length on the superiority of this cause to many others in existence, and therefore deserving of the sympathy of that meeting. The Rev. S. Southern was then called upon, and in his usual humorous and able style interested his auditors. He remarked that many changes had taken place since he first visited that district, and that was a call to them to renewed activity. After speaking upon the adaptability of the Gospel to all ranks and conditions of men, he urged his audience to support the mission cause, and in giving they should do it cheerfully and voluntarily. At the conclusion of the meeting a collection was taken, after which the chairman stated that well nigh £15 had been collected in Consett towards the mission fund. During the meeting, missionary boxes containing sums varying from 16s to £4 5s. were paid in from Miss Gledstone, Mrs W. Scott, Miss J. Shell, Miss Robson, Master Fittes, and Master Telford.

Law Intelligence.

LANCHESTER POLICE.

SATURDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.—*William Nichol, Matthew Robinson, alias Kelly,* and *Nicholas Burn,* of South Moor, and *Thomas Armstrong, alias Hutchinson,* of Burnhope Colliery, pitmen, were charged by John Cummings, of Broom House, agent to the Earl of Durham, with trespassing on the property of the Earl of Durham, on the 23rd inst. From the evidence of George Forster, jun., game watcher, the defendant had been trespassing in a field near to West Langley, with two greyhound dogs. Fined 5s. each and costs, or seven days.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

BREACH OF TURNPIKE ACT.—*Joseph Rickaby,* cartman to Mr Fowler, of Durham, was charged by Isaac Tinkler, of Fenhall toll-gate, toll collector, with passing over a certain private road, in the occupation of Aaron Garthwaite, of Fenhall Farm, and thus evading the toll at Fenhall, on the 13th inst. Fined 5s and costs.——*Aaron Garthwaite,* Fenhall, farmer, was charged by John Cummings, of Broom House, treasurer for the Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike, with allowing Joseph Rickaby, defendant in the above case, to pass over a certain road to evade the toll at Fenhall toll-gate, on the 13th inst. Fined 10s and costs.——*Thos. Berry* and *George Hunter,* of Witton Gilbert, *John Bellows* and *Thomas Bartram,* of Sacriston, and *John Tweddle,* of Water Houses, pitmen, were charged by John Cummings, of Broom House, treasurer for the Durham and Shotley Bridge Turnpike, with firing guns off on the above-named turnpike, on the 16th instant. It appeared from the evidence that there had been a wedding at Witton Gilbert on the day in question, and the defendants had been firing off guns for drink, &c. Fined £2 and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—*Thomas Berry* and *Thomas Bartram,* two of the defendants in the above case, were charged by John Cumming, complainant in the above case, with doing damage to a thrashing machine, the property of the Earl of Durham, on the 13th inst. Fined 1s and to pay £2 10s damage, and costs.

TRESPASS.—*John Jones,* of Sacriston, was charged by John Cumming with trespassing on the property of the Earl of Durham, on the 23rd inst. Fined 1s and damage, and costs.

NON-PAYMENT OF PRECEPT TO HIGHWAY BOARD.—*John Towns,* of Hamsteels, was charged by John Joicey, Esq., chairman to the Highway Board, with not paying the amount of £33, money due to the Board on the 26th July last. Order made for the amount, and costs.——*John Seymour,* of Berry Edge, and *John Dickinson,* of Shotley Bridge, overseers, and *John Booth* and *John Thirlwell,* of Shotley Bridge, churchwardens for Conside and Knitsley, were summoned by John Joicey, Esq., chairman to the Highway Board, with non-payment of precept £65, which amount was due on the 26th July last. Order made for the amount and costs, to be paid in one month.——*William Layburn* and *George Hedley,* overseers, and *F. J. Laycock* and *John Cumming,* churchwardens for Lanchester, were summoned by John Joicey, Esq., chairman to the Lanchester Highway Board, with non-payment of precept £30, which amount was due on the 26th July last. Order made for the amount and costs.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—*Christopher York,* of Berryedge, labourer, was charged by Ann Tindall, of Blackhill, widow, with using threatening language towards her on the 10th inst. Bound over to keep the peace for six months, and to pay costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.—*Sarah Wells,* of Dipton, married woman, and *Robert Pace,* of Dipton, labourer, were each charged by George Hall, of Esp Green, surveyor, with causing a nuisance to exist on the highway on the 13th September. They were each fined 1s and costs.

ASSAULT IN THE WORKHOUSE.—*John Swinburne* was charged by John Newton with assaulting him in the Lanchester Union on the 28th instant. The complainant and defendant are both inmates of the Union, and on the day in question the defendant, who is a young man, assaulted Newton, who is about 90 years of age, and struck him with a stick. He was committed to prison for two months. This is the third time the defendant has been sent to gaol for similar offences.

There were twelve cases of refusing to pay water rate in the neighbourhood of Consett and Blackhill, which were all compromised on the defendants paying rates and costs. The magistrates also heard a number of drunk and disorderly cases, and disposed of several affiliation summonses.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT CONSETT.

On Tuesday afternoon, a special meeting of the rate payers of the township of Conside and Knitsley was held at the house of Mr John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, for the purpose of laying the assistant overseer's accounts before the meeting. The meeting was attended by a very large proportion of the ratepayers, and as rumours of a very unsatisfactory character had been in circulation for some time past in reference to the accounts of Mr Spencer, the assistant overseer, considerable interest was manifested throughout the meeting. A letter was read from Mr Priestman, stating that the proprietors of the Consett Iron Works would abide by the decision of the meeting.

On the motion of MR JOHN DICKINSON, the chair was occupied by MR JOHN CALVERT.

At the unanimous wish of the meeting, MR. J. GLEDSTONE acted as secretary, and took the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN then briefly introduced the business, by reading the notice convening the meeting, and by reading a balance sheet specially prepared for that meeting, which shows that the assistant overseer's accounts stand as follows:—

Amount of gas rate on house property	£144 15 6		
Ditto on land	6 1 11		
		150 17 5	
Cash paid to Mr J. Pescod, treasurer	55 1 0		
Overcharges and allowances to be made	8 15 4		
Book debts or accounts uncollected	10 5 9		
		74 2 1	
Cash in Mr Spencer's hand		£76 15 4	
To poor rate made		£380 6 1	
Cash paid to Mr Laycock, treasurer of Lanchester Union. 1865.			
April 21	£28 9 11		
May 18	48 0 0		
June 1	7 0 0		
June 15	22 7 0		
Overcharge on rates and cash paid	9 12 8		
Rates uncollected	42 5 10		
Cash paid to Highways' treasurer	50 0 0	207 15 5	
Cash in Mr Spencer's hand		£172 10 8	

Cash in Mr Spencer's hand.

To balance at March last		£128 3 4½
,, gas rate		76 15 4
,, poor rate		172 10 8
		£377 9 4½
In hand of present poor rate		12 2 6
		£389 11 10½
Sundry accounts received		87 0 0
		£302 11 10½
Old account		15 0 0
Due to Nuisance Removal Committee		43 0 0
Total amount owing by Mr Spencer		£360 11 10½

MR MURRAY: Does that include the amount due to the gas company?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; the £15 old account is the sum owing to the gas account.

MR T. M'NALLY: When was that balance left on?

The CHAIRMAN: About three years ago. Perhaps some of the ratepayers present will recollect that Mr Spencer acknowledged it at that time. The transaction was between himself as treasurer for the gas account of the township and the assistant overseer; and if Mr Spencer could prove that he had paid the amount to him, he would willingly pay it himself.

MR H. BROWN asked if they had anything to do with the gas rates.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR BROWN thought the meeting had nothing to do with the gas rates.

MR GLEDSTONE: I suppose Mr Brown thought it was for gas in private property. It was for gas used in lighting the streets.

MR BROWN: I wish we had been in darkness yet. (Laughter.)

MR FLETCHER asked if the ratepayers were responsible for the old account.

MR A. BRODIE thought they were.

MR T. M'NALLY: Did the overseers appoint the assistant overseer?

The CHAIRMAN: The ratepayers appointed him. I suppose this meeting will probably be adjourned, and Mr Gledstone will then state to us the amount due by the township to the gas company.

MR GLEDSTONE: I can let you know that in five minutes. If I had known the question would have been asked I would have brought the account with me.

MR MARRIAGE: What do you think we should adjourn the meeting for.

The CHAIRMAN had heard that there had been some connivance between the assistant overseer and the treasurer to the Union.

MR MURRAY understood the treasurer had taken I.O.U.'s for money, and placed the amount of such I.O.U.'s to his credit. If so, he thought the treasurer was responsible.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, said if the reports of the I.O.U. business were correct, it was impossible for the auditor to have detected the deficiency.

MR MARRIAGE thought it was a very serious charge to bring against the treasurer, unless supported by good proof.

A VOICE: He has already acknowledged the charge.

MR T. M'NALLY asked whether there was any bond?

The CHAIRMAN replied that bond to the amount of £50 was given.

REV. F. STEGGALL thought that at a meeting like that there would be some minutes taken, and he supposed that at the meeting of the ratepayers, at which Mr Spencer was appointed assistant overseer, the minutes of the meeting would be taken, and these minutes would contain the amount of the bond at the time it was settled.

MR POTTS: It was exceedingly wrong for the Guardians to allow these matters to go on so long.

MR MURRAY thought so too.

MR GLEDSTONE: When Mr Spencer was appointed assistant-overseer, I believe Mr Murray was guardian. (Laughter.)

MR MURRAY thought that Mr Spencer was appointed before.

MR BOOTH, of Shotley Bridge, at the request of the chairman, read the correspondence which had taken place between the overseers of the township and the secretary of the Poor-Law Board on the subject. The suggestions made by the Poor-Law Board had been acted upon by the overseers. The ratepayers had received notice to pay no more rates to Mr Spencer, and the overseers had appointed Mr John Elliott to collect all rates due to the township until the proper time for appointing an assistant-overseer.

MR COLLINSON moved that the appointment of Mr Spencer, as assistant-overseer, be revoked.

MR A. BRODIE seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was passed unanimously.

MR SEYMOUR one of the overseers, explained how it was that Mr Spencer got possession of the books. While he was absent Mr Spencer had taken them out of his closet. (laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN said that the meeting had revoked his appointment. Did they think of prosecuting him?

MR DICKINSON, overseer, mentioned that the overseers had attended the sale at Mr Spencer's on Monday, and they asked him whether he intended to pay the surplus money over to them for the township. He answered, other people want their money as well as the township. They afterwards asked him whether he would be at the ratepayers' meeting, to which he answered he would not. In answer to Mr T. McNally, Mr Dickinson also said he did not think it was usual for the assistant overseer to pay over the monies collected by them to the overseers. A rate of 7d in the pound would obtain about £200 at once from the Consett Iron Works and Shotley Bridge Iron Works; and as he got these so readily he had undoubtedly got hold of these and paid the balance of the old rates with them.

MR DICKINSON: As soon as they felt there was something wrong they took good care to get hold of all monies. Mr Seymour had regularly got the money from Mr Spencer since that time, with the exception of £12 2s. 6d. not paid over by Mr Spencer, which he had collected at the time he took the books out of Mr Seymour's closet. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: There does not seem to be any one for prosecuting him.

Some discussion ensued on this question, and MR THOMPSON moved, and MR MCNALLY seconded, that Mr Spencer be prosecuted.

MR MURRAY thought the matter was very easily accounted for. He had paid one rate with another.

Some conversation followed as to the amount which could be obtained to assist in reducing the deficiency, and the

REV. F. STEGGALL moved as an amendment that the question of Mr Spencer's prosecution lie over to a future meeting.

MR POTTS seconded the proposition.

MR D. IMRIE thought that the overseers had done wrong in giving Mr Spencer another appointment after he had not accounted for the £15 old account.

MR GLEDSTONE thought that the ratepayers were fully as much to blame in that matter.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, for which five hands were held up; he afterwards put the motion, which was carried almost unanimously.

MR DICKINSON said the overseers had been doing all they could for the township; Mr Spencer had promised to have them £200 by a certain time, which promise he had neglected to fulfil.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was, how were they to raise the money? The overseers had been summoned by the clerk to the Highway Board for the sum of £65, which they would have to attend to on Thursday. He had also heard that Mr Thompson was a creditor for the large amount of £43, for which he had given a receipt to Mr Spencer, although he had never received the money, which sum was for rates due to the Nuisance Removal Committee. It would take a £360 rate to cover all losses, and a rate of sevenpence in the pound would meet all demands.

MR MARRIAGE said, as chairman of the Nuisance Removal Committee, he had signed several papers, and he could not understand how it was.

MR THOMPSON said that on the 26th of May, Mr Spencer came to him and got £43, for which he gave him an I.O.U.

MR MURRAY proposed that the £43 owing to Mr Thompson be added to the other, and paid by the ratepayers.—MR W. J. SCOTT seconded the motion, which was carried.

MR DAVISON proposed that a special rate of sevenpence in the pound be levied on the township to cover these liabilities.—MR HUDSON seconded the motion.

REV. F. STEGGALL moved as an amendment that the question of this rate be adjourned to a future meeting, to be called by the overseers on that day fortnight.—MR J. BOWEY seconded the motion.

Some discussion ensued, and

MR MURRAY thought that a rate of fourpence would meet the present demand.

MR PROUDLOCK moved that no rate be collected. No one seconded this motion, and it fell to the ground.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, for which 19 voted; and the motion, for which 21 hands were held up. The motion was therefore carried.

MR DICKINSON was very sorry to find that there was an opinion that they (the overseers) had connived at such acts as Mr Spencer's. Mr Seymour and himself would much rather be out of the office altogether; and he would like if they had the power for them to chose other gentlemen at once. So long as they were in their present position, they would do the best they could for the interests of the township, and when their term of office expired they would be very glad to be out of it.

MR IMRIE did not think any person in the meeting ever imagined that the overseers connived in the defalcations of the assistant-overseer.

MR COLLINSON said he had never accused either of the overseers with taking any of the money. All he said was this: they had trusted Mr Spencer too much; they took the statements of Mr Spencer for facts, and they had actually advanced his salary for doing his work so well.

MR DICKINSON, in reply, said the salary of the assistant-overseer was advanced on account of his having to visit cases of fever and other infectious diseases. He thought they were not worthy of the many hard things said of them.

On the motion of MR BOOTH, and seconded by MR MURRAY, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, which terminated the meeting.

ANOTHER MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

On Thursday evening, another meeting of the ratepayers in the township of Conside and Knitsley was held in Mr Brown's Sale Rooms, Consett, which was attended by a large number of ratepayers and other gentlemen.

On the motion of MR D. IMRIE, the Rev. F. Steggall was called upon to preside.

The REV. CHAIRMAN, on taking the chair, said he was happy to see so many ratepayers present. He wished to say that he alone was responsible for the bills calling the meeting, and wished everything he did in this matter to be made public, and he had requested Mr Jackson, the reporter to the *Consett Guardian*, to be present to take a report of their proceedings. He might say he had had legal advice upon the question of the sevenpenny rate which was adopted at the ratepayers' meeting on Tuesday, and the opinion he had received from the gentleman he had seen was that the rate was illegal. He had never been able to get an understanding on parish matters; those in power were apparently not willing to inform him on any parochial subject.

MR CALVERT asked the chairman whether he had ever asked him any question on the subject. He could not be answerable for the doings of others; all he could say was that he was willing to give either Mr Steggall or any of the ratepayers any information he could on these matters.

The CHAIRMAN: I submit I have not come here to be catechised by Mr Calvert.

MR CALVERT: The present meeting is an illegal one, and I cannot understand what good can be accomplished by it. The ratepayers ought to have been present at the proper meeting.

After considerable discussion, of which we shall give a full report in next week's *Guardian*, the following resolutions were carried almost unanimously:—

MR M'CARTIN moved, and MR LANCHESTER seconded, "That the Ratepayers of this meeting, questioning the legality of the special rate of 7d in the pound, passed at a special meeting of ratepayers held on September 26th, refuse to pay it, until they are advised they are legally compelled to do so."

MR D. IMRIE moved, and MR A. LITTLE seconded, "That the ratepayers be, and are hereby, invited to contribute a small amount to a Consett Ratepayers' Defence Fund, in case of any legal proceedings being taken by the overseers against any of their number, or for other expenses incurred on behalf of the interests of the ratepayers."

MR J. COLLINSON moved, and MR T. M'NALLY seconded, "That a committee of ratepayers, with power to employ an accountant or other suitable person, be formed, to examine the parish books and the late assistant overseer's accounts, and to report to an adjourned meeting the result of their investigations. That the Rev. F. Steggall, Mr John Collinson, Mr E. Charlton, Mr John Routledge, Mr J. Marriage, Mr T. M'Nally, Mr George Proudlock, with power to add to their number, be such committee."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the weekly meeting of the Bank directors, on Thursday, the rate was raised ½ per cent.

The *Herald's* Southampton correspondent contradicts the statement of a case of Asiatic cholera having occurred there.

The *Star* says it is asserted that yellow fever has made its appearance at Swansea, and that Government have sent a medical commissioner to inquire into the matter.

The *Post* says that the Austrian Ministry have addressed a despatch to most of the European Governments, in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs declares, in very emphatic language, that the late manifesto or rescript must be taken to imply that the Austrian Government is sincerely bent on governing with constitutional and representative forms.

THE EVACUATION OF ROME.

PARIS, September 27th.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding in his bulletin to the discussion upon the evacuation of Rome, says:—"No doubt should exist relative to the intention of the French Government. So soon as France should consider the proper moment to have arrived, she will, in concert with the Pontifical Government, adopt the necessary measures for the commencement of the evacuation of Rome, in order that the withdrawol of the French troops may be completed within the appointed period."

THE SHENANDOAH.

The *Times'* despatch, per *Saxonia*, says that three sailing vessels, one of them having on board 150 sailors from vessels destroyed by the *Shenandoah*, had arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 16th of August. She reports the total number of captures by the *Shenandoah* at 30 vessels, 26 of which were burned, and the rest bonded.

TREATMENT OF CATTLE DISEASE.

The *Times* remarks that the veterinarians destroy our cattle, and then pronounce that we are free from the disease. There is no trace of the careful and patient observation of symptoms, that minute diagnosis, and that effort to meet the disease in its early stages, which characterise the treatment of human disease by our modern surgeons. The *Times* suggests that some thoroughly educated men should take the question in hand and conduct a series of really scientific observations and experiments. The Government might wisely offer sufficient rewards to induce not only young men but experienced surgeons to devote their energies to the subject.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The *Times* has a leader on election expenses, and remarks on the comparatively large cost of a seat in small boroughs. The expenses of the different candidates at Leeds are also contrasted. It remarks that Leeds being too large to be effectually bribed, the inhabitants actually returned the man of their choice; while, in a small town with 100 or 200 registered electors, some of them freemen, and living close together, each vote commands a monopoly price, which is pretty well known to the neighbours. The expenses of the candidates at Cheltenham are stigmatised as scandalous.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

For some time past considerable anxiety has been manifested by the owners of property in Consett with reference to the election of members of the Local Board. Immediately after the adoption of the Local Government Act in Consett District, the prevailing impression was that the Act had better never been adopted, if the gentlemen chosen as members of the Local Board were not distinguished for prudence and economy in effecting the various improvements necessary to the health and happiness of the inhabitants of the district.

The result of the election we append below is particularly gratifying to those who have an interest in Consett, and we have no doubt that the gentlemen elected will perform the duties of their office with satisfaction to the ratepayers generally, and that Consett will, in a short time, be considerably improved in every respect.

The following were the gentlemen elected and the number of votes they received:—Jonathan Priestman, 154; John Calvert, 154; Edward Charlton, 132; John Seymour, 130; John Routledge, 126; John Gledstone, 117; John W. Davison, 114; John Dickenson, 112; John Murray, sen., 106; Henry Brown, 96; John Collinson, 89; Edward Spencer, 79.

The following gentlemen were also nominated, but were not elected:—John Pescod, 70; Henry Ritson, 68; Robert Taylor, 65; Thomas Rawes, 65; Thos. Walton, 61; John Swinburn Murray, 57; Edward Routledge, 32; William Prosser, 31; John Jenkins, 29; Thomas Carrick, 27; Robert Christopher, 25; William Aynsley, 21; George Wade, 20; William Close, 19; John Ker, 19; William John Scott, 17.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The first meeting of this newly-elected body was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the house of Mr J. Seymour, Puddlers' Arms, Consett. The members present were Messrs J. Priestman, J. Calvert, J. Gledstone, J. Collinson, H. Brown, J. Routledge, J. Davison, E. Spencer, E. Charlton, J. Murray, and J. Seymour.

The members made the requisite declarations as to their qualifications for the office of members of the Board.

MR MURRAY begged to propose that Jonathan Priestman, Esq., be elected chairman of the Board. He thought it was unnecessary to say anything about Mr Priestman's capabilities for the presidency of that Board, as that gentleman was well known to them all.

MR SEYMOUR seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

MR CALVERT proposed that they advertise two weeks in the *Consett Guardian* for applicants for the office of clerk, who will be appointed next meeting, together with an inspector and a treasurer.

MR CHARLTON seconded the motion.

MR GLEDSTONE: Will we be able to guide our affairs safely without a legal clerk?

The CHAIRMAN: What have they at other places?

Several members said that the Local Board of Spennymoor, Tow Law, Blaydon, and other places managed without a legal clerk.

MR ROUTLEDGE thought it would be better if the word "treasurer" was left out of the advertisement, and proposed accordingly.

MR GLEDSTONE seconded.

The motion and amendment were then put to the meeting, and the motion was carried.

A discussion arose about the salary that they would give to the clerk when appointed, and it was agreed that it be left open.

A committee, consisting of Messrs Gledstone, Calvert, Collinson, Routledge, and Brown, was then appointed to examine the bye-laws in operation at other places, with a view to framing bye-laws for Consett, and that they report thereon at next meeting.

Mr Gledstone was requested to obtain several requisites for the carrying out the affairs of the Board.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, the 11th of October.

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

THE CLOSING GAME OF BENFIELDSIDE CLUB.

On Saturday last an exciting game was played on the Benfieldside ground by two elevens or rather twelves of the Benfieldside men. Four prizes were given, three of which were given to the head scorers, and the fourth to the best bowler. The first a cane handled bat, given by the club, was won by T. Brown; the second a scarf ring, with a cricket device on it, kindly given by Mr. H. Hobday, was won by Wm. Freak, by a well got score of 31; and the third prize, a cricket belt, presented by Mr. M. Heatherington (who has ever been generous to the club), was carried off by J. Dixon, who displayed some good cricket in getting 27. The fourth prize, for the most wickets bowled, a scarf pin, presented by J. Lax, was borne away by Wm. Hetherington, who displayed considerable skill in varying the pace of his balls, and took fourteen wickets. The day was remarkably fine, and the closing game was a very pleasant one. A supper was provided by Mrs. Robinson, Highgate, for the cricketers. The following is the score:—

RENTON'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. Brown, b Lax	21	b Lax	40
J. Dixon, b Lax	8	b Lax	19
G. Renton, b Hetherington	2	c Walton, b Hetherington	3
T. Whinney, c Sharp, b Hetherington	0	c Lax, b Hetherington	7
H. R. Foggon, c Lax, b Hetherington	1	c Sisterton, b Hetherington	1
J. T. Watson, b Hetherington	0	b Hetherington	2
J. Brooks, b Hetherington	0	b Lax	0
J. Freak, c Sisterton, b Lax	0	b Hetherington	0
M. Davison, run out	0	c Lax, b Hetherington	0
J. Hetherington, run out	0	c Lax, b Hetherington	1
J. Thompson, not out	4	not out	2
W. Wheatley, b Lax	0	b Hetherington	3
Wides, &c.	10	wides, &c	10
Total	46	total	85

LAX'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Watson, b Brown	1	c Brooks, b Brown	0
G. Walton, b Brown	2	b Renton	13
J. Lax, c Foggon, b Foggon	9	c Renton, b Renton	13
W. Freak, c Brooks, b Foggon	11	c Dixon, b Renton	20
S Sisterton, b Whinney	13	run out	1
T. Batey, run out	6	c Wheatley, b Renton	0
W. Hetherington, not out	10	c Freak, b Renton	11
T. Richardson, b Brown	2	c Brown, b Brown	0
J. Bell, b Renton	3	b Renton	0
M. Richley, b Brown	1	b Brown	0
J. Renwick, b Brown	0	b Brown	0
J. Sharp, b Renton	0	b Brown	0
Wides, &c.	5	byes	9
Total	64	total	67

REGATTA AT YORK.

The first regatta of any importance held in the ancient city of York for the last twenty years was held on Tuesday on the river Ouse, at York. The committee had liberally offered handsome prizes to the total value of £160, and as a result the entries for the various races were numerous; and in the skiff race the appearance of the names of Cooper, Chambers, Percy, and Clasper, gave rise to great anticipations. The North-Eastern Railway Company ran special trains from all parts of their system, and the mass of people in the city was immense. Military bands were stationed on one side of the river. The Tynesiders, as may be expected, excited considerable attention. Cooper was perhaps never in better trim during the whole of his career, and looked the picture of health and strength. Chambers, on the contrary, was in anything but his usual form. The following are the details of the sport:

TUESDAY.—PAIR-OARED RACE, in in-rigged boats, with coxswain. Two cups, value £10, and medals, with £2 for coxswain. Distance, one mile and a half. Open to Yorkshire amateurs.

FIRST HEAT.

E. Whitfield, T. Smith (stroke), L. Wells, cox.—Ebor Rowing Club ... 1
H. Toogood, John Harrison (stroke), J. G. Atkin, cox.—Kingston Rowing Club ... 2

SECOND HEAT.

Cator, J. Gray (stroke), C. Hill, cox ... w.o.

DECIDING HEAT.

E. Whitfield, T. Smith ... 1
Cator, J. Gray ... 2

FOUR-OARED RACE, in in-rigged cutters, for prize of £25, in five cups, given by F. A. Millbank, Esq., M.P., with five gold medals added by the Regatta Committee, or £7 10s in specie, for second crew. Distance, one mile and a half. Open to Yorkshire amateurs.

FIRST HEAT.

T. Horsley, T. Cooke, M. Cuthbert, M. M. Burnell (stroke), E. Cooke, cox ... 1
Martin, Lawson, E. Grayson, W. Steward (stroke), E. Peacock, cox ... 2

SECOND HEAT.

M. Munroe, E. W. Humphreys, J. M. McCormack, C. J. Todd (stroke), E. Jukes, cox ... w.o.

THIRD HEAT.

T. H. Greasley, J. Harrison, H. Toogood, J. Johnson (stroke), T. G. Atkinson, cox.—Kingston Rowing Club 1
E. Robinson, T. Smith, E. Whitfield, J. Shaw (stroke), G. Hottby, cox.—Ebor Rowing Club ... 2
Banks, Scott, Bradley, Wilson, ——, cox. ... 3

FOURTH HEAT.

Burnell's crew ... 1
St. George's crew ... 2

FIFTH HEAT.

Kingston crew ... 1
St. George's crew ... 2

SCULLERS RACE, Prize given by Ald. Hollon, for first-class outriggers, open to all amateurs. Cup, value, £5. Distance one mile and a half. Five entries.

FIRST HEAT.

E. Evans, York ... 1
J. Rickaby, York ... 2

SECOND HEAT.

B. Walker, York ... 1
T. Pape, Newcastle ... 2

DECIDING HEAT.

Walker ... 1
Evans ... 2

A foul occurred in the last heat between Walker and Evans, the latter getting the judge's *fiat*.

SCULLERS' RACE, for first-class outriggers, open to all. First prize, £15; second, £8; third, £2. Five entries.

FIRST HEAT.

R. Chambers, Newcastle ... 1
J. Percy, Newcastle ... 2

SECOND HEAT.

R. Cooper, Redheugh ... 1
J. H. Clasper, Durham ... 2

DECIDING HEAT.

R. Cooper ... 1
R. Chambers ... 2

Henry Lang, of Manchester, was entered for this but heat, did not start. As may be expected, a great deal of interest was manifested in this race, an opportunity being thus afforded to the good folks of Yorkshire of witnessing a trial of skill between the "two champions," as they were familiarly called by the spectators, and nothing, perhaps, could be more favourable for this object than the way in which Chambers and Cooper were drawn for the trial heats, each being pitted in the first instance against a good man, preparatory to coming together in the final "go." Not much time was lost in preliminaries, and on the gun being fired, Chambers and Percy got well away to a good start, of which Percy in the inside had decidedly the advantage. Percy led for a short time, until Bob had settled down to his work, and putting on a few of those launching strokes for which he is remarkable, drew gradually a-head, and went in a winner by about 100 yards. In the second heat Clasper, like Percy, having the advantage of the inside got the best of the start of Cooper, but not to the extent that Percy did of Chambers. Clasper led for the first 300 yards, when Cooper's lively stroke secured him the lead, which he maintained with perfect ease, and landed by about three lengths a-head of his opponent. The great event of the day was now looked forward to with considerable interest, and the time occupied with other heats and the final one, seemed to hang heavy on the spectators, all of whom were anxious ere they had to depart to their respective trains to witness the contest between the far-famed Tyneside scullers. At length their turn came round in the programme, and the spectators at once took up favourable positions along the shore whence they might with the greatest convenience witness the coming struggle. Cooper having won the toss chose the inside next the point, and on the start being made he immediately showed in front. Chambers meanwhile again rowed very wide in coming round the point, which as before lost him a good deal of ground. Cooper making the best of the advantage he had gained, gave way with remarkable energy, and thus forced the pace a good deal, so that by the time they had got about a quarter of a mile he had a clear lead of Chambers. The latter, however, put on the steam, but he failed to lessen the gap between his boat and that of the Redheugh hero, the latter, on the contrary, notwithstanding all the exertions of Chambers to prevent it, continuing to draw more and more ahead until by the time they had rowed another quarter of a mile Cooper was fully two lengths ahead. They pulled in this way for about 100 yards without perceptible alteration, when Chambers put on a spurt and drew up with Cooper, and at the bend opposite Nunthorp Ings he was almost level; but Cooper at the last quarter of a mile "did likewise," and coming away with a rush, won cleverly by between three and four lengths.

FOUR-OARED RACE, for outriggers, open to all amateurs, for four cups, value £5 each, and a gold presentation medal, value £2, to the coxswain. Distance two miles.

Tyne Amateur Rowing Club, Newcastle—C. K. Johnson, R. E. Middleton, H. K. Dryden, L. Armstrong (stroke), M. Richardson, cox ... 1
Northern Rowing Club, Newcastle—J. A. Best, W. Smiles, R. Fairlamb, J. G. Scott (stroke), W. Brumell cox ... 2

This was one of the most exciting races of the day. Both crews rowed abreast for nearly the first half mile, when the T.A.R.C. crew took a decided lead, and gradually increasing it, succeeded in winning by four lengths.

SCULLERS' RACE for Challenge Cup, value £15 15s., and £5 presentation cup.

E. Evans ... 1
B. Walker ... 2
J. Rickaby ... 3

Some minor races for keel boats, &c., brought the day's proceedings to a close.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

100 to 6 agst Alabama, offered
100 — 6 — Privateer, offered
25 — 1 — Lansdown, offered
33 — 1 — Breese, offered
33 — 1 — Morris Dancer, offered
100 — 1 — Brown Bread, offered
100 — 1 — Calista colt, offered
100 — 1 — Suspicion, offered

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

25 to 1 agst Gladiateur, taken
35 — 1 — Gardevisure, taken
40 — 1 — Brown Bread, taken
50 — 1 — Custard Castle, taken
100 — 1 — The Duke, taken
100 — 1 — Furze Chat, taken

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

100 to 7 agst Alabama, taken freely
100 — 6 — Privateer, offered
20 — 1 — Morris Dancer, offered
25 — 1 — Lansdown, taken freely
33 — 1 — Eleanor, taken
40 — 1 — Salpinctes, taken
50 — 1 — Dr Syntax, taken

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. A.F.

Mr W. E. Jones's Lizard, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb ... Fordham 1
Mr York's Lytham, 4 yrs, 9st 9lb ... Custance 2
Mr Hodgman's Vixen, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb ... Morris 3

Landguard Fort, Melinda, and Black Prince also ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 agst Lytham, 9 to 2 each agst Lizard and Vixen. Lizard waited on Lytham till entering the cords, when he came away, and won in a canter by four lengths.

The GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 50 sovs each. A.F.

Mr Spencer's Longdown ... Fordham 1
Mr Merry's Zambezi ... H. Covey 2
Mr Henry's Contract ... Murfitt 3

Betting: Even agst each. Longdown made all the running, and won by a neck; bad third.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Mr T. Robinson's Lady di Vergy, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Loates 1
Lord Westmorland's Indigestion, 3 yrs, 7st ... Morris 2
Lord Poulett's Wild Thyme, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ... Custance 3

Volunteer, and Guineviere also ran.

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Indigestion, 3 to 1 agst Lady di Vergy, 9 to 2 agst Wild Thyme, 5 to 1 agst Volunteer. Lady di Vergy made play throughout. Won by a neck; bad third. Volunteer was left at the post.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Crossbow, 3 yrs ... Loates 1
Fury, 2 yrs ... Heartfield 2
Saffron, 3 yrs ... J. Mann 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Saffron, 7 to 4 agst Fury, 5 to 1 agst Crossbow. Won by three lengths; bad third.

The BUCKENHAM STAKES of 300 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Mr H. Saville's f by Musjid, out of Skirmisher's d ... Goater 1
Mr Naylor's Wildbriar ... Challoner 2
Mr J. Merry's Heliotrope ... Fordham 3

Betting: 6 to 5 agst Heliotrope, 5 to 2 agst Musjid f, 5 to 1 agst Wildbriar. The winner made all the running, and won by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

The GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY HANDICAP. T.Y.C.

Mr Hodgman's Confederate, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ... Heartfield 1
Lord Anglesey's Cadeau, 5 yrs, 7st ... Grimshaw 2
Lord Stamford's Gemma, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb ... Carroll 3

Master Richard, Liddington, Audax, Regina, The Beadle, Agnes, Liston, Mathilde, Grace Darling, Gazza Ladra, Filbert, Radcliffe, and Princess of Wales also ran.

Betting: 9 to 2 agst Confederate, 5 to 1 agst Liston, 100 to 15 agst Cadeau, 8 to 1 agst Agnes, 9 to 1 agst Gemma, 10 to 1 agst Master Richard, 100 to 8 each agst Liddington, Mathilde, and Princess of Wales, 20 to 1 each agst Filbert and Gazza Ladra, 25 to 1 agst The Beadle. Cadeau, Gemma, and Confederate were in front all the way. Confederate taking the lead upon entering the cords, but swerving at the finish, only won by a head; a neck between the second and third, and two lengths between the third and fourth.

The HOPEFUL STAKES of 40 sovs each. Last half of Ab. M.

Duke of Beaufort's Mr Pitt ... Fordham 1
Lord Stamford's Chibisa ... Carroll 2
Baron Rothschild's Sister to Amber ... Wells 3
Mr Naylor's Grey Stocking ... Challoner 4

Betting: 9 to 4 on Mr Pitt. Chibisa led to within the distance from home, when Mr Pitt came out and won cleverly by half a length; a bad third.

The SIXTEENTH TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES. D.I.

Baron Rothschild's Evelina ... Daley w.o.

Clairvoyance received £200 of the stake.

WEDNESDAY.—The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25sovs each. D.I.

Baron Rothschild's b f Guinivere ... J. Daley 1
Mr Naylor's Lazaretto ... Challoner 2

Betting: 5 to 4 on the winner. Won by six lengths.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20sovs each. D.M.

M of Hastings's Pantaloon, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb ... J. Grimshaw † 1
Mr R. Kelso's Filbert, 3 yrs, 7st ... Scorey † 2
Capt. Machell's Jupon, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb ... Fordham 3

The following also ran: Warrior, and Idler.

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Pantaloon, 3 to 1 agst Jupon, 4 to 1 agst Warrior, 6 to 1 agst Idler, 8 to 1 agst Filbert. Dead heat; bad third. Deciding heat: 5 to 4 on Pantaloon, who won by a length and a half.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Stamford's Willie Sharpe, 8st 4lb ... Carroll 1
Mr R. Cotton's Pinchbeck, 7st 12lb ... J. Mann 2
Mr R. G. Craven's Hazledean, 7st 7lb ... Morris 3
Sir F. Johnstone's Loaf Sugar, 7st 12lb ... S. Adams 4

Betting: 11 to 1 agst Hazledean, 2 to 1 agst Pinchbeck, 4 to 1 agst Willie Sharpe, 4 to 1 agst Sugar Loaf. Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10sovs each. First half of Ab.M.

Capt. Machell's Carnizette ... Fordham 1
Mr Porter's Indian Star ... Hibberd 2
Mr Hodgman's Viper ... Morris 3

The following also ran: Madcap, Hope colt and Fury.

Betting: 9 to 4 agst Indian Star, 4 to 1 each agst Madcap and Carnizette. Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Mr Porter claimed the winner, and Captain Machell Indian Star.

The SEVENTEENTH TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES. A.F.

Mr W. I'Anson's Breadalbane ... Custance 1
Mr R. Sutton's Furze Chat ... Thomas 2
Capt. Hawksley's Thallassius ... Carroll 3

The following also ran: Out and Outer and Mathilde.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Breadalbane (offered), 7 to 1 agst Furze Chat, 8 to 1 agst Thallassius, 20 to 1 agst Out and Outer. Out and Outer and Mathilda led half-way across the flat when Breadalbane took the lead, and was never again reached, and won in a canter by ten lengths; three lengths between second and third.

The GRANBY STAKES. From the turn of the Lands in.

Lord Westmoreland's Lady Sophie ... Goater 1
Count F de Lagrange's La Germaine ... H. Grimshaw 2
Mr M. Dennett's Langham, 9st ... F. Adams 3

The following also ran: Lothario, Anemone colt, La Dauphine.

Betting: 55 to 50 agst Langham, 4 to 1 agst La Germaine, 100 to 15 agst La Dauphine, 12 to 1 agst Lady Sophie. Won by three quarters of a length; neck between second and third; same between third and fourth. La Dauphine bolted.

Fifty Pounds. D.I.

Mr G. Bryan's Lady Hilda, 4 yrs (Custance), walked over, and received 25sovs.

THURSDAY.—The QUEEN'S PLATE. 4 miles 1 furlong 173 yards.

Breeze ... 1 | Stanton ... 2 | Lady Hylda ... 3

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for three-year-old and upwards. T.Y.C.

Salliet, 6st 13lb ... 1 | Volunteer ... 2

Seven ran.

POST MATCH for 200 sovs. T.Y.C.

Mr Graham's Nutrition ... w.o.

The EIGHTEENTH TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-year-olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 7lb. T.Y.C.

Esca ... 1 | Robin Hood ... 2 | Crown Prince ... 3

Seven ran.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sov each; three-year-olds 8st 4lb, four and upwards 8st 13lb; selling allowances. T.Y.C.

Crossbow ... 1 | Rejection ... 2 | Idler ... 3

Five ran.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. 3fur. 217yds.

Steamboat, 7st 2lb ... 1 | Mineral, 7st ... 2

King Hal, 8st 10lb ... 3. Ten ran.

MATCH, 1,000 sovs. 1m. 17yds.

Marquis of Hasting's The Duke, 8st 10lb ... 1
Lord Stamford's Archimedes, 8st 10lb ... 2

A HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, for three-yr-olds and upwards. One mile and a quarter.

Wild Agnes, 7st 9lb ... 1 | Hippolyta, 8st 10lb ... 2

Five ran.

The RUTLAND STAKES of 30 sovs each, for two-year olds. 6 fur. 183 yds.

Lord Stamford's Chibisa (7lb extra) ... 1
Count F. de Lagrange's La Favorite ... 2

Four ran.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each. 5 fur. 182 yds.

Mazurka ... 1 | Indian Star ... 2

Five ran.

CHALLENGE.—Richard Stoker, of Oxen Law, near Waskerley Park, will run A. Nicholson, of Sunnyside, 140 yards level, for £5 a-side. Man and money ready. N.B.—An answer through this paper will be attended to. Oxen Law, Sept. 27th, 1865.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A good demand for wheat, and prices 1s per qr dearer than this day week. Barley, oats, &c., the same as Saturday.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 70 head of cattle, 54 sheep, and 160 pigs were from Ireland, and 10 beasts and 300 sheep were from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 68 beasts, and 586 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality that of cattle was inferior, while both sheep and lambs were about a seasonable average. There was not the least appearance of any disease amongst the stock to-day, and the weather being exceedingly fine, seldom, if ever, was there a healthier lot shown in the last week of September. The supply of beef comprised 1,146 head. The rumour of the cattle plague is completely unsettling business, and the beef trade was devoid of animation from the commencement to the close; prices receding fully 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, with an unusually dull finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,460. The mutton trade ruled steady, and the rates of last week were fully supported, with a tolerably good clearance. Lambs—the demand for which varied a little—the better qualities sold freely at extreme currencies, but the middling sorts were somewhat inactive, and the tendency was in favour of the buyer with a slow finish. Pigs—540 were shown. The pork trade was firm, previous rates were maintained, and all sold.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,146; sheep and lambs, 7,460; pigs, 540; store cattle, 0.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; good steers 8s. 0d. to 8s. 6d; middling, 7s. 0d. to 7s 9d; cows, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork 5s 6d. to 7s. 3d; ditto, small, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9½d to 9¾d; large fat 8¾d to 9d; middling, 7¼d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7d to 7½d; lambs, 8½d to 9½d per lb sinking offal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£ s d		£ s d	
Old land hay	5 5 0	to	7 0 0	₩ ton.
Do. this year's growth	3 15 0	to	5 6 0	,,
New land hay	6 5 0	to	0 0 0	,,
Do. this year's growth	4 0 0	to	7 0 0	,,
Clover hay	0 0 0	to	0 0 0	,,
Wheat straw	0 2 0	to	0 2 9	₩ thrave.
Barley straw	0 2 4	to	0 2 6	,,
Oat straw	0 2 0	to	0 3 3	,,

Carts at market: Hay 185; straw 62.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

DIPTON, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr John Lamb, of a daughter.

NEWCASTLE, at 31, Bulmer's-street, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr Daniel M'Leod, compositor, of a son.

At the Friars, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr Thos. B. Lithgow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROOK, on the 26th inst., Mr James M. Stephenson, Newcastle, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr Matthew Turnbull, of Crook.

BLACKHILL, at the United Presbyterian Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. W. Lauder, Mr Alexander Fraser to Miss Ann Robinson, both of Medomsley.

DEATHS.

HIGH CONSETT, on the 26th inst., aged 28, the wife of Wm. Evans.

BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY, on the 18th inst., suddenly, aged 52, Mr Joseph Hunter, agent.

On his passage to America, on the 9th ult., aged 24, Mr William Makepeace, late of Burnopfield Colliery.

NEWCASTLE, at Albert-terrace, on the 25th inst., aged 65, Mary, wife of Paul Glenton, Esq., surgeon, and daughter of the late Joseph Metcalfe, Esq., Trench Hall, Ravensworth.

At Snowdon-street, Oxford-street, on the 24th inst., Martha, youngest daughter of Mr T. H. Boag, compositor.

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Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.