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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 105. CONSETT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of the *Consett Guardian* IS NOW BETWEEN TWO AND THREE THOUSAND COPIES WEEKLY AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

☞ The Charges for Advertisements are less than in any other Paper in the North of England having the same extent of Circulation.

Additional Agents and Correspondents required in Districts where none have been appointed.

Wanted

PLASTERERS WANTED. — Two or Three good Hands. Apply to Mr. JAMES MILLER, Shotley Bridge.

Education.

CLARENDON HOUSE SCHOOL, CONSETT. C. WYLIE, MASTER. ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN, GERMAN ELEMENTS. Consett, 18th June, 1862.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Outstanding DEBTS belonging to the Estate of Mr WM. COLLINSON, Blackhill, having been purchased by Mr Henry Brown, Auctioneer, Berryedge, and that Mr Collinson is now empowered to receive the same and make arrangements for settlement. If arrangements is not made within a month from this date, proceedings will be taken to recover the same without further notice.
Dated this 7th Day of August, 1862.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC will be given in the THEATRE, CONSETT, on SATURDAY September 6, 1862, for the Benefit of the CATHOLIC JUVENILE TEMPERANCE DRUM and FIFE BAND, when the following Talent is engaged and will appear:—PADDY RYAN, Comic Irish Singer; the FUNNY BLACKS, American and Nigger Melodists; Mr. E. LENNOX, Local Vocalist; Messrs. RENSHAW, O'BRIEN, and ROSS, Glee Singers; Messrs. DOLMAN and PAGE will Recite a Dialogue of great interest.

☞ An efficient ORCHESTRA will be in attendance, and perform some excellent Selections of Music. Mr. OLEY will preside at the Harmonium.

Mr. HARRIS'S BAND have kindly offered their services on the occasion. Mr. RENSHAW, Conductor.

Prices of Admission—Boxes, 1s 6d.; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Seven, to Commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAPERIES AT GEORGE ROBSON'S, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

G. R. has during his recent visit to the Market secured several large and valuable Lots of GOODS at OLD PRICES.

Plain and Fancy WINCEYS, ALPACAS, and COBURGS at 6d, 7½d, 10d, and 11½d, worth Twopence per yard more at the present time.

Our Stock of FLANNELS is large and good and worthy of attention. Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels, all Wool, from 1s per yard; 4-4ths Hollands from 5½d per yard; 5-4ths from 8½d; 6-4ths from 10½d.

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Women's Strong Leather Boots, at 3s 3d. Double Soled, 3s. 11d. Elastic Sides, 4s 11d. Home-made, at 6s 11d. Cashmere Boots, at 1s 6d and 2s 6d. Goloshes, Felt, and Canvass Slippers. Stays, at 2s 1½d. Wool Shawlettes from 1s 4d. Moleskins, from 1s 2d per yard. Men's Moleskin Trousers, best quality, at 7s 11d per pair. Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 1s 3d. Men's White Shirts from 1s 11d. Owing to the extra demand for fabrics of other materials, caused by the present deficient supply of cotton, the prices have risen and are rising rapidly, particularly in those classes of goods in which there is any admixture of cotton. It is, therefore, desirable for parties to make their purchases of Autumn and Winter Clothing as early as possible in order to secure themselves against having to pay a very large advance, which can be done by buying your Draperies at G. ROBSON'S, where the Goods kept are, for quality and cheapness, unsurpassed in the District.

Business Addresses.

WM. FOGGIN & CO.'S STEAM POWER DYE WORKS, PANDON BANK.

MOREENS & DAMASKS DYED AND PRESSED and WATERED by HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

Paisley, Barege, Cashmere, and all Varieties of Fancy Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.

Gentlemen's Clothes, including Coats, Over-Coats, Wrappers, Trousers, Vests, &c., Cleaned and Steam Pressed.

MOURNINGS DYED on the Shortest Notice.

RECEIVING SHOPS:—No. 39, PILGRIM STREET, 57, CLAYTON STREET, and 1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO PARTIES BUILDING.

PARTIES desirous of BUILDING DWELLING HOUSES at or near MEDOMSLEY, CONSETT, or BLACKHILL, in the county of Durham, can have LAND for that purpose or for GARDENS, on purchase, or, if preferred, on Lease of 99 Years, at a small annual Ground Rent.

Also LAND for POSITIVE SALE at LEADGATE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, and BENFIELDSIDE LANE, for Building purposes.

The Sites at Blackhill are contiguous to the proposed Railway Station.

Apply to Mr NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa, Shotley Bridge.

WESTERN MANCHESTER AND LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICES: 3, Parliament Street, London; and 77, King Street, Manchester.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

TRUSTEES FOR MANCHESTER (NORTHERN BRANCH):
Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.
John Platt, Esq., J.P. (Platt Brothers and Co., engineers), Werneth Park, Oldham, Lancashire.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, The Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
The Hon. Richard Edward Howard, D.C.L., Stamp Office, Manchester.
John Leigh, Esq., 26 St. John Street, Manchester.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London.
Thomas Statter, Esq., Stand Hall, Bury, Lancashire.
Henry Wilbraham, Esq., M.A., Chancery Office, Manchester.

SOLICITOR.
Harrison Blair, Esq., 40, Brown Street, Manchester.

ACTUARY.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London, formerly Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge; Member of the Royal Commission of Belgium on Statistics and Administrative Science; Author of the Treatise on Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, and Building Societies.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
William Bridges Row, Esq., B.A.

The number of Policies issued by this Society is 9,483, assuring £3,415,425, at annual premiums amounting to £112,363.

The Sums paid away in Claims to 31st December, 1861, represent £220,000, by which 430 families have received the benefits of Life Assurance; and the Bonuses declared at periodical intervals amount to £76,000.

The United Society is guaranteed by 235 wealthy and influential shareholders. The Reserved Margin of Profits over all Liabilities at the last division was £95,000. The New Premium Business transacted by the Society is at the rate of £10,000 a year.

N.B.—Bonuses may be applied to make Policies payable during lifetime of Assured.

Invalid lives admitted at the ordinary rates.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal (post free), and every information may be obtained on application to JOHN ELLIOTT, Consett Cottage, Consett, District Agent.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

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

Business Addresses.

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

WILLIAM WATSON, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, PRINTER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c., 55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, (Directly opposite Shakspeare Street,) Respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage. BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND. PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS.

WILLIAM WATSON,

ON behalf of Mr. JOHN BRADBURN, returns his sincere thanks for the extensive patronage bestowed, and respectfully intimates that he has resigned the Agency, not being able to conduct it and his own business successfully together.

W. Watson also wishes to announce that he will still continue his journeys monthly, in furtherance of his own affairs, and that next journey, September 3rd and 4th, he is deputed by Mr Bradburn to appoint Resident Agents at Leadgate, Berryedge, Blackhill, and Shotley Bridge, who will receive parcels for the Dyeing Business, and manage the forwarding and delivery of the same, due notice of which will be given in future advertisements.

PIANOS TUNED, &c.

MR. KAYE, of the Cathedral Choir, Durham, PRACTICAL TUNER and REPAIRER, 25 years' experience, purposes VISITING CONSETT and Neighbourhood FOUR times in the YEAR.
Address, 47, Saddler Street, Durham.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CATCHESIDE BROTHERS, WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
☞ SAMPLES sent Post Free, on application.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

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

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

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS, At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

"THE REASON WHY."

SEVERAL Gentlemen have asked us lately, how we account for our Business increasing these dull times? To satisfy all, we give the Reason why. In dull times, people are more careful of their money, and many finding they are paying more for their Clothing than their friends who purchase of B. JOSEPH & CO., the result is the increase of our Business. We can only add that we thank them for their confidence, and will also continue to give them Clothing that will Fit well, Wear well, and Look well.

B. JOSEPH & CO.,
78, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
92 & 93, QUEEN STREET, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.
25 & 26, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LANDPORT.
159, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
26, WARWICK STREET, LONDON.

FOR 17s. 6d., THE VERY BEST SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS.

GENTLEMEN, Why do you pay more when we assure you you can procure the very best Tweed Trousers at 17s 6d., either Ready-made or made to your own Order, by the best London Cutters? We offer you a choice of 500 Patterns all at 17s. 6d., and we guarantee them to Wear well and Fit well. Our Spring Stock is now ready.

B. JOSEPH & CO., GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN DENTISTRY, FOR WHICH MESSRS. PARKER HAVE OBTAINED HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1862.

One of the Firm attends,

NORTH SHIELDS—Every Monday, at 12, Dockwray-square.
BLYTH—Third Wednesday in every Month, at the Bathes, July 22.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—The Second Tuesday in every Month, at 61, New Elvet, August 12th.
STOCKTON—Every Wednesday, at Mrs Crosby's, High Street.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Stratford's, Tailor, Market-place, August 5th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, July 15th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, at the Cottage, August 7th.
BERWICK—Every Saturday at Mr Young's, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—The Fourth Wednesday in every Month, at the Newcastle Arms, July 23.
KELSO—The Fourth Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 15, Square, July 22.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Blair's, Bookseller, Newgate-street, August 13.

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

Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, STRAW BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c. AT THOMAS POTTS', MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE, FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

THOMAS POTTS begs to inform the Inhabitants of Berryedge and the surrounding district that his GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE will commence on Saturday, August 16th, 1862, for the purpose of CLEARING OUT his SUMMER STOCK at an Immense Reduction. He only considers it his duty to direct the attention of the Public that the time has now arrived when the appalling consequences resulting from the American War are being severely felt, as all cotton goods are now advanced 30 per cent., equal to 2d per yard on low cottons. He is at present in a position to offer a rare opportunity to his numerous customers, having, previous to the advance, made large purchases, which advantage he is determined to throw in the reach of all Purchasers, being less than the Manufacturer's Prices at this time, and owing to the Sale brings them below the old prices before any advance. The stock has been separately gone through and Re-marked at a great sacrifice. He requests an early call, as such a chance seldom falls to the lot of the Public. The following are a few Quotations of the Great Bargains, as our space will not admit of more.

Ladies' Fancy Dresses, from 3½d, worth 6d.
Do. Do., 4½d, 5½d, and 7d, worth 4d per yard more.
Alpaca and Plain Coburg, from 3½d, worth 7d. All better qualities equally reduced.
A Lot of Beautiful Prints, fast colours, to be cleared off at 3½d, 4½d, and 5½d, now worth 2½d per yard more.
Wincey for Dresses, from 3½d, 4½d, and 6d, worth 3d per yard more.
A Large Lot of Ladies Wincey Skirts at 2s 6d, a Great Bargain.
Hemp Carpeting from 5½d.
Brown Hollands, from 3½d, worth 6d.
5-4ths do. from 6½d, worth 9d.
Scotch Linens (all linen), from 6½d, worth 9d.
Brown Harns, from 4d, cheap at 6d.
Regatta Stripes, from 4½d, now worth 6½d.
Grey Linsey, 6½d, cheap at 8d.
Blue and White Flannels, reduced 2d per yard.
Ladies' White Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 1d.
Children's Fancy do. from ½d.
Hair Nets, from 1d.
Women's Good Drab Jean Stays, from 1s 9½d, worth 2s 9d.
Ladies' Grey Corsets, from 1s 4½d, worth 2s 6d.

Unbleached and White Calicoes, from 2½d, now worth 4d.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Mantles and Jackets greatly reduced; Children's from 1s 1d.
A Splendid Lot of Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs, in all makes, from 3s 9d upwards.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

This Department has undergone considerable Reductions. Ladies' Kid Boots from 3s 3d, worth 5s; Elastic Side Boots, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d; Double-Soled Kid Boots, 3s 11d, cheap at 6s 6d. Ladies' Cashmere Boots from 1s 6½d. Children and Maids' reduced in proportion.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.

Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery, &c., will be cleared off at Half-Price.
A Beautiful Lot of Bonnet Ribbons, re-marked nearly Half-price, from 1d per Yard.
100 Girls' Straw Hats to be sold off at 4½d each, worth 1s 6d and 2s.

WOOLLEN CLOTH AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found a large assortment of Broad and Narrow Superfine Cloths, Fancy Coatings and Trouserings, all reduced 25 per cent. Broad Black Cloth from 3s 6d per yard, worth 6s 6d. All Ready-made Clothing and Pit Flannels, of which we keep a large Stock, in all its branches, greatly reduced.
Gentlemen's Hats and Caps in immense variety, all reduced.
Worsteds and Yarns from 1½d per ounce.
A Lot of Remnants in Stuffs (Plain and Fancy), Linens, Prints, Ginghams, &c., to be nearly given away.

TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, SMITHS, &c.

ARTHUR E. TREGELLES, DERWENT FOUNDRY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, supplies IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, as under—
COTTAGE RANGE METAL, OVENS and POTS.
REGISTER STOVES
SASH WEIGHTS
COLUMNS
RAILING BARS and COPING.
PLOUGH METALS, TUE IRONS.
WHEELS, &c.
BAR IRON and BRASS CASTINGS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

IS IT ANY ADVANTAGE TO BUY AN ORIGINAL PACKET OF TEA? —We answer, Yes. Sometimes Custom House Officers go to sleep when Tradesmen are wide awake. One of these rare cases came under our notice the other day. A sample of Fine Kaysow Tea, in small caddies of 18lbs each, was submitted to us; like cautious people we had a number sent down and carefully examined, and find the Customs overweight and Merchant's Tares reduced them about 4d per lb. The quality is of the richest description, and will do honour to the taste of the most fastidious. The latest news from China informs us of the very high prices paid for new Season Congous. This news has caused a marked advance in our market. We have such faith to the quality of these delicious Teas — such confidence in the judgement of our Customers, as to warrant us in securing a large parcel. We are willing to forward a sample, post free, to your residence, or, if preferred, they can be examined and tasted at our Grainger Street Tea Tasting Rooms. We ask no favour, the advantage will be mutual.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, 33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BOYS!

YOU have now but few Days remaining to enjoy your Midsummer Holidays. Your first duty, before returning to School, is to see that you have Proper, Neat, and Gentlemanly CLOTHING in your Boxes; for without that you will find it difficult to be respected by your Comrades, your Masters, or your Friends.

You should have Good Strong, Dark-Coloured CLOTHES for the Play-ground and School Wear; a Smart FLANNEL SUIT, for Cricket; and a Neat SUPERFINE Suit for Better Wear.

Ask your Parents to procure them for you, and they cannot refuse. Do not neglect this, if you desire Success during the approaching Half-year. In conclusion, we need hardly remind you, that you can get all you require, either READY-MADE or TO ORDER, at the BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT of the HALL of COMMERCE.

B. JOSEPH & CO., Proprietors.

The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

In Black Cloth	...	from 12s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	...	" 8s 6d to 21s
In Fancy Doeskins	...	" 10s 6d to 65s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—A NEW STYLE.

In Black Cloth	...	from 16s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds	...	" 8s 6d to 25s
In Fancy Doeskins	...	" 10s 6d to 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds	...	from 15s 0d to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins	...	" 18s 0d to 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth	...	from 18s 0d to 60s
In Angola Cloth	...	" 16s 0d to 50s

If preferred, all these Goods may be made to Order at the same Prices.

B. JOSEPH & CO., PROPRIETORS, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

EDWARD REED, MERCHANT TAILOR, ANNFIELD PLAIN.
N.B.—CLOTH and TRIMMINGS, &c., may be had.

WILLIAM JOHN SCOTT, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, CONSETT, BY GATESHEAD.
SALES and APPRAISEMENTS conducted on Reasonable Terms and with Promptness.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to be SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

THE LUXURY OF WASHING WITH HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

THIS well-known Preparation is decidedly the most Economical article ever introduced for Washing—the cleansing properties of several Pounds of Soap being contained in a small Packet of the Soap Powder. Mr Wm. Conn, 16, West-street, Portadown, writes, Jan. 10th, 1862:—"My Wife and Servant regularly use your Soap Powder for our family washing, and I can assure you it is an article of great efficacy and usefulness, and can testify that since I was born I never knew anything equal to your Soap Powder. It has been of the greatest service to me and is the greatest luxury I can use for washing my hands, face, and neck, as it gives a smooth and glossy skin. This is the very truth."—Sold in 1d. packets everywhere. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Manufacturer of the "Washing Machine for the Million," prices, £2., £2 10s., and £3 10s.

THE SCIENCE OF IRONING.

ASK FOR BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One pound is equal to nearly two pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers, and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslin, can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, and by thousands of families throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Agents for Consett: J. Murry and Sons, Consett, and J. Dixon, Shotley Bridge.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

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

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

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

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

H. BROWN, COMMISSION AGENT, BERRYEDGE, has on hand at present a Quantity of BROAD BLACK SUPERFINE CLOTHS, BLACK and COLOURED DOESKINS, which will be Sold Privately, considerably below the usual Prices.
Berryedge Sale Rooms, Aug. 7, 1862.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.
In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY, [THREE EDITIONS] Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now REDUCED TO 2½d.

Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.

Publishing Office: 63, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS, &c. Price 1s., or free by Post 14 stamps,

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

Also, at the same Price,

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

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

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

H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. HOUSES TO LET.

To be Let.

TO LET, immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP at Leadgate, formerly occupied by M. and T. M'Nally. Apply to Mr JOHN JAMES, Leadgate.

TO LET, and may be entered upon Immediately, several COTTAGES, with every Convenience attached; situated at Benfieldside.—Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, all that Excellent and Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Three Sitting Rooms and Kitchen on first floor, Five Bed-rooms, Bath-room, and Water Closet; Cellar, and every Appurtenance; Garden, Vinery, Coach House, Stable, and other Out Offices, known as Shotley Villa, now in the occupation of John Nicholson, Esquire.

Further particulars may be known by application on the PREMISES; or by letter, addressed, J. D. SHIPLEY, Esq., Mosley Street, Newcastle.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TO BE LET, by TENDER, the BUILDING of a HOUSE, at Havanna, near Shield Row. The Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JAMES SCOTT'S, Grocer, Havanna, from Saturday, September 6, to Thursday, September 11th.

Tenders will be received up to Five o'Clock on Thursday, September 11th, 1862.

Sales by Auction.

NOTICE OF SALE.

AN IMPORTANT DRAPERY SALE will be held in the NEW MARKET, BERRY EDGE. Particulars next week.
Consett and Berry Edge Sale Rooms, Sept. 4, 1862.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

THE NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the modern treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C. &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

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

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 is for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Post-office, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for languor, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and reinvigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE. —NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding everything hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

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

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

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

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

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

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age; or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut 1d stamps, to Marie Coupelle, Bedford House Russell Square, London, W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful."—Miss Hall, Athenry, Co. Galway. "I was much surprised at the clever way in which you describe my character."—Jane Bray, 105, Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better."—Louis Revier.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS?—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 1s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My Hair was rapidly coming off but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased."—I. Hickson, Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful Moustache."—H. Adams, Wilsden. "I can now boast of a head of Hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it."—W. B. "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene."—F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverpool.

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

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR. — For two stamps sufferers may avoid the sham captains, who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks; and other swindlers, who send their books for nothing, publish testimonials which they write themselves, fictitious reviews from journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanism, electricity, instruments &c., instead of medicines, which they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as they are deceptive.

A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom will send free on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost. Address Mr Lames Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

EMERY'S MAGIC BEETLE POISON.—This celebrated preparation is certain death to Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Rats, and Mice. It is the original and only one to be relied on. Thousands may be destroyed in one night, without danger to household pets. In consequence of the immense demand, Agents are being appointed in every town in the United Kingdom. Obtainable through Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and through all Chemists, Oilmen, &c., in boxes at 1s, or sent free for 14 stamps, by Emery and Co., 15, Foley Place, London, W. Insist on none but "Emery's," as there are many dangerous and worthless imitations.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

Mr. Frederick Purday, Principal of the Statistical Department of the Poor Law Board, has contributed to the current number of the *Statistical Journal* a paper on the distress in the North of England. We make some extracts, which will be found of interest:—

Since the manifestation of distress in Lancashire, and in some other manufacturing districts, which has been ascribed to the outbreak of civil war in North America, and to the great diminution in the shipments of raw cotton to Europe which followed the event, the Poor Law Board has laid before Parliament monthly returns of the number of paupers receiving relief in those unions which have, up to the present time, most severely suffered by the suspension of their ordinary manufacturing pursuits; the "cotton famine" being, according to popular belief, the predominant cause of the distress.

The unions ranged in the statement under Cheshire and Lancashire contain the great cotton manufacturing district of England; there are considerable variations in the proportion of their respective inhabitants who are engaged in the cotton trade; and considerable variation also, in the character of the manufactured products. To these causes the unequal pressure borne by some parts of the district is attributable. Thus, in the unions of Oldham and of Preston, both having the same amount of population and according to the census of 1851, about the same number of adults employed in manufacture, it will be observed that at the latest date the pauperism in Oldham was 1 in 27 and in Preston 1 in 9, of the population. The pauperism of Preston was threefold that of Oldham. In the populous union of Chorlton it was less by one-half per cent. than that of Oldham; but in 1851, Chorlton employed only 16·7 per cent. of adult population in manufactures, while the ratio in the Oldham Union was 39·8.

Statements have been recently made, both in and out of Parliament, as to the number of persons who, in this country, are dependent upon the cotton manufacture. Some of those accounts differ so widely from what we actually know of the number of operatives engaged in this industry, that their authors appear to be misinformed, or have omitted from their statements some important qualification. In May, 1861, according to a return prepared at the Home Office, under the supervision of one of the factory inspectors, there were in Cheshire and Lancashire 356,487 persons employed in every description of cotton factory, viz.:—

Males (children and adults)	152,553
Females "	205,934

The numbers were taken at a time when the greatest activity prevailed in the cotton trade.

Most of the wives of the operatives, and all their children legally capable of work, find employment in the mills; and will be included in the numbers set out above. Of the males employed, 101,015 were returned as over 18 years of age. If we assume that these were all heads of families, and multiply that number by 4·8, which is the proportion of persons to each family in England, we find that there were 484,872 persons directly dependent for their subsistence on the cotton factory wages of the district. In round numbers, they may be stated as half a million.

The numbers thrown out of employment by the injury done to collateral and subsidiary trades, through the stoppage of the cotton-mills, it is not possible to estimate with any degree of certainty.

On inspecting the numbers for July, it is noticeable that there were five unions in the cotton districts much more deeply pauperised than the others.

A tabular statement follows, from which it appears that the five unions are those of Preston, Blackburn, Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Stockport. At the end of December, 1861, the "per centage of increase of pauperism over the same month in the previous year," was, for Preston, 100, for Blackburn 93, for Manchester 64, for Ashton-under-Lyne 40, and for Stockport 59. At the end of July, 1862, it was, for Preston 304, for Blackburn 338, for Manchester 189, for Ashton-under-Lyne 582, and for Stockport 400.

The highest poor rate known up to the present time in any place in Lancashire is that of the Preston Union. It is estimated by the chairman of the union that the whole expenditure in relief for the current year will amount to £50,000, or 3s 6d in the pound on the assessable property, throughout the union.

It has been computed, upon the assumption that the highest weekly expenditure hitherto attained throughout Lancashire will represent the average for the year, that the expenditure for relief to the poor in the parochial year 1862-3 will be £630,000 for the whole of the unions of the county.

It may be remarked, as regards the other unions, that the distress in Coventry and Nottingham arose upon the French reciprocity treaty coming into operation, and that the pauperism in both unions has considerably declined from the highest point recently attained, though it is still much above its average level. Stoke-upon-Trent, Birmingham, Ecclesall, Bierlow, Leeds, and Sheffield, suffered by the stoppage of their export trade to America; but the table satisfactorily shows that with the approach of summer the pauperism in all those unions greatly diminished, and that in respect to Leeds it is now so low as to indicate a very active demand for labour in the great centre of the woollen trade.

THE RESTORATION OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The *Athenæum* says:—"We are glad to understand that in the works now going on in Durham Cathedral for the restoration of the Chapel of the Nine Altars, the ancient sculptures are to remain untouched, however much mutilated. All the shafts of fossil marble are to be repolished by machinery, and where this cannot be done without diminishing their diameter, or such do not exist, new ones are to be placed. The edifice is a noble one, amongst the finest specimens of thirteenth-century work, and restoration on conservative principles had been long desired.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—On Saturday last, an encounter took place on the Bollihope Moors, between Middleton in Teesdale, and Stanhope, in the west part of the county of Durham, between two of the Duke of Cleveland's game watchers, and a like number of poachers. The latter were in pursuit of grouse, and were armed with guns. Upon the watchers coming up with them, they deliberately discharged their guns, and wounded both the watchers. One of the wounded men is said to be rather severely injured, but the other only slightly. The poachers belong to the neighbourhood of Stanhope, and one is a lead miner. They were examined before the magistrates at Stanhope, on Monday, and have been remanded until the 10th inst., to allow of the wounded watchers being able to attend.

VIOLENT DEATH OF AN INNKEEPER AT THE FELLING.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Lord Collingwood Inn, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, on the body of Mr Thomas Pigg, the landlord of that establishment. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had long been addicted to drunkenness, and, in consequence of his neglecting his business, had fallen into pecuniary difficulties. On Monday he had been to Bill Quay on business and on his return had remained in his house drinking with two or three companions till one or two o'clock the next morning. He did not rise till noon on Tuesday, and his eldest daughter (a girl of seventeen) fancied there was something strange in his appearance. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon he took down a short double-barrelled gun, which hung in the house, and, saying he was going into the yard to shoot rats and would be back to tea, he went out. Shortly afterwards the family heard the report of a gun, but after what Mr Pigg had said no notice was taken of the occurrence, and it was only when his daughter went to bring him to tea that the fearful truth was revealed. On opening the door of the stable the deceased was found by his daughter seated against some logs of wood, his body leaning on one side, the gun resting against him, with the muzzle fronting towards his head, and the upper portion of his face and the front of the skull completely blown away. Although medical aid was called in life was found to be extinct, and the body was, after remaining in the stable till the arrival of the Felling policeman, removed to the house. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died from a gunshot wound in the head; but as to the gun being accidentally discharged or otherwise, there was no evidence to show. Deceased was forty-two years of age and has left five children, the eldest being seventeen and the youngest but six years of age.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONER.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says—The insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a very sharp contest, in which he was wounded, has been compelled to surrender with all his adherents. He was immediately put on board an Italian frigate, which has received orders to convey him to Spezzia. The blockade of the coast of Sicily has been raised.

TURIN, August 31.

In pursuance of orders from the Government, General Garibaldi is being conveyed to Spezzia in an Italian war vessel. Colonel Pallavicino has been appointed General. Deputy Calvino has been arrested at Naples.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

TURIN, August 30.

The following details of the capture of Garibaldi have been received :—"Yesterday, the corps of Bersagliere, commanded by Colonel Pallavicino, attacked Garibaldi, who occupied a strong position at Aspromonte. After a short contest, Garibaldi was wounded and taken prisoner, with all his followers."

The official *Gazette* of this morning publishes a despatch from General Cialdini, confirming the news of the capture of Garibaldi, and stating that 2,000 Garibaldians were also taken prisoners. Col. Pallavicino's column numbered only 1,800 men. The *Gazette* also contains the following :—"In order that the public may not credit false news, the Government declares that the official *Gazette* is the only organ of its views and acts."

The *Italia* states that in the encounter with the Garibaldians the Royal troops had 12 killed and 200 wounded.

The same paper says that Garibaldi has received two wounds, one of which is serious ; his son Menotte is also wounded.

La France professes to have received some details of the combat of Aspromonte :—

General Cialdini, who had his head quarters at Reggio heard that Garibaldi was directing his march towards the defiles in question, on his way to join the main body of his volunteers in the Basilicata, and that he had with him only a very small number of his partisans. He immediately organised a column of about 2,000 men, composed exclusively of Piedmontese troops, almost all of them belonging to the corps of the Bersaglieri, and gave the command of it to Colonel Pallavicino. The Royal troops set out in pursuit of the Garibaldians, but the latter, who had a start of several hours, were about to escape, when a soldier] was sent on with a flag of truce, who succeeded in reaching Garibaldi. The latter halted. The royal troops came up, made known to him the decree which had been issued against him, and advised him to surrender. Garibaldi refused, and a combat took place. The Garibaldians, being inferior in numbers, were beaten, and their chief received two wounds. But for the above stratagem, in a short time longer Garibaldi would have escaped, and have succeeded in joining the main body of the troops.

The *Journal de Rouen* gives another version of the affair :—

The engagement of Aspromonte was preceded by an interview between Garibaldi and Colonel Pallavicino. The former presented himself with a flag of truce, when the colonel, who is not an irregular soldier, as has been stated in a despatch, declared that he could not receive the ex-Dictator except as an enemy. Garibaldi is said to have returned to his troops, and the firing immediately commenced.

The Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives the following details of the capture of Garibaldi, under date August 30 :—"This morning, at two, the Minister of the Interior received the news of the combat at Aspromonte and of the capture of Garibaldi and his volunteers. The first despatch was sent by General Cialdini, dated from Reggio. Other despatches followed. From these it appears that Garibaldi's intention was, if possible, to gain the Tyrol. Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the Bersaglieri, knowing that Garibaldi was at Aspromonte, resolved to attack him, and, despite the difficult nature of the ground, he led on his regiment of Bersaglieri, which he had reinforced by two battalions of the line. He divided his little corps into three columns, which ascended the hills towards Aspromonte by three different paths. Garibaldi was summoned to surrender ; on his refusal, the fight commenced. It was long and desperate. The volunteers made a resistance which was not to be expected from such young and inexperienced troops. The number of killed is not great, but there are more than 300 wounded on both sides. Garibaldi received two bayonet wounds ; one through his thigh, the other in the foot. Menotti Garibaldi is also wounded. The position was carried at the point of the bayonet. As every issue was guarded, retreat was impossible, and the result has been the unconditional surrender of all. Garibaldi asked leave to embark on board an English steamer ; but Colonel Pallavicino had no powers to decide in the matter. He referred to General Cialdini, who applied for instructions to the Government. A Council of Ministers was immediately convoked. No decision seems to have been come to. Meantime, Garibaldi is on his way to Spezzia, a prisoner on board a man-of-war. He will be treated with the highest consideration that circumstances allow. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a demonstration.

GARIBALDIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

MILAN, August 31.

A false rumour of the death of Garibaldi provoked a popular demonstration in this city, yesterday evening. The crowd proceeded towards the residence of the French Consul, but it was met by a squadron of cavalry, which summoned it to disperse. No attention being paid to this summons the military cleared the streets by force. One person was killed and several others wounded. To-day the city is tranquil, but the National Guard is under arms, and patrols traverse the streets as a precautionary measure.

The municipality has issued a proclamation exhorting the citizens to concord, and to rally round the standard o the King.

TURIN, August 31.

Popular demonstrations took place at Brescia and Como yesterday. At the former place all passed off quietly, but at the latter the people were dispersed by force.

TURIN, August 31.

The state of siege will be maintained in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily. The Royal troops are in pursuit of two bands of Garibaldians that escaped at the taking of Catania and the conflict at Aspromonte.

The *Gazette Di Torino* says that Garibaldi has asked to be put on board an English steamer, in order that he may leave his country.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The *La France* of this evening asserts that Garibaldi has been conveyed to the Citadel of Reggio, where every assistance is rendered him. Colonel Pallavicino, the commander of the Bersaglieri who defeated Garibaldi, was formerly his companion in arms in the Southern army.

TURIN, September 2.

Garibaldi arrived yesterday evening at Spezzia. His wounds are not serious.

The *Opinione* of to-day says :—"Rumours are current that the Italian Chambers will re-assemble on the 25th inst. It is asserted that the Ministry will ask the Chamber of Deputies for authority to bring to trial those of its members who were implicated in the late events in Sicily and Calabria."

The *Opinione* further states that the news of deserters and others taken with arms in their hands having been shot is untrue.

The *Monarchia Nazionale* of to-day asserts that several chests filled with poignards have been seized at Milan.

TURIN, Sept. 2 (Evening).

The *Official Gazette* of this evening says :—At two p.m. yesterday, Garibaldi arrived at Spezzia in the Duca di Genova, accompanied by his son and several volunteers. This morning he was still on board. Tranquility has been restored in the cities where a certain party wished to maintain agitation.

The *Gazette di Torino* states that the Ministry has invited Signori Farini, Minghetti, and Massimo d'Azeglio, and some other political personages to Turin, in order to consult with them.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says :—"There was never any idea of convoking the Privy Council for to-day. The Council of Ministers only will assemble to-day, as it does every week."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its political director, M. Paulin Limayrac, showing that the Court of Rome has always rejected all proposals of conciliation with Italy. It expresses a hope that the grave interests of European public order may no longer be held in check by such blind resistance, and concludes thus :—"We are convinced that the Imperial Government will endeavour to reconcile its profound devotion and unalterable affection for the Holy Father with the duties of a wise, liberal, and civilising policy."

The Turin corespondent of the *Daily News* says the King received the news with a mournful seriousness which too plainly showed how deeply he was grieved by the sad necessity imposed upon him. After reading the despatches he went into the country, rturning late to preside over a Cabinet Council.

The *Siecle* says :—We are assured that, on the reception of the news from Aspromonte, the first word uttered by King Victor Emmanuel was "Amnesty." We are assured also, that, alleging reasons of State, some advisers of the Crown did not hail this generous expression which nevertheless was that of M. Ratazzi and the majority of his colleagues.

A Turin correspondent of the *Temps* says that Ratazzi, on being asked some question respecting the treatment of the prisoners, remarked, "We are neither Cossacks nor bloodthirsty."

It is positively stated (says the *Patrie*) that King Victor Emmanuel has written to the Emperor on the subject of the serious events which have just taken place in Italy. The letter of the King, in alluding to the counsels given to his Government by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, points out the promptitude and energy of the repression, and concludes by again expressing a hope of a solution of the Roman question. The Italian Chambers, which have for some time past interrupted their labours, will resume them on the 15th, when an important speech is expected from M. Ratazzi.

The news of the capture of Garibaldi caused intense excitement in Paris on Saturday. The whole liberal press of France—the *Journal des Debats*, the *Presse*, the *Siecle*, the *Temps*, and the *Opinion Nationale*—of Monday, unite in an emphatic declaration that there is now not the vestige of an excuse for the continued occupation of Rome by the French army. The *Debats* points out that the *Moniteur* has clearly asserted that the French remained at Rome solely in response to insolent threats. The Italian Government has, it says, now silenced those menaces and so removed the alleged motive. The *Presse* thinks that the emotion caused by the event of Aspromonte ought to console Italy for its heavy affliction.

The *Independance Belge* observes that the question will at once be discussed in the Emperor's councils, and assumes it to be the occasion of Sunday's extraordinary meeting of Ministers at St. Cloud. Another council, and a privy council, to which all the absent Ministers were summoned, was to have been held on Monday, but it was postponed for a day.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says Drouyn de Lhuys is likely to succeed Thouvenel, and better things are now looked forward to. The Imperial councils are expected to be differently inspired.

The *Independance* professes to know that the British Government has adopted serious measures at Paris, to secure the recall of the French troops from Rome.

The *Nord* thinks that the moral support of Russia will be given to the Italian Government in seeking to obtain by diplomatic means the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

The camp of Chalons has been raised, and the troops will return to their respective garrisons.

GARIBALDI'S MARCH THROUGH SICILY.

A singularly interesting letter in the *Daily News* describes an interview which the writer had with Garibaldi shortly before his entrance into Catania, the appearance of his troops on the march for that place, and the reception he there encountered.

"About two in the morning we arrived at Begalbutto and drove right to head-quarters. The noise of the wheels had been heard by Garibaldi, and he wished to see us one by one. We found the general more cheerful than our friends of the staff, and when we insisted on the danger of a civil war, he said, 'I shall avoid it as far as possible ; but if they touch our swords, we shall not give them up. I know the nation is with me, but if I have been mistaken about their feelings, will go to America.' He spoke much about indifferent things, expressed his great satisfaction at seeing us, and then dismissed us to give orders and to take a bath. About four o'clock in the morning he came out of his room on the terrace, where his staff was bustling, and invited us to accompany him on his march, since he had given orders to leave all the carriages behind. They were to follow on the high road only in a couple of hours, when their movements, indicating the direction he took, could no longer be of any danger to the execution of his plan. At five o'clock we set out. Mounted on a white mule, the General himself took the lead, followed by his staff, badly mounted on horses and mules hired in the borough. Then came about thirty Guides, light-footed young men, with an elastic step, evidently the crack company of the volunteers, but even these carried common muskets instead of rifles ; some of them had not even a red shirt or good shoes. On the side of a desolate mountain ravine, where not a blade of grass was seen between the rocks of coarse green sandstone formation, we rested a few minutes, and looked back where Menotti, Garibaldi's son, paced slowly on his horse, leading the vanguard. We let them pass and formed an estimate of the force. They were about 800 ; all the officers picked men from the expeditions of 1859 and 1860.

"After a forced march of twelve Italian miles, which we performed in four hours, we reached Centorbi, the old Centurbium, on the extreme edge of the Sicilian high land. The borough contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and presents on the ledge of the mountain the most picturesque appearance. The General's arrival surprised the population ; they were not aware of his approaching ; but it was Sunday, they were at home, and in a moment assembled round him, with cheers and a hearty welcome ; the bells were ringing, the members of the band of the National Guard sought to make their way through the population in order to form, whilst Garibaldi rode to church, and after short prayers took his way to a point which dominates all the country around. We overtook him here, whilst he surveyed the *piana di Catania* with his telescope. We stood just opposite to Aderno, and saw the high road to Catania deep in the lowland under our feet winding to the sea. 'You are making your plan,' said Mordini, when the General had put his telescope again in his pocket. Garibaldi, lost in thought, said but one word, 'Aquila' (an eagle) ; accompanied by a rapid motion of his hand downwards, whilst his eye lighted up and his features resumed that serenity which habitually characterises them. We saw his plan was formed ; he was to pounce down like an eagle, and destroy the plans of the royal generals."

The writer returned to Catania in advance of Garibaldi, and was there when he entered the town :—"In a few minutes he arrived ; we shook his hands with deep emotion. I told him, 'The first step was Catania, the second is Rome, the third will be Venice.' He shook hands and said, 'It was hard work—a hairbreadth escape from civil war : but everything is now won—no encounter possible. I entered Catania, but it was hard work.' One of the officers of the staff entered our carriage and told us all the details of the memorable day after our departure. Since it was ascertained that the paths Garibaldi had chosen were not practicable for carriages, the ammunition had to be packed on mules, and thus the departure of the army was delayed till eleven in the night. Arrived towards dawn in the ravine at the foot of the mountain, the stream which they had to pass reached the chest, and the volunteers therefore undressed, and carrying their dress and musket above the head, forded it in complete state of nature. The ammunition, however, became wetted on the mules, and was scarcely serviceable. At ten o'clock they were under Patrino, where the watchpost gave chase. Garibaldi sent one of the Lombard friends who had come with us and had as yet no red shirt on, to the major command, ing the troops, requesting an interview. The major came, and said he had positive orders not to allow the general to enter the borough. He was surprised to see him, but he would, under any circumstances, execute his orders. The general replied he did not wish to force his entry into the borough, but he required provisions, his troops being hungry and weary after the long march ; they would remain outside the town. The major saw he was greatly outnumbered even by Garibaldi's vanguard, since he had but 300 men under his command, all the rest having gone to Aderno, where about 3,500 men were concentrated ; he had, therefore, to give his consent. But, whilst provisions were sought, which Don Ciancio Tripi had failed to look after, the population, about 12,000 souls, grew excited ; the bells were rung, processions with flags formed ; deputations went down to Garibaldi and invited him to town ; women brought their children that he should bless them ; many people knelt down before him, and cried, overpowered as they were by emotion. The soldiers themselves grew unsteady ; still, with fixed bayonets they kept every red shirt back from the borough. At that moment Corruo's troops, too, were arriving, and still more increased the major's difficulties. But the young men of Catania went further ; armed with hatchets and big knives, they cut a path through the fig-trees around the town. The proprietors of the gardens opened the doors, and Garibaldi, with his men, went silently by that new way in the rear of the troops at the upper end of the borough. As soon as, by a lane, he had arrived in the High-street, an evviva announced to the troops that any further resistance was impossible ; the streets and the Market Place were thronged with a compact crowd, the soldiers unable to form, and the borough filling with red shirts. The major sent one courier after the other to Aderno, at nine Italian miles distance, but before the bersaglieris could arrive, Garibaldi's troops had taken some refreshments and continued their forced march. Corruo's corps had, in twenty-eight hours, made forty-four Italian miles, but everybody was happy, since the great object was gained—Catania reached without shedding blood."

GARIBALDI'S LAST PROCLAMATION.

We give the last proclamation of Garibaldi :—

"Italians!—My programme is always the same. I wish, as much as it depends upon me, that the *plebiscite* of the 21st October, 1860, shall be ratified—that the pact signed between the people and the King shall be carried out to the letter.

"I bow to His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, a King elected by the nation, but I am hostile to a government which is only Italian in name—to a government which, to please diplomacy, ordered, in the month of May, arrests and trials at Sarnico, as it now provokes civil war in the South to curry favour with the Emperor Napoleon.

"Such a ministry cannot, must not, be long supported. It deceives the King : it compromises him, as it did in the proclamation of the 3rd of August last. By its obstinacy it drives the Southern provinces to separation, it betrays the nation.

"The livery of a foreign master can never be regarded as a mark of honour or esteem by any government of our own.

"When I reached Sicily, that generous isle was at the point of despair. The Neapolitan provinces—no one is ignorant of the fact—cannot be kept down by any amount of troops.

"Love and good Government must be the foundation of Italian unity. The civic authorities have preferred a different line. They have sown hatred broadcast, and they reap hatred in return.

"Madmen ! They wish for civil war the more easily to drown in blood the future of Italy, and to offer up acceptable victims on the altar of despotism.

"For my part, I cannot allow these culpable designs to be carried out. Let the formula of the '*plebiscite*' once more save Italy. Let all local petty interests give way to the great idea of Italian unity.

"Let all the hearts, all the intellect of Italy, join to achieve the great end of our resurrection ! Let the thoughts and ideas of all be exclusively directed to the liberation of Rome. Leave the rest to the future.

"To Rome, then ! to Rome ! Rise, brave men of 1848 and 1849 ! Up, generous youth of 1859 and 1860 ! Come to the holy crusade ! We shall be victorious because our motto is : 'Reason, national right, and the approval of the world !'

"Our revolution has engendered great hopes in the world. We must justify those hopes.

"I am sure that the Italian people will not be wanting in its duty. May it please God that our victorious army will be with us.

"If I have at any time rendered service to our country, believe me in my words. I am determined to enter Rome as a conqueror, or to die under its walls. But if I die I am convinced that you will nobly avenge my death, and carry out the work I have taken in hand.

"Long live Italy ! Hail to Victor Emmanuel in the Capitol !

"GARIBALDI.

"Catania, August 24, 1862."

KOSSUTH AND GARIBALDI.

M. Kossuth has addressed a letter to the Italian journals, dated Lausanne, 28th ult., in which he expresses his strong disapproval of Garibaldi's conduct, and advises the Hungarians not to obey his appeal to arms, since the General is not in arms against Austria, but against his own Government, with a view to a collision with the Emperor of the French, which would be the ruin of Italy. "His (Garibaldi's) war cry is 'Rome or death.' It is with this that he defies the authority of the patriot King of Italy, throws his country into confusion, checks its organisation (which alas, had already been too much retarded), complicates its finances, compromises its future, risk the horrors of a civil war—and all this for what ! To bring about a collision with the Emperor of the French—a collision which would inevitably entail the ruin of Italy. . . . .

No one must be astonished if the good sense of Hungary prefers to wait until a moment when Austria shall be engaged, or in danger of being engaged, upon some point, or at least until European conjunctures present to Hungary the possibility of arming itself in battle. Every Italian patriot should rejoice at this determination. Better than anyone I know how truly Hungary has resolved to profit by the first occasion from the Austrian domination."

AMERICA.

RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.

NEW YORK, 23RD, MORNING.—Pope's retreat is confirmed. It was rumoured that Pope had effected a junction with M'Clellan, near Acquia Creek.

The Government still withholds all information about Pope's army, but the position of the opposing forces in Virginia Valley leads to the supposition that a battle may have been fought or is imminent.

The whole Confederate army is reported to have moved out in the direction of Virginia Valley, and to be making a movement from Gordonsville in the direction of Fredericksburg.

The stock market yesterday was favourable to Pope's position, a rise of 1 per cent taking place.

Corcoran had received an enthusiastic reception in New York. The whole population turned out yesterday *en masse*. Corcoran declared his intention of raising a brigade and returning to the war.

The negro brigade is disbanded.

All newspaper correspondents were excluded from Pope's command.

The Confederates had retreated from before Lymington, Missouri, pursued by a large Federal force.

The Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, has joined the Confederate army.

The Confederates had captured Clarksville, Tennessee, and were advancing on Fort Donelson, which the Federals have evacuated.

The Confederates were repulsed in an attack on Edgefield, Tennessee.

Ten Federal regiments have gone from Indiana into Kentucky.

It was reported *via* Havana that 4,000 French troops left Martinique on the 8th August, for Vera Cruz. Communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz continues very difficult. The French steamer *Grenada* had bombarded Campeachy, but was driven off. The British minister in Mexico had issued a strong declaration against the despotic measures of Almonte at Vera Cruz. Public opinion in Mexico is in favour of negotiations for establishing a confederation between all the American republics. Vera Cruz dates were to the 1st.

NEW YORK, 25TH AUGUST, EVENING.—General Pope's army had fallen back from the Radipan, and is now stationed on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

The crossing of the Rappahannock was successfully accomplished.

The Confederates occupy the south bank of the Rappahannock, with a line of batteries extending 15 miles.

The Confederates had attacked the Federals, and endeavoured to cross the river several times, but had been repulsed by Pope, who held his position.

It was reported that 2,000 Confederates were captured after crossing a bridge which the Federals burned, and then cut off their retreat.

M'Clellan's force landed at Acquia Creek, and joined Pope.

A general engagement in Virginia appears imminent.

It is rumoured that when the whole Federal armies are concentrated in Virginia, General Halleck will assume the chief command.

Jackson has not yet been heard from.

A horrible massacre of whites by Indians had occurred at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota. 500 whites are reported killed.

Mr. Seward has officially announced that persons who have merely declared their intention to become citizens are not liable to be drafted.

The Richmond *Whig* estimates the destruction of cotton since the commencement of the war at from 40,000 to 60,000 bales.

Latest reports say that the Federals can hold their position till the arrival of reinforcements enables them to assume the offensive.

The Confederates were endeavouring to turn the Federal front, and get in the rear by way of Warrenton.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Stocks down and lower, and close lower than the printed list. Money plenty, but dull at 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 127¼. Gold 115¼.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat a shade firmer, with a limited supply. Rye firm. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market a shade firmer. Oats scarce and firm. Provisions dull, but steady.

POLAND.

The Warsaw correspondent of the *Berlin National Zeitung* thus describes the execution by hanging of Ryll and Rzonca an the 26th ult., for the attempted murder of the Marquis Wielopolski :—

"The execution of the sentence of the two culprits took place this morning at nine o'clock on the clacis of the citadel. More than 50,000 people of all classes were present. Shortly before nine o'clock both delinquents were conveyed from the citadel, accompanied by a Capuchin monk, and after the sentence was read Ryll first presented himself. It was necessary to lift him from the cart, as he appeared to be so weak and ill that he gave but few signs of life. Whilst the hangman's assistant fulfilled the duties of his office on the half dead man, Johann Rzonca stood gloomily regarding his fellow-sufferer, then quietly allowed his hands to be bound behind him, and mounted the scaffold with a firm foot ; and when the hangman had adjusted the rope about his neck, he himself kicked away the trestle, and his body swept out into the air. One convulsive movement of the feet was the only sign of life visible. Nothing but sobs and curses were heard from the crowd, and in consequence, many arrests took place. In the evening, a conflict took place between the people and the police, but the result is not known."

A priest named Blache, formerly director of the religious schools of Toulon, has just been condemned to two years' imprisonment for embezzlement of the funds of those establishments.

A servant girl, who had previously been an inmate of a reformatory, was committed for trial by the Thames police magistrate, on Saturday, for robbing her mistress. The prisoner's mistress stated that she had had three servants from reformatories, all of whom had "turned out thieves."

Galignani says—An old molecatcher at Vevey, in Switzerland, committed suicide a few days ago in a very extraordinary manner. He loaded an old musket, and then placed the breech on the fire and the muzzle between his teeth, and quietly waited for the explosion, which blew out his brains.

The best Souvenir of the International Exhibition is one of Benson's Watches, which unite use with beauty, and which are so highly spoken of by the whole of the public press. J. W. Benson's principal show is at his Great Clock, in the Middle Avenue at the Exhibition, and in Class XV., North Gallery. Benson's "Illustrated Pamphlet" contains an interesting account of the rise and progress of the science of Horology, with descriptions of the various escapements in use at the present time. It also includes a number of specimens of engraving, and a copious price list, from which persons in distant parts can select the watch suited to their wear, without the necessity of a visit to London. Full instructions are given for the care of a watch, and the pamphlet will be sent post free for two stamps, or gratis on application at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Established 1749.

Spirit of the Press.

GARIBALDI.

[From the *Daily News*.]

The news from Southern Italy, which reached Paris on Saturday morning in time to cause a violent commotion in that Forum of public life—the Bourse, and which, on this side of the water, responsive speculators for the rise were enabled to improve in the course of the afternoon, cannot have taken by surprise the least attentive of our readers. Some of our more ingenious and astute contemporaries have been amusing the public with a view of the Garibaldian movement, which at least had the merit of profundity. According to their theory the state of siege in sixteen provinces, the blockade of Sicily, the despatch of the ablest general in the royal army to Calabria, the reinforcement of the army in the Neapolitan provinces by some sixty battalions of infantry, besides artillery and cavalry ; the severe proclamation of General La Marmora—all these signs and acts of the most determined resistance on the part of the government at Turin to the designs of Garibaldi were, according to these prodigious seers, mere dust in the eyes of Europe. No serious encounter between the volunteers and the regular troops was intended ; it was all a "cross" between M. Ratazzi, Garibaldi, and the Emperor Napoleon. No reader of ours has been led astray by such optical illusions. Our letters from Sicily, so full and so precise, have shown that it was only by a miracle of wary boldness that the great chieftain struck across the ridges of the Sicilian mountains to the coast, at one time threading his way along the goat-paths and fording deep rivers, through a circle of pursuers, at another doubling back, and suddenly swooping down upon Catania. Our correspondent described with strict fidelity the temper of the army, the quality of the volunteers, and the "attitude" of the population. There were deserters from the royal forces to the camp of the great leader and liberator, but there were regiments in which the military spirit was so "good" that they were "ready to fire upon their own father." Garibaldi's own forces were splendidly led and officered, but for the most part the rank and file were very mixed, and of doubtful steadiness in action. The Sicilian population was frantic with enthusiasm under the magnetic charm of Garibaldi's presence, but out of his sight—excepting, perhaps, in the three great cities of the island—this enthusiasm cooled and languished into a sentiment without a purpose. Such appear to have been the condition and prospects of Garibaldi's appeal to arms in Sicily. But Sicily was a feint rather than an object ; the mainland was the destination of the volunteers, and Calabria the last resort of the devoted men who had not lost faith in the fortunes of Italy. It was somewhat superfluous zeal on the part of Admiral Persano to bring the commander of the Italian squadron in the Straits to a court-martial for permitting Garibaldi "and his fortunes" to pass the Straits in a postal steamer. That the brave Genoese crews of the Italian frigates would have stirred a rope to seize one so sacred as their darling hero, famous alike by land and sea, was not to be imagined ; but while there was a skiff to carry him across, the hero of Marsala was not the man to wait for a fairer wind or a darker night.

So we heard that Garibaldi was at Melito ; and then that he was marching towards Reggio, but that, ever shrinking from the risk of shedding a drop of Italian blood, he had struck into the mountains to avoid a conflict with the royal troops advancing from Reggio to meet him. The next we heard was, that he was attacked on Friday last in a strong position at Aspromonte by a column of eighteen hundred bersaglieri, commanded by Colonel Pallavicino, and, after a short contest, wounded and taken prisoner, with his son and all his followers. Whether, contrary to expectation, the volunteers remained without effective support from the Calabrian population does not yet appear, but the forces at the disposal of Gens. La Marmora and Cialdini were too overpowering to permit the issue to be doubtful in the event of an encounter.

An thus, for the first time in a storm-beaten and way-worn life, which has been all a battle and a march, Garibaldi, with a handful of lads, shoeless, and armed with rusty muskets, has suffered defeat and capture in a fratricidal conflict, at the hands of an old comrade in arms, commanding the troops of that sovereign for whom with his own right hand he conquered the land on which he has now fallen. We do not envy the feelings of King Victor Emmanuel, or even his minister, M. Ratazzi, upon the tidings of this victory. Is there a monument to the memory of Garibaldi's landing at Reggio in 1860 ? It should be replaced now by a memorial stone, on which may be inscribed : "To Garibaldi, the Conqueror and Liberator ; Victor Emmanuel, the Receiver." On the obverse side : "To Garibaldi, wounded and defeated ; Victor Emmanuel, the Requiter." There came a day when Themistocles was obliged to ask the Athenians whether they were weary of acknowledging the benefits he had done them. If Garibaldi asks his "honest" sovereign this question, what will be the answer ? It can only be, "I am not master of my house, or even of my own heart." And Garibaldi may rejoin with Brutus :

> I shall have glory by this losing day
> More than Octavius and Marc Antony
> By this vile conquest shall attain unto.

Those who honour great causes even more in defeat than in the hour of triumph will excuse the unhappy colonel who has been rewarded with promotion for defeating the old commander whom the Emperor Napoleon honours with his deepest hate. Colonel Pallavicino obeyed his orders and fulfilled his duty like a loyal soldier, and deserves the pity of his countrymen. Nor can Cialdini or La Marmora be blamed for the melancholy issue of a conflict they had not provoked. If, indeed, for the one or for the other the glory of Garibaldi was *de trop*, this is not the time to search out a miserable spite. Let them, too, receive the praises of their Government, and the pity of their countrymen. The worst retribution their worst enemies can wish them is a decoration, or even a complimentary message from the Tuileries. We sincerely hope they may be spared that indignity. As for M. Ratazzi, the difficulty of whose position we are far from misconceiving, he has added one more, and perhaps a final, shadow to a public life on which the clouds of national disaster lay thick already. His friends assure us that he is neither a dupe nor an instrument, but a victim of extreme personal devotedness and of a supple slyness that is no match for a colossal Macaire. Victor Emmanuel himself, we are persuaded, will lament to his dying hour the victory of Aspromonte.

> Some undone widow sits upon my arm,
> And takes away the use on 't.

Garibaldi undone, and asking only leave to shake the dust of the land he delivered off his toilworn feet, will "take away the use" of that royal—too royal—soldier's arm. Let us pity a king who has lost such a friend, such a champion, such a servant, as the captured, wounded, and defeated Garibaldi. Between the king and the revolution there remains now no reconciler. Between the unity of Italy and the House of Savoy no loyal mediator. Garibaldi is gone, and what remains behind ? "See," the Mazzinians will say, "what becomes of a Republican who trusts and serves a King." But it is not on General La Marmora, or M. Ratazzi, or King Victor Emmanuel, that the eclipse of this "vile conquest" of Aspromonte should fall. Let it burn like fire into the hearts of all Italians, that it was by the express orders of the Emperor Napoleon that Garibaldi was attacked ; and that it is to appease that mysterious benefactor of Italy that Garibaldi now lies a shattered prisoner at Spezzia.

One word from the Emperor Napoleon a week ago had saved this bloodshed ; and that word not only was not spoken, but from the camp of Chalons came a missive of despair to Italy. The Emperor Napoleon is directly and personally responsible for this immense misfortune at Aspromonte—not the French nation, nor even the French army. In this respect, at least, the defeat of Garibaldi by Italian troops is fortunate, since it leaves no flimsy pretext of "military honour" for the occupation of Rome by a foreign garrison.

For M. Ratazzi, and for every member of his cabinet, the tidings of Garibaldi's defeat should be a sentence of perpetual ostracism from power. For the monarchy of Savoy, under whose flag Garibaldi has fought to the last, and for the Italy which he has loved, "not wisely, but too well," we trust it is not the beginning of troubles. If the Emperor Napoleon still asks for gratitude, surely the Italians have something to be grateful for now. Such an obligation as this last is not easily forgotten, or forgiven.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on Saturday, says :—"The Queenstown correspondent of *Saunders* makes a rather surprising statement, namely, that although every steamer returning from America brings crowds of Irishmen flying from the Federal conscription, their countrymen are beginning to emigrate to the States in considerable numbers ! His explanation of this singular phenomenon is, that there is 'some secret conspiracy at work deceiving the people.' This is not impossible. The Phœnix Club, which is still in existence, is known to be in communication with the expatriated Celts in New York, and it is not unlikely that, through its means, the unfortunate peasantry is being deluded into emigration to the States—in other words, into allowing themselves to be placed in such a position that on reaching New York they must starve or enlist. That this plot is being carried out, through some agency, is also confirmed by recent intelligence from New York, to the effect that many emigrants, on arriving there, have joined the Federal army. Of late, too, there have been remarkably frequent and exciting appeals addressed to the Irish in the States and at home. In fact, it is easy to perceive that a systematic effort is being made to draw as many of them as possible into the Federal army. The telegraphic news from America, published in to-day's papers, contains a paragraph which perhaps gives some insight into the influence that is brought to bear by the Federal agents in Ireland in their recruiting operations. It is to the following effect :—'Gen. Corcoran has made a speech at Washington. He told the Irish to complete their work in America, and when it was over they would make an opportunity for them elsewhere.' If such language succeeds in its purpose in the States, where the Irish see daily the awful results of the war, it is not to be wondered at if it meets with a response among the peasantry and the disaffected here." The correspondent of *Saunders* says :—"There is one fact that is not generally known, that 'passage tickets' arrive to parties by every mail as if from parties whose departure from the land of their birth had been forgotten, and the possession of these tickets, with promising letters, induce many to quit their homes. There is much reason to suspect that these tickets have been paid for by the United States Treasury ; and, as evidence of the efforts made by government to mislead the people of this country and induce them to go to the shores of America, the following circular is ample. It was received in this town, yesterday, by Mr Devine, United States Consul at this port :—

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 8, 1862.

At no former period of our history have our agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests been more prosperous than at this juncture. This fact may be deemed surprising in view of the enhanced price for labour occasioned by the demand for the rank and file of the armies of the United States. It may, therefore, be confidently asserted that, even now, nowhere else can the industrious labouring man and artizan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States. You are authorised and directed to make these truths known in any quarter and in any way which may lead to the migration of such persons to this country. It is believed that a knowledge of them will alone suffice to cause them to be acted upon. The government has no legal authority to offer any pecuniary inducements to the advent of industrious foreigners. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Mr P. J. Devine, United States Consul, Cork.

Miscellaneous News.

By an order just made, the money-order system of the Post-office is extended to Australia.

The first number of Mr. Thackeray's new novel is to appear in the *Cornhill Magazine* for January.

The latest accounts of the state of the Archbishop of Canterbury's health are of a most gloomy character. It is stated that his medical attendants hold out little or no hope that he will recover.

The *Scotsman* contradicts the statement that Lord Palmerston is this year to pay a visit to the Highlands.

Wilkin, the Dublin stockbroker's clerk, who some time ago forged a cheque on the Bank of Ireland for £2,000, was committed for trial at Dublin, on Tuesday.

Defalcations to an enormous extent have been discovered in the stores of the Drogheda workhouse, where the paupers were lately found selling their bread. The master is implicated, and an investigation is about to take place. There is also an investigation in progress relating to charges made against the master of the Waterford workhouse.

The contest promoted by the Lancashire Rifle Association was concluded on Saturday by a novel and interesting demonstration. A supposititious "night attack" was made on Liverpool, the Manchester volunteers acting the part of the invaders, and the Liverpool men now defending. Nearly 4,000 volunteers took part in the display, and there was a numerous attendance of spectators.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that some time ago a woman, dressed in mourning and having her face veiled, called at the gate-lodge of Mr William Johnstone, J.P., of Clonee, and delivered a large cake to the woman in charge, directing her to take it up to Mrs Johnstone, and that she would call in the evening. She did not call ; and the cake, of which no one partook, was subsequently found to contain a large quantity of arsenic.

The Queen took her departure for Germany on Monday afternoon. Her Majesty left Windsor at half-past two, and travelled by the South-Western Railway to Nine-elms station. Thence she proceeded in an open barouche to Woolwich, where the Fairy yacht was waiting her arrival. Her Majesty went on board immediately, and the Fairy at once got under weigh for Greenhithe, where the Victoria and Albert received the royal party. On Friday afternoon the royal yacht arrived off Antwerp, and was to proceed to Lacken.

The Prince of Wales has, it is said, given directions for re-embellishing and fitting up the Adelaide frigate, on Virginia Water, in a style of elegance similar to the Victoria and Albert yacht. The Belvedere is also fitted up as a residence for Commander Welch. This fort was originally built by the Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III., but after his death was suffered to go into decay, till George IV. had it put into its present state of repair.

The festivities in connection with the "Preston Guild"—a festival of great antiquity which is celebrated every twenty years— were commenced on Monday. Notwithstanding the deep distress which prevails in the district at the present moment, the carnival was of unusual gaiety and splendour. The whole of this week is to be devoted to the "Guild," and a considerable sum will be realised for charitable purposes.

On Monday, a building in Duke-street Lane, Liverpool, occupied by Mr. Joseph Muscroft, dealer in ship stores, oils, &c., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Muscroft states that when the fire broke out there was a stove burning in the stable, being used to boil provender for the horses. He was in the warehouse bottling petroleum oil from a cask, and on going to the stable, near the stove, his clothes caught fire, and in an instant the whole building was in flames. Mr. Muscroft was very severely burnt.

The further examination of John Lee, who was charged with passing a forged Bank of England note, printed on some of the paper stolen from Messrs Portal and Co., took place at Brighton, on Tuesday. It will be remembered that it was alleged that Lee had passed the note at a linendraper's shop in Brighton, the draper's cashier swearing to his identity. On Tuesday, the assistant who served the man who uttered the forged note was called, and expressed his opinion that the prisoner was not the man. Mr Besley, who appeared for Lee, called a witness who gave him a good character, and he was discharged.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, two boats—one named the Limited Liability and the other the Jockey—were racing on the river Mersey, between Ince and Ellesmere Port, when they came into collision, and the result was that the eleven persons in the Jockey became immersed. Four men were rescued, but three females and four men were drowned.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT NORTHFLEET DOCKYARD.—COMMITTAL OF THE RINGLEADERS.—A strike has taken place among the men employed in the dockyard at Northfleet by Messrs. Mare and Co. It appears that between 600 and 700 men were employed on the iron steamer *Anglesea*, under construction for the Galway Company, the great majority of whom stuck work in consequence of the proprietors refusing to dismiss an obnoxious foreman named Smart. At an early hour in the morning some of the workmen commenced assaulting Mr Smart, and endeavoured to drive him from the yard, several of the workmen throwing stones and other missiles. With some difficulty Mr. Smart was got out of the yard, and sent away to Gravesend in a cab for protection; but he was followed by an exasperated mob of workmen who pelted the cab with stones. On the following morning the workmen again assembled at the entrance to the yard, and their language and conduct were very violent. This continued during the whole of the day, some of the well-behaved hands who continued their work being severely assaulted by the mob. Applications were subsequently made to the magistrates for warrants against two of the ringleaders, Edward Bray and James Murphy, who now stand committed for trial at the next quarter sessions for the county of Kent.

ADVERTISING MONEY LENDERS.—Our cursory notice of certain persons who advertise that they have money to lend has caused us to be honoured with a communication from a lady who happened to apply to those very advertisers. Their first request was that she would pay six shillings and sixpence as an inquiry fee. Her friends advised her to decline, and she did so ; but, tempted somewhat later by another advertisement, offering small loans *without security*, she unwisely sent three shillings' worth of postage stamps to the advertiser, from whom of course she has heard nothing since. These circumstances suggest a few words of comment. First, let us say to our fair correspondent, and to all whose incomes are small or precarious, that true happiness depends on economy. "Plain living and high thinking" are Wordsworth's recommendation. "Out of debt out of danger," says the homely old adage. Next let it be observed that there is absolutely no such thing as lending money without security. Money-lenders are not fools. "You can always have money," said Charles Fox, "if you will pay the price." This was the experience of an aristocrat and a statesman. Lower in the ranks of society, unless the person who desires to borrow has a fixed income of tangible property, money is not to be had at any price. The swindling advertisers who call themselves companies, and talk about paid-up capital, and suggest that you have only to call on the secretary to get any money you want, are mere speculators in postage-stamps and inquiry fees. They have no money to lend, and would not lend it without security if they had. Our correspondent declined to pay six-and-sixpence, but was victimised by the rival establishment, where, with greater sagacity, the charge was only three shillings. Suppose that on an average six needy persons a day apply to these three-shilling advertisers : deduct four shillings a day for the advertisement, and five shillings a week for a room at which to receive letters, and you have rather more than £200 a year left as the income of the secretary, who is of course the company. But, knowing as we do the difficulties with which large numbers of the educated classes—"the genteel and educated poor," our correspondent styles them—have to struggle, we are disposed to believe that these advertising speculators may count their annual gains rather by thousands than by hundreds. We should rejoice to see their mendacious announcements excluded from all respectable journals.—*Literary Budget*.—[We are frequently favoured with these advertisements of swindling "money-lenders," offering "large or small sums upon every description of personal security," &c., &c. Of course stamps must be enclosed by all applicants.—ED.]

The unpleasant announcement is made that the *Defence*, one of our new iron-plated frigates, has met with a rather serious accident in the Baltic. Details of the mishap are wanting ; but it appears that the ship struck on a rock, and "was only kept from foundering by being divided into compartments."

Colonel Sleigh has declined the invitation of the magistrates at Guildhall to come forward and tell all he knows about the British Columbia Overland Transit Company. His solicitors are stated to have given up any further advocacy of his cause, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

An International Temperance Convention commenced its sittings at the Hanover-square-rooms, London, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. The plan of the convention is very much like that of the Social Science Congress. General meetings are held of the members, and papers are read in different sections on various subjects connected with temperance principles and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The proceedings were commenced with a breakfast, followed by a public meeting, at which Sir Walter Trevelyan delivered an interesting inaugural address.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A collision took place on the Great Western Railway at Reading, on Tuesday night. One passenger train ran into another. The engine of one train was much injured, and several of the carriages broken, but no loss of life is reported to have taken place. The accident caused a serious delay in the arrival of the trains from the west at Paddington Station.

CONVERTED CONVICTS.—A clergyman of this town has received a letter from a clerical friend in Australia, in which it is said :—"Redpath, I am glad to say, labours to do good, as far as my sight can reach. We have formed a working men's association ; he is on the Committee, and one of the most prominent members in getting it up is Thomas Corrigan who was transported for killing his wife in a drunken fit, and reprieved on the day fixed for his execution. He seems to be a living example of darkness turned into light, and of the power of God to rescue from the jaws of destruction."—*Warrington Guardian*.

THE PRINCESS OF DENMARK.—It is not generally known that the Princess Alexandria of Denmark, the *fiancée* of the Prince of Wales, is no stranger to England, having, a few years back, paid a long visit to London, as a guest of Count Reventlow, who represented Denmark at the Court of St. James's ; and, during her stay, she attracted more than ordinary attention from those who joined the family circle, not only by her personal attractions, but also by her kind disposition, and charming and unaffected manners.—*Court Journal*.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Thursday Dr. Lankester held an inquest on the body of a poor widow who had died from starvation. The deceased got her living by shoebinding, but was turned out of her house a short time ago because her rent was in arrear. She applied to the parish of St. Pancras for relief, but failed to obtain any, and for many nights slept in the open air. "A poor woman, named Parker, relieved her wants as far as she was able, but exposure and want soon told their tale, and she died. The relieving officer appeared to have done as little as he possibly could consistently with observing the letter of his duty.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — TRIAL OF REAPING MACHINES.—On Tuesday, a trial of reaping machines, in connection with the above society, took place at Heslington, near York, upon the farm of Mr Carr, the agent of Mr G. J. Yarburgh, of Heslington Hall. There was also a trial of combined reaping and mowing machines, the society having offered a prize of £10 for the best of each description. There were 13 of the former entered for competition, viz. : Samuelson's, of York ; Dray's, of Farningham, Kent ; Bamlett's, of Ripon ; Hopkinson's, of Goole ; Beckwith's of Ripon ; Cuthbert's, of Newton-le-Willows ; Bedale Kearsley's, of Ripon ; Sawney's, of Beverley ; Abbey's, of Dunnington ; Barker's, of Dunnington ; and Spencer's, of Doncaster. The combined mowing and reaping machines tried were those of Messrs Brigham and Bickerton, of Berwick ; Mr Samuelson, Mr Kearsley, Mr Dove, of York ; and Cranston's (Wood's) machine, of London. For the best reaper, £10, Mr Cuthbert, of Newton-le-Willows. Highly commended, Mr Samuelson ; commended, Mr Bamlett and Mr Dray. For the best combined reaping and mowing machine, £10, Mr Samuelson. Highly commended, Mr Kearsley ; and commended, Mr Dove, of York. The trials occupied about seven hours.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT WHITEHAVEN.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Crown Inn, Lower-street, Whitehaven, before W. Lumb, Esq., coroner, on the body of a child, three days old, who died under very extraordinary circumstances ; and the inquiry not only involves the death of the child, but also the narrow escape of a whole family. The child was the son of Mr Fisher, eating house keeper, Strand Street, and had only been born three days previously. It appears that during her confinement Mrs Fisher was attended by her aunt, Margaret Scott, of Workington, who acted as nurse. She boiled some barley for the child and the mother, and also partook of some herself. A little boy belonging to the family also partook of some of the liquid, and in a short time all were suddenly taken ill, and vomited. Dr. Thompson, who had attended Mrs Fisher, was called in, and under his care the whole of the persons in a short time recovered, except the child who died. The liquid was not all consumed, and Dr. Thompson having analysed what remained he declared that it contained arsenic. The barley had been purchased by Mr. Fisher from Mr. Todhunter, from whose shop a portion of the same kind of barley was obtained and analysed, but was found to be quite pure. It is therefore supposed that the arsenic must have been put into the pan when on the fire, or immediately afterwards. Superintendent Little and Inspector Douglas are still investigating the case, and the inquest was adjourned until the 17th inst.—*Carlisle Journal*.

SCENE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On Tuesday, an elegantly dressed lady passed through the turnstile at the Exhibition, paying her admission shilling, and having nothing in her outward appearance to lead any one to suppose that she was in the slightest degree objectionable as a visitor. She had not, however, proceeded more than a few yards, when a quiet sedate-looking personage addressed to her a few complimentary words, the purport of which indicated some previous knowledge of the lady. The visitor was much surprised at being thus accosted, and declined to enter into any conversation with respect to the state of the weather, the probable number of visitors, or any other of those matters which form the staple of friends and acquaintance when meeting at the Exhibition. The attentions of the gentleman, however, increased in assiduity just in proportion as the lady showed coolness and a desire to avoid further acquaintance, and it ultimately ended in a request that the lady should accompany him to the office of Mr Superintendent Durkin, and the unpleasant announcement that he was a detective officer, and had enjoyed the advantage of a long acquaintance with the lady. There were, of course, many objections urged to the course proposed ; but, as resistance would be unavailing, the lady at length gave a reluctant consent. At the police office she was informed of some acts of her past life, of sundry successful attempts at picking pockets, and of the very unpleasant consequences which had followed upon several convictions. She had not been guilty of any offence on that occasion ; she never would offend again ; she had abandoned her old habits ; and in tears she appealed to the gallantry, the feeling, and the honesty of the police officers. Several detectives and other police officers were summoned to take a look at the poor lady, and to take some mental photographs which the most experienced members of the police force are so clever in taking. The result was that the visitor was escorted out of the building, and set at liberty.

COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday night a terrible accident occurred on the Midland Railway, at Market Harborough, by which two passengers were killed and twenty-five injured. Two excursion-trains left London that night—one for Burton and the other for Manton. The trains were of considerable length and heavily laden ; the one for Manton had nearly a thousand passengers. To pass through the station at Market Harborough the Midland trains run for nearly half a mile on the London and North-Western line. On arriving at the junction at Market Harborough the Burton train, which started first from London, stopped to take in water. During this stoppage the Manton train came up and dashed into the other, smashing three of the last carriages to pieces. Owing to the darkness of the night, it was impossible at first to realise the extent of the disaster ; but the shrieks and groans of the wounded proved that the results must have been very serious. In a very short time a large number of people assembled, and rendered all possible aid to the passengers. Without delay search was made for the injured, and the broken carriages were piled up and made a fire for the purpose of giving light to those engaged in clearing the line, for the station was but poorly lighted. It was then that the extent of the catastrophe was found out. One poor man named Stinson, a labourer, more generally known as a carrier at Whitwick, was discovered lying under a carriage in a fearfully mutilated state, and was quite dead. One man, named Shirwin, of Market Bosworth, had one of his arms so seriously maimed that it was found necessary to have it amputated a little below the elbow, which operation was performed by Dr. Lancaster. About six others had received fractured arms, legs, and breasts, and at the present time remain at Harborough in a very dangerous condition. Twenty-five persons in all were severely injured. Another of the wounded has died since, and others are not expected to recover. With regard to the cause of the accident, it is not yet known who is to blame—the signalman at the junction or the driver of the Manton train. The former states that the signals were properly adjusted to stop an approaching train, while the latter maintains that such was not the fact. The inquest was formally opened on Friday, and adjourned until Thursday. It is still proceeding.

ELSWICK ENGINE WORKS LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Monday last was the fourteenth anniversary of this flourishing institute, and was consequently held as a gala day at Elswick. Connected as the institute is with the great engineering establishment of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., it might have been considered that the owners would, as regarded this institution, have pursued the same liberal-minded and generous policy that has distinguished all the dealings between the masters and men of these works. And indeed such has been the case, for never (as the committee's report recorded) has the institute been in difficulties that the partners have not come forward and liberally assisted in the deserving cause—a cause from which men and masters reap mutual advantages. During the fourteen years the literary and mechanics' institute has existed, it has prospered and increased, so that now it has outgrown its home, and the members had to look out for a new building, to which to transfer the institute. Through the liberality and generosity of the partners of the works, who indeed rightly appreciate the advantages of institutes of this character, a new institute, from designs by John Dobson, Esq., is now in course of formation, and the anniversary was taken advantage of as a suitable day on which to lay the foundation stone of the new building. The new institute is situate to the east of the works, just to the north of the road, the site of which was munificently given by G. Cruddas, Esq., of Dene House, Elswick, and the whole cost of its erection (which we understand will exceed £2,000) is to be defrayed by the partners of the Elswick Works. The following description of the new institute (the erection of which has been entrusted to Mr Thomas March, contractor) will be of interest:—Notwithstanding a considerable excavation, the new building will stand at an elevation from the road. In front will be a terrace running the whole length of the building, ornamented with a light and elegant palisading. Access to the terrace will be by flights of steps. The building will be a great ornament to that part of the road. The front elevation is striking in appearance, though it is not highly ornamented. The building will be of brick, with moulded brick cornice, and similar additions at the windows and doors. There will be a door at each end, with niches immediately above. The building on the basement floor in front will be lighted by five square-headed windows, with the same number of round-headed, of handsome design, above. The front will be further ornamented with string courses of dressed stone. On the ground floor there will be a spacious library and reading-room, measuring 37ft. 6in., by 28ft. 6in. The west end is filled by two large class-rooms, measuring 18ft. 10½in., by 28ft. 6in. At the back are the rooms for the residence of the person in charge of the institute; and in the yard there are the usual out-buildings. The second storey will contain a spacious and handsome lecture-room, measuring 63ft. by 37ft. 6in. Leading out of it will be a committee room; and the remaining space is occupied by bedrooms. The interior arrangements are complete in every respect. The building, which will be of the most substantial character, so as to combine utility with an attractive exterior, will occupy a space of 74ft. in length by 44ft. in width. We ought to add that the designs were gratuitously furnished by Mr Dobson, and that all the details were left to the committee of the institute, the partners confining themselves to finding the money.

As we said above, Monday was fixed for the

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW INSTITUTE,

the ceremony of which was performed by Sir William G. Armstrong. Shortly after four o'clock that gentleman, accompanied by a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen interested in the proceedings (amongst whom were Mr G. Hutchinson, Mr James Rowell, Mr W. Graydon, Mr J. C. Gamwell, and Mr Wm. Taylor; immediately following them being Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, C.B.; Geo. Cruddas, Esq., Geo. Rendell, Esq., the Rev. W. Maughan (Benwell), and Capt. Noble, R.A.) arrived on the spot, and the ceremony immediately commenced. The persons forming the procession having drawn up around the stone, it was hoisted up and mortar spread underneath it preparatory to the commencement of the ceremony.

Mr Geo. Hutchinson (president of the Institution) stepped forward and read the following address:—

"To Sir William George Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., M.A., LL.D.,

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, being the president, treasurer, secretary, and working committee of the Elswick Engine Works Literary and Mechanics' Institute, beg most respectfully to solicit you to do us the honour of laying, on this our fourteenth anniversary, the foundation stone of our mechanics' institute. We should not have presumed on making such a demand on your valuable time if we had not been fully aware of the great interest you take in the working men, especially of those employed in your extensive works at Elswick, and more particularly of those who have enrolled themselves as members of this institute, so practically shown by doing them the favour of opening out your new banqueting hall at Jesmond. As a proof of the great benefit this institute has already afforded to some of those who have become its members, it may be mentioned that there are young men who came to those works without any other prospect before them than of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, but who, having availed themselves of all the advantage of instruction given in this institute, now hold respectable and responsible stations. Your compliance with this our request will be highly gratifying to all parties, and will be another proof of the deep interest you take in all matters that affect us; and with the hope that you will grant us this favour we have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"President—Geo. Hutchinson.

"Vice-President and Treasurer—Wm. Graydon.

"Secretary—Wm. Taylor.

"Working Committee—Thomas Gallon, James Thompson, James Rowell, James Rowell, James C. Gamwell, John Thompson, Geo. Hornsby, Rich. Luckley, and Thos. Cook.

"Elswick Engine Works Literary and Mechanics' Institute, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 1, 1862."

The address was most beautifully engrossed upon vellum, and surrounded by a gorgeous arabesque border, in gold and colours; the initial letters and other important portions of the document were also resplendent with gold and crimson. It was the production of Messrs Carter and Co., law stationers, Newcastle. Mr Hutchinson then took up a handsome silver trowel with ivory handle, and handed it, together with a polished mahogany mallet, to Sir Wm. G. Armstrong. The trowel was from the establishment of Messrs Lister and Son, Mosley Street, Newcastle, and bore the following inscription:—

"Presented to Sir William George Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., M.A., LL.D., by the committee, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Elswick Engine Works Literary and Mechanics' Institute. 1st Sept. 1862."

Sir Wm. G. Armstrong:—I have much pleasure in accepting your invitation. Your address truly says that I take a great interest in the affairs of this institution, connected as it is with the two establishments which I have been chiefly instrumental in establishing here; and I most earnestly hope that the building of which the foundation stone is laid this day will realise the expectations we entertain respecting it. The company which will bear the expense of this building will have done their part in the good work; the remainder will rest with you, whose duty it will be to make it as useful as possible to the neighbourhood. (Loud cheers.) Sir William then gave the stone the prescribed number of taps with the mallet and trowel, and declared the stone "laid." Loud and prolonged cheering followed the act. Sir William then placed in a cavity in the stone prepared for the purpose, a bottle containing a scroll of parchment containing a list of the office bearers of the institute, a deed, with the names of Messrs Richard Lambert, George W. Rendell, and W. D. Cruddas, as trustees, the date of laying the foundation stone, copies of the Newcastle papers, and four small new silver coins struck this year, consisting of a fourpenny piece, threepenny piece, a twopenny piece, and a penny piece. The coins were a present for the purpose from P. C. Layton, Esq., of the Bank of England. The mouth of the cavity containing the bottle was secured by a copper cover.

The Rev. W. Maughan, of Benwell, then offered up an appropriate prayer for the Divine blessing upon the enterprise on which they were entering.

Three cheers were then called for Sir William and Lady Armstrong, a call which was most heartily responded to.

The ceremony, with all its formalities, being completed, the people wended their way to the works. There was an exceedingly large company, estimated at nearly 2,000 persons, and chiefly composed of men connected with the works, with their wives and children or sweethearts. All wore their holiday dress and seemed bent on enjoying themselves—in which we should think they were not disappointed.

THE SOIREE.

After a short interval the company—or rather these who were fortunate enough to get seated *in prioribus*, amongst the first lot—commenced tea, which was served in the pattern shop, a light, commodious, and suitable building. Chandeliers had been obtained for the occasion, and at the southern end of the room a platform was erected, hung at the back with numerous gay flags and a large banner bearing the inscription "Success to the Elswick Mechanics' Institute." The tables were presided over by a bevy of fair ladies—whose names, we are sorry to say, we did not obtain, for they proved well worthy the ephemeral honours of printing ink—and besides the usual comestibles, had been profusely ornamented with a number of choice and fragrant bouquets, which imparted additional gaiety to the scene. We believe about 500 took tea at one sitting and when we say that the tea proceedings commenced before five o'clock and were not concluded by seven, we may give some idea of the magnitude of the operations. The arrangements for the tea were excellent and, barring a little crushing and confusion incidental to all such large gatherings, were carried out with unusual success. After tea those who had (to use a stereotyped phrase) partaken of the refreshing beverage, sauntered about the engine works, the ordnance department being closed to the public. Here might be seen all those appliances and means for economising labour and (as Dr. Bruce observed) making matter subservient to mind, which mark the existence of an extensive and well-conducted concern. Workshops after workshops were passed through, all filled with beautiful machinery and all affording materials for admiration and wonder. Lathes of every description machines for punching, spearing, slotting and cutting iron and many others—of the use of which we formed but very faint ideas—were there, all in excellent order and remarkably clean. Besides this machinery there were its productions, boilers here and there; a large vertical planing machine to be used in the construction of that tremendous engine of war—yclept an Armstrong 600 pounder gun; the trunnion of this gun more than four feet in diameter and of enormous weight and strength; of its weight some idea may be formed when we say that the mass of iron used in its construction weighed, in its rough state, 5 tons 8 cwt. When the gun is ready this trunnion will be heated and when thus expanded will be slipped on, the contraction in cooling binding it irremoveably to the gun. In another department were portions of locomotives, intended for the East Indies, and hydraulic engines. In yet another were portions of a large girder iron bridge now in course of formation, and near, a smaller lattice bridge, such as are used for dock gates. In our tour of inspection, we saw other things of instruction and interest (as the showman says) "too numerous to mention." For those to whom the machinery had no attractions there was an exhibition of the drawings of the pupils of the institute and also the prizes they had obtained. The drawings were divided into two divisions—free hand and mechanical, and it was in the latter division that the pupils principally shone. Although the drawings as a whole exhibited a decline from last year's, they were still exceedingly creditable to their artists, and were throughout the evening an object of interest to all. The list of those taking prizes will be found below. For those, again, to whom music had greater charms than either science or art, there was the band of the works, led by Mr Kirkpatrick, which performed a selection of music in excellent style. The selection included a large proportion of dancing music, whose merry strains—

"Twinkling feet in motion set,"

and induced many who had a *penchant* for "tripping the merry dance" to extemporise a ball, which was soon in full progress. Thus the company amused themselves till the preparation was made for the

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

which was commenced about half-past seven o'clock. On the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, Sir W. G. Armstrong was called on to preside. On the platform were Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell; Revs. J. C. Bruce, R. East, and J. Lintott, Newcastle; Captain Noble, R.A., George Cruddas, Esq., Richard Lambert, Esq., Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Rowell, and other gentlemen.

The first item on the programme was a glee, sung by a party of singers, who during the evening agreeably diversified the proceedings by their excellent rendering of some favourite glees and songs. The band already mentioned also contributed to the musical portion of the evening's proceedings.

The Chairman, who, on rising, was received with cheers, said: Ladies and gentlemen, once more I have the satisfaction of presiding over the annual meeting of this institution, and of meeting you all in friendly intercourse. Our present meeting derives unusual importance from the circumstance of our having this day laid the foundation stone of a new building, which, I trust, will add to the importance, the dignity, and the usefulness of this institution. This society has now been in operation for fourteen years, and I believe there never was a society of this nature that has done more good. (Applause.) It has passed through the period of vigorous boyhood, and I trust that it is now entering upon an equally vigorous period of mature manhood. (Applause.) The good which institutions of this nature are calculated to do in supplying the deficiencies of imperfect education, and in affording the means of intellectual cultivation or enlightenment, is incalculable. There is no difference in intellectual power between the working man and those who are placed in a higher station. ("Hear, hear," and loud applause.) The only difference is but the amount of knowledge and mental cultivation possessed by each; and mechanics' institutes, in supplying the means of acquiring knowledge and of cultivating the mind, afford to the humbler classes the means of advancing their condition; or, at all events, whether they be successful in doing so or not, they tend to make them more respectable and happier men. (Loud cheers.) I sincerely trust that although the working man has not the leisure to cultivate his mind that the wealthier man has, yet all, with industry and ability, may avail themselves of the advantages of mechanics' institutions, and with the advantages of the intelligent society they meet with there, they may all succeed in improving themselves to a very great extent. (Hear, and cheers.) I sincerely hope that the new building, by the greater facilities, it will afford for mental improvement, will tend to increase the benefits conferred by the present institution; and I earnestly hope that the number of those who may be induced to join that institute will be greatly increased, and that we shall reap the advantage of it in a moral and every point of view in this locality. (Loud applause.) We must now proceed, as the time will be limited, to the present business of this meeting, which is, in the first place, to hear the secretary's report read, and then proceed to the distribution of the prizes. (Sir William resumed his seat amidst loud and reiterated plaudits.)

Mr William Taylor (the Secretary) then read the following report:—

We beg most respectfully to report to our patrons, friends, and the public generally, that there are now 222 members belonging to this institute, of whom 7 are minor members, under 18 years of age, this being an increase of 15 members, as compared with last year's report. The number of members fluctuates much during the year, being greatest during the winter months, while the educational classes are in operation. The library at present contains 1,800 volumes; 75 volumes having been added by purchase and presentation during the past year. There has been 4,200 volumes issued to members during the year, being a decrease of 250, as compared with last year's report. We regret very much to report the loss of our librarian, Mr Thomas Cook, who is leaving these works. He has filled the office of librarian for upwards of three years in a very industrious and efficient manner. The reading room is regularly supplied with the following newspapers and periodicals, at the cost of the institute:—The Newcastle Courant, Express, and Chronicle, on Tuesdays and Fridays, the Engineer, Chambers' Journal, Blackwood's Magazine, Leisure Hour, National Magazine, Punch, All the Year Round, Cornhill Magazine, Temple Bar, and the Journal of the Society of Arts. Sir William and Lady Armstrong also very kindly send us regularly, the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, Chambers' Journal, the Illustrated London News, the Athenæum, Examiner, and Gardener's Chronicle, the Christian Treasury, London Record, and the Mechanics' Journal. In consequence of our premises being so very incommodious and ill situated, the reading room has not been open except on the evenings when the books are changed. Through the kindness of Sir William G. Armstrong and Co., we have been enabled to form classes for the teaching of mathematics, mechanical and freehand drawing, &c. The expense of providing teachers for these classes have been borne by the above firm, and they also, with others of our patrons, contribute largely to the prizes which will be awarded this evening to the successful competitors at the classes. The classes have been in operation during the six winter months, the teachers having performed their duties in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. They report to us as follows:—Messrs George Hornsby and Charles Hoskin, teachers of the mathematical classes, say—"There has been this year, as last, a juvenile class, meeting on Tuesday evenings, and an adult class, meeting on Thursday evenings of each week. There has not been so good an attendance at the juvenile class this year as last, the total number attending being 42; the greatest number in one night, 24; average attendance, 14. The adult class was very badly attended, the total number attending being only 14; average attendance little more than 5. The total number in both classes, 64; of these 39 were studying arithmetic, 12 mensuration, and 3 algebra and mechanics. Some of the pupils who have attended regularly have made considerable progress, while others, on account of the irregularity of their attendance, cannot be said to have done so." Messrs Thomas Gray, Joseph Bann, and John Cruddas, the teachers of the Mechanical Drawing Classes, report—"The adult class has been well attended, and the progress of the pupils have made has been very favourable and encouraging. Some of them having been studying isometrical projection, and others have made drawings from sketches provided by the teachers. The juvenile class has not been so well attended, but the progress made has been equally as favourable and encouraging. The total number attending both classes has been 68; the greatest number in one night, 41; the least number, 14; average, about 27." Messrs Joseph Craggs and John D. Gamwell, teachers of the Freehand Drawing Class, say—"The greatest number attending this class was 50, and the average attendance was about 37. Many of the pupils were very young, but, however, we have good, and their progress satisfactory."—The income during the past year, together with the balance in hand reported at our last report, is £88 19s 3½d; expenditure, £84 8s 0½d; leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £4 11s 3d. We beg most gratefully to acknowledge, the receipt of the following donations, &c.:—Messrs J. Abbott and Co., £1; the Tyne Iron Company, £1 1s; P. G. B. Westmacott, Esq., £1 1s. We have also received the sum of £2 2s from Lady Armstrong, and a New Testament from the Rev. the Vicar of Newcastle, which they kindly promised to give to the deserving pupils of the institute on this occasion. George Ridley, Esq., late M.P., has also sent the continuation of Knight's History of England as the parts have been issued. We wish especially to report that the Elswick Engine and Ordnance Works Companies have generously determined to erect a new Mechanics' Institute, in a better and more central situation.—The site of ground is kindly given by G. Cruddas, Esq.—(loud applause)—the foundation stone of which Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., &c., has this day kindly laid; it is hoped, when completed, we hope to be enabled more efficiently to carry on the different educational branches of the institute, and more fully to attain the great objects which such institutions are so eminently fitted to attain. We beg to return our warmest thanks to our several patrons and friends for the kind and generous support which they have continued to accord us."

The Chairman then distributed the prizes, accompanying the presentation with a few words of praise and encouragement to each. The names of the prize-takers and the money value of the prizes, which consisted of books, mathematical instruments and colour boxes, is as follows:—

Mechanical Drawing Class.—1st Class.—1st, John Meek, £2; 2d, Charles Laverick, £1; 3rd, William Easton, 10s.

2nd Class.—1st, Thomas Sewell, 15s; 2nd, Thomas Maxwell, 10s; 3rd, William Kilpatrick, 5s.

3rd Class.—1st, James Ormston, 7s 6d; 2nd, William Holland, 5s; 3rd, Robert Steward, 2s 6d.

Free Hand Drawing.—1st Class.—1st, James Lunnon, the Vicar's Testament; 2nd, Jeremiah Thompson, 10s; 3rd, Thomas Maxwell, 5s.

2nd Class.—1st, W. S. Dakers, 7s 6d; 2nd, Thomas Sewell, 5s; 3rd James Ormston, 2s 6d.

3rd Class.—1st, Robert Spoors, 5s; 2nd, Adam Thompson.

Mathematical Class.—1st Class.—Equal, Richard Luckley, 15s; and James Thompson, 15s.

2nd Class.—1st, James Smith, 7s 6d; 2nd, James Lunnon, 2s 6d; 3rd, Robert James, 2s 6d.

3rd Class.—1st, Joseph Anderson, 6s; 2nd, Robert Steward, 3s 6d; 3rd, John Dickinson, 2s 6d; 4th, Henry Hutchinson, 2s 6d.

Prizes for Best Attendance.—Thomas Sewell, 10s 6d; John Hall, 7s 6d; James Smith, 3s.

The leading prize was taken by a fitter in the Works, John Meek: several others by boys, many not more than fourteen years of age.

The Rev. J. C. Bruce then came forward amidst loud cheers, and said he thought that afternoon when the Chairman was laying the foundation stone of the new building for the Mechanics' Institute, that no spot on earth could be more fitting whereon to rear a memorial to the great truth that "mind is superior to matter"—mental force to brute force. For ages this "coaly Tyne" of ours rolled on, and it witnessed but small change amongst the comforts and the position of the inhabitants upon its banks. Ages after ages the population for the most part remained the same. A little westward, however, of that spot, in due time, a man of humble origin saw the light—George Stephenson—(cheers)—and a short time afterwards, on the banks of that river, nearer to the sea, his honourable son entered upon his honourable career. (Hear, hear.) And these two men, along with others whom he need not here mention, inaugurated a course of triumphs by which the supremacy of mind over matter had been most signally marked, and by which the whole world had been blessed, and would be blessed for ages to come. (Loud applause.) This was a favourite spot whereon to raise such an institution, and had it not been that genius had already achieved its triumph here, they would not have had that spacious chamber, or that intelligent audience which now sat before him. (Cheers.) There was another feature in the day's proceedings that was worthy of special note. However great the value of intellect the power of moral force was greater still. Genius would achieve much, but the heart rightly moulded would achieve more. (Cheers.) The act which the Chairman had performed that day, and in which the other partners in those two great engineering concerns took part—that act had won for him the esteem and affection of those who were labouring to promote that great object which himself and partners had at heart. (Applause.) The rev. gentleman then adverted to what he had met with in Naples, and showed the immense difference of the state of the men employed in one of the chief engineering establishments there and those before him. Let him not, however, cast one breath of suspicion on those men in Southern Italy, who had at last woke to the feeling that they were the children of their great ancestors. (Loud cheers.) After reading the news that morning, they must have been somewhat surprised at the great interest they had all along been taking in the affairs of that great peninsula—that peninsula that would yet be great. One important and very interesting part of the evening's proceedings had been to witness the acknowledgment of the merit of those who had received instruction in the classes connected with that institution. Let him say one word to the younger portion of those who had availed themselves of the advantages offered; and let that also be a word to those who had not stood forward on this occasion. If he knew anything of life—if he had looked upon the world to any profit for this last half century, it had taught him that the battle was not to the strong nor the race to the swift. It was the person of determined resolution that gained the day; it was the person of great industry that would not be baffled, that would not be turned aside—it was he that would achieve success and renown. The rev. gentleman then pointed out the lesson for all in the day's proceedings, and the duties they were called upon to perform. He sat down amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. Rowland East said he was sure, however gratifying it must be to the Chairman to know of his fame, it must be far more gratifying to his heart to know that he was so much loved and honoured by those by whom he was surrounded. The rev. gentleman then went on to give a brief account of the creation of the earth, and the laws by which it was governed, for the instruction of those whom he was addressing, and concluded by reminding them that they had another world to prepare for while in this.

Rev. W. Maughan followed in an excellent address in which he noticed that the kind feeling existing amongst all those connected with the works was a subject of great congratulation.

Mr. Hutchinson, the president of the institute, at some length detailed the progressive advancement of the institute, and the good that had been effected by it. He thought that when they entered upon their new building they would have a fair prospect of developing the system of mechanics' institutes. After a few more observations on this matter, Mr. Hutchinson related the results of his observation, in the matter of drunkenness among workmen in a town where that vice was prevalent in the south-east of England, and proceeded to advocate the establishment of an institution from which immoral practices and games of chance should be excluded, but for which there would be provided manly, athletic sports, such as cricket, quoits, and other games might be engaged in, and during the winter scientific lectures delivered. The suggestion was received with loud applause.

Mr Jas. Rowell said he would like to make one or two remarks with a view to the future of their institution. Their chairman told them that they had hitherto seen the institution in its boyhood; but now it had entered upon its manhood. They had done a great deal of good with that institution, and there were many young men now filling responsible positions, both in those works and elsewhere, who had first received very considerable help from that institution. Under these circumstances, the committee were encouraged to progress with their labours, believing that success would follow them, while they had, at the same time, all the support that could possibly be given them from their worthy patrons. They found that, as their work had increased, so had the liberality of their patrons, and they had, therefore, always been in a position to pay their way, and, at the same time, to add useful books to their library. (Cheers.) They were now, however, to have a new building for their institute. That building would be capable of doing four times the amount of work that their present institution was doing, and it was for that meeting, and for the men and boys employed in those works, to say whether they would do that amount of work or not. They and their employers would never regret having had that hall built, at a cost of £2000, if the workmen would feel an interest in it; but if they did not, then their money would have been spent to little purpose. He thought, therefore, that the proceedings of that day should have a practical result. Unless some practical good came from those things, they had better not have laid the foundation stone at all. He hoped, however, that great good would be the result. He was persuaded that institution would progress; and, though they had got a fine dowry on attaining their manhood, he expected that next year and the year following they would have a still greater success, and he was satisfied that if that was the case it would be a good return for the sums they had laid out. He trusted that they would, for the future, have not less than a thousand members, which, considering that there were between two and three thousand persons employed in the works, was not more than they had a right to expect.

Mr G. W. Rendell proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was carried by acclamation.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the interesting proceedings then closed.

The Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition, in its explanation of the diagram of the trophies in the middle avenue, describes Benson's Great Clock as follows:—"18. A Clock, by Benson; striking the hours and quarters on five bells, the largest weighing 22 cwt. The works are 300 feet from the dial, which is situated in the Great Centre Tower, the connexion being carried underground, the weights exceed a ton, and are 200 feet from the works. A new remontoir escapement allows the use of the great weight required to drive a clock of such size, so distant from the dial, and moving hands of such magnitude, sometimes in opposition to the wind. A two-seconds compensation pendulum is employed." See the official catalogue, page xv. J. W. Benson begs to inform the public that he has every facility for the manufacture, on a large scale, of all kinds of clocks and timepieces. With the aid of steam machinery he is able to produce Turret Clocks at prices varying from 2,000 guineas to the small but accurate timepiece, suitable for a village church or school, at 15 guineas; and to supply at much lower prices than are usually charged all kinds of Carriage, Railway-station, Musical, and Chime Clocks, Regulators, &c., &c. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Clocks contains numerous patterns suitable for the Drawing and Dining Rooms, the Library, the Hall, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting House, with an historical account of the rise and progress of Clockmaking, and a carefully prepared price list of every description of clock; post-free for two stamps, from the Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Established 1749

OPENING OF THE LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Lanchester Valley Railway, a branch of the North Eastern Railway connecting Durham with Consett, was formally opened for passenger and goods traffic on Monday morning. The line is twelve miles in length from the junction at Durham to the terminus at Consett, and its construction was commenced in Feburary, 1861, by Mr. B. Lawton, contractor, to whom the execution of the work was entrusted. One of the principal advantages of this line of railway will be to afford additional facilities for the conveyance of manufactured iron from the Consett Iron Works; and it will also give to the inhabitants of the populous places in the neighbourhood accommodation for travelling, which the district has hitherto lacked to a deplorable extent. For instance, though the distance to Consett from Durham is only twelve miles, no public conveyance ran between the places, and even the weekly newspapers published in the latter city have been obliged to be despatched to this locality either by post, at the cost of stamps, or by special messenger. The line may be said to form one-half of a loop in the form of a horse-shoe, of which the other portion will be the Blaydon and Consett line, should that undertaking ever reach completion, as it is sooner or later sure to do. On Monday morning, the first train from Durham was run over the Lanchester Branch in connection with the 5.15 a.m. train from Newcastle, when, though the opening of the line had not been extensively advertised, about forty persons availed themselves of the new means of transit even at that early hour. The formal opening of the line took place at 12.20, when a train was started from Durham, conveying, among others, Mr. Eglinton, local passenger superintendent; Mr. Lawton, the contractor; Mr. Bailey, Mr. Oliver, Ralph Dodds, Esq., and a comparatively heavy freight of ordinary passengers or of persons interested in the line. Immediately on leaving Durham, the line turns off to the right from the Bishop Auckland Branch, and runs along the lovely valley of the Brownie, a small and limpid stream which finds its way through a glen, clothed with herbage and foliage of the most fresh and luxuriant description. It may, indeed, be well to anticipate here, by remarking that the country through which the present lines runs is unquestionably one of the most lovely and picturesque tracts to be seen on the North Eastern system; while the line itself has been so admirably constructed and so perfectly finished by Mr. Lawton that the most indifferent traveller can hardly fail to appreciate the completeness of the work; indeed the line was considered by the Government Inspector one of the best he had ever travelled over. Soon after leaving the cathedral city, our attention was directed to Ushaw College, prettily situated on the brow of an eminence to the left and well wooded; a little further on we come to Witton Gilbert, the first roadside station. Here a neat station-house, offices, and platform have been constructed and laid out, and already it might be remarked that the officials on the line were thoroughly conversant with their duties. They were quite *au fait*; and, though we have not the remotest hope of being credited, we are bound to state that the names of the stations were distinctly called. This we admit is contrary to all established precedent—one might as reasonably expect to find a policeman present at a *melee* as to hear a porter give a station an intelligible name—and doubtless, as the line becomes older, the old manner of pronunciation or rather non-pronunciation, will be adopted. Joking apart, the train goes smoothly on its way over the firm, well-bound rails; we pass Wallnook and Burnopside, and while attracted on each side by a wide expanse of quiet and verdant country, sparkling and rejoicing after a refreshing shower in all the luxuriance of autumn sunbeams, we cannot but observe and admire the finish and neatness of the slopes, and the clean and workmanlike manner in which the cuttings have been performed. Approaching Lanchester we are recommended to consult Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, where interesting facts and still more interesting surmises respecting the history of this old Roman camp are to be found. Leaving the reader to act upon this recommendation in order to acquaint himself with the Lanchester of the past, we, as the passing historian of the present, may quote the words of the author of the *Lady of Lyons* and say "A deep vale shut out by Alpine hills from the rude world," to which we may humbly add a few words of detail. The houses of the village are for the most part detached, and seem to be situated in the midst of pastures or gardens; but the place cannot be called straggling, and it appears rather to be the realization of some poet's Arcadian fancy than a sober rustic hamlet of the hard, stern work-day world. The venerable church contains in its walls a great extent of the stones from the ruins of the Great Roman Wall, and near the hallowed fabric stands the peaceful vicarage, whose occupant shares his roof, we understand, with pet pigeons and rabbits. But on Monday Lanchester was roused from the lethargy in which it has brooded for centuries, and the Lanchestrians, great and small, flocked in crowds to the new railway station, where flags were flying and guns firing in honour of the opening of a road more wonderful than even the substantial and clever work of the Romans. The train here received an acquisition to its number of passengers wishing to take part in the opening ceremony, including Mr Davison, Greencroft; Mr Dolphin, the Delves, Consett; Mr Gee, Lanchester Lodge; Mrs Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mrs Hamilton, Miss Allen, Annfield Plain; the Messrs Atkinson, Shotley Bridge; Mr Ritson, Mr Charlton, Consett; and several others. Leaving Lanchester and passing Greencroft, a remarkably handsome viaduct appears to view. This bridge is constructed in a peculiar manner, with which we are at present imperfectly acquainted, but from observation *en route*, we are able to speak of its remarkably fine appearance, and its evident strength. The viaduct spans a wide and not unromantic glen, beyond which an entirely new phase of country is presented to view, being a wide tract, comparatively barren, but clothed scantily with gorse and heather. Running at a gradient of 1 in 60, the train passes Houndsgill, and having now passed ten miles through a part of the county of Durham, which, strange to say, as yet presents no signs of coal mines or manufactories, comes in sight of the Consett Iron works, or rather runs into the dense atmosphere of smoke which enshrouds that noisy pandemonium. On arriving at the terminus (before reaching which the line passes under a line of the Stockton and Darlington Railway), where the station, from no fault of the contractor, is not yet quite completed, the official party, and the majority of the passengers alighted, the former proceeding to the Consett Iron Works, and the latter remaining at the station. Those who visited the works were received and hospitably entertained by Mr. Priestman, the manager. Punctually at the appointed time the train left Consett on the return journey, and in due course it arrived safely at Lanchester, where luncheon was provided at Mr. Lawton's temporary residence. The majority of the party already named were invited to the repast, and were generously entertained. After the luncheon,

Mr. Ralph Dodds said that, so far as he had seen of railways, he had never had more gratification in his life than he had experienced that day. Great credit, he was sure, was due to those connected with the line, and he was equally well convinced that those who had made the line would give satisfaction to their employers. He begged to propose to them the health of Mr Lawton, the contractor, to whom he paid a high compliment for the creditable manner in which he had completed the work. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lawton thanked the company for the way in which they had received the last toast. At the same time he must say that a great deal of the credit of the construction of the line was due to Mr. Bailey, who had a great deal of the rough work to do. (Cheers.) The line, as they had seen, was a good one, and he had no hesitation in saying, was a good one; it was, indeed, one of the best conditioned lines in the possession of the North Eastern Railway Company, to whom he trusted it might prove remunerative. (Cheers.)

Mr. Eglinton proposed the health of Mr. Bailey, and that gentleman having responded, the party broke up.

A dinner was afterwards given in the goods warehouse, near the station, to the workmen who had been engaged in the construction of the line. The day will long be remembered as a memorable one in the history of Lanchester.

We add a time-table of this branch for the convenience of our readers:—

LANCHESTER BRANCH.

Leave	1, 2, G. a.m.	1, 2. p.m.	1, 2, 3. p.m.
Consett	8·0	1·45	7·55
Knitsley	8·7	1·52	8·2
Lanchester	8·17	2·2	8·12
Witton Gilbert	8·30	2·15	8·25
Durham, arrive	8·45	2·30	8·40
depart	8·50	2·38	8·45
Arriving at Newcastle	10·10	3·50	10·5
Leave			
Newcastle	5·15	11·15	4·20
Durham, arrive	6·18	12·13	5·34
depart	6·20	12·20	5·40
Witton Gilbert	6·34	12·34	5·54
Lanchester	6·47	12·47	6·7
Knitsley	6·57	12·57	6·17
Consett, arrive	7·5	1·5	6·25

"A Safe on Safe Terms."—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement which appears in our paper to-day, headed "Fire-proof Safes at Half Price," from which it will be seen that a provincial insurance company having lately become merged in a London office, and having no further use for the safes and deed chests, lying at the various branch offices, they have been returned to the manufacturers to be sold for half their cost; but the most important feature is that parties at a distance are requested not to remit the money until the safe is received, when, if not found in all respects satisfactory, it may be returned without any cost whatever to the person ordering it; and, as they are sent carriage free to any station it may prove worth the attention of parties requiring one of those useful articles.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW.

The annual show of the Shotley Bridge Floral and Horticultural Society was held on Saturday last in a field, kindly granted by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall. The tent was neatly and tastefully decorated by Mr. Swallow. The show of flowers was not so great this year as on former occasions, yet notwithstanding the season having been so unfavourable for the growth of flowers, the specimens shown here were excellent, the vegetables also were of quite a superior class. The amateurs beating the open class in point of excellence. It will be seen that Mr Bowes, of Consett, takes the prize for cabbages, this being the fourth year in succession that he has taken the same prize, and the third year for beet-root.

The Judges this year were Messrs. Hogg, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle; S. Robson, Birtley House; and G. Elsworth, Harcourt Hall.

The Prizes were awarded as follow. Open Class Flowers:—

The following are the awards of the judges, viz:—

Open Class.—Flowers.—The best 6 fuschias (dis.)—1, G. Routledge. Pots of liliums—1. George Routledge. 3 exotics—G. Routledge. 3 balsams—1, J. Powell; 2, J. Brown. Bouquet of flowers—1, J. Powell; 2, Jos. Robinson. 3 scarlet geraniums—1, G. Brown; 2, J. Powell. 6 spikes of hollyhocks—G. Routledge. 1 pot of liliums—G. Routledge. 3 fuschias—1, G. Routledge; 2, John Kirsopp. 2 cockscombs—G. Routledge. 6 phloxes—1, G. Routledge; 2, Jos. Robinson; 3, Jas. Powell. 12 dahlias—1, James Powell; 2, Geo. Blackburn; 3, Middleton Redshawe. 18 blooms of hollyhocks—1, Jas. Powell; 2, Geo. Routledge; 3, Joseph Robinson. Twelve French asters—1, James Powell; 2, George Routledge. Twelve stocks—1, Geo. Routledge; 2, Joseph Robinson; James Powell. 3 pots of achimenes—1, George Routledge; 2, James Powell. 6 dahlias—1, George Blackburn; 2, James Robinson. 12 German asters—1, James Powell; 2, George Routledge. 6 decorative plants—1, George Routledge; 2, Jas. Powell. 8 stands of verbenas—1, James Powell; 2, Jos. Robinson. 12 stands of cut flowers—1, James Powell; 2, Joseph Robinson. 6 blooms of fancy dahlias—1, Mr Bagnall. 3 gladiolus—1, James Powell; 2, George Routledge. 2 petunias—1, John Brown; 2, Charles Mosley. Best aquarium—1, Wm. Renton.

Fruits.—Basket of fruit—1, James Powell; 2, Joseph Robinson. Black grapes—1, J. Powell; 2, Charles Mosley. White grapes—1, George Routledge; 2, J. Powell. 6 apricots—1, George Routledge. 12 plums—George Routledge. Dish of cherries—1, George Routledge; 2, James Powell. 6 pears—1, James Powell; 2, George Routledge. 6 kitchen apples—1, George Routledge; 2, Robert Swinburne. 6 dessert apples—1, George Routledge; 2, John Moore. Pint of gooseberries—1, George Routledge; 2, John Brown. Pint red currants—1, George Routledge; 2, John Mosley. Pint black currants—1, William Eggleston; 2, Geo. Routledge.

Vegetables.—36 pods of beans—1, John Moore; 2, Mid. Redshawe. 12 kidney potatoes—1, George Routledge; 2, Charles Lowes. 12 early round do.—1, Geo. Routledge; 2, William Surtees. 3 heads of white celery—1, J. Powell; 2, Jos. Robinson. 3 heads of red celery—1, J. Rowell.—3 roots of beet—1, Mid. Redshawe; 2, Jos. Robinson. 2 cucumbers—1, J. Robinson; 2, Geo. Routledge. 2 cauliflowers—1, Jos. Robinson; 2, Geo. Routledge. 24 pods of kidney beans—1, John Brown; 2, Jas. Powell. 12 summer onions—1, Geo. Routledge; 2, Wm. Surtees. 2 red cabbages—1, George Bowe; 2, Geo. Routledge. 3 stalks of rhubarb—1, John Brown; 2, Mid. Redshawe. 12 potato onions—1, John Brown; 2, Charles Mosley. 2 vegetable marrows 1, Jas. Powell; 2, Geo. Routledge.

AMATEURS CLASS.

Flowers.—2 light fuschias—1, John Brown; 2, George Brown. 2 scarlet geraniums—1, John Brown; 2, Jas. Robson. 12 French asters—1, John Brown; Rev. F. B. Thompson; 3, Charles Mosley. 8 stalks cut flowers—1, Rev. F. B. Thompson. 12 French marigolds—1, Wm. Charlton; 2, G. Blackburn. 6 stalks verbenas—1; Jas. Robson. 12 German asters—1, Rev. F. B. Thompson; 2, Mid. Redshawe; 3, C. Mosley. 6 dahlias—1, James Robson; 2, Henry Surtees. 2 balsams—1, Mid. Redshawe; 2, John Brown. 1 dark fuschia—1, John Brown; 2, George Brown. 12 bloom hollyhock—1, John Mosley; 2, Charles Mosley; 3, William Charlton. 8 stocks—1, William Wilson; 2, Geo. Brown; 3, Wm. Charlton. 12 African marigolds—1, Robert Henderson; 2, J. P. Dixon. 1 petunia—John Brown. 6 phloxes—1, C. Mosley; 2, Jas. Robson. 12 common marigolds—1, Henry Surtees; 2. Edward Dixon.

Fruits.—6 pears—1, Chas. Mosley; 2, C. Lowes. 6 kitchen apples—1, Mr Lumley; 2, John Moore. 6 dessert apples—1, Charles Mosley; 2, John Mosley. Pint of gooseberries—1, John Brown; 2, Geo. Brown. Pint of black currants—1, James Robson. Pint of red currants—1, C. Mosley; 2, Rev. F. B. Thompson.

Vegetables.—15 early kidney potatoes—1, C. Lowes; 2, John Moore. 12 early round potatoes—1, James Robson; 2, John Mosley. 2 early cabbages—1, M. Redshawe; 2, Geo. Brown. 3 early turnips—1, M. Redshawe; 2, C. Mosley. 3 carrots—1, M. Redshawe; 2, John Brown; 3 parsnips—1, C. Mosley; 2, J. Mosley. 36 pods of peas—1, J. Moore; 2, M. Redshawe. 12 pods of beans—1, J. Robson; 2, Wm. Charlton. 4 leeks,—2. C. Mosley. 3 heads of celery—1, John Mosley; 2, Robert Henderson. 2 cauliflowers—1; J. Brown. 3 roots of beet—1, M. Redshawe; 2, Rev. F. B. Thompson. 12 onions—1, M. Redshawe; 2, C. Mosley.

Cottagers' Class.—Flowers.—Light fuschia—1, John Kirsopp; 2, Wm. Barron. 1 scarlet geranium—1, William Barron; 2, John Kirsopp. 6 dahlias—1, Mr Bagnall; 2, Thomas Pattison. 6 French asters—1, John Kirsopp; 2, Wm. Barron. 6 stalks cut flowers—1, Wm. Barron; 2, John Kirsopp. 6 French marigolds—1, Wm. Barron; 2, Thomas Pattison. 4 stalks verbenas—John Kirsopp. 6 lemon African marigolds—1, John Kirsopp; 2, William Surtees; 3 dahlias—1, Mr Bagnall; 2, Thomas Surtees. Balsam—Wm. Brown. Dark fuschia—1, Wm. Barron; 2, John Kirsopp. 6 blooms of hollyhocks—1, Mr Bagnall; 2, Thos. Pattison. 4 stocks—2, Thomas Pattison. 6 orange African marigolds—1, Robert Swinburne; 2, Wm. Barron. 3 phloxes—1, Wm. Barron; 2, John Kirsopp. 12 pansies—1, Thomas Pattison; 2, William Barron. 3 gladiolus—1. Wm. Barron; 2, Wm. Brown. 6 German asters—1, John Kirsopp; 2, William Barron. 6 common marigolds—1, Ralph Kirsopp; 2, Geo. Bowe.

Fruits.—6 peas—1. John Bulman; 2, Thomas Pattison. 6 kitchen apples—1, Robert Swinburne; 2, W. Surtees. 6 dessert apples—1, John Bulman; 2, W. Surtees. Pint of gooseberries—1, W. Brown; 2, W. Eggleston. Pint of black currants—1, Robert Swinburne; 2, W. Eggleston. Pint of red currants—1, John Bulman; 2, Robert Swinburne.

Vegetables.—3 early turnips—1, W. Surtees; 2, W. Eggleston, 3 carrots—1, Thomas Pattison; 2, W. Surtees. 2 early cabbages—1, G. Rowe; 2, J. Kirsopp. 6 onions (spring sown)—1, Thomas Surtees, 2, W. Surtees. 3 parsnips—1, W. Barron; 2, J. Kirsopp. 6 early round potatoes—1, Thomas Surtees; 2, R. Swinburne. 12 pods of beans—W. 1, Eggleston; 2, J. Bulman. 24 pods of peas—1, John Bulman; G. Rowe. 3 leeks—1, Mr Bagnall; 2, Thomas Pattison. Best collection of vegetables—1, W. Brown; 2, J. Bulman. 6 kidney potatoes—1, W. Surtees; 2, G. Rowe. 3 roots beet—1, G. Rowe; 2, Mr Bagnall. 1 cauliflower—1, John Bulman; 2, R. Swinburne.

Extra Prizes.—Best six gladiolus (dis)—1, James Powell (gardener to James Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove)—a silver cup; 2, G. Routledge, (gardener to Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall,)—half-a-dozen silver tea-spoons. 6 heaviest gooseberries—1, Thomas Pattison; 2, W. Surtees; 3, Thomas Surtees. Best collection of potatoes—1, W. Eggleston; 2, G. Rowe. Best four heads of long red mangold wurzel—1, John Moore. Best 12 onions—1, Mr Bagnall. Best garland of flowers—1, H. Surtees. Wild flowers—1, H. Surtees. British ferns—1, Henry Surtees; 2, C. Mosley.

There were six competitors for the Silver Cup, given for Gladioluses, which were beautiful specimens. It required a considerable amount of precision to decide between the first and second prize.

The Stanhope Brass Band was in attendance, and played some excellent popular music, which was a source of great attraction. Although the day was gloomy, a number of visitors were in attendance at an early hour, amongst whom we observed Miss Wallace; Mrs Cook and family, Shotley House; Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall; Captain Waddilove; A. Allendale, Esq., and Mrs Allendale; Mr and Mrs A. Towns; Rev. F. B. Thompson and party; Mr and Mrs I. Dixon, Shotley Bridge; Mr Walton, London; John Nicholson, Esq., Shotley Villa; Miss Williams, Shotley Villa; Mr and Mrs Anderson, Bent House, Shields; Mr and Mrs Richardson; Mrs Roxby, Marsden Cottage; Mrs Robt. Dickenson; Jos. Dickenson, Esq.; Philip Morris, Esq., London; Mrs Peele and family; Mr and Mrs Renton, and party, &c. A beautiful aquarium and fernery was exhibited, the property of Mr Renton, which attracted considerable attention. The receipts have been fully as great this year as upon former occasions.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TAYLOR, THE MURDERER.

The Manchester tragedy is distinguished by a peculiarity that is scarcely understood by society generally. It is a rare circumstance for murder to be prompted by sentiment. The crime with which Taylor and his wife were charged will no doubt be by many inexplicable. It is not in Taylor's conduct where the difficulty rests, but in his wife's allegiance. He himself is readily explained. He is one of those men that are rarely found in England, but common enough in Asia, who with a healthy brain develope all the madman's tendency—that is, the disposition to brood over single ideas, where the mind incessantly works back to the object which has attracted it, till the thoughts become so narrowed that only a single picture can be seen, and the power of estimating facts is completely subjugated by the will. Such men are not marked by indecision; they will commit crime, and be as free from remorse as idiots. They can sleep before the act and sleep after it, and have none of that shadowy terror which great criminal resolves produces in other men. The sense of the horror of crime appears to be absent in Taylor, and he is marked by the exhibition of a spirit wanting in the ordinary criminal. He has shown no horror in his course of crime, for those faculties of the mind which alone can produce remorse have been rendered dead, as it were, by picturing to himself his own wrongs and brooding over single incidents. All his acts may be traced to the refusal of Meller to repair the boiler. This was of itself a grievance with such a man, to be felt with intensity for a length of time, incomprehensible to minds that reflect but do not brood. When the fears of Taylor were realised in the bursting of the boiler, and in the consequent death of the child, his feelings became intensified, and absorbed his whole attention till all other thoughts were inadmissible. The two executions are put in, when the whole man became possessed with the idea of vengeance, and every other thought seemed of no importance. His property was gone, so there was no need to think of that. His wife would aid him, so he was satisfied on that point. But the children—they could not be left to the mercy of others. So he goes about disposing of them, gravely and calmly, more like performing an act of sacrifice in sending them to heaven than in committing a crime. The bodies are laid out, the hair carefully curled, a piece of paper placed upon the breast of each child, on which was written—"We are all going to our sister, to part no more. Our sister lies at Harpurhey. Thither our bodies take. Meller and Son are our cruel murderers; but God will avenge us. Love rules here. We are going to our loving sister." Insanity, surely, many may say. Not so, according to criminal law. All this singular conduct did not arise from a diseased action of his brain, but from a combination of circumstances acting upon a brain badly formed, which led him from one crime to another, till he arrived at his fatal doom. In fact his whole life seems to have been a crime; and he was even charged with procuring abortion, the meanest and most cowardly of all the greater offences.

Taylor's appearance in the dock was restless, and he seemed to take great interest in all the proceedings. His hair is black, complexion sallow; his temperament, the bilious-nervous. His features are strongly marked. The beard hides the chin and the mouth, but, nevertheless, the elongation of the chin and the firm full lips plainly indicate a strong will and great pride. His eyes are restless and wild looking, with fiery expression darting from them—indicating the disquiet of his soul and the anger in his mind. His brows are prominent, which gives a sunken appearance to his eyes. His sallow complexion and hollow lean face have led people to fancy that he was a foreigner by birth.

The formation of his head shows many very strong features. The ears are low-set and the head wide at the base over them. The forehead retreats, showing that the reflective faculties are low in relative proportion to the perceptive. The head rises high in the region of firmness and self-esteem, but is wedge-shaped, showing great want of the organ of conscientiousness. Here we have the clue to his perfect want of a correct sense of justice. His large self-esteem inflated him with the idea that all he did was right, and whatever done against him that did not accord with his notions of right was unjust. The organs of firmness, combativeness, and destructiveness are all large, which self-esteem would call to its aid to seek satisfaction to his outraged sense of justice. Veneration and marvellousness are also large, which give a religious turn to his thoughts; but his large self-esteem and small conscientiousness rendered him void of that proper sense of moral and religious duty which prompts to be scrupulously exact, making duty everything, expediency nothing.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

The second edition of the *Lancaster Guardian*, of Saturday, says:—This morning was appointed for the execution of Walker Moore, for the murder of his wife at Colne. The drop was prepared, and Calcraft had arrived to perform his horrible task. The prisoner, however, by act of suicide, has defeated the sentence of the law. It appears that the prisoner, who was confined in one of the Roundhouse cells, had been allowed the use of the first-class exercise yard, in which there is a water-closet, and a reservoir containing about four feet of water, accessible to the prisoner. During the last evening Moore apparently slept the greatest part of the night, not rising until an hour after his usual time. He had maintained his equanimity, and the fears of the gallows never seem to have disturbed his rest. It may be that his premeditated suicide contributed to this remarkable calmness. Shortly after eight o'clock this morning, he was attended by Smith, the watchman, and requested permission to go to the water-closet. Immediately after he must have plunged into the reservoir, for when discovered at the expiration of a few minutes, he was quite dead. Crowds of visitors have from an early hour been flocking up to the scene of execution, and a large number of persons from a distance have arrived in the town for the purpose of witnessing the gloomy spectacle.

An inquest was held upon the body on Saturday. Several wardens were examined, who each gave evidence somewhat to the effect of that given by Isaac Smith, who deposed as follows:—I am a warden at the gaol, and came on duty at a quarter past six this morning. I was left by Hayhurst in charge of the convict, along with Jas. Bray. He remained in the cell about ten minutes afterwards. He then went into the old convict yard. He could not get into the chapel yard that he usually exercised in at the time, on account of Mr Liddell and another gentleman being in at the time. He remained in the inner yard from half past six till five minutes past seven. He then went to the chapel yard, where he had taken exercise since his sentence. He had no handcuffs on. He was quite free. There were myself and James Bray with him in the yard. He spoke of receiving the sacrament. He told me that the chaplain wished him to receive the sacrament this morning, and he thought it was a very serious thing. He asked me if he did receive the sacrament, if I would look him out a hymn that should be sung in the chapel. He said nothing on any other subject. He went into the closet about four or five minutes after going into the yard. He said he would go into the closet for a minute. He had been into the closet frequently. The closet is a very narrow one. The door works with a spring that closes it of itself. There is a lock on the door, but it has not been locked since he used the yard. At the end of the closet is a cistern, about six or seven feet high to the upper portion from the floor. The cistern will be two or three yards long, and about a yard in breadth. It supplies three water-closets. The water is supplied principally by rain. There wat about three feet of water in it this morning. Moore was out of my sight about two minutes,—not more. At the end of that time, I opened the door, and found he was missing. He had left his clogs and cap upon the seat. His clogs he had kept loose since Sunday; he would not have them fastened since Sunday. Bray was the first in the closet, and stood upon the seat. I ran to the door, and called out for the other officer. Mr Pennington came to my assistance. Bray got into the cistern and another prisoner named Banks. Pennington got into another closet and assisted, and they got the body out. The prisoner had to climb over to the cistern. There would be great difficulty in getting into the cistern, except head first. It took Bray a minute and a half to get into the cistern. Moore's body was in the cistern altogether. I saw him in before they got him out.—By a Juror: When he was in the closet the other days I stood and talked to him. I spoke to him when he was in the closet this morning, and he did not answer; that was the reason we entered. Cross-examined: There is a projection from the wall where he might rest his feet upon. From that projection it would be about a yard to the top of the cistern. From the top of the cistern to the roof of the closet will be about 18 inches, and through that the prisoner must have gone. Pennington, Bray, and another prisoner, Bannister, lifted the body from the cistern, and myself and Bray took the body from them. From the time of my missing him, to receiving the body from the cistern, would be about seven or eight minutes. The doctor was sent for at once, and we rolled the body about the yard to get out the water, and we applied hot water to the feet. He had a handkerchief on. I thought he showed signs of life on being brought out. His eyes were open, and his arms were quite loose. He was much distended. We had stripped the body before the surgeon came. There was no pulsation in the arms. The surgeon arrived in about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after the body was got out. Bray was never absent from the prisoner since he was condemned. The chaplain to the prison and the surgeon each spoke to the perfect sanity of mind of the convict, and the jury, by direction of the coroner, returned a verdict that he had come by his death by his own hands, being in a sound state of mind at the time.

FORGERY BY A NOTTINGHAM CLERGYMAN.

A painful sensation was created in the above town on Saturday in consequence of another forgery having come to light, in which a clergyman of the Church of England is implicated. On Saturday afternoon the Rev. Thomas Cartwright, curate of St. Mary's Church, in that town, was brought before the Mayor and the magistrates, at the police court, charged with uttering a forged bill of exchange on the 4th of August, 1862, with intent to defraud. Mr Maples appeared for the prisoner, and Mr Arthur Wells for the prosecution. Mr Henry Hudson, bill discounter, Nottingham, deposed that on the 4th of August last, the prisoner called upon him at his office and asked him to discount a bill of exchange, purporting to be accepted by Mr Peter Drummond. The prisoner told the witness that Mr Drummond was the proprietor of a periodical called the *British Messenger*, and the money was for literary services. He had at the time a copy of that periodical, which he showed to witness in corroboration of his statement. When the prisoner produced the bill witness observed that it was endorsed on the wrong corner, and, at his direction, it was endorsed in the proper place. From information he had since received he believed the bill to be forged.—Mr Superintendent Raynor said that, on Friday evening, about six o'clock, he went to the prisoner's house with a warrant for his apprehension. The prisoner asked what it was for, and witness said it was for uttering a forged bill of exchange. Prisoner asked to look at the bill, but witness refused to allow him, stating that he would read it. Prisoner then asked who was preferring the charge, and witness said he did not know. Witness then took him into custody. The prisoner, who was remanded for a week, appeared very dejected, holding his handkerchief before his face, to hide it as much as possible from the gaze of the spectators. He was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln, on Trinity Sunday last, being licensed to the curacy of St. Mary's, Nottingham. A year previous to his ordination he conducted divine service in a populous part of the town, in connection with the Church of England, as a probation previous to his being ordained. Immediately preceding this, he was superintendent minister for the Nottingham district of the New Connexion Methodists, but seceded from that body in order to enter the Established Church. Previous to this charge he was always considered an active and energetic man, and highly respected. The prisoner was removed to the House of Correction.

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

THE TEETOTAL CONTROVERSY.—We have reserved the letter of the Rev. G. Whitehead until next week.

We cannot insert *ex-parte* statements of cases which appear before the magistrates. Our reporter attends the Petty Sessions at Shotley and Lanchester, and we look to him for impartial reports of the proceedings.

ERRATUM.—In the report under the head "Trespass in Search of Game" last week it was stated that John Forster and John Thompson were fined; whereas it ought to have been that John Forster was fined, whilst John Thompon preferred the charge.

Local and District News.

QUOIT MATCH FOR £10 A-SIDE.—A quoit match, which caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood, came off on Saturday last, on the quoit ground behind the Black Horse Inn, Consett. The competitors were George Elliott and Peter Mulligan, and the conditions were 21 yards distance, 7lb quoits, and 41 shots up. Elliott won very easily, having scored 41 when his opponent had only marked 19.

LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—The anniversary services were held on Sunday last, when three able sermons were preached—that in the morning was by the Rev. W. Nation, from Acts iii, and first clause of 15 v.; in the afternoon by the Rev. W. Satchel, from Acts ii, 13 v.; in the evening by the Rev. W. Nation, from John iii, 16 v. Collections were taken at each service on behalf of the trust fund.

GIG ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, as Superintendent Thompson, Sergeant Scott, and Mr Almond, grocer, were proceeding from Lanchester to Consett, some boys were endeavouring to destroy a wasps' nest by the side of the road. On the vehicle approaching the place, the horse suddenly shied to one side, upsetting the gig upon Messrs Thompson and Scott. Mr Almond slipped off behind. Mr Scott also escaped unhurt, but Mr Thompson has received some slight bruises. The shaft of the gig was broken, and it was otherwise damaged. It is supposed the wasps had stung the horse.

THE LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY.—MARKET TRAINS TO DURHAM.—At the meeting of the Durham Board of Health, on Wednesday last, a complaint was made by some of the members that no announcement had been made by the North-Eastern Railway Company of any intention on their part to run market trains on Saturdays to that city; whilst market trains, at low fares, to Newcastle, Sunderland, and South Shields, had been announced in the Railways Company's handbills. Mr. Calvert explained that, from conversation he has had with Mr. Elington, the local passenger traffic superintendent of the North-Eastern Company, he had no doubt that the Company intended issuing market tickets to Durham; and that the lowness of the fairs to Newcastle arose from the fact that at present passengers from Consett and the neighbourhood were carried to Newcastle by coaches and other conveyances now running at similar fares. After some further conversation, the matter was left to the Mayor, who undertook to see the railway authorities. We have since made some inquiries on this subject, and are officially informed that "market tickets will be issued on Saturdays from Consett to Durham."

LANCHESTER FLOWER SHOW.—The twelfth annual show of flowers, fruits, and vegetables took place on Thursday, in a large tent erected on the Green at Lanchester. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but there was a fair attendance of visitors, both from Consett and Durham. The display of vegetables far surpassed that of former years. Some excellent bouquets of cut flowers were exhibited, as well as good specimens of dahlias. There were a good number of fuschias in pots, some of them for sale, which had been at one time good, but from the severe knocking about, we suppose, from one show to another, were now of little value. Some good specimens of coxcombs were exhibited. Upon the whole the show of articles was larger and better than last year. The tent was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The 18th Durham Volunteer Rifle Band, with their leader, Mr Ridley, was in attendance and played selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Auber, Verdi, &c. The following gentlemen were the judges—Messrs Herbert and Thompson, Durham: Mr Hedley, Lanchester, and Mr Storey, gardener to Mr Davison, of Greencroft. The green outside the tent was well filled with "Aunt Sallys," photographic establishment, fruit stalls, &c., &c. The ball was held in the tent, notwithstanding the damp state of the ground.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—According to announcement a total abstinence meeting was held on Wednesday night week, when the place was filled with an attentive audience in expectation of hearing one who, a few years since, was a fellow workman in the neighbourhood. He (Mr. W. B. Affleck,) made his appearance with his fellow-labourer in the temperance cause, Mr. Bell, of Richmond, who was called to the chair, who made some good and profitable remarks, and acquitted himself as an able advocate of the Total Abstinence Question. After he had spoken nearly a quarter of an hour he called upon Mr. Affleck to sing a melody, and then introduced him as the lecturer. On rising, Mr. Affleck spoke of the time when he was employed at one of the neighbouring collieries, and then of the period when he was induced to sign the pledge. At the close he referred to his present sphere of duty in London. Both chairman and lecturer were often and loudly applauded during the meeting.

ODD FELLOWS' SOIREE AND BALL AT LEADGATE.—The members of the Loyal M.U. No. 4594 of Odd Fellows, held a grand soiree in a large marquee erected in a field, near Leadgate, on Monday. The weather was extremely unfavourable, the rain coming down at intervals, in torrents. Notwithstanding, a good number sat down to an excellent tea, provided by Mr E. Featenby, of Consett, of which there was a plentiful supply, as well as other agreeable concomitants. After tea the tables were cleared, and preparations made for the concert. An excellent stage had been erected, with a retiring room behind. The proscenium was tastefully got up, as well as the entire decoration of the marquee—evergreens being interspersed with mottoes. The concert and ball were under the direction of Mr Bower, of Newcastle. The concert opened with a selection of music, by the Pontop Brass Band, Mr Palmer leader, after which followed Mr Thompson, and then came Mr McMillan, a comic Scotch and Irish singer, who received rounds of applause. His songs and melodies are decidedly good, and he has the good sense not to over-do any particular part which may be encored. Mr Bower gave a solo on the violin and Mr Johnson a solo on the flute, with taste and effect. The concert finished about eight o'clock, when the ball was led off with great spirit by about 40 couples tripping it on the wet sod. Shortly after the ball commenced, the tent became crowded, so that what at one time of the afternoon was thought would be a failure, may prove a success. The lodge with which the soiree is connected has been established since 1856, and numbers about 80 members. The funds are in a prosperous state. As the evening cleared up the ball was prolonged until after 11 o'clock.

LANCHESTER VALLEY RAILWAY.—Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the public at the manner in which tickets are given at the Consett and Derwent Stations. Although it is distinctly expressed in the time bill that tickets are granted from Consett to Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland, as the case may be, yet if a passenger wishes to book to any of those places he cannot do so; he must first book to Durham and then obtain a second ticket. The morning train from Consett to Durham costs 1s 1d, and from Durham to Newcastle 1s 8d more; the return journey costs even more than these fares. Parties leaving Consett on Thursday afternoon for Lanchester Flower Show were charged 1s for five miles. Return tickets were given for 10d to return at 6 o'clock, but many went in the afternoon for the ball, and therefore could not return at the time stated. These exorbitant charges will have to be reduced or the passenger traffic will never be developed.

A HARTLEPOOL EX-COUNCILLOR.—At the Hartlepool Police Court, on Tuesday, James Swales, a shipowner and butcher, was summoned at the instance of John Wright, shoemaker, for using threatening language. Complainant stated that, on the 22nd ult., the defendant, who is building some property adjoining his, in consequence of some difference about the pulling down of the wall, threatened "to put a bullet into him," and told him he was a wolf in sheep's clothing, and that he had been turned out of every chapel in the town, and was "an hippocrite." Defendant said he never made any such threat. He merely said he would make "a bull or a bullock" go through the wall in dispute. The magistrates, believing complainant's statement, bound the defendant in the sum of £50 to keep the peace for twelve months.—Defendant: It might as well be for my lifetime; for I consider complainant is not worth powder and shot.

DARLINGTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second show of the season was held in the beautiful grounds of Joseph Pease, Esq., Southend, on Tuesday. There was a very fine display of hollyhocks, stove and greenhouse plants, gloxinias, ericas, fuschias, and roses; and also a good show of ferns. Fruits were remarkably good, especially the grapes. The vegetables were plentiful, and of average merit. The attendance was numerous, but smaller than usual, owing, no doubt, to the exclusion of music, or any other extraneous attraction.

TOWLAW FLOWER SHOW.—The second show of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., of the Towlaw Society was held on Wednesday in the Mechanics' Hall. The open class was held in the Theatre, and the cottagers' class in the large Plunge Bath Room, which had been carefully boarded over for the occasion. The collection of fruits and flowers, though small, was exceedingly good, and when it is considered that this place is 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, it is surprising that the more delicate flowers can be produced at all. This exhibition boasted of two novelties, not often seen in flower shows—a beautiful peach tree in full bearing, and two fig trees also in full bearing—the fruit in both cases plump and vigorous. These trees were from the greenhouse of Charles Attwood, Esq. Another novelty was two fountains of water in full play, which were placed at each end of the cottagers' class room—the larger and more elaborate of these was the work of Messrs. Robert Fullerton and Joseph Bond. It was placed upon an artificial mountain covered with heath, fern, and wild flowers, neatly arranged—the spray from the fountain giving them a freshness otherwise not attainable. The mountain, &c., were the work of Mr Thompson. The smaller fountain was composed of a single straight jet of water falling into a basin of sps, the base of which was artistically decorated with flowers, being the work and design of Mr Wm. Campbell. There were two or three designs of houses, one of a Swiss cottage displayed taste. The Thornley band was in attendance and dispensed some excellent music under their leader Mr Nelson. The judges on this occasion were Messrs Sibbald, Bishop Auckland, and George Oliver, Atherley. The reading room was set apart as a refreshment room. The refreshments were supplied by Mr H. Armstrong of the Milestone Inn. At nine o'clock the ball commenced and was numerously attended. Amongst the visitors were, Charles Attwood, Esq.; General Scott; Rev. M. H. Simpson, Towlaw; Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, and family, Harperley; Mr Shepherd and family, Drs. Reed, Henderson, and Sang; Mrs Reed, Mr Scott and family, Mr and Mrs Hopwood, Mr Pickering, Mr Gough, Mr and Mrs Rendall and family, Miss Ainsley, Mr and Mrs Cheeseman, &c. The places were crowded the whole of the afternoon, even up to the time of opening the ball. Upwards of 150 prizes were awarded.

1ST NEWCASTLE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the officers of the several companies of the Newcastle Rifles was held in the Orderly Room, Market Street, on Tuesday evening, to discuss the important question of the clothing of the force; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Fife presided. The present uniform being nearly worn out, a suggestion had been thrown out as to the desirability of substituting the scarlet for the grey tunic, when the re-clothing took place. The subject was laid before the meeting, and the feeling appeared to be unanimously in favour of the proposed change, and a resolution affirming it would doubtless have been passed, but it was thought expedient to adjourn the meeting for a week, in order that a pattern suit should be made and produced at the next meeting. The only difference of opinion was as to some minor details as to facings, &c. It cannot be denied that the proposed change will add greatly to the imposing appearance of the men. It was resolved that that the handsome challenge cup given by the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., should be shot for on Monday, the 15th inst.

WORKMEN'S TRIP TO DURHAM.—Last Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, upwards of 150 workmen employed at Messrs Sewell and Co.'s pottery, St. Anthony's, had an excursion by train to Durham. They arrived at their destination safely, and found the Cathedral a magnificent building, exceeding their expectations. With the interior they were greatly delighted, and the services were listened to with an appearance of much devotion. They walked through the parks, viewed the observatory, and strolled down Pelaw Wood, by the side of the winding river, as far as "Old Durham" Gardens. They returned highly pleased with the day's pleasure.

NORTHERN COUNTIES' DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution were entertained on Saturday last, at the residence of Sir William and Lady Armstrong. The young people amused themselves about the grounds, and at 5 o'clock adjourned to the new banqueting hall, where they were regaled with tea and cakes, and likewise a bountiful supply of fruit. Before leaving they were highly entertained by the exhibition of Sir William's magic lantern. They reached home about 10 o'clock, much pleased with the day's enjoyment, and very grateful for the kindness and affability shown by Sir Wm. and Lady Armstrong.

BISHOP AUCKLAND FLOWER SHOW.

The show of the Bishop Auckland Horticultural and Floral Society came off in the Bishop's park on Friday last. Notwithstanding the weather was threatening, and copious showers of rain had fallen on Thursday evening, the show proved a great success, and clearly manifested that this popular exhibition still retains its pre-eminence as one of the first of provincial shows. Its success was the more remarkable considering the attractions presented by the International Exhibition, which has tended very materially to impair many of the country *fetes* during the present summer. From an early hour in the morning, there was a constant stream of visitors into the town; the road and rail, the neighbouring villages, and more distant towns each contributing their proportion. The streets of the town were gaily decorated with flags, and as the trains arrived the visitors were welcomed by the Bishop Auckland brass band, led by Mr Elgey, or the Temperance band, led by Mr Crawford. The market was thronged with stalls and shows and CheapJohns, and itinerating doctors appeared to do a thriving trade. During the earlier portion of the morning the great bulk of the visitors promenaded the town, but *la creme de la creme* proceeded to the park, to hear the grand concert of music which had been announced to be given by the splendid band of the Royal Horse Guards. Amongst the morning visitors at the park were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of London and Mrs Tait; the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt, M.P., and Mrs Hutt; Archdeacon Bland; Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.; Henry Pease, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Stobart; H. Stapylton, Esq. A. Wilkinson, Esq.; G. Wilkinson, Esq.; W. S. Gibson, Esq.; J. B. Coulson, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs Coulson Blenkinsopp; Rev. H. M. Villiers and lady, &c., &c.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS COMPANY. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

On Tuesday noon, a meeting of the Shotley Bridge Gas Company (Limited) was held at their office, Shotley Bridge, to receive the half-yearly report. The following gentlemen were present:—J. Renton, Esq., chairman; Messrs Robert and Joseph Dickinson, John Seymour, Peile, and M. Bell. The secretary, Mr W. Thomas, read the report, which had been previously audited. The directors' report, which consisted solely of a balance sheet of the accounts, concluded by recommending that out of a balance of £677 2s 1d, after deducting the value of stock, £216 8s 6d, a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the whole capital of the company should be declared.

The CHAIRMAN then called the attention of the directors to the fact that the report was signed by only one auditor, the other refusing to do so without assigning any reason whatever. He concluded by proposing that the report be accepted.

Mr M. BELL, the auditor alluded to, then rose to explain why he could not conscientiously sign the report. He stated that there were various items in the report which he had required the secretary to explain or to call a meeting of directors to have them properly explained. Mr Bell then referred to the law on the subject, stating that he was perfectly justified in the course he had pursued. His objections were, amongst others, that the items of stock of coals, pipes, fittings, stones, metres, &c., were exactly the same from time to time; for instance those items stood the same in the December sheet as they did then in June. He thought this very strange, and therefore wished to have the thing explained. He then alluded to the manner in which the books were kept, and stated that one account was copied from time to time. He asked, pointedly, about an item of £70 to C. I'Anson, and wished to know what it was for. How was it that the company was in that debt? Mr Bell referred to the item of £6 put down as "Directors' Salary," and contended that that was contrary to law. He adverted to the manner in which the banking account was kept, and made some very stringent remarks on other things. From these causes he could not, and would not, sign the sheet until they were fully explained. Mr Tregelles himself had only signed the sheet as to the figures being correct; he (Mr Tregelles) would not write the words "examined and found correct;" that had been done by some one else, after the sheet was signed by Tregelles.

Mr THOMAS stated that he had written the words at Mr Tregelles' request, and that he had tried all in his power to explain the item of the £70 to Mr I'Anson, but Mr Bell would *not* understand it, for what reason he (Mr Bell) best knew.

Mr BELL: Whenever you were asked a question you were up and out of the office.

Mr THOMAS: I have at all times given Mr Bell every assistance and explanation, so that he might understand the books and accounts.

Mr BELL: I deny that.

Mr BELL then asked why the cheques were destroyed on some former occasion.

Mr DICKINSON replied, when a very noisy discussion took place between the two gentlemen.

Mr ROBT. DICKINSON was of opinion that this unpleasant feeling hung upon a very slender thread, and might be easily put aside, and not be continued for ever.

A matter respecting coals was then opened by Mr BELL, and after being fully ventilated, Mr DICKINSON said that on that point his terms were better than ever the company would get again, as he gave them six months' credit, and then accepted a bill at four months.

The report, as laid before the meeting, was then seconded by Mr R. DICKINSON, and accepted.

Mr BELL then asked if the land, upon which the gasholder was built, was conveyed to the company.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr Philipson, their solicitor, was busy with the conveyance, which he expected would be ready shortly.

Mr BELL asked a question respecting the engrossing of the deed a second time, in which Mr Renton's name was to be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN said it was by the authority of the company that it was done. Mr Renton also answered another question respecting a lease of property opposite the gas works. The company had been threatened with an action for damages for the depreciation in the value of that property, and had taken the property on lease.

Mr BELL next asked why large consumers of gas who did not pay their subscriptions were allowed still to go on, whilst other small ones who do not exactly pay up at the time are handed over to the County Court.

Mr DICKINSON replied that the "small fry" were migratory, and therefore it was necessary to have summary payment from them.

Some strong remarks were then made upon the doings of former secretaries of the company.

Mr ROBERT DICKINSON vindicated the proceedings of the Company in their appointment of secretaries, and showed how the books had got into such a state of "muddle" from the commencement. Mr Dickinson used some expressions which caused Mr BELL to reply in very strong language.

The CHAIRMAN insisted upon Mr Bell keeping order. He thought the proceedings at this point were out of all character.

Mr PEILE was disgusted with the language used on these occasions. He asked if other shareholders could be got to take their places, for the directors would be glad to resign!

After a little more discussion, Mr R. DICKINSON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his very cool and efficient services on these stormy occasions. The vote was seconded by Mr PEILE, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said he thanked them for their kindness. He had attended these meetings always with great pleasure till within the last few meetings, when he was sorry to say they had become irksome from the constant system of vituperation which was kept up.

The meeting then dismissed.

It was expected that the Inspectors of Gas would have been in attendance at this time, to have the decision of the directors as to whether Consett was to be in darkness this winter, or be lighted at a reduction of the rates. They did not, however, arrive in time. It is understood that the directors will not give way, and, if so, the street lamps will not be lighted.

RAILWAY MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and neighbourhood was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to memorialise the North Eastern Railway Company to proceed with that portion of the Lanchester Valley line between Consett and Snows' Green, forthwith, and further to show the elegibility of fully carrying out the Blaydon and Consett line, thus making a through line to Newcastle. The meeting was very numerously attended. David Baker, Esq., was then called upon to take the chair, and the preliminary forms of the meeting were duly gone through. The notice convening the meeting was read, after which Mr MARTIN BELL read a memorial to the Railway Board, praying for the immediate extension of the line to Snows Green and thence to Newcastle.

It was proposed that the memorial be presented to the Board.—Mr MOSLEY, overseer, opposed the motion, contending that they were beginning at the wrong end. He asked what good the line would do by being extended to Snows Green.—Mr BARKAS supported the motion.—Mr J. RITSON also urged the presentation, as a step in the right direction.—Mr Mosley, Mr Raw, Mr Wilson, and others, objected to the language of the memorial and also that of the notice of the meeting. Mr Mosley proposed as an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned. A boisterous discussion then took place, Mr Raw again calling the attention to the necessity of urging the North-Eastern Railway Company to make the line from Blaydon to Shotley Bridge, leaving out for the present, the proposed extension from Snows' Green to Consett. The chairman vacated the chair and the meeting broke up in confusion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop continues to get weaker, but in other respects remains in the same state. His Grace is free from suffering.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ROME.

The *Morning Post*, generally considered in the confidence of the French Embassy, in a leading article on Friday says, that the Emperor of the French who has shown so much courage when any great political crisis would have dismayed a less bold statesman, has determined to bring about a solution of the Roman difficulty. If that solution is not accomplished within a few weeks we shall neither be discouraged nor surprised, but if the French army is in Rome this time next year we shall be disappointed and painfully deceived.

GARIBALDI'S CAPTURE.

The *Times* correspondent writing from Turin on the 13th instant says:—The particulars of the encounter at Aspromonte between the Royal troops and the Garibaldians will only reach Turin with the Neapolitan mails this evening, when it may be too late perhaps for me to communicate them. These, meanwhile, are a few of the items of news which have reached us here by private correspondence:—"On the day following his repulse from Reggio Garibaldi marched upon Aspromonte, and advanced as far as Santo Stefano. He there fell in with the Bersaglieri, who had been sent to cut off his retreat. Seeing himself hemmed in on all sides, he determined to take up a position on the summit of a very steep mountain at no great distance from Aspromonte (a village which takes its name from the region), and there make a stand. In a short time a battalion of the Piedmont Brigade and one of Bersaglieri surrounded him and bade him surrender. No answer was given. The troops then pressed forward with lowered bayonets to storm the position. A large party of Garibaldians gave way. But 300 or 400 of their veterans held their ground and fought desperately. All the officers in Garibaldi's Staff, with the exception of two, were wounded; Missori among them. It is stated, though the fact is not ascertained, that Nullo was killed. Two of the officers of the Royal army were killed; the number of the wounded on their side is not known. The Commander of the detachment, Pallavicino, is unhurt. The Deputies Nicotera and Miceli are among the prisoners. Some Bersaglieri and other deserters who were taken with arms in their hands, and still wearing the uniform which they had dishonoured, were shot on the spot without mercy. Scores of such deserters were likewise shot at Catania. Garibaldi was expected to arrive at Spezzia this morning. Dr. Riboli and the General's younger son, Ricciotti, left Turin yesterday, to meet the wounded hero at Spezzia." With respect to Garibaldi's wounds, endless reports were circulating yesterday all over Italy. The original intelligence was that he was wounded in both of his feet and bruised in his thigh. It was afterwards asserted that the worst wound was in the abdomen.

TURIN, Sept. 3.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—Garibaldi has been removed to Varignano, in the Gulf of Spezzia, where an apartment has been prepared for him. His wounds appear to be slight. The Government has called two distinguished medical men to attend him. The *Gazette di Torino* says:—Signori Deambros and Signori Cassini were present at the extraordinary Council of Ministers held yesterday. The opinion which prevailed at the Council was that justice should be fully allowed to take its course. Two Ministers were in favour of an amnesty being proclaimed. Nothing was decided as to the form of trial, but the question will be submitted to the consideration of the Council to be held to-day.

Several members of the Chamber of Deputies have addressed a letter to the President, requesting explanations respecting the arrest of some deputies at Naples. The *Stampa* of to-day states that several deputies who had been threatened with arrest at Naples have arrived at Genoa.

OPENING OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, August 23 (Morning).—The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond on the 18th instant. The Message of President Jefferson Davis is mainly devoted to suggestions for improvements in the naval and military departments of the Southern Confederacy, and to a denunciation of the war policy pursued by the North. The President then says:—"The military events have assured the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation." He next refers to the Confiscation Act, "which," he says, "if executed, would ruin the entire population of the Southern States." The President denounces the Federal generals for arming slaves, and General Butler's proclamation, and states that the Federal Government evaded answering the inquiry whether they sanctioned these acts by replying that the inquiry was insulting. "Retaliatory measures must be adopted against those who disgrace the profession of war by making it an occasion for the commission of monstrous crimes." "The exasperation caused by failure has aroused the worst passions of the enemy." Relative to finance, President Davis says that "the accumulated debt is small." An increased issue of treasury notes for the service of the country is recommended. The very large and increased forces of the Federal Government may hereafter render it necessary," he continues, "to extend the provisions of the Conscript Act to citizens from 35 to 45 years of age. The vigour and efficiency of the present Confederate force, and the skill and ability of its leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrolment will be necessary; but foresight has caused Congress to grant power to call more troops into the field if necessary." A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress for adopting retaliatory measures against the Federals, as well as a bill levying an export duty of 20 per cent. on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying the losses of citizens by the enemy. A bill has likewise been introduced providing that a Federal army, composed incongruously of white and black men, shall not be intituled to the privileges of war. All negroes belonging to such an army, who may be captured, will be sold, and their commanders hung or shot.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The Confederates followed close in Pope's rear during his retreat from Culpepper to the Rappahannock. Skirmishing and artillery engagements continued during the whole of last week. The Confederates at length made a dash at Cutler's station, capturing one staff officer and General Pope's personal luggage, maps, official despatches, and most valuable papers relating to the campaign. The reported capture of 2,000 Confederates is not yet confirmed. The Federals have occupied Warrenton, after a slight engagement, and still hold it. The Confederates are reported to have attacked Fort Donnelson, which is still held by the Federals. An early attack on Baton Rouge is expected, as the Confederates, strongly reinforced, are within eight miles of the city. The Federal lines have been contracted to a small space in Baton Rouge, and preparations made to shell and destroy the city in case of evacuation if necessary. General Butler has ordered all persons in New Orleans to deliver up all private arms. The French consul has protested against the compelling of French subjects to deliver up their arms, as unmistakable symptoms of a tendency to revolt had shown themselves, and in such a case the protection of the Federal Government could not be effective against internal enemies, whose language became daily more unrestrained, and who are only kept partially in subjection by the conviction that their masters are armed. General Butler replied that there was not just cause of complaint, and that all persons must deliver up their arms. He had likewise ordered that as the people are now unarmed, all burglaries and robberies with violence, and all aggravated insults, would be punished with death. All slaves giving information of the Confederate army would be emancipated.

Police Intelligncee.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES and MATTHEW KEARNEY, Esqs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—— *Shurlin* and —— *McCaib* were charged with a breach of the peace in Middle-street, Consett, on Saturday night last. They were each fined 2s 6d and costs—6s 4d.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—*John Rock* was charged with assaulting P.C. Dunn, when in the execution of his duty. This case arose out of the one above. The police officer stated that the defendant was backing the fighters. This was, however, denied by Rock, who said he was trying to get one of them home, but as the combatants were in custody before he said anything about taking them home, it appeared rather in the light of a rescue. Defendant was fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment. He was locked up.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Barnard Duffy* was charged with being drunk and riotous on Saturday night last, in Raglan-street, Consett. He was fined 5s and 2s 10d costs.—*Benjamin Baines* (who did not appear) was charged with the same offence. Sergeant Scott stated that on the 3rd of August the man was very drunk and assaulted a respectable female. When he interfered Baines seized him and they had a struggle. Defendant was fined 5s and costs.—*John Ramshaw* was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on Sunday, the 17th, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr Compton appeared for the defence. It was stated that the man had been at a wedding, in consideration of which the Bench dismissed the case.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.—*Thomas Wren* was charged by P.C. Cummins with being in an enclosed place or yard with intent to commit a felony. Mr Compton was for the defence. P.C. Cummins stated that on Sunday night he found Wren in an enclosed place, near the Tin Mill. The man works at the Tin Mill. The police-officer was severely cross-examined by Mr Compton. The policeman said he knew the man personally; he had worked in the mill for six months. The Bench was of opinion that they could not adjudicate on this case under the vagrant act. The manager of the puddling department was in attendance to speak as to character. Mr Gibson said that he had been sent down by Mr Ledger. The man bore an excellent character. The case was dismissed.

AN EJECTMENT CASE.—Mr Jasper Gibson, of Hexham, who appeared for Mr Bewick, applied to the Bench for an order to remove *Mrs Elliott*, contractor of toll-gates, who was in arrears. The trustees of the turnpike road also wished to get rid of Mrs Elliott; she had given notice to quit at Martinmas. It was arranged that Mrs Elliott leave the gate on that day, but as to the arrears the magistrates would not act. Mrs Elliott protested she would not pay one penny piece more. The order was to quit in 24 hours.

TRESPASSING CASES.—*Patrick Wood, Matthew English*, and *John Garvey*, three boys, were charged with trespassing in a turnip field, the property of Mr Lanchester. The boys all pleaded guilty. They had been at the works with men's suppers, and when returning had trespassed in the field, which is close by the road. The prisoners were ordered to pay 2s each and costs.—*John Mayfield* and *Wm. Elliott* was charged with trespassing in a field belonging to Mr Robert Taylor, at Conside, and stealing turnips. P.C. Harrison proved the case, having caught them in the act. The lads said they found the turnips in the dyke side. The chairman, after stating to the lads the consequence of telling lies and of stealing, fined them each 20s and costs.—*John Greeves* was charged with trespassing in a field of wheat, the property of Mr Henry Lanchester. The boy said he was only at the side of the wall. P.C. 107 stated that he saw the boy with a handful of wheat. The damage was laid at 6d. The boy was fined 5s and costs, in all 12s, or fourteen days' imprisonment. As his mother had not got the money, the boy was locked up.——— *Perry* was charged with destroying some barley, the property of Mr James Robinson, to the amount of 5s. On Monday last Mr Robinson saw Perry running about in the field pulling "swine thistle," and found him with a large armful of thistle. In defence he said he thought he was doing good by pulling the thistles out of the corn. A relation stated that the lad was of weak intellect. He was ordered to pay the costs, 13s 6d.

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTPATH.—*James Cunningham* was charged with obstructing a footpath on the 16th ult. P.C. Cummins stated that a number of lads made a practice to stand at Barkas's corner, and obstruct the footpath. The lad said it was not Barkas's Corner, it was Murray's Corner. The lad said he was there, and that Cummins took him by the neck and kicked him. The Blackhill policeman stated that he had great difficulty in keeping the flags clear, that these lads made a practice of standing about, and as soon as a policeman came in sight, set up a yell and ran off. He was fined 10s, including costs.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE BEER ACT.—*William Turner* was charged with a breach of the Beer Act, on the 17th inst., by keeping his house open during prohibited hours. P.C. Cummins stated he saw Turner rapping at his own front door. He went to the back door, and found two men coming out of the house at 11 o'clock, with bottles in their hands, and when they saw him they threw the bottles into a water tub. Mr Compton defended Mr. Turner, and in cross examination, the policeman first said there was half-a-gill of porter in one of the bottles, and then he said that it might be porter and water. The police officer said he tasted the liquor, but did not drink it all, it tasted like porter. Mr Turner stated that the men had nearly a dozen bottles about them; it was his belief the men had come there for the purpose of getting the return of the deposit money on the bottles. The case having been adjourned for half an hour for Mr Turner to produce witnesses,—the Postmaster asserted that Mr Turner waited an hour at his door on Sunday morning for letters, therefore he was not on the premises to sell drink. Mr Turner's servant stated positively that not any person was in the house on Sunday morning, nor was there any drink filled or given out on Sunday morning. P.C. 187 stated that he saw two men coming in the direction as if from Turner's house, but did not see the men having any bottles or drink in their possession. Defendant was fined 10s, including costs.

AN ASSAULT CASE.—*David Balleny*, of Little Greencroft, was charged with an assault upon Robert F. Johnson. Mr Surtees, before this case was gone into, said that he would rather not act in it, and had written to ask Mr Grey, of Dilston, to attend, but unfortunately he had been unable to do so. The case was accordingly transferred to Lanchester.

BASTARDY CASE.—*George Newbold* was charged with being the putative father of Hannah Telford's bastard child, and was ordered to pay 2s 6d per week.

A case of cutting and wounding was transferred to Lanchester, in consequence of the complainant being so ill as not to be able to attend the Court.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and L. SMITH, Esqs.

ROBBERIES FROM GARDENS.—*Joseph Carr, Moses Budling, Samuel Gee, James Thompson*, and *Robert Burns*, were charged with stealing peas, the property of John Willey. *Thomas Mason, Joseph Elliott, Robert Mason, Matthew Ritson*, and *George Mostin*, were charged with a similar offence. Elliott was also charged with breaking a fence. Mr Willey was again prosecutor in this case. Elliott and Ritson, were fined 5s each and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment; the others were each fined 1s or seven days' imprisonment.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.—*Thomas Jolly* was charged by Thomas Suddies with non-payment of 19s 6d wages due. The defendant did not appear, and an order was, therefore, made for the amount demanded.

ASSAULT CASE.—*Hannah* and *Alice Wake*, and *Francis Forster* were charged with assaulting Thomas Ward. This case had arisen in a quarrel amongst pit lads. It appeared that the defendants had severely beaten the complainant, and pulled his hair. For the defence it was stated that complainant had ill-used another lad down the pit. Witnesses were called on both sides. The two Wakes were each fined 5s and costs; Forster was discharged.

STEALING A PONY.—*John Howe*, remanded from last sessions, was charged with stealing a pony, the property of John Wilson, High Woodside, near Lanchester. From the evidence of Mr William Knowlson, farmer and horse dealer, Shillington, near York, it appeared that on the 14th August the prisoner called at his house with the pony and ordered some hay, Mr Knowlson asked him if the pony was for sale, and ultimately bought it for £4 6s 6d of which prisoner got immediately, and the rest on his return from Hull, on the following Saturday. The prisoner signed his name John Gregg, Middlesbro, and said he belonged that place, and that his wife had left him. Mr Knowlson, within a short time after, exchanged the pony with Mr Jos. Burrell, near Easingwold, and swore that the pony he had seen that day was the one he had exchanged.—Mr Joseph Burrell corroborated this portion of the evidence.—It was stated that the prisoner had been working on the Lanchester Valley Railway, and, when drunk, had found the pony in a field, with a bridle on. He had no intention of stealing the pony, but as it rode quietly he thought he would take it. The prisoner, who is a ticket-of-leave man, was committed to the sessions.

ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE.—*David Balleny* was charged with an assault on R. F. Johnson, of Tattersall's Inn, Consett, on the 28th August. Mr Patrick appeared for the complainant, Mr Compton for the defence. The case was gone into at great length. At the close the magistrates retired, and on returning into court, said that the assault had been admitted, but in consequence of the provocation given to Mr Balleny, they would only impose the fine of £1 and costs.

STEALING A CHAIR.—*James Collins* was charged with stealing a chair, the property of Mrs Harrison, of Consett. Mr Compton appeared for the prosecution. It appeared that Mrs Harrison, about eleven months ago, had been white washing her house and had taken the chair to the door to wash the stains from the door, where she left it for a short time. The chair was stolen and she had never seen it till about a fortnight ago, when, as she was going to Leadgate, she saw the chair standing in the prisoner's house. The chair was produced and identified by prosecutrix. The prisoner said he bought the chair at Bishop Auckland, but could not say of whom or when. Witnesses were called who proved the identity of the chair. Sergeant Scott stated that the man had given many contradictory statements about the purchase of the chair. The prisoner's daughter appeared to prove the purchase of the chair, but gave a very strange account of the affair. The bench stopped the examination of this witness, as they were quite satisfied. The prisoner consented to a summary conviction, and was committed to prison for two months hard labour.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and as a general Family Medicine have no equal. The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as Lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin, it may be relied upon as a perfect cure, indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Pekin, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the islands of the Oriental Archipelago, also in every part of Syria, Arabia, Greece, and Turkey, with copious directions affixed to every pot or box, even in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

Sporting Intelligence

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1862.

SEPTEMBER.

Warwick 9	Doncaster 16	Monmouth 25
Totness&Bridge town 10	Wordsley 22	Manchester 20
Leicester 11	Richmond 23	NewmarketF.O. 36
	Walsall 24	

OCTOBER.

Chesterfield 1	Royal Caledonian Hunt&Kelso.... 7	Perth 16
Edinburgh&L.C. 1		Gloucester 21
Bedford 7	NewmarketS.O. 13	Newmarket H..27

NOVEMBER.

Worcester 4	Hereford 10	Shrewsbury ...18
Lincoln Autumn 7	Liverpool..........12	

MANCHESTER LATEST BETTING.

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst Marquis (taken and offered)
5 to 1 agst Buckstone (offered)
8 to 1 agst Carisbrook (taken)
11 to 1 agst Caractacus (offered)
12 to 1 agst Exchequer (offered)
20 to 1 agst Norroy (offered)

DERBY MEETING.

TUESDAY, September 2.—Grand Stand Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs. Half a mile.
Mr Walker's Astarte, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb ....Perry 1
Mr Savile's Intrigue, 2 yrs, 6st ....Woodhouse 2
Nursery Plate of 60 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Smith's Cobbler, 7st 4lb ....Barlow 1
Mr Peddie's Village Belle, 7st ....Wheatley 2
Tradesmen's Plate of 100 sovs; second to save stake. One mile and a half.
Lord Westmorland's Clementi, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ....Whiteley 1
Lord Strathmore's Doune Canne, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ....Noble 2
Derwent Stakes of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for two-year-olds and upwards. About three-quarters of a mile.
Mountain Maid f ...... Noble 1 | Bradfield .... Challoner 2
Chesterfield Stakes of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-year olds; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Wilson's Bohemia, by Weatherbit ....Osborne 1
Sir H. Des Vœux's Taje, by Teddington ....Custance 2

WEDNESDAY, September 3.—The Innkeeper's Plate of 30 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for all ages. T.Y.C.
Mr Walker's Astarte, 4 yrs ....Perry 1
Mr Savile's Intrigue, 2 yrs ....Woodhouse 2
The Members' Plate of 25 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Three-quarters of a mile.
Lucretia .... Woodhouse 1 | Sails ....Noble 2
Sudbury Plate of 50 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft. About three-quarters of a mile.
Duke of Beaufort's Birdhill, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb ....Judd 1
Mr Craven's Women in Red, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb ....T. French 2
Chatsworth Stakes of 50 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft; second to save stake.
Lord Uxbridge's General Hess, 5 yrs ....J. Rogers w.o.
Harrington Stakes of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, for two-year-olds. About half a mile.
Sir H. Des Vœux's Taje, by Teddington ....Custance 1
Mr Griffiths' Jesuista, by Loyola ....T. French 2

DEVON AND EXETER MEETING.

TUESDAY, September 2.—Haldon Plate (handicap) of 100 sovs; winner of any handicap after August 28 to carry 7lb extra. Half a mile.
King of the Forest, aged, 9st 7lb ....Edwards 1
Surbiton Hill, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ....Page 2
Devonshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, with 100 added; second to save stake. Two miles and a distance.
Captain Lane's Breechloader, 3 yrs, 6st ....J. Grimshaw 1
Lord Portsmouth's Vinegar Hill, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb ....Edwards 2
Dawlish Stakes (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile.
Surbiton Hill, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ....S. Adams 1
Nativity, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ....Coatley 2
Exeter Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 100 added, for two-year-olds. Half a mile.
Mr Whittaker's King of Utopia, 9st 3lb ....Edwards 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Rasman, 8st 10lb ....Fordham 2
Rougemont Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 85 added. Gentlemen riders. Mile and a half.
Rhœbus, 11st 4lb ....Mr Wood 1
Jack in the Box, 10st 5lb ....Mr Edwards 2

WEDNESDAY.—The Mamhead Stakes.
Mr E. Brayley's Golden Dust ....Page 1
Mr Westcott's Gunner ....F. Adams 2
The County Cup.
Mr Astley's Atherstone ....J. Adams 1
Mr Ten Broeck's Optimist ....Fordham 2
The Nursery Plate (Handicap).
Mr J. B. Starkey's Princess Vocqual ....S. Adams 1
Mr E. T. Bower's First Attempt ....J. Plumb 2
The Devon and Exeter Club Stakes.
Mr Starkey's Nativity ....S. Adams 1
Captain Lane's King of the Forest ....Fordham 2
A Sweepstakes.
Captain Rhy's Vesper ....Ducker 1
Mr Brayley's Plunkett colt ....Ashby 2
The Ladies' Plate.
Mr Hawksley's The Greek ....Edwards w. o.
The Innkeepers' Plate.
Mr Angell's Astarte, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ....Perry 1
Mr Savile's Intrigue, 2 yrs, 6st ....Woodhouse 2
The Members' Plate.
Mr Payne's Lucretia, 2 yrs ....Woodhouse 1
Mr Barber's Sails, 2 yrs ....G. Noble 2
The Sudbury Plate.
Duke of Beaufort's Birdhill ....Judd 1
Mr W. G. Craven's Woman in Red ....T. French 2
The Chatsworth Stakes.
Lord Uxbridge's General Hesse ....S. Rogers w.o.
The Harrington Stakes.
Sir H. Des Vœux's Sage, 9st 2lb ....Custance 1
Mr E. Griffith's Jesuista, 8st 2lb ....T. French 2

OXFORD MEETING.

THURSDAY, Sept. 4.—Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 5 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Mundy's Odine, 2 yrs ....Reeves 1
Mr Saunder's Mountain Doe, 2 yrs ....Williamson 2
Prince of Wales's Stakes of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. Half a mile.
Mr Smith's Avondale ....H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Merry's The Royal Stag ....Hayward 2
Oxfordshire Stakes of 100 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 17 ft; second to save his stake. Two miles.
Mr Parr's Star of the West, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb ....Fordham 1
Mr W. Day's Lord Stanley, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb ....T. French 2
County Members' Plate of 30 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Mundy's Bolero, 3 yrs, 7st ....Reeves 1
Mr Lincoln's Tourist, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ....Grimshaw 2
Selling Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. Half a mile.
Strawberry Hill, Grimshaw 1 | Maid of Cadiz, Williamson 2
Rifle Volunteers' Handicap Plate of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. One mile.
Mr Trowson's Hilly Grove, 2 yrs, 6st 3lb ....Nightingale 1
Mr Benbara's Saracen, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ....Watts 2

PLYMOUTH MEETING.

THURSDAY, September 4.—Plymouth Plate of 60 sovs. One mile.
Mr Brayley's Surbiton Hill, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ....[illegible] 1
Mr Newcome's Little Nelly, 2 yrs, 7st 12lb 2
Lary Plate (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
Lord Vivian's Swale, aged, 7st 6lb 1
Mr Brayley's Jack in the box, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb 2
Ladies' Plate (selling) of 25 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each for all ages. Half a mile.
Pearl c ...... 1 | Little Nelly ...... 2 | Daphne 3
United Service Place (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. One mile 5 furlongs 20 yards
Col. Holloway's Sir Geoffrey, aged, 10st 5lb ....w.o.
Saltram Stakes of 15 sovs each, 7 ft, with 80 added. About two miles.
Mr Brayley's Tonio, 4 yrs, 7st 1
Mr Hawksley's The Greek, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb 2

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather continues very fine, and a few early patches of barley and oats have been cut, but harvest will not be general for at least ten days. At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat both from the growers and the coast, but a fair arrival from abroad; the trade ruled dull, and sales progressed very slowly, at a decline of 1s on old and 2s on new since this day week. Rye, beans, and peas, unchanged. Barley for grinding had a fair sale, at full prices. Malt moved off at previous prices. Oats, with more offering, were 1s to 2s lower. Flour a heavy sale, at about money.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending August 30:—Wheat, 162 qrs, at 59s 9d; oats, 6 qrs, at 34s.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending September 2:—Coastwise—Wheat, 1,413 qrs; barley, 254 qrs; malt, 458 qrs; oats, 2,303 qrs; rye, 4 qrs; beans, 146 qrs.; flour, 132 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 4,453 qrs; barley, 350 qrs; oats, 1,370 qrs; rye, 45 qrs; peas, 30 qrs; flour, 250 sacks.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Eight head of cattle were from Ireland, and fourteen were from Yorkshire. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 176 beasts and 560 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was indifferent even for the time of year, while both sheep and lambs were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 1,003 head. The supplies of stock being larger to-day, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and prices gave way 3d per stone from the rates of last week, with a good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 9,640. The mutton trade ruled slow, yet there was a considerable amount of business done by the south dealers, at a decline of ½d per lb from that of last week. However, at the close, a large number remained unsold. Lambs of the better qualities experienced a good demand at a decline of ½d per lb from the rates of this day se'night; but the middling and inferior sorts would recede from a ½d to 1d per lb, with dull sale over. Pigs: 230 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, and the smaller sorts made more money.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices:—Old land hay, £4 4s 0d to £5 4s 0d; this year's growth, £1 12s 0d to £4 12s 0d; new land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; this year's growth, £3 6s 0d to £5 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 1s 10d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 152 carts; straw, 42.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams, 0s to 8s 6d; bacon, 11s 6d to 12s 0d. Butter, 48s to 50s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; ditto, small, 7s 2d to 7s 4d. Butter, 58s to 60s per firkin.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The following is an account of the quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in Hexham market in the week ended August 30:—Wheat, 45 qrs 6 bush, at £3 0s 2¼d; barley, 0 qrs 0s bush, at £0 0s 0d; oats, 22 qrs 4 bush, at £1 9s 9¼d.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKETS, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; red wheat, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 7s 6d to 9s 0d; barley, 8s 0d to 0s 0d per bushel; peas, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s to 0s per bushel. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 6d to 7d; veal, 7d; lamb, 7d; pork, 7d per lb. Butter, 1s 3d to 0s 0d per lb. Eggs, 14 to 0 for 1s. New potatoes, 8d to 0s 0d per stone. Gooseberries, 0d to 0d per quart. Ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; chickens, 1s 3d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 6d each; pigeons, 1s 0d per couple.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

	s. d.		s. d.	
Hides, 95lb and upwards	4¾ per lb, or	5	3	per stone.
——— 85lb to 94lb	4½	"	4 11½	"
——— 75lb to 84lb	4¼	"	4 8½	"
——— 65lb to 74lb	4	"	4	"
——— 56lb to 64lb	3¾	"	4	"
——— 55lb and under	3½	"	3 9½	"
——— Cows	3½	"	3 9½	"
——— Bulls	2½	"	2	"
——— Ill-flayed & Damaged	2½ to 3¼	0		
Calf, 17lb and upwards	6	0	4	per pound.
——— 9lb to 16lb, with heads	6	0	6	"
——— Under 9lb, with heads	0	0	6½	"
——— 8lb and above, without heads	0	0	6½	"
——— Under 8lb, without heads	0	0	6½	"
——— Ill-flayed and damaged	0	0	4½	"
Kips	0	0	0	"
Horse Hides	2s 6d to 11	9	each.	
Wool Skins	2s 0d to 3	0	"	
——— Mules	2s 0d to 3	5	"	
——— Scotch Pelts	1s 0d to 2	0	"	
——— Foreign	0s 0d to 0	0	"	
——— Hogs	0s 0d to 0	0	"	
Pelts	0s 0d to 0	0	"	
——— Mules	0s 0d to 0	0	"	
——— Cut	0s 0d to 0	0	"	
Lambs	2s 7d to 7	7	"	
Wool	0	0	0	per pound.
Tallow	0	4	2½	per stone.

ROBERT STORY, BROKER, 25, HIGH FRIAR STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

BIRTHS.

At Tow Law, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr Thomas Hewitt, draper, of a son.

At Etherley, Bishop Auckland, on the 1st inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Towstead, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Brooms, Lanchester, in St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr Kearney, Mr Henry O'Niel, of the Hill Top, Dipton, to Mary, widow of the late Mr James Maxwell, Newcastle.

At Newcastle, in Carliol Street Chapel, on the 1st inst., Mr John Jeffrey to Miss Hannah Purvis.—In St. John's, same day, Mr Richard Cole, jun., Wrekenton, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr G. Hopper, miner.—In Jesmond Church, same day, Mr Charles Emmerson, of Newcastle, to Miss Annie Smith, of Durham.—In All Saints', on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Walter Irvine, Mr John Wheatley, builder, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr Thomas Dunn, shipowner, Blyth.—In St. Paul's Church, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr Mark Young to Miss Mary Pattinson, both of Newcastle.—In St. Nicholas' Church, on the 3rd inst., Mr Edward Challoner, butcher, Morpeth, to Fanny, youngest daughter of Mr George Heppel, of Mitford.—Same place and day, Mr Miles Howard, broker, Newcastle, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr Joseph Thew, of Morpeth.—In St. Paul's, High Elswick, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr H. B. Jordon, draughtsman, London, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr William Newcastle, of this town.—In Gibson Street Chapel, Mr John Smith to Sarah, only daughter of Mr William Green, timber merchant, Netherwitton.

DEATHS.

At Tow Law, on the 1st inst., aged 2 years and 8 months, Isabella, daughter of Mr Thomas Hewitt, draper.

At Leadgate, on the 29th ult., aged 62, Mr Jos. Robson, butcher, formerly of North Shields.

At Stanley, near Crook, on the 31st ult., in the 24th year of her age, Margaret Johnson, wife of Mr Edward Parkin, and daughter of Mr Johnson Robinson, of Beamish, much lamented.

At Newcastle, at 75, Blandford Street, on the 30th ult., after a painful illness, aged 37, Mr William Hall Anderson, only son of Mr William Anderson, many years respected.—In Simpson Street, same day, aged 75, Mr John Owen, currier and leather merchant.—At Swirle Quay, same day, Charles, infant son of Mr William Bowes, waterman.—At Clarement Place, on the 1st inst., Elizabeth, relict of Percival Fenwick, Esq., late of Newcastle.—In Wentworth Place, Elswick, on the 31st ult., aged 75, Dorothy, wife of Mr Edward Jobson.—In Gibson Street, same day, aged 39, Mr John Addy, mariner.—At the North Shore, on the 30th ult., Mary, daughter of Mr Thomas Robson, shipwright.—In Blagdon Street, on the 31st ult., aged 2, Mary, daughter of Mr Thomas Leech.—In Trafalgar Street, same day, Elizabeth Ann, infant daughter of Mr James Mulgal.—At Wall Knoll Bank, same day, aged 11, John, son of Mr Patrick Toolan, tailor.—In Canada Street, on the 3rd inst., aged 57, Mr Thomas Dodd.—In Pilgrim Street, same day, aged 75, Mr George Hutton, veterinary surgeon.—In 15, Chapel Lane, on the 2nd inst., John Robert, infant son of Matthew Shilbuck, bricklayer.—In Marlborough Street, on the 25th ult., aged 67, Ann, wife of Mr John Robson, much respected.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.