WAKEFIELD. tion from the Liberal akefield waited upon e, M.P., who was on l, of Thornes House, rith an address signed the association, Mr. tley Lee, an alderman

se, M.P., who was on I, of Thornes House, ith an address signed the association, Mr. tley Lee, an alderman Mr. Gladstone said:—ta which have cooupied see, the subject of free overnment of Ireland, stablishment of which it he foundation for a system of education, not attempt to detain al, but there are two system of education, not attempt to detain al, but there are two not say a very few unbject of free trade. eme, indeed it would empose that nothing at about the present naterial power of this the steam and the the steam and the our present railway ise to commerce, and of which it is difficult as, I think, we are all elopment of trade, the devery burden, exceptos absolutely necessary country, stands as the ameroe of this country it now occupies (hear, state the matter very sy that in the last 40 de in the same period much short of 400 per this is a most extra-why I have mentioned ped after the beneficial thers have had of the iberation of commerce, he truths of political trade would, by this ear, hear), and that no bringing them into done and to extend gret that this is not limits of this country enlightened views or desire. In America, s trade party, yet the by no means assured; my with deep regret, very considerable ten-ishment of what we em of protection. I pain, that the course ferent from that which n years ago we entere rance, in which it was associated with Mr. of my colleagues in the red into that treaty we a perfect system, but st important steprds a perfect system.

ad the way to a further sme pain that I now see se hands of persons of t when that country is t to its finances, and a for the exercise of ream that by a retro-ommercial legislation and power to discharge see these things; and it is sad, because if buoed, we shall suffer be hampered and in a ns, as we all know, and wealth. But, thy which I entertain of industry that may to say that the me our own sakes, that the commerce of red so commanding a the world at large, manding time of dependence it may seem rather sore for the sake of is. I regret it for our sake of France, in the the interests of peaceand peace and good-greatly and remarkably intercourse among the mmerce brings about. t question the title of fairs. It would be im-o interfers with them,

> -The Independence rable intelligence from State affairs in Albania. to have been appeared have broken out with body of 4,000 mounan troops, and, although argents, they suffered

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ry.-A correspondent ter their dippings in mode, by making use otimes very great, as ewspaper paragraph :-nd-hill, Kentucky, atite with the Christa tism. The clergyman, m out into the creek to ch of a spot of conboth went down. They the minister regain ng unable to swim, was floodgate, only a short was soon after found and out heartrending screams if friends. The doctor weeks to a Miss Mary emed young lady, of n Sweden we heard of lives in consequer er, the ice having had to fanatics who were guilty d and severely punished; England, many Baptists to believe in the truth on the ground " that me by obeying the Lord's resent of Dr. Pownall's sincerely hope that the MISCELLANEOUS.

MATTER FOR INQUIRY .- A great many robberies have recently been effected at Portamouth by soldiers, and particularly by the men belonging to one regiment, vis., the 77th (East Middlesex). On Saturday three men—James Kenney, William Awcook, and Peter Burke, all of the ?7th—were charged on separate indictments with having stolen some boots, and were indictments with having stolen some boots, and were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. On Monday three other privates of the same regiment, named John Easton, John Campbell, and Samuel Copeland, were charged, the former with stealing some beef, and the two latter some herrings. The magistrates in these cases did not commit the prisoners for any term of imprisonment, but merely handed them over to the custody of the military authorities. From what transpired, it appears that the men do not commit the thefts with any idea. that the men do not commit the thefts with any idea of getting clear off with their booty, but rather that they may be detected in the act, be taken before a magistrate, suffer a civil conviction, and so afterwards "escape the service." They allege, as a reason for doing so, that their drills are excessively rksome and wearying, that all sorts of impediments are opposed to their obtaining of the ordinary leaves, night-passes, &c., and that, in fact, the regiment is in a terribly dissatisfied and disordered state. The many robberies recently perpetrated, and the alleged cause, are matters serious enough to lead to an inquiry as to how far such reports are based on

THE INTERNATIONAL. The Paris Journal publishes the following details relative to the doings of the International:—"All the sections in Paris are being completely reorganised in consequence of orders received from London, and are being reconstituted on new bases, or rather according to the system by which the adherents were able to count their numbers after the defeat of the Commune. The members of the association at Lyons have sent the citizens Duroc and hational Guard maintains its federative league of the Rational Guard maintains its recentive league of the Ration, to which five departments have adhered. It is presided over by a captain of engineers named Bourras, who declares that his men will never give up their arms, which are the only guarantee of the Republic against the Bourbons and the Jesuita." According to the Gaulois, however, that officer has resigned his command, and is returning to the regular army with the grade of chef-de-bataillon.

A RUNAWAY TRAIN.—The 8-40 p.m. train from Stoke-on-Trent to Market Drayton met with a singular accident the other day. The line between Stoke and Newcastle-under-Lyme is on an incline, and in rate of 1 in 70. Next to the engine was an old carriage, and when the train was in the tunnel the coupling chain gave way, the engine went on by itself, and the carriages ran back towards Stoke at a rapid speed. The guard on finding the train reversing its course at once put on the breaks, and when it reached the junction of the branch with the main line near Stoke Station it was stopped by the points. The angine presently returned, and the train went on its journey after some little delay. Considerable alarm was naturally felt by the passengers, and before the train was stopped their position was one of great peril. The engineer did not find out that he had separated from the carriages until he had reached Newcastle Station, the officials of which and the people weiting to go on were much astonished to see the engine arrive by itself.

YACHT SUNK .- LOSS OF LIFE .- We (Scotsm learn from Rothesay that the steamer Eagle, when about one-third of the way across the Firth of Clyde from Gourock to Kirn, on her downward trip on from Gourock to Kirn, on her downward trip on Friday night, ran into and sank the yacht Miranda, about 25 tons, belonging to Mr. Neill. The yacht, it is alleged, had only one man on deck at the time of the occurrence, and he steered athwart the steamer's bows, whereby the yacht was out in two. Before sinking, the yacht canted over, and her masts were smashed in the hanlyards of the Eagle, and as she settled down, her apars and rigging dragged several persons from the deck of the Eagle into the water. The excitement that ensued was great, and was increased by the engineer having been ordered by some creased by the engineer having been ordered by some person to "back" the steamer, which increased the distance between the vessel and the persons in the water, thus rendering their resone more difficult. The owner of the yacht and his two sons at the time of the collision were in the cabin. One of the latterboy—was unfortunately drowned, and the other was seriously injured; while the owner and yachtsman were safely rescued. Of those on board the Eagle, one of the crew only sustained any injury, two of his fingers having been broken. Mr. Neill, his son, and the yachtsman were landed at Duncon, and the Eagle arrived at Rothesay considerably after time, where the sad news caused a painful sensation. Our Duncon escaped, had one of his arms broken, the bone being severed above the elbow. The party were brought to the Argle Hotel, Duncon, where the boy was attended to by Mr. Reid and Dr. Gemmel. The steamer Undine, which was passing up the river, stopped and lowered a boat at the scene of the accident.

THE OLDEST MAN IN EUROPE.-The commune of Plainpalais, in the canton of Geneva, has the bonour (says the Swiss Times) of counting amongst its inhabitants one of the oldest men living, not only in Switzerland, but very prebably in any other country in Europe. His name is Jean-Louis Chevallier; he was born in the Island of St. Domingo, on the 11th of May, 1765; he is consequently in his 107th year. He lived in St. Domingo till he was eleven years of age, when he was sant to Bordeaux to be educated, age, when he was sent to Bordeaux to be educated where he remained until he had attained his 18th year. He then came to Geneva, and was apprenticed to M. Desir, watchmaker. At the time of the annexation of Genera to France in 1798, he was appointed secretary of the Prefecture, which post he retained till the fall of the first Empire. From Geneva he was called to Bourg to perform the same duties, until, in 1835, he was superannuated, at the age of 70 years, with a modest pension, which has never ceased to be regularly paid to him by the French Government. M. Chevallier is still in possession of all his faculties, except his sight, but his body is reduced almost to a skelston. Various foreigners who have lately visited him have been much struck by the remarkable clearness of his mind, and the retentiveness of his

NEW YORK DRUGGISTS IN DISTRESS .- Till very recently the druggists and apothecaries of New York have been uncontrolled by any state regulations. Mistakes in dispensing have been very common, and deaths from ignorance on the part of chemists pretty deaths from ignorance on the part of chemists pretty frequent. In March last the legislature passed an act with a view to meet these evils by the establishment of a Board of Examiners, who will license for the future all druggists and their clerks after they shall have passed a satisfactory examination. The provisions of the act were to take effect six months after the board was organised, and they are intended to secure the infliction of a fine of not mose than 540 dollars upon, or the punishment by an imprisonment of a term not exceeding six months, of, any person who shall act as a pharmaceutist without the license of the board. Both fine list without the license of the board. Both fine and imprisonment in some cases may be inflicted. The beard has been appointed and has got to work, but its doings at once met with secied hostility, especially from the druggists holding diplomas from the New York College of Pharmacy, which college asked that its diploma should entitle the holder to the state license without further examination. However, this point was not conceded, and the disappointed druggists and others are now presenting themselves to be examined. About a third of the candidates fail to pass; and the bavon and consternation among the

chemists may be readily imagined from a knowledge of this fact. There are about 430 or more druggists and 1,300 "druggists' clerks," in New York, who must, before practising as such, present themselves for examination before the State Board. It is believed that the new law will quickly raise the status of the pharmaceutist in New York, and give additional security to the public in the matter of drugs and

dispensing.
THE "WOOLWICH INFANT."—The 35-ton gun commonly known as the "Woolwich Infant" has had its bore enlarged at the Royal Gun Factories of the Royal Arsenal from 11 6 inches to 12 inches, and was on Friday last was on Friday last conveyed to the proof butta in Plumstead marshes for further trial. Twelve inches was the calibre contemplated in the original design of the gun, but being the first of its kind, and therefore the gun, but being the first of its kind, and therefore in some degree experimental, it was determined in the first instance to try the small bore, with which, as already reported, a 700lb shot was fired with varying charges, up to 130lb., of pebble powder. It was found, however, that the diameter of 11 6 in. did not allow sufficient capacity for consuming more than about 115lb. of powder, the remainder being blown out of the musual unbownt and the full consumption out of the muzzle unburnt, and the full consumption being requisite to insure the desired velocity and consequent range and penetration, the Government has adopted the recommendation of the Select Com-mittee, and enlarged the bore, leaving still, it is believed, a sufficient thickness of metal in the gun to endure the heavier strain to which it will now be subjected. The new trials cannot however be made ust yet, as the enlargement of the gun will necessi tate larger projectiles, and these have yet to be made.

BRUTAL MURDER AT KENTISH TOWN .- On Friday afternoon, while Mr. George Phillips, jun., of 55 Hawley-road, was returning from a walk along Haverstock-hill-road, and just when he had crossed the look-bridge of the Regent's-caral, he was suddenly attacked by some person or persons from behind, and beaten in such a brutal manner as to cause him to fall to the earth insensible. He was conveyed in a fainting condition to his father's house at the corner of the Kentish-town road. The wounded man had got a glance of his assailants, and kept repeating that the injuries had been inflicted with the brass handle of a whip. But he soon became unconscious, and was unable to give clear information. Medical aid was called, but with no effect, for he died on Monday about twelve o'clo Some time ago Mr. Phillips had been threatened by a cabman whom he had to turn out of his father's house; but there is no definite clue to the person of ersons who made the attack upon him.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY .- From a report just issued we learn some curious statistics respecting the contributions in stores and matériél sent to St. Martin's. place. The total number of packages, great and small, so sent up to the end of March was 7,959; these were opened, unpacked, and their contents were sorted under the superintendence of the ladies' committee, and repacked into 6,035 bales or cases, averaging 56lb. weight each. Besides the above, there were purchased by the committee from various merchants, and stored in St. Martin's-place for use as occasion required, 1,676 other packages, each averaging 14 cwt.; and 4,625 other packages, purchased by the committee but sent direct from the merchants' offices and warehouses. Of these packages 2,042 were sent to France, and 2,050 to Germany; and 386 packages which arrived towards the close of the war and were, therefore, not available for transmission abroad, have been issued since that time to various hospitals and charitable institutions in the united kingdom. It is calculated that the total weight of the stores issued by the society from August, 1870, to March, 1871, was about 750 tons in all, or, on an average, four tons each working day during that period. The total value of the stores contributed by the public may be estimated at £45,000. EXCENSES

AT THE NEWCASTLE POLICE-COURT, William Henderson, a middle-aged man, was charged with embezzling money belonging to Mesars. R. Wilson and Son, provision merchants, Forth-terrace. Mr. Theodore Hoyle prosecuted, and Mr. Garbutt appeared on behalf of the prisoner, who was accommodated with a seat, he being unwell. Mr. Hoyle stated that the prisoner, who is charged with embezzlement, was traveller for the prosecutors, and in the course of his employment received large sums of money from their customers. The prisoner had only been apprehended that morning, and as he (Mr. Hoyle) was not prepared to go into the case that day, he would only offer sufficient evidence to justify a remand. Mr. Thes. Wilson, a partner in the firm, said the prisoner had to receive money from their customers and account for it each night on returning from his journey. He had reason to believe the prisoner had received moneys amounting to between £760 and £800, and not paid them over. The bench remanded the prisoner, and, on the application of Mr. remanded the prisoner, and, on the application of Mr. Garbutt, agreed to accept ball in two sureties of £500 each.

EXHIBITION OF SANITABY APPLIANCES.—The request of many persons interested in sanitary reform, to hold an exhibition of sanitary appliances at reform, to hold an exhibition of sanitary appliances at their forthcoming annual congress, which is to be held at Leeds from the 4th to the 11th of October next. Among the articles which it is intended to receive, are filters, water fittings, taps, stand pipes and pumps, closet apparatus, models and plans of improved workmen's dwellings, public baths and washhouses, gymnasiums, cottage and temporary hos-pitals, illustrations of various disinfecting processes, hospital ambulances, illustration of drainage, farm and sewage irrigation works, specimens of pre-served meats and other distoctic articles, im-proved cooking apparatus, warming and ventilating apparatus, &c. The exhibition is intended to bring under the notice of health officers, and the many men nature the notice of heart officers, and the many men interested and experienced in sanitary questions in various parts of the kingdom, who usually attend the congress, the latest appliances of science, having for their object the improvement of the public health, and will probably form a useful as well as an attractive feature of the meeting. Every information may be obtained on application to Dr. Robinson, honorary secretary of the Health Department, Social Science THE METROPOLITAN CESSPOOLS.—Until within

the last thirty years dumb-wells were the rule, and they existed by tens of thousands. With few exceptions every house had one; some houses had many. In the year 1848 the first Public Health Commissioners were located in Gwydyr House, Whitehall. These were at this time nine cesspools—"dumb-wells"—in the basement, and all full, as, about the Christmas of 1848 the basement became flooded above the floor level, so revealing the mischief. Here was the first General Board of Health legislating for the health of the country, and directing the re-moval of nuisances seated over nine dumb-wells chokeful of putrid refuse. At this date there were chokerul of putrid refuse. At this date there were also 54 dumb wells in the substrata below the basement of Windsor Castle. The public will learn with satisfaction that these dreadful contrivances for poisoning the subsoil have been filled in, and so abolished, not only at Gwydyr House and at Windsor Castle, but in tens Gwydyr House and at Windsor Castle, but in tens of thousands of other houses in the metropolis. It is, however, certain that thousands still remain, as every now and then the presence of an old dumbwell is detected—after a violent thunderstorm, for instance, or from some other surface flooding. Foul sewers and foul drains in London are the rule now, the point of the rule of t in spite of the six millions sterling expended on intercepting and outlet sewers." The whole of Belgravia, Eaton-square, St. James's-park, and Westminster, down to the river, is a mass of stagnant sewage, in ruinous flat-bottomed sewers, swarming with rate, those rate being a sure test of the existeno of sewers of deposit. It is the abundant street-surface ventilation of the metropolitan sewers and drains alone which saves London from an ever-present

THE FARNHAM TRAGEDY.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES. William Rodway, who is charged with having attempted to murder Mrs. Carrington, at the Devil's Jumps, was again brought before the magistrate, Mr. F. H. Lascelles, and underwent a final examina-tion. Mr. Carrington and his nephew occupied seats near to the magistrate. The court was

Mr. G. R. Browne appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Eve, relicitor, of Aldershot, appeared for the

At the previous examination it was proved that, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th of August, Rodway called at the house of Mr. Carrington, the astro-nomer, in the Weald of Surrey, and was admitted, nomer, in the weald of surrey, and was admixed, in Mr. Carrington's absence, by Mrs. Carrington. The maidservents suspected something, and watched their mistress. The cook discovered Rodway and Mrs. Carrington talking together, and, listening, she heard the latter refuse to give the forman accounts. In consequence of what the former something. In consequence of what the housemaid said the cook afterwards went and looked down a passage, when she saw the prisoner and her mistress struggling together on the floor. The prisoner had an arm round his companion's waist, and she had a knife in her hand. Mrs. Carrington seemed to be saking Rodway's forgiveness for something, and he said, "I will, I will, and may God bless you!" Both of them were shortly after seen rushing down the road together, and it soon appeared that both had received stabs, which pointed to an attempted murder

and suicide by Rodway.

Ann Langley, cook in the service of Mrs. Carrington, was recalled, and the evidence she gave on the previous occasion was read over.

Examined by Mr. Eve: Noticed a person she Examined by Mr. Eve: Noticed a person she believed to be the prisoner approach the house of Mr. Carrington on the day of the outrage. Remarked that Mrs. Carrington closed the inner door. Went round to the front door, peeped through, and saw Mrs. Carrington speaking to the man. Saw them struggling. They fell struggling. Mrs. Carrington cried to witness, "Come to my assistance!" The words she heard made use of between Mrs. Carrington and the man were affectionate words. Carrington and the man were affectionate words. Heard Mrs. Carrington say, "Forgive me," and the man reply, "I will, I will—God forgive me!" Did not remember the man making use of the words,

Sarah Perry, housemaid to Mr. Carrington, said that on the morning in question she heard the bell ring twice. She was going to open the door herself, but Mrs. Carrington said she would answer it. Mrs. Carrington was passing through the hall then, going in the direction of the hall door. Shortly after witness heard screams, which attracted her attention She went to where the screams came from. Sav Mrs. Carrington and prisoner struggling on the floor. Ban back through the kitchen and called for assistance. As she was returning with assistance she saw Mrs. Carrington and prisoner walking hurriedly down the hill towards the public-house. Did not assist in undressing Mrs. Carrington, and knew nothing of her condition. Heard no words pass. Saw that the prisoner went to the publichouse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eve: Mrs. Carrington and prisoner were, she should say, five minutes walking together down the hill when she met them. The prisoner had blood on his clothes.

Mrs. Carrington was the next witness called. Her

appearance created a sensation. She came into court with a white handkerchief to her face, and court with a white handkerchief to her face, and weeping loudly. She is a fine-looking woman, about 36 years of age. The prisoner seemed to be very much moved also. He sobbed, held his handker-chief to his face, and exclaimed, "Oh! God bless you! The dear creature crying!" Mr. Carrington seemed to be amused. The witness said: My name is Bridget Rosa Carrington; I am wife of Mr. Carrington. wife of Mr. Carrington. I remember Saturday, the 19th of last month. I heard a ring at the hall bell three or four times. It was between twelve and one o'clock, as well as I can remember. As no one seemed to be going to the door, I went myself. The room I went from was at the rear of the house. When I got to the first door I saw Mr. Rodway. I shook my head at Mr. Rodway, and said, "You had man, why did you come here?" Mr. Rodway had man, why did you come here?" Mr. Rodwsy had a stick, which he scraped on the ground, and he said, "I raised you from that." I supposed he alluded to the dirt. He said, "I want the money you owe me, the shawl, the cloak, and the little dog." I said, "I will pack up the shawl and cloak and send them to the inn; but I cannot give up the dog until Mr. Carrington returns." Mr. Rodway left me for a moment, and then returned and said, "You bad woman!" and stabbed me. He did not at that or any other time make any proposition to me, except that he asked me to go and have a walk with him. I think that was before he moved from the door. I said, "No, I will not go with you." I also said to him, "I see that you want to do the utmost possible injury to me." By the Bench : No words of threat were used by Mr. Rodway during the short time I was in conversa-

Examination continued: After being stabbed I re into the hall, and fell. I could not tell whether he stabled me again or not. The prisoner followed me into the house. I remember his raising me up, and taking the knife out of my back. I could not say whether he stabbed me again when running, or when I was unconscious on the ground. I cannot remem-ber all that occurred. I cannot remember whether I fell voluntarily or was pulled down by the prisoner
After taking the knife out of my back, I noticed prisoner in a half sitting position, and commencing to stab himself. I cried out, "Throw the knife away," and he did so. I believe that the prisoner stabled me in the back. To the best of my recollection I got up myself, and ran out of the house. The wound on my finger I think I inflicted myself by trying to get held of the knife. I caught hold of his whiskers to try and balance myself when on the ground. After leaving the hour went towards the beer-house. When about halfway down the hill I saw the prisoner running after me. He caught hold of my hand and said, "We shall meet in heaven." His clothes were then covered with blood. I took refuge in an inh when I saw the prisoner coming. When I came out again on the prisoner coming. When I came out again on the road, Sarak, the housemaid, took me to Mrs. Smithers's. I did not see the knife with which I was stabbed. The boddice produced (smeared with blood) was the one I were on the night in question. I know Mr. Rodway's handwriting. (Letter produced To the best of my knowledge that is not his writing Another letter produced.) That is Mr. Bodway's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eve: Mr. Rodwsy seemed to be quite calm when he spoke to me. The first thing he did was to ask for money and the cloak and other things I have mentioned. Mr. Rodway stabbed himself. I think it was when trying to prevent him stabbing himself that I had my finger out. I do not remember that he had his arms around me. I do not believe that I got stabbed in endeavouring to prevent him from stabbing himself, I do not believe that that was possible. I am certain that I never attempted to take the knife from him until after I was stabled. I may have fallen on the knife myself, but I do not think that I did. I was on my back when Mr. Rodway took me up and extracted the knife. I may have fallen on the knife. I could not say how many times Mr. Rodway tried to stab himself—perhaps some four or five times. I cannot remember any words he used. I do not remember that he kissed me. I have known Mr. Bodway four or five years. I was on affectionate terms with him for a long time. I have lived with him. (Sensation.) The last time I saw him was when I came from Scotland. It was last month. I met him near Westminsterbridge, at Mr. Barnham's place of refreshment. It was about a week before the 19th. I called at that
place to get something belonging to me which

Mr. Rodway had. I then promised to give him the money I owed him when next I saw him. I had made no appointment with him. Nothing was said as to any future meeting. him. Nothing was said as to any future meeting. I am sure no letter passed between us then (prisoner seemed surprised). I am not aware that Mr. Rodway took the house in which Mr. Carrington now lives. I am aware that Mr. Rodway took a house at Clapham, and another at Battersea. Those houses were taken by Mr. Rodway as much for himself as anybody else. The furniture in these houses was mine. (Ranawed sansation.) That was nearly two (Renewed sensation.) That was nearly two years ago. The only letter I remember was one enclosing a bill for two pairs of boots which were sent to me, and I sent it to Mr. Rodway.

This completed Mrs. Carrington's examination Whilst giving evidence every consideration was shown her. She was accommodated with a chair, and wine was at hand in case she should require a stimulant. After the first couple of minutes she quite recevered her self-possession, and retained it all through. The prisoner eyed her throughout in a very amorous manner, and on her leaving heaved a palpable sigh.

Dr. Williams, surgeon, of Farnham, gave evidence as to the condition of Mrs. Carrington when called to see her at Mr. Smithers's, of Devil's Jumps. Found her partly undressed. On removing her clothes he found she had two punctured wounds, and a slight out on the finger. One wound was in the middle of the back, one inch and a half deep, and a little more than an inch long. The other was at the back of the left arm, penetrating through the arm into the armpit, and from there into the chest between the fourth and fifth ribs. The wound in the chest was no doubt dangerous. The wound in the back was not likely to be produced by a fall on a knife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eve: Saw prisoner soon after the outrage. He was suffering from seven stabs in the chest. Did not think that the fall on the knife would produce the wound which he poticed on Mrs. Carrington's back. Did not mean to say that it was impossible, but it was very unlikely, as it was too clean a cut. The wound was of a character

that indicated a well-directed blow.

Mr. Arthur Andrew, surgeon, Farnham, corrobo rated Dr. Williams' evidence.

Joseph Marshall, keeper of the Devil's Jumps Inn, recognised the prisoner as a person who came to his house on the night of the 18th of August, at about

10.30. Prisoner asked for a bed for the night. Although the inn did not provide for lodgers, he was allowed to stop for the night. On the morning of the 19th, at about eight o'clock, saw prisoner leave the inn and go in a roundabout direction to Mr. Car-rington's house and come back to the inn. At 9.30 prisoner went out again. Did not see him any mor till about 11.30. Saw him go to the Pride of th Valley public-house. He came back towards witness's inn, and about 12.30 saw him go down to Mr. Carrington's house. Saw him go to the door and ring the bell. A woman opened the door, but it was too far for him to see who it was. Did not see or hear ar for him to see who it was. Did not see or hear anything until, in about ten minutes after, Mrs. Carrington came to the inn. She was bleeding very much. She went away quickly. The prisoner soon afterwards came to the inn and remained there till the police came. The prisoner was covered with blood, and so was Mrs. Carrington. Knew Frederick Marshall. He handed witness a letter about one o'clock on the day of the occurrence (Letter handed in.) Could not say that that wa the letter. It had no stamp on it, and he did no know how to post it. He wished the magistrates t know that he was no scholar. He gave the letter the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eve : Prisoner had been at his inn before, and he had told him that he should endeavour to get accommodation for him whenever

he came.

Frederick Marshall, a navy pensioner, remembered Frederick Marshall, a navy pensioner, remembered Saturday, the 19th of August. Was in the taproom of the Devil's Jumps Inn on that day between eleven and one o'clock. Saw the prisoner go down to Mr. Carrington's house. The prisoner knocked at the door of Mr. Carrington's house. It was opened by a woman. Noticed that the prisoner had some five or aix minutes' conversation with a woman in a dark dress. The woman closed the door against him. Saw nothing more until one of Mr. Carrington's him. Saw nothing more until one of Mr. Carrington's servant maids came calling for help. Soon after saw Mrs. Carrington rush out of the house, followed by the prisoner. In consequence of what was told him, other men and himself went down the hill towards Mr. Car-rington's house. Met Mrs. Carrington. She said, "My good man, get me a doctor." I stopped the prisoner, who followed her, and asked her why he had acted so. Prisoner said, "I never intended injuring Rose, if she had not prevented me killing myself. am sorry—very sorry—for what has happened."
Witness and prisoner went into the inn together.
Prisoner called for brandy, and said to Mrs. Carrington, "Rose, come and have some brandy with ' She did not come. After the prisoner took the brandy he asked for pen, ink, and paper. When he got them he wrote a letter, which he gave to me to post. It had no stamp, and he gave witness a penny to pay its postage. Witness gave the letter in charge to the landlord to post. The letter produced locked like the letter. As I cannot read writing I ot say positively.

Henry John Smithers said that his house was close to the Devil's Jumps Inn. Remembered the 19th August. Was in the tap-room of the inn when Mrs. Carrington and a man came in, as described by previous witnesses. Could not be certain that the risoner was the man. Mrs. Carrington was bleeding very much when he saw her. She said that she had been stabbed, and begged for a doctor. Assisted her to the Devil's Jumps Inn. Just before they got to the inn the prisoner came up. When witness arrived at the inn prisoner said to Mrs. Carrington, "Rose, ake some brandy."

James Mayhew, of Churt, said that he was in the company of the prisoner on the Friday night before the outrage, at the Pride of the Valley public-house. Prisoner called for a pint of ale, and paid for it. On coming out saw a large new paid for it. On coming out saw a large new clasp knife fall from prisoner's pocket. Prisoner stooped and picked it up, and said, "That is the — I am going to make use of," and put it back into his pocket. When outside the publichouse, prisoner said he was going down to Carrington's next morning to see Mrs. Carrington and, to make use of the knife. Could not identify the knife produced as that which fell from the prisoner's

Examined by Mr. Eve: Had seen the prisoner at the Devil's Jumps public-house about three weeks before the 13th. Believed that Mr. Smithers was the first person to whom he told this conversation. told him on the 19th of August. Did not remember when he told the police. It was only to day that he told the police. (Sensation) The prisoner was tipsy when he met him on the Friday night in question. He did not suppose the knife which fell out of the prisoner's pocket was tipsy also (a

Mr. Eve: Are you sure you yourself were not

Mr. Eve: Are you sure you yourself were not tipsy at the time?

Witness (emphatically): I are (laughter).

Cross-examination continued: I am sure it was a knife which fell from prisoner's pocket. It was partly dark, but there was light in the room. I was not then drunk. I am not now drunk.

Re-examined by Mr. Browne: Gave information to

the police on the 21st of August.
Police-constable Finch, Surrey County Constabulary, recognised one of the letters produced as the one which was given him by the landlord of the Devil's Jumps public-house.

Superintendent Newland, after his depositions

given on the previous day were read over to him, added that the prisoner was under the influence of drink, and very excited when arrested

This concluded the case for the prosecution This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Eve, in reply to the question as to whether the prisoner desired to make any statement, intimated that he would neither make any observations himself nor call any witnesses for the defence at present. He had advised the prisoner to reserve his defence. The accused would, therefore, make no statement

The prisoner was then formally committed for trial at the next spring sesizes.

## London and Country Markets.

The Money Market

CITY, SEPT. 9.—There has been but little demand for discount at the Bank. In Lombard street and Cornbill a very quiet demand has been apparent, and long-dated bills are avoided, the tendency of the lockers being to wait the effect of the New Spaciah and Turkish Loans. The rate is 12 to

of the New Spanish and Turkish Leans. The rate is 1½ to 1½ per cent.

Business in the stock and share market continues to be on a very limited scale, and prices are steady.

The English Government funds are steady, and tendency is rather to enhanced quotations. Consols are 33½ to 35½ for money, and 83½ to 85½ for the account of October next. New Three per Cents., 3½ to 9½

The market for English railway shares is quiet, but on the whole steady in tone. Caledonian, 112½ to 115; ditter "A" stock, 15½ to 155; Great Western, 134 to 155; ditter "A" stock, 15½ to 155; Great Western, 15½ to 155; London and Brighton, 65 to 65½; London and Borth Western, 143½ to 14½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 22½ to 23; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 155½ to 155½; Metropolitan, 650½ to 65½; Midland, 15½ to 155½; Metropolitan, 650½ to 80½; Midland, 15½ to 155½; Morth-Eastern, 62½ to 93½.

The Corn Trade.

The Corn Trade.

MARK-LANE, SETT. 8.—At Mark-Jace English wheat has been sparingly offered, but there has been a good show of foreign. With a moderate attendance trade has rulei firm, and prices have been well supported.

The market has been fairly supplied with barley. The demand has been quiet, at late rates.

Mait has been quiet, at late rates.

Mait has been duil at previous quotations,
Full average supplies of oats have been offered. Trade-dull, on former terms.

For both beans and peas the inquiry has been only to a moderate extent, at late currencies.

Flour has been firm, on former terms.

### CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH FLOUR AND GRAIN
IN MARK LANE
WHEAT, Essex and Kent, white 560 61
Norfolk, Lincolnah, and Yorkah, red. 51 57
Norfolk, Lincolnah, and Yorkah, red. 51 57
BARLEY 31 to 34 Chevaller 36 42
Grinding 29 31 Distilling 35 30
MALT (nominal), Essex, Norfolk, and Surfolk 60 66
Ringston, Ware, and town-made 60 66
Brown 60 66
Brown 60 56
BryE 55 58
OATS, English feed 23 to 26. Potato 27 52

, ,	OALD, Angust 1004 so to some Publications 2/ 5
ŧΙ	Scotch, feed 00 00Potato 00 0
٠.	Irish, feed, white 21 24
)	Ditto, black 19 21Potato 26 8
. 1	BEANS, Masagan 37 38Ticks
. 1	Harrow 59 43
"	
١,	PEAS, white boilers 38 42 Maple 43 to 46; Grey, new 37
П	FLOUR, per sack of 290lbs. Town, Households 47 5
٠.	Best country households
ы	Nerfolk and Suffolk
. 1	FOREIGN GRAIN.
74	Shillings per Quarter,
5	WHEAT, Dantzio, mixed56 to 58 extra61 to 6
2	Konigsberg
	Silesian, red
	Pomera., Meckberg., and Uckermrk red53
	Russian, hard, 43 to 41 St. Petersburg and Ruga 48
- 1	Danish and Holstein, red 52 to 54 Americant 2 5
1	Chilian, white 59 Californian 59 Australian 59
	BARLEY, grinding 25 to 30 distilling and malting 88 8
7	OATS, Dutch, brewing and Polands la to 17 feed 16 2
• .	Danish and Swedish, feed 19 to 22 Stralsund 19
	TARES, Spring, per qr small 0 00 large 00 0 BEANS, Friesland and Holstein 42
-	BEANS, Friesland and Holstein
в	Aongsberg
t	PEAS, feeding and maple 36 39fine botlers 37
7.3	INDIAN COEN, white 30 83 yellow 19
0	FLOUR, per sack, French 00 00 Smertish a at 00 0
	American, per barrel 23 21extra & dbla. 25 1
87	and the second second second second

HAY, LONDON.—The market has been heavily supplied. The trade has been quiet, and prices have been unaltered. Prime old hay, 50s 9d to 11te 0d; inferior ditto, 50s to 70s; new hay, —s to —s; prime old clover, 125s to 150s 0d; inferior ditto, 6.s to 160s; new clover, —s to —s; straw, 36s to 45s per lead.

-a; straw, Sa to 45s per load,

SEEDS (BRITISH).—Mustard, per bushel, brown 13s to 15s, white Sa to 11s; canary, per quarter, 63s to 65s; clovers seed, red 62s to 6s; corrander, per cwt. 21s to 22s; tarce, winter, new, per bushel, 7s 6d to 8s; trefoli, new, 23s to 3ss; ryegrass, per quarter, 38s to 3is; imseed, per quarter, 38s to 3is; imseed, per quarter, sowing 61s to 6 s, crushing 88s to 68s; linesed cakes, per ton, 26 to to 60 10s 6d.

CATTLE, Metrofolitys.—Business in the cattle trade has not teen on an extensive scale. There has been a moderate supply of English beas's, and the receipts from abroad have been tolerably good. The trade has been quiet, Per 3th to sink the offal:—interior coarse beasts, 2s 3d to 5s 10d; second quality, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; prime 3to 5s 4d to 5s 6d; prime 3to 5s 6d; be 5s 6d; prime 6to 5s 6d; second quality, 5s 3d to 6s 6d; prime 6to 6s 6d; prime 8to 6s 6d; prime 8

MEAT, METROPOLITAE. — The supplies have been mode-rate. The trade has been dull, at following quotations. Fer silb, by the carcase: Inferior beef, 2s 3d to 3s 12d; mid dling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large ditto, 2s 4d to 5s 6d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; val. 4s 8d to ding ditto, as not to de od; prime large ditto, as dt 5a 6d; prime small ditto, 5a 0d to 5a 6d; veal, 4a 8d d 5a 6d; imferior mutton, 4a 0d to 5a 6d; imiddling ditto 7a 6d to 5a 0d; prime ditto, 5a 0d to 5a 6d; large pork, 3a 8 to 4a 0d; small pork, 4a 8d to 5a 6d; lamb, 4a 0d to 6a 0d.

POULTEY, &c.—Turkeys, 3s od to 10s; grees, 0s to 6s od godlugs, 4s od to 6s (d; ducks, /s fd to 2s 6d; selid ducks, 0s 6d; duckling, 2s od to 3s fd; Surrey fowls, 4s od to 6s od; duckling, 2s od s 3s fd; Surrey fowls, 4s od to 6s od; Susser ditto, 2s 6d to 3s fd; Boston, 2s 6d to 3s; Lrish, 1s (d to 2s 3d; rabbits, tame, fd to 1s od; pigeons, 6d to 0s 0d. Eggs, 4s 0d to 7s fd per 120.

PRICES OF BUTTHE, CHEESE, HAME, &c.—Butter, per cwt.: Dorset, 132s to 134s; Friesland, 136s to 138s; Sarsey, 102s to 108s; Frash, per dos., 13s to 16s. Bacon, per cwt.: Wiltshire, 78s to 80s; Irish, green, £6,5b, 70s to 80s. Cheese: per cwt., Cheshire, new, 64s to 78s; double Gloucester, new, 54s to 61s; Cheddar, 70s to 80s; American, 46s to 58s. Hams: York, old, 92s to 100s; Cumberland, 90s to 99s; Irish, 92s to 104s.

90a to 98s; Irish, 92s to 104s.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. — COVERT - GARDEN. —
We have very little alteration to notice this week, supplies
being about equal to the demand, and frade very steady.
Apples, 1s 0d to 3s 0d; pears, 2s to 4s; grapes, 1s 6d to 5s;
pine apples, 3s to 6s; lemons, 8s to 12s; oranges, 8s to 12s
per hun.; strawberries, per 1b., 0s 0d to 0s 0d; grosseterries, per quart, 0s 0d to 01; beet, 1s to 2s; osbbages, 1s 0d
to 1s 6d; cauliflowers, 2s 3d to 6s; French beans, 4d to 6s 6d;
celery, 1s 6d to 2s; horsersdish 2s to 5s per bundle; carrots,
6d to 8d; Sea Kale, 0s 0d to 50 d per punnet: potatoes.
York Regents, per ton, —s to —s; oucumbers, 0s 9d to 1s 0d
each; spinach, 2s 6d to 3s 0d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
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bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d per
bunch; parsley, 2d to 4d per bunh; onious, 4d to 9d; lettuces,
per score, 9d to 1s 6d; herbs, per bunch, 2d to 4d.

HOPS, Bonough.—Influenced by the favourable weather, the hop igrounds have greatly improved in appearance. Taxade quiet, at about interacts. Mid and Bast Kent, 23 0s to 47 7s; Weald of Kent, 25 0s to 45 5s; Sussex, 23 0sto 25 5s; Farnham and Country, 24 10s to 26 0s; old, 21 to 21 10s per cwt.

POTATO, BOROUGH AND SPITALHURLDS. — Moderate supplies of pointoes on sale. Trade quiet. English shaws.old, 40s to 60s; ditto Begents. 60s to 60s; Bootoh Regents. 60s to 60s; Bootoh Regents. 60s to 60s; Bootoh Regents. 60s to 60s; Jersey, 60s to 110s; and Kidneys, 86s to 110s per owt.

Os; Jersey, 60s to 110s; and Kidneys, 86s to 110s per cwt.

WOOL.—Aithough business in the wool market has not been on so extensive a scale as recently, transactions of fair magnitude have, nevertheless, been concluded. Choice-hogs and weathers are principally dealt in. Prices throughout are firm. Current prices of English wool:——Fleeces: Southdown hoggets, is 8d to is 9d; half-bred ditto, is 8id to is 9d; Kent fleeces, is 54d to is 9d; Southdown ewes and wethers, is 7d to is 8d; Leicester ditto, is 6d to is 7d; Sorta, clothing, is 2d to is 8d; consbing, is 3dto is 11d per lb.

COAL, LONDON. — Market 3d per ton dearer; steady. Hettons, 18s 4d; Hettons South, 17s 3d; Hettons Lyons, 18s 9d; Harton, 15s 9d; Hartlepool (original), 18s 6d; Hawthorn, 15s 2d; Eden Main, 16s; Holywell Main, 17s; Hartley's, 18s 6d; Tees, 18s 3d. Ships fresh arrived, .8; ships left from last day, 2. Ships at sea, 25.

DEATH OF NAT LANGHAM. - One of the last of DEATH OF NAT LANGHAM.—One of the last of the old school of pugilists died on Friday, aged 51. "Ould Nat," as he was generally called by his admirers, enjoyed the reputation of having been the only man who ever defeated Tom Sayers. He retired from the active life of a pugilist many years before the death of his celebrated opponent, and has since, according to the custom of the fraternity to which he belonged, carried on the business of a licemsed victualler. Langham was generally well conducted and respectable, and was a favourable type of a class now, happily, disappearing. now, happily, disappearing.