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TERMS.
Boarders .... 15 guineas per annum.
Weekly ditto .... 12 " "
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Boys received from 5 to 10 years of age.
Music by a Professor.
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Dated, Hendford Terrace, Yeovil, September 7, 1864.

Johnson, Johnson & C[illegible]
PURE U[illegible]
Is now prefer[illegible] all [illegible]ers.
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

R. HUTCHINGS,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, HATTER, &c.,
WINCANTON,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and the public generally, that he has removed to more convenient premises, situated in the Market Place, near the Trooper Inn, and lately occupied by Mr. Clarke.
R. H. Takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal support extended to him so many years, and soli its a continuance of the same, which shall receive the best attention; and he begs to inform them that he has just returned from London with a replete stock of the newest goods, adapted for the approaching season.
LADIES' RIDING HABITS, LIVERIES, &c.

OUR CIRCULATION.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The weekly circulation of *The Western Gazette* is now between

7,000 & 8,000

COPIES, AND EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SOMERSET, DORSET, OR WILTS.

The following statement shows the issue for each week since the beginning of the present year:—

Jan.	2......5,750	April	2......6,600	July	2......6,400
"	9......5,800	"	9......6,600	"	9......6,550
"	16......5,900	"	16......6,5 0	"	16......6,600
"	23......5,900	"	23......6,300	"	23......6,600
"	30......6,050	"	30......6,420	"	30......6,850
Feb.	6......6,050	May	7......6,575	Aug	6......6,850
"	13......6,1'0	"	14......6,600	"	13......7,150
"	20......6,150	"	21......6,350	"	20......7,200
"	27......6,150	"	28......6,400	"	27......7,300
March	5......6,250	June	4......6,300	Sept.	3......7,2?0
"	12......6,425	"	11......6,200	"	10......7,430
"	19......6,300	June	18......6,450	"	17......7,600
Mar.	26......7,300	"	25......6,300		

As a guarantee of the correctness of these figures, we beg to refer advertisers to Messrs. GILLMAN, KNOX, & Co., Exeter, who make the whole of the paper on which *The Western Gazette* is printed. We also invite the public to visit our machine room on Thursday and Friday—the days on which the paper is printed, and to examine for themselves our "Agents' Book," in which an account is kept of the numbers sent to every place in our district.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for the alteration or discontinuance of standing advertisements must reach us on or before Wednesday, at noon, as, owing to our immense circulation, we are compelled to go to press with one side of the paper (pages 1, 4, 5, and 8) early on Thursday morning. Advertisers will, however, save us much trouble by sending such orders *still earlier in the week.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondents will greatly oblige us by observing the following rules:—

I. Write legibly, leaving as wide a margin as possible on all sides of the sheet, and a wider space than ordinary between the lines. The names of persons and places require to be written *very* carefully. Write on only one side of each sheet.

II. Write as early in the week as possible. If an event worth notice occurs on Friday or Saturday, do not delay reporting it till Wednesday or Thursday, but write at the earliest possible moment. Never write on any ordinary subject later than Wednesday evening, as we have but little time and space at our disposal on Friday morning.

III. Give name and address *in confidence.* Anonymous communications are not noticed.

IV. Address—"Editor, *Western Gazette*, Yeovil."

Rejected communications are not returned unless a stamped envelope is received with them.

Original Correspondence.

We are desirous of affording every opportunity for the discussion of all subjects that are of interest to the public; but we cannot be held responsible for the opinions expressed, or the statements made, by our correspondents.

PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE.

To the Editor of "The Western Gazette."

SIR.—How much longer are Dissenters to be treated with the indignity so repeatedly offered them by those men whom they help to pay, and each of whom assumes to lord it over the parish in which he is located? I allude to the ministers of the State Church, and I am moved to write now particularly by reading of the unchristian conduct of one of the number, as described by a correspondent of your Crewkerne contemporary. The Rev. W. Gueritz, vicar of Colyton, has long enjoyed notoriety on account of his so-called High Church practices, aping the rites, so far as he dared, of the Romanists; but his zeal has just now carried him beyond himself, and he has laid himself open to be suspended for a time. Whether this will follow, though, is very, very doubtful, knowing the leanings of his diocesan to similar bigoted and unchristian practices. Mr. Gueritz refused to bury the body of a man named Pavey who had been a parishioner or resident of Colyton nearly the whole of his life, simply because he died in the Unitarian faith, and, therefore, according to Mr. Gueritz and many of his clerical brethren, not a Christian. The minister of the church to which the deceased man belonged stood in the street and repeated the burial service, he not being allowed to do so over the grave. If numbers are on the side of Dissent, how long, I ask, will Dissenters suffer such things to be, and not act?

Yours indignantly,
UNITARIAN.

"RAMBLER'S" REPLY TO THE REV. J. HUNT.

To the Editor of "The Western Gazette."

SIR,—As I have to reply to four columns in one, my remarks on each of the subjects under discussion must necessarily be brief.

I. LITURGIES.—Mr. Hunt makes a lame attempt to prove his assertion that Saints Mark, James, Peter, and John laid the foundation of the English Liturgy. He assumes that the liturgies of France and Spain are St. John's, that that of Italy is St. Peter's, that of Egypt St. Mark's, and that of the East St. James's; but the only foundation for this assumption is—the fact that they are attributed to these Apostles respectively in *The Apostolic Constitutions*, which far greater scholars than Mr. Hunt have declared to be spurious. This is a kind of proof that may, perhaps, satisfy some of Mr. Hunt's simple hearers; but, so long as the genuineness of *The Apostolic Constitutions* is an open question, so long will such "proof" be valueless in the estimation of every thinking person. The attempt to prove that a liturgy was used on the Day of Penticost is simply childish, and will delude no one who knows anything of the wide differences of opinion that prevail among scholars as to the significance of the Greek article.

II. Mr. Hunt quietly asumes that I declined to follow him in his remarks on intoning because he had not left me a leg to stand on. Here he was wrong again. I refrained from following him any further because I saw that he and I were reasoning from widely different premisses—that we had no common ground on which to stand—no point from which both could start. I am happy to know that my mind is differently constituted from Mr. Hunt's, and that what to him are very cogent arguments work no conviction in me. I do not revere a thing because it is old, and not necessarily because it has apostolic sanction; for it is evident that even the Apostles understood Christianity imperfectly, and that the religion of the Son of Man is suspectible of far more glorious developements than it has even yet entered into the heart of man to conceive. Therefore, if Mr. Hunt *could* prove (as he *cannot*) that the liturgies to which he refers were drawn up by Saints Mark, Peter, James, and John, my next question would be—"Well, what then?"

III. Mr. H. calls my version of the presentation of the Prayer Book to the Trowbridge minister "lame" and "unnatural." But it is *true*, nevertheless; and, to set this question at rest once for all, I may as well say here that I write on the authority of those who bought the book and wrote the inscription. Will *that* satisfy Mr. Hunt?

IV. My rev. opponent says that extempore prayer in the congregation originated with a Popish priest in the reign of Elizabeth. How does he know? Is he prepared to prove that, when the first disciples prayed together, they used a form? It is impossible to *prove anything* respecting their meetings; but it appears to me that the *probabilities* of the case are dead against Mr. Hunt.

V. Mr. Hunt refuses to accept the attendance at church and chapel on any particular day as a criterion of the relative strength of Churchmen and Dissenters; and his objection is based on the assertion that the majority of Dissenting chapels are in towns, and that the attendance at them is not affected by wet weather as that of country churches is. But it is not the fact that country churches are much more numerous than country chapels; and the argument that is based on the supposition that this is so, therefore, falls to the ground. I believe there are *two* Dissenting chapels to *one* church in Mr. Hunt's own district; and, as there is now scarcely a village without one or two Nonconformist congregations of some sort, I believe I may safely assert that there are at least as many Dissenting places of worship as there are churches, in the rural districts. But, suppose Mr. Hunt's assertion to be correct, the argument based on it is useless unless the census Sunday of 1851 was very wet; and whether it was or not I do not remember. In connection with this question, allow me to refer Mr. Hunt to the Statistical Society's figures respecting the relative growth of Church and Dissent, quoted at Montrose, a few days ago, by Mr. Baxter, M.P. Between 1831 and 1851, the Church of England increased its places of worship about 18 or 19 per cent., and the Dissenters about 70 per cent. Between 1772 and 1850, the number of Nonconformist chapels increased from 1,160 to 20,000. In London alone, while the Church has been building at the rate of ten places of worship per year, the Independent body has been building 20. Northmoor Green is not a fair sample of England. Mr. Hunt has taken the spiritual census of the place, and he finds that, out of 900, only 45 profess to be Dissenters. Of course, the other 855 are Church people, and are able to give good and sufficient reasons for being such! Would not the tables be speedily turned if the Government could only be induced to allow Mr. Hunt and his fraternity to take the religious census?

VI. APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.—Mr. Hunt proceeds to prove this dogma in a very characteristic way. If the claim on the part of the English clergy to be regarded as the lineal successors of the Apostles is of any value, it can only be as giving the said clergy the right to speak with authority on religious subjects, and as making it imperative on the laity to accept and obey their teachings. But this is a serious matter—one that affects our best interests, both intellectual and spiritual; and, before we can feel ourselves in any way bound to receive the teachings of any set of men, they must *prove to demonstration* that they have the authority which they require us to recognise. The quoting of the names of thirty-three men who may or may not have lived in the first six centuries, and of the opinions of two or three modern preachers, is no doubt sufficiently satisfactory proof to minds such as Mr. Hunt's; but does he suppose that men who prize their intellectual and spiritual freedom are to be made to bow meekly at the feet of the creature of any golden calf that the sovereign or her chief minister may choose to *proved* before we accept his dogma. Admitting, for set up, by such "arguments" as these? Does he suppose that his list of names and opinions will influence a single thinking man in the slightest degree? I will tell Mr. Hunt a few of the things that we must have the sake of argument, that Eusebius was honest and incapable of blundering, that all the archives from which he copied were correct, and that the thirty-three men whose names are given did really live after each other in the order in which they are placed (and neither of these propositions *can* be demonstrated), we demand that it shall be proved that every one of them was duly baptized, that every one of them was properly ordained, no single element of the ceremony being omitted, and that no one of them was ordained by a bishop whose priestly character had, through any cause, lapsed or been nullified. When Mr. Hunt has proved all this, I will tell him how near I am to conviction, and what other proof is still required to complete my conversion. Am I exacting? Possibly. But I, for one, do not yield up my freedom at the sight of a list of names.

VII. Mr. Hunt says that I knew Macauley believed in the dogma of Apostolical Succession when I quoted what he had said against it. I assure him I did *not* know that such was the case, neither do I know it now. I am certainly acquainted with the passage in which the great historian says that the Popes have succeeded each other in an unbroken series from a very early age; and, if Mr. Hunt takes this to be an admission of the truth of his pet doctrine, he is welcome to his conclusion. As a reasonable being, I shou'd be very sorry to share it.

VIII. Mr. H. objects to Chillingworth because he was a Protestant, and Mr. Hunt himself is not. Without stopping to ask by what right he ministers in a Protestant church, being himself something other than a Protestant, I may remark that Chillingworth's reasoning is entirely independent of his belief. A belief in Apostolical Succession *is* founded on the assumption that, of a thousand mere probabilities, of which any one might fail, not one *has* failed; and the argument is equally powerful in the mouth of Protestant or Catholic.

IX. Dr. Cumming stands about as high in my estimation as in Mr. Hunt's; and I entertain far greater respect for John Wesley's zeal and devotedness to duty than for his reasoning powers. A reference to neither of these men, therefore, affects me.

X. Mr. Hunt quotes St. Clement. Suppose I continue the quotation, with the object of shewing that *the primitive churches both elected and deposed their own bishops, or presbyters*; for this very "Epistle of St. Clement" proves by implication that bishops and presbyters were one and the same. Some disturbance having taken place in the Church of Corinth, in consequence of which the Church had expelled, or contemplated expelling, one of its pastors or BISHOPS, it (the Church) wrote to the Church at Rome for *advice*. A reply was sent, headed "The church of God which sojourns at Rome, to the church of God which sojourns at Corinth." As Clement was then officially connected (in what capacity is not clear) with the Church of Rome, he is understood to have written this reply to Corinth in the name of his church, but it has come down to us under the title of "Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians." Mr. Hunt quotes from this epistle, but he takes care to leave off just where Clement and the "church which sojourns at Rome" write as follows:—

"Those, therefore, who were appointed (nominated) by them or afterwards by other eminent men, *with the approval of the whole church*, and who have served the flock of Christ unblameably, with humility, peaceably and not illiberally, and well reported of all for many years,—*such persons we think cannot in justice be cast out of office. For it is with us no small sin, if we cast from the office of bishop those who have unblameably and holily used their gifts.* Blessed are the Presbyters who, having finished their course, have obtained a fruitful and perfect dismissal; *for they have no fear lest any one should depose them from their appointed place.* For we see how you have *displaced some who conducted themselves well, from their irreproachable and honoured post of service.*"

I trust Mr. Hunt is satisfied with the result of his appeal to Clement.

I must reserve one or two remarks on last week's effusion for my next letter.

RAMBLER.

[We can insert only two more letters—one on each side—in continuation of this discussion, and neither of them must exceed a column in length.—Ed. *W. G.*]

"*A good article always ensures recommendation.*" The correctness of this old proverb is proved by consumers having long recommended an important article of domestic consumption that is *pure as well as good*, for it is not only the *sterling quality* and *good value*, but also the *perfect purity* of Messrs. Horniman's celebrated packet tea, that has secured its recommendation from family to family, so that it now enjoys a sale hitherto unparalleled in the annals of the trade. *Horniman's Pure Tea* can be obtained in every town, but only from *authorised Agents*, Chemists, Confectioners, or Booksellers. To prevent disappointment, it is needful to see that *Horniman & Co's* signature is on *every* packet, as imitations are frequently offered.

"There is not the slightest doubt that there is a possibility of restoring and beautifying hair. The greatest chemists tell us so, and modern proof has been offered in many ingredients. That there should be one of superior excellence among these may also be admitted, and the best test of that surpassing excellence would be the lasting patronage received and fame allowed. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing are acknowledged, by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, to be most efficacious, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural colour to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful colour. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old. The Restorer reproduces. The Hair Dressing cultivates and beautifies."—*Court Journal.*—These Preparations can be had of most chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the Kingdom.—Agent for Yeovil—T. C. Maggs, Dispensing Chemist, Medical Hall.—LONDON DEPOT:—205, High Holborn.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—If you want your LACES and LINENS dressed in a superior Style, (and who does not,) you should use only the GLENFIELD STARCH, and you will be delighted with the elasticity and beautiful finish it gives to those articles. The GLENFIELD STARCH is exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and her Majesty's Laundress pronounces it to be the finest Starch she ever used. It was awarded two Prize Medals for its superiority, and the manufacturers have received numerous testimonials from all classes, all agreeing as to its excellent qualities. We would respectfully caution our fair readers when buying the GLENFIELD STARCH to see that they get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. The manufacturers have much pleasure in stating that they have been appointed Starch Purveyors to the Princess of Wales.

VALUABLE AGENCY.—CASSELL, SMITH & Co., of 80, Fenchurch Street, London, (whose Teas and Coffees are so well known throughout the kingdom), are now prepared to appoint one thousand additional Agents, in order to afford the most ample facilities for families in all parts of the kingdom getting supplied with these choice Teas and Coffees. Full particulars of Agency will be sent post free on application.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Premature Decline.—The unwary and thoughtless may save themselves a sea of future troubles by an early recourse to these excellent curatives. All blotches from whatever cause arising, all enlargements of the glands wherever situated, irritating sores and debilitating discharges, may be safely and certainly cured by employing Holloway's Ointment and Pills, in accordance with the instructions wrapped round each pot and box. No timidity need deter the weakest from applying to these restoratives, which exert the threefold qualities of purifying, regulating, and repairing without disturbing the stomach, annoying the nervous system, or rendering confinement to the house necessary. Holloway's medicaments will stem the source of many maladies, which, when neglected, perpetuate misery

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Saturday.—The China which arrived at Queenstown last night, brings full corroboration of the reported capture of Atlanta. Sherman wheeled his forces to the south-west of that place on the 20th of August, and struck the Macon Railroad. This movement divided Hood's army. A part of it was shut up in the city; the other was stationed at Jonesboro.' This latter part Sherman attacked and defeated, captured ten guns and 100 prisoners. The routed force retreated south during the night, and was followed by Sherman. Meanwhile Hood, finding his communications cut and his army severed, blew up the magazines in Atlanta, and retreated in the night. The city was then occupied by the 20th Corps of the Federal army. Sherman reports his troops to be in want of rest, as well they may be. Wheeler was hovering in his rear, but it was reported had been driven off. At Mobile, Farragut was preparing for an attack on Mobile. For the victories at Atlanta and Mobile President Lincoln had ordered a day of thanksgiving. From Petersburg there is no [ne]ws. General Gillam had surprised and killed the guerilla Morgan at Greenville, Tennessee. Early was still confronting Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. It was reported that General Fremont had withdrawn from the Presidential candidature. Gold was quoted at 242 on the 7th.

A Washington despatch of the 6th states that during the previous ten days the number of men volunteering for the Federal army averaged 3000 a day. On the 2nd inst 4136 men mustered in, and on the 3rd 6160. The number mustered in on the third is probably greater than has been mustered in during any other day for nearly two years. These reports are officially confirmed by Mr. Secretary Seward, who, in a recent speech at Auburn, said, "We shall have no draft, because the army is reinforced at the rate of 5000 to 10,000 men per day by volunteers."

ALLEGED SURRENDER OF MOBILE.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The American intelligence by the Jura contains a report, under the doubtful authority of deserters, that Mobile has surrendered. The sunken vessel which obstructed the harbour is said to have been blown up, and this is very probable; but it is not so likely that the Confederates would desert the town, after the mere show of resistance. General Sherman has concluded the campaign in the south-west, the Federal general being quite content to leave the Confederates at rest in their strongly entrenched camp at Lovejoy's station, 30 miles to the south of Atlanta. It is stated that the Southern newspapers "attach little importance" to the loss of the latter place, much on the principle, we suppose, that it is useless to cry over spilt milk. Lee has been reinforced from Early's army, and is preparing to attack Grant's left. Grant is reported to have written a letter stating that the South have in their ranks their last man, and that "if the North continues undivided, the end of the war is not far distant." General McClellan has accepted the nomination to the Presidency, and declares for the Union "at all hazards." Union is the one condition of peace, "although conciliation and compromise must be exercised."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BATH.

The "wise men" set to work in earnest on Thursday. Sir Roderick Murchison delivered an interesting opening address in the Geographical and Ethnological Section on the progress of geographical science. The address was an exhaustive dissertation, but, though comparatively brief, it was a masterly summary of the different steps of progress which have been made in geographical discovery since the previous meeting of the association. The addresses of the presidents of the different sections were excellent, and several of the papers read and the discussions that took place were highly interesting. In Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, the Recorder of Bath read a valuable paper on the statistics of crime and criminals, and Mr. Commissioner Hill took part in the discussion which followed. Gentlemen well qualified to give an opinion on the subject place but a moderate share of reliance on the discussion of these statistics. The soiree in the evening at the Assembly Rooms was a very brilliant assemblage.

The sectional meetings were continued on Friday, but a perceptible gloom was thrown over the whole of them through the deplorable accident to Captain Speke, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was getting over a hedge. A resolution, offering the condolence of the geographers and ethnologists to the relatives of Captain Speke, was proposed by Sir Roderick Murchison, and carried, and reference was also made to the lamentable accident by Bishop Colenso, who was one of the speakers in Section F.

The principal occupations of the members on Saturday were excursions, one party visiting the collieries of Radstock and the interesting Druidical remains at Stanton Drew, while another investigated the geological riches of the quarries in the neighbourhood of Frome.

The sectional business on Monday was brisk and interesting, and, as on the previous days of the meeting, the lady members and associates mustered in great force in the various rooms. The chief feature of the proceedings was, of course, the evening meeting at the Theatre Royal, at which Dr. Livingstone told the story of his recent wanderings and labours in Africa. The address is brief, but much is told in the space, and the style of the narrative is simple and unaffected. The meeting was a most brilliant one, every part of the theatre being crowded. One of the early arrivals was Dr. Colenso, who, on taking his seat behind the chair, on the stage, was received with hearty cheering, which was followed by a few hisses. These gave a fresh energy to the cheerers, and for a time there was a contest—by far the greatest energy being shown by those who had, for the time being, constituted themselves champions of the bishop. In the midst of the cheering Dr. Colenso rose from his seat and bowed to the audience, which increased the power of the cheering party immensely. The association is to meet next year at Birmingham, under the presidency of Professor Phillips.

Among the most interesting papers read in the various sections on Tuesday was one on Scientific Evidence in Courts of Judicature, in which it was urged that assessors should be appointed to decide disputed points on which scientific witnesses might differ, thus assuming the duties of arbitration. The Microscopic soiree was quite unique in its character, all the objects being carefully and systematically arranged, so that the different forms of life might be traced from the lowest to the highest states of develo[p]ment.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—When the British Association visited Bath many years since, the geological section, consisting of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen, made an excursion to inspect some objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Arrived at the spot, Professor Phillips, of Oxford, described the chief features worthy of notice. The proceedings of the section were altogether unintelligible to the natives, and one bucolic individual, who had, (with many others) followed the party to the spot, was overheard to express his disappointment to a friend as follows:—"Come along, Jim, the ring's broken up, and there won't be no fight arter all!" The natives were under the impression that the visitors belonged to the "Fancy," and that a prize fight was in contemplation.

A CONSISTENT JOURNAL.

Nov. 26, 1860.	Sept. 14, 1864.
"It is evident on the smallest reflection that the South, even if united, could never resist for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred slave-owners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a dissolute population of 'poor whites,' are no match for the hardy and resolute population of the Free States."—*Times.*	"We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact, which we asserted from the first, has now been placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion!"—*Times.*

The Queensland Assembly have passed an act legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

General News.

It is confidently reported in court circles that an engagement between the Princess Helena and the eldest son of an illustrious house will soon be publicly announced.—*Court Journal.*

A New York telegram states that a Matamoras paper declares that the French troops have recently been defeated in four pitched battles with the Mexicans. No particulars are given.

Herapath's Railway Journal, an authority on railway matters, writes most hopefully of the prospects of the Great Western Company, and expresses an opinion that its dividends will soon increase.

DRUNK FOR TWENTY YEARS.—An inquest was held in London, on Wednesday, on the body of a woman, the wife of a seaman, who had died from excessive drinking. The deceased's husband stated that she had not been sober for twenty years.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A WIFE.—During an investigation the other day into the death of Mr. Stephens, a rigger, it transpired that his wife had stripped the dead body of all the clothes which he wore, and had pawned them for drink!

An extensive fire broke out in Gresham-street, London, on Monday morning, when several large warehouses were burnt down. Haberdashers'-hall, which was built by Sir Christopher Wren, is among the buildings destroyed.

Sir. A Buchanan is transferred from the Embassy at Berlin to be the Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias, and Lord Napier has been transferred from the Embassy at Petersburg to that of Berlin, in place of Sir A Buchanan.

The London police have been successful in discovering the address of the man Powell who was in company with Mrs. Gallop when she was killed on Saturday last under peculiar circumstances on the Metropolitan Railway. There is no charge against Powell, but he has been placed under surveillance, and will be watched till the circumstances of Mrs. Gallop's death have been more fully explained.

At the Marylebone Police-court on Friday, a man named James Boucher was charged with the abduction of a girl, under sixteen years of age, named Catharine Alice Box. The girl had lived with her parents at East Lavington, near Devizes. She and the defendant planned an elopement, and their plan was carried into effect. They got away from East Lavington and came up to London. The father followed them and found them in a house in London-street, Paddington. The magistrate ordered Boucher to be given up to the local authorities.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Experiments are now in progress both at Mont Valerein and Vincennes, for the purpose of testing a new system of telegraphy invented by M. Armand Donat, who, it is said, has found means to do away with electric wires altogether, and transmit despatches by the sole action of the earth! A zinc and copper plate, bent in spindle-like shape, are buried in the ground, with their convexity turned in the direction in which the dispatch is to be sent.

AN AMERICAN ENOCH ARDEN.—When the war first broke out, a young married man of Stenbenville, Ohio, volunteered. He was reported killed at Perryville, and subsequently his wife received a metallic coffin which purported to contain the body of her husband. She buried it with all due ceremony and affection, and after more than a year had elapsed, she married again. A few days since, an exchanged prisoner passed through Stenbenville, and left a message from the husband supposed to be dead, that he would probably be soon exchanged, and would be home again. Her present husband is a worthy man, and the case becomes somewhat embarrassing.—*American paper.*

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.—Belgium has challenged England to a rifle contest. On the 23rd of the present month, the Belgian National Rifle Association will preside over a great international contest, to take place under the patronage of the King, at Brussels; and in order that no difficulties may be thrown in the way of Englishmen, the council of the association are busily engaged in making arrangements with the railway companies here to issue cheap return tickets, available from the 20th inst. up to the 5th of October, for the use of our Volunteers. It is stated that bearers of these tickets will obtain free admission to all the festivities which will take place at Brussels on the occasion of the fetes incidental to the occasion.

ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.—THE FORCING SYSTEM.—The *Gazette of Feldkirch* publishes the following singular and almost incredible instance of the Austro-Catholic rule in the Tyrol:—The cure of Raggel has issued to the servitors of the church the following order, countersigned by the Mayor of the Commune:—"As it is known that Mr. N—— has not come to church for a long time, you are directed to go to his house and to bring him to church. If he should resist you will call in the assistance of two others and bring him there by force. Having come into the church you will sit near him, should he feign illness and fall down you will allow him to remain on the floor; but if he makes any noise bestow upon him, by way of cure, from ten to twelve blows of a stick.—Raggel, May, 1864."

CURIOUS BLUNDER.—The *Independance Belge* mentions a curious blunder on the part of an individual who called at the General Post office at Brussels last week, and stated that he had some days before enclosed upwards of 10,000, in bank notes in a letter addressed to MM. Balisaux, Lebeau, and Co., bankers at Charleroy, which he had himself sealed and put into the letter box in the Marché-aux-Grains, but which had never reached its destination. The post office authorities promised to make inquiry. In answer to a letter sent to Charleroy on the subject, the director of the post office stated that no letter addressed to the firm in question had been received, but one had been directed to the individual himself on whose behalf the inquiries were made. On the letter being opened it was found to contain the sum mentioned, the gentleman having in a moment of forgetfulness directed the letter to himself instead of the bankers.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A MILITIA OFFICER.—At Exeter, on Thursday, an inquest was held on the body of John Sutton, which resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against Lieut. Arscott, of the Devon Militia Artillery. John Sutton, an elderly man, was a waiter, and returning from Starcross, on the 2nd ult. Major Russell, Captain Devon, and Lieut. Arscott were in the same carriage with him. They chaffed the old man, though it is denied on the part of the two former that they interfered at all. When the train came near Exeter, it is stated that the old man got up in a great passion, and struck Arscott, who delivered a violent blow in his face, giving him a black eye, which black eye he took to his grave. The old man was out of health at the time: Mr. Delagarde, jun., who made the *post-mortem* examination, swore positively his belief that the blow accelerated the death of the old man. Dr. Shapter held a different opinion. For the defence, it was urged that the deceased was the worse for liquor; but his companions declared that he was a sober man, and that he went home sober.—*Western Times.*

A THIEF DETECTED BY A PARROT.—Henry Hill and Henry Brockington were charged at the Public-office, on Tuesday, with breaking into the house of Wm. Freeman, coal dealer, Summer-lane, and stealing 10s and a silver watch. On Tuesday morning last Mrs. Freeman went out to get some meat for dinner, and locked the door behind her. On her way down the passage, leading from the court in which the house is situated, to the street, she saw the two prisoners. On her return she again saw the prisoners, who ran away. She found the door all right; but on going inside, she discovered that the money drawer of her cabinet had been broken open, and that 10s and a silver watch had been taken away. The prosecutrix had a parrot in the same room, and she stated, in answer to Mr. Powell, who appeared for Brockington, that when she went in, the parrot said to her, "O, missus, you shouldn't have left the house. Brock has been with another rogue and stolen all the money." On hearing this, she at once suspected Brockington and his companion, and reported the robbery to the police, with her suspicions. Detective-sergeants Mountford and Spokes went immediately in search of the prisoners. They found them in the White Lion, Ludgate-hill, and on searching them, found on Hill's person the watch and 10s in money, less 1d. The prosecutrix identified a half-crown among the money by the worn state of the milling. It appeared that the same house was broken into by Brockington about four years ago. The case was remanded to summon a witness who saw the prisoners enter the public-house together after the robbery.—*Birmingham Post.*

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