THE REPRESENTATION OF FORFARSHIRE.

MR CARNEGIE AT KIRRIEMUIR.

The Hon. Charles Carnegie, M.P., addressed the electors in the Kirriemuir district of the county yesterday in the Airlie Arms Hall, Kirriemuir. There were about one hundred persons present, among whom we observed the Rev. Thomas Adam, Capt. Young, Ascreavie; G. B. Brand, Esq., banker; Thomas Nicoll, Esq., Littleton; Mr Wilson, late of Ballintore. Mr Brand proposed Captain Young as Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. The Chairman very briefly introduced Mr Carnegie amid applause.

Mr CARNEGIE, who was received with applause, said that it would be needless for him to give a lengthy speech, and referred the meeting for his political views to the speech he made the other day in Brechin, which, he had no doubt, the politicians in Kirriemuir had all seen, it having been fully and faithfully reported in the Dundee newspapers. (A laugh.) Still, if there were any point in his political creed, any vote he had given, or any question of importance likely to arise that any one wished information about, he would be glad to answer it. (Applause.) Mr Carnegie thanked the meeting for its kindness, and also thanked the constituency for the general courtesy he had met with during the time he had acted as their member. He resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The Rev. Mr ADAM then rose and went over some of Mr Carnegie's views on political questions, telling some humorous anecdotes, more particularly on the ballot, on which he (Mr Adam) was quite content with Mr Carnegie's opinion.

Mr JOHN PATTERSON asked Mr Carnegie's views regarding the poor law system.

Mr CARNEGIE replied that the question was a very difficult one, and one which he could not solve. Still he was of opinion that the law, as it now stood, required to be modified.

A paper inscribed with a large number of questions had been handed to Mr Carnegie, and these he answered apparently to the satisfaction of all present. The queries were—Are you in favour of the Law of Patronage? Are you in favour of Church and State being separated? Household suffrage? &c.

The CHAIRMAN then asked if any person wished to put other questions, and as no one seemed inclined,

Mr THOMAS NICOLL proposed Mr Carnegie as a fit and proper person to represent the county. He said—I consider that this quiet walk over which Mr Carnegie is now having, and those cordial receptions which he has here as elsewhere met with, incontestibly prove that his political opinions are those of the majority of the electors, for doubtless the day is past when men will be sent to Parliament simply because of their territorial position or their family connections, independent of their political creed. Forfarshire honours itself in sending Mr Carnegie as the man who was the first to bring before the House of Commons the injustice of the Law of Hypothec; a law which forms the basis of all agricultural grievances, but which, considering the "educational" training county candidates are now receiving, will speedily be repealed in the Reformed House. Mr Carnegie is sound on the Game question. He has run into no extreme views, but has promised to support the petition of the Chamber of Agriculture that hares be dropped from the Game list. Farmers never object to winged game, but are proud to see large and strong coveys on their farms.

Mr BRAND seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr CARNEGIE thanked the meeting, and moved a vote of thanks to Captain Young for presiding, which was also carried.

Mr YOUNG returned thanks, and the meeting afterwards separated.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE STIRLING BURGHS.

MR HENRY CAMPBELL AT DUNFERMLINE.

On Wednesday evening Mr Henry Campbell, Glasgow, addressed another large and most enthusiastic meeting at Dunfermline. The place of meeting (Schoolend Street Hall) was completely crowded, and many could not obtain admission.

Bailie BALFOUR, who presided, introduced Mr Campbell to the meeting.

Mr CAMPBELL then rose, and after the great cheering with which he was greeted subsided, proceeded to address the meeting. Having explained the cause of his meeting with them on that occasion, he referred to the passing of the Reform Bill. Those who were non-electors when he came before them for the first time, now enjoyed the privileges of others, and he was one of those who rejoiced in this great change. Under the previous system of 1832, when the Reform Bill was passed, the middle classes generally were admitted to political power; but the power was now in the hands of the lower classes as well. And he had not seen a single newspaper, or a single organ of public opinion, and he did not know a single individual who was against this change. Mr Campbell then spoke on the relation between master and servant. After referring at some length to the matter as it at present stands, Mr Campbell said he would like to see a change in this respect, and that there should be a better understanding between master and servant, that both might interest themselves more with each other's interests—as what would injure the one, he held would, in the long run, most assuredly injure the other. He conceived the cure was to be found only with better feeling, and that had been carried out in many districts in England by the system of courts of conciliation and arbitration, with which the name of Mr Mundella was associated. The master and servant were there content to refer their disputes to these courts, and to abide by their decisions. Any such arrangement, he said, would receive his cordial support. (Cheers.) He approved of a system of legislation to control the labour and employment of our fellow-countrymen, and of the new arrangements by which young persons and women should not be overwrought. He thought that system of legislation was a most important one, and he thought there was no branch of the community to which this should be extended more than to those who work underground. There was no class of the community which more required this to be extended, because at present with these men it was not a question of higher wages or lower wages, it was a question of length of day or shortening of days—a question of life or death. (Cheers.) There were one or two points which the miners had a right to call on them to interfere. There was the subject of mines. They had a system of inspectors in this country, but these inspectors, like many other people in the ordinary affairs of this life, were always wise after the event had occurred. He did not know that it did very much good to the man that was killed, or to the man whose back was broken, for the inspector coming down after to learn the cause of the accident. (Laughter and cheers.) He also thought provision should be made to supply those men who work underground with greater comfort, because it was to them that they owed the comfort they themselves enjoyed in the winter months, and he thought they should be supplied with fresh air, which they had in so much abundance up-stairs. (Laughter and cheers.) After alluding to the decision of the House of Lords, which, he believed, was contrary to the Scotch Courts, that the owner of a mine is not liable for the conduct of his underground manager, Mr Campbell said he was clearly of opinion that the owner of such an institution as a mine—whether it was above ground or underground, or any other public work—ought to be responsible for proper protection to those who worked to him, in so far as it was possible for him to do so. Mr Campbell then alluded to the question of education, and said that, after reading all he could read, and thought over the subject, he had come to the conclusion that what was required was a thorough national, unsectarian, and compulsory system of education. After giving his views on some other public questions on which he had previously touched, Mr Campbell concluded, amid most enthusiastic applause, by appealing to the meeting for their support, and for them to use all the influence in their power to secure his return.

On the motion of Councillor FERGUSON, the meeting unanimously pledged itself to support Mr Campbell at the next election.

Mr CAMPBELL thanked the meeting for their kindness, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which brought the proceedings to a close.

GARIBALDI.—General Garibaldi writes from Caprera begging the *Riforma* to make known his wish that no visits be made to him in his islet. He desires it to be made known that this resolution implies no intention on his part to renounce political life. The General desires to enjoy salutary repose at Caprera, and not to be distracted from his own occupations and thoughts.

THE PLANET VENUS.—The planet Venus will be to-day in the best conditions for being seen by day, under the form of a crescent, with the horns turned to the west. On that, as well as on the few days before and after, the planet will be perfectly visible before daybreak, until it sets about five in the afternoon. From two in the morning can be observed rising in the east with a brilliancy to which that of no other star can be compared.

MR JOHN OXENFORD.—The secession of Mr John Oxenford from the staff of the *Times* is the subject of general conversation in literary circles. Mr Oxenford filled for many years the office of dramatic critic to the oracle of Printing House Square, and is the author of a number of plays (chiefly farces), many of which are popular, and still keep their ground on the stage. He was unquestionably one of the best writers on the paper, and his place cannot readily be filled up. *Belfast News-Letter's Correspondent.*

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the North British Railway Company was held in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, yesterday, "for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit of approving, the following documents, and of authorising the Directors to carry the same into effect, namely—1. Proposed minute of agreement between the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company and the North British Railway Company, varying the authorised arrangements for constructing the lines of the City of Glasgow Union and Glasgow and Coatbridge Railways, eastward of the College at Glasgow. 2. Proposed minute of ageement between the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, the North British Railway Company, and Messrs Thomas Brassey, John Kelk, and Charles Waring, London, contractors, providing for the completion of the City of Glasgow Union Railway. 3. Articles of arrangement adjusted between the North British Railway Company and the Committee referred to in the subscription lists of the subscribers to shares in the Coatbridge undertaking of the North British Railway Company, dated the 27th day of March, and 20th and 21st days of April, 1868—for constituting the Glasgow and Coatbridge Railway as a separate undertaking. 4. Agreement between the subscribers to the Coatbridge undertaking and the North British Railway Company, following upon the said articles of arrangement, and providing for the subscription of the capital for the said undertaking"—Mr Stirling of Kippendavie, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

After a speech of some length by Mr STIRLING, the SECRETARY read the rubrics referred to by the Chairman, and moved a formal resolution as to the constituting of the Glasgow and Coatbridge Railway as a separate undertaking.

Mr DOUGLAS CAMPBELL moved that they delay consideration of the report and the articles of arrangement indefinitely.

Mr WILLIAM ROBERTSON supported the amendment, and remarked that the actual cost of the completion of railway undertakings, in the past, had always been about a third more than the estimates said would be required. He had no doubt that the proposed undertaking would cost much more than was at present estimated.

After considerable discussion, the amendment and motion were submitted to the meeting, when the Chairman declared that his motion was carried.

Mr ROUGHHEAD said he wished the two motions to be submitted to the meeting again, as he considered that the amendment was carried. (Hisses.)

The amendment was then put to the meeting again, when the Chairman evidently counted the number of hands held up in its favour. The motion was then put, but as the number of hands held up in favour of it seemed larger than the number held up for the amendment, the Chairman declared the motion carried without counting the hands. (Loud cries of "Poll, poll," followed the declaration of the Chairman.)

Mr WALTER WILSON maintained that the amendment had been carried.

Mr ROBERT YOUNG, Glasgow, a Director, said that the gentlemen on the platform had no doubt whatever that the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—I declare the motion carried. (Applause, and cries of "Poll.")

Mr ROUGHHEAD—Then I would ask a poll.

The CHAIRMAN—Of course, if a poll is taken, we will use these proxies (holding in his hand a bundle of documents.) But Mr Douglas Campbell does not ask a poll.

Mr ROUGHHEAD—Have you any objection to state in your minute that the motion has been carried by those proxies in your hand?

The CHAIRMAN—No; we will not state that, because the motion was carried by a show of hands.

Mr ROUGHHEAD contended that the motion had been carried by the proxies, and said he was perfectly sure that there would be a severe struggle in Parliament to prevent the proposal being carried out.

The CHAIRMAN—There is no Parliamentary sanction required to this question. (Laughter.) We do not require to go to Parliament; the matter has been already sanctioned. (Applause.)

Mr ROUGHHEAD—I am quite aware of that. But we must go to Parliament to undo that.

The SECRETARY then read the other resolution, proposing that the shareholders should approve of the other minutes of agreement with regard to the City of Glasgow Union Railway.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the approval of the resolution, said that the scheme proposed was the only way of utilising the £300,000 sunk in the City Union Railway Company.

The motion having been seconded, was put to the meeting, without an amendment being proposed, and declared carried by the Chairman.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of considering an agreement between the Company and the Glasgow Union Railway Company to form a passenger station at Dunlop Street; and also an agreement between the South Western, North British, and Caledonian Companies in reference to said station; and also, if these were ratified, to resolve that the South Western Company should take £140,000 of stock in the Union Railway, to be raised by creating a preference stock in the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company to that extent. Sir Andrew Orr having taken the chair, proposed the approval of the agreements—the issue of £140,000 in 5 per cent. Preferable Stock, convertible in five years into Ordinary Stock. This being seconded, Mr George Smith, after some discussion, moved as an amendment that the matter be delayed for not more than six months, in order to have the concurrence of the Caledonian and North British Railways in the formation of the proposed station in St Enoch Square. After a very long discussion, the amendment was put, and was supported by only a few hands, the great majority voting against it. The original motion was then agreed to *nem. con.* The other resolutions were then agreed to; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.

On Wednesday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, a serious calamity occurred beneath one of the arches of Blackfriars Bridge, London, causing the death of a woman, and endangering the lives of her child and husband. The barge Rochford was proceeding from Westminster down the river for a freight, and was passing underneath one of the arches of Blackfriars Bridge, when a hook attached to one of the ropes which hung loosely from the rigging over the side of the barge caught a chain which bound a number of planks together at the side of the arch, to act as a fender for preventing vessels running foul of the piles of the bridge, or becoming entangled amongst them. As the barge proceeded the rope became tighter, until it caught the back of a woman who was sitting on the hatches, having a child in her arms, when both mother and child were precipitated into the Thames. The screams of the other four children who were on board drew the attention of the skipper, who was horrified to find his wife and child overboard, nothing of the woman except her head being visible. The frantic husband snatched the babe from his wife's arms, giving it to the care of one of the boys on deck, and then jumped into the boat in tow of the barge, with a view of rescuing the mother, but was too late, as she had sunk to rise no more alive.

EXTRAORDINARY WATER SPOUTS IN THE PAPAL STATES.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes from Rome:—"The first year of Pio Nino's reign was remarkable for one of the greatest inundations ever known in Rome, but it was in the month of November, and in the natural order of the elements. This year has been signalised by an inundation of the Tiber more remarkable still, on account of its having taken place in the usually arid month of August. It was caused by the discharge of a series of water spouts over the provinces of Umbria and Sabina last week, which swelled the tributaries of the Tiber into raging torrents, raised the level of that river at Rome nearly 12 feet in a few hours, and swept down corpses of peasants, carcases of cattle and sheep, hay stacks, cottages, wood, trees, palings, and enormous quantities of fruit, especially melons, for which the Valley of Rieti is famous, as that of Terni is for hemp, of which also innumerable bundles were hurried down the furious torrent, offering an unexpected harvest to the riverside Romans, who were out in boats and punts all Thursday and Friday hauling the *debris* of Umbrian and Sabine farms ashore. The take of fish was enormous also. Great depots of lime washed from the mountain kilns into the streams, killed quantities of their finny inhabitants, who, floating down the Tiber, were netted and even pulled out by the hand in such abundance that the price of fish in Rome on Friday, although a *magro* day, was only a *soldo* a pound. The Ancona line of railway was interrupted in the plain of Terni. Some damage was done to the excavations at the Emporium, on the Tiber bank; but the specific gravity of the valuable blocks of ancient marble recently found there prevented them from being washed away, although one of the workmen was nearly drowned while watching the progress of the flood."

REMARKABLE POTATO PLUMS.—Mr Patrick Matthew, Gourdiehill, has sent us four specimens of potato plums raised by the Gulich system, at Schenefeld, Holstein, a number of which weighed about twenty-three to the pound when plucked. He says, "I never saw the produce of a potato plant in tubers so large as those by the Gulich system. My son says that the labour of culture is not much more than by the usual system. The bunches of boulders or plums were large on almost every stem. Would they not prove superior seed?"—*The Farmer.*

TOTAL WRECK OF THE CRAIGROWNIE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A very lamentable catastrophe occurred on Tuesday night off the Point of Ayr, by which a splendid barque was totally wrecked, and three of the crew drowned. The barque Craigrownie, Captain M'Nutt, sailed from the Mersey with Tuesday morning's tide, bound for Bahia *via* Cardiff. The weather was fine at the time but towards dark the wind freshened up, and at midnight it blew almost half a gale from the NNE. The Craigrownie either must have been hugging the shore, or else driven close to it by the force of the storm, as the point where the vessel went ashore is known as the Little Benbo Bank, one of the most dangerous obstructions to mariners in either sailing into or outwards from the port of Liverpool. The intelligence which reached Liverpool is of a very meagre description. The vessel must have struck very heavily, and almost instantly became a total wreck, as out of a crew of sixteen it is reported that three or four were drowned. The Craigrownie was 434 tons burthen, and was cleared from Liverpool for Bahia by Messrs T. C. Jones & Co.

A great deal of rain fell in London during Wednesday night.

The *Herald* states that Mr James Lowther, M.P. for York, will succeed Sir Michael Hicks Beach as secretary to the Poor Law Board.

The latest accounts from Whitby state that the Bishop of Peterborough's recovery was hopeless, and that he was slowly sinking.

Mr Justice Brett, the newly appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, attended on Wednesday at the Judges' Chambers, and received the congratulations of Mr Justice Willes.

We have reason to believe that there is some prospect of the Prince and Princess of Wales visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle this season.—*Northern Ensign.*

A lunatic escaped a few days ago from the Lancaster Asylum, and got drowned in a burn containing seven inches of water, which runs through the grounds.

The *Hants Telegraph* says that there is now living in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth a soldier 85 years old, who fought at Waterloo, and has no pension.

Dr Nelaton, the eminent French surgeon, has been made a Senator. That is the first time that an operative representative of the medical profession has been promoted to a seat in the Upper Chamber of the Luxembourg.

The American Congress has voted near 1,000,000 dols. a year to subsidise an American mail steam packet company to convey mails to Europe. This company will land her mails at some English port. She will also touch at a continental port.

A national monument is to be erected in the middle of the Konigsplatz, at Berlin, in commemoration of the Prussian victories of 1864 and 1866. It is to consist of a column on a pedestal, surmounted by a figure representing Victory. The latter is to be 24ft. high, and the whole monument 150ft.

The two elegant little Swedish steamers, which attracted much attention at the Universal Exhibition, have been purchased by a gentleman of Bordeaux, who intends them to ply between the opposite banks of the Garonne, from Bordeaux to La Bastide and back.

A CLERICAL DEFAULTER.—The Rev. J. N. Gould, rector of Stokeinteignhead, was arrested for debt on the Newton racecourse last Friday, and conveyed to Exeter jail. He was arrested at the suit of a Newton tradesman for a debt of £21.—*Western News.*

WHAT AN ASS!—Lord Amberley at a recent meeting of the Dialectical Society is reported to have suggested other means than emigration for keeping the population within certain limits. "Small families" was his remedy, and he wished much he could hear the proposals of the medical men in the room as to the best means of limiting numbers."

Great preparations are at present being made at Cardiff to celebrate the coming of age of the Marquis of Bute. The festivities will commence on Saturday the 12th, and will be continued several days. An ox is to be roasted whole and distributed among the poor. The Corporation of Cardiff and the tenantry of the noble lord are each to have a banquet.

An advertisement in one of the Nottingham papers suggests an odd combination of politics and piety. Two "freehold pews" in St John's Church are offered for sale, "each giving a vote for North Nottinghamshire," and "one of them being in the best situation in the middle aisle." It is the first time we ever heard of pewhold suffrage, but there could hardly be a fancy franchise more after Mr Disraeli's own heart.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night an inquiry was held at Victoria Park, on the body of Joseph Want, a silk-finisher, aged 46. Deceased had made six attempts to commit suicide by taking laudanum, and succeeded in drowning himself on Saturday night in the Regent's Canal. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind.

A BALLOON DRIVEN OUT TO SEA.—An aeronautic excursion of an interesting kind was made two days back at Calais. The balloon, the Neptune, under the guidance of M. Durnof, was driven to sea by the wind, and everything gave the idea that the Channel would be crossed. However, when well out from the shore the balloon met with a quite different current of air, which brought it back to land, and it eventually came down near Boulogne.

MR MONCRIEFF AND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITIES.—A correspondent of the *Courant*, signing F.R.C.S., asks the following question of the editor:—"May I request you or any of your readers to kindly inform me if Mr Moncrieff was not the author of the Act compelling medical men to give in certain returns in Scotland, *under a penalty*, for which medical men in England are paid.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A PIOUS JEW.—On Wednesday night an inquest was held in Crutched Friars on the body of Mr Lazarus, aged 85. Deceased was of the Jewish persuasion, and very pious. On Sunday evening he began the 24 hours' fast, and on Monday went to the Synagogue to pray, and on returning fell down from exhaustion and died. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy, consequent on exhaustion.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT SEA AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A collision occurred on Tuesday night, about eight miles off Youghal, between the barque Number 2 of Poole, from Quebec for Wexford, and the schooner Andrida, of Youghal. The latter is supposed to have sunk immediately, with three men on board. Two of her crew got on board the barque. The Number 2 is reported to have lost bowsprit and jibboom.

SENSATION PERFORMANCES IN A MUSIC HALL.—At the Sun Music Hall, Mr Williams has provided for his patrons, the daring trapeze performance by Les Freres and Mdlle. Frantz. The lady does the same feats as are accomplished by the other female gymnasts, who are now amazing and exciting the London public, including the swinging to and being caught by one of the brothers, who is hanging headdownwards near the ceiling, and twisting about while held by one foot. The final feat of the trio, which consists of one of the men flying to his fellow with Mdlle. hanging round his neck, is both novel and astonishing.—*Era.*

IN DEATH THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED.—A correspondent says:—On the 11th of August I was present at a remarkable funeral in the churchyard of Kelton, when an aged couple were interred in the same grave. The husband, whose name was Clenachan, was for many years carrier betwixt Glasgow and Castle-Douglas, and latterly had the farm of Glenyerrick, from which he retired a few months ago, and came to spend his few remaining days in Castle-Douglas. His age was ninety-two, and that of his wife ninety-four; and their married life extended over the long period of sixty-seven years. This remarkable couple died on the same day, within a few hours of each other, and one grave closed over their remains on the same day.—*Dumfries Courier.*

MARRIAGE OF SPIRITUALISTS.—At Akron, Ohio, two persons of spiritual faith married themselves with a little aid from the Mayor, by repeating the following formula:—"In the presence of our spirit and earth friends I take Alecta A. Sandford, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful wife, hoping by kindness and affection to be to her a faithful and loving husband while in the earth form." The lady then replied—"In the presence of our spirit and earth friends I take Abel Underwood, whom I hold by the right hand, to be my lawful husband, hoping by kindness and affection to be to him a loving and faithful wife while in the earth form." The Mayor then said—"Having pledged your marital vows in the presence of these witnesses and of the world, I now, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, pronounce you husband and wife." The *Beacon* says they would have no form of ceremony in which the word death occurred.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The *Moniteur* informs us that on the occasion of the funeral of the late Queen of Madagascar orders were issued for a national mourning, which was to last three months. During that period ladies were to wear no garment that covered the bosom or fell below the knee. The "effect," says the *Moniteur*, was "peculiar." We are surprised at the remark considering that in Paris, and certainly in London, a similar costume is now perfectly common. The only difference between Madagascar and either metropolis that we can see, is that in the former women go about half-dressed in obedience to superior orders for a limited period and in moments of grief; whereas amongst us they indulge in the "peculiar effect" in hours of supposed gaiety, and threaten to continue to do so for an indefinite time. We suppose it is only another illustration of extremes meeting. Perhaps when the fashionable females of England are compelled by some calamity or other to go into mourning, they will once more dress themselves, at least for a time. —*Tomahawk.*

The transport European is about to leave Toulon to take soundings in the Atlantic, for the laying down of the French Transatlantic Cable.

PRICE OF SALMON IN LONDON.—The price of salmon fell enormously in London on Tuesday. Messrs H. Barber & Son report that at the Billingsgate market the best salmon sold at 6d per lb., the lowest price known for the last eight years.

The inauguration of the monument to commemorate the long struggle sustained by Poland against Russia, took place on Saturday near Zurich. The memorial is erected on the battlefield where the Russians were defeated by Massena in 1799.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.—Dorothy Verdenhoven, a young and good-looking German, dressed in deep mourning, surrendered at the Old Bailey on Wednesday to take her trial for the manslaughter of Conrad Verdenhoven, her husband. The prisoner and her husband were quarrelling at dinner. Her husband struck her, and she took up a knife and inflicted upon him a wound which caused his death. Before he died he said that the stabbing was accidental, and the prisoner herself insisted that she did not mean to wound her husband, but only to frighten him. The jury acquitted her.

AN IRON MOUNTAIN IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The *Pittsburg Gazette* says:—"We are informed by the Hon. R. Farrensworth, State Senator from Upshur county, West Virginia, that an iron mountain exists in the upper portion of that county, of greater extent and purity than any other known body of iron in the world, not excepting the famous iron mountain of Missouri, and that under this vast body of iron there is a vein of bituminous coal, measuring on the face, where the Buchanan river cuts through, 25 feet in thickness. He declares this ore to be so pure that a blacksmith took a piece and forged a horse shoe from it.

THE LAW AS TO TRADES UNIONS.—Considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the trades societies consequent upon the recent decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the case of the Lancashire cotton spinners, and because of the law laid down by Mr Justice Lush, at the trial of the Sheffield masons last week, at Leeds Assizes. Under these circumstances the leaders of the various trades societies in the metropolis are taking active measures for calling together a conference of delegates from every trade society in the metropolitan district, for the purpose of considering what measures shall be adopted to meet the present crisis.

HAPPY WALES.—In his charge to the grand jury at Denbigh, Lord Chief-Justice Bovill said:—"I have travelled thus far through North Wales, and have been able to congratulate all the grand juries I have met. At one place there was not a bill found for trial, and no cause on the list. In other places there were but few persons for trial, whose cases required little consideration at the hands of either jury or judge. I find that there are three prisoners whose cases will probably not occupy more than half the day, and there are no civil cases for trial. I certainly think Wales ought to be the happiest part of the United Kingdom, there being but few criminals found within its borders, and apparently no litigation."

REFUSAL TO BURY A CORPSE.—Dr Bateson, the medical officer of health for St George's, Southwark, attended before the magistrate at Southwark on Wednesday, accompanied by one of the sanitary inspectors, to obtain an order for the removal of the corpse of a girl to the appointed mortuary of the parish, the parents refusing to bury it. Dr Bateson said that on Tuesday his attention was called to a small house in Oakley Place, Upper Grange Road, Old Kent Road, where he found the corpse of a girl lying in a room inhabited by a family of poor people. The girl died on Sunday fortnight, and ever since has been lying in the same room where the family lived and slept. There were only two rooms in the house, and the other room was tenanted by a family whose lives were all endangered by the corpse being kept in the house. The magistrate made the order. It was understood that the reason the parents kept the corpse so long was to get up a raffle to pay the expenses of the funeral and wake.

A FORTUNE-TELLING MAGISTRATE.—At the Salford Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr Trafford, Mary Sheridan, an old woman, was brought up on a charge of fortune-telling. Mr Trafford (to prisoner)—It's a ridiculous thing to suppose you can pry into the secrets of the future. It only shows what mischief a person of your class can do. If this woman had not more sense than many others she would have been jealous of her husband. Prisoner—I wish I could tell my own fortune. Mr Trafford—Can you tell your fortune now, because I can? Prisoner—I must leave it to your Honour; you know best. Mr Trafford—Well, I am going to tell your fortune. It is, that you be taken from here to the new jail and remain there for seven days. That is your fortune. (Laughter.) Prisoner—Thank you, sir, I can do seven days any time. Mr Trafford—I know you can. You have done it many times; much oftener, I believe, than we have recorded here.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENOCK—£30,000 DAMAGES.—On Wednesday night, shortly after seven o'clock, fire broke out in the sugar refinery of Messrs Paul Sword & Co., Ingleston Road. The conflagration was first discovered in the shed attached to the main building, from which the flames quickly spread, and in a short time the main building was totally destroyed. The fire brigade was promptly in attendance, but could do nothing to save the refinery. They succeeded, however, in saving the stores by cutting away the connections. The damage is roughly estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000, but it is partially met by insurance. The house, which was full of raw sugar, was erected about five years ago, and was considered one of the most complete houses in Greenock. The burning was witnessed by large crowds of people, but good order was preserved by a staff of police. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DETERMINED TO COMMIT MURDER.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Wolverhampton Police Court on Tuesday. An Irish woman named Ellen Welding was charged with assaulting Sophia Morris, a neighbour, who had said something which had excited the defendant to jealousy. After the complainant had given her evidence the defendant rushed at her, and was only restrained from violence by the officers in the court. She then threatened again and again to take the life of the complainant, and repeatedly cried, "I'll be hung for her yet." The bench gave her the benefit of a doubt, and dismissed the summons. The defendant was in no way appeased by the result, for, immediately on being released, she shrieked out, "As soon as ever I go home, I'll hang for her; I'll have her life, it's no use anybody stopping me, I'll have her life." The Chief-Constable, addressing the Bench, said, "There will be murder before night if she is not restrained." Their Worships then called upon the virago to find bail for her good behaviour. Meanwhile, she was taken to the cell, shouting, "I'll kill her; I'll revenge it out of her."

LORD LONDESBOROUGH AND HIS RAT-CATCHER.—At the Leeds Assizes on Tuesday, a curious case, Smith *v.* Lord Londesborough, came on for hearing. The plaintiff, it was alleged, was engaged on the 20th September 1864 by Mr Lowther, one of the agents of Lord Londesborough, to clear the Selsby estate of rats, with which it was very much infected, at the rate of £50 per year, to be paid half-yearly. He worked for a year, and then applied to Mr Lowther for payment. He was informed that his payment was to be by means of a rate upon the tenants, and that he would have to collect his salary from them. He objected to that course, but after some discussion was supplied with a book in which the amount to be paid by such tenants was entered. Plaintiff collected some money, and continued at his occupation for another year; and at the expiration of that period he had a claim of £100, exclusive of the amount he had received from the tenants—£48. He applied to Mr Young, the agent of Lord Londesborough, for the money, but was again told that he must look to the tenants, and a number of letters were sent to them urging that they should pay plaintiff what he wanted. Plaintiff was not able to get his money, and hence the present action. After several witnesses had been examined, Mr Field, for the defendant, said it appeared that there had been some misunderstanding, and that whilst the agents of his Lordship did not understand that he was responsible, it was apparent that the plaintiff had so understood the matter. He therefore consented to a verdict to the plaintiff for £51 16s.

A SCENE IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—An unusual scene was witnessed at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday. Mr Brierly, barrister—who, on a former occasion, was committed by the Recorder for contempt of Court—was observed to make threatening gestures towards Serjeant Sleigh. The latter gentleman, addressing Mr Justice Lush, said he felt compelled to ask his Lordship to interfere. While expressing the most sincere regard for the learning and attainments of the learned gentleman by his side, he felt bound to say he appeared to be under some hallucination with regard to his having been assaulted by certain parties, and his conduct had been such in reference to that proceeding that a general opinion, in which he certainly concurred, prevailed that it was high time that his friends should interfere with a view to his protection. Mr Brierly had written to him a most extraordinary letter, and in consequence of this letter, and his conduct generally, he really entertained the impression that he was liable to be subjected to some act of personal violence from him. Mr Metcalf concurred in the observations that had been made by Sergeant Sleigh, and he was satisfied that unless something was done some act of serious violence would be committed by Mr Brierly. Mr Brierly rose, and was about to address the Court in a most violent and excited manner, when he was stopped by Mr Justice Lush, who said he would not hear him. He had seen quite enough to justify him in directing the Sheriff to have him removed from the Court. Mr Brierly, violently—"Do you take this step without allowing me to be heard?" Mr Justice Lush—"Enough has passed before my own eyes to justify me in ordering you to leave the Court." Mr Brierly was then removed from the Court, and the business proceeded.

LATEST NEWS.

FRIDAY MORNING.

THE QUEEN IN SWITZERLAND.

LUCERNE, August 20.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has, through the English Minister here, expressed her thanks to the Federal Council for the cordial reception she has met with in Switzerland.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Thursday Evening.—At the Central Criminal Court this afternoon the Jury found the prisoner Mackey guilty of the murder of his mistress—the coffee-house keeper—but recommended him to mercy. Sentence of death was passed in the usual form.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Irish Mail came in collison with part of a goods train that had broken loose on Llandalas Bank, near Abergele.

One or more of the goods waggons were laden with paraffin oil, which has caused the result. Either the concussion or the fire from the engine set the paraffin on fire, destroying three or four of the Irish mail carriages, and one of the Post Office sortings tenders.

The mails were saved, but the occupants of the carriages (nine to twenty) were burned to a cinder.

Lord Farnham, and it is feared Lady Farnham, and the leading guard (Smith) is also amongst the dead.

Lord Abercorn and party are not much hurt.

The fireman is still missing. The engine-driver and one of the Post Office clerks are progressing favourably. Other slightly injured passengers were able to proceed as soon as the line was cleared, which occupied some hours.

TRIAL OF MADAME RACHEL.

LONDON, Thursday Evening.

Madame Rachel—otherwise Sarah Leverson—was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court this morning, charged with obtaining money from Mrs Borrodaile by false pretences, and also with conspiring to defraud Mrs Borrodaile of £3000.

Mr Serjeant Ballantine, Mr Montague Williams, and Mr Straight appeared for the prosecution. The defendant was represented by Mr Serjeant Parry, Mr Serjeant Sleigh, Mr Digby Seymour, Q C., and Mr Butler Rigby.

The prisoner, having been placed at the bar, pleaded "Not guilty" to both charges of the indictment. Some delay was caused by Mrs Borrodaile not having made her appearance; but on her arrival

Mr Serjeant Ballantine proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. The prosecutrix, Mrs Borrodaile, was the widow of an Indian officer, and a woman of integrity. The prisoner was an illiterate person. He was told she could neither read nor write. Some three or four years ago she opened a shop at the corner of Maddox Street. It appeared to be a perfumery shop. The learned counsel then read the advertisement of the defendant, and said that Mrs Borrodaile was by it, in July, 1866, tempted to go to Madame Rachel's shop in order to be "improved." Madame Rachel made herself extremely agreeable to Mrs Borrodaile, and mentioned the modest sum of £1000 as the price at which she could be "made beautiful." To this Mrs Borrodaile appeared to demur, and Madame Rachel thereupon introduced the subject of a nobleman being in love with her. Mrs Borrodaile swallowed the bait very readily. The prisoner informed the lady (his client) that Lord Ranelagh had seen her, and loved her desperately, but that his Lordship could not go into the park or review the volunteers (laughter) with a wife if she was not beautiful; and on that promise that Lord Ranelagh would marry her, and on that promise alone, the foolish woman parted with her money. After this letters were received by Mrs Borrodaile purporting to come from Lord Ranelagh, and which contained the most endearing expressions. To keep up the imposition a gentleman was introduced to Mrs Borrodaile as Lord Ranelagh, and the poor woman was so deceived that she again handed over a further sum—in all £2200, and parted with her husband's plate and her own jewellery to raise further monies to satisfy the rapacity of Madame Rachel. The prisoner represented that all the money she had received from Mrs Borrodaile had been given to Lord Ranelagh for volunteering purposes, and that his Lordship would not carry out his promise unless she handed him over more money, but the poor dupe had been exhausted of her funds and had no more. After that she received another letter, signed "William," stating that all her money would be returned, and that he must [illegible]

A number of letters, [illegible] and purporting to have [illegible] Ranelagh, were then read [illegible]

Mrs Borrodaile was exam[illegible] a cross-examination.

The case was not finished [illegible]

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[illegible]

FEMALE CLAIMANTS OF THE FRANCHISE.

[illegible]

THE MINORITY CLAUSE.

[illegible]

ELECTION NEWS.

[illegible]

PORTUGAL.

[illegible]

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A SINGING CLERK.—[illegible]

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

[illegible]

LONMAY.

[illegible]

MONTROSE.

[illegible]

BRECHIN.

[illegible]

CRIEFF.

[illegible]

DUNINO.

[illegible]

ARBROATH.

[illegible]

CUPAR FIFE.

[illegible]

KIRKCALDY.

[illegible]

ST ANDREWS.

[illegible]

DUNFERMLINE.

[illegible]

ANSTRUTHER.

[illegible]

Image © THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.