The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 203. CONSETT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

LOST, about Ten Days ago, a Young HARRIER, about Seven Months old; answers to the name of "Rufus." Whoever has found the same and will bring it to Mr THOMAS RAWES, Consett, will be rewarded for their trouble; and any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

Education

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE of OXFORD and LONDON imparts solid Instruction in every Branch of Education, from the Lowest Branch to the highest.
Address—LL.D., Black Fine, a little above the Cemetery, Blackhill.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

STOCKSFIELD LAMB FAIR.

THE ANNUAL FAIR for the SALE OF LAMBS, will be held on MONDAY, AUG. 22nd.

CONSETT WATER WORKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CONSETT WATER WORKS will be holden on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1864, at the Puddlers Arms Inn, Consett, at 2 30 p.m.
JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.
Consett, 4th August, 1864.

EBCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE next EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, August 13th, 1864, at Mrs. Anderson's Black Horse Inn, Ebchester.
EDWARD DIXON, Hon. Secretary.

LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE of the above-named Society intend holding their FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW on THURSDAY, the 1st of September, 1864. In addition to the usual PRIZES for FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, &c., PRIZES will be given for WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, POTATOES, TURNIPS, BUTTER, and EGGS. The Rules of the Society may be obtained from the Secretaries, who will furnish, upon application, any further Information required.
A BALL in the Evening. Dancing to commence at Nine o'Clock.
FRED. J. LAYCOCK, } Secretaries.
ROBERT LUMLEY, }
Lanchester, 2nd August, 1864.

NEW COACH ACCOMMODATION FOR CONSETT.

WILLIAM COWING (late in the employment of Mr J. Colpitts) respectfully announces that he has commenced to RUN a COACH on his own account from CONSETT to NEWCASTLE; and hopes by punctuality and attention to merit a share of public patronage.
The Conveyance will start from Mr Cummin's, Consett, each Morning; and return from the White Swan, Cloth-market, Newcastle, at Four o'clock each Afternoon. Fares moderate.
A Coach will leave Consett every Sunday Morning for Newcastle, during the Season, for the accommodation of Parties visiting Tynemouth, returning at a suitable time.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

RICHARD ALLANSON HARKER, the younger, of LEADGATE, in the County of Durham, Joiner, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 8th day of August, 1864, is hereby required to surrender himself to Mr JOHN BOOTH, a Registrar of the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, at the first meeting of Creditors to be held on the 23rd day of AUGUST, 1864, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon precisely, at the COUNTY COURT OFFICE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Mr JAMES THOMPSON WILKINSON is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
At the Meeting the Registrar will receive the Proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects.
All Persons having in their possession any of the Effects of the said Bankrupt, must deliver them to the Registrar, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar.
GEO. TAYLOR, High Bailiff.

Business Addresses.

MICHAEL WILLEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, PAN TILES, SEGMENTS, QUARLS, &c.
BURNHOPE, NEAR LANCHESTER.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN KER,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND DRUGGIST.

BEGS most respectfully to announce to the Public of Consett, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, and vicinities, that he has REMOVED to the Large and Commodious Premises lately occupied by Mr SURTEES.
J. K. takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced Business, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a continuance of the same.
Teas and Coffees of the finest qualities.
Prime Cumberland Bacon and Hams. Cheese, Butter, &c., all at the lowest remunerative prices.
The DRUG TRADE is under the superintendence of an experienced Dispensing Druggist, when all Orders entrusted to him will have his careful attention.
Doctors' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
JOHN KER,
GROCER AND DRUGGIST,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

£12,000,000 STERLING GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT, to be allotted to the Subscribers in various sums upwards to £20,000. Any person by investing £2 can realise £10,000. For Prospectus, containing full particulars (which will be sent gratis) apply by letter to F. E. FULD & Co., *Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine*; or, to save foreign postage, address F. E. FULD & Co., 14, Duke-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Men, Women, and Child, such as all eruptions on the skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throat, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in B tles, 1s. 1½d., [illegible] and 11s.—AGENT:—[illegible], Consett.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa, and Syphilis.
Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms. Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.
Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cooper, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William Street, E.C.
Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

SUGAR AND FRUIT *VERSUS* FOOD.

Mr. BRIDGES ADAMS, the Physiologist, in a recent Paper on the "Uses of Sugar in Assisting Assimilation of Food," says:—"Puddings and Fruit Tarts are not, therefore, simply flatteries of the palate, but digestive agents, provided always they are not made of rebelliously indigestive materials." The reviewer alludes to the fondness of artisans for CONFECTIONERY, and of patients just discharged from the hospital asking for SWEETS in preference to good substantial food as examples of a correct instinct. There is no doubt that in children, in whom the requirements of growth calls for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue, the demand for sweets is very imperious, and parents should understand that the JAM POT will diminish the Butcher's Bill, and increase the amount of nutrition extracted from Beef and Mutton.

BRIDE CAKES MADE TO ORDER.
FIVE TONS OF NEW RASP JAM, AT EIGHTPENCE PER POUND, and Genuine Steam-made CONFECTIONERY, Wholesale and Retail, at
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PAINTER, &c.,
CORNER OF WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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Pictures Neatly Framed in Composition, Rosewood, Maple, and Gilt.
Oils, Colours, and Crown and Sheet Glass, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices.
Papers in Great Variety, from 3d. per Piece and upwards.

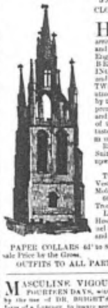
LITERATURE.

T. BATY, BOOKSELLER, &c., FRONT-STREET, Consett, respectfully calls the attention of the reading Public to a large purchase of STANDARD WORKS, consisting of upwards of 250 VOLUMES, which he is now offering at little more than Half Price.
Local Preachers and young aspirants to the Pulpit will find this a rare opportunity to Purchase a useful Library.
Every description of STATIONERY always on hand.

C. PATTINSON,
GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, ALE AND PORTER DEALER, &c.,
HIGH STREET, BLACKHILL.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for H. BENTLEY & Co., BREWERS, OULTON BREWERY, WOODLESFORD, near Leeds, for the sale of their celebrated ALES and PORTER, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of Public Patronage.
Ales and Porter supplied in Casks and Bottles on the Shortest Notice and delivered free.

THE OLD SHOP,
4, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, NEAR ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
ESTABLISHED 19 YEARS.
JAMES CALDWELL,
CLOTHIER & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMAN,



HAS much Pleasure in announcing his extensive arrivals of all the Newest Fabrics and Styles from the leading English and Scotch Markets, in BROADCLOTHS, COATINGS, DOESKINS, SCOTCH and CHIPPING-NORTON TWEEDS, selected with the utmost care, and which are sold by the yard or made up on the premises by first-class Workmen, and under the superintendence of the greatest experience and taste in the Cutting Department.
Real Scotch Tweeds or Black Suits, 30s, 42s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and upwards.
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
Tweed and Doeskin Trousers, Vests, Pea Jackets, Over Coats, Moleskin, and Cord Trousers.
600 Duck Jackets, Vests, and Trousers, very good value.
Linen and Cotton Shirts; Hosiery; Dress and Fancy Flannel Shirts; Gloves; Umbrellas, and Waterproof Coats.
PAPER COLLARS 4d to 8d. per Dozen, or at Wholesale Price by the Gross.
OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MASCULINE VIGOUR GUARANTEED in FOURTEEN DAYS, without the possibility of failure by the use of DR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lozenge, to insure secrecy. Invaluable in all cases of Generative and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c. Sent carefully packed, on receipt of 11s., free by post, 12s., for stamps or post-office order, or on application.
Address, Dr. BRIGHT, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howden Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been applied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eye, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
WM. W. BROWN, Howden Bank, near Lanchester.

AGENTS.
Mr S. C. WHITFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, near Hexham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 30 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage and other social duties has published a Book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one Stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

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

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases, which lead to suicide 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; MORROW, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Settle Bank; and all Booksellers.

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, on every packet.

KNOW THYSELF! THE ORIGINAL GRAPHOLOGIST MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid and useful delineations of character from the hand writing of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own. 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 penny stamps, and addressed envelope, to MARIE COUPELLE, Bedford House, Bassett-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 every day affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches, establish their 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 described my character." Jane Bray, 105, Lansdown-place, Brighton.—"It is pronounced quite extraordinary." Charles Hamilton.—"You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better." Louis Rivier.

Business Addresses

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PRIZE POEMS receiving the 100 Guineas offered in the Advertisement, "HO! FOR A SHAKESPEARE," and awarded by Messrs. Webster, J. Stirling, Coyne, Andrew Halliday, George Rose, and Thomas K. Hervey. Illustrated with Lithograph Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Beauty. Can be had GRATIS at all the best Drapers in the Kingdom, or forwarded, on receipt of stamped address to DAY & SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, Publishers, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 30 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

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

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

THE ACKNOWLEDGED MEDICINES OF THE DAY.



HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail,—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.
N.B.—When you ask for Dowie's Medicine, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and Guardian Office, Consett; John Scott, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; [illegible], Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow Law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.
Mr Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in Four Days of a Cough, with Spit, Soreness in the Chest, &c., of Twenty-and-a-half years standing.—Feb. 6, 1864.
Mr Thomas Spencer, General Steam Company's Wharf, New Quay, North Shore, Newcastle, has been cured in Two Days of a Bad Leg of Fifteen Years' standing.—Jan 3, 1863.
Mr W. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of Dropsy, Liver Complaints, and Nervous Debility.—Aug. 8, 1863.
Mrs Mary Elliot, Skinner Burn, Newcastle, was cured in Three Days of Bronchitis and a Cough of Thirteen Years' standing.—Dec. 18, 1863.

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address, Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 14a, Maddox Street, Regent Street, W.

ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten. Admission 1s.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS. One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their COGALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their incorruptible 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, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.
One of the Firm attends
SUNDERLAND—Every Tuesday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, May 4th, and 20th.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, May 2nd, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, April 19, 1864.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Stafford's, Market-place, April 3rd, 1864.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, April 13, 1864.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, May 5th, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 15, Square, last Friday in the Month, April 29, 1864.
PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
Post free for six stamps, open ends, or fourteen in a sealed envelope.

THE MOST STARTLING TRUTHS are contained in the Last NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the moderate 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. Invalids will be astonished at its contents. By Dr. W. De Roos, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medicine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.
By the present law, none but the real physician or surgeon dare attach M.D. to his name, as heavy penalties would be thereby 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 1s., for advice and [illegible] ... [illegible] sponded with till cured. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London. Hours for consultation Eleven till Two. Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. 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 timidity, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits, excitement, dislike to society, incapacity for study or 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, reinstates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates 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 absurdities, professing to act as medicine, by American and other impostors, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy, which connected 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. Agent—J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal Office*, 89, Clayton street, Newcastle.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.

NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, is a remarkably short time, often two or three days only, without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the urinary or other organs, whether of the urinary or other organs. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of its kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Free of all unpleasant taste and smell. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or with direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or post-office order. The 11s also contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the words "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. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

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 functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which those 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 19 cases out of 20 cure 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., [illegible] Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; [illegible], North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Hitson and Son, Sunderland; [illegible], Monkwearmouth; Henson, Durham; Hetcock and Co., Barnard Castle; [illegible], Stockton; Fenes and Co., Darlington; Lowmons, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, [illegible]; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Post-office order or otherwise, to 35, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.
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, mere surgeons, rupture quacks, and others, professors, who copy his announcements, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, or publish fictitious cures that really never appeared in the journals they name, sufferers should guard against the recommendations of the spurious 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.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS? Of the numerous preparations introduced for thatfor, none have maintained such celebrity as Emilie Cesar's Crinilene, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, 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 production of hair on baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Messrs Cross and Coupelle, hair restorers, &c., Bedford-House, Bassett Square, London, W.
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." A. Adams, Whistler.—"I can now boast of a head of hair, which is me correct; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it." W. [illegible].—"Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene." F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5, Parade-street, Liverpool. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.
"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of Nervousness, Languor, Lassitude, Low Spirits, almost constant Head-Ache, Dimness of Sight, threatened Deafness, Loss of Memory and Strength, in short all zest for Enjoyment, and everything that renders life pleasant, has been marvellously restored by very simple means, and as a public duty feels it incumbent on him to impart the information to others similarly affected, on receipt of a directed envelope, bearing two stamps addressed H. H. Lawes, Esq., Montague Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.—A Physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental, nervous, and muscular affections resulting therefrom—as loss of memory, dimness of sight, thickness of hearing, giddiness, noises in the head, languor and lassitude, indigestion, pains in the back, &c.—will send the Free Edition of his large Work (120 pages) on receipt of four penny stamps. The Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions, by which the sufferers may obtain a cure of their ailments at the smallest possible expense. Address, Mr Lewis, Publisher, 14, Hand-Court, Holborn, London.
MEDICAL REVIEW.—"The shoals and quicksands against which this little work is directed is well calculated to guard the reader, and render its careful perusal especially worthy the attention of all young men."

Price 1s., or free by post for 14 stamps.

THE DIET OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD: A Book for Mothers and Nurses.
CONTENTS.—Diet of infancy—children prematurely born—rules during and after weaning—wet nursing—qualifications and duties of a wet nurse—diet after eight months of age—dry nursing, or bringing up children by hand—the different kinds of milk—farinaceous—various kinds of food—rules for the nursing mother, &c.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

THOMAS CARRICK is constantly Receiving into his Store TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, Home Fed and Cumberland HAMS and BACON, Cheshire CHEESE, Fine and Superfine FLOUR, &c., &c., from the First Importers and Manufacturers in the Kingdom.
BRAN, SHARPS, BOXINGS, OIL CAKE, &c., Supplied to large Consumers in any Quantities.
SOLE AGENT IN BERRY EDGE FOR THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
PIGS and PORK BOUGHT for CURING.
Observe—
T. CARRICK,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

Sales by Private Contract

BUILDING SITES AT CONSETT FOR SALE.

UPWARDS of SIX ACRES of LAND FOR SALE, as SITES for Buildings, for Shops, Four-Roomed Houses, and Cottages. The Land lay immediately behind and adjoining Front-street, Consett. The Buildings to form a continuation of Middle-street, and other Streets.
Plans may be seen and further particulars obtained on application to Mr J. SEYMOUR, Puddler's Arms Inn, Front-street, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THOMAS PYLE,
Instructed by the Administratrix of the late George Walles, of Annfield Plain, Boot and Shoemaker,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On Tuesday, August 23rd, 1864,

THE whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of 25 Hide Butts, 250lbs of Kips, 100lbs Dintals, Crop Butts, 20 bundles of Sprigs, Bellies, 41 bags of Hobs, Cleats, Plates, &c., 100 pair of Lasts, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at one o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At the Tin Mill House, belonging to Mr LAIDLER, who is leaving the Neighbourhood,
On WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1864,
Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

COMPRISING, in Front Parlour, 1 Mahogany Sofa, in hair seating; 1 Mahogany Sideboard, 1 Mahogany Centre Table, Half-a-dozen hair seat'd Chairs, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Mahogany Turn-over Table, 1 Carpet, 2 Window Curtains, 1 Bell Pulls; 1 Fender, 1 Set of Steel Fire Irons, 1 Coal Box with a Glass Top and Stand.
Back Parlour—1 Sofa, 1 Easy Chair, 1 Mahogany Centre Table, 1 Arm Chair, Half-a-dozen Chairs, 1 Brussels Carpet, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Hearth Rug, 1 Fender, 1 Set of Steel Fire Irons, Stands, 6 Pictures, 6 Spittoons, 1 Window Cornice, 1 Ash Pan.
Kitchen Furniture—1 Clock, in Case; 1 Kitchen Table; 1 Open Dresser, with 11 Drawers; 1 Warming Pan, 1 Large Kitchen Fender and Fire Irons, Metal Pots and Pans, 4 Dish Covers, Tin Ware, Tubs, Pails, Crockery Ware.
No. 1 Bed Room—1 Mahogany Tudor Bedstead, 1 Mattress, 6 cane-bottomed Chairs, Three-quarter Chest Mahogany Drawers, 1 Large Dressing Glass, 1 Mahogany Washstand and Dressing Table, 1 Kidderminster Carpet, 1 Set of Chamber Ware.
No. 2 Bed Room—1 Camp Bedstead, 6 cane-bottomed Chairs, 1 Chest of Drawers, 1 large Kidderminster Carpet, 1 Dressing Table and Washstand, 2 Looking Glasses, 1 Table, One Hearth Rug, One Clothes Horse, and Seven Pictures.
No. 3 Bed Room—1 Iron Bedstead, 1 Mattress, 1 Dressing Table and Washstand, 1 Carpet, 1 Stone Mounted Fender and Fire Irons, Chamber Ware.
Stair Carpets and Rods, Passage Oil Cloths.
Sundries—Coat Stand, Glasses, One Bird and Cage, Tea and Dinner Trays, Set of Garden Tools, One Garden Seat, One Dog Kennel and Brass Chain; One Phaeton, nearly new.
Sale to Commence at One o'Clock to a minute.
New Market Sale Rooms, August 6th, 1864.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in WOOD-STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on THURSDAY, August 25th, 1864, HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c., belonging to Mr William Moffatt,
Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer,
Comprising that celebrated Black Cart Stallion "Vasty," Nine-years-old, one very powerful Horse, Six Years High Seven-years-old, also one ditto, Nine-years old, One Stone Wagon, Two Coup Carts, One Iron Plough, Two Cart Saddles and Trappings, Three Work Collars, Three Head Do., Three Pairs of Hames, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Trace Chains, &c., &c., Corn Bin, Tubs, Nest thin-a-bone, and a quantity of Old Iron; and also about Four Tons of well-won OLD LAND HAY, and some other useful Articles.
Sale to commence at Two o'Clock.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT CONSETT IRON WORKS,
On Monday, August 22nd, 1864,

ALL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects belonging to Mr. William Galley, leaving the neighbourhood,
Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.
Comprising—mahogany secretaire and bookcase with glass front, mahogany dining table, a fa[illegible] set mahogany oval chest of drawers, one mahogany sofa in hair seating, one ditto with scroll ends, hair seating, one mahogany card table, mahogany cabinet, piano in mahogany case by J. Bell, eight-day clock in mahogany case, six mahogany chairs in hair seating, two ditto arm chairs in ditto, one mahogany easy chair in morocco, one ditto hair seating, mahogany towel horse, mahogany dinner tray and stand, mahogany child's table chair in hair seating, two window poles with rings, two brass window cornices, three rocking chairs, one three-feet mahogany chest of drawers, one two hair dressing glasses, two dressing tables and three washstands, two sets of chamber ware, three toilet covers, chamber towel horse, one mattress, one lobby bedstead, six pictures, stuffed squirrel in glass case, child's cot, child's bath, large shelves and stands, mahogany grate drawers, child's table chair, child's perambulator, metal ware, sitting room fenders, two sets of steel fire-irons, steel and other ash pans, two fire [illegible] and one fender, one copper coal scuttle, one hearth rug, one umbrella stand, two large Morning stands in cases, large glass [illegible] tea caddy, jar two sets of wine decanters, kitchen table and two forms, dresser and shelves, one deff rack, sundry wire and stair [illegible], one kettle, frying pans, tin pie dishes, two compartments, one meal barrel, small hand crank, two square tables, long settle, pots and pans, washing tubs, washing machine, two pails, kitchen fender and irons, set of fire-irons, clothes line, and other wares, a lot of fire wood, three ten tings, small pots and pans, patent mangles, and the [illegible] one pair, with all the kitchen requisites, two large cage of wax, also a dozen of dutch pigeons, and two dozen window plants and shelves; also forty hens and one cock, and five pigeons.
Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

THE RIGHT MEN IN THE RIGHT PLACES.—Mr Roebuck's sitting ground—Wormwood Scrubs. Mr Horsman's Parliamentary Property.—Noman's land. Mr Bernal Osborne's College—Brasenose. Mr Whalley's Fishery-preserve.—The Great Orange River. Disraeli's Country Retreat—Cold Harbour. Mr Ferrand's Town Residence.—Strait on's Ground. The favourite Walk of the Dignified Clergy.—Bishop's-gate.
LAY FROM LLANGOLLEN.—"A large party of excursionists was discharged into this peaceful locality the other day. They lied drank freely, and commenced to be insulting and outrageous, for which none of them were rather roughly handled by the inhabitants, and took away some bruises and black eyes as a lesson for good behaviour to unoffending people."—Welsh Paper.

AIR—"The Maid of Llangollen."
The Vale of Llangollen is all very well,
But a trip to Llangollen's no end of a sell!
Sad back to the day on the banks of the Dee,
When the Man of Llangollen he pitched into me.

I'd heard a good many romantic sweet tales
Of the Passes sublime in the mountains of Wales.
Things came to a pass I did not hope to see,
When the Man of Llangollen he pitched into me.

I clambered to Crow Castle as brisk as a cat,
And I've just brought away a memorial of that;
For my eyes are as black as a crow's back be,
Since the Man of Llangollen he pitched into me.

And through the small streets we came howling along,
I thought on excursions all lurking went free,
Till the man of Llangollen he pitched into me.

While my nose was a bleeding, to add to my woe,
A Welsh harp played something called, *Ah, hard your nose*,
I knows what I'll heed, which is harks by the Dee,
Where the man of Llangollen he pitched into me.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—JAUNDICE—DISORDERED LIVER.—A good free flow of bile is absolutely necessary for digestion; when this secretion is interrupted or depraved, disease immediately sets in, and sallowness or jaundice marks the cause to be in the liver. This important organ, so liable to disorder, can always be regulated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The former, rubbed on the right side, over the region of the liver, upon which it exercises the most salutary influence without harassing the stomach or the bowels—a matter frequently of vital importance, confers on this remedy an advantage over every other form of medicine in the pharmacopœia; when assisted by the Pills, every disease is speedily subjected and effectually banished.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before I. L. BELL, Esq., W. HAWTHORN, Esq., and Ald. BLACKWELL.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.—*Thos. Jackson* (10), was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of a woman named Margaret Costello, in Dunning's spirit lust, in the Side. The prosecutrix detected the defendant whilst he was in the act of putting his hand into her pocket. Committed to the House of Correction for two months.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.—*Johanna Nicklaus Walshausen*, a German captain, was charged with threatening to stab Moses Lotinga, a ship-broker, carrying on business on the Quayside. Mr T. Hoyle appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr Bush for the defendant. On Friday afternoon the prosecutor went into the Golden Lion public-house, on the Quayside, when the defendant, who was also in the house asked him to "stand" some beer. On the prosecutor refusing, the defendant said he could not recommend him to other captains, as he (defendant) had not been well treated by him. The prosecutor denied the charge, whereupon the defendant jumped up, took hold of him, and pressed him against the wall. He then left the house, and the defendant followed him into the Broad Chare, up the Manor Chare, struck him in the breast, and told him if he had an opportunity that he would stab him. The defendant was then given into custody. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

ROBBERY IN GRAINGER STREET.—*William Henderson*, a young man who said "he belonged to the theatrical profession," was charged with stealing a black felt hat from the person of Thomas Considine, a young man. The prosecutor stated that last night he was standing close to Donald's hotel, in Grainger-street, when he saw the defendant and several other men come out of the house. Some of them struck him and knocked his hat off, when the defendant was observed by a little boy named Abercromby, to pick it up, stuff his own up his back, and put the prosecutor's on his head. He was followed and given into custody. The defendant said he was so drunk he did not know what he was about. Committed to the House of Correction for seven days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—*Margaret Mackenzie*, an "unfortunate," was charged with attempting to commit suicide. On Wednesday night last the defendant accompanied a gentleman to her lodgings in Villa-place, where a quarrel ensued, when she swallowed some oil of vitriol. After committing this rash act, she, evidently becoming afraid of the consequences, drank a bottle of soda water, which made her vomit rather freely. She was then taken to the Infirmary, where, according to the evidence of one of the house surgeons, she exhibited symptoms of having taken poison. Antidotes were immediately administered, causing her again to vomit. Fortunately the foolish woman had not taken a sufficient quantity to destroy life. A bottle containing a portion of the poisonous substance was produced in court. The defendant said her father and mother lived in Lincoln, and she had been in Newcastle about eighteen months. She was remanded until her parents had been communicated with.

A WIFE'S SAD TALE.—*William Ridley*, a fitter, belonging to Brandling Village, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, doing wilful damage, and threatening his wife. The wife said that she had been married to defendant several years, during nearly the whole of which time he had ill-used her, and now she was bruised all over the body with his violence. During the last eight weeks he had only worked twelve days, although he had plenty of employment. On Saturday afternoon last he came home drunk, when he threw a glass tumbler at her, then pulled her down on the floor by the hair of the head, and threw her across the floor. The wife then gave him into custody, when he kicked and assaulted the police officer, who had to obtain the assistance of another constable to take him to the station house. The defendant pleaded hard to be dismissed, stating that he would never drink more, and would never hit his wife again. As the wife pressed for punishment, the Bench committed him to prison for six weeks.

TUESDAY.—Before Alderman BELL, and W. HAWTHORN, Esq.

STEALING WHEAT.—*John Shields*, an old man, was brought up, charged with stealing a sack of wheat, the property of Mr Procter, Sandhill. Shortly before the wheat had been missed, prisoner had been seen with a sack upon his shoulders in the neighbourhood, under very suspicious circumstances. Upon the police being communicated with, it was found on inquiry, that prisoner had offered a portion of the wheat for sale at the shop of Mrs Nugent, Silver Street, for 5s, and ultimately it had been purchased by her for 1s 9d. Prisoner, pleading guilty, was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

ASSAULT.—*Thomas Harbutt*, a respectably dressed young man, was brought up on summons, charged with assaulting John Porteous, an old man, on Monday. On that day defendant had been driving sheep into the town, and, in the neighbourhood of Byker, had met the prosecutor, driving a cart along the road. It would appear that the cart and the sheep had come into collision, upon which the defendant had sworn in an aggravating manner at the old man, who, jumping down from the cart, insisted upon an apology. For answer he was knocked down by Harbutt several times. The defendant was fined 5s and costs.

STEALING A COAT.—*Peter Riley* (18), a labourer, was charged with stealing a black coat, belonging to Mr Coates, Painter's Entry, Pilgrim Street. Riley had gone into prosecutor's house on Monday night, and, in the presence of a little boy, took down the coat from a peg, and made off with it. On his way down stairs, however, the owner met him with the coat over his arm, and at once gave him into custody. Sent to the House of Correction for 14 days.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—*Richard Emmerson*, managing clerk at the office of the *Newcastle Courant*, was charged with embezzling certain moneys belonging to the proprietors of that newspaper. Ald. Blackwell stated that the prisoner had been in his employ for about seven years, and until very recently, he had been considered a trustworthy person. On Monday week the prisoner had obtained leave to go to London, and, during his absence, certain suspicious circumstances having come to the knowledge of his employers, an inspection of the books was made, which resulted in showing that the prisoner had for a considerable period been receiving money owing to the firm, for which he had not accounted. Between fifty and sixty cases of this nature had already come to light, among which was a corporation account of £12, and another of £7 with the *Northern Daily Express*. On behalf of the prosecutors, a remand until next week was applied for, which was granted. The prisoner, who appeared to feel his unfortunate position very acutely, was apprehended about twelve o'clock last night, on his arrival from London.

WEDNESDAY.—(Before WM. HAWTHORN and THOS. WILSON, Esqs.)

CAUGHT AT LAST.—*John Bell*, a stout looking labourer, was apprehended in consequence of information having been received from Derby about a rape committed there in August last year. From the description given in the *Police Gazette*, there was very little doubt but that the prisoner at the bar was the person who had committed the rape. The Chief Constable had written to the police authorities at Derby, and he applied for a remand until he received an answer. The prisoner was accordingly remanded until to-day.

PAUL BEDFORD'S "VICTIM."—We also enacted a very funny farce, entitled "Deeds of Dreadful note," my lamented fellow-labourer, Edward Wright, playing the principal part. A dummy used in the piece became an object of great interest in the city of York. It was called "The Victim." This dummy was life size, and so natural it from curious observation, it was deposited in a capacious bag that entirely extinguished the figure. But in the hurry of packing at Newcastle, the bag was mislaid, and the only remedy was to put it into a potatoe sack, which just reached the neck of the figure, leaving the head exposed to view, and in that state it was deposited in the luggage-van. We had to change trains between Newcastle and York, and as the York train was about to start our anxious manager inquired if the luggage was all right, adding, "Where is the Victim?" and looking in the van found it had disappeared. In his despair he requested Lyon to rush to the other train and endeavour to recover the lost one. Lyon succeeded; and throwing the sack across his manly shoulder trotted along the platform, to the horror and dismay of the passengers whose heads were thrust out of the windows in wonder and amazement; for be it understood that the head of "the victim" hung behind the figure of Lyon, and at every step the agile bearer took, the head of the figure wobbled up and down, up and down, consequently the gazers took us for a gang of swell body-snatchers. Arrived in York, we housed at Eldridge's Royal Hotel, and during dinner the waiter suddenly in consternation, and whispered something in the ear of our chief, who said, "Tell him to come in." In he came. It was the head policeman, displaying in his right hand a paper, and saying, "Gentlemen, I don't wish to be unpleasant, but when you have done dinner I must grab you all. This is my warrant from the Lord Mayor to arrest you as a set of body-snatchers." Only imagine, gentle reader, the roar of laughter this created. The host, John Eldridge, was sent for, and Mr Yates requested that he (John) should introduce this myrmidon of the law to the innocent "victim" in the sack. The interview finished, the inspector returned laughing, making all sorts of apologies, and after being invited to take a glass of wine, withdrew. Of course the inspector piped the affair throughout the city, and the consequence was, that "the victim" became the most attractive star of the whole party.—*Recollections and Wanderings of Paul Bedford.*

AMERICA.

ATLANTA NOT YET CAPTURED. THE NEW INVASION.

By the *Australasian* we have New York advices to the 27th ult. As was fully anticipated, the reported capture of Atlanta is untrue, or at least premature. Several sanguinary movements had taken place between Generals Hood and Sherman, but at the latest dates the town remained in the possession of the Confederates. A despatch from Washington, dated the 25th July, says:—

"Despatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in a horrible slaughter, and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point. The rebels, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The 15th corps, commanded by General Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force. The 15th received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge, with the 16th corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter. General Logan, at the head of the 17th corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson." This corps, as well as Blair's 15th corps, both constituting the army under Major General M'Pherson, fought desperately, the news of the death of their brave commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle. General McPherson was shot while reconnoitring. He became separated from his staff for a moment, and a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush. The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point of the line.

"It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed, under flag of truce. Our troops buried 1,000 rebels left on the field within our lines, besides which the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded will exceed 6,000, the proportion of killed and wounded in battle being about 1 to 7. Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The 15th corps suffered severely, the enemy's troops having been massed against it. It was this act of the enemy, in part, which cost him such heavy loss.

"While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off and did not wish to fall into our hands. This is considered as evidence of their intending to evacuate the place. Several rebel Generals are reported killed, but their names are not given.

"A despatch to-day from General Sherman states his loss in the battle of Friday at less than 2,000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000.

"There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta."

The invasion of Maryland is likely to be renewed. General Early, after retiring to the mountains beyond Winchester, has turned, and is driving the Federals before him. The *New York Times* of the 27th gives the following as the "situation of affairs" at that date:—

"The invasion fever has been revived, and the war in the valley of the Shenandoah has been renewed in a sudden manner. It seems that General Averill, after his successful encounter with General Early's forces, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday—the rebels having in the meantime been reinforced—General Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday forenoon again occupied Martinsburg, where they cut the telegraph wires, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Various reports of the losses of General Crook, Averill and Kelly in this movement are in circulation, but they are entirely indefinite and unreliable. The object of the enemy in making this new offensive movement is not yet apparent. The reports that come from Baltimore are in a great measure speculative, and only give the tone and character of the rumours that are in circulation in that city. Railroad and telegraphic communication had been temporarily suspended at two points between Harper's Ferry on the east and Cumberland on the west. General Hunter, whose head-quarters are at Harper's Ferry, has also interdicted all use of the wires for news purposes, and so we are without particulars of the situation to any later hour than Monday night.

"There is no later intelligence from the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman. A despatch from Washington reports that there had been no more fighting before Atlanta up to Monday."

There were some rumours, for which it seems very doubtful whether there was any other foundation than conjecture, that General Longstreet's corps, 20,000 strong, had been despatched from General Lee's army in Virginia to the aid of General Hood.

Nothing had occurred at Petersburg, and neither General Grant nor General Lee appeared to have undertaken any operation. Secretary Fessenden had opened a subscription for a loan of 200,000,000 dollars in treasury notes, bearing 7 and 3-10ths per cent. interest in "greenbacks," and convertible at the end of three years into bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold.

DENMARK.

A Prussian paper ominously hints at new arrangements respecting Holstein, viz., a demand by Prussia and Austria for the evacuation of the Duchy by Fedral troops.

The clergy and gentry of the district of Kiel held a meeting in that town on Monday, at which twenty-three persons only were present. The draft of a petition to the Schleswig-Holstein Commissioners was submitted for signature to the meeting. The petition explained the necessity of and demanded a common Government for Schleswig-Holstein, under the protection of Prussia, and dwelt upon the importance of the closest union with that power. After an animated discussion five of the assembly refused to sign the bill.

The armistice, which is based on the principle of each party keeping what it now possesses, is to last to the 15th of September, and six week's notice must be given of the resumption of hostilities. The army of occupation in Jutland is to be reduced to the smallest force consistent with military prudence, and Jutland is to find it in provisions. The prisoners of war are to be released on parole.

On Saturday, the King of Denmark opened the Rigsdag and made a speech. His Majesty said that, having been abandoned by all Europe, he was obliged to seek for peace with an overpowering foe. It was hard to make the sacrifices exacted from him, but harder still to carry on the war. Union between King and people might secure a happier future. Public feeling in Denmark is in a very depressed state. The hardness of the terms of peace appears to have taken everybody by surprise, and the opportunity thrown away at London is evidently remembered with regret.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

A despatch from Copenhagen on the 4th states:—"The draft of the address to the King was brought forward for final consideration at yesterday's sitting of the Landsthing. Professor Madvig proposed the following resolution, which, being unanimously adopted by the Chamber altogether set aside the address:—'The matter in question having been removed from the order of the day by wish of the President of the Council at the sitting of the Landsthing of Saturday, July 30, the government made communications upon the political situation to the members of the house at a private sitting, and in a form not admitting of any debate. The proposed address is therefore no longer suitable to the circumstances; as, according to the conditions upon which the communications took place, it is not permitted to the members at present to express their opinions upon the peace negociations being carried on upon the responsibility of the ministry, the house passes to the order of the day. The following motion was brought into the Folkething yesterday, supported by thirty-five members: 'The government at a private sitting on the 1st instant, without the Rigsraad being constituted, and without any possibility of debate, having made a communication to the members as to the present political situation, and especially with regard to the peace negociations, the Folkething thinks it necessary to declare that the conditions upon which the said communication was made, viz., present abstention from debate, require the statement that the silence with which it was received by the members is not to be taken as an expression of their approval of the proceedings of the government.'—The President of the Council said he had not wished to call forth any expression of opinion at the private sitting of the house. He had only been desirous of putting the Rigsraad in possession of what had been done, believing it preferable that members should not obtain their information from foreign papers, reports, and other dubious sources. The government had neither wished for the advice nor for a resolution of the Rigsraad. Bishop Monrad also spoke against the motion. After the rejection of various amendments, it was ultimately agreed to by 62 to 23. It was resolved at the same time that the address to the King, formerly adopted, should not be presented. One of the members of the Folkething, Pastor Birkedal, has given notice that he will ask the ministry the following questions: 'Does the government intend negociating a peace with the enemy upon the basis of the entire cession of Sleswig? Does the government think it legal, and in accordance with section 15 of the constitution, to conclude such a peace while the Rigsraad is assembled, without first ascertaining how far the representatives of the Danish people can or will consent to such an arrangement? Is the ministry convinced that such an arrangement does not attack the foundations upon which the throne of his majesty rests?' The Folkething is at present withhold-

...island."

TEXT OF THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

BERLIN, August 7.—The official *Staat Anzeiger*, of to-day, publishes the following text of the preliminaries of peace concluded in Vienna on the 1st of August, between the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Austria, and Denmark.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Present: On behalf of Austria, Count Rechberg, Baron Brenner; on behalf of Denmark, M. de Quaade, Colonel Kauffman; on behalf of Prussia, M. de Bismark, Baron Werther.

MM. the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Denmark, and Prussia, have met in Conference to-day at the Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and their respective Powers have been found good and in due form, have agreed upon the following preliminaries of peace:—

1. His Majesty the King of Denmark renounces all his rights to the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, in favour of their Majesties the King of Prussia the Emperor of Austria, engaging to recognise the arrangements their said Majesties shall make in respect of those Duchies.

2. The cession of the Duchy of Schleswig comprehends all the islands belonging to that Duchy, as well as the territory situated upon the mainland.

To simplify the boundary question, and to put an end to the inconvenience resulting from the position of Jutland territory situated within Schleswig, his Majesty the King of Denmark cedes to their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria the Jutland possessions situated to the south of the southern frontier line of the district of Ribe laid down upon the maps, such as the Jutland territory of Mogeltondern, the Island of Amrom, the Jutland portions of the Island's Föhr, Sylt, and Romo, &c.

On the other hand, their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria consent that an equivalent portion of Schleswig, comprising in addition to the Island of Arroe, the territories connecting the above mentioned district of Ribe with the remainder of Jutland and rectifying the frontier line between Jutland and Schleswig from the Side of Kolding, shall be detached from the Duchy of Schleswig, and incorporated in the Kingdom of Denmark. The Island of Arroe will not make part of the compensation by reason of its geographical extent.

The details of the demarcation of the frontiers shall be settled by the definitive treaty of peace.

3. The debts contracted upon special account, whether of the Kingdom of Denmark or of one of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, will remain respectively at the charge of each of their countries.

Debts contracted for account of the Danish monarchy, shall be divided between the Kingdom of Denmark upon one hand, and the ceded Duchies upon the other, in proportion to the population of the two parts.

From this redistribution are excepted: 1. The loan contracted in England by the Danish Government in the month of December, 1863, which is to remain at the charge of the Kingdom of Denmark. 2. The war expenses incurred by the Allied Powers, the repayment of which will be undertaken by the Duchies.

4. The high contracting parties engage to establish an armistice upon the basis of the military *uti possidetis*, dating from the 2nd of August.

5. Immediately after the signature of these preliminaries of peace, the high contracting parties will meet at Vienna, to negotiate a definitive treaty of peace.

Done at Vienna, this 1st August, 1864.

(Signed) VON BISMARCK, KAUFFMAN,
WERTHER, COUNT RECHBERG,
QUAADE, BRENNER.

FRANCE.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL TRIAL.

The trial of MM. Garnier-Pagès, Carnot, Dréo, and others, thirteen in all, for illegally convening an electoral meeting of more than twenty persons, began on Friday in the sixth chamber of Correctional Police. M. Dobignie was the presiding judge. The court was as full as it could hold, but being no bigger than a moderate-sized dining-room, there was scarcely any room for the public. All the traversers appeared at the bar. Their names are MM. Garnier-Pagès, deputy; Carnot, deputy; Dréo, advocate; Hérold, advocate of the Council of State and the Court of Cassation; Clamergan advocate; Floquet, advocate; Ferry, advocate; Durier, advocate; Corbon, ex-representative of the people; Jozon, advocate; Herisson, advocate; Melsheim, avoue at Schelestadt; and Bory, advocate at Marseilles. There was a formidable array of counsel engaged for the accused.

The first witness called was M. Brasseur, a member of the Council-General of the Haut Rhin, who said in a few words, that he lived at Schelestadt, and had been a member of an electoral committee to which M. Melsheim, one of the traversers, also belonged; but that this committee had neither president or secretary, and did not meet at fixed periods. On cross-examination he admitted that the Government candidate had an electorial committee of upwards of a 100 persons, which met in a brewery, and was presided over either by the mayor or by his deputy. Two other witnesses from the same locality deposed to much the same effect, one of them stating that the opposition committee consisted of only fourteen persons. This was all the evidence for the prosecution; when it was over the President proceeded to interrogate the traversers.

M. Garnier-Pagès before answering any question, read a protest which he and M. Carnot had lodged with the *juge d'instruction* on behalf of the dignity of the Corps Législatif. He complained that the rights of the representatives of the nation had been violated by breaking their locks, seizing their papers, and finding out, against the principle of the ballot, the names of the electors who had voted for him and M. Carnot. He then admitted he had at one time constituted a committee of twenty-five persons, among whom were several young advocates (author of the "Electoral Manual"), with a view to give legal advice to electors, and also to recommend candidates; but that in consequence of a note in the *Moniteur* this first committee was dissolved; and the second committee, which had no connection whatever with it, never consisted of more that fourteen members. In the course of his examination M. Garnier-Pagès became very animated and said that without electoral committees universal suffrage was a lie and a delusion; and that, in point of fact, the public prosecutor ought to be at the bar to take his trial instead of himself and friends. The President said, "Oh, I am astonished to hear such language;" and M. Malher, the Imperial advocate, said it was an "insult."

M. Carnot gave the same explanations touching the absence of all connection between the committees.

M. Berryer said that he did not understand what he was called upon to do. He admitted that he himself had corresponded with departmental committees, excepting perhaps that of Marseilles, with whom he differed in opinion when they praised him too much. Perhaps he was one of the twenty-one required to complete the thirteen. These words excited general laughter. The President frowned, and threatened to clear the court if he heard another laugh.

On Saturday M. Jules Favre defended M. Garnier-Pagès in an eloquent and brilliant speech. He said that he experienced profound sorrow in replying to the charge made yesterday by the Crown prosecutor. When he considered the efforts and sacrifices made within the last sixty years, the tears, the bloodshed, he asked himself whether the theory of progress is not a cruel delusion, and whether we are not condemned to turn for ever within the same circle of passions and misfortunes. He should experience the same feeling of sorrow were he the friend of the Government. He would ask what it could gain by such a contest? It is invested with immense force; it meets no resistance; it disposes of public opinion, and, by means of an ingenious system it holds in its hands the property and liberty of all. It is the only one who can say, I have a right to speak. When an election is to take place it has a legion of functionaries obedient to its will. It chooses its candidates and facilitates their success by all the means it alone has at its disposal. Such is its power, and during a period of public tranquillity it comes to complain of the resistance of its adversaries and to demand against them the application of a law which has existed for thirty years, and which has never had the meaning attributed to it which it has at present. M. Jules Favre then read a passage from the works of Napoleon III., a passage in which, comparing the English laws with the French, he remarked that in England authority is never violent, and for that reason domiciliary visits and the violation of correspondence are not known in that country. He could not place his cause under better patronage than that of Prince Louis Bonaparte, who wrote these generous words. It did not become him to inquire how such generous maxims had been forgotten. He could not believe that it was to arrive at a wretched trial for an illegal association that this prosecution was commenced. Quite a different result was expected. He would not describe all the efforts made to arrive at the figure 20, which did not prevent the prosecutor stopping at number 13, which is at the same time the satire and the condemnation of his important accusation. M. Jules Favre next examined the legislation existing under preceding Governments with regard to associations. M. Barthe declared that the law was made against associations and not against accidental and temporary meetings. If the object of the meeting was to exercise a constitutional right, to suppress it would be to violate the law itself. In order to carry out the law of 1864 the prosecutor should prove that the association consisted of twenty-one persons, and he should produce the twenty-one before the Court. M. Guizot, being called upon by a member of the Opposition, declared not only that he had formed part of an association which had a complete organisation, a treasury and subscribers, but that he gloried in the object of the association. He said, moreover, that the Society Aide-toi was perfectly consistent with the law of 1834, which he proposed,

...Drouyn de Lhuys, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. In conclusion, he said he felt confident, when he saw around him the defenders of liberty, when he saw Berryer, who is not only the prince of orators, but who has been always the passionate lover of liberty. The sitting was then suspended, and at the return of the judge he called on M. Marie, who replied that M. Berryer was about to make a communication to the court. M. Berryer announced that himself and colleagues declined to add anything to the eloquent defence of M. Jules Favre. The court then retired to consider their judgment.

The Chamber sentenced the accused, after five hours' deliberation to a fine of 500f. each, with costs.

The accused are resolved to appeal to the Court Imperial, and if need be, to the Court of Cassation, against that sentence.

HETTON COLLIERIES HORTICULTURAL AND POULTRY SHOW.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Hetton Collieries Horticultural and Poultry Society was held on Wednesday in the Hetton Hall grounds, annually placed at the disposal of the committee through the liberality of Nicholas Wood, Esq. To add to the attractions of the proceedings a military concert was also held in the grounds, and this, together with the show itself, brought together a great number of people, both from the surrounding colliery district and likewise from Sunderland and neighbourhood. From the latter place special trains ran during the course of the day, and brought numbers to the ground. The private grounds of Mr Wood were likewise thrown open, and visitors allowed admission to the beautiful hot houses, conservatories, and gardens. The military concert during the afternoon was performed by the band of the 8th Hussars, at present stationed at York, and those of the Bishop Auckland Volunteer Corps and South Hetton. The promenade was naturally a great source of attraction during the afternoon, but heavy showers falling marred the pleasure of listening to the music which was exquisitely performed by the band of the Hussars. The tents containing the exhibition of flowers and fruit were immediately crammed to excess. However, later in the evening the atmosphere cleared away, and the people were enabled to enjoy to their fullest extent the animated proceedings in connection with the show. The display of fruit, flowers, and poultry was a very good one indeed, most of the exhibitors in the flower class being the gardeners of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The superiority over the efforts of the pitmen to display their labours only extended to the botanical department, "Geordie" generally being successful in the vegetable show. The plants were magnificent; and being now generally in full bloom, probably a finer collection of dahlias, balsams, verbenas, geraniums, fuchsias, and marigolds could not be found in the district. The bouquets were charming; and one exhibited by Mr John Charlton, nearly three feet in height, was a gorgeous piece of artistic work, the different hues being skilfully blended together. The dahlias exhibited by Mr Henry May, of Bedale, and for which the exhibitor obtained several prizes, were in full bloom and of varied colours, and were a most conspicuous attraction in the tent. The hollyhocks were of pretty fair average; as also were the pansies. The geraniums, always a speciality at this show, were extremely good; and the roses were almost all fine specimens of that favourite flower. The collections of window plants, including fuchsias, geraniums, balsams, and roses were very attractive, and displayed the care and attention bestowed upon them by their exhibitors. Mr Wm. Nicholson was particularly successful in this class, carrying away three prizes. The amateurs were well represented, and exhibited very good plants and vegetables, especially the latter. The cucumbers were large and well formed; the peas were of immense size and the pods were well filled; the beans being equally so. In onions, the show was well represented; and leeks and cauliflowers and cabbages were of large size and form. The fruit was, perhaps, the most astonishing, apples, pears, currants, rasps, strawberries, and gooseberries being of leviathan size—prizes being given for weight. The society, only formed five years ago, has rapidly extended its influence and notoriety since that period, and has been so far successful in attaining its object, viz., creating a taste for gardening among the mining classes of the district. The latter object of the society is amply testified by the excellent gardens which are now seen everywhere in the neighbourhood. The exhibition of plants, vegetables and fruit, annually exhibited at the show of the society cannot be surpassed, and the show may now claim to be one of the first in the county of Durham. The arrangements were perfect, and the order which prevailed throughout the ground on Wednesday was alike creditable to the committee and the many persons assembled. Amongst those present during the course of the day were—the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Houghton; J. Henderson, Esq., M.P., Durham; R. L. Pemberton, Esq., The Barns; W. R. Robinson, Esq., Silksworth; Percival Forster, Esq., and family, Shotton Hall; F. Greenwood, Esq., Durham; G. Webster, Esq., Pallion; H. Webster, Esq., Martin House; W. J. Young, Esq., Sunderland; Rev. W. A. Scott, New Seaham; Rev. J. P. De Pledge, Chester-le-Street; Mrs Gregson, Burdon; Colonel Parkinson and family, Cocken Hall; Nicholas Wood, Esq., Hetton Hall; Rev. J. S. Nichol and family, Hetton-le-Hole, &c. The judges were—Fruit and vegetables, Mr W. Moult, gardener to Lord Ravensworth; Mr James Coultas, gardener to the Rev. E. H. Shipperdson, the Hermitage, Chester-le-street; Mr James Anderson, seedsman, Durham; James Brodie, gardener to C. L. Wood, Esq., Howlish Hall; Mr James Blackburn, gardener to R. Shortridge, Esq., Chesters; Mr W. Laidlaw, gardener to R. Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden; Mr William Henderson, gardener to A. Potter, Esq., Heaton Hall, Newcastle; Mr G. Stock, gardener to H. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., Southill. Poultry—Mr J. Shorthose, Newcastle. There were a great many exhibitors in the numerous classes of vegetables, flowers, and fruit, and the awards of the judges were generally appreciated, and gave universal satisfaction. The poultry exhibited were not very numerous, but of good breed and appearance. The entries comprised Spanish, Dorking, Cochin China, Pencilled and Spangled Hamburg, Polish, Game, and Bantams, Rouen and Aylesbury ducks were also exhibited, and prizes awarded. The pigeons were excellent; comprising carriers, tumblers, Jacobines, tumblers, and fantails. The difficult task of Mr Shorthose in awarding the prizes was fully appreciated, and, it is needless to say, gave general satisfaction. The ground was open until seven o'clock in the evening, and a great number of workmen in the district availed themselves of the exceedingly low tariff of admission to have a view of the display in the grounds.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A PRISONER CRIMINATING HIMSELF.

At the Norfolk Assizes on Monday, before Baron Bramwell, Solomon Hills, labourer, 22 years of age, was charged with feloniously assaulting Henry Rouse, at Stoke-by-Nayland, then and there putting him in fear of his life, and stealing 10s. and a gun, the property of the said Henry Rouse, on the 25th of November, 1861.

Mr Orridge appeared as counsel for the Crown, the prisoner was undefended.

The circumstances of this case were very extraordinary as will be gathered from the following statement. The prosecutor, a very old man, was living with his son in a lonely cottage in Stoke, and about eight o'clock on the night of the 25th November, 1861, was going from his house across the yard to the stable, when he was attacked by two men. He was knocked down by one with a stick, and when on the ground was beaten about the head till he was nearly "unsensed" as he described it. They then swore at him and demanded all his money, but he declared he had only a few shillings, and those he handed over. The ruffians threatened to murder him if he called out, and then went into the cottage and helped themselves to beer and a gun that was in the sitting room. They then came to where the old man was lying and seemed suddenly to have some pity for him, for they offered to carry him in doors; but he told them to be off for he'd had enough of them. They went off with the gun and money, and owing to the darkness of the night the prosecutor could not see well enough to recognise either of them. The police failed in all attempts to discover the men, and this seemed likely to be another in the list of undetected crimes. In January, 1863, the prisoner, with two other men, was tried at Bury St. Edmond's county sessions for a murderous assault upon a gamekeeper, and being convicted, all were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. This term would have expired in July of this year, and in April last a matter arose which led to the prisoner being put upon his trial to-day. It was this—at the spring assizes last year a wealthy farmer of the name of Humphrey was convicted before the Chief-Justice Erle, of shooting at one Isaac Reed with intent to murder him, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. He remained in Bury gaol some months before being removed, and contrived to talk with his fellow prisoner Hills. Explaining to him what he had been convicted of, he succeeded in persuading him to make a confession, taking the crime upon himself, and exonerating Humphrey, and for doing this the latter was to provide the prisoner with a large sum of money as soon as he got out from gaol. Humphrey by this, expected to receive a pardon, was to realise his property, and get out of the country, when Hills was to avow it was all a trick, and get his release and reward. Hills sent for Mr M'Intyre, the governor, and to him made a very circumstantial confession, and repeated it to the visiting justices. He said he would find the gun with which Reed was shot if they would send him to a place (a pond) he named. The governor took him to the pond, and it was dragged and nothing found, but the prisoner declared he had thrown the gun in; that on the night of the attempted murder he was watching for pheasants near King Harry's Grove; that, sitting in the ditch, his gun went off by accident as Reed was passing, and that he alone shot Reed. This story was never believed for a

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A SUNDERLAND SURGEON.

INSPECTION OF THE NEWCASTLE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

PROSPECTS OF THE SHOOTING SEASON IN PERTHSHIRE.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

LORD PALMERSTON AT BRADFORD.

The foundation-stone of a new Exchange at Bradford was laid on Tuesday by Lord Palmerston, and the event was made the occasion of a public demonstration in honour of the Premier. Bradford, as most of our readers will know, is one of the most rising towns in the West Riding, and at the last census had a population of 106,218. As yet it is not remarkable for the beauty or grace of its public buildings, most of the town being old and anything but ornamental in an architectural point of view. However, progress is busy in this respect; many public buildings are erecting, and with St. George's Hall and the Exchange, the first stone of which latter was laid on Tuesday, Bradford will possess at least two notable buildings. The Exchange, which is to cost £27,000, will be in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture, and will combine Exchange, News Room, eight shops, a Chamber of Commerce and suites of offices. The architects of the new building are Messrs Lockwood and Mawson, who have, at least, a provincial reputation. When the site for the proposed new Exchange had been purchased, and other necessary preliminaries arranged, the directors of the Company wished to give eclat to the ceremony of laying the first stone by inviting some eminent man to perform that office. Their choice fell upon Lord Palmerston, and, some weeks ago, Mr Ald. Wright, the chairman of the Company, with Mr H. P. Ripley, waited upon his Lordship, and obtained his consent to be present. The announcement of the Premier's visit to Bradford was received with general satisfaction; but there were the inevitable grumblers—mostly of the working classes—who, with ill-judged zeal, wished to make capital out of the occasion, and present an address giving his Lordship to understand what were their sentiments on the subject of Reform. The working men were also requested to observe "a dignified and significant silence" on the occasion of his Lordship's visit, and meetings of the Working Men's Committee were held and an address drawn up, in which the unenfranchised working men of Bradford deeply regretted that they could not accord to him that cordial greeting they were wont to do to all distinguished personages who visited their busy and thriving town. They considered the present (to use the words of the address) to be a most fitting opportunity "to address you on the (to us) all-important point in your policy, since your accession to office as Prime Minister in 1859. We are free to admit that during the period above referred to, your Lordship's Government has introduced and carried many measures of an ameliorative and beneficial character; but we cannot forget that, with regard to the one great work it came into office to perform, it has most signally failed. Your Lordship needs not to be informed of the circumstances under which Lord Derby was compelled to resign the reins of power, or how the succession of your Lordship's Government was accomplished. Suffice it to say that the great and express condition of the advent of the Liberal Government with your Lordship at its head, was the preparing to carry through a large and comprehensive measure of Reform, embracing as its chief feature an extensive enfranchisement of the working classes of the country. But in this, we, in common with the working men generally have been greatly disappointed. The compact made in Willis's Rooms has not been carried out, and the just expectations of the working classes have not been realised. The existence of the present Parliament is fast drawing to a close, and we respectfully and earnestly hope that, before it is finally defunct, your Lordship will use your immense influence to do us some measure of justice by introducing such a measure of reform as shall correct the anomalies of the representative system, and confer the right of voting on those to whom it has been so repeatedly promised." The reception committee, however, declined to accept the address, and on Tuesday the walls of Bradford were covered with an array of bills embodying in no measured terms the resolution of the committee. One of them, addressed to Dissenters, asked "What Lord Palmerston had done for them;" another, in flaming colours and enormous type, called upon working men not to be "Ripley-ridden, don't cheer the Palmerston" and a third called upon them to "respect themselves," and as a return for the "insult offered to a large public meeting" to preserve a "dignified and significant silence." The rejected address was also posted on the walls, working men of all classes being asked to "read it and then judge for themselves whether its language is disrespectful or too strong for the time and occasion."

Lord Palmerston arrived at Lightcliffe, near Bradford, on Monday evening, and was the guest of H. W. Ripley, Esq. Prior to the laying of the foundation stone there was to be a procession from Peel Park, and the park and its vicinity were towards morning thronged by crowds of visitors. The town was gaily decorated with flags, most of the shops and warehouses were closed, bells rang out their merry welcome, and on every hand were manifestations of the coming event. The hour at which the procession had to start was one o'clock, and at that time the streets were crowded by anxious spectators. The elements seemed, however, to have conspired together against the success of this part of the day's proceedings. A dull and dreary drizzling rain fell at short intervals, the flags waved slowly and mournfully, and overhead hung heavy black clouds of smoke, which—though doubtless evidencing the prosperity of the town—would have been cheerfully dispensed with for the one day. There were two volunteer corps present, a body of whom worked the eight guns forming a permanent battery in the park, and, after a dreary waiting, at a quarter past two the last signal gun announced the arrival of the expected guest, Lord Palmerston. He arrived in an open carriage, and with him were Mr Ripley and the borough members, Mr W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mr Wickham, M.P. The procession was soon formed, headed by the Bradford Artillery Band, and proceeded at once to the site of the new buildings. The procession included the Chamber of Commerce, the Town Council, the members of the Committee, and the Magistrates, &c. The crowd increased in density at every step. The carriage in which the Premier was seated was flanked by policemen, and, though the demeanour of the crowd was of a most orderly description, yet so fully were the narrow roads occupied that the constables had to be most vigilant in the discharge of their duty to save those desirous of obtaining a close view of Lord Palmerston from accident. Emerging from the park, the procession proceeded along the Otley-road, which was densely thronged. Walls and ledges, windows, house tops, and even more dangerous positions, were alive with spectators, while the roads were packed close up to the carriage wheels. At some points so great was the crush that there was scarcely room to move. From the Otley-road East-parade was entered, and the spectators appeared to increase in numbers. The warehouses along Leeds-road and Bridge-street afforded facilities which were taken ample advantage of by large numbers to witness the procession, and many shop-windows, divested of the merchandise they ordinarily displayed, were fitted up with seats which were fully occupied. Near Market-street the crush was very great, and it required the greatest exertions on the part of the police to keep a clear space for the procession. Lord Palmerston bowed frequently in acknowledgment of the cordial greetings with which he was received at every point of the route.

The site of the Exchange was densely crowded by spectators, whose numbers were estimated at about 20,000; and just before the ceremony commenced the weather began to be extremely fine. The roofs and windows adjoining the site were crowded, and as many as possible were accommodated on the raised platforms, to which admission was obtained by ticket. The procession arrived on the ground about half past three o'clock, being half an hour behind the time fixed. As Lord Palmerston's carriage came in sight a band struck up "See the conquering hero comes," which was the signal for a loud burst of cheering. The fairer portion of the crowd waved handkerchiefs, and the enthusiasm was universal. His Lordship advanced to the platform, where he was supported by Mr Wright, the chairman of the Exchange Committee. Among those present at the foot of the platform were Mr Forster, M.P., Mr Wickham, M.P.; Sir F. Crossley, M.P., and several other gentlemen.

The Mayor of Bradford advancing to the foot of the platform congratulated Lord Palmerston on his safe arrival, and thanked him for undertaking to perform a duty which would be remembered years hence, when perhaps many then present would have passed away.

Mr Wright then addressed his Lordship in similar terms. He said that the town felt highly complimented by His Lordship's acceptance of the invitation to perform that ceremony.—(Hear, hear.) They had to thank His Lordship's Government, and congratulate them on the general prosperity of the country, and the timely measures which had been passed, and which had given such scope and facilities to the trade of the country.

Mr John Rawson, solicitor to the Company, read a complimentary address to his Lordship.

Lord Palmerston then went through the usual formalities, and declared the stone well and truly laid. His Lordship then addressed the assemblage, thanking them for the kindness and warmth of their reception. In reference to the ceremony he said:—It has afforded me very great pleasure to be instrumental in what is technically called the laying of the foundation stone of your new Exchange. But that foundation has been laid long since by the people of Bradford themselves—(hear, hear)—for it is in the industry, in the prosperity, in the successful exertions of the people of Bradford that has been laid the foundation not only of this building, but of that future prosperity of which this building will only be the emblem and representative. (Cheers.) You have, indeed, in the address which I have just had the honour of receiving, mentioned the wonderful growth of this town in an inconceivable space of time; but I trust that it is destined to equal some of the now larger seats of industry in this country, and that even when I may have the pleasure again of revisiting this town—(Hear, hear)—I may see that the progress has continued, and has become even still more rapid than it has been in the period to which your remarks have related. He then again referred to the warmth of his reception and proceeded:—I consider that what we have done to-day is a foundation of a temple of peace—(cheers)—because your industry not only is productive of peace, but is essentially prosperous in peace. Really it is, therefore, a cause and an effect of peace, and I look upon the Exchange which is to rise upon this site as properly designated a temple of peace. (Cheers.) You have mentioned the great development which the commerce of this country and the industry of Bradford have received from the treaty with France. Well, that treaty has had another effect. It has not only given a stimulus to industry, and compensated in a great degree for those calamities which have befallen us from other quarters, but it is every year cementing the good feeling between two neighbouring nations—(hear, hear)—who have no cause for reciprocal jealousy and no ground for mutual hostility, which have too often marked their relations in times gone by; but who have every reason to find interests in common, to find sympathies of feeling, to find mutual relations of friendship; and I trust you, gentlemen of Bradford, may appropriately be said to be most important negotiators in that respect. (Cheers.) The noble lord again thanked the assemblage, and sat down amid loud applause.

The proceedings shortly afterwards closed.

At half-past five a grand dinner was held in the saloon of St. George's Hall. H. W. Ripley, Esq., presided, and various complimentary speeches were delivered, but none of them of any importance.

At the conclusion of the banquet the company adjourned to St. George's Hall, where there was an immense assemblage, every part of the hall being crowded. The Mayor of Bradford occupied the chair. Addresses were read to his Lordship from the Town Council and the Chamber of Commerce both eulogising the services of the noble lord.

Mr John Rand proposed, Mr Wickham seconded, and Alderman Law supported, a vote of thanks to his Lordship for his presence.

Viscount Palmerston then came forward to address the meeting. He was received with great cheering, the whole audience rising. He spoke as follows:—Mr Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—I can assure you that it is no mere figure of speech when I say that words are inadequate to express the pride and satisfaction which I feel at what has passed this day. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I was delighted with the reception I met with this morning from the inhabitants of this town. (Hear, hear.) That reception has been crowned by having the honour of meeting the imposing assembly which I am now about to address. (Hear, hear.) I see congregated in this great and magnificent building a vast amount of manly intelligence—(hear, hear)—and a vast and striking amount of those other and softer qualities—(laughter, and "Hear, hear")—which have been well described by the gentleman who moved this address as qualities which induce mankind to be delighted at accompanying those who possess them. (Laughter and cheers.) In despotic countries, those who have the conduct of affairs are deprived by custom of those opportunities which are enjoyed in a free country like this—(hear, hear)—which are afforded to those who conduct the affairs of the State, of mixing with their fellow-countrymen on those easy terms on which it has been my good fortune to mix to-day with the people of Bradford. It is the custom to talk of the labours and anxieties of office. Those labours and anxieties are light to those who believe that they are doing their duty to the best of their power. (Cheers.) That only harasses which time and opportunity prevents them from doing. That which they are able to do is a source of satisfaction. If they feel they have done their best, whether it is attended by success or failure, their minds are satisfied that their duty to their country has been performed. (Cheers.) But it is a great and heartfelt satisfaction to be able to meet, as I have done to-day, and as I have had other opportunities of doing, the people of the land, to see their faces and to show one's own. (Laughter and cheers.) It is a satisfaction that we may meet on terms of good fellowship—(hear, hear)—and that while on the one hand sympathy must be excited more strongly in the minds of those who govern, on the other hand, kindly feelings are, I trust, inspired into the minds of those whom those persons may meet. (Hear, hear.) It has been deeply gratifying to be allowed to-day to lay the first stone of a fabric which is to be the scene of business of commercial transactions in this, I will call it great, but destined to be still greater and more prosperous, community. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I might say that I hope that building will be everlasting, but I will perhaps venture to think that ample as its dimensions have been planned, spacious as it halls will be, some day may come when the increasing commerce and transactions and business of Bradford may outrun the capacity of that building, and that some other man succeeding me may be called upon to lay the first stone of a larger, ampler, and more capacious structure. (Cheers.) There is something peculiarly interesting in this town of Bradford. It is a type of the English character to be marked by perseverance, industry, enterprise, judgment, and courage in pursuing that which has been undertaken—(hear, hear)—and those qualities have been displayed by the people of Bradford. (Hear, hear.) You have converted that which might almost be said to be a barren moor, with only a few scattered hamlets, into a thriving and great commercial town. (Hear, hear.) That progress has only been begun. Happy will it be for those who shall watch and mark its future career—(hear, hear);—but in the course which you are pursuing you are not only contributing to your own wealth, comfort, well-being, and renown, but you are contributing immensely to the strength and wealth of that country of which you form so distinguished a portion. (Applause.) You have been pleased in that resolution to advert to the conduct of public men,—mine among others. It is true I trust—and I am proud to say it—that during the last five years this country has enjoyed a state of increasing prosperity and comfort—(hear, hear);—and that, while we have had a thriving condition at home, the honour and the dignity and the interests of the country abroad have been maintained—(hear, hear),—and, adopting the words which are familiar to the ears of all, "the just influence of England in foreign countries had not been lowered." (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, those results are the consequence of the combined efforts of an Administration of which I may be permitted to say that no Administration that ever existed contained within itself a greater number of able, distinguished, and capable men.—("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I venture, without fear of contradiction, to say there never was a Government in which every department of the State was better filled than it has been by the Government which is now in power. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) And, therefore, it would be unjust to give peculiar merit to any one member of that Administration; that merit belongs to the combined and united efforts of all. And it is only by such a combined and united course of action that any government can accomplish results worthy of obtaining the confidence and goodwill of their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) It has undoubtedly been one of the main objects of the policy of the Government to remove all obstacles that stood in the way of development of the industry and commerce of the country—(hear, hear,)—and to introduce, as far as we were able to do so, other countries to adopt the doctrines, and follow the example that has been set to them and held forth by us. But the task is not an easy one. (Hear.) There is nothing so difficult to uproot as prejudice long established in the human mind—(hear, hear);—and although those who have cast away a prejudice, who have abandoned an error and have got into the road of truth, may wonder that others have not done the same, still it is a remarkable fact that while the mind of man is prone to cling to errors as long as they are entertained, when men have turned their backs upon those errors, and have come to the truth, they wonder, not only that others don't follow the same thing, but that they themselves should ever have entertained those errors and prejudices. (Cheers.) You all know that a long battle was fought in this country between free trade and the system of protection; you know how many a man conscientiously thought that the country would be ruined by taking away that protection which this class, and that class, and the other class have had from time immemorial to the prejudice of every other class—(laughter)—and the detriment of the country at large. It is long before a nation can learn this truth—that in all regulation of commerce we are to consider, not the interests of one particular class of producers, but the interest of that much larger class, the consumers—(cheers)—and, therefore, although a government may often appear hard-hearted and severe in dealing with the interest of any class of producers who have hitherto been protected, yet it ought to be borne in mind that they are only doing their duty to the many, and that, in fact, even the interest of the few will in the long run find the benefit of the changes that are made. (Hear, hear.) We all recollect the time of a proposal being made to abolish that protection which the agricultural producers had long enjoyed. People were told the country would be ruined, would be starved; that land would go out of cultivation, the agricultural interest would vanish and perish; and "for Heaven's sake," they said, "don't inflict such a calamity on the country." What had been the consequences? Not only by the repeal of the corn laws had the bulk of the community received ample supplies of food, which previously they had not got, and been able in exchange for them to send forth the products of their industry, but the agriculturist himself had greatly benefitted by the change. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Every class which is protected puts on a nightcap and goes to sleep—(laughter)—and it requires that which schoolboys call the "cold pig" of competition—(laughter)—to stimulate the energies of man, and make him bestir himself and improve the calling to which he has devoted his mind and his capital. That has been the case with the agricultural interest, and that would be the case with all the nations which should adopt our principles of free trade. But if we come to talk to them about it they pour forth such volumes of argument that trade would be ruined, that this and the other branch would be impoverished, that they cannot afford to take the bread out of the mouth of this class and that class. They forget the interests of the consumer.—(Cheers.) They look only to small and local interest. They are as deaf as an adder, and we cannot persuade them by argument to adopt the doctrines which we preach. Nothing can convince their nations except the broad and salient example of the prosperity which England has reached by the abolition of that protective system. We are often told that we ought to make commercial treaties with other countries, and thereby gain in exchange for the admission of their commodities and facilities for the introduction of ours. That system has been rendered impossible by what we have already done. In the case of France it was a necessity, because the French Government, though desirous of entering into a system of free exchange with us, were unable to do it except as the consequence of a treaty, which, as you justly have said, and as every man in this town knows, has been of the greatest advantage to England.—(Cheers.) I am glad to think that it has been peculiarly beneficial to Bradford.—(Cheers.) But it has been in an equal degree advantageous to the French nation which, when it was first proposed, thought it was a calamity from which they could probably with difficulty recover. When that treaty was made we had to take off import duties from an immense number of commodities, but it was impossible to limit that abolition of duty to things coming from France, because with our insular position commodities from other countries could easily come through France, and therefore, what we granted to France, we granted to every other country. In fact we have acted upon a common sense plain principle. Our negotiation with a foreign country, if it is real and sincere, that we will abolish certain import duties here if they will abolish certain import duties in their country, is very much as if two men had shackles on their legs, and one were to say to the other, "If you will take off your shackles I will take off mine, but not otherwise."—(Laughter.) The duties which we impose upon the importation of foreign commodities which are wanted by consumers are burthens upon the country itself; therefore the remission or abolition of those duties is a gain, whether accompanied or not by corresponding abrogations on the part of other countries.—(Cheers.) We do it for our own sakes, and so we tell foreign countries. They don't cry much, believe us.—(Laughter.) They say, making an erroneous use of words—and there is no greater cause of error in reasoning than the misapplication of terms—they say, especially in Germany—they used to say, "If you let in English commodities on low duties and without difficulty, we shall be inundated by British commodities;" and they thought in their own minds of an inundation of water, and that the same effects would arise from the admission of English commodities that would happen from the breaking of one of the great reservoirs in their country. They totally forgot that we are much too sensible to make them a present of what we have been making, and that we only send our commodities abroad in exchange for equal value to be received here, and that they cannot be inundated with our goods unless they themselves in their own industry create an equal value to send us in return, and consequently every commodity which we send abroad is a source of additional industry, additional capital and employment to their manufactures at home.—(Applause.) We have pursued that course. On the one hand we have acted on the principle of reducing duties for our own benefit and advantage, and on the other hand we have held out to other countries the example of our success as an encouragement to them to follow our course. I remember talking to a very distinguished economist of a foreign country on this subject, and saying how this course had succeeded he said, "It is all very well, you got rich by protection, and now you can afford free trade." I tried to persuade him that protection slackened our course of progress; that we were less wealthy than we should have been if protection had been got rid of sooner, but "no," he said, "you have got rich by protection, and now we are poor you want to keep us poor by asking us to get rid of that shield, under cover of which you have amassed that wealth which you possess." All I can say is I think the course which has been pursued for the last five years has been productive of benefits to the country.—(Hear, hear.) We have succeeded in preserving peace—(cheers)—though there were great events passing in different parts of the world; and occasions were not wanting in which we might have been tempted to take part—plausibly enough upon good principles and good motives—but we refrained from doing so. We have maintained peace, and I think in that respect we have done our duty to the country.—(Cheers.)—We have, lamented no doubt, that terrible war, that bloody war, which has been raging in the northern part of the American Continent, but we have felt that any endeavour on our part, either alone or in conjunction with any other European Power, to interpose in that quarrel, even by the most friendly offices, would have done mischief instead of accomplishing good. When the blood is high—when the quarrel is rife—when the battle is raging—combatants will not listen to the calm advice of friends, however good may be the intention—however wise may be the counsel which is given. All that we have to do, therefore, is at home to pursue that course which has relieved in a great degree the distresses which at first were the consequence of that calamitous war, abroad to abstain from meddling—(hear)—to wait that hour which must come when the two parties, exhausted by their mutual efforts, are at last weaned away from that revengeful feeling; and that hostile feeling, which at present nerves their arms, will at length dispose them to come to an amicable adjustment; and we only hope that the time will shortly arrive when that blessed result will take place.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have only again to say that I have had a proud and gratifying day in which I have met with so cordial a reception from such an industrious and manly race as those who inhabit Bradford, and in which I have the good fortune to meet so distinguished, and I will say, so imposing, an assembly as that which I now have the honour to address. I can assure you this day will be among the brightest in the annals of my life, and that I shall carry with me a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness which nothing can ever efface from my mind as long as I live.—(Loud cheering, during which His Lordship resumed his seat.)

Sir F. Crossley, M.P., and Mr W. E. Forster, M.P., subsequently addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

The following additional facts have been ascertained by the police regarding the murder of Mr Briggs:—On the day of the murder Franz Muller worked at his employment until seven o'clock in the evening, after which he went to the house of Mr Repsch, Jewry-street, Minories. He was then left in the company of Haffa, Mrs Repsch having to go out. Haffa states that Muller left the house at eight o'clock, and that he himself did not go out at all. Nothing further is known of Muller's movements until the next morning, when he got up and conducted himself in his usual cheerful manner, and after breakfast he went out. He did not return home, however, at his usual time. In fact, it is not known when he did return, for all the other occupants had retired to bed. On the Monday following the murder Muller visited Mrs Repsch, who at once saw he had got a new hat, which he said he had given 14s for. Mrs Repsch also observed the ring he had got from Mr Death, and took it from his scarf and examined it. On the following Wednesday, after some conversation, Muller and Haffa went to the shop of Mr Annis, 121, Minories, where the former pawned the gold chain received from Mr Death for 30s, and on coming out of the shop Haffa gave him 12s for the ticket, and advanced a further sum of £1, in order that Muller might get his own watch and guard, pawned for £3, out of pledge. When this was done, they went to Prince's-street, Leicester-square, where Muller pledged the watch and guard for £4, and in consideration of a further advance of 5s. Muller gave Haffa the ticket. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that on the morning of this day Muller had no money, consequently, when, in the afternoon, at the London Docks, he paid £4 of the passage money and went on board the *Victoria*, which he did immediately, he had only 5s in his possession. From the information given by one of the agents of the owners of the vessel it appears that Muller attracted the attention of several of the passengers by being without a change of clothing or other requisites for so long a journey, and it was also noticed that the wristband of one of the sleeves of his shirt was torn off. This drew a remark from one of the passengers that Muller had on no shirt at all, on which Muller said that on account of the edge of the wristband being frayed he had torn it off. On the way down the river the passengers read the newspapers containing the account of the murder, and commented freely upon it, but neither the agent nor the pilot are able to say whether Muller made any remark upon the subject. The police have ascertained that the hat worn by Muller when he embarked is the same that was worn by Mr Briggs on the night he was murdered. Of such importance was this considered that at the request of the Commissioner of Police Mr Briggs, jun., accompanied Inspector Kerressy by the second mail steamer, the more effectually to complete the evidence necessary for the extradition of Muller. The sleeve lining found in the chimney in Muller's bed room and the truncheon found in the neighbourhood are now in the possession of Dr Taylor, who has submitted them to analysis, and found the sleeve lining saturated with human blood, a portion of which he thinks has been wiped from a boot; as regards the truncheon the doctor has as yet expressed no opinion. The father of Muller, a gunsmith, lives at Kemnitz, in Saxony, of which village Muller is a native.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

On Monday morning, Mr J. Humphrey, the coroner, resumed the inquiry at the Vestry Hall, Hackney, touching the death of Mr Briggs. The room was filled with inhabitants of the district.

The first witness called was

Elizabeth Blyth, who said she lived at 16, York-terrace, Old Ford-road. She had two men lodging with her at the beginning of last month. One was named Goodwin and the other Muller. Muller left her on the 14th July, having given her a fortnight's notice. On the Saturday previous to his leaving, he went out between eleven and twelve o'clock; but she did not know where he went. Goodwin went out in the evening, and did not return till the following day. It was his habit to sleep out on Saturday nights. She did not particularly notice his hat. When Muller took leave of her he said he was going in the *Victoria* to New York. At the head of Goodwin's bed there was a life preserver. That produced by Inspector Tiddy was the one.

Elizabeth Matthews, of 68, Earl-street, Lisson-grove, said her husband was a cabman. She knew Muller, who was engaged to be married to her husband's sister. He came to see them on the day after the murder. When he left she walked with him to the omnibus, but she did not know in what direction he was going. She noticed that he wore a chain. When she saw him before that he had not a watch or chain which he was in the habit of wearing. He said he had lost them both through betting. Muller took the chain from the button-hole, and placing it in her hand, asked her how she liked it. There was no watch, but a locket attached to it. The locket was in his waistcoat pocket. He said it belonged to Mrs Repsch. At first she thought it was not a gold chain, as he had so recently lost the other. He told her that he gave £3 10s for it. He gave the box in which the watch chain had been contained to her little girl. (The box was produced and identified by the witness.) He said he had come to wish them good-bye, and that he was going to New York. She did not see him after that. She remarked to him that his hat wore very well considering the time he had worn it. Her husband bought it for him at Walker's, in Crawford-street, and she went with him when it was purchased. She first heard of the murder of Mr Briggs on the Monday night, about eleven o'clock. A person in her house came up stairs and told her of it. The person told her it was in a railway carriage. Her husband came home between twelve and one o'clock, his usual time, and she was in bed. She was in the habit of reading the newspapers, but she did not see the papers that week till the following Sunday. It was Mrs Paling who informed her of the murder, but she had no further conversation with her on the subject. She did not remember that she spoke to her husband about the murder, but she thought her husband spoke to her about it on Thursday. Once or twice during the week he spoke of the murder, but she did not know in what case. (The Coroner pressed the witness very severely on this point.) Her husband could read. Her husband often brought home newspapers which gentlemen gave him, but he did not bring one that week. Her husband first asked her about the box. He read the name, and said it was the very name that he had read on the bills about the murder. They had a newspaper on the Sunday after the murder, but it was not opened, as she had her sister and her children to dine with them on that day, and after dinner went out. When her husband saw the box he said he would take it to the police station, and did so. Her husband had left England for New York with the police.

Mr Robert Death, Jeweller, of No. 55, Cheapside, said on Monday, the 11th of July, a man came in and asked him to change a chain, which he took from his waistcoat for one with a key. He took a few Albert guards out of the window, and then rang for his brother to value the chain. The man took an Albert chain, and the difference was made up with a finger ring. (The chain, it was explained, was in the hands of Inspector Williamson.) The chain had been broken, and was fastened together by a piece of worsted and a bent pin. (A photograph likeness of Muller was shown to the witness, and he said it was the same character of face as that of the man who exchanged the chain.) The man was perfectly cool while he was effecting the exchange.

Mr John Haffa, of No. 15, Park-terrace, Old Ford, tailor, said he had lived there since Muller left. He knew Muller about three months. Witness worked at Mr Hodgkinson's, and Muller worked there also. Muller left about the 2nd of July, stating that he was going to America. Witness lived at 121, Jewry-street, before he went to live at Park-terrace. He asked Muller whether he could take the lodgings when he went away, and he said "Yes." Witness went in on the 1[?]th of July, the Monday before he left. He slept in the same room with Muller. Witness was at his work on the Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. On Friday and Saturday, Muller called on him. On the Saturday he found Muller at home when he got there. It was between six and seven o'clock. He was in the habit of bringing things with him to take to New York. Muller left him at half-past seven or a quarter to eight, and said he was going to see his sweetheart. As far as he remembered Muller said she was a street girl. Witness was to have gone with Muller to his new lodgings on Saturday, but witness said he was too busy, and could not go till the Monday. Muller was quite sober at the time. He did not see in what direction he went when they parted. They went together to Park-terrace on the Monday. Witness had not been there before. They walked down. When he first knew Muller, he had a gold watch and chain, and said he had pledged them. On the Saturday he had no chain, but on the Monday he had a new chain. Muller told him he had given £3 15s. for it. Witness did not ask him where he got the money from. He saw Muller on the Tuesday evening, and they walked together to the Royal Exchange. He met him at Mr Repsch's in Jewry-street, and he saw him again on the following day. While witness was at work at Mr Hodgkinson's on Wednesday at twelve o'clock, Mr Repsch came to him and said Muller had not enough to pay his passage-money, and witness gave Mr Repsch a suit of clothes to pledge for 12s. the sum required. Mr Repsch gave him the ticket for the clothes in the evening. Muller gave him the ticket for a gold chain as security for the twelve shillings. The chain had been pledged for £1 10s. He never had a ticket for a watch. The chain had been pledged with Mr Annis, pawnbroker, of 121, Minories. He could not go with Muller on Saturday night, as he had a job of his own for Mr Williams, 32, Arlington-square, which he had to try on on Monday. He did not go out all that night.

By a juror: Muller's wages were £1 5s. a-week, but he had been absent from work a fortnight. He never had any conversation with Muller about the murder.

The photograph was produced, and witness said that was the man he meant.

Lambert, the police officer, produced the hat found in the railway carriage, and witness identified it as that of Muller's.

As some other witnesses were absent, the inquiry was adjourned till ten o'clock on the 22nd of August.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR CONSPIRACY.

At the Guildford Assizes, on Monday, an action was brought by a Frenchman named Dircy against several gentlemen and several inhabitants of Dulwich for a conspiracy to ruin him. The action was against Mr Hamilton and Mr Fleming, private gentlemen there, the Rev. B. Hichens, a clergyman; Mr. Druce, a solicitor; Dr. Webster, a medical man; and Mr Lassam, a respectable tradesman, a baker, at the same place. The plaintiff is a Frenchman, who has for some years been in this country as a teacher of the French language. In 1854 he lost a situation, he said, at Brighton, and returned to France, but came back to this country in a year or two and went to Dulwich. He was there employed as teacher at various seminaries, both of male and female youth, and also in private families. Among other seminaries where he was employed was the Camberwell Collegiate School and Champion hill ladies' school. The Rev. Mr Grace was superior of the first of these establishments, a lady named Thornley of the other. It did not appear that Mr Druce knew anything of the plaintiff before the matters in question, but the plaintiff was on friendly terms with others of the defendants, and especially with Mr Hamilton. He was also on good terms with Mr Fleming, who had a family of daughters, and with Mr Hichens, the clergyman. Lassam, the baker, supplied him with bread, and a son of his had married a Miss Fleming. In 1860 or 1861 certain matters of a very unpleasant nature, however, arose, of which it is enough to state that the plaintiff not only brought but circulated some charges of a shocking character against some young gentlemen of the place, and that this led to his dismissal from the Camberwell school and to a rupture between him and Mr Hamilton, who passed him in the street without noticing him, and also a rupture with Mr Fleming, who wrote to him indignantly that his charges were too disgusting to be believed, and that they were only specimens of similar charges he had made against every one he came in contact with. He then wrote a letter to that gentleman so disgusting that he himself hesitated to read its exact terms; and about that time certain disgusting pictures and letters were sent to some young ladies of the neighbourhood, which these gentlemen, from what appeared to them to be the resemblance of style and other internal evidence, ascribed to the plaintiff; and Mr Hamilton and Mr Fleming met Mr Lassam at the Greyhound, Dulwich, to compare notes, and arrived at the conclusion or suspicion that the plaintiff was the author and sender of these disgusting pictures, and the result was that Miss Thornley heard of it, and employed Mr Druce, a most respectable attorney residing in the place, to inquire into the matter, and he did so, and as the result the plaintiff was dismissed from the ladies' school over which she presided. By this time great indignation appeared to be excited against the plaintiff in the village. Lassam, when he saw him at his shop, shook his fist at him, denounced him as a "filthy foreigner," and threatened to kick him out, and refused to deal with him any more. His pupils were, of course, withdrawn from him, and he was, as alleged, ruined. There were criminal proceedings threatened against him, and in the end he brought this action for "conspiracy" to destroy him by false charges. There evidently existed a strong desire after these matters to get rid of the plaintiff, and drive him from Dulwich, and judgment was brought up by the two defendants in order to get him arrested. But as regards the alleged conspiracy, such conspiracy our readers must discover for themselves from our report of the plaintiff's address and evidence. The plaintiff himself, it will be observed, did not offer his own evidence to the jury. The declaration stated that the defendants wickedly and maliciously conspired, combined, and confederated together to ruin and oppress the plaintiff and prevent him from being employed or from carrying on his business as a teacher of languages; and that in pursuance of the said conspiracy the defendants (Hamilton, Fleming, and Lassam) met at the Greyhound Inn, Dulwich, and in the presence of Medicot, the innkeeper, produced certain obscene letters and pictures, and falsely and maliciously spoke of the plaintiff in these words:—"These have been sent to Miss Bayley, and to the daughter of Mr Fleming and to a daughter of John Lassam. It is Dircy who wrote and drew these filthy letters and pictures." And that, in pursuance of the said conspiracy, the defendants falsely and maliciously spoke the following words of the plaintiff:—"Dircy has sent obscene letters and pictures to females. He is an unfit person to associate with, or to be employed as a teacher of languages." And that, in further pursuance of the said conspiracy, the defendants falsely and maliciously spoke of the plaintiff the following words:—"Dircy has told us that your wife went once into his room when he lived at your lodgings and made him a loose proposal, which he declined. He has, moreover, sent filthy letters and pictures to females, and he deserves no mercy at your hands." And that the defendant Hitchens falsely and maliciously spoke to divers friends and former pupils of the plaintiff these words:—"Dircy is a dishonourable man, and a debaucher of youth." And that the defendants Fleming and Druce spoke these words:—"He is a bad and immoral man, and is unfit to be employed as a tutor." And that the defendant Webster said to the plaintiff's landlady:—"Dircy is a bad man, and you should turn him out of your lodgings." And that the defendant Webster, in further pursuance of the conspiracy, falsely and maliciously spoke these words:—"Dircy is a ruffian, a scoundrel, a Jesuit in disguise; a man most dangerous to the honour of families, and a vile defamer." And that, in further pursuance of the said conspiracy, the defendant Hamilton falsely and maliciously wrote to an employer and friend of the plaintiff an anonymous letter containing the following words:—

Madam,—You cannot be aware of the character of a man going by the name of Dircy, who is a teacher at your house. Without exception he is one of the greatest villains ever heard of. In proof of these things I refer you to Mr Long, of the Brighton College, Dr. Webster, Mr William Fleming, or Miss Barry, all of whom have dismissed the man from their houses for conduct the most disgusting and bad. . . If your husband will take the trouble to see these gentlemen he can bear witness to the most filthy letters of libel ever penned by the human hand. He has defrauded a poor man named Eele of a large amount of money. He is certainly a villain of the deepest dye. For the present I subscribe myself only A Lover of Truth.

By means of which premises the Rev. F. Gace, Mr Knowles, Miss Thornley, Mr J. Thorn, Mr Lloyd, and others refused to employ the plaintiff as a tutor otherwise, or to have any dealings, transactions, acquaintance, or discourse with him, and he was summarily dismissed from his situation as a teacher of languages at the Ladies' College, Champion-hill, and he was and is wholly ruined and prevented from carrying on his hiring as a teacher of languages, and was and is otherwise injured, and he claims £1,000. The defendants all pleaded "Not guilty." The plaintiff appeared in person, and having made a long statement, he examined several witnesses. At the conclusion of his case, Mr Baron Martin said—Well, gentlemen, that is the plaintiff's case, and I cannot see a particle of evidence of a conspiracy; if you think otherwise, consider it, and give your verdict. The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendants.—The plaintiff (angrily): Well, I shall appeal to the press and the world! I will print the matter and publish it.

EXECUTION AT NOTTINGHAM.

The extreme penalty of the law was executed on Wednesday morning, upon Richard Thomas Parker, a young man of very respectable appearance, and whose connections belong to the middle-class, for the murder of his mother at Fiskerton, a small village in Nottinghamshire, in the month of March last. There had not been an execution in that town for many years, and the event caused a great sensation both in the town and over the country. The unfortunate young man lived with his parents—being separated from his wife, and in March last he went to Sheffield to see the remains of the great inundation there. When he came home he was very "fresh," and a quarrel having taken place between him and his parents, he shot first his mother and then his father with a loaded gun, which was in the house. The father recovered, but the mother died, and he was arrested and convicted of the murder at the summer assizes for the county of Nottingham. In the morning there was a rush to the barricades which surrounded the scaffold, as early as four o'clock, and, as on the occasion of an execution in 1844, when twelve persons were killed by being crushed to death, ample preparations had been made by the authorities to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe. The crowd was very orderly in demeanour, and a good deal of sympathy was felt for the young man. At eight o'clock the melancholy procession started from the "pinioning room" in the county gaol and on the criminal making his appearance, a subdued murmur of sympathy ran through the crowd. The executioner was Askern, of York, who attended in Edinburgh on a similar occasion a short time back. The usual preliminaries were soon completed, and Parker took his position on the fatal drop. In the course of a minute or so after the bolt was withdrawn; and after a few convulsive struggles, the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. The body was cut down after hanging the usual time, and was interred within the precincts of the prison in the evening. The vast crowd separated in a very orderly manner.

EXPLOSION AT BOLTON GAS WORKS. THREE MEN KILLED.

The gas works in Moor-lane, Bolton, were on Monday morning the scene of an alarming and fatal explosion. It occurred about half-past six o'clock, when a number of the men had got to their work, and the immediate cause of the painful event was in connection with the stills which are used in connection with the distillation of the gas tar made in the process of manufacturing gas. It ought to be stated that the apparatus thus employed is nearly all new and of the best description, so that no casualty could be expected from the decayed condition of any of the pipes or vessels. The stills are generally in the care of one man; and the other men killed or injured were attending to their respective duties in different parts of the yard, but on the side in which the various materials were discharged with such fatal effect. It appears that the cause of the explosion was in the pipe forming part of the worm which had got choked up by a deposit of salt or some analogous substance which is the produce of gas tar. In consequence of this, evaporation from the stills was impeded, and hence the force thus confined was thrown back on to the stills, and the bottom of one of them was blown out. This vessel is one of immense strength of cast iron, and from which no mishap of the kind could be expected. Gas tar is known to be highly inflammable, and on its coming in contact with the fire a blaze ensued of frightful dimensions, and instantaneously an explosion, which carried with it materials of ponderous weight an almost incredible distance. A large boiler in immediate proximity to the stills was lifted from its seat and carried towards Gas-street, from ten to twenty yards. One end of this boiler, weighing half a ton, was carried in an opposite direction, and alighted on one of the houses in Middle street, occupied by Henry Sprout, who has a wife and six children, and who at the time were in bed—father, mother, and youngest child (three years old), in the front room, and the rest in the back room. Fortunately, none of them are seriously hurt, but the mother and youngest child have received injuries more or less. The strength of the joists of the room ceiling doubtless saved the father, mother, and child from instant death. The whirlwind sweep of the explosion carried bricks and broken pieces of cast iron against the Taylor-field factory, belonging to Messrs Ormrod and Hardcastle, where several of the windows were broken. The entire yard on that part of the works is covered with the *débris*. Three of the workmen were killed instantaneously, and their names are John Gillespie, Back Gate-street, married, with a large family; John Stephen Walsh, Halliwell, recently married and having one child; and Thomas Greenhalgh, Cannon-street, a single man. There are three of the men injured, two, it is hoped, not so seriously, whose names are James and Moses Lowe, brothers, of Edgefold, Deanhill[?]; but another of the men, Edward Cross, of Shuttle-street, is most severely burned, and now lies at the Infirmary in a dangerous state. The latter is married, but has no children, and the two former are single. The men who were killed were at once removed to the White Lion Inn, but have since been removed to their respective homes. Mr Councillor Salt, one of the directors, was soon on the spot, and he with others rendered all the aid they could in this terrible emergency. There is one man missing, but it is uncertain whether he is out of the town or his remains are hid under some of the *débris* in the yard. Mr Green, the manager, is in the Isle of Man, and will be at once informed of the terrible catastrophe.

Miscellaneous News.

An autograph mania has, in Paris, taken the place of the recent postage-stamp fever.

The Government have ordered a ten-ton gun on the principle patented by Mr Mackay. The gun has been successfully tried on Chesty[?] Sands, and it appears the Government will now experimentalise with it.

The statue erected by the Licensed Victuallers, at the Asylum, Old Kent-road, London, in memory of the Prince Consort, was on Tuesday unveiled by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The weather was unfavourable, but there was a large company, and his Royal Highness received an enthusiastic welcome.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, was on Monday last presented with a testimonial, consisting of an elegant silver epergne and four thousand guineas, in acknowledgment of his distinguished services to the Free Church of Scotland. £4,209 12s of the amount subscribed towards the testimonial was contributed by 140 persons.

A few days ago, the French ship *Laurenie* was run down off the Norfolk coast by the Italian ship *Aquila de los Andes*. The Italian vessel struck the *Laurenie* on the starboard bow, cutting right into the ship below the water line, and in a few minutes the French vessel went down in deep water. The captain and some of the hands succeeded in boarding the *Aquila de los Andes*, but the remainder of the crew, with the exception of an apprentice who was picked up by a Dutch galliot, perished.

On Sunday morning, while the steamer *Rainbow* was on her passage from London to Great Yarmouth, a passenger was observed to lay his hat upon the deck and jump overboard. The man was dressed in a black suit, and in his hat was found the following address, without a name:—"Mrs ——, 93, Florence-road, New Cross, London, S.E." The maker's name in the hat was "Bothwick, Horsleydown, Broadway, Deptford."

Magistrates and Street Preachers.—Important Case.—At the Birkenhead County Court, on Monday, Mr Dowling, who has acquired great notoriety as a street preacher, sought to recover 40s. damages from Mr Younghusband, a Birkenhead magistrate, for illegal assault and arrest. On the 25th of June Mr Dowling, while on board a steamer, from Woodside to Liverpool, began to preach, on which he was told he must desist, as it was against the commissioners' orders. Dowling still persisted in preaching, on which Mr Younghusband, one of the Birkenhead magistrates, who was on board the steamer, ordered him to be taken into custody. The police seized hold of him, took him back to Woodside Ferry, and thence through the streets to the Birkenhead Bridewell, where after a brief detention, he was discharged. Mr Pardon, said that a point of law had been raised to the effect that under Jervis's act the defendant, as a magistrate, could claim a delay of 30 days for the issue of the summons. He thought the only result of his doing so would be to have the case carried to a superior court, with a claim for higher damages. The amount of damages sought for by the plaintiff showed that they were not vindictive, and, judging the case on its merits, he should give a verdict of 40s. and costs for the plaintiff.

Attempt to Murder.—On Monday, a man named Henry Bryne, residing at 5, Howell's-court, Southgate-street, Bath, was charged before the Magistrates with having attempted to murder his wife, by discharging a pistol at her. The prisoner is 40 years of age, and was for many years employed in a respectable capacity, but lost his situation in consequence of intemperate habits; he has lately had no regular occupation, and has drunk excessively. When in drink he was violent and extravagant, always quarrelling with and threatening his wife. For the last ten days he had been out drinking, and on his return quarrelled and threatened as usual, so violently, that she was compelled to sleep away from home. On Sunday evening, his wife, who had come home to look after her children, was sitting on the door step of the house reading, when the prisoner came behind, and discharged a pistol close to her right ear. The screams of the woman—who, though injured, had not been stricken fatally—brought assistance, and Bryne was arrested. He said, pointing to the pistol, "Yes, that's the pistol I did it with; I'm ready for you;" and afterwards at the station, "I have done it, and I hope it will have its effect, as I intended to kill her." It was found that the bullets Bryne had provided for his pistol were too large. He cut one into quarters, and with the pieces loaded his weapon, adding as well some tin tacks. Several tin tacks have been extracted from the woman's ear and side of her face, and it is hoped she will recover. On the application of the police the prisoner was remanded for a week.

An explosion occurred at a gunpowder manufactory in the neighbourhood of Guildford, on Friday, killing two men and destroying property to a considerable amount.

The first stone of the National Monument to be erected in Dublin in memory of Daniel O'Connell was laid on Monday amidst great enthusiasm.

The Liverpool Magistrates have committed another person—an engineer, named Buchanan—for trial, on a charge of hiring men for service on board the Confederate steamer, *Rappahannock*.

Breech Loading Rifles.—The £50 prize for the best breech-loading military rifle has been awarded to Mr Henry, of Edinburgh. The council of the National Rifle Association, however, think that none of the breech-loading rifles yet submitted to them are suitable for military use, and they accordingly offer a prize of £100 for competition with breech-loaders next year.

Poisoning of Three Seamen on Board a Sunderland Ship.—From the particulars received of the poisoning of the seamen on board the Sunderland ship *Ouse*, the transaction is fully explained, and diseased pork has nothing to do with it. The captain, it seems, with culpable negligence, kept an open chest of arsenic in the storeroom, and the cook, supposing it to be flour, took out a couple of handfuls and mixed them with the pastry. Hence the death of the seamen. The arsenic is used in a ship to mix with tar, to overlay the bottom of the vessel.

A Cruel and Unnatural Mother.—A woman named Marsh was committed for trial from Stalybridge on Tuesday on a charge of wilfully murdering her child. The case was a very cruel one. The child was only a few days old, and the medical testimony showed that the mother must have taken it by the heel, and thus have held its head in the water of the canal till it was suffocated.

Enlistments for the Federal Army.—The Government Emigration Commissioners have issued a notice warning emigrants to the United States against the traps laid for their capture by Federal crimps. They are advised not to accept invitations from strangers to drink, to be especially careful not to get drunk, or in any way to lose the control over their own actions, and to be very cautious as to the engagements they enter into for work.

The Perils of Railway Travelling.—The excitement caused by the recent outrages in railway carriages had scarcely subsided when it has been again roused by the freaks of a drunken madman. The circumstances are startling enough, but were fortunately attended with no personal injury. Immediately after the Great Northern 9·15 p.m. express had left King's Cross on Thursday week, a passenger in one of the Edinburgh carriages, who was dressed as a sailor, complained that he had been robbed. Not being believed, he commenced raving in a wild, maniacal manner, rushed from one end of the carriage to the other, and so conducted himself that it was found absolutely necessary to overcome him by sheer brute force. A most exciting and alarming scene ensued. The fellow plunged and struggled like a madman, his assailants strapped him to the seat, and the passengers made frantic but futile efforts to communicate with the guard. This state of things continued for nearly two hours, until the train arrived at Peterboro', when the man was ejected and given into custody. It is supposed he was labouring under *delirium tremens*.

Brutal Murder in Manchester.—On Saturday evening, about a quarter-past six o'clock, a brutal and wanton outrage was committed upon a shopkeeper named John King, in Manchester, which caused his death. Three carters had been drinking at a beerhouse in Liverpool-road, where a disagreement occurred between them and some sawyers who were drinking in the same house. The landlord attempted to restore order, but he and the waiters were violently assaulted. Ultimately the carters turned out into the street in a half-drunken, roystering state, apparently ready to quarrel or fight with any one. They went in the direction of Deansgate, and on their way had several scuffles and fights amongst themselves and with passers by. King, who kept a provision shop in the neighbourhood, had unfortunately left his shop at the time, and was on his way to the newsvendor's to buy a newspaper. He was passing the carters quietly, being a gentle, inoffensive elderly man, when one of them attacked him in the most wanton and unprovoked manner, and knocked him down. He and the others then jumped upon his body, and kicked him as he lay upon the pavement with their heavy shoes. The poor man died from effects of the treatment he received soon afterwards. There is a police station near the spot, and the assistance of a body of constables was obtained, who succeeded in capturing the murderers almost immediately. They are all Irishmen.

Our Mineral Wealth.—Through the courtesy of our esteemed correspondent, Mr Robert Hunt, F.R.S., the Keeper of Mining Records at the Royal School of Mines, we have been favoured with the statistics of our mineral production for 1863, which will be issued to the public in a week or ten days from this time. The value of the minerals produced was £29,151,976, from which metals of the value of £36,364,327 were extracted. Of gold quartz we produced 385 tons, worth £1,500; of tin ore, 15,157 tons, worth £963,985; of copper ore, 212,947 tons, worth £1,100,554; of lead ore, 91,283 tons, worth £1,193,539; of silver ore, 88 tons, worth £5,763; and of zinc ore, 12,941 tons, worth £29,968. During the year in question there were sold 85,376 tons of pyrites for £62,035; and the rarer minerals—wolfram, uranium, gossans, arsenic, and earthy minerals raised, were of the value of £1,980,895. These items, with the value of 9,101,552 tons of iron ore, £3,240,890, and 86,292,215 tons of coal, £20,572,945, raise the total to £29,151,976, which was manufactured into nearly £40,000,000 of merchantable produce. To produce these results direct, employment has been given to at least, 500,000 men, so that our mineral industries may be considered as alone supporting a population of nearly 3,000,000, in addition to adding a great deal to the general wealth of the kingdom, and especially to the wealth of those whose capital has been employed in mining operations.—*Mining Journal.*

An Irish Mode of Curing a Smell.—There are queer fellows in Ireland, and occasionally they do very odd things. They are inventive and facile in expedients. Who but an Irishman would devise and carry out the following curious plan for obviating the evil effects of a bad odour upon the nervous system of a sensitive quadruped?—A trial took place at Downpatrick Assizes one day last week respecting a common nuisance. An enterprising firm had erected a boiling mill, and made money by it. They boiled down dead horses, ponies, and asses, and made glue, if not gelatine, of them. It was alleged that the boiling took place only once a fortnight, and that in the intervening time the dead horses of the surrounding country were gathered for a holocaust. No one seemed to complain of the "pure smells" of the dead horses. It was when the carcases were boiling that the stench was unbearable. They could then "feel" the smell. It followed them for miles, it clung to their clothes, it gave an odour to their drink and a savour to their meat. There was no love-making in green lanes, no pic-nicking in the open country, no dances on the lawn, once the boiler fires were lit. Evidence was, of course, produced on the other side to prove that the smell, if unctuous, was wholesome, that all throve upon it, and that "once you got used to it" it was rather agreeable. A pony, however, turned the scales against the boiling mill. This animal manifested an instinctive horror of the mill. His prophetic soul smelt his uncle in the boiler. He seemed to anticipate his own doom when broken down and aged. Pass the place he would not, until they tarred his nose with warm tar! Then "he ran surprising," not smelling his grandfather. The idea of pitching a pony's nose to keep out the smell settled the point. Honest men could not go about their business with tarred noses. So the mill was unanimously voted a nuisance. But only an Irishman would have thought of such an expedient.—*Liverpool Courier.*

"Lives" of Bank Notes.—The average period which each denomination of London notes remains in circulation has been calculated, and is shown by the following authentic account of the number of days a bank note issued in London remains in circulation:—£5 note, 7.27 days; £10, 77.0; £20, 57.4; £30, 18.9; £40, 13.7; £50, 38.8; £100, 28.4; £200, 12.7; £300, 10.6; £500, 11.8; £1,000, 11.1. The exceptions of these averages are few, and therefore remarkable. The time during which some notes remain unpresented is reckoned by the century. On the 27th of September, 1845, a £50 note was presented, bearing the date 29th of January, 1743. Another, for £10, issued on the 12th of November, 1762, was not paid till the 28th April, 1845. There is a legend extant of the eccentric possessor of a £1000 note, who kept it framed and glazed for a series of years, preferring to feast his eyes upon it, to putting the amount it represented out at interest. It was converted into gold, however, without a day's loss of time, by his heirs on his demise—a fact that can easily be credited. Stolen and lost notes are generally long absentees. The former usually make their appearance soon after a great horse race or other sporting event, altered or disguised so as to deceive bankers, to whom the bank furnishes a list of the numbers and dates of all stolen notes. Bank notes have been known to light pipes, to wrap up snuff, and to be used as curl papers; and British tars, mad with rum and prize money, have not unfrequently, in the time of war, made sandwiches of them, and eat them between bread and butter. Carelessness gives the bank enormous profits, against which the loss of a mere £30,000 note is but a trifle. In the 40 years between 1792 and 1832 there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England—presumed to have been lost or destroyed—amounting to £1,330,000 odd, every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank.—*Cyclopædia of Commercial Anecdotes.*

Strange Scene in a Church.—A Marriage Frustrated.—One of the most singular illustrations of the well-known aphorism, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" occurred, we are informed, in Antrim, a few days ago. It would appear that in an early hour of the morning a dashing suite of three carriages, with the customary hymeneal embellishments, was furnished by a well-known local posting establishment to convey an apparently happy bride and bridegroom and a joyous wedding party to the historic town of Antrim, where the ceremony was arranged to take place. The party are said to have been in the height of spirits on the way, and, arrived in Antrim, at once proceeded to the sacred edifice in which the twain were to be made one. The officiating clergyman was in readiness, the bride and bridegroom took their places, and the pretty bridesmaids, with a pardonable flutter of expectation, arranged themselves in their allotted positions, and "all went merry as a marriage bell" until the clergyman, in the course of the service, asked if any present knew of any just cause or impediment why the aspirants of matrimony before him should not be joined in that holy estate. The query was instantly responded to by a young gentleman in the body of the church, who protested that he had just reason to forbid the banns; and, amid excitement which can be better imagined than described, he requested permission to put a question to the bride. This was accorded him, and in a manly voice he asked her if she had not, some two years since, pledged her troth to him. The fair *fiancée* hung her head and answered "Yes!" and while her intended husband, in concert with the entire assemblage, gazed in utter bewilderment on the scene, the fickle fair one put a climax to the proceedings by adding, "And I will keep my word!" Instantly seizing her former lover by the arm, she swept with him in majesty from the church, and entering one of the carriages which had driven the party to the sacred edifice, drove off at locomotive speed with her recovered swain to the residence of her mother, leaving the poor fellow in the church to ruminate over the inconstancy of fickle woman.—*Northern Whig.*

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

Local and District News.

FORESTRY.—The annual meeting of Court No. 835, Pride of Derwent, was held on Saturday last at the house of Mr Robinson, High Gate, near Shotley Bridge. Nearly 100 members and friends partook of a most sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr Robinson. After dinner Mr R. Pearson was called upon to take the chair, and Mr. M'Iver occupied the vice-chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and duly responded to. During the meeting the secretary read his report of the proceedings of the preceding year, when it appeared that this Court had paid £172 19s 3d; namely, £105 1s for sick, £33 for deaths, and £34 18s 3d for sundries. The income amounted to £198 5s 3d; thus leaving a balance in hand this year of £25 6s. The number of members now on the books is 145, and the gross capital of the lodge is £445. After this satisfactory announcement the song, toast, and sentiment went round in quiet succession, and the afternoon was spent in good humour and good fellowship. The chairman vacated the chair early in the evening, after proposing the usual toast, "Our next merry meeting."

THE NEW HIGHWAYS ACT.—The Act to amend the law on the management of highways has been issued. It contains 53 sections and several schedules. The present Act is to be construed with the Act of 1862, and several provisions in that Act are repealed, and considerable alterations made as to the formation of Highway Boards and their management. The law has been altered in other respects. Power has been given to stop up a highway and to make …

Cooper, the Guardsman, who was shot at Wimbledon, died on Tuesday.

The woman who met with such frightful injuries on the Birtley incline, died from the effects of the accident on Friday night.

On Wednesday, the Foresters of Sunderland held their annual Fete and Gala in the grounds of Prudhoe Castle. Upwards of 2,000 people availed themselves of a day's recreation; and the weather being on the whole fine, a very pleasant day was spent by the Foresters and their friends amid the picturesque scenery of the banks of the Tyne.

GUNS FOR TYNEMOUTH.—On Wednesday, twelve 32-pounder guns were landed from the sloop *Lord Vivian*, at the New Quay, for Tynemouth garrison. A quantity of ammunition had also been landed at the Low Lights. Tynemouth is now a store for the garrisons on the coast between Hull and Berwick.

BAZAAR AT GILSLAND.—Our readers will perceive on reference to our advertising columns that a bazaar to raise funds for the erection of a school at this charming watering place will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of August. The bazaar will be held under influential patronage, and, we doubt not, will be successful. Return tickets, at cheap fares, will be granted on the Carlisle line.

The annual exhibition of the Tyneside Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday at Hexham. Though the show of stock was not so large as in former years, owing to the society restricting its sphere of operations, yet the animals exhibited were generally of a first-class quality, and highly creditable to the agriculturists of Tyneside. During the day a large number of people visited the show ground. The dinner in connection with the society was subsequently held at the White Hart Inn, and was numerously attended—R. Wallis, Esq., of Old Ridley, presiding.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH AT SHERIFF HILL.—A tea party in connection with the opening services of Providence Chapel, Gateshead, was held in the school-Room on Monday afternoon, when 240 persons partook of tea. A crowded public meeting was afterwards held in the chapel—Mr George Patterson in the chair—when able and interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. T. …

CATHOLIC FETE AND GALA AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Pic-nics, excursions, fetes—are not these the order of the day? Do we not hear of them always and everywhere, as common as mushrooms after a shower, and as plentiful as blackberries in November? And are we not called upon every week to detail some new excursion organised by some philanthrophic society, for the benefit of others, and the good of themselves? And with the same stereotyped, orthodox round of amusements, the same soiree tea, the same complimentary speeches—always common place and too often bearing a counterfeit jingle—is it not difficult to say anything new or fresh of them? *Semper eadem* is the motto of all, and we are indeed often tempted to endorse the wise man's lament, that there is "nothing new under the sun." And the Annual Soiree of the Catholics of Consett and Blackhill was no exception to the long and golden rule of excursions and fetes. If we said there was a brisk, cool breeze, a cloudy sky, and unlimited enjoyment, we might say almost all that is to be said. But remembering the anecdote of the Irishman who, when put upon his trial, refused to plead till he had heard the evidence against him, we will refrain from summing up till we have given some evidences of the success of the fete. We have said before that there was a fine fresh breeze, and a sky overhung with fleecy clouds, which drifted over here and there before the wind. The field selected for the fete was near Benfieldside, just to the west of Springfield House, kindly lent by Messrs. Brannigan and Todd, and a field better adapted to the purpose could not have been selected. Its gentle undulation, sloping gradually from the south, afforded at once a shelter from the wind, and furnished an agreeable promenade to those who had no objection to face a hill. At the foot of the slope was erected Mr D. Brannigan's tent, one which is now almost entitled to be considered a veteran. Here …

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVAL OF THE DANISH AMBASSADOR.

The *Herald* says:—We have reason to believe that M. Bille, the Danish Minister in London, has been recalled, and will shortly leave the country. It is said that the vacant post will not be filled up, the Danish Government thinking it sufficient to maintain one first-class mission. In that case the Danish representative at Paris will be entrusted with the charge of any important business that may arise in England.

AMERICA.
ASSAULT UPON PETERSBURG.
A FORT BLOWN UP AND A WHOLE REGIMENT DESTROYED.
A GREAT BATTLE GOING ON.

GREENCASTLE, Thursday.—The steamship *Caledonia* arrived off Ennishowen Head at 7 p.m. this evening, and having sent ashore despatches via Cape Race to August 1st, proceeded immediately for Glasgow, all well.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—On the 30th ult. General Grant blew up a Confederate fort at Petersburg.

He then assaulted and carried a line of Confederate entrenchments.

An entire regiment was destroyed, together with the fort.

The battle was still progressing on Saturday at noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAMASCUS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—The Canadian screw steamer Damascus, Captain Brown, from Quebec on the 30th ult., has arrived.

The *New York Herald* of the 28th ult., gives the following as the situation of affairs:—"Official information from Atlanta received at Washington last night, says that there was no fighting there yesterday, but that hard work was going on in the trenches. General Rousseau had returned from his successful raid. It is reported that General Hood, the new rebel commander, was killed in the battle of the 22nd inst. A Richmond paper claims a decided victory at Atlanta on the 21st, stating that the Union troops were driven back with heavy loss. The news from General Hunter's army is less discouraging than that of yesterday. They have not crossed the Potomac, as far as is known, although heavy firing was heard yesterday in the vicinity of Williamsport, Indiana. We still hold Harper's Ferry, but the evacuation of Martinsburg by our troops, and their retreat to Williamsport, is undoubted. They fought against Breckinridge's forces up to five o'clock on Monday afternoon, and, being out numbered, fell back. Late reports, however, state that we have re-occupied Martinsburg. Reports of General Averill's death lack confirmation. The gallant Colonel Mulligan, however, was shot and captured by the enemy while endeavouring to save his colours, which fell from the hands of the colour-sergeant, who was killed. His brother-in-law, Lieut. Nugent, was mortally wounded while engaged in the same glorious enterprise. The Government is in possession of the fact that Gen. Hill's forces have not reinforced Gen. Early, but were still at Petersburg yesterday. It is said General Hunter has been relieved of the command at his own request, and is succeeded by General Cook."

On Tuesday evening a movement of the rebels was discovered, which indicated that they were attempting to flank General Butler's position at the right, to gain Harrison's landing, for the purpose of getting in his rear. The proper disposition of forces was immediately made to check them. Early on the morning of the 27th General Grant was engaged in making a proper disposition of his troops to foil any rebel movement. …

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 14.—It is stated on good authority that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia respecting the proposal to be submitted to the Diet, for the establishment of a provisional government in the Duchies, are drawing to a close.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 11.—The *Diario Espanol* announces that the *Libertad* and *Iberia* have been prosecuted for publishing seditious writings, and have been brought before the military tribunals.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, August 11.—The Federal Council has a second time requested from the Austrian Government the extradition of General Langiewicz.

The International Conference, for the care of the wounded in battle, has held three sittings at Geneva since Monday.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1864.

AUGUST.

Egham	16	Derby	30
Oxford	18	Litchfield	30
York August	23	Stockton	30
Plymouth	25	Devon and Exeter	30

SEPTEMBER.

Weymouth	1	Richmond	20
Warwick	6	Monmouth	22
Leicester	8	Manchester Autumn	23
Doncaster	13	Newmarket 1st October	27
Brecon	19		

OCTOBER.

Northallerton	6	Gloucester	14
Newmarket 2nd October	10	Newmarket Houghton	28

NOVEMBER.

Shrewsbury	14	Worcester Autumn	30

…

25 added, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.
Belle of the Ball, 8st 8lb ……… Custance 1
Sea Boy, 8st 10lb ……… Fordham 2
The CHELLINGTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 added. Straight half mile.
Mr Hodgman's Victorious (7lb extra) ……… Perry 1
Capt. Christie's Grappler, 8st 12lb ……… G. Fordham 2
The CLEVELAND CUP (handicap) of 100 sovs in specie. Once round.
Lord Standford's Revolver, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb ……… Doyle 1
Mr Cliff's Sandford, 4 yrs, 7st ……… Loates 2
The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE of 60 sovs, added to a sweepstake of 7 sovs each, 4 ft. Straight half mile.
Capt. Christie's Prescription, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb ……… J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Philip's Persuasion, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb ……… Doyle 2
The WHORLTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Straight half mile.
Dawdle, 7st 4lb ……… E. Taylor 1
Lambton, 7st 7lb ……… S. Adams 2
The HOLYSAKE STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 100 added; the second to save his stake. About a mile and a quarter.
Lord Wilton Lady Evelyn f, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb ……… J. Grimshaw 1
Mr Goodliffe Pretty Girl f, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb ……… Ward 2
MATCH for £20 aside. Half a mile.
Peggy ……… Noel 1 | Black Peter ……… Ward 2
Won by three lengths.

READING MEETING.

THURSDAY. THE EASTHAMSTEAD PARK STAKES of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 30 added. One mile and a quarter.
Mr Woolsten's Deerfoot, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ……… T. Clay 1
Lord Portsmouth's The Gunner, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ……… Wells 2
A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Mr R. Ten Broeck's Idler, 8st 9lb ……… Fordham 1
Capt. Cooper's Czarina, 7st ……… J. Grimshaw 2
THE BOROUGH PLATE of 25 sovs, and to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Half a mile.
Lord of the Manor, 8st 11lb ……… Fordham 1
Rest, 8st 5lb ……… H. Grimshaw 2
THE READING STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Mr Mundy's Fanny, 8st 5lb ……… Fordham 1
Marquis of Hastings' Lady Egidia, 8st 5lb ……… Judd 2
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CRICKET.

A match between twelve of the Greencroft Club and eleven of the Redwell Hills Club was played on Saturday last, on the ground of the first-named club, when Greencroft, for the second time, proved victorious. Messrs Parker and Leathard, for Greencroft, played respectively 32 and 35 before relinquishing their bats. The following is the score:—

REDWELL HILLS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
M. Robson, c Forster b Hunter	5	b Hunter	1
W. Thompson, b Hunter	2	b do.	8
E. Ainsley, b Forster	1	b do.	6
R. Wilson, b do.	7	b do.	9
T. Savoy, l b w, b do.	4	b do.	2
J. Wilkinson, b do.	1	b Forster	1
G. Ainsley, b do.	0	c Hunter, b Forster	13
R. Humble, b do.	0	c do. b do.	2
W. Miller, b do.	0	b do.	8
S. Hewitt, b do.	4	b do.	8
T. Shotton, not out	1	b do. not out	1
Byes	5	Byes	7
	30		66

GREENCROFT.

FIRST INNINGS.

W. Parker c, G. Ainsley b Miller	32
T. Leathard c, Wilson b do.	35
J. Hunter c, G. Ainsley b do.	1
R. Forster c, do. b do.	2
W. Askew c, E. Ainsley b do.	2
G. Proctor c, do. b do.	2
E. Purvis st Wilson b Humble	3
N. Fook b Miller	3
F. Ross not out	7
J. Purvis st Wilson b Miller	0
H. Leathard b do.	0
T. Proud b do.	0
Byes	13
	100

Market Intelligence.

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beasts from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 29 beasts, but a decline of 780 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was a fair seasonable average, sheep were tolerably good, while lambs were indifferent. The supply of beef comprised 938 head. The beef trade was less active to-day than on Tuesday last, yet in some instances 7½d per lb was obtainable for well made-up heifers, but after the better classes were disposed of sales were slowly effected, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,700. There was a slight improvement to note in the mutton trade, and all kinds sold at full currencies. A few lots were bought for the south, and a good clearance was effected. Lambs—the demand for which was in a somewhat sluggish state—receded a ¼d per lb from the rates of last week, and a few were left over. Pigs—owing to Lanercost Fair being held to morrow—only 217 were exhibited. The pork trade was in an active state, and all were sold at extreme rates.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 938; sheep and lambs, 7,700; pigs, 217; store cattle, 8.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; secondary sorts, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; good steers, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; middling, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; cows, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.; pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good wedders, small, 7½d; large fat, 7¼d; middling, 6½d to 7d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d to 6½d; lambs, 8d to 8½d per lb, sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years, viz., 1861, 1862, 1863:—

Beasts.	Price ℔ st.	Sheep and lambs.	Sheep ℔ lb.	Lamb ℔ lb.
794	6s 9d to 8s 6d	9,110	5½d to 7d	7d to 7½d
893	6s 6d to 7s 9d	8,250	6d to 7½d	7d to 7½d
961	5s 6d to 7s 9d	7,530	4¾d to 6½d	6½d to 7½d

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,565; sheep, 12,764; calves, 74. The trade was slow for beef, and sheep and lambs were lower than at last week's market. Best beef, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6¼d to 6½d; inferior, 5d to 5½d per lb. Best wedders, 7½d to 7¾d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewes, 5½d to 6½d per lb. Calves 5d to 7d per lb. Lamb, 7½d to 8½d per lb.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Best sheep and lambs selling at fully last week's prices. Mutton, 7¾d; secondary, 7d to 7½d per lb. Lambs, 34s downwards. Short supply of the best quality of cattle, which sold at last week's rates. Secondary dull, with a very few unsold. Best beef, 8s 4d; secondary, 7s 6d.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, 8s 6d to 9s 9d; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 6d. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 7s 3d; small 0s 0d to 8s 0d; hams, large, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; do. small 10s 0d to 10s 6d per stone. Butter, 52s per firkin.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	6	0	0	to	7	10	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	5	5	0	to	6	10	0	"
New land hay	5	5	0	to	6	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	5	12	0	to	6	12	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	4	to	0	1	10	℔ thrave
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	2	3	to	0	2	5	"

Hay at market, 57 carts; straw, 59.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Consett, on the 6th inst., the wife of Richard Murray, Esq., of a son.

At Meadowbank, Elswick, Newcastle, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr Henry Taylor, of a son.

At 23, Eldon Square, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr John Philipson, of a daughter.

At 48, Sycamore Street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr F. C. R. Nairn, of a son.

At Walker, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Swan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Parish Church, Stockton, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Laws, Mr John Thurlow Potts, of Consett, to Miss Jane Blenkinsop, second surviving daughter of the late W. Blenkinsop, Esq., of Lintheap.

At St. Paul's Church, Newcastle, on the 7th inst., Mr Edwin Taylor Dale, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Robson, both of this town.

At St. Hilda's Church, South Shields, on the 7th inst., Mr Henry Thomas Fenton, of Sunderland, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Wetherly Graham.—At St. Stephen's Church, on the 8th inst., Mr Joseph Wood, to Miss Phillis Faraday.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 7th inst., Mr Peter Reily, to Miss Catherine M'Ginty.

At Monkwearmouth Church, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr Bennett, Mr John T. Todd, to Miss Eliza S. Mattress …