SINGULAR RAILWAY DISPUTE.

r. William Wasers, of No. 28. Great Ormond-it, Bloomabury, appeared before Mr. Dayman, at inswish, to asswer an adjourned summons by ian Harris; on behalf of the London, Chatham, Dover Eallway Company, for that he did on the ult, being a passanger by a third-class carriage oning to the company, and having paid his fare to thereby to Stewart's lane station, Battorses, uninfully and knowingly proceed beyond such distance it in previously paying the additional fare, with

Is willy and anowampt paying the accurations previously paying the accurations previously paying the accuration intent to avoid payment thereof.

The defendant did not appear on the first hearing, but was representated by a friend. A discussion onseed between Mr. Church on behalf of the company and the magistrate, and ultimately the summons was amended by consent. The latter part of the summons amended by consent. The latter part of the summons amended by consent. The latter part of the summons are not and the following words substituted:

test on arriving at the point to which he has paid re, to quit such carriage."

Church said that the defendant took a return from Victoris station to Stawart's-lase, but inof alighting at the latter station, he proceeded the Wandsworth-road station, where he gave up rat half of his ticket. The additional fare of moe was demanded of him, but he refused te pay te (Mr. Church) mentioned to the magistrate the fare to Wandsworth-road station was the set of Stewart's-lase, but the case was presend on pile, for the giving up of ticket and a validable at one to which they referred caused confusion in seconts of the someway, and trouble to the

rs.
I defendant now attended, and explained that he The defendant new attended and stylining that he rade up to the Wandaworth-road stylining by mistake, and then he afterwards took a ticket from that station, and then heaks to Stewart's have.

Mr. Church argued that the defendant had brought humself within the meaning of the Act; but Mr. Daysons was of opinion that he had not knowingly committed the offence, as he found that it areset them a mistake. Had dismisted the account.

mistake. He dismissed the summons. defendant offered Mr. Church the two pence, but infused to accept it.

A OUADREL ON A RAILWAY JOURNEY. At the East Riding monthly sessions, held at Norton on Saturday, the North Eastern Railway Company sought to recover penalties against a respectable farmer, Mr. Joseph Webster, of Allerston Marishes, and Mr. William Collier, cutler, Market-place, Santhorough, for having on the 20th ult. fought in a railway carrier between Malton and Kranton and

barough, for having on the 29th ult, fought in a railway carriage between Malton and Knapton, and
intorfered with the comfort of the passengers. Both
the fendants pleaded "Not Guilty." From the evidence
of the guard of the train, the company's constable at
Scarborough station, and the Knapton station-meater,
on the part of the company, and also of Mr. John
Edwards, farmer, of Flixton Carrhouse, and another
tarmer, on the part of the defendant, Mr. Webster,
is appeared that the defendant Collier had entered the
train at York, and that at Malton Mr. Webster got
isto the same carriage. There was an injured man on
the platform at Malton, about whose accident a concreation took place in the train, and the two defendants did not agree in opinion. Collier, who was the
worse for liquer, became very excited, and set about
enforcing his arguments by the use of his umbrella,
and a fight enaced, during which Mr. Webster had
tied to get possession of Collier's umbrella, and in
so doing the latter had by some means received a
wound in the face. At Knapton station Collier
you out of the train stripped for fighting, but Mr.
Webster, who was quite sober, at once walked
aways. Collier was put into another carriage by
the guard, but at Scarborough he had become
very numangashle both in actions and language,
and demanded to have the guard locked up. According
to the ovidence of Mr. Edwards, Collier, he thought,
would have murdered Webster had he had the chance.
The Bench said there was no case whatever against
Mr. Webster, and it was extremely hard upon him would have murdered Webster had he had the chance. '(1he Benoh said there was no case whatever against Mr. 'Webster, and it was extremely hard upon him that the railway company should have brought him there in any other position than a witness. It was absurd to summon a passenger because he had been ulused by a drunken man. Mr. Charles Harker, the company's superintendent of police, said they had summoned Mr. Webster because Collier had attach destruct him fast to '(1) like in discovery of the second of the secon summoned Mr. Wobstor because Collier had stated he struck him first. Collier, in defence, told a very amusing story, which caused frequent laughter, the gist of which was that he was indignant that Mr. Wobstor should have said that the injured man at Malton had been drunk. This "unmanly accusation" he had resented (sided by another passenger, whom nobody knew anything of) and had been knocked down by Mr. Webster, ficited, wounded, and overed with blood. The guard had refused to take the names of the nassengers for which he had called him. with blood. The guard had refused to take the names of the passengers, for which he had called him a "humbug," at Scarborough, but nothing less polite, and he was story to say he thought him a humbug still. Defendant protosted he was the injured party and that the company had brought no one forward to speak for him. He saked for the case to be remanded till he could got witnesses. Howard "excited," but not "drunk." He admitted that after the alleged knockdown he "pitched into him. (Webster). The Bruch tined the defendant Collier 122 including coats.

ASSASSINATION IN ROME

ASSASSINATION IN ItOMIK
The correspondent of a London contemporary, writing from Rome, gives a shocking picture of the impoune condition of that city. He says:—
Two night ago an assassination took place under my windows. A man of the common class returning from vide case with a jug of ouffee for his wife at home was accounted by two men who stood in his way with, "We have been waiting for you." "Here I am," replied the unasuspecting victim, receiving an instant after a time on the head from a hatchet. The hatchet flying tomalits handle with the blow, the poor fellow was which won the head from a hatchet. The hatchet flying term its handle with the blow, the poor fellow was mished with poignards, and being carried home, only two wards, had atrength to tall the above particulars. Lift the course of the night I heard the shrieks of the wife to whom they brought her dying hasband, and an down into the street, knowing that in a case of real distress a foreigner was worth the whole inpulation of the quarter beside. I found the usual provid around the house, two men, apparently of the amount olass as the wounded man, holding the frantic oung wife, apparently a more girl, and three or four milianly gendarmes joking and laughing about the sifiair, and evidently amused with the frantic display of agonised humanity, but doing nothing in any way. I worked my way to them, and saked of the least cattanty-looking of the set what was the matter. He terned on me with an indescribable brutality of illianty-looking of the set what was the matter. He circuld on me with an indescribable brutality of canner and said, "What do you want here? What usiness is it of yours? Go away immediately," so-ompanying his words with a liberal offer of violence is case his invitation was insufficient. The manner canner and said, "What do you want here? What insiness is it of yours? Go saway immediately," accompanying his words with a liberal offer of violence in case his invitation was insufficient. The manner and air of these guardians of public peace and provinity are sufficient to indicate their unreliability, and couplain the fact that in Rome, as a general thing, and must cultivate largely the virtue of self-reliance, and, where the police anthorities will give you permission, choriah a revolver if you want to go out at night with a reasonable degree of assurance. I am told that the city police is raked from the worst part of the toman population, and can well believe it on the widence of physiogramy. But wherever they come from, there is but one voice in Rome as to their value as policemen. A friend to-day assures me positively that on Sanday night week there were no less than three men stabbed in the vicinity of the Forum; and doubtless there are many cases that take longer than ten days to become known, since the newspapers never notice such things at all. When murder rises to the dignity of a political action it may be noticed, not otherwise. Mr. Severa told me of the may be noticed, not otherwise. Mr. Severa told me of the dignity of the providence of his hway robbery committed on an Englishman, he was replied to by "What can we do? We have on an average ton or eleven such cases a day; how can we investigate them all?" And this is undoubtedly true to a certain extent—that the Government, with all the means that it can dispose of in this way, would find it impossible to investigate the tithe of these cases. The root of the difficulty lies in the demoralisation of the hower classes, the indifference they feel towards or more of very kind, and a disposition rather to profit by it thun assist in detecting it. Crime itself has no horror for them, and they rather side against the agents of the part of the most induced in the public of the form in the action of the history of the common interest of all men to preven

THE RIGHT MEN FOR THE COLONIES. The Rev. J. C. Kisby, congregational minister of Queenaland, appealing, through the Patriot, for more ministerial help, writes:—

ministerial help, writes:

"The kind of men required is, those who are able to endure some hardahip, who are ready of spossh, have a good knowledge of their own toague, some acquaintance with New Testament Greek, who are able to argue the religious questions which agitate the Christian world, such as impiration of Scricture, the arpiatory nature of our Lord's suffering and deaths, and eternal damnation. For, as I have found, those things are debated as keenly in the remote bush as in the centree of thought. Without a mun can argue them in a manly way, without turning up his eyas in pious horror, he is set down for a milk-sop, and had better stop in England to coddle by the fireside. Moreover, a minister in these backwools must be able to hear a volley of cathe without winking, and then take a suitable time for reproving the swearer. It should be understood that this is missionary work; therefore sentimental gentlemen are at a discount. Be it observed that gontlemen with no thoology in particular, who can obarm the imagination, that cannot make Bible truths manifest to the conscience, are better in England, as those are more young ladies there than here. There is no power in mere pootic fascies to drive away such strong davits as take possession of men's souls in Oneonsland. Let no menession of men's souls in Oneonsland. Let no menession of men's souls in Oneonsland. ade streets at all, no church of any kind in the place, preach in the Union-hall, which noble building is

DR. GUTHRIE ATTACKED BY A BOAR.

In the Sheriff Court, Eninburgh, before Sheriff Hallard, Alexander Dols, gardouer, Greenond, was charged, at the instance of the Prourator-Fiscal, with culpable neglect of duty in allowing a bear to be at large. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, who was the itrit withese called, depended as follows:—On the afternoon of Saturday, November 19, my son was driving me along the road near to Greenend, about three o'clock. When I was passing three or four houses, driving at a moderate pace in the raiddle of the road, which is not very broad, I saw a large white boar come out of a close, followed by a boy. The boar was loose. The instant I saw the animal I was struck with his savage appearance, foam on each tusk; and having heard and road of boars attacking and ripping up horses, I immediately cried to my son, "Whip on, for that boar will rip up our horse if you don't." He tried to do so, but the boar came right across the road, and, as far as I could see, got immediately below the belly of the horse, and in a little while he came out at the other side. We drove on, not knowing that our horse was wounded, but on reaching Liberton Mains, where I was to pick up some friends who were waiting for me, they exclaimed, "Wint ails your horse?" and on leaping out of my carriage I found my horse standing in a pool of blood. I found a great gash of a wound DR. GUTHRIE ATTACKED BY A BOAR. a was to pick up some friends who were waiting for me, they exclaimed, "What ails your horse?" and or leaping out of my earrings I found my horse standing in a pool of blood. I found a great gash of a wound on his thigh, and a long wound on his bolly. My horse has been under the veterinary surgeon, and I am glad to say he is mending. I wish to add that I merely gave information of this case for the sake of security being given against ambedy hat the am glad to say he is mending. I wish to add that I merely gave information of this case for the sake of security being given against anybody being attacked by such an animal, and not to punish anybody. The wonder was we were not all killed, as there is not a horse in 500 that would not have reared and kicked, and thrown us all, on the road. Dr. Guthrio's ann gave similar evidence. The secured called his servant who was in charge of the boar, and a woman who was at the place at the time of the converence, both of whom gave evidence to the effect that the horse came quickly along the road upon the bear before it could get out of the way, and that that was the cause of the secient, as the animal was quiet and inoffensive. Sheriff Hallard found the charge not proven, remarking that there were too many elements of doubt in the case for a conviction in a criminal case, though he would have no hesitation in a criminal case, though he would have no hesitation in actiminal case, though he would have no hesitation in making the secused liable civilly in damages had such a case been before him. In the first place, in doubted whether the interposition of the servant, who was 17 years of age, was not sufficient to save the accused from criminal liability; and, in the next place, it might be doubted whether what Dr. Guthrie very naturally did to pass quickly by the danger had not actually caused the collision. The accused was dismissed, the Fiscal advising him to settle as to the damages caused by the injury to the animal.

A CONVICTS VIEWS ABOUT CONVICTS.

The thing you have to guard against is keeping them in prison too long. Long imprisonments defeat their own end. In the first place, after a time they lose their power to pain; so all-powerful is use that probably no system could be devised, whert of one involving the most revolting cruelty, which would not come after a while to be borne with indifference. Thus, there is exercely a prisoner to whom the routine and confinement of prison life continue to be a source of anything like acute suffering after the first year, or whom the close of the recond year does not find callous and comfortable. All would prefer bring at large—some for love of wife or child, left in the hard world outside, all for love of personal independence. But few feel much; those who feel at all are touched through their affections, and it is hard to cause any but the finer and more highly-educated natures much suffering oven through these. The same relief comes to then which seems to come to all in great and irremediable trouble.

This power of living for the present seems to be possessed by all alike. It is by no means confined to the class of which I am now speaking. The dark, morse, sullen raffian, and the conscience-stricken, melanololy criminal, who is the convict of our imagination, has no existence in reality, or is to be found enly during the first few months after conviction. On the contrary, such unwried cheerfulness, such general forbearance, such a power of taking everything pleasantly as animates, almost without exception, those who have been long in confinement is not, perhaps, to be met with in any other social circle in the world. Look into the exercise grounds at Fromantle, and you will say that no party of pleasure was ever apparently so free from disturbing influences, or displayed so great an amount of tranquil enjoyment as the denounced and exiled men before you. And so completely is this the result of other causes than light punishment that those undergoing the additional and terribly A CONVICTS VIEWS ABOUT CONVICTS.

the additional and terribly severe sontonees for attempting to escape, and other prison offences, are as careless and happy as the rest. Loaded, many of them, with 138h, irons day and night, condomned to wear them for one to three years; placed, some of them so loaded, on 1h. of bread a day for 60 or 70 days at a time, and presenting, after such fasts, such a spectacle of emociation that, if they were to appear (just as they are) in the streets of London, they would raise a general burst of indignation, they yet defy it all. Their punishment is very painful at first, and sufficiently painful all along to make them feel very savage and quietly cherish a future revenge. But after the first fourteen days, which they say is worse than all the rest, they suffer no soute pain. Borno up by the elasticity of youthersrong in their motte, "I can do it," and becoming better able mentally, f not physically, to bear their sufferings every successive day—they grow as indifferent to their additional sentence as they did to their original ane.—Cornhill Magazine.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.

EXPLOSION OF FIRK-DAMP.

An inquest has recently been held by Mr. Coroner Webster, at Woodboase-mill, near Shefield, on the body of a man named George Ward, who was killed by an explosion of fire damp, in which soveral other men were very badly injured. The deceased worked in the "Fence" Colliery, and it suppeared that he was with a number of other men and boys in the mine early in the morning, when a vicient report shock the ground, and dense volumes of amoke were discharged through the "upcast" shaft. The manager immediately descended, and took the most prompt measures to send out the men and boys, whom he folhad in a dreadful state of alarm. They said there was a flash, gathering in: intensity as it rolled along, then a roar like thurder, and then a "blast," which swept through the pit and prostrated all before it. Fortunately, there was a good current of air, and though some of the stoppings were blown down, most of the people were enabled to get into good air, and so save thom solves from the choke-damp. The exceptions were George Ward, and three brothers manned Goodall. The latter were promptly found, but the search for Ward was long and very dangerous. It appears that he had been so dreadfully burnt, although not killed on the spot, as to have run blindly about the workings, and he got into the choke damp and was killed. The brave men who went after him incurred very serious risk. At the inquest, which was attended by Mr. Dickenson, the Government Inspector of Mines, it was shown that there had been a sudden and energined where he had been a sudden and energy and the sum of were had not used proper precedition in "trying" the place with his Davy lamp before he allowed that his experience showed him that every mains ought to be worked with asfety lamp, as there could be no eafety without them. The jury found a verdiot of "Accidental death," coupling with it a given goods as the proper precedition in the root, and that the viewer for his carelessness. The invoken Goodall are in a Cangross state.

A MARVELLOUSLY FAT BOY.

A MARYALLOUGHY PAT BOY.

Of the multitude of exhibitions with which the motropolis abounds there is, perhaps, none of a more extraordinary obarracter than that now exhibiting at St. James's-hall. It is the exhibition of a child named James Payne, who was born in Marshall-street, a distance of about 200 yards from the hall. He is in his tenth year, and bids fair to be known, a year or two hence, as a second Daniel Lambert. He stands about 4 feet 10 inches high, has rather a pleasing countenance, indicating groot temper, and absence of all bodily pain or inconvenience. He was dressed in a costume which was partly Scottish, leaving his legs, arms, and chest perfectly free. The age of the child was questioned by one or two gentlemen present; but in addition to the textimony of Mr. Donald, of St. James's hall, other neighbours satisfied as that he was only in his tenth year. He walks well, and ran round the room several times chassed by a little child, which amused him greatly. We need only put on readers that he is really what he is described to be. When a child he was sickly, and lost the use of his arms. From this he recovered, and commenced to grow fat, at a rate which no "Banting" treatment cauld stop. He has added 10 inches to his height since Christmas last. He weighs 18 g stone, measures 14 yard round the wait. 24 inches round the calf of the leg 17 inches round the arm, and 34 inches round the thigh. He has met with great success in Glasgow, &c. A dwarf British Tom Thumb is also exhibited by way of contrast, who is 32 inches from an additional propertioned to his height. He is a fast young gentleman, smoked igar, and drinks brandy and water freely. He has it was first and thand.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S SPEECH.

In the address recently presented to the Confederate representatives, the President welcomed their presence at an earlier day than they were in the habit of meeting, but stated that he desired the aid of their counsels at a time of much public exigency. After congratulating his parliament that the Southern States have been enabled successfully to withstand the efforts of the North for their subjugation; he reverted to some successful operations against the North, and touched afterwards upon the following points.

afterwards upon the following points.

Atlanta and Richmond not Vital Points of the Confederacy.

"The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been lirected by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. In the present campaign the delusion was fourly shorished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmens would, if effected, end the war, by the overthrow of our government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our expanity for defence, upon the ocurage and spirit of the people and the stability of the government. We may, in live manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmend had resulted in success instead of failure; if the valour of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuants Richmend as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as creet and defant as over. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fail of Richmend, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the country from the constant and exhaustive drain of the out of the confideracy which and treasure which must continue, until to shall blood and treasure which must continue, until to shall Swannan, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the commy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue, until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefessible rights. "Before leaving this subject it is gratifying to

"Before leaving this subject it is gratifying to source you that the unificary supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as herotofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labour of the farmer, and renidered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, furnine among the needle.

Foreign Relations.

devastation, fushing among the process.

Foreign Relations.

"It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been exposted from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the republican perton of the American continent, and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to cnaure the prolongation of hostilities.

"No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No laws can be recalled to my mind in which neutral newers have failed to set the example of recognising he independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government. So long as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to amounce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our monnies as a tacit encouragement to continuance of the sarrage and dovastation which desolate this centiment, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

"The disregard of this just, humane, and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Loudon its own conclusion that the United States were unable to scarine and by decisive military success. In the answers sout by those gowers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parlianganet, the members of the Fitzunic

unjust, and discriminator so unfairly in favo United States, that neutrals have sought the wrong of which they are conscious, by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage. We seek no favour, we wish no intervention, we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country, and we feel justified in asserting that without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would one this have been driven from our soil. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a skare in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress. the wrong of which they are cons

Finances.

sarily ascrificed during its progress.

"Your special attention is carnostly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discovering, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation we shall be combined to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abandant recourses, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of dobt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

"The total receipts into the Treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th Suptember, 1864, were 415,191,550 dols., which sum, added to the balance of 308,232,722 dols., that remained in the Treasury on the lat of Apr. I last, forms a total of 723,474,272 dols. Of this total, not, far from half—that is to say, 322,560,327 dols.—have been applied to the extinction of the public dolt, while the total expenditures have been 272,378,565 dols., leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the lat of O waker, 1864, of 103, k15,440 dols.

"The total amount of the public dolt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury on the lat of Cotolour, 1845, was 1,147,70,293 dols., of which \$23,880,150 dols. were Treasury notees of the new issue; and the remainder consisted of the former issue of Treasury notes, which will be converted into other forms of 40th, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

"The juncase of the public dobt during the six "the increase of the public dobt." The increase of the public dobt.

other forms of subt, and will cease to exist as currency on the dist of next month.

"The increase of the public debt during the six months from the lat of April to the lat of October was \$P_{OCO}\$, 750 dols., being rather more 10,000,000 dols, per month; and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this supmontation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain decist in the legislation on the subject of the finances which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy formeds.

out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy 'remedy.

"In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpuid balance of the loan known as the cotton ban. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about £2,200,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, seen if the cotton be rated as worth but sixpeace per pound."

THE SWISS POISONING CASE.

THE SWISS PUISONING UASE.

The following are the principal passages of the farewell letters addressed by Dr. Hermann Demme and his bride, Millie. Triumpy, to their relatives, as published by the Berne newspapers:—

"Friboury, Nov. 12.

"Dear relatives and brothers,—it know well that the news of my death, announced in this letter, will cause you deep grief; but I also know that the undistrable love which you bear me will answer, the prayer I address to you for forgiveness. The ext, of which this sheet announces the accomplishment, has upt been executed hastily, but with calm refection, and after an attentive examination of all the

The later papers from Berne stated that, in spite of ihe affecting far-well letters of Dr. Domme and Mdlle. Trümpy, doubts are still entertained of their having committed suicide. The Gazette des Tribunaus maying committed suicide. The Gazette des Tribunas has received on the subject the following letter, dates

has received on the subject the following letter, dated Barno, November 24:—

"The amouncement of the suicide of Dr. Demme are Mille Flora Trümpy is received with a certain degree of Mille Flora Trümpy is received with a certain degree of merodulity. Despatches from the prefects of Lausanne and Vevey, as well as from other points on the Lake of Genova, state that the bodies have not yet been found. The sancouncement of the suicide made by the Demme family is therefore and Mille, Flora, and, from the hasts in which they have been published, the truth of the story is more than ever doubted; it is looked upon as a made-up tale, introduct on make the departure of Dr. Denme, and sacilitate his establishment in some other country under an assumed nume-perhapse even his acceptation of the post of surgeon-in-chief to the Mexican army, which is said to have been othered him. Among the different unmours in circulation to explain the cause of his sudden disappearance is one socarding to which he is accused of having pubbed an Enclish lady whom he attended, three years back, at the Hotel du Bernerhof, of jewellery. The diamond ring citen to Madile, Flora Trumpy as a welding present is said to have been identified as belonging to that lady. I cannot say that the robbery is actually proved, but what is nositive is that a charge of that natury against Dr. Demme has been made by an English gentleman, who, in reading the reports of the trial, remembered that his wife had lost a valrable ring while being attended by the doctor during her stay at Berne. Whatever may be the case, the Charles of the rest that is different in the continuous third belong attended by the doctor during her stay at Berne. Whatever may be the case, the had lost a valuable ring white news may be the case, the during her stay at Rerne. Whatever may be the case, the reasons which led Dr. Demme to induce Madile, Trumpy to join him in his suicide, or rather his flight, are not clear perhaps it was to make the tale of the suicide appear more probable. M. Leuxinger Schnell, the guardina of Madile probable. In the way be dered a charge of abduction against

CONVICT NOTABILITIES IN WESTERN

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbowrne Argus, in an article upon convicts, says:—At Fromante the visitor is sure to fall in with Rodpath—now on his ticket of leave—a tall man, of good address, living on the proceeds of sundry small shipmonts of famoy goods consigned to him by English friends. Rodpath has always maintained a position above the ordinary class of ticketers. Even in prison he nover made his own bed nor cleaned out his cell. These menial offices were performed by some observations. AUSTRALIA. he never made his own bed nor cleaned out his cell. Those meain offices were performed by some obsequious convict, anxious for the reward of the great man's smile—a reward not unfrequently betjudiciously bettowed. Now that he is at large, ticketers touch their hats to their distinguished brother, who promendes the street, writes clover letters under a some deguerre to the local press, is the founder and honorary secretary of the Working Mon's Association, and is specially shunned by the free classes, who profess to regard him as a social sgitator. At Fremantle, also, they resides are markable individual, who found it is specially simined by the free classes. We proceed to regard him as a social agitator. At Fremantie, also, theorem-serious aremarkable individual, who found it necessary in England to dissolve his marriage contract by the simple but effective operation of cutting off his wife's head. He now fills a highly respectable situation. Not deterred by his matrimonial mishap, he has taken to himself a second wife, to console him during his long sejourn in the land, and he is now bringing up a numerous family. Robson, who is also at large, does not receive at all a good character. He lost one or two situations at Porth through his own misconduct. After this he went into business as a photographer, and now he keeps an academy; while the colonial Mrs. Robson assists him with a preparatory school. Next to dissipation, Robson's principal recreation seems to be postical effusions, which duly obtain publicity through the medium of the lerth newspapers. In these productions healsys Byron and Gray under heavy contributions—in fact, is guilty of an unblushing appropriation of their verses. As Byron and Gray do not appear, however, to be "familiar as household words" in Western Australia, "Robson enjoys a great reputation as an utterer of "thought that breathe and words that burn."

A TRAVELLER CHARGED WITH . ROBBERY.

A TRAVELLEE CHARGED WITH ROBERTY.

Frederick Deverous, a torm traveller, lately in the employ of Mr. Lawrence, shirt-collar maker, 24, Southampton-street, Strand, was brought before the magistrate at Bow-street, on the charge of embeazing a sum of £0.8-a, and also of stealing collars from his master's stock. It was part of the prisoner's duty to collect accounts, and on the 20th of Sentember he called upon Mr. Laughton, a hosier in Westbourne, grove, who paid him a sum of £0.8-a, for which he gave a receipt. He did not, however, account for the money to Mr. Lawrence, but on the contrary on being asked by the latter whether he had received it he replied that he had not been able to see Mr. Lawrence, on the first or second Thursday in October, repeated the question, and received a similar reply. Subsequently Mr. Lawrence's suspicions were excited, and he gave the prisoner in coatedy to Serjeaut Ackrill, of the F division, to whom he stated that he had lost the money, and had intended to obtain a loan to replace it. His ledgings in Hampton-street, Gray's inn-lans, were searched by Policeman Tylef, 46 P, where he found ceveral pawnbrokers' duplicates, twelve new faccillars, and two blank invoices. Oue of the duplicates are well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, a well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, we well as the dosen found in the prisoner's lodgings, and two dear found in the prisoner's lodgings, and land store and the second the duplicates and land the dear the second to the duplicates and land the dear the duplicates, twentone and the duplicates and land the dupl prisoner asu som to Mr. Iwining, a timeter-merchan in Colema-wiret, Arlington-square, two dosan collars for 7a, and 5a, 6d, respectively, and had neve accounted to Mr. Lawrence for the money received for them. He had given invoices, to which he had puthe signature of another olerk, formerly in Mr. Lawrence's service, but who had previously absconded. He was committed for trial.

THE CITY PNEUMATIC DESPATCH

THE CITY PNEUMATIC DESPATCH
TUBES.

On Monday the entire read traffic between Chancery-lane and the top of Gray's-inn-lane was stopped and diverted round by King's-road and Hatton-garden on the one hand, and Chancery-lane and Castle-street, Holborn, on the other, to enable the contractors and their workmen to accessed the roadway for the laying down of the presumatic tubes in continuation of the line from Enviou-aguare. The operations for this purpose are being carried on day and night, with a view to the proposed completion of the line and its opening for public traffic to the Post-office by or before the end of January. The requisite powers having been obtained by Act of Parliament last session, it is not intended to, wait, as was at first thought desirable, for the construction of the Holborn Valley Vinduct, by which the pneumatic tube would have been continuously on a level, but to sink the tube under the valley from Holborn to Snow-hill, it being perfectly practicable by the atmospheric system to work any ordinary load up or down the steepest incline. From Snow-hill the line will run direct under Newgato-street into the Post-office in St. Martin'ale-Grand, where the City station will be cetablished, the site having been granted by the Post-office authorities. The works will be carried forward with as much rapidity as possible, as that the public traffic may be interfered with and suspended as little as possible. Telegraphic wires and to be laid down simultaneously with the tube for its asfe working, from terminus to terminus, and there it to be an intermediate station adjacent to the Inns of Court Hotel now constructing in Holborn.

MORMON TEMPLE AND TABERNAGLE.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Great Salt Lake City, gives the following description of the projected Mormon temple and taborascle:—"That which strikes every observer of the tomple is the very remarkable solidity of the stonework. It appears to be laid there to remain a thousand years, farnishing an unyielding support to the building that is to rest upon it. I saw an outside view of the upper portion. The style of architecture is somewhat novel. The front view shows three towers, the contre more clevated than those at the side. The rear end presents a view of three towers also, the side walls being stroughened with powerful abutments covered with pinacles. The walls are lofty, and the entire air of the building, as represented in the view I saw, is imposing. There is no excess of ornament. All is substantial, dignified, and impressive. The building is not for the use of the congregation of the poople, but for the priestly ordinances of the church The people in their assemblages will meet in another building in the rear—the tabornacle. This is projected on a large scale, and on a very poculiar design. MORMON TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE. the building will be nearly an whole such and is calcover's a space of 225ft. deep by 175ft. wide, and is calculated to hold 10,000 people, five the teachers and elders will enlighten the people, and their united souls will go up. The cost of these buildings must be immense; but all is contributed by the members of the Mormon church in labour and monev. Their system of tithing is adequate to the work. When I saked, 'What is the estimated cost of the temple and tabernacle?' I was informed with a smild, 'We do not calculate things in that way. When it is decided to do anything among us, it is done without a calculation of cost, each doing the cost.' I was informed that President Young himis, it is done without a categories of cost, each doin his part. I am informed that President Young him self is the superintendent and actual architect of the buildings. Every stone in them he has inspected an measured with a tape line and assigned to its place."

MURDEROUS ATTACK UPON A SERVANT GIKL.

At the recent Hertfordshire Assizes, Thomas Fountain and the recent Hertfordshire Assizes, Thomas Fountain, and the recent Hertfordshire Assizes, Thomas Fountain, and the following and wounding Mary Stone, with intent to murder her.

Mr. W. A. Clark conducted the prosecution, and in opening the case to the jury he described it as one of a vary extraordinary character. The prisoner and the prosecutrix appeared to be entire strangers to each other, and according to the evidence the prisoner had, without saying a ward, attacked the prosecutrix, and inflicted two most severe wounds upon her threat. The injuries were of such a character that it appeared almost an interposition of Providence that she had not lost her life, and he believed the only question would be whether the prisoner really intended to commit the orime of wilful murder, or whother they would be justified in convicting him upon the minor counts of the indictment; a very respectable-looking young

crime of wilfal murder, or whether they would be justified in convicting him upon the minor counts of the indictment.

The prescentrix, a very respectable-looking young woman, whose neck was still bandaged, and who appeared to be suffering from the injuries she had received, stated that she was in the service of a gentleman named Coles, at Notting-hill, but at the time the occurrence took place she had gone down to a farm called Bushey-lodge Farm, which had been taken by her master's brother, and she was sent to assist the family in putting things streight. On the afternoon of the 3rd of October she had been sent to Watford upon an errand, and set out to return to the farm between five and six o'clock. When she had gone about a mile she heard some one walking behind her, and upon looking round she saw it was the prisoner. He evertook her and passed on, and when he had gone a short distance he stopped and turned round, and gave a fixed look at her. She kept walking on, and the prisoner came after her, and suddesly she felt herself seized by the shoulders by the prisoner, and he pulled her bonnet off and pulled her head back and drew a knife scross the right side of her neck, and she felt that she was wounded, and blood began to flow. The prisoner than ondeavoured to pull her towards the hedge, and she screamed, and he put his fingers into her mouth; and upon her putting up her hands and her shawl to protect herself, the prisoner had done this, he auddonly left her, and jumped over the hedge and ran away; and immediately afterwards a farmer, named Thurlow, and his wife came up in a cart, and she told them what had taken place as well as the was able, and pointed out the direction in which the prisoner had gone. The prosecutiry attact that, while the prisoner was attacking her in the way she had described, he did not utter a word; but she believed, from his appearance, that he was the worse

while the prisener was attacking her in the way she had described, he did not utter a word; but she believed, from his appearance, that he was the worse for liquor.

When the prosecutrix had given her evidence, the prisener was asked whether he wished to put any questions to her, and he replied, in a surly tone, "No; I have nothing to ask her."

Several other witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that they went in pursuit of the prisoner, and that he ran scross a number of fields, and eventually jumped into the river Colne and swam across, but he was run down and taken into custody; and a knife, covered with blood, with which the injury had no doubt been inflicted, was picked up close to the spot where the attack was made upon the prosecutrix, which knife was identified as belonging to the prisoner. There seemed to be no doubt that he was in a state of intxinction whon he was apprehended, and this appeared to be the only excuse for his attractions conduct. When he was told that he was charged with attempting to murder a young woman named Mary Stone, he said he did not know her. It transpired, in the course of the inquiry, that the prisoner was a naval pensioner, and that on the 3rd of October he had been to Watford to receive his pension.

The knife referred to was produced and shown to the jury. It was a most formidable weapon, the blade being nearly six inches long, and vary sharp. The shawi and gloves of the presentive were also produced, and the cuts in them were shibited.

Mr. Evan Evans, a surgeon, at Watford, deposed that he was called in to examine the prosecutrix on the day in question. She was very faint and weak, and he discovered a clean out wound on the right side of her jaw, fire inches long, and which extended across the chin. There was another out on the left side of the neck, which was shoot an inch and a quarter long, but superficial. If this wound he bear instantaneously. Two or three of the prosecutrix's fingers were also cat severally, but these injuries were not dangerou

THE WAR IN M

George Grey gave up to them are his own property—termed Kaves miles from Auckland. This Kave

suffered in bos

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and which he uses for scolimaticalic lies two miles off the main land. The

there are at least 14,000 defence

of lives from the arbitrarine ennuchs to out her head off, which atroke of his saimitar. Then she tend her revenge to her hashend, a that the girl's head should be placed the reshes at the state of the pasha's construction of famulation for the male heads of famulation for the male heads of famulation women. On the day in question herself on the divan—along sefa room—previous to her husband; room. On his arrival, as is or to his Imperial spouse and we homego. She requested him dinner. When seated, he cover the cover th dinner. When seated, he call present to remove the corer we the tray which forms the top of t prise, they hesitated, and ahranl then called to him to remove it the servants for their conduct. Obeying his wife's directions, the then before him lay the gory he will the present of the core him lay the gory he will the present and of the core him lay the gory he will the present and fall heads. girl. He reeled and fell back a corpec taking off the cover he had drunk sees whether this was poisoned, as some in the shock produced apoplexy, has not be On the contrary, Diemila Sultana, Imperial family, daughter of Sul and nices of the reigning Sultan, he

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE readers may perhaps recollect (says a er) that, some years ago, a person of the m

Misters attempted to murder at Ludlow, by outting his three the bed in which Misters lay on the night of the tempted murder. Upon examining the bed the charer discovered, on the under side of the mast the marks of a bloody hand must distinstly leaves it would appear that Misters on regaining his wafter the attempt, had not dared to wipe his his covered hand on a towel, but had, with the end hand, lifted the mattress and wiped off, as hay posed, the traces of his orime on the under side sinattreas, where no one would think of looking, I blood was found on the quilt or other portions of bloodwas found on the quilt or other portions of bed-dothes. Condustry as the evidence was as Misters, it is a pity that the bloody finger-marksy not discovered at the time, for the discovery whave prevented much senselses commaning and it ill-matured observations.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

in a state of intextication when he was apprehended, and this appeared to be the only excuss for his abrecious conduct. When he was apprehended, and this appeared to be the only excuss for his abrecious conduct. When he was told that he was apprehended and this appeared to be the only excuss for his abrecious conduct. When he was told that he was a have an aval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was produced and another to the 3rd of October was a naval pensione, and that on the 3rd of October was produced and an another of the 3rd of October 10 or 10 o place they had gone to beyond the to Lawen and Newharse, which were as anvalope. She said the girls were on could not say when they would be Wilson was going to give thous as for Inquiries were made at the langer of Wilson had been theirs and the house occup these withouts interessed, games occup these characterises in the house occup these withouts in the part occup these withouts in the part occup these withouts and the part occup these characterises of the beautiful to be the formation of the was on the way to the Guillians unight he beauty, and the games of the way we have the formation of the way we have the formation of the way we have the formation of

A STATE OF THE STA

counts and confinencints in the citeded out internstation; and although latterly at were flowering because there was no lever spaines there was no lever spaines them, they have been fined assented—easies as much as 15,000 effect of the mumber of persons sentenced to a new terms of persons sentenced to a new terms of the mumber of persons sentenced to a new terms of the citedel by short grant and the citedel by short grant and the citedel by short grant and the citedel by short grant gran s for the amusement of Count Berg riends. Both the ladies were impris

rishes of Count Berg, while being perfectly asked to sing for a charitable purpose." RIBLE OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.

RIBLE OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.

part of Assises of the Oise has just tried a san named Marcier, aged twenty-two, on a harring, on the 16th Angust last, at Nogentree, committed a most revolting crime on the selection of the 18th angust last, at Nogentree, committed a most revolting crime on the selection of the 18th angust of inflicting wounds, of which she died a later. It appeared from the evidence that revolock on the morning of the 18th August they, named Lerondelle, when crossing the fields thought heading from Nogent to Creal, saw a girl lying on the ground in a pool of blood. Here were open, but she was completely motionless, asked her how she came in that state, and she is a man had ill-used her. Lerondelle then to lift her, and carry her to Creal for surgical sid, the poor thing shrinked so when he touched her had the fact off. With her aid he carried the first was a summarried to the gandarmery barracks at Creil. On the gandarmery barracks at Creil. On the gandarmery barracks at Creil. On the gandarmery barracks are considered, in a field not far off. With her aid he carried the garden which has bowals and part of the province. There was also another gash rm. Notwithstanding these horrible wounds trit was quite sensible, and gave a description killant which led to the arrest of the prisoner who was immediately brought into her On seeing him she twice erabsimed, "That a who hart me!" and expired a few minutes it was proved that on the province evening the tax was proved that on the province avening the second of the prisoner than the province avening evening and the province avening the second of the prisoner than the province avening and appret a few minutes it was proved that on the province evening evening and appret a few minutes it was proved that on the province avening evening the province in the province avening the second of the prisoner than the province avening evening the the province avening the second of the prisoner than the province avening the province are the province avening the province a

On seeing him she twice exclaimed, "That who hart me!" and expired a few minutes was proved that on the previous evening had gone out for a walk with a labourer libt, who lodged with her parouts. They go the Nogent road till they came to a crayful to a travelling hatter, with whom a congot confee, while the child played about lace. The prisoner Mercier was also there is thought of returning home, the pirl had ad, and Marcier was also gone. The child so more till found in the state described. The to the prisoner's antecedents showed that, blad received a pretty good education, he ome years led a vagabond life, had been ass condamned for theft, and whon arrested as led a vegahond life, had been mined for their, and when arrested become books and prints were found. The professional evidence, which time, clearly showed that a double maitted on the person of the child. been committed on the person of the child, the prisoner was the perpetrator was proved evidence in addition to the child's assertion. oner, nevertheless, doclared that the evidence stake; is scoonined for the blood stains on se by saying that his nose had bled, and continued with the utmost efficiently throughout After hearing the public presentor, who for a conviction, the jury brought in a verdict, without externating circumstances, and a secondingly condemned him to death. The heard his sentence quite unmoved, and out of the court with as firm a step as if he sequitted.

GHTFUL DEATH FROM LEAD POISONING.

quiry has just been held by Mr. Richards, seconer, at the Bricklayer's Arms Tavorn, Collectivest, Bechnal-green, respecting the death Boss, aged 23 years.

Rose, 4 Esser-street, said that she was the the factors of the worked at Mesars. Grace's factory. At the time of his death he worked at factors. At the time of his death he worked at Edmonson's lead smalting works, For-wikinglegem. He only worked at the latter weeks. Mesars. Grace's factory was in place. Bethnal-green. He worked there as He was a healthy man at the beginning sir. He never had a fit till he worked at the tory. He began to complain three weeks after sensed work there. He got pains in his jad alight choking fits, and his limbe became at A doctor told him there was no danger in it was only the lead.

"Wash he got ill why did he not leave the

he got ill why did he not leave the

said that she begged of him to give up the no maid that there was no other work, and if up he did not know what the family would ad been a dook labourer. He speedily got a. His want to a dootor, who said that he he lead in him as would poison twenty men. I from times to time very bad. He was a state sam. On Thursday last he had a head witness took him to the London reservity occurs to think he was drunk, was not a case for them. She got an order later to attend him. He died in convulsions

Delines so attend him. He died in convulsions satisty.

Studies; a spoung gird, of 11, Pitt-street, said stime manager is a decement to a tree of Load Smelting it. (She saw the decement at air o'clock lost by smening. Witness was told by her ministress larger he felt work, the skid, wall far work, thank you." In ten ministes had far some was sent house insample.

Lessyd Geroge Defries, M.R.C.S., said that he field to the decement on Thumday last. He was the said transitions, and was suffering from parallel died on hickerday. The post morters on the said died on hickerday. The post morters on the said of the ventraless. There was a staffestine of excess in the different organs. The faces orbands when he different organs. The faces or heart will be different organs. The faces or heart will be different organs. The faces or heart will be different organs. The faces of lead poison. The cause of death was defribed had poison. The cause of death was defribed had been caused by him of the did not appear to be defried that the doceaned had been only all the did not appear to be a fairlying.

shefteen had poscusing. He did not appear to the distriction and that the docessed had been only in the far three or four days each work at the processory on account of linear. He said that is had been affected, that he had been twenty-mer set set, and had to leave it becomes he had been affected, that he had be was employed by the witness. It was through charity, and at his ewn than he was employed by the witness. He said that he had been given to drink. He said that he had a his deep.

down given to drink. He said that he had a skildres.
Coroner said that the medical testimony negative idea of intemperance.
Roos, resulted, raid that the deceased had been a but he grave up the see merely because the wished it. He was an habitual drinker until years ago. He had never been paralysed forms ago. He had never been paralysed for his he had had recursaite lever.
The said that the deceased was last employed the group—in his factory, on the 12th of No. Bours of his workpeople had born employed by years. Nevertheless the husiness was unborn a sport deal depended on the employed at they were cleanly, weaked carefully, causing medicine, which was provided for the soil to a great oxicat obvises the effects.

Decembed had applied for work at first at a weak of the works, but he was downed too

(remar having surumed up, security of Douth from paraland poisoning setting upon a weak consti

denian, a hunter and pioneer of California States head now

the head sea in it. citinoges he had had her come of the order out."

Insurable abling lead winfor a "come of the order of

ONCE A SLAVE, BUT NOW A FREE MAN. Frederick Douglas, spoke in Baltimore one Sunday evening. In announcing his purpose to do so, in Zion Church, Rochester, on the provious Sunday night, he said:—"What a wonderful change a few short year-Church, Rochester, on the previous Sunday night, headd re." What a wonderful change a few short year have wrought! I left Maryland a slave. I return to her a freeman! I left her a slave state. I return to find her clothed in her new garments of Liberty and Justice, a free state! My life has had two orises—the day on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashiened visit, for I have not been there for a long time. I may meet my old master there, whem I have not seen for many years. I head he was living only a short time and, and he will be there, for he is on the right side. I made a convert of him years ago. He was a very good man, with a high sense of honour, and I have no malice to overcomein going back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think that we were all parks of one great social system, only we were all parks of one great social system, only we were set the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around our anklee, they were also on their necks. The Common Council and the city authorities have promised to be present at the next meeding in Haltimors. I shall be glad to see them. I shall return to them with freedom is my hand, and point to her free constitution, and as the olive branch was a sign that the waters of the flood were retiring, so will the freedom which I shall find there be a sign that the billows of slavery are rolling back to leave the law blooming again in the purper sir of liberty and instite." of slavery are rolling back to leave the law blo again in the purer air of liberty and justice."

GENTLEMAN FINED FOR ASSAULTING HIS MAID SERVANT

Mr. Victor Privalli was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Clarkenwell Polico-court, for unlawfully assaulting Eliza Surrey, seventeen, his servant.

Mr. Trocker, selicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Trocker, selicitor, appeared for the defendant, the Complainant, who gave her evidence in a very clear and straightforward manner, deposed: On the 33rd of November I was in the service of the defendant, at his residence, Italian House, Tollington Park, Hornsey. On that day I heard my mistress cry "Murder." I ran up-stairs to her assistance, when the defendant seized me by the throat, and kicked me on the side. He followed me, and chased me round the kitchen, threatening to choke me. I could not est anything for two or three days, and was ill in bed. Whea I want up-stairs I had not time to speak a word before he took hold of my threat, and if I had not had held of the balusters I should have fallen. He was quite sober.

quite sobor.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: What did he do it for?

Witness: Because I interfered between him and his

wife.
Cross-examined: When I went upstairs I was not

wife.

Cross-examined: When I went upstairs I was not ordered down. The defendant took hold of me, and pushed me down. I was under notice to leave his service on the 4th of December.

Mr. Tucker: Did he not come into the kitchen and say, "Here are your wages a month in advance, and a cab to take you home; go, leave at once?"

Witness: No. When I heard mistress cry out I went upstairs. She always told me to go up when her life was in danger.

Thomas Surrey, North-buildings, Enat-street, Walworth, said he was father of last witness, and went to defendant's residence and found his daughter in bod. He took her home, and she complained of a pain in her side. He took her to Dr. Thompson, who bound up her side and gave her some medicine.

Mr. Tucker, for the defence, said that defendant and his wife had some words; the servant came upstairs and she was told to go down. She refused, and the defendant took hold of her shoulders and pushed her down. He admitted that the defendant put up his foot, and touched her, but that was all. The defendant offered her hor wages and modical assistance.

The first witness, in answer to a question, said she

ation.

The first witness, in answer to a question, said she was up for about an hour on the morning after the assault, but she was so had that she had to go to bed.

Mr. D'Eynoout said the defendant admitted kicking the complainant, which was in itself a very indecent thing to do to a young girl. He should indict a fine of 50s, and costs.

The fine was immediately paid.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

George French, a tall respectably attired young man, was brought before Mr. Ingham, at the Wandsworth Police-court, charged under the following mysterious circumstances:

Police-constable Micklejohn, 262-V, said that in consequence of the complaint of the inhabitants at The Codars, Putney, of a person loitering about the place in a suspicious manner, he was specially employed to watch. About nine clock in the evening he saw the prisoner pass along in frent of the houses with a carpet bag under his arm. He returned, and he did not see him again until half-past nine o'clock. He passed up to the top of The Codars, when he lost aight of him. He (the witness) then heard the screams of a female and a violent ringing of a door ball. The prisoner returned, and witness followed and took him into custody. He took him back to No. 3, and left him in charge of a serjeant while he went inside, where he found one of the servants apparently as if she had fainted. In the meantime the prisoner escoped, but witness succeeded in apprehending him again. The prisoner at first said he was going to Wandsworth, afterwards that he was going to Petney, and next that he lost himself. At the station he eath that he was working for a friend, but he could not tell witness whore he lived. The witness added that the bag was empty, but the prisoner was wearing pair of living the passes.

that he was working for a friend, but he could not tell witness where he lived. The witness added that the bag was empty, but the prisoner was wearing pair of light shoes.

Elizabeth Rowan said she was in service at No. 8, The Cedars. She first saw the prisoner about two months ago, when he came to the house about 90 'clock in the evening, and saked whether she knew where a Mr. Young lived. She tell him no. He pushed her, and she immediately slammed the door in his face. She did not see him again until Saturday week, when she was out with her fellow servant. They were returning home about twenty minutes to ten o'clock, when the prisoner suddenly appeared, and again inquired for fir. Young. On her threatening to give him in eberge he ran away. On the present cocasion her fellow servant had been out, and witness was niarmed by her ringing the bell violently. When she opened the door she saw the prisoner pass again.

Eliza Rewton, the fellow servant of the last witness, swore positively to the prisoner's identity, as being the same nan who addressed them on Saturday night week. She said that on the present cocasion, when

week. Bhe said that on the present occasion, when she was returning home, she saw the prisoner again. He stared at her, and on finding that he was following her she ran and rang the bell violently.

Mr. Ingham: What made you soroam?

Witness: When I saw him running after me I was

Witness: When I saw him running after me; was frichtened.
The prisoner denied running after her. He also denied having been in The Cedara before. He said he was waiting for a friend. He than called Police-constable M'Quinn, of the V division, who aid he had known him for two years. He was a ismoforte-maker, and kept a confectioner's shep at pismoforte-maker, and kept a confectioner's shep at Pullsam. He always bore a respeciable character. Mr. Matthews, the landlord of the King's Arms, Fullsam, said the prisoner was a married man. Witness had known him for two years, and always found him a respectable men.

Mr. Ingham told the prisoner his conduct was very strange, and advised him not to go to The Codern again.

Inspector Ayre said the whole neighbourhood was alarmed. During the weak some plate was stolm from one of the houses by a terson who went down

stermed. During the week some plate was stelen from one of the houses by a person who went down the gree.
Mr. Ingham said that upon the avidence of the priso-

ner's respectability he could not imagine that he was the thief. He then discharged the prisoner.

Oh, How Artfull—Wife: Whenever I want a nice sing day, all to myself, I tell George my nother scoming; and then I see nothing of him till one in

nice ang day, all to myself, I tell George my mother is coming; and then I see nothing of him till one in the morning.

A Becond Marriago. A widow of the name of Rugg having taken Sir Charles Price for her second husband, was asked by a friend how she liked the change? "Oh," she replied, "I parted with my old Engs for a good Price."

A Proud Piper. "The "stately step of a piper" is a proverb in Scotland, which recalls an anecdote of a certain noble lord, when in uttendance upon the Queen at Balmoral, a few years ago. Having been commissioned by a friend to procure a performer on the melodious pipes, he applied to her Majesty's piper—s fine stalwart Highlander—and on being asked what kind of article was required, his lordship said in reply, "Just such another as yourself." The consequential Celt readily exclaimed, with more than wonted numour, "There are plenty o' lords like yourself, but very few sie pipers as me."

A Hint for the Laddes.—The fashion of making the skirts of dessees to look as though they opened over pottleosate of a different material and colour, is gradually graining ground in London. Our leading arcassendares have appropriated this style with certain medifications. Instead of arranging a blue or black silk frock over a saarlet petitionat, for asample, and opening the back and front braskins, the English plan is to semulate a petitionat by inserting a small gore between such breadth of the akirth, which gore is alvays of a darker state that the draws is black. These goves reach to the kines, and are irransed roand with either marries riskend velved or with lace edging. The affect, when fashed, is very stylish; a light meane shield with scate the stream of severa, with shock where generally well; the bodiess, of severa, telescate, with the sextendard with the same shade us the goves.

CAPTURE OF COINERS.

Two sorgeants, named Toulton and Braddock, of the Manchester police force, were snoosafal in capturing at work two base coin manufacturers in a cellar in Melbournest profice force, were snoosafal in capturing at work two base coin manufacturers in a cellar in Melbournestreet, in the neighbourhood of Stretford coad. Soutton went noiselessly into the cellar, while the other officer romained above stairs. Seated on a wooden bench, with a good sized box between thou, wort two men, and beside them the officer saw a large number of coins—newly made apparently. The officer crept towards the men, who did not detect his presence til he was close upon them; and when they did discover him, they were literally taken aback, jumping any from their seats in breathless astonishment. The men's names are William and Joseph Ashton, and they had engaged the cellar, a week before the capture for the purpose, as intimated to the mistress of the bouse, of making picture frames. The prisoners were trought up before Mr. Fowler, charged with the manufacture of base ocin, and were very quiet in their domeanour, declining to make any answer to the charge, or to ask the witness any questions. Of the coins found on the bonch, twenty-seven were florina and asown were half-crowns; and another half crown was found in a mould, of which four were found—two for florins, another (double) for shillings, and the remaining one for half-crowns. One of them was before the fire drying. Two iron spoons were found, used in molting the powter hardened with bismath or zinc (of which the men had a large piece) just sufficient for one cast, with the waste; also a battery, and for cleaning, nitrate of silver for plating, a small fille, ergeants, named Toulton and Braddock

FOUNDERING OF A LARGE SHIP WITH ALL HANDS. A Loss of £200,000.

A Loss of £200,000.

A fearful loss, there is every reason to believe, has cocurred in the St. George's Channel by the foundering of the ship Floating Light, bound from Bombay to Liverpeol, with a cargo valued at upwards of £200,000. The Floating Light was a large Queboc built ship, of 1,400 tons, and belonged to Messer. Kennedy, of Liverpeol. She sailed from Bombay on the 25th of August with a crew amounting to between thirty and forty. Her cargo comprised 5,300 bales of cotton, sveraging in valueabout £30 a bale, 673 bales of jute, 28 tons of cocount fibre rope, and 30 tons of linseed. She was due, but no apprehensions for her safety were entertained until Thursday last, when a souman's cheet was washed ashere on the Fembroke cosat, together with several bales of cotton and other wrookage. The box was found to contain papers ovidently showing that it belonged to a seaman named Davis, as a seaman's dissakarge ticket, bearing that name, and other papers, were discovered among the contents. The fact of cotton being cast up, also created some anxiety that a cotton-laden ship had been lost on the cosat. Nothing has been heard of the crew, and the worst fears are outertained as to their fata. As may be imagined, the loss, owing to its very heavy character, has created considerable or eiterated. Captain Truscott has left Liverpeol in a steamer to search along the whole court, if the hope citoment among the various mercantile establishments interceded. Captain Truscott has left Liverpool in a steamer to search along the whole coast, in the hope of finding something more of the ship and earge. She was insured in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING JEWELLERY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING JEWELLERY
BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Arthur Bootle Wilbraham, holding the commission of ensign in the Coldstream Guards, was aummoned to the Marlborough-atreet Police-court a few days ago, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, on two charges, one for having obtained jewellery of the value of £3,100 from Mr. Harry Emanuel, jeweller, of Bond-atreet, and jewellery of the value of £1,100 from Mr. Hancock, jeweller, of Bond-atreet, by false and frandlent protences.

Mr. Giffard was for the prosecution; Mr. Motealfo for the defendant; and Mr. Sleigh, instructed by Mr. E. Lawrence, of Waterloo-place, watched the case on behalf of Mr. Robert Morris.

Mr. Giffard said the history of the case was this. On the 4th of February of this year Mr. Harry Emanuel received a note from the defendant requesting that diamond bracelets, carrings, &c., to the value of about £2,000, might be sent to him for inspection at the officers' guard room at the Horse Guards. One of Mr. Emanuel's assistants, named Streeter, was sent with jewellery corresponding in quality and amount to that ordered by the defendant. The defend in made a statement to Streeter during that interview, which was that he was engaged to be married to a rich heiress, that the articles of jewellery were for her, and that he was going down by the three o'clock train the next day for the purpose of presenting the jewellery to her. The defendant obtained goods to the extent of £3,150, and in considering the question of fraud it was material to see what it was the defendant intended doing with the jewels—gire question of fraud it was material to see what it was the defendant intended doing with the jewels—give them to his asserted bride, or apply them to the relief of his own necessities by raising money upon them. When the defendant obtained the jewels, on the same When the defendant obtained the jewels, on the same day, or within a very short time after they left Mr. Emanuel's possession, the defendant excented an agreement with Mr. Morris, making the bill of parcels of Mr. Emanuel the schedule of the agreement for money advanced to him on the goods. This fact alone spoke more emphatically as to the character of the transaction than anything he could possibly say. Since the original transaction the defendant had been made a barkrupt, and this would perhaps help to convince the Court that when the defendant obtained the inwels he had not the means of paying for them, nor

defendant gave did out to the value of the value of the defendant, but I believed he had been having bills out.

Mr. Harry Emmanuel was then examined, and he stated that he certainly should not have parted with his goods had not defendant stated that he was going to marry a rich heireas.

Mr. Robt Morris, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street: I know the defendant. I saw him on the 5th of Pebruary at my then office in Sackville-street. I gave him a cheque for £1,700, the defendant owing me £1,300 at the time. This made the whole debt £3,500. I took a memorandum and security of jewels. I made a list of articles in the caskot. (Agreement here put in and read. It was to the effect "that he, the defendant, in consideration of a choque of £1,700 and his two kills for £550 each, agreed to secure the amount, £3,600, by the deposit of jewels, and in default of payment Mr. Morris was subtorised and empowered to sell the jewels and convert the amount to the repayment of the £3,500.") The whole of the jewels and convert the amount to the repayment of the £3,000." The whole of the jewels in the casket were stated to be worth about £2,200.

P2,200). Mr. Motcalfo: For which a charge of £1,000 was made.

Mr. Morris: The £2,200 was the value in the trade.

I offered them to Mr. Attenberough, as I am no judge

Mr. Bioffred: That is my case.

Mr. Giffard: That is my case.

Mr. Midsalfo, for the defence, denied that a misropresentation of existing fasts had taken place.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: The case stands on this foundation.

Did he or did he not state anything which in another court would be held to be a pre-existing facts?

All the convictions which I can put my singer upon contain what is a clear falsahod; as to fast.

But as to this assection about the heiress, how can I say it is not so with the avidence before mo? The fact is, the parties throught only about payment. If the father would not pay some one clas would—they did not care who. If the bankruptcy had not intervened those proceedings would nover have been heard of. Bills having been given for the amount line to the complainant, that very much alters the completion of the case so far as the monal aspect is conversed. It in certain that the complainant, who was convent to take bills, looked to the civil remedy as the means of getting his messey. I must send the case before a jury certainty.

the member of gotting an access;

before a jury octainly.

The defondant was committed on bail in two surctice of £200 each.

The second cheege, of obtaining goods from Mr.

Hamsonk, was adjourned.

TWO FARMERS LOST.

TWO FARMERS LOST.

On Saturday night Mr. Henry Kirkby, of Underbarrow, and Mr. Robert Dacre, of Lyth, left Kendal to coturn beome, after attending the market Both resided at a distance of four or five miles from Kendal, on the other side of the steen lines from Kendal, on the other side of the steen lines from Kendal, on the other side of the steen lines from Kendal, on the other side of the steen lines from Kendal, on the other side of the steen lines from Kendal, on the other side of the steen lines from the valley of Creathwaite, Lyth, and Underbarrow. They were well-to-do farmers, living on their own estates. The night was dark and stormy, and sloods were out in all directions on the low-lying lands below the Sear. Mr. Kirhy, however, never reached that point. He was found on Sunday morning lying dead near a limekiln not many hundred yards distant from Kendal. Apparently he had fallen from the top of the limekiln, and so been killed. The kiln was not burning, but some lime where had fallen had had sufficient heat to burn his clothes in some place. It is supposed that the deceased and his companion had been taking a short cut from the end of the town into the Underbarrow-road. This path traverses the quarries and the ground where the limekilns are situated, and it is probable that Mr. Kirkby mittock his way in the darkness, and so fell over in front of the kiln. Mr. Dacre appears to have been heard of last at the Punch Bowl Inn, Underbarrow, about a mile and a half from his own house. He stated there that he and lost Mr. Kirkby, he did not know how, and was arged not to go forward, as the messes, neroes which a portion of his way lay, were flooded. He, however, declined this advice, and has not since been heard of. There can be little doubt that the unfortunate man was drowned on the mass, and his bedy would, perhaps, be carried by the swellen stream of the Underbarrow pool and river Gilpin past his own house to the sea at Millethers sands. Morecambe-bay.

A RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON FIRE.

Narrow Escape of Passengers. A correspondent of the Tunes, who had recently been travelling in France, thus writes concerning railway travelling on the Continent:—Not having seen any mention of what might have been a scrious calamity on the Northern Railway of France last week, perhaps you will think the account I am about to give, as shortly as I can, may, at the present time, when the subject of communication between passengers and councils on railways engages.

about to give, as shortly as I can, may, at the present time, when the subject of communication between pasengers and guards on railways engages on much public attention, be not altogether aninteresting to your readers.

On Thursday last, the 24th of November, during the journey by mail train from Paris to Calais, and about twenty minutes run from Arras, I and a follow-pa-seuger heard frightful screams of a woman, and on looking out I found they proceeded from the entre compartment of the carriage I was in. The carriage was on ire, and the ladies in the compartment and nothing to do but scream. The other pussengers, myself among the number, took up the cry, and made all the signals they could by waving hats, bonnets, shawls, &c., but although for more than ten minutes there was hardly a carriage window from which a passenger was not shouting and signalling, all our endeavours to stop the train were fruitless. I have no hesitation in saying that in another ten minutes—very probably in less time—the carriages would have been in flames. However, the guard at last appeared in the elevated glazed compartment of a carriage near the engine, and the train was at once brought to a stand-still, when it was seen that the bottom of the carriage was on fire. A piece of red-hôt coke had ledged under one of the irons beneath the carriage and had set it on fire, and when the train was stopped sparks were rapidly falling from the inference of the irons and Arras I saw the rail-

On the arrival of the train at Arras I saw the rail On the arrival of the train at Arras I saw the rail way people putting on the rope which communicates between the guard and the engine-driver. I am not sure, but I think there are two guard breaks on these French lines—one at each end of the train. It is, therefore, just possible that in our case we were doubly unfortunate—first, in not having one guard in his proper box, whence he must have seen the passengers half out of the carriage windows for ten minutes; secondly, in having no rope, supposing that there had been a second guard who could have communicated what he saw.

I make these remarks because the guard who first saw us signalling was in a front carriage, and there

saw us signalling was in a front carriage, and there would be no necessity for a rope for a guard whose position is next the engine. Let me add that I was subsequently put into a compe Lot me and that I was an absoluently flucture a collection the window of which I could easily have caught hold of the rope, had there been one, and given the alarm. But this facility for stopping a train what you are expecting to be burnt is denied because, for sooth, some old lady may in her fright unnecessarily stop a trail.

sooth, some out may may in the stop a trin! '
Had our accident happened at night, what would my fate probably have been from want of some means of making my position known to the guard?

THE WRECK OF THE DALHOUSIE. THE WRECK OF THE DALHOUSE.

On Friday, the first day the weather permitted, Mr. Crichton, agent for Lloyds, and Mr. Robertson, one of the owners, sailed from Dundee in the steaming Samson to the scene of the wreck of the Dalhousie, which was lost at the mouth of the Firth of Tay, on the voyage from Newcastle to Dandee, on the 24th ult. She was found to be swamped in deep water, leading to the impression that she had not been filled from below, but from above. It is thought sie must have foundered in the tremendous seas, and not run on the bank, as was at first supposed. She was about a mile and a quarter from the Fife shore, and in, sufficient deep water to have fleated. The depth of water in which the vessel was found was about twenty feet for and aft and sweptier in the middle, the money advanced to him on the goods. This factalone apoke more emphatically as to the character of the spoke more emphatically as to the character of the transaction than anything he could possibly say. Simos the original transaction that beam and the made a bankrupt, and this would perhaps help to convince the Court that when the defendant obtained the provided to pay for them, but that he from the first, in case he got them, purposed to apply them to his necessities.

Mr. Edwin William Streeter, manager to Mr. Emanuel, then gave evidence, stating that he waited upon the defendant, and supplied him with the jeweller, which he stated was for a lady he was about to be married to.

By Mr. Moteaffe: If we did not think the transaction quite correct we should not lot a young gentler man have goods unless he was going to be married. A bill was drawn for the amount, and three months after the defendant renewed the bill. I was present when the defendant renewed the bill. I was present when the defendant renewed it, a day or two before it came to maturity. There has been more than one renewal. Combining them was going to pay the £1,500 bill as a present two bill were produced.) I believe those ere the bills. The amount it is increased £200 for interest, but defendant had also bought an emerald ring in the meantine, the ring was bought for the wedding also. It is usual to they considered the defendant had also bought an emerald ring in the meantine, the ring was bought for the wedding also. It is usual to defendant had also bought an emerald ring in the meantine, the ring was bought for the wedding also. It is usual to defendant had also bought an emerald ring in the meantine, the ring was bought for the wedding also. It is usual to defendant had also bought an emerald ring in the meantine, the ring was bought for the well in the case of matrim mony—a ruby, emerald, and a dismond. I believe the defendant gave one bill for the whole for £1,500.

Mr. Harry Emmanuel was then examined, and having bolls out.

Mr. Harry Emmanu

WAITENS AND THEIR WAGES.

An action was brought in the Nisi Prius Court, at Westminster, by a waiter, named Ever, at the Strand Musick Hall, against Mr. Cook, the proprieter of a dining and refreshment room is Coventry-street, Leicoster-square, to recover the sum of £10 for wages. The defendant pleaded, first, never induleted; and accordly, he had paid the sum of £17 into court as sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Huddlestone and Mr. firifiliths were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Quali for the defendant.

It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he was formerly a waiter at the Pavilion Music Hall, and afterwards he was congaged by the defendant should managing waiter at the salary of £20 a quarter. He was in the defendant should managing waiter at the salary of £20 a quarter. He was in the defendant should managing waiter at the salary of £20 a quarter. He was in the defendant a service for the space of a waiter to the defendant, and £20 in lieu of a quarter's notice.

The defenda was a total denial of the plaintiff scass. Defendant, according to his account, engaged the plaintiff as an ordinary waiter, and would have been paid in the same manner as the others—viz.. weekly; but heproferred that his money should remain in the defendant's hands, and consequently at the end of the quarter he was entitled to the sum of £17. That min was now paid into court, and that was all, the defendant contended, the plaintiff was entitled to. A week's notice was the ordinary terms upon which a waiter was engaged, and that notice had been given to him. There was a great difference in the engagement of a female and a male waiter; the former was always engaged at a quarter's and the latter at a week's notice.

Mr. Douald, the proprietor of the St. James's Hall totol, was celled, and and the ordinary precise of

engaged at a quarter's and the latter at a week's notice.

Mr. Donald, the proprietor of the St. James's Hall Hotel, was celled, and said the ordinary practice of ongaging a waiter was at a week's notice. A waitress always had a quarter's notice. There was a well-known distinction between a waiter and a waitress.

Mr. liseon Martin: Well, I suppose so. There is a distinction between the makes and the formsies (laughter).

A Waiter was called, in the employ of the defendant, who proved that all the waiters in the selection of th

A DISPUTED DOG QUESTION.

A DISPUTED DOG QUESTION.

William M'Cabe was summoned before the magiatrate at the Clorkowell Police-court, at the instance
of James Clift, a canine dector, for unlawfully detaining a valuable built terrier, the property of Mr.
Thomas Bacon, a licensed viotualler, of Blilingegate.

Mr. Ricketts, who appeared for the complainant,
said the dog in questiou, which was a very valuable
one, was in the charge of one Clark, a canine doctor,
and he was taking the dog out for a walk on Sunday
week, in the St. Pancras-road, when the defendant
came and took the dog newsy, atting that it belonged
to him. It was true that the defendant had a dog, but
it was quite different to the dog in court. The dog
produced was a most poculiar one, very tame, oreu
teeth, about eighteen months old, and a bad ratter,
whilst the defendant's dog was a ferceious one, teeth
overhung, about three or four years old, and could kill
twelve rate in a minute.

Mr. Clift said he had abuses of the dog for the

overhung, about three or four years old, and could kill twelve rate in a minute.

Mr. Clift said he had charge of the dog for its owner. It was not a good ratter, and its value was about the guineas, and not more than eighteen months old. The defendant's dog was underhung.

J. Clark seid he was a dealer in dogs, and sold catament. M'Cabe's dog was a very different animal to the one in court. M'Cabe's dog was overhung half an inch, and would kill twelve rate in a minute, while camplainant's dog could not kill one in five minutes. A part of the cars of defondant's dog was cut. The curs of complainant's dog were not cut.

The owner of the dog said he bought it in March last, and the dog was in the same condition now as when he bought it.

Several other witnesses were examined, and their

when he bought it. Several other witnesses were examined, and their ovidence proved conclusively that the dog was the property of Mr. Bacon. The Defendant said the dog was brought to him by

one of his men. He endeavoured to prove that the deg belonged to him.

Mr. Barker made an order for the immediate restors-He endeavoured to prove that the

tion of the dog to its comer.

Mr. Ricketts applied for costs, as his client had been put to great expense in getting possession of his property.

The Magistrate made an order against the defendant

for 23s, costs.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM A BURNING HOUSE.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM A BURNING HOUSE.

A police-constable on duty on Tuesday moraing in Mark-lane, found one of the large establishments, lot out in offices to several persons, on fire. It appears that the only persons who slopt on the premises were the housekeeper, his wife, the maid servant, and some children, all of whom were fast asleep on the third floor, whilst deuse masses of smoke could be seen issuing from the floor beneath. The officer at once sent off for the Royal Society's fire escapes and engines, he remaining to aroses the immates. Conductors Miller and Preston quickly attended with the society's escapes, when they found the fire raging furiously on the second floor, and the occupants of the third floor atraid to venture down the stairs for fear of being burnt. Miller at once rashed up the staircase, and brought down in safety Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, the children, accept one child, and the servant. Upon reaching the street, in their excitement that every one was safely researed, but Conductor Miller, to make assurance doubly sure again ascended the building, and upon entering the third floor back he found a boy about five years of age, stontoriously breathing, and no doubt if he had been left there a short time longer he must have been sufficeated. The conductor, in descending the stairs with him, became overpowered with the heated smoke, and he fell with his living charge in his arms on the staircase. Conductor Preston at once rushed to their rescue, and both were saved by his instrumentality, but they were nearly stifled by the smoke. The onignes of the London Brigado arrived with all possible expedition, and plenty of the New River Company's water having them of the fire is unknown but the property is understood to be insured.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Mrs. Peggy Fite died a few days age in Wilson county, Tennessee, aged 103 years. From Mr. Thomas D. Fite, one of her grandsons, we learn, says the Nashville facetle, that she was born on the 12th of April, 1761, and was consequently 103 years old en the 12th of April last. Her husband, Lonard Fite, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and fought throughout that struggle as a private, having ateadily refused promotion. Mr. and Mrs. Fite emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina, and settled here when this place was known as Nash's Ligh. In those days Mrs. Fite often assisted in moulding bullets, while her husband and others, belonging to the "settlement" were defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians. Mrs. Fite origing to the "settlement" were defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians. Mrs. Fite of April, 1861, a large number of her descendants met at the house of Jacob Fite and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday. At that time she had cleven children living, her oldest, a son, being 80 years old, and her youngest, a daughtor, 59; 76 grand children, 305 great grand children, 71 great great grand children, and 2 great great grand children, and great great grand children, and capation of the death her grand children, and the fith generation had increased to 21, and her grandson feels quite certain her living descendants, now number over 500. Mrs. Fite was a remarkable woman, as were all those who actively participated in the struggles incident to the oarly settlement of this State. She retained a wird recollection of the orvelationary struggles, as well as those which resulted in the establishment of the wird recollection of the revolutionary struggles, as well as those which resulted in the establishment of the wird recollection of the returble was clear and her health good almost to the hour of her death. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that she lived until "the delicate machine" was entirely worn out, and "the wheels of weary life at last stord still."

A LADY OF LARGE PROPERTY CON-ICTED OF KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

HOUSE.
At the Middlesex Sessions last week, Jane Gala and Sarah Payne were indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 15, Oxenden-street, Haymarket.
Mr. Le Broton prosecated, instructed by the authorities of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Pields; Mr. Sleigh defended Gale, and Mr. Motealfo appeared for Payne. The prisoner pleaded guilty.
The prisoner Gale is a woman of large property in different parts of London, and was the occupier of the

The presence Gale is a woman of large property in different parts of London, and was the occupier of the houses Nos. 15 and 16, Oxenden-street, and No. 6, James-street, Haymarket, and also held the freeholds of them. For some years past this street has been rendered notorious from the number of disorderly houses in it, but lately, in consequence of one of the occupiers having been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a great many of the others voluntarily closed their houses and left the neighbourhood. Although the above house was tolerably well conducted, the inhabitants were determined that the street should be purged of all such, and applied to the police magistrates for warrants against these defendants. This came to their knowledge, and for a time they were out of the way, but the house, and Payin the manager in her absonce, but as soon as she returned the takings were handed over to her. This house had been known as a first-class disorderly house for many years.

for many years.

Mr. Le Breton said it would be in his lordship's recollection that a young woman was decoyed by a man to a disorderly house under the pretence of engaging her as a wet-nurse from Marylebone Workhouse. This was the house that she was taken to. It was sub-let for £65 per week.

Mr. Sleigh urged that too much ought not to be put

on the shoulders of the woman Galcon more assertion.

Mr. Motcalfe, on the part of the defendant Payne

on the shoulders of the woman Galoon more assertion.

Mr. Metcalfe, on the part of the defendant Payne, said that she was merely a servant in the house, and not responsible for it. The house was as well conducted as a house of this description could be.

The Assistant-Judge said that the Court was guided by certain rules in these cases—such as where these bouses were a nuisance to the neighbourhood, or where they were a nuisance to the neighbourhood, or where they were attended by children of tender years. This case did not appear to be attended with any of those aggravating of cumstances, and it appeared that the house had been closed, and so far the nuisance had been absted; but the prisoner Gale was in the habit of coming periodically to receive the large products. As regarded Payne, he should call upon her to enter into her own recignisances to come up for judgment when called upon. With respect to Gale, she must be visited with some punishment, and he should call upon her to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen, and to be imprisoned until it was paid.

The prisoner Galo contrayed to the bonch, and appeared highly pleased with the result, and in a few minutes the £50 was paid.

It transpired that, when the prisoner Galo was apprehended by Inspector Walker and Sergeant Appleton, upwards of £2,000 in notes, besides a large quantity of gold and other moneys, were found in her possession, and that she is in postession of a fortune of upwards of £6,000. She has a property in Addisonroad, Kensington, and a large estate at Hounslow, both, as well as the place in Ozendon-atreet, being her own freehold. She had also ber marine residence at Brighton, kept her brougham and horses, and was in the habit of coming from Addisonroad, Kensington, about once a week to receive the money that had been takes in Ozendon-street, and then takes in Ozendon-street, and then returning in her veriage.

taken in Ozenden-street, and then returning in her terringe.

EXECUTION OF A POLISH CONSPI-

RATOR.

RATOR.

The Ost-Deutsch Zeitung publishes the following tatter from Kowno, dated 17th November:

The hopes of an annest for the Polish insurgents seem to be in no way likely to be fulfilled. Only within the last few days as accention took place here; the military commission had sentenced the culprit to be shot, but Mouravish ordered him to be hanged. The unfortunate Pole was Dr. Micewicz, a man of about 20, who had just passed his examination at St. Pelorsburg when the insurrection broke out. He is said to have been one of the cheft organisors of the revolution in the government of Kowno; it is certain that he shed no blood, and was not an insurgent leader. He deuted the charge against him to the last. If may not is without interest to make public some of the details of his execution. Early in the morning it was proclaimed by beat of drum that at nine o'clock one of the insurgents would be hanged. If was a dark, cold, closely day, and the melancholy procession slowly made its way through the narrow and such a sent in the accention. of drum that at nine o'clock one of the insurgents would be hanged. It was a fark, cold, clearly day, and the melancholy procession slowly made its way through the narrow and muddy streats to the actifold. In the midst was the young Tele, dressed in black, and accompanied by a Roman gatholic prices in full canonicals. Close behind ware some 20 foot soldiers with their bayonets turned towards him; in front was a detachunent of infantry, and a body of mounted Cossacks, with their long lattose, surrounded the whole procession, their tanned and bearded faces and long brewn clocks giving an Aniatic appearance to the scene. The secretical field, 15 foot high, was guarded by a body of infantry and Uhlans. Below it were the executioner (who in Russia is smally a convicted murderer) and its soldiers to assist him. When the prisoner approached the scaffold he knolk down and received extreme unction from the pries; after which he looked around as if he were seaking some over. It was thought that he was looking for his sister, who, however, was lying Ill. The sentence was then read, and the prisoner advanced with quick, decided steps to the gallows, threw off his coat, and put on a long white shirt, while the executioner drow over his book and face a white cap, which he tied tightly over his eyes, and tied his hands bothut him. In mother second the halter was round his threat, and his hooly awaing in the nair. Beath came slowly, and appeared to cause his great pain, his convulsions lanking more than two minutes. When he was quite dead the cap was removed from his face. In the afternoon two ladley, who were seen attired in deep mouroing on the place of execution, were arrested. The body was removed the same night by the police and buried in line.

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident happened to one of the trains at the Mortlake station of the Richmond and Windsorbranch of the London and South-Western Railway. The North London train, which left to new Kingston terminus on Tuesday at 3.25 p.m., reached the Mortlake attain at 3.55, where it stopped for the purpose of taking up and setting down passengers, and the train had hardly resumed it-journey before the driving axilo of the engine broke in two, and the locomotive became disabled and immovable. As soon as the nature of the secileth was accertained, Mr. White, the Mortlake statian-mauter, immediately telegraphed to the authorities at the Waterloo terminus requesting assistance, and Mr. Liddell, were quickly on the spet. It was, however, found impossible to remove the injured locomotive at once from the rails, and while mon where vainly employed in trying to effect this operation the up trains from Richmond Twickenham, Kingston, and Windsor, were tapidly accumulating in the rear of the disabled train, till some eight or mine trains had got together, reaching a long distance along the line from Mortlake in the direction of Richmond. Under the superintendence of Mr. Williams trains were dispatched from town along the up rails to within a few yerds of the Mortlake Station, and the passengers were thus conveyed to town by degrees, although considerably delayed. The accident, although unattended with loss of life, was productive of much delay to both up and down passengers, while anxious crowde assembled at the Waterloot terminus. The obstacle was not removed till a late honr. The delay in the arrival of the down trains created much alarm among those persons who had friends travelling on the line, and many anxious inquiries were made at the station.

A FASHIONABLE RAILWAY PICK-

A FASHIONABLE RAILWAY PICK-POCKET.

A FASHIONABLE RAILWAY PICKPOCKET.

James Atkina, a dark, gontlemanly-looking man, whose person was enveloped in a large Inverness cape to facilitate him in committing depredations, was brought up at the Sonthwark Police-court, before Mr. Woolrych, by Serjeant Holmes, a detective officer of the M division, charged with picking pockets on the South-Eastern Railway Terminus, London-bridge.

An old lady named Emily Geary, residing at Deptford, said that about eight o'clock on the previous evening she was standing on the platform of the Greenwich Railway, at London-bridge, waiting for a train to convey her home, when also felt a pull at her dress, and putting her hand down she caught hold of the prisoner's right hand leaving her pocket. She immediately felt in the latter, and, missing her purse, she seized hold of the prisoner by the collar, and held him until one of the police came up, when she told the latter he had robbed her of her purse. Another officer came up, and the prisoner was taken into custedy, and a minute afterwards the purse was discovered. Among the contents was a 6d. of William the Third, which she new identified. She never saw they risoner before.

Serjeant Holmes said he was specially employed by the South-Eastern Railway Company to do duty at their termini, Loaden Bridge. A little after eight o'clock on the previous night he was called from the main line to the Greenwich line, when he saw the prisoner in the custedy of one of the portors. As witness was removing him he saw a movement of his head under his cape, and feeling satisfied that he had thrown something away, he told one of the 'company's servants to search behind some trusks. That was done, and the prosecutrix's purse was found. On being cammined the surpence described by last witness was found among the centents.

George Watte, a ticket collector in the employ of the company, said he saw the prisoner in charge of the other officer, and from directions he received he searched behind some luggage trucks on the platform and found the pu

ed him to six months' hard labour at

An Offer to Bell a House is Belling it.—The Marchioness of Fly offered to sell her house to Mr. Chinnock for £10,000, but she afterwards changed her mind and asked him to withdraw his offer to take it. He would not do so, and her ladyship's solicitor then imposed conditions which he objected to, and he fled a bill in Chancery for specific performance of the

Chinnock for £10,090, sat and atterwards changed her mind and asked him to withdraw his offer to take it. He would not do so, and her ladyship's solicitor then imposed conditions which he objected to, and he filed a bill in Chancery for specific performance of the agreement. The Vice-Chancellor held that her ladyship must sell Mr. Chinnock her house.

Party Rancour,—Another phase of the disgrescoful party persecution, says the Manchester Courier, which has been carried on at Achten-under-Lyne, was disclosed before the board of guardians in that town last week. Dr. Galt, the mayor of the borough, who is also one of the medical efficers of the union, was charged by David Schoffold, an operative, with having neclected to attend to him in his illness, because he voted for the Conservative candidates at the last municipal election. Since that event Schoffeld has died; but he loft a letter explaining the circumstances, and these were in part corroborated by his widow. At the close of a long and patient investigation, the guardians, by twelve votes to soven, passed a reaching the case of David Schoffeld without first reporting to the board."

The Mont Cenis Turmal.—In a highly interesting article by Emile Level, the in Revus Contemporative, there are some curious details about the pleroning of the tunnel between Modane and Bardouche. It is well known that the whole length of the tunnel, when completed, will be 12,220 matres. The machine and for the purpose is M. Sommelier's perforator, set in motion by compressed air. It consists of a piston working horizontally in a cylinder, and carrying a chisel fixed upon it like a bayonet, which at each strok. dashes with violence against the rock to be piccode Fach time the obised receips, it turns round in the hole, and as the latter is sunk deeper and deeper, the frame or shield, which carries, not one, but mine porfarators, advances in propertion. While the chisel is doing its work with extrace of the rock to be priceded by the aid of a pump set in motion by compressed air, f

THE NEWS BUDGET.

THE NEWS BUDGET.

A Domestic Tragedy.—The wife of a awiguming master, at Festh, having lately lost seven of her children, leaving her only her youngest, a few months old, and that one shewing symptoms of the diaseas which had carried off the others, lost her reason. The poor woman in her francy broke every article of furniture, and when the neighbours, alarmed at the noise, broke open the door, they found her with the child dead in her arms. On her husband returning home, and finding what had taken place, he also became a lunation of the woman has been sent to an asylum.

Confession of a Murder.—About two years ago a young woman named Jano Lewis was brasally murdered on her way to chapel on a Sunday evening, near the village of Cwm-Vatrad, Glaimorganshiro. Suspicion at the time fell on a young man named Thomas Williams, who was known to be paying his addresses to the deceased, and he was apprehended and committed for trial on the charge of murder. Williams was tried at the Glamorganshire Assizes, but the evidence being incomplete the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Williams has just died, and a few hours before his death he made a full confession that he was the murderer of Jano Lowis, his former sweetheart.

Death of Bir J. H. Pelly, Bart.—Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Warnham Court, Suasex, and Upton House, Essex, died on Thursday last. The deceased baronet, who had attained the age of fifty-five years, was son of the first baronet, who was governor of the Bank of England, governor of the fludson's Bay Company, and deputy-master of the Trinty House. He succeeded his father in 1852, and was a deputy lientenant for Essex and Middlesax. He married, in 1840, Johanna Jane, the youngest ford-green, Essex, and Woodhurst, Hants. He is succeeded by his son, Henry Carstairs Pelly, who was born in 1844.

The Colonel Lamb.—Our readers will remember fass a the Start, that a few weeks ago we reported the

daughter of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford-groen, Essex, and Woodhnrat, Hanta. Ho is succeeded by his son, Henry Carstairs Pelly, who was
born in 1844.

The Colonel Lamb.— Our readers will remember
(says the Star) that a few weeks ago we reported the
salling from Liverpool of "the finest blockade runner
in the world." The name of this vessel was the
Colonel Lamb, and was by mattical men looked upon
all a superb specimen of a "runner." Not many days
since it was currently reported that the Colonel Lamb,
and was the vessel was known
to have had a valuable carge on board at the time a
good deal of anxiety was felt by people in Liverpool.
Howwere, by the arrival in the Mersoy of the City of
Baltimore, we learn that the Colonel Lamb, after
having safely entered Wilmington, had again evaded
the blockade, and ran all right into Nassau.

Fatal Railway Accident.—A boy, about thirteen years of sro, residing in Camberwell, has just
expired at St. Thomas's Hospital, from injuries received while attempting to exter a train in motion at
the Camberwell-gate railway station. The large
traffic from Camberwell-gate station to Blackfriars
causes a great rush of passengers when the train
arrives at the platform, and the unfortunate lad, in
order to be one of the first to obtain a seat, laid hold
of the handle of the door before the train had come to
a standstill. The result was that he was hurled between the platform and the still moving carriages,
the wheels of one of the latter so crushing both legs
that amputation was deemed necessary by the surgeons, and from the effects of which, after sulfaring
a strong has been a sulfaring of the captain's statement, made immediately on the vessel's
a brief account of a double murder and suicide which
occurred on board the ship Alsiopo, Captain Walker,
at see on the 2nd of November. It appears, from the
captain's statement, made immediately on the vessel's
arrival at Queenstown, that the Alciope left Demorara
on the 11th of October for Queenstown. On the night vo o

Shortly atterwards.

Mysterious Death in the Surrey Canal.—
An adjourned inquest was recently held at St. George's Bridge, Camberwell, on the body of Joseph Bell, aged sixty-four, who was found in the Grand Surrey Canal. The widow of the deceased said that she last saw her husband alive a month ago. He had not then two black eyes, nor any other injury. On the Monday after the day he received his pay he told her that he was upset, as he had been placed on harder work, and was unable to do it, and that he should not go to Messrs. Mandaloy's factory again, but said he would go to his son John's, and see whether he could get him anything to do. He was out of temper when he left home. He had been out drinking all the previous wock. He had eften threatened to drown himself, and he said that he had a mark on his face, and she would know him by that. Other evidence corroborative of the foregoing having been given, the coroner summed up, and the jury immediately returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed his own life whilst in an unsound state of mind, brought on by excessive drinking.

wordiot that the doceased destroyed his own life whilst in an unsound state of mind, brought on by excessive drinking.

Death of Struve, the Russian Astronomer, —The celebrated Russian Astronomer, Frederic Struve, whose name is associated with all the great works of triangulation-and geodesy carried out in Russia and Fastorn Europe, died on the 23rd ult, at St. Peters burg. He was born at Altona, in April, 1793, and studied philology, and afterwards astronomy, in the University of Dorpat, in the government of Livenia. In 1813 he was attached to the observatory of that town, becoming its director four years afterwards. In 1832 he removed to Pulkowa, and was appointed director of the magnificent observatory which the Russian Government had established there, which post he retained till his death. M. Struve undertook and carried out various important works and scientific expeditions, by a description of which ascinitific expeditions, by a description of which scientific libraries are much enriched. His sen, M. Otto Struve, studied under his accomplished father, and obtained the post of second astronomer of the Pulkowa observatory.

Starved to Death.—A woman, passing a dung heap in the stomeyard near the recomply-created almshouses in Shadwell Gap, High-atreet, Shadwell, called the attention of a Thames police-constable to a main in a sitting position on the dung-heap, and said sho was afraid he was dead. Her fears proved to be tree.

The wretched creature appeared to have been dead several hours: He had pornished effect in and the arms had been adjourned for the same and the rain had been beating down on him all night. The deceased was a bone-picker. He was in the lowest stage of poverty, poorly clad and half-starved. The police had frequently driven him away from the stomeyard between sunset and sunries, and told him to go home. He selected a most decelots spect for his structed death. A neuron and sense homes were deceased death.

stage of poverty, poorly clad and half-staved. The police had frequently driven him away from the stoneyard between sunset and sunrise, and told him to go home. He selected a most desolate spot for his wretched death. A penny and some bones were found in his pockets. The deceased was between fifty and sixty years of age. Inspector Roberts, of the K division, has given directions for inquiries to be made at the ledging-houses respecting the deceased, and ascertain his identity if possible.

The Loss of the Stanley Steam Snip.—After the days' sitting the Board of Trade inquiry into the less of the steam ship Stanley with 28 passengers and crew, was brought to a close in the Town-hall in North Shields on Saturday evening. At the conclusion of the oridence the two magistrates with the nautical assecsors consulted for about an hour, when Mr. Alderman Joseph. Spence said that they had arrived at the end of a very long and very important investigation. The devision of the Court was, that taking into consideration the state of the weather, and what was requisite for the safety of the ship, and the lives and property entrusted to his care, the

invo-tigation. The decision of the Court was, that taking into consideration the state of the weather, and what was requisite for the safety of the ship, and the lives and property entreated to his care, the captain was justified in making for this port. And liaving been unsucceesful in obtaining a pilet, and being then on a lee shore, with an unusually heavy see, and knowing that there was a sufficient depth of water on the bar, that he was also justified in running in, analyted as he was by the local knowledge of the mate. The Court was further of opinion that the loss of the Stanley was a misadventure, caused by the overwhelming sea, the absence of leading lights, and other circumstances beyond the centrel of the master. The Court therefore adjudged that Captain Healing was entitled to a ronewal of his certificate. The desiring of the Court was received with appleause.

Japanene Justice.—Letters from Japan have just been received, bringing nows to a later date than the last advices by the ordinary mail. The Prince of Nagato, who contended with the allies at the Straits of Shimonoseki, had, it was known, after signing the treaty which was exterted from him, refused or hesitated to comply with the condition which prescribed the payment of an indemnity. His course was not sanctioned by the authorities, and he was condemned thy the criminal court at Yedde to the following peauliar penalty:—That his two palanes should be razed, and his servants put to death. The execution of such a sentence it is difficult to conceive; it has, however, bean literally carried out. The two palaces have been destroyed, and the slaughter of the servants accomplished. Two hundred, and fifty women and children and four hundred and iffty women and children and four hundred and twenty men in the service of the Frince were killed, and then his Highness, deeply concerned, made his submission to the Tycoon and the Baropsan at the service of the Frince's First Minister, who was despatched to Yeddo, where the energy devia beauching the issue

A Long Law Buit—The delays of English Chancery are more single respirations in comparison with suits in the Hangarian law courts, which, from their communeament to the end, have encompassed a space of time in which even Old Father Time himself must have given evidence of ageing by losing a few extra hairs, and turning a degree groyer. We are told that some few days since a suit was terminated in Hungary which had engaged the courts in that country for 180 years. The dispute was between the families Wusyady and Brouksy, each of whom claimed an immense centate. The result of this long litigation is that the latter family remain in possession of the domain.

Determined Suicide.—A few days ago Sergesat Glass, 3 C, was called to 2t, Poteratreet, St. James, London, when he found that a woman named Margarot Huckersfield had out her throat in a most frightful manner with a large table-knife. No time was lost in Milled to the control of the control manner with a large table-knife. No time was lost in conveying the poor woman in a cab to the Middlesex Hospital, but en being tended by one of the surgeons, life was found to be extinct. The deceased, who had only ledged at the house a few days, is said to have been of respectable appearance, and she had informed some of the persons residing in the house that she had only lately left service, and that she had a son residing near Loudon. No cause can be assigned for the act, but it is believed to have been committed through distress.

out to behave to have been committed through distress.

Prisoners of Wor Enlisting.—The Angusta Chronicle mentions that on one day last month 200 frishmen, who have been Federal prisoners in the hands of the Confederates for twelve months past, reached that city from Florence, South Carolina, and passed through on their way to join Hood's army. The prisoners were refused an exchange by the Yankoo Government, in consequence of their time having run out; and feeling that they had not been treated right by the said Government, and with a yiew to revence.

took the eath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and were duly sworn into our army by a Catholic priest at Floronce. They sepressed a wish to be allowed to join General Pat. Cloburn's corps.

New Zuelland Emigration.—The New Zealand Emigration Board dispatched two ships, last month, to Auckland, namely, the Ganges, 839 tons, Captain Funnell, which sailed from Cork on November 4, with 380 statute adults, principally married couples and their families, under the care of Mr. J. De Conrey Young, surgeon superintendent; and the Bombay, 937 tons, Mr. G. Sellars, master, which sailed from Gravesourd, on the 25th ultimo, with 350 emigrants, in the care of Mr. G. F. Blossom, surgeon superintendent, and Mrs. Hall, matron. The Dauntless is under charter to sail from Dablin about the 18th instant for Auckland. Free passages are now granted to young Anokland. Free passages are now granted to young married couples and domestic servants to Auckland, Bhocking Railway Accident.—A fatal acci-

married couples and demestic servants to Auckland, Blocklog Railway Accident.—A fatal accident of a poculiarly borrible nature recently occurred near the Felstone Station, on the Border Conoties Railway. The morning goods train from Newcastle, in charge of a driver and fireman named Young and Dryden, and Aicheson, a guard, left Newcastle at the usual time, and proceeded in safety on their journey as far as Felstone. At this point, from some yet unexplained cause, the points of a siding had become unfastened, and the eigeine and a-pertion of the wagons—the train travelling at a high rate of speed at the time—ran off the line. The driver and firemen were crushed to death between the tender and the firebox, the bodies of the unfortunate men being frightfully charred and scaided. The guard escaped uninjured.

Accident to a Spanish Rope Dancer.—A Spanish journal states that Mdure. Salvi, a rope dancer, who has recently been performing with great success at Bilboa and other towns in Spain, met with a sad accident last week at Burgos. After walking along a tight rope, thirty feet from the ground, with a cannon-ball attached to each leg, shotest her balance when in the act of turning to repeat the fost, and fell with great violence into the orchestra, her head striking against a music-stand. Though the received two conductions, she was not seriously hurt, and will soon resume her performances, "solely prompted," one of the papers assures us, by her intense "amour de l'ort."

Gun Accident.—A serious accident, resulting in the necessity for amountain, see a success and Canario.

one of the papers assures us, by her intense "amous de l'ort."

Guth Accident.—A serious accident, resulting in the necessity for amputation, occurred to Captain Dod, of 'Dod's Pecange," last week. He was for the day a guest of Mr. Thomas Barnes, M.P., at the Quinta, which is situate within two miles of Captain Dod's residence at Nant I.-sa. A shooting party having been organised by young Mr. It was, the captain joined it, and while walking along with the muzzle of his gun downwards, it is supposed that the trigger caught his wetchguard, for in altering its position the gun was discharged, and the cuftents were ledged in one of Captain Dod's leg.—He was promptly attended by Mr. Blaikie, of Cawestry, who was afterwards joined by Mr. Clement, of Shrewsbury, by whom the leg was amputated the following morning.

Buicide of a Woman.—An inquest was held at

Suicide of a Woman .-- An inquest was held at Knightsbridge on Saturday morning upon a woman named Sarah Olden, aged thirty-four years. The evi-dence was of the most painful description. On Thursdence was of the most painful description. On Thursday morning the woman, who was near her confinement, took a razor, and inflicted a severe wound in her threat. Medical assistance was rendered, and the bleeding stopped, but in the meantime the child was born. The wound was then sawn up, but in a short time she became greatly excited and throw herself about the consequence being that the blood gnabed out of the wound and menth. Despite the efforts made to save her life, she died soon after. It appeared that the unfortunate woman was cohabiting with a man. The jury returned a verdiet that she destroyed herself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

of antimony in the form of tartur cinatic, as the com-pound had been absorbed into the system. He was opinion that the deceased died from exhaustion, brought on by excosure comiting, which might have been accelerated by the administration of tartur cinetic. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from exhaustion, brought on by excesive vemiting, from irritant causes."

decoa-ed died from exhaustion, brought on by excessive vomiting, from irritant causes."

Mr. James Skene, of Rabislaw, Abordeenshire, died at Frewenshall, Oxford, last week, in his 19th year. He was one of the earliest and most intimate friends of Sir Walter Scott, whose acquaintance he made about 1796, after his return from Saxony, whither he had gone to study German. Mr. Skene was called to the bar of Scotland in 1797, and his was the oldest name but one in that list, that of Lord Brougham, who was called to the bar in 1800, standing next. In 1797 also Mr. Skene was appointed cornet of the Royal Edinburgh Horse Volunteers, a regiment raised mainly by the exertions of Sir Walter Scott, who filled the office of quartermaster in it. Mr. Skene married a daughter of Sir William Forbes, of Pitshipo, the beneachent and patriotic Sir Willie, so calcheated in the history of Scottish banking. Mr. Skene had several children; one of his grandsughters is married to the Archbishop of York. The fourth cante of "Marmion" is dedicated to Mr. Skene, and makes touching reference to the death of Sir William Forbes, as happening immediately after the birth of Mr. Skene's first child, thus mingling serrow with rejoining. Mr. Skene long held the office of secretary to the heard of Trustees for Mr. Boward's Exerctium.—The foilowing astumidine apralled is reported as the avendium of

At the recent Surrey Sessions, John Adlam, an inspector of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, was tried for indecently assaulting ayong girl in a carriage on that line. The prosecutive underwest a most searching cross-examination, but adhered to her statement. The jury found the prisonment, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A Photographer Disturbed in his Work.—
A photographic artist of Cockermonth was a few days ago endeavouring to get a good view of the castle from the adjoining field, when he was enddenly knocked down from behind by a ferocious cow, which immediately commenced goring him. He seired the animal by the horns, regained his feet, and afterwards caught it by the nestries with his finger and thunb, and held it while he looked round for a means of escape. He then started for the nearest hedge, but as he was in the act of clearing it the convenuable his heel, and he follover. He, however, fortunately escaped with a few bruises and tor clothes.

A Man Hung Hend Downwards—An old.

bruises and torn clothes.

A Man Hung Head Downwards.—An old man at Toulon, named Bailly, being houseless, was soomstomed to sleep in an old bulk moored in the commercial dock to serve as a depot for the use of the merchant ships. On going on board a few nights back he slipped, and was falling into the hold when his clothes were caught by a hock, which held him suspended head downwards. He remained in this position for ten hours, and was at length found by a watchman and removed to a hespital. He was suffering from congestion of the brain, but is likely to recover.

Negro Bains.—At a late ancream said of M.C.

seminous documents. One was all might into the bail when his periods has downwarfs. Her emissed in this position for the more of the position of the bail of the barry and was all length found by a washwaman or the control of the position of the barry. As it has entered to the position of the barry, but it likely to recover.

Negro Billon,—As it has entered on the position of the barry and the position of the barry, but it likely to recover.

Negro Billon,—As it has entered as the position of the barry and the position of the barry, but it likely to recover.

Negro Billon,—As it has entered as the position of the barry of the position of the p

tion between the guard and passengers being provided by railway companiea.

Postal Cormmunication with South Wales.

Some four or five months ago several memorials were presented to the Postmaster-General requesting an alteration in the postal service to and from the metropolis to South Wales, with a view to greater expedition in the transmission of letters. Since then negotiations have been going on between the Postolice authorities and the railway companies, and it has been arranged that on and after the 1st of January next the night mail from London will take the direct route from Swindon to Gloucester, instead of going round by Bristol, as is the case at present. The mail will start from Gloucester without waiting for the arrival of the West of England letters, leaving the correspondence from that district to be forwarded arrival of the West of England letters, leaving the cerrespondence from that district to be forwarded from Gloncester to South Wales by the North mail. The effect of this change, combined with some little acceleration of speed, will be that the letters will arrive at Now Milford an hour and forty-five minutes earlier than at present. A similar change in the postal communication between Cornwall and South Wales would so seriously disturb existing arrangements that the Postmanter tieneral has decaded it is not activable the resimant receiving made enter its not excrete to carry out such a sweeping change just at present. A latter despatch of baif an hour will, however, be secured through nevelevating the speed of the mail train. These proposed changes do not satisfy the commercial community of South Wales, and an effort is being made to get the matter reconsidered.

immediately after the birth of Mr. Skore's first child, thus mingling sorrow with rejoicing. Mr. Skore's first child, thus mingling sorrow with rejoicing. Mr. Skore's first child, thus mingling sorrow with rejoicing. Mr. Skore's first child, thus mingling sorrow with rejoicing. Mr. Skore's first child, thus mingling sorrow with rejoicing. Mr. Skore's first child the office of secretary to the Hoard of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland.

Mr. Boward's Excritium.—The following as to unding parallel is reported as the exerdium of a congratulatory speech delivered by Mr. Saward, after the declaration of the Presidential election: "Follow out his contact," took an appeal to Casar, and want from Judea across the Mediterraneau to follow out his appeal to Casar. After being shippered to Casar. After being shipped shipped to Casar. After being shipped shipped shipped shipped shipped sh

The Wreck of the Dalhousia.—The efforts of Watson, the diver engaged by the owners, were continued the greater part of last week, but, owing to the state of the weathor, with very little success. He was to have returned to Falmouth on Saturday, but the underwriters have now taken the matter out of the hands of the owners, and have engaged Mr. Hicks, of Falmouth, and his crow in order to search the shift, send up the cargo, and, if possible, raise the hull. There are still it of the supposed passengers and six of the crew to be accounted for, 17 bodies having already been found. Some apprehension is entertained that another name has still to be added to the fatal list, a lady being inquired for who is thought to have gone on board the vessel at Nowcastle.

Caught at Last.—As the Alexander, Belonging to Dundee, was ateaming about in Davis's Straits, a large whale, of about 12 tuns, was observed not far distant from her. Boats were immediately put out, and the crow succeeded in securing the animal. When the crow came to finuse the fish they were astonished to find embedded in its body, two or three inches beneath the skin, a large piece of a harpoon, about 18 inches long. On one side of it were engraved the word, "Travellor, Peterhead," and on the other "ISSN." This vessel was lost about cight years ago, in the Cumberland Straits, when prosecuting the harpoon must have remained in the animal for that time at least.

An accident, through a suggister like the harpoon must have remained in the substant and the content of the conten

avada, which has proved of incalculable value to the liver mines there. This was an immense basin of all, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson yer. This basin (says a gentleman who writes from rginia City) appears once to have been the bottom a lake, and the salt is found good even to the surof a lake, and the sail is round good even to the surface. A covering of about three inches is leose and indifferent; but hencath this, for a depth of fonteen feet, pure rock sail is found as clear as ice, and white "as the driven grow." Beneath there is water, which seems to be filtered through the sail for an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feet in thickness does not contain a single streak of any deleterious matter of rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sunding to market.

matter of rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market.

A Main Bhot by Accident,—After the pigeon shooting match held at the Castle Inn, Wadsley, near Shefield, John Horstield took up a gun in one of the rooms of the honse, and, believing it to be unloaded, and he would blow out the candle. He placed a cap on the nipple, and, despite the entreaties of the landler, took aim and fired. The weapon is said to have been charged with an ounce and a half of shot, for pigeon shooting. The charge, of course, extinguished the light. In the darkness a man in the room, named James Wright, was heard to exclaim, "Oh, I'm done for!" and, upon a light being obtained, he was found to be bleeding very profusely. Medical aid was procured, but was of no avail, as the unfortunate man only lived fifteen minutes.

The Royal Mausoleum at Fregmere. The The Royal Mausoloum at Frogmore. The massive and elegant as reophagus, which is intended to be placed in the new Royal manadeum at Frogmore as a fitting receptacle for the remains of the Prince Consort, was conveyed from the goods atation of the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway to the Royal grounds at Fragmore on Monday morning. The sarcophagus, which is of a dark polished Scotch grante, arrived at Windsor from Aberdeen on Sonday morning. It consists of two parts, each of which was carefully packed in strong wooden cases. They weight together about thirteen tone. The recumbent status of the Prince Consort, which is to be placed on the top of the ascrophagus, will, it is undertead, be the work of Baron Marcochetti. The musuoleum itself is now nearly finished.

A Lineal Doscondant of Luther.—'The Borim correspondent of the Nar states that a gentleman,

A finned Descendent of Luther.—'Its Borin correspondent of the New states that a gentleman, who claims the rare homour of being the lineal descendant of Luther, resided till recently in the villege of Schönebeck, near Magdeburg. Its appears, asys the writer, to have seen many changes in his life, and had annk of late years with his family into doop poverty. A short time book he emigrated to America, where he soon obtained the position of chaplein of one of the regiments of the Newtoner army, though (as the German papers tell with a fearfal sense of the enormity of the case) he had never received a regular university training as a clergyman. This descendant of Lather has just revisited Schönebeck, in order to take his wife and family book with him to America.

Reprieve of Alice Wilson.—The miserable woman, Alice Wilson, who was convicted at the York assizes, on the 12th instant, of the wilful murder of her child at Howden by suffecting it in a pig-sty, and who was sentenced to death, has—after consideration of the circumstances of the case and the recommendation to mercy by the jury—been respited during her Majosty's pleasure, and her sentence will be commuted to penal servitude for life.

be commuted to penal servitude for life.

A Grave Question.—The Civil Tribunal of Lyons has just given judgment in a sult of a most extraordinary kind. A M. B—— commenced proceedings against his son's widow, who has recently re-married, to recover the body of his son, interred in the tomb of his wife's family. The tribunal rejected the demand, on the ground that the survivor of a married couple has a legal right to select a place of interment for his or her deceased consort, and that this right could only be set aside for serious reasons, which did not exist in the present case.

Defence of Canada.—The Quebec Mercury states that Importal officers, deputed to examine the frontier and to report on a system of defence, have devised a schome of defence which has been approved by the military authorities at home, and is about to be carried military authorities at home, and is about to be earried out as far as permanent works are required. This scheme is said to be based upon the theory that no campaign in Canada can be continued during the winter, and includes the construction of intranched camps and other works at vital points sufficient to arrest the progress of an invader, and compel him to resort to tedious siego operations by regular approaches.

were result on anowthen attectionate terms that existed between the parties, to establish the promise made by the defendant, and sho his declining to carry it out. The designation of the provided for the plantition of the plantition of the provided for t

for upwards of a month, but no she was obtained to the perpetration of the robbery, or the discovery of the stolen property. On Wodnesday last, fifteen months after the robbery, as two of Mr. Park's work men were engaged in cutting a stack of hay, they found the pocket-book containing the whole of the missing property, about three feet from the outside of the stack. They took it to Mr. Park, and will no doubt receive the £20 roward that was effered at the time of the robbery.

Duelling in the Russian Army.—Since the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg he has decided on the sentences to be passed on several officers of the Equestrian Guard who were concerned in adned which cost the life of a brother officer. The Emperor's anger was justly aroused, for, in opposition to his known wish to prevent duels, the officers of the regiment formented the quarrel between the opponenta, instead of endeavouring to appease their mutual anger. The original sentence passed on the offenders by the court-martial was very severe. The principal and the two seconds were condemned to the loss of their rank, their orders and medals, and their civil rights. The principal, a colonel, was also sentenced to twolvo years' forced labour in the mines; and the seconds, a captain and a lieutenant, to be confined in a fortress for ten years. The council of supervision approved these sentencess, but, in consideration that the officers "that acted under the inspiration of deep-rooted prejudices respecting military honour," the grace of his Majesty was solicited, and it was recommended the the coloned should lose his rank and orders, and should he confined in a fortress for ten years. The council of supervision approved these sentences, as a private solidier, while the seconds should be confined in a fortress for three months. The Emperor was pleased to approve these milder sentences.

The Groom and the Lady's Maid.—Robert

milder sentences.

The Groom and the Lady's Maid.—Robert Utting, agroom, residing at 77. Eccleston square-mews, was placed before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Clerkarwell Polico-court, on a summons issued by Mary Butler, a lady's maid, an attractive looking young woman, to show came why he should not centribute to the support of the child of which he was alleged to be the client hall beam compelled to take this stop is consequence of the defendant's refusal to contribute to the support of the child.—Miss Battler as many time from the property of the child.—Miss Battler as many to be given once a week. The support of the child a quantity of leave the food would kill a parret in three food would kil milder sentences.
The Groom and the Lady's Maid.-Robert

Frams Muller, The following and Odesc Zeiting: "Muller, the marching of the marching of the Muller, the marching of the Muller, the marching of the Muller, the Marchine Muller of the M ments in the Times the other day, we first "want." A solicitor has been appointed to m for "a good income in the nature of a nin His client does not ware whether it is in His client does not country. He is sai o family, aged thirty,

His client does not ourse whether it is an country. He is an officer's one of first-cliens; family, aged thirty, and his antesedistic proceduals. Poor fellow! What cam be his he he had not seen to the first and he is willing to the are signs of his having this already, for he "possesses some capital," and he is willing to the berth in the nature of a sinceura. Pedestrianism Extraordinary.—Miris garet Douglas, the Australian pedestriani, a completed the task of walking 1,000 miles to hours at the American Opera Hous. Lives of hours at the American Opera Hous. hours at the American Opera House, Lavergest successive mile has been witnessed by pesses have attested its fair performance, and the season woman has gone through the ardnons far astonishing freshness and vigour. During a mile, which she walked in the pressure of hundred persons, ahe several times stopped to and at the close she declared she could he 200 miles more, and would be willing to 1,400. Soveral heavy bets have been declared result.

1,400. Soveral heavy bots have been decided result.

Justices' Justice.—An old men shared and occur of the heavy between the magnitudes of the heavy between the heavy between

the prisoner in the series of the series of

lord, we think it was a kind of love affair.—
postponed.

The Inundations in Florence.—A lease
the 20th instant, cays: "In consequence of it
tinuance of bad weather, the miraculous pic
the 'Madonna' is now exposed to public viscertain number of days, in the church of it
numbers, and special services are performed
the shrine, to evert the increase of the float
whole population of Florence is now floating
church endeavouring to get a glimpse of it
revered image; and this afternoon, when a
there, the crowd was terrific, and the stationarile, from the mass of dirty common people
theory was anything but pleasant. Another
the great hurricanes is an order from Governevery householder to put three hinges on aff
side shutters instead of the two already to
prevent any accident happening from the
lover devenue are have the correction in co-

the great hurroanes is an order from covery householder to put three hinges on all side abutters instead of the twe abready to prevent any accident happening from the hilder and any accident happening from the hilder hilder hilder and the hilder hilder. At the fington Police Court, a man named Thomas L been charged with having caused the death of James, a young man twenty yoars of age. To worked at Massrs. Edelsten and Son's, Laste file-forgers, the son being an apprentice as father. On Taceday night, when Leigh told that some fault was being found with his wor reing ensued, the son stating that he did not a found fault. Leigh took up a bar of steel she and a half feet long, and struck him a tremended upon the left temple, driving in the skull able inches. The youth fell to the ground insease boy named Hankinson immediately informed Bedelsten, and the man Leigh followed him is diffice, and in a tone that betokuned the utime bornstion, eaid. "I have struck my boy with a steel, and killed him." Surgical art was obtained the unfortunate youth died at five o'chock the merning. The prisoner was committed for the hearing been decided now, beyond the pure of doubt (says the New York Hersid), the missing been decided now, beyond the pure of doubt (says the New York Hersid), the missing been decided now, beyond the pure of doubt (says the New York Hersid), the missing been decided now, beyond the pure of doubt says the New York Hersid), the missing been decided now, beyond the pure of doubt says the New York Hersid), the missing been decided now, beyond the pure of doubt says the New York Hersid), the missing been decided now, and a good many people have been in the bar green up their interest another style of been, heave given up their last greenback in payment.

setted. An enormous amount of mensy has been been took and won, and a good many people have been rich by their lucky wangers, while not a few, purban have given up their last greenback in payment of foolish bets. There is another style of beah, however which do not involve peouniary less, but which do not involve peouniary less, but which convertheless, very interesting to the imposition to those singular agreements to do or not be for cortain thing in case this or that man should so there is such as, for instance, to saw a load of word away away a street, or whose a lead of sand as appointed distance. Some of these bots are now being fallicly Vectorially two such agreements ware performed. It in Harlem, a man who had contracted to cost a keed wood in case of Saymour's defeat liberally fulfilled in public yesterday forencom. Another grainess. Tonth ward swept a block of Ersea street in power of a similar wager. On the first of the present less a man named Finley is to wheel a barrow full of a contraction to the total course of the street, but went to the first order in the affect of the product as a series, but went in Fourteenth street to the series of the street, but went in the affect of the product as a series, but went in the affect of the product as a man hand finley is to wheel a barrow full of a street, but went in the safe and the series of th

down Broadway from Fourteenth street to the street, between the hours of twelve o'clock need four in the afternoom, on account of Little defeat. The sand is to have an American factinit, and the performance will doubtless crost a sensation. Some of the bets are got up purpose of advartising.

Bingular Action about a Parrot.—As a sensation to the bets are got up purpose of advartising.

Bingular Action about a Parrot.—As the case was brought before the Shorelich in the Court by Mr. Niall to recover £6 from Mr. the traine of the first the case of the sense of the court of the first the count of the case of the case of the count of the case of th which defendant is the landlord. Defend some objection to its being left, but at lead to remain, having received instructions to canary seed and wet bread. There instru-ned to the left a quantity of lemp stody of its inside, canad it to tear itself to have bird-funcion were called, and they all as food would kill a parret in three departments. (Mr. Dasant) saked how old the bird of Four years.—His. Hopping Mr. How only to be given once a week. As of the deceased bird, which was in

nderd and of a gay life. eys, the Middlesex coroner, has at the Block Horse Tavern, esting the death of Jane Pain, "enfortunate," who died under ting discussionnes: — The dein "old lady" used to take ult deceased went out at us young man, when she was The females in the house a cab, in which deceased

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

CATASTROPHE AT GLASGOW.

Sixteen Lives Lost. ay night the ferry-boat plying from e south side of the river, opposite the except. Anderston, and having at the wight of twenty-four passengers, upset

Mail

Another Particulars.

About this dreadful calamity had been to exergented in now at an end, the fatality sen larger proportions. Not nixteen, as but almost allowed and the fatality sen larger proportions. Not nixteen, as and calacted and the sent almost allowed and the sent almost almost and the sent almost a sent almo Eurthor Particulars.

Accident on the London, Chat, Dover Railway. The frest which set reday night caused the main water-pipe adjoining the railway bridge of the Long, and Dover and London and Brighton that the force of the water that thoughthe free for under the ground the water that thoughth the feet readway, throwing the differs on all laking the bedgerows which protect the The the reliway away, reshed down the stable is of a cloning nature, on to the linear of the source of a few hours the four lines of the source of a few hours the four lines of the feet of the feet of the secretained, and before steps were mentions before the fell estant of the secretained, and before steps were the properties of the water considerable as some and it was stone time feared by wand to wands away. It also have the rain pipe burst it broke the rain pipe was discharged was discharged with was discharged the was discharged and the restant of the account of the properties of the p dis coo as the nature of the same property of the same property of most were said by which of great except on two works in which was the same of the water by dig the same property of the water by dig the same property of the same property o

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

Murder and Attempted Suicids.

A most strocious and cold-blooded marder-was committed on Saturday night at the village of Shirley, followed immediately by the attempted suicide of the sessain. The murderer's name is Broomfield, a batler in a gentleman's family in London, and his victim was Mrs. Frederick Coburn, now resident at Shirley. It appears that the parties formerly lived together in a family at Airesford, as butler and lady's maid. Contrary to his wishes and desires, the latter married from that situation, and Broomfield subguently left and went to London, where he has alwaines married. On Saturday afternoon he came down from London by the three o'clock train, and wen over at once to the deceased's house at Shirley, where he was invited to take toa. After tos Mr. Coburn said to his wife that they had better go out and detheir marketing, as it was Saturday ovening, or which Broomfield said, "Well, don't go out an leave me here alone; but if you go your wife habetter stop here with me." This was objected to and they went out the other, leaving Broomfield alone. Murder and Attempted Suicide

WRECKED CREW.

crow at this time were very distressing to those on hand. They asked if no rockets could be thrown to them, and on learning that none were to be had, one of the sailors made an attempt to descend the ship over the bow, with the view of swimming ashore. He was warned by those on the shore not to do so, and he gave up the attempt. As soon as the coble was got launched a great many volunteered their services to man her, and the following were selected: —Thomas Medirum, Charles Bottrol, James Thomson, Thomas Brown, and Goorge Clark. This gall nt crow, at great risk to their lives, at once faced the racing sea, amid the cheers of the spectators, and, after great difficulty, succeeded in reaching the vessel, and taking on board the crow of three men and a boy, who were, by this time, in a very exhausted state. On returning, the heavy surge sweeping round the vessel broke some of the oars, and great fears were entertained that the boat would be upset. She reached the land safely however, and the shipwrecked crow were taken in charge by Mr. Crombie, who supplied their immediate wants. The vessel was found to be the Euphomia, o Aberdeen, bound to Wemvas, in ballast.

MAYORS, MAGISTRATES, AND INTEM-PERANCE.

MAYORS, MAGISTRATES, AND INTEM-PERANCE.

Suggested, probably, by the temperance meeting held recently in the Mausion-house, London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a public meeting was lately held under the auspices of the Manchester Temperance Union, in the Town-hall, Salford. The Mayor (Mr. Wright Turner) presided. In opening the proceedings, he said the meeting had been convened for the advocacy of the temperance cause. He had been asked as mayor to take the chair, and in that capacity he had acceded to the request. Without offering any opinion upon the principles advocated or hold by the temperance societies or the United Kingdom Alliance, he thought that at any rate all could appreciate the effects that had been made by those associations to stem the torront of drunkenness which unhappily prevailed in this country might be traced to the incremate use of intoxicating drinks. Under these circumstances, it was very desirable by some means to mitigate that excess. Whether it was to be mitigated by a probability to either it more difficult, at any rate, if not impossible, to obtain drink, or whether it was desirable to exact a pledge from those who could not deny themselves, or whether it was their and their still, as he thought it was, to educate, elevate, and Christianise the meases, and by that means make them solves—some had one opinion and some amother—whatever might be the best mode, if any good could be done, it was their duty to try to do it, in order that the great evil of drunkenness might by some means be leasened. A letter was able, and its operation tended to promote the best interests of the community. Some years ago he estimated that the working people of Salford annually spont in drinking and lost by it £10,000, and other classes £20,000, making a total of £150,000 and of which only £6,000 went to pay wages, whilst if the money were spent usefully it would bring £72,000 to the wages fund, or £65,000 more to be spont with the shopkeepers of Salford. The money expended would pay the premiums of insurances amounting to £6,000,000. The question of temperance, then, was a maney question, which all ratepayors ought to consider. The whole community suffered from crime and intemperance. The enlargement of the Salford Workhouse, the building of the new goal in Manchester, the creation of the Assico Courts, in part were called for by intemperance, to which were to be attributed seven charges of murder swating trials in the two hundreds of Salford and West Derby. The great fountains of supply must be utopped—(hear, hear)—the drink system, whether the mayor approved or not, must be put a step to by the law of this country (cheers). The mayor might got on without the aid of the law, but whist temptation existed in high quarters, whilst they only said to men "Go," and did not go themselves, the people would not follow their advice, but would follow their example (applaanse). Australia was annoling our convicts back. If we would keep up a manufactory of thieves and convicts, we must stop the mills, and cause the manufacture (hear, hear, and applause). We could not find room for our convicts; this would force us to think of the propriety of coasing to manufacture them. Crime affiliated itself on drink, and drink on the magistracy. We had a "permissive bill" already in the hund of the propriety of coasing to manufacture them. Crime affiliated itself on drink, and drink on the magistracy, who had a "permissive bill" already in the hunds of the magistracy, and he was propared to dictine on the magistracy, and he was propared to dictine on the measu

RIOT AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

RIOT AT THE DUBLIN EXHIGITION.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin delivered a lecture on Irish manufactures, in the Industrial Exhibition now being held in that city, on Menday ovening. At the close of the lecture, and while the "vote of the discount of the close of the lecture, and while the "vote of thanks" business was in progress, some officers of the 18th Highland Regiment endeavoured to force their way through the denues or now towards the platform, making at the zame time softh ecce observations rather unsomplimentary to the audience in general and the lecturer in particular. They were called to order to no purpose, and at last altercations arose, which ended in a formidable row. Hands were laid upon the officers, a proceeding which they forcibly resented. It happened that the band of the regiment occupied the orchestra, and some of the kilted gentry, who were walling about, aided by the officers' kerrants joined in the meles. They seized the chairs, which they fourished so vigorously that they readily secured a clear space for themselves on all sides. A panic amongst the people was the immediate result of this conduct. The hadies rashed to the platform in a mass for safety. The gentlemen were not slow in following, as they were evidently aversate coming in contact with a chair wicherly aversate coming and they seem on the latter were broken, and a remarkable scene of confusion was presented. The excitoment in the galleries was great, and cheering, hissing, and hooting prevailed for several minutes. The soldiers being thus left a clear field soon beat a retract. It was a considerable time before the people resumed their sets. of the business are sted for having was subsequently arrested for having force his way into the police station. All the pwore liberated on bail, and appeared before the magnitudes on Tuesday. The exhibition authorhowever, have declined to prosecute, the officers ing entered into explanations and a pologised, were consequently discharged.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY

ADVENTURE.

It has often been said that there is a special providence which takes care of dranken men, and the incident appended would seem to add weight to the assertion. A telegram from Liverpool, on Monday night, announced that a man had been thrown out, or had fallen out, of the express train which leaves London at five o'clock for Liverpool. Immediately the fact was known it was telegraphed to Liverpool, and on the arrival of the train there five men occupying the compartment spoken of were taken into custody. Their names wore—James Murphy, William Reynolds, and Joseph Mantel, seamen belonging to the ship Commodore Perry, the property of Messra. Baines and Co., also another seaman named James Burnes, and a sergeant in the Royal Artillers named Jimes Comporthwaite on leave of absence from Sheorness. Comporthwaite made a statement to the effect that when the express left London there were in the same compartment of a second-class carriage, with himself, the four men mentioned, another man, who is said to have get out at Crewe, and Edward Apter, the man whom we supposed to have been killed. This man secued to be about 21 years of age, and was drunk. Soon after leaving London he began showing his money, which was in an old-fashioned red leather purse. Murphy told him not to be a fool, but to put his money back. The man appeared to be very excless amout it, and answered that it was a found it was of the search was telegraphed up and said he wanted to get out, as he was at Euston-quare. Murphy took hold of him by the collar, and pushed him on to the seat, telling him to sit still. Apter again get us and staggered against the door of the carriage, which flow open, and he fell out. At this time the train was going at 40 to 50 miles an hour, and it was of course supposed that he was killed. The line wassearched from Rugby for a considerable distance, but not race was found of the missing man. The result of the search was telegraphed to Liverpool, and all the it was of contracting the was considerable distance, but no trace was found of the missing man. The result of the search was telegraphed to Liverpoof, and all the men there in custody were kept under surveillance. Murphy, who appeared to be most intimately associated with the occurrence, began to be very uneasy at his position. The oddest part of the story has yet to come. By the train which arrives in Liverpool at eleven o'clock the missing man presented himself as and well with scarcely a seratch to show. His account of his extraordinary escape has a very ludicrous aspect. He remembers distinctly having been in a railway carriage, but everything clse is a blank until he found himself awaking from a damp sleep in the ditch at the bottom of a high embankment. He supposes that he awoke about ten o'clock, but his shep must have lasted much longer. He manage i to find his way to the next station, and went on to Liverpool at the first opportunity.

SUICIDE IN A COFFEE-HOUSE IN HOLBORN. SUICIDE IN A COPPER-HOUSE IN HOLIBURN.

On Thur-day an inquest was held by Dr. Lankester, at the Criterion Stenes, High Holiborn, relative to the discovery of John Elemandsen, otherwise Paul, thirty-two years of age, who was found dead with a bullet wound in his left breast. It appeared that on Sunday last the decaced netword a coffice hone, at 102, High Holiborn, and having partaken of some refreshment, inquired of he could be accommended with a bed. On being shown to a room, he went out and returned shortly before midmight. He then went to bed, and on the servant wirl going to his room at five c'clock on the Monday evening she received no reply to her frequent knockings. She then opened the door, which was barrie add on the bed covered with blood. She informed her mistress of what she had seen, when medical accisit ance and the police were immediately called in. A small pistol was found by deceased a right hand, and a powder flack by the left. Police-serjent Riche, E. 7, found in the pockets of deceased a poward to be not no needs.

you. Finis. Sanday mich.

A record pistol was also found, charged only with powder, and some percussion caps.

Mr. William King Whitchurst said he was a clerk in the post-effice at Burton-on-Trent, and had known the deceased for ten years. He saw him has talive five or six weeks ago. The deseased was a solicitor's clerk out of employment, and had come up to town with the view of obtaining a situation. He was well connected, his uncle being high bainff and coroner for Burton-on-Trent. The deceased had received £250 from his nucle a fortinght since, and £100 preciously to that. He kad written to witness from Northampton stating that he had been deceased hall his money, a requesting the loan of £5, which witness granted. The Coroner then referred to this most painful case, when a question area between the jury as to whether a verdet of felo-dece should be returned, four hands being held up for such a return. The coroner, however, showed the consequences of such a verdet, and again left the jury be delic rate.

A manimous verdet was ultimately returned of—Suicide by pistol-shot while in an unscand state of mind.

An Old Story with a Now Face.—A country school-macher, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of public, and which own the questions which he would put to them on examination day. The day arrived, and so did the hopefuls, all but one. The pupils took their places are hal been arranged, and all went on glidly until the question of the absences came, when the teacher asked, "In whom do you believe?"—"In Napoleon Homeratic!" was the answer quickly returned. "You believe in the Holy Catholie Church, do you not?" "No," said the youngster, amid roars of laughter, "the boy that celleves in the church, laan t come to school to-day; be at home sick abed."

Horribic Outrages by Albanian Ruffians An Old Story with a New Pace -A country

the youngster, and rears of hagnor, the oly test nelivies in that charry's han't come to school today; it is at home sick abed."

Horribio Outragen by Albanian Ruffi una. The Lecast Heard publishes the following letter from Salomea; "These sly being in a state of chrome disquict, it will not surprise you to hear of mother raid committed in that defenceless province. To words the end of last menth, a band of Albanian yuffans, numbering about vivity persons, headed by four or five chiefs, bearing the cuphonious names of Latchavoura, Gallio, Spanovangeb, Democentonia, Ao., made a descent upon the village of Tabbach, in the district of Pharwin, and distant four hours from the district of Pharwin, and distant four hours from the district of Pharwin, and distant four hours from the district of Pharwin, and distant four hours from the district of Pharwin, and stant four hours from the district of Pharwin, and the the monor, britally assaulting many others, but sparing their hapless women straggling in defence of their honor, britally assaulting many others, but sparing their a man and a boyto death; many persons slive, and mailed a man and a boyto death; many persons bisides aromoratelly wounded. After pillaging the village they better themselves to their monatain fastinesses with all the portable plunder they succeeded in laying their hands upon. The men on being apprised of what had befallen them ran to the succeour of their families, but, being weaponless, or armed only with ox goods, they were no match for the banditti. Only two they were no match to robbers fell in the fray.

DEATH FROM A BITE.

A short time sgo Mr. Jamson, spirit deeler, was sitting in the house of Mr. Parker, spirit deeler, Waterloo-street, Kilmarnock, discousing a "friendly glass" with Andrew Inest, collier, and Mr. M. Millan, spirit merchant, Glasgow. The conversation had turned on natural history, and while discussing, the peculiarity of only the lower jaw in man being used in eating, Mr. Jameson made a bot that he would put his thumb in isset's mouth, and by holding his lower jaw provent laset from biting the thumb. It is said that at first Isset declined, but on being again asked he accorded to Jameson's request. Itset tried to bite the presence of Shoriff Substitute Norme, Capitain Galt, Mr. Fulton, Sheriff Clerk Depute, and Drs. Aiken and Paxkon, took the dying declaration of the unfortunate man, after which he gradually sank, and at ten o'cleck he expired. The matter is being theroughly investigated by the Crown authorities.

An inquost was resently hold before Mr. Weyman, coroner for North Shropshire, on the body of an old man numed John Rowley, more than sixty years of age, who followed the avocation of a rateatcher. The numeror is name is Walter Barker alias "Bythoway," that; one years of age. It appeared from the ovidence that the deceased and prisoner started together on the morning of Thursday on a rateatching expedition, intending to visit several farmhouses in the mei; shouthood, going at once to Cloe Downton. More the day's work they visited the Helly Bash Inn, at Stoke St. Milborough, where they remained drinking together for some time. Provious to having, Barker took a glass of ale from the hands of the deceased, and throw the contents into the old man's face, cursing him several times. Soveral persons who were near expostulated with Barker upon his filturage of deceased, and the landlord (Mr. Howell) offered a hed in his house to the old man, and tried to prevail upon him not to go home, as he was somewhat intoxicated. He, however, rofused, and at about halfpat into Barker and Rowley left the house together to co hame, as they lived not very far from each other. Between ten and eleven o'clock, an old woman named list her, living in a cottage on the readside, heard noise and a seaffle a little above her residence, but did not go out to see what was the matter. Relaced Rowley, widow of the deceased, said that Earler's grandmether being ill, she went to attend to her during Walter Barker's absonce, and was waiting for him to come home. Between one and two o'clock on Friday morning he came into the hours and said to her, "Beeze, your old nn is dead, or very soon will be, for he is awfully drunk; he cannet stand any more than a child. I reared him up against a ditch bank, the dryest place I could ind. You had better go home and tell Jenes to go after him." On Friday morning a farmer named Hodnet was passing along the read, and saw the dead body of Rowley lying on the road, and saw the dead body of Rowley lying on the road, an but near to where the body lay only one kind of font-prints were observed, and they did not correspond with the boots on the feet of the deceased. Mr. Mey-mott, surgeon, deposed that in making a post-mortem examination he found a bruiss on the left temporal muscle. On removing the scalp he observed nearly a temporal of clotted blood on the brain, in the part exactly corresponding with the external bruise. This would be quite sufficient to cause immediate death. When the police officer went to the prisoner, before any charge was made, he said, "It is a bad job about poor old-Jack, is it not?" A verdict of "Wilful marder" was returned, and the prisoner was com-mitted on the coroner's warrant for trial at the noxt Shrowsbury assizes. Shrawabury assizes.

THE BENEFITS ARISING FROM CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORM.

Doctor Kidd, in a lotter to the Observer, says:—In the papers of last week there are the particulars of a very and case of suicide of a poor lady, distracted and torn in mind by the excessive agony of those anxious and misorable hours of parturition that sometimes, in the weaker sex, try the endurance of the strongest and most resigned.

You will be conferring a public benefit (as there exists the utmost ignorance on the point) if you let it appear that we have now, at length, in this second half of the nineteenth century, a perfect antidote thall such suicides or misery if certain projudices could be got rid of inside and outside the medical profession. This poor lady's suffering a and agony could have been prevented by a little chloroform.

all such suicides or misery if certain projudices could be got rid of inside and outside the medical profession. This poor lady's sufferings and agony could have been prevented by a little chloroform.

It will be a curious study for the Macaulays of the next generation, that as Galileo was persecuted, and the heart of Jenner broken about vaccination, so chloroform, in this our day and generation of so-called advancing knowledge, has originated, and only made way outside the medical profession, and mostly by means that may be termed quackish. The public are frightened about it by octogenerian prejudices, and hence we see such sad cases as this one of actual suicide (and such cases are not uncommon) from prolonged pain; and where, probably, the use of chloroform never is suggested, though purfectly safe and effectual. In France or America such a case could not occur; the press is there not wholly given up to praise of "sensationalisms," or obituaries of deceased M.P.'s not deceased, but the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means, as chloroform in such as the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means, as chloroform in which are the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means, as chloroform in which are the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means, as chloroform in which we have the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means, as chloroform in the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means, as chloroform in the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means as chloroform in the public are informed of the real value of any harmony means as chloroform. nabour, and unany committing sourcesserrection, and in obedience to octogonarian projudice, and the prudery of the press that would prefer aldermanic chituaties to discussions on such a valuable agent as this one, which will make the nineteenth contury remarkable for banishing surgical pain.

Lawyers may unsettle what Mr. Koble or the New Tostament tells us of charity or love in the world, but any such special pleading ought not to drive charity or humane feeling out of the heart of the true medical man.

any such special ploading ought not to drive charity or humano feeling out of the heart of the true medical man.

Making the B st of It. A humorous writer in the Characa Pa describes how he got out of a bay ser upon in the poles sourt:—"The next morning the independent of the west-feeling the man described how he got out of a bay ser upon in the poles sourt:—"The next morning to the poles sourt:—"The next morning to the independent of the west-feeling that accomplished, by knocking down two persons and assaulting siv others, and was proud of me. I was a promising young man, and all that. Then he offered a toast, "Guilty or Not Guilty?" I responded, in a brief but cloquent speech, satting forth the importance of the occasion that had brought us together. After the usual cearemonics, I was requested to lend the city ten dollars."

Bank Forgeries in America.—A story of forseries is being brancht to light in one Policecent. One case, involving 25 tost dole, has been gone into, and a gang of ten have already been secured. But this aum is supposed to he a more fraction of the amount that will yet be shown to have been raised by the forgers on different banks. Some of those who profess to be informed on the subject estimate the gross forgeries which this first case will bring to light at from 100,000 dols. Lo 100,000 dols. And if the faulties for getting checks cashed at our banks are as a great in every case as they appear to have been in that tried yeaterlay we can readily believe the feture disclusives may ture out to be fearful. The city is evidently overrun with organised bands of plunderers, who arrange and perfect their plans for rabings the community on a scale of unprecedented magnitude.—

New York Tunes.

Dunning a Poer.—Lord Bath owed a tra lemm. Casto, and would nover pay. The man determined to precedual him till he did, and one morning followed in more than the wanted to speak with him. Lord Bath cane down and said, "Fellow, what do you want with mor."

My money," said the man, as lond as were he could ha

A SERVANT AND HER MASTER.

A SERVANT AND HER MASTER.

Catherine Cafforky, a young woman, was summoned before the magistrates at Belmuliet, the other day, by an "English gentleman," named Billington, with whom she had hired as a servant. The complaint was that she had broken her angagement by leaving his service previous to the expiry of her term. The defence was, according to the partsh priest, who appeared as the guardian of the girl, that it was dangerous to her virtee to continue in the employ, as four girls who had proceed her in the attantion had been delivered of illegitimate children while in the complainant's service. The girl, however, stated that no attempt had over been made on her, and Mr. Billington, who supported his own case, declared that one of the parties referred to by the priot had been found in the bed of his man, owing, he said, to the want of other accommodation in the house. Thereon the reversed guardian of the defendant argued that although no attempt had been made on her, it was not after the girl had fallen that he should warn her and remove her from the danger, while he contended that the statement of the complainant about one of the girl had fallen that he should warn her and remove her from the danger, while he contended that the statement of the complainant about one of the girl who had been in his service clearly established that his house was no place for virtuous girls to be in. The magistrates, however, sentenced the girl to a penalty of £3 10a, or in default two months' imprisonment. She accepted the alternative, but the priest has since ledged an appeal to the decision, and the girl remains out on bail, while live times the amount of the penalty has been subscribed for her.

RUNNING THE RLOCKADE: AN EXTRAORDIMARY ACTION.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, the case of Ellison v. Jores was tried before Baron Martin and a Lendou special jury. This was an action to recover dumages for the breach of a contract to provide freight for a ship.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. T. Jones were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Mellich, Q.C., and Sir George Honeyman were for the defendants.

The Solicitor-General stated that the plaintiff were merchants in London, and that the defendants, Messra, Jores and North, were also merchants carrying on their business at Leeds. In Murch, 1862, Mr. Jores called upon Mr. Ellison, and said that he was in want of a ship to take some Manchester goods to Charleston. Confederate States of America, to run the blockade, Mr. Ellison had by accident become aware that a Mr. Lafone, of Liverpool, had a steamer called the Tubal Cain, which he thought he was desirous of employing in that business, and which it was believed would answer the purpose, and theraupon arrangements were made with Mr. Lafone for the conveyance by his steamer of goods to the amount required by the defendants. In making those arrangements were made with Mr. Lafone for the conveyance by his steamer of goods to the amount required by the defendants. In making those arrangements as long correspondence, by letters and telegrame, ensued between the parties, the result of which was that the defendants agreed to send 200 or 250 tons of Manchestor goods to Charleston by the Tubal Cain, and pay a freight of £15 per ton. Subsequently, however, the defendants refused to carry out their part of the contract, on the ground, as allowed, that the ateamer was not of the tonnage which the plaintiffs, as they alleged, had represented; but the real ground was because they dissovered that they could obtain a ship-at a less freight. There was a plea in reference to the illegality of a transaction of this kind, but it had been withdrawn, and the case was now free of any complication or difficulty o

now free of any complication or united sort.

Mr. Baron Martin, interposing, said he had looked through the correspondence, and he thought there was a contract; but his impression was that a jury could give only nominal damages, because the contract was an illegal one, as being directly opposed to the Queen's proclaunation, and having a direct tendency to involve this country in a war with the United States.

The Solicitor-General: If there had been a plea of illegality that difficulty might perhaps arise.

Mr. Baron Martin: I do not think that any person

terms that those transactions are the first.

Mr. Hawkins: We are quite propared to go into the witnows-box and criminate ourselves, and to be cross-examined by the Solicitor-General (laughter).

Mr. Baron Martin: No doubt; but if the course which I have suggested be followed, it will, I think, do instice to all parties, and save time and expense.

The Solicitor-General: I wish again to remind your lordship that the plea of illegality has been with

The Solicitor-General said he believed that the general good of the commonty.

The Solicitor-General said he believed that for whose opinion I have a greater that have a judgment of must be allowed to a contract of this nature.

The Solicitor-General: Mr. Justice Willos took an opposite view of the matter to your lordship.

Mr. Baron Martin: There is no judge for whose opinion I have a greater respect, but upon a point of this sort I must be allowed to have a judgment of my own, and I cannot think that a jury can give damages for the breach of a contract which is made in defiance of the Queen's proclamation, issued for the general good of the community.

The Solicitor-General said he believed that the Court of Common Pleas confirmed the decision of Mc. Justice Willes. He then stated that, in consequence of the defordants not performing their contract, Mr. Lafone, the owner of the Tubal Cain, brought as action against the present plantiffs for broach of the contract, and that it was tried before Mr. Justice Willes at the Liverpool Spring Assizes, and a vertlet given for Mr. Lafone for £1,835 dumages. Mr. Ellisen, an advised, set up every possible defence, and among the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the street was the now withdrawn one of illess there was the now withdrawn one of illess there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the now withdrawn one of illess the process of the pleas there was the process the process of the proc

starting the ship, and not to wait, unless it was explosely agreed upon, until the conclusion of the voyage.

Mr. Baron Martin said he had nover heard of such a custom before.

The Solicitor-General said he would call the gentled that yeave 21,855 damages, and whem Mr. Melhish who appeared for Mr. Lafone, addressed with so much carnestness and with auch a good effect. He would also call Mr. George Glad-tone.

Mr. Mellish: The Liverpool jury out down our claim by one half, and Mr. Justice Willow said the damages ought to have been double the amount given.

The Solicitor-General: With regard to the question of damages I may state that my client in addition to the £1,885, has paid £185 for the costs of Mr. Lafone, and £95 for his own costs, and, moreover, he has lost all the profits of the voyage, and we now say that he ought to recover from the defendants as much as £2,707, or upon another principle of calculation, £3,707. He thought he might be allowed to rectark that this was one of the hardest cases which had over been braught before a court of justice.

Mr. Ellisen was then called and sworn, and he said in good English, but with a foreign accent, that in March, 1862, Mr. Jorse called upon him, and stated that he was going to Paris to settle with some gentlemen about an expedition to the Confederate States, and that he was asked if he knew of any ship, and he replied that Mr. Lafone had a ship for which he wanted goods. Mr. Jorse saked him to make inquiries, and then followed the correspondence which had been referred to. He stated that if the defendant had performed their part of the contrast, and if they had shipped 200 tons of goods, he would have been entitled to roceive £7,000, and if 250 tons, £3,700.

After some further discussion between the learned for the plaintiff for £2,707 ds. 10d., subject to a special case, embracing all the facts, boing attact for the plaintiff for £2,707 ds. 10d., analyet to a special case, embracing all the scats, boing a state for the plaintiff of the contrast of the Souther

FRIGHTFUL POISONING CASE NEAR

WREXHAM. Five Persons in One Family Dead.

Five Persons in One Faimily Dead.

The village of Groeford has been in a state of forment for the last fort ocht in consequence of a family living on the top of Segrettidil, on the other side of the valley, being auddenly seized with a most alarming seckness. The father of the family is a labouring man, who occupies a cottige on the spot named, with a wife and four chidren residing under the same reof. The strange part of the story is that an alarming state of illness existed in the house for several days without any one beyond the pale of the family hearing of it. According to the account given by the father of the family, a man named Edward Millington, who works for Mr. Hassell, all of them—father, mother, and children—were suddenly soized with vomiting on Thursday, the 10th ult. On Tucsday, the 15th ult., one of the children, a girl named Harriett, seven years of ago, died. On Wodnesday, a second child died, named Ann, two years of ago; and on Thursday in inquest was summoned before B. H. Thelwall, Eq., coroner, to inquire into the cause of death of the two children, and was afterwards adjourned to Saunday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of affording time for a post-mortem examination on the bodies, which, we believe, has been of a very searching character, the stomachs having been sent to Liverneou to an oninent analytical chemist.

to any knowledge she had of the cause of all the sumering in the family.

In the absence of a satisfactory explanation of this tragical occurrence, various runsours have been spread about the district. The statement that the deceased woman had purchased a loaf of bread in a baker's shop at Wrotham, and that, after partaking of it, the family were taken ill, has not been confirmed. The runnour has had the effect of causing baker's bread to be looked upon with great suspicion, and caution is used in buying it.

MULLERS EARLY LIFE AND

MULLER'S EARLY LIFE AND CHARACTER.

The following is said to be a translation from a Gerann paper of Muller's character, as painted by a forman gentleman who knew him well, from residing many years at the place of his birth:—I have known Franz Muller from carliest childhood, but have known franz muller from carliest childhood, but have known his seventeenth or eighteenthyear. He he know how to attain in solder with evidence. Still less will I believe, even i were the murderer, that he would con droadful moment in which the shadow of already covered him would hardly have indiconfess what he had previously denied.

SINGULAR MURDER IN SCOTLAND.

The county of Suberland has for the first time in many years been disgraced by the perpetration of source rivalling in atrocity most of those that have fitte been committed. The foul doed, committed or he persons if a repositible and good formatted or airs. Sutheriand and a voting girl, the latter of whom escaped by a back window in her nightfores on hearing the noise, and running to the next house, alarmed the inmates, who has recently gone to bed. While raising the alarm, the girl observed a light in another house, and running there, she obtained entrance, and apprised the inmates that a man had entered the house of Mrs. Sutherland, and was then in it. For some unexplained reason no one went to Mrs. Sutherland's assistance, nor was the girl allowed to go to the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming, the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming, the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming, the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming, the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming, the house till nearly six o'clock in the morning, the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming, the house till nearly six o'clock in the norming. The house to which the girl ran went and informed a rilative of Mrs. Sutherland's of the girl's statement. Both then went to the house, and forcing open the door, they entered the room, and found Mrs. Sutherland lying on the floor in her nightfrees dead, and Ross lying and sleeping by her side. The police-constable's house being axt door, Ross was immediately taken in charge, and he has since been committed to prison. He gives no intelligible account of himself, but it is believed that, while under the influency of drink, and ignorant of the hour, he had gone to the house to visit the girl, with whom he had some previous acquaintance. The body underwent a post-mortem examination by Drs. Ellison, of Tain, and Souter, of Golspie, who have reported that Mrs. Sutherland, who is acventy-two years of age, died from violence, and there is no reacon to don't that a foul nurder was committed. Reas is a slater by trade, and has hitherto borna a good charactor.

inurder was committed. Ross is a slater by trade, and has hitherto borne a good character.

"I am, like Balaam," said a dandy, on meeting a protty girl in a narrow passage, "stopped by an engel," "And I am like the agod," said she, "stopped by an angel." "An like in like the agod, said she, "stopped by an angel."

"A very beautiful present for the Princess of Walce has just been timbed, which cost some 300 guiness, raised by shifting subscriptions. It is a flower was of beautiful design and of the choloest materials in the colony of Victoria. From a stand, composed of polished black wood from Mount Maccdon, rises a rock-work of quartz specimens streaked with gold, presented by the hardolders of Hurby's chaim at Weed's Point, the Ajax Mine at Castlemaine, and Poverty Ross, Jamagulla; and bright black antimony from Costerfield, near Hesthoote. Supported by this is a vary of St. Arnaud silver, frosted, representing groups, containing twenty-six figures — emus, kangaroos, lyre-birds, fruits, and various sorts of Victorian forns. Above this is some more rock-work in St. Arnaud silver, in which are represented various serts of Victorian forns, and warfores, on whose branches are to be seen a variety of parcets, parcquets, blue and diverns, bronco-winged pigeons, &co., in frosted silver; while beneath the tross guanas are soon. From the centred rise two golden stoms of the ook, symbonsing England and Demaark, and the troe forn, which represents Victoria, which are more nore Australian flowers. The whole is surmouthed by a fluted silver lowl for flowers, and altogether represents a very beautiful present.