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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 168. CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

STRAYED from a Field at Maiden Law, near Lanchester, a CHEVIOT SHEEP. Whoever will return the same to J. BOLAM, Butcher, Maiden Law, will be Rewarded for their trouble.

Wanted.

TO PITMEN.

TEN or TWELVE COAL HEWERS WANTED at Preston Colliery, near North Shields, (for the Bensham Seam). Tubs, 24 Picks; carried by the bottom. Price, 10s. per score. Every-day Men will meet encouragement. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, at the Colliery.

Public Notices

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

MRS. HOWARD has several useful Servants, entered for Situations.
Register Office, Consett, 11th Dec. 1863.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be OPENED in the ODD-FELLOWS' LODGE ROOM, ANNFIELD PLAIN, for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles, on DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 18th, from Two o'Clock p.m. each day. Admission—Adults, 6d.; Children under Ten Years, 3d. The proceeds to go towards the enlargement of the Wesleyan Chapel.

BALL.

THE TOWLAW ANNUAL BALL will be held at the House of Mr GEORGE ROBINSON, Tow Law Hotel, on TUESDAY, December 29th. Dancing to commence at Eight o'Clock.
Gentlemen's Tickets, 3s. 6d.; Ladies' Tickets, 2s. 6d., Music included.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FOR CONSETT.

AT a Meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of Consett, held at the house of Mr. Featenby, on Thursday evening, Mr. J. MURRAY in the chair, it was resolved that a Public Meeting be called in the DERWENT IRON COMPANY'S SCHOOL ROOM, Consett, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16TH, 1863, to Establish a LIBRARY and READING ROOM, when all who are interested in the object are respectfully requested to attend.
The CHAIR will be taken at EIGHT o'clock.

THE Members of the GOOD DESIGN FRIENDLY SOCIETY, held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Berryedge, held their Annual Meeting on the 5th of December, 1863, (the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Society,) when a DIVIDEND of 12s. 4d. per Member was paid to 103 Members.
The Society have now 118 Members good on their Books.
JOHN HUMBLE, Treasurer.
JAMES GREY, Secretary.
CHARLES HAMMOND, President.
Berryedge, December 8th, 1863.

THE GRAINGER PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at Mr. FORREST'S Offices, 57, WESTGATE STREET, Newcastle, from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight. Further information may be obtained at the Offices daily, from Ten to Four.

Business Addresses.

ROBERT HARRISON,
CARRIER, &c.,

BEGS most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Public generally, for the many favours conferred upon him during the time he has been in business, and begs to state that he continues to travel between NEWCASTLE and BLACKHILL, by way of EBCHESTER and SHOTLEY BRIDGE, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving the OLD GEORGE INN, CLOTH MARKET, at Three o'clock p.m. on the above-named days, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, combined with Moderate Charges, to merit a continued increase of patronage.
Blackhall Mill, Nov. 4th, 1863.

CONSETT AND LEADGATE WHOLESALE & RETAIL CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS ROW,
BREAD AND FANCY BISCUIT MAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c., &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has always on hand a large Stock of the finest BOILED SUGARS, CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c., Manufactured on the Premises, and under his personal supervision.
Bread and Fancy Biscuits, Wedding and Funeral Cakes of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerative prices.
Public Teas, Soirees, &c., attended and supplied on the Shortest Notice.
Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and delivered free within ten miles.

OBSERVE THIS NOTICE!

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

HAVING now REMOVED from SHOTLEY BRIDGE to his New Premises, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, which he has expressly Built for a SHOW and SALE ROOM, has great pleasure in announcing to the Public of this populous district that his spacious and complete AUCTION MART is now Open to receive Consignments of every description of GOODS for SALE, where parties can have an opportunity of having their Goods shown and sold to the best advantage.
N.B.—Money advanced on all Goods for positive Sale, and all Accounts settled with promptitude and despatch.
W. R. has further pleasure in announcing that the numerous Agencies that he has been honoured with will at all times receive the strictest attention.
Agent for the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Agent for the Blaydon Bone Manure.
Agent for Mr. BRADBURN, Dyer and Cleaner, Newcastle; and also, Building Sites for Sale, situate at Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Consett, Leadgate, and Medomsley Edge.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL.
BEING A CONFIRMATION BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE, OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS
WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.
Sold in Packets at ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d per box.

READ THE NEW MEDICAL WORK entitled DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE AND CURE, or A Warning Voice to Young Men on the Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in Consumption, Insanity, and premature death. This work is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, showing clearly the treatment by which they were cured; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post-free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address J. and G. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.—Messrs SMITH will, for the benefit of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their cases (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply), send a written opinion with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address, J. and G. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.
Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

Business Addresses

SURTEES'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE.

JOHN SURTEES & COMPANY,
BERRYEDGE,

BEG to acquaint the Public generally of Berryedge, Blackhill, Leadgate, and the neighbourhood, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in FRONT-STREET, as DRUGGISTS and GROCERS; and hope, by strict attention to Business, and supplying First-Class Articles, to merit their patronage and support.

GENUINE HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

JOHN BRODIE & SON, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, respectfully intimate that their Buyers have Returned from the Markets, where they have purchased a large and varied Stock of
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS,
Consisting of BLACK AND COLOURED COBURGS, ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, &c.
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
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AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND WORKMEN ON THE PREMISES.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

TEAS REDUCED SIXPENCE PER POUND
AT
BRODIE'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

The following are some of the newly revised quotations:—

TEA.		COFFEE.	
Strong Congou	2s 8d	Fine Ceylon (with Chicory)	1s 0d
Useful do.	3s 0d	Fine Plantation	1s 2d
Fine do.	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Fine Mountain Plantation	1s 4d
A Delicious Mixture of Fine Teas	3s 8d	Very Choice East India	1s 6d
Finest Congou with Pekoe Souchong	4s 0d		

Good Crushed Sugar from 3½d per lb.
Loudon Pale Soap 4d per lb.
Finest Currants 4d per lb.
And every other article of the very best quality at the lowest remunerating Prices.
Your Orders are respectfully solicited, and will have our careful and prompt attention.
FROM BRODIE'S TEA WAREHOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

NEW FRUITS, GROCERIES, TEAS, PROVISIONS, &c.,
AT SMITH'S GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
VICTORIA-STREET AND TRAFALGAR-STREET, CONSETT.

W. SMITH respectfully calls the attention of his Friends and the Public of Consett and neighbourhood to his Stock of TEAS, which he is confident cannot be excelled in the trade.

Good Strong Black Tea, from	2s. 8d. per lb.	Fine new Valentia Raisins, from	0s. 4d. per lb.
Superior Flavoured, from	3s. 4d. "	Best Currants, from	0s. 4d. "
The Finest Souchong, Flavoured, from	4s. 0d.		

Other Fruits and Spices at equally Low Quotations.
FANCY BISCUITS, BRITISH WINES, &c., in great variety.
BUTTER, BACON, and CHEESE, of the finest quality, and from the best dairies, at the lowest remunerative prices.
HOME-CURED HAMS.
FRESH COUNTRY BUTTER WEEKLY.
FLOUR, from 1s. 6d per stone. BARLEY MEAL, 1s. 2d per stone. POLLARD, BRAN, &c., &c.
Families will be waited upon at their own Residences fortnightly.
OBSERVE—W. SMITH'S PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
VICTORIA-STREET AND TRAFALGAR-STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

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

THE PROOF OF THE CAKE IS IN THE EATING.

J. O. STURGEON begs to return thanks to his Patrons in Town and Country for the very liberal support he has received year after year for his MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE, and begs to inform the Public that it will Weigh the Enormous Weight of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. There will be secreted within the Cake 200 FOURPENNY PIECES, 100 SILVER THIMBLES, and 50 18-Carat GOLD WEDDING RINGS, and Sold at ONE SHILLING PER POUND.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY, A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH AND GOLD GUARD.
As in Former Years, to the Purchasers of Tickets, ONE SHILLING EACH, on or before FRIDAY, 18th December, for each Ticket entitling the Purchaser to One Pound of Monster Cake, also the chance of Fourpenny Pieces, Silver Thimbles, Thimbles, and Gold Wedding Rings.
The Cake will be Ready for Exhibition about the 25th November, and cut into for Sale on Saturday, 19th December.
Parties wishing to Purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending Post Office Order for Twenty Pounds of Cake or upwards, can be Supplied, Carriage Paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle.
N.B.—A large Assortment of Christmas Tree Ornaments and Chinese Lanterns.
J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
MANUFACTORY, 10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWCASTLE.

AGENTS FOR THE MONSTER CAKE.
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CONTINENTAL COFFEES AT AN ENGLISH COUNTER!

TRAVELLERS, after their rambles on the Continent, say we cannot procure Coffees in England equal to that we get Abroad. Now, the fact is, they can. STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, at considerable expense, has visited the far-famed Cities of Coffee-drinkers, and, after careful study and many experiments, has produced a COMPRESSED COFFEE that has been pronounced by Connoisseurs to the Greatest Hit of the Age. These Coffees are selected from the Richest Growths of Countries best known to himself. They are Roasted, Ground, and Packed, when hot, into air-tight Canisters, thus preserving the rich Aroma which is lost, more or less, by exposure to the air. Now that the Summer is past, the cold bracing Winter naturally suggests the use of Coffee as essential to the Comfort of every Breakfast-table. Hear, then, how the felt want may be supplied:—Send to one of STEWART'S TEA ESTABLISHMENTS, either 33, GRAINGER STREET, or 27, SANDHILL, and procure a Canister of Number One Compressed Coffee, and you will know all about it.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER-STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

Business Addresses.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage and other social duties, has published a Book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one Stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

DENTAL SURGERY.

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

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All Consultations free.
Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863-4.
One of the Firm attends.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Dec. 16.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn, January 4, 1864.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Dec 15.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel, January 7, 1864.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month.
PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. R. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c.; with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. For all cases resulting from the errors or excesses of youth, loss of natural power and vigour. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s.

PERRY'S COPAIBA AND CUBEB GLOBULES, the original preparation composed of the very essence of the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, in consequence of their being encased in sugar. In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this wonder working remedy. Price 4s. 6d, and 11s. per bottle. Sent anywhere, on receipt of Post-office order. Address, Messrs. PERRY & Co., as above; or may be had from Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Sander, 150, Oxford street, London, W.
Agent.—J. H. Leighton, Durham.

THE LONDON ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 29, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Containing 1200 Models, Natural Preparations, Monstrosities, &c., illustrating every part of the HUMAN FRAME, in Health and Disease; also the Moving Anatomical Dying Zouave, Julia Pastrana, &c. Admission, One Shilling, (for Gentlemen only,) from 10 till 10. Lecture at Four. Illustrated Catalogue of above, to which is appended

Just Published, Price 1s., post free for 14 stamps, or in a sealed envelope for 20 stamps.

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

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

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effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urinogenital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.
TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.
Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.
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COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the Inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.
To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley, on every packet.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and suspected incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.
By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.
From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter de Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculté de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for languor, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.
Before wasting valuable time in receiving aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American impostors and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding every other thing hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s sent through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost miraculous. In 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.
Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.
Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Market-place, Hartlepool; Dunn, Durham; Hedcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the cost in stamps to Dr De Roos, 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent secured packed per return.
NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendations of the same, or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS?—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 1s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.
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AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of nervousness, languor, lassitude, low spirits, almost constant head ache, dimness of sight, threatened deafness, loss of memory and strength—in short, all zest for enjoyment and everything that renders life pleasant—has been marvellously restored by very simple means; and as a public duty feels it incumbent upon him to impart the information to others similarly affected, on receipt of a directed envelope bearing two stamps. Address B. D. Laurie, Esq., Montague Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

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BRAN, SHARPS, BOXINGS, OIL CAKE, &c., Supplied to large Consumers in any Quantities.
SOLE AGENT IN BERRY EDGE FOR THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
PIGS and PORK BOUGHT for CURING.
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TO BE LET BY CONTRACT, the BUILDING of a Quantity of FENCE WALLS.—Apply to Mr. W. BUNELLE, Pit Hill, near Beamish, who will receive offers for the same up to the 18th inst.
10th December, 1863.

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A FIRST-CLASS MUSICAL BOX, containing Eight of the most Popular English, Irish, Scotch, and other Foreign Tunes.
Parties can examine and hear this Musical Box playing, by applying to
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BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
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ALL that excellent MESSUAGE OR DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Victoria-street, Consett, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Lucy Keenleyside, as a BEER HOUSE, with every Convenience attached.
Also, TWENTY-SIX COTTAGES, well built, with every Convenience, and well tenanted, situate close adjoining the above House.
A Number of BUILDING SITES, staked out, situate in a Field laying between Medomsley Road and the intended New Road to Blackhill.
For further particulars apply to Mr. THOS. WALTON, Clarendon House, Consett; or to Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, Front-street, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOM, CONSETT.

SALE BY AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
The Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding district are respectfully informed that
Mr. HENRY BROWN
IS NOW SELLING BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
A LARGE and Varied Assortment of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERIES, of all kinds, and of very superior quality.
ORDER OF SALE.—Sale each Evening commencing at Seven o'clock to a minute, and in the Afternoon of Monday and Tuesday each week commencing at Two o'clock.
The above important Sale will conclude on Saturday next, the 12th December. Great Bargains may be had these few remaining days.
PRIVATE SALE DURING THE DAY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of DRAPERY GOODS, suitable for the Season, at the Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 12th and 14th December, 1863.
Mr. WILLIAM RAW, AUCTIONEER,
Respectfully announces to the Public of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and surrounding neighbourhood that he has received a Large and Valuable Assortment of DRAPERY GOODS for POSITIVE SALE, consisting in part of the best Woollen Cloths, French Merinos, Baratheas, Alpacas, Winseys, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods; Irish and Scotch Linen, Paisley and other Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties, with various other Goods too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence each evening at 6 o'clock precisely.
N.B.—The above goods are of the best possible quality, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

COME TO RAW'S AUCTION MART.

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AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, Consett, Leadgate, and neighbourhood that he will OPEN his Spacious and Complete SALE ROOM, Blackhill, on SATURDAY, the 19th of December, 1863, when he will commence to SELL BY AUCTION a Consignment of DRAPERY GOODS suitable for the Season, of the best possible quality, and in good condition, consisting in part of the best Woollen Cloths, French Merinos, Baratheas, Alpacas, Winseys, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods; Paisley and other Shawls, Irish and Scotch Linen, Silk Handkerchiefs, and other Ties, with various other Goods too numerous to mention.
Sale will commence at Six O'Clock in the Evening, on Saturday, the 19th; and on Monday, the 21st, at Seven o'Clock; Tuesday, the 22nd, from Two to Four in the Afternoon and Seven in the Evening, and continue during the week, commencing each night at Seven O'Clock.
Also, on MONDAY, the 21st December, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of Sale to the above Auction Mart, comprising Two very superior Spanish Mahogany Dining Tables, a Spanish Mahogany Dining or Office Table, Six Mahogany Chairs, in hair-seating; One beautiful Cheffonier, One Zinc Bath, One Desk Bed, One Mattress, One Tea Table and Child's Carriage, Fender and Fire Irons, Dressing Tables, Tea Tables, and various other Articles.
Sale to commence at One O'Clock in the Afternoon.

Business Addresses.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES FRESH FROM THE PATENTEES,
AT THE
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LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, WIND, AND INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO MEDICINES which act upon the Liver: one is mercury, the other dandelion. But if the public knew how Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, weakens the digestion, affects the nerves, and positively shortens life, they would take no other Aperient than Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, strengthen the whole frame, and are the best pill for torpid liver, headache, furred tongue, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, biliousness, indigestion, acidity, and general debility, and unlike every other aperient pill, may be taken without fear of cold. They cleanse the blood and fluids from every impurity. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Prepared by JAMES BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Free by Post for stamps and following Agents:—Imrie, Consett.—Ismay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vint and Carr, Sunderland.—Wm Trueman, Durham.—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

MOORE'S CASHMERE BALM is positively the most certain, elegant, and agreeable compound for giving healthy vigor to the very roots of the Hair, and restoring it even after years of Baldness. It also combines the remarkable property of making the hands soft and white. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared by JAMES BORKE, and sold by same Agents in above advertisement.

THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., surgeons, 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

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

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

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throat, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.—AGENT; D. Imrie, Consett.

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RESPECTFULLY announces that he has obtained a fine BEAST for CHRISTMAS, upwards of 60 Stones, and an IRISH HEIFER, fed by Jasper Stevenson, Esq., of Newbiggin; DAIRY FED PORK, and fine MUTTON and LAMB, which will be offered at the lowest remunerative prices. The whole will be on view previous to Christmas Day.

MUSICAL TUITION, PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, &c.

MR. H. BROTHERTON, Organist to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, attends Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, every week.
TERMS:—
For Piano Forte .... £1 1s. 0d. per Quarter.
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Prospectuses forwarded on Application to Mr. H. BROTHERTON, 93, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland; or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Alderman NICHOL and RICHARD HOYLE, Esq.

ROBBERY IN THE BROAD CHARE.—*Ann Battles* was charged with stealing a purse containing 6s 6d from Thomas Burn, in a house at the high end of the Broad-chare, between ten and eleven o'clock on the night previous. He stated that they met in the street, and he went into a beer-house to treat her; but she put her hand into his pocket and made off with his purse as soon as they entered. A short time after Inspector Amos, who had heard of the robbery, went to the house, to which she had returned, and charged her with the robbery. She denied it, but on searching her he found the purse and the money in her bosom. She said the money was her own, and she had got it by selling apples. The prosecutor identified the purse as his, and the money answered the description given of it to the inspector. She pleaded not guilty; but on being sent for trial at the sessions, changed her mind, and came back to the dock to be dealt with by the Bench, who sent her to the House of Correction for three months.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.—*Isaac Worthington* was charged with threatening to kill Margaret Worthington, in her house, in the Friars, on Tuesday. On Monday he created a disturbance, and on the following day came to her house, and repeated his abusive conduct, threatening that her husband should be stabbed. A police officer was called to take him into custody. The prisoner, in defence, made a statement in reference to some things they had possession of, which he stated should have been divided after his brother's death, which took place on the 14th of November. He was ordered to find two sureties of £10 each, and to be bound over himself in the sum of £20 to keep the peace.

STEALING PIGEONS.—*William Rigby* and *William Lamb*, boys, were charged with stealing two pigeons from the shop of Mr Haddrick, Nelson-street. Lamb had been for some time in the Reformatory School, and since he left had been employed by a shoemaker in Gateshead. They were committed for 14 days each.

AN UNGRATEFUL RECIPIENT.—A woman of the name of *Jane Atkinson* was charged with stealing a shawl worth 8s., the property of a neighbour of hers, named Harriet Robinson residing in Lambton Place. On Saturday forenoon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, prisoner went into Robinson's house; she seemed very cold, and said she had been put out of the house by her husband, and had been sitting on the stairs all night. Mrs Robinson asked her if she would have a cup of tea, which she declined, and said she would rather have a little ale. Later on in the day the latter missed her shawl and on inquiry being made it was discovered that the prisoner had stolen her shawl and pledged it at Wilson's for 2s 6d. in the name of Mary Young. An officer stated that she was badly off, both she and her husband, who is a cartman having been in the Fever Hospital. With the hope that it might be a warning to her, the Bench committed her to prison for seven days.

NEGLECTING TO MAINTAIN A WIFE.—*John Best* was charged with leaving his wife chargeable to the parish. Mr. Heslop appeared as prosecutor, and Mr. Joel for the defendant. After a good deal of cross-firing between Mr. Heslop and Mr. Joel in reference to questions put to the wife, it was ultimately arranged that the defendant should pay 3s. per week, and the costs in the case.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—*Joseph Crake*, a powerful-looking fellow, who had been found that morning about a quarter-past two o'clock, lying drunk in Grey-street, by the officer on duty, and on being roused, made a furious attack on him, and resisted all the way to the station, was fined 10s. and costs.

A BRUTAL BLACKGUARD.—*James Bawson*, a cartman, was charged with assaulting Miss Margaret Lawson, of the Golden Lion Inn, Bigg Market. On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, whilst the house was being cleared, complainant asked the prisoner to go out; but he said he would not go till he thought proper. She requested him a second time, when he jumped on the taproom table, and commenced shouting and dancing. She sent for a policeman, and in the meantime called the brewer to assist her in putting him out. He wrenched himself from the brewer, and struck her, saying with an oath, "That will do for you." The appearance of her eye and face showed that the blow she had received must have been very heavy. Dr. Rayne's assistant had attended her and sewed up a wound. William Elliott, the brewer, corroborated the complainant's statement. The prisoner, in defence, said he struck at the brewer, and not at Miss Lawson. The Bench fined him 20s. and costs.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—*Amelia Lees*, who, with three children, was taken into the Workhouse in April, absconded on the 19th of May, taking with her the youngest child, which was left at a house where she had lived. The child was subsequently taken back to the Workhouse, and for seven months nothing more had been heard of the mother. The case against her was stated by Mr. Heslop, and it appears that she has been working part of the time for 6s. a week. She was committed to prison for one month.

BEGGING.—*Alexander Paterson* and *Wm. Donelly*, middle-aged men, were charged with begging from house to house, in Sandgate, on Tuesday night. Paterson said he had come from Berryedge, and fell in with Donelly, who was also in want of lodgings, and they went a begging to get a few coppers. They were sent for seven days to the House of Correction.—A poor little boy, named *Joseph Turner*, who had been caught by an officer asking gentlemen for coppers in Grey-street on Tuesday afternoon, was placed in the dock. His mother was called in, and said his father had been out of work a long time. The Bench told her to take charge of the boy, and not let him be brought there again.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—*Patrick Temmens*, a notorious thief, was charged with attempting to pick pockets in the pig market on Tuesday. It appears that on that day Detective officer Fawcett was in the market, and seeing the prisoner moving rather suspiciously about, he kept his eyes upon him, and saw him in one or two instances try the pockets of individuals, in none of which he succeeded. The officer, however, for a short time lost sight of him, but Mr. Fawcett, whose activity in detecting and apprehending such scoundrels as these is too well-known to suppose that he would lose the prize, meeting with Mr. Dixon, the inspector of the detective force, the two secreted themselves for a while in a corner of the market, where they had not been long ere the "game" once more appeared. They tracked him from one point to another, until at last the "sharper," who had been unsuccessful in the whole of his attempts, got his eyes upon the officers, and very modestly turned and faced them. Mr. Fawcett at once charged him with the attempts of pocket picking which he himself had seen, and took him into custody. He was sent to prison for three months.—*James Parker*, charged with committing a similar offence in the Market, on Saturday night, was ordered to be imprisoned for two months.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Skin Diseases.—It is acknowledged by all medical men that our well being depends in a large measure on the natural action of the skin. Every precaution, therefore should be adopted to keep it in a healthy state, or, if already diseased, to set it right. Holloway's Ointment may be relied on for curing all cutaneous diseases. It arrests inflammation, removes scurvy, heals ulcerations, obliterates blemishes, and restores elasticity and softness to harsh skins. It overcomes all obstructions of the pores and promotes general perspiration. No scorbutic or scrofulous subject will be disappointed in the result, if Holloway's Ointment and Pills be used according to their accompanying instructions, which contain full information for self treatment.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

FEDERAL VICTORY AT CHATTANOOGA.
5,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Evening.—The Cunard mail steamship *Asia*, Captain Hockley, which left Boston on the 25th and Halifax on the night of the 26th, ultimo, arrived in the Mersey, early this (Sunday) morning.

The *New York Herald* of the 24th ultimo gives the following summary of the latest news:—

The condition of the roads in Virginia, notwithstanding the recent rains, is such that the army of General Meade is now in a position to move at any moment. His troops fill every county in the country up the north bank of the Rappahannock, and there is no official information that any portion of his army has crossed the river. Reports of the advance of the army to the south side of the river were circulated yesterday, but the announcement is premature. General Lee is said to be prepared to make a desperate resistance to any such movement.

Despatches from Cincinnati yesterday state that General Burnside was holding out at Knoxville, and had notified to the citizens of that place that he would hold it under all circumstances. The rebels are reported in the 20,000 strong. They have withdrawn from the south side of the river. General Foster had reached Cincinnati *en route* for Knoxville, which he has doubtless reached by this time. It is said that the President has not accepted General Burnside's resignation, but has willing granted him leave of absence to attend to his private affairs, which need his supervision, with the understanding that he will return to his command at the earliest moment, consistent with the business engagements which imperatively call him to temporarily from his duties in the field.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal, which has arrived here, reports that the sea wall of Fort Sumter was entirely destroyed, and the rebels were constructing bomb-proof bulkheys on the ruins. The firing on Fort Wagner was still going on. During Sunday night, the monitor *Lehigh*, while on picket duty near Fort Sumter, got aground. Daylight discovered her position to the enemy, who at once commenced a furious fire upon her both from James' and Sullivan's Island. Three other monitors—the *Montauk*, *Passaic*, and *Nahant*—moved up to aid her, by command of Admiral Dahlgren. The Admiral boarded the *Nahant*, and called for volunteers to carry a hawser to the *Lehigh*. Out of the numbers who offered themselves, the surgeon and two sailors were accepted, and proceeded on their desperate mission under a tremendous fire. After three attempts, they succeeded in getting a line fast to the *Lehigh*, and at the turn of the tide, the *Nahant* was off. A fifteen inch gun, pivoted on the deck amidships, was thrown on the spot, to the rack of 9 officers. Commander Bryson, of the *Lehigh*, and the engineer officer, Lieut. Hopkins, were both wounded.

Colonel Irving, who had charge of the provisions sent for the relief of the Union prisoners at Richmond, has satisfactorily transferred all the government, as well as all the provisions from the Baltimore Relief Fund, to Commissioner Ould.

In regard to the fighting at Chattanoga, the *Washington Star* publishes the following account of a preliminary movement by Major General Thomas:—

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, Nov. 22.—The reconnaissance in force by General Thomas has been completed in the most brilliant and successful manner. The troops employed were the divisions of General Wood and Sheridan, of the 4th Army Corps, under the direction of General Granger. The object of the movement was not only to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy two big knolls in front of our left, half-way between our lines and Missionary Ridge. The principal attack was made by General Hazard's brigade, commanded by that general, supported on the left by General Wilson's brigade, and on the right by the whole division of General Sheridan. The entire field was distinctly visible from Wood, in front of which General Thomas's line of battle was formed; and as the whole army was under arms, with General Howard's corps formed in a solid column as a reserve, the spectacle was one of magnificence. The field being commanded by the heights of the ridge, the enemy's movements were taken into action. This was planted on an elevated knoll in the centre of which General Sheridan's line of battle was formed before the order to advance was given. The troops moved out of their position just before one o'clock in the afternoon, and remained in line for three quarters of an hour in full view of the enemy. At last everything being ready, General Granger gave the order to advance, and General Hazard and General Willich marched simultaneously. The first shot was fired at this time by the rebels, only a few minutes the lines of General Hazard were hotly engaged, while the artillery of Fort Wood and of General Thomas was opened on the rebel rifle pits and the camp behind the line of fighting. The position of our gunners was splendid, the camps and the batteries of the enemy being about a mile and three quarters distant, but our fire elicited no reply, and it was soon evident that the rebels had but few artillery to spare. Ten minutes later General Willich, driving across an open field, carried the rifle pits in his front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley, and General Sheridan, moving through the forest, that stretched before him, drove in the enemy's pickets, and halted to advance in obedience to orders on reaching the rifle pits whose late rebels were wending their way. No other attack was made, however, the design being to recover the heights on our left, but not to assault the rebel works. We have taken about two hundred prisoners, two-thirds mostly from the Alabama troops, and have gained a position of great importance. Should the rebels make an attempt to hold Chattanooga Valley, with these heights in our possession, a column is moving to turn Missionary Ridge is secure from flank artillery. The rebels fired their small cannon only during the affair.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* has a special despatch, dated Chattanooga, 23rd ult. which says:—

Deserters last night reported the rebels were falling back of Chickamauga Station. Their artillery has been withdrawn from our front. The whole rebel army is apparently in retreat. A reconnaissance this morning proves that the enemy are apparently in force between us and Missionary Ridge. We now hold all the high ground this side of Missionary Ridge. Our troops are in line of battle, and will fix on their arms to-night. Hard fighting is inevitable.

It was reported at Cincinnati that a great battle had been fought near Chattanooga, and that the Federals were victorious.

The *Boston Journal* says:—It is announced that the government has determined to put up further exchanges of officers and soldiers of the coloured regiments with them. The rebels threatened to treat the officers as criminals, and to sell the men into slavery, and as far as the government has been able to learn they have rigidly executed the threat. Thus, says the *Washington Star*, nothing whatever has been ascertained of the fate of each of our officers commanding coloured troops, as were captured at Millikin's Bend, Charleston, and Baton Rouge. If alive, the rebel authorities have them somewhere immured in secret dungeons, not having even pretended to bring them to public trial under their state laws. But the impression is irresistible that they have been murdered, as no traces of them can be found, as also, it is clear that our coloured soldiers captured by them have shared the same fate, or been reduced to slavery, the latter being most probable. The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall, without hesitation, be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, of whatever colour, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy or sell into slavery.

It was stated that General Hagood will take the place of General Schenck in command of Baltimore.

The *New York Times* correspondent at Morris Island says that nineteen shells were seen to explode in Charleston on the 17th ult. On the 19th fifteen more shells were thrown in. Deserters at Fort Sumter stated that one of the shells exploded in King-street, Charleston, killing an artillery officer and "mortally wounding" a number of dwellings on fire.

The correspondents of the New York journals at Washington agree in asserting that although General Meade had made no advance beyond the Rapidan as yet, events of the most exciting nature may be expected very shortly.

A statement published in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* to the effect that Secretary Chase had resigned, has been declared without foundation.

It was understood that the President, in compliance with the law of the last Congress, has decided that the Northern Pacific railroad shall commence from a point on the Missouri river, nearly opposite Council Bluff, in connection with the Minnisipi and Saint Inland railway.

The corps of the prize steamer *Petrel* was sold in New York on the 24th ult. It realised 800,000 dollar.

The San Francisco Bulletin of the 22nd ult. says Impromptu Vigilance Committee at Los Angeles forced open the gaol, and took therefrom five prisoners charged with murder, highway robbery, and horse stealing. The Committee carried the prisoners under the corridor in front of the gaol and hanged them. This done, all suspicious persons were warned to leave the country within specified periods, or to take the consequences. Business so many hours, or to take the consequences. Business was suspended in Los Angeles on the occasion; but the whole affair passed off with but little or no excitement.

The Telegraph to Nicaragua is finished.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, Evening.—A rumour is current that Charleston was shelled on the 22nd inst., and is now on fire.

Grant reports as follows from Chattanooga on the evening of the 24th inst:—

"Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge to-day. His right is now at the tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga creek. Troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain and hold the eastern slope and the point high up.

"Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides a small number fallen into their hands on Missionary Ridge."

General Thomas confirms this report.

Cincinnati despatches to day state that Knoxville is closely invested on the north side, but the south side is open. General Burnside is confident of success. General Bragg reports on the 19th inst. that Wheeler's cavalry drove the Federal cavalry into Knoxville, capturing 200 prisoners. The Confederate infantry were close up to the city.

Mobile despatches of the 19th assert that General Taylor had defeated Franklin's forces near Alexandria, Louisiana, and Weitzel's division near (place omitted), with heavy loss.

The Federal Government adheres to its determination to refuse exchanges of prisoners, unless the rebels consent to exchange coloured troops. The Confederates decline to comply with this demand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, Morning.—On the night of the 24th inst. Bragg evacuated Look-out Mountain, moving his forces, principally infantry, to the front, and expected to intercept the Confederates in the vicinity of Rossville, and in the region east of it. At the same time Sherman assaulted the north-east end of Missionary Ridge, and repulsed with heavy loss. But being reinforced he renewed the assault, and reached within twenty yards of the summit, but was flanked and compelled to retire to his centre. The Confederates then massed artillery on Sherman's right, but Grants rushed two columns, which broke the Confederate centre and gained possession of the ridge. The Confederates fled, and were pursued northward towards Sherman, who opened fire upon them during the night, driving the remnants of the centre of Missionary Ridge, and across the western ridge of the Chickamauga.

General Hooker now holds Look-out on the right. Palmer and Granger hold the centre between Look-out and Missionary Ridge. Sherman holds the left, connected with his right on Missionary Ridge and his left on Chickamauga Creek.

The Federals estimated their captures at 5,000 to 10,000 prisoners, and 40 guns. Their loss is small.

It is reported that Grant will pursue Bragg, or, if unable to do so, will send a force against Longstreet, who has invested Knoxville with batteries, his rifle pits being close to the Federal works.

Bragg reports as follows, on the 22nd:—"We hold all the ground from Missionary Ridge into Knoxville, except the two Holsten and French Broad River, and Jones's cavalry in Sevier county, E. T. The Federals have gained no victory. Wheeler has cut off their train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville."

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 24th, says:—"There are rumours, of a Confederate occupation of Knoxville but nothing official to this effect has transpired."

The Washington Star publishes despatches from Rossville, and five regiments through Jacksborough, en route for Kentucky.

General Meade is mud bound.

This being Thanksgiving Day no business was transacted.

(Times' Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The latest accounts from Grant, to the 25th instant, 5/10 p.m., report that the Confederates bivouacked two miles south of Missionary Ridge, and Hooker pursued them. Sherman's cavalry under himself prematures in announcing a complete victory over Longstreet. The Federals claim to have captured 5,000 prisoners and 40 guns.

The Army of the Potomac is immovably fixed in the mud.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, Evening.—Gold opened yesterday at 53¾, and has declined to 50¾, under more favourable military advices.

Exchange on London, 165.

Apprehensions of increased tightness in the money market have subsided. Bankers' loans are easier to-day than yesterday.—New York Central, 132¾; Illinois, 129¾; Erie, 107¾.

The steamer *Constitution* left San Francisco on the 23rd November, with over 1,000,000 dollars in specie for England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, Evening.—Gold opened this morning at 50¾, and has declined rapidly under the military news. The closing quotation to-day is 47¾. Money very active.

Gold opened on the 24th at 53¼, but under the news of Federal successes rapidly declined to 50¼; the closing quotation to-day is 49¼ and 49¾ buyers, 50 asked, fell to 47¾. On the 20th the quotation was 47¾. Exchange on London was quoted at 165.

The latest news of the Confederate stocks is to the 25th ultimo.

Exchange on Paris 3.35. Stocks heavy. New York Central, 130¾; Illinois, 121¾; Erie 107¼, Six per Cent. United States Bonds, 103¾.

CAIRO, Nov. 25.—Middling upland, 83 to 84. Floor and wheat quiet. Corn tending downwards. Coffee very dull. Sugar very dull. Molasses quiet. Petroleum heavy. Crude 26 to 26½. Refined 42 to 44.

LATER NEWS.
[PER CITY OF LONDON.]

BRAGG'S ARMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.
GRANT'S VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF MEADE'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—General Grant reports this morning that Bragg's centre advanced on the 24th, abandoned cannon, caissons, and waggons, which are everywhere to be found.

General Grant says, "I think Bragg's loss will reach 20 guns. The pursuit will continue in the morning to Red Clay, for which object I am starting now."

Washington despatches report that Sherman crossed the Chickamauga yesterday. Hooker reached Ringold last night.

Bragg was in full retreat towards Dalton, burning the bridges and destroying all behind.

A strong Federal column was pursuing Bragg's troops, who were apparently in great demoralization. It is also estimated that the Federals has captured 7,000 prisoners.

General Meade's army moved yesterday in three columns to cross the Rapidan at three different fords. It is supposed such a battle can be fought. Nothing authentic is known of the result.

The *New York Times* asserts that two million bales of cotton are said to be stored at Atlanta, which General Bragg will have great difficulty in removing before General Grant reaches the city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, Morning. — General Meade crossed the Rapidan during the 26th and 27th at Jacobs, Germania, and Culpeper Fords, and the Federals drove different routes converging on Orange Courthouse-road. The Confederates offered no resistance to Meade's passage of the river.

Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday near Orange Courthouse, lasting from morning till night, but particulars of the engagement have been received.

The Confederates have retreated to Fredericksburg Heights.

Bragg's army is estimated to be 50,000 strong. Gen. Lovell is ill, and has been superseded by Gen. Early.

Advices from Chattanooga to last night report that Hooker, Palmer, and Howard, are before Bragg's centre at Chickamauga, pursuing Bragg, who is retreating on Dalton. It is reported that Sherman captured 10 to 2,000 Confederates. Bragg's army is represented to be destroyed.

Federal cavalry have destroyed the East Tennessee Railroad, fifteen miles above and below Cleveland. This is said to destroy the railroad entirely.

Cincinnati despatches of yesterday represent the Confederate cavalry as being between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. General Burnside, with all the troops at Knoxville, but has placed his batteries in a position commanding the city. A Federal column is moving to relieve General Burnside.

General Grant's victory has created comparatively little public excitement or spontaneous demonstration throughout the North.

The Confederate loss in the 21st inst., report blockade running as very active. It was rumoured at Havannah that the privateer *Georgia* had been sunk by the Federals steamer *Iroquois*.

The *New York Tribune* re-affirms that President Lincoln will announce in his message a plan for restoring the States to the Union, which will be in accordance with the fundamental idea of the secession movement.

Surgeons returned from Richmond report the Federal prisoners as dying at the rate of fifty per day. The Richmond papers contain a violent attack upon Meade's retirement.

President Davis received General Lee's army on the 25th.

During the day and night of the 21st thirty-six shells were thrown into Charleston, killing one coloured woman and injuring one white person.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, Afternoon.—No further news from Virginia.

Gold opened this morning at 43¾, and has since risen to 47¾ under unfavourable military rumours. Stocks steady. New York Central 133¾, Illinois 118¾, Erie 105¾.

The following official statement had been received at the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac:—

"CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27th, 10 a.m.

"I am just in from the rout. The rout of the enemy is almost complete. Abandoned waggons, caissons, and personal pieces of artillery, are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. Our victory is complete. The battle was fought on ground which place I shall start in a few hours.

"U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

"Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington."

The following are the despatches to the New York press:—

FIRST DESPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27.

"This glorious army is already on the march in pursuit of the flying and panic-stricken enemy, though we are hardly yet in the grey dawn of the day. Yesterday's work was more complete than that of the day before. Everywhere our indomitable troops carried all before them, in double quick. They captured bodies of the enemy in hundreds, if not by thousands. The aggregate number of prisoners we thus have captured it is believed is much greater than our captures of men on the day before. The army of the enemy is certainly destroyed. Whenever we reach any portions of the rebel army in arms, they instantly throw them down and scatter like frightened deer. Many of their guns are thrown near by, their large number of discontented who desire to be taken in, and their weariness in their hands. They are in the same manner abandon their artillery, ammunition, and transportation waggons, caissons, limbers, and everything that can possibly impede their flight. In this way sufficiently near with their artillery fall into our hands yesterday to swell the total number of pieces taken up to 60. Before our troops stopped for the rest of the night, their progress was everywhere lighted by the large fires from the enemy's stores, to all descriptions of which they applied the torch to prevent them falling into our hands. Many of the bridges they had time to fire before we were upon them. Among the latter was the bridge over the Chickamauga. What is now left of Bragg's boasted army is but a panicstricken mob, entirely beyond all military organization, and apparently perfectly incapable of making any further resistance.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27.

"The situation to-night is highly encouraging. General Hooker's, Howard's, and Palmer's commands are nearly ten miles beyond Chickamauga Creek in pursuit of the crumbling army of Bragg, who is making every effort to escape our advance from Dalton. In a sharp fight this morning Gen. Palmer's advance took four guns and 200 prisoners. Gen. Sherman is reported to have advanced from Tyner's station on our left to-day, and cut off 2,000 rebels. The driving storm during the night has rendered the roads almost impassable, and the pursuit will be continued with waggons, commissary and medical stores. The enemy's rear guard, consisting of Hardee's corps, is covering their troops stand. Col. Long's cavalry command returned after a raid in the direction of Ringgold last night. They destroyed the road fifteen miles above and below Cleveland; they burned a rebel hospital at Cleveland, where large quantities of munitions of war are stored, one hundred waggons loaded with baggage, and captured thirty prisoners. Col. Long was attacked yesterday at Cleveland, where large quantities of rebel cavalry, and artillery, but succeeded in bringing his prisoners off. The enemy says' Bragg will not stop short of 3,000. Major-General Logan has arrived."

Advices received at Washington state that Bragg attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga station, but was again forced back. There is official authority for stating that the seventh Indiana battery, before Chattanooga the Federals captured 7,000 prisoners.

There is nothing later from Burnside. It is conjectured that Longstreet will attempt to rejoin Bragg, but another despatch says that Burnside is not regarded the consummation of any such attempt. He will therefore be forced to retreat into Virginia if he is able to get away at all.

POLAND.

The arrests in Warsaw continue on a large scale, including many of the higher officials. It is said that Mr. Meyendorff, the secretary of the Legation, has fallen into disgrace, and been deprived of all his functions. Paulewski (father of the well-known insurgent leader), and Ratowski, have been shot.

The Grand Duke Constantine has interrupted the regular service of trains on the railways between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* declares that 900 political prisoners are confined at Kowno, some in the vaults building of the military hospital, others in the small townhall, the postal establishment, or in the Augustine Convent.

The Cost of Cracow has been suspended for three months, and the Imperial Legislature has adjourned, by reason of its attitude on the Polish question.

The special correspondent of the *Times* has been expelled from Poland. The Imperial Russian police, however, General Berg thought that the city would be better without the Czar's palace, and the Grand Duke Constantine, the ruler of Europe, so he sent an officer to persuade the correspondent to leave Poland, and mention to him a more desirable place of residence than Warsaw for so cultivated a gentleman. Of course the hint was taken; and Mr. Forbes, finding that he had long since lost his character as to send officers to see the correspondent safely seated in the train, left Warsaw. This act typifies the damaging admission on the part of the Russian authorities for it is not alleged that the expelled writer has been guilty of misrepresentation. The *Times* has given the most great deal of trouble to contradict the exaggerations published in the Czar's favour. Polish papers, and has spent much to present the state of affairs in Poland before the world in the clear light of truth.

The Polish Question.—The Russian commandant, well known for his cruelties, has recently published a decree, from the 5th (17th) January last, under martial law in force in this place, and the house of the foresters, and all isolated houses in such situations as can be used as shelter for the insurgents, being made uninhabitable, their roofs being taken off, the stoves broken to pieces, and the doors and windows removed. Lord Lyons, the new Bucharest, in the *National Zeitung*, describes the commencement of the Polish insurrection in several towns of Moldavia, and says that they have procured weapons from France. The Russians are constructing barracks at the Czar's order, on the Polish frontier, Warsaw, and Vienna railways. Patrols continually traverse the line.

The official organ of the National party, the *Napoléon*, publishes an appeal of the insurgent leader Kajs, which calls the peasants to maintain the insurrection during the winter.

MR. COBDEN AND THE *TIMES*.

In the *Times* of Thursday last, an article appeared in which Mr. Bright was incidentally saddled with a "proposal to confiscate the property of the landed class for the rich." Mr. Cobden next day wrote to the *Times* a letter, which was thus acknowledged in Monday's issue:

—"Mr. Cobden's letter shall appear to-morrow." The letter appeared on Tuesday, and contained Mr. Cobden sent it to the *Daily News* and the *Morning Star*, with the statement that it "has been refused insertion by the *Times*."

Mr. Cobden's letter contains the extract which he deems offensive, Mr. Cobden says:—

"Without communicating with Mr. Bright, I trouble you with the following extract, which, although it only concerns not him alone, but every public man. To utter such a falsehood as that Mr. Bright proposes that the rich advocated a division of the lands of the rich among the poor is a grossness which Dean Swift himself could not have made result to one who has done more than probably any other public man to popularise these economical principles of free trade and free industry, and which is that it is a foul libel, for which the publisher is amenable to the law, scarcely will intimidate, but which the interests of society. A tone of pre-eminent unscrupulousness in the expression of political opinions, a contempt for the rights and feelings of others, and an unscrupulous disregard of the claims of consistency and sincerity on the part of its writers have long been remarked as distinguishing characteristics of the *Times*, and placed it in marked contrast with the tone of the provincial journals, though perhaps not with the metropolis and the provinces. Its writers are, I believe, beyond into direct personal libel, and have indulged in it with an unspeakable secrecy. No gentleman would dream of applying to it the terms manner, and "ungentlemanly breach" seller said of Mr. Bright yesterday. I will not stop to remark on the unfairness of the assumption that Mr. Bright is a man of education and rare ability thus lowers himself—even so in the case of a man of no education and no rewardice; for will he deny that if he were to meet Mr. Bright in the street he would be ashamed to confess his knowledge that his secret was divulged, he would cover with conscious inferiority because he has to bear that in the market place, where, is his own affair. But there is another aspect of the subject in which the public is directly interested. For the first time, perhaps, we have had before us one essential departure from the plan on which it was established by the late Mr. Walter, and which distinguishes from all other journals. They who associate in the high-principled conduct of the late proprietor with the character and the manager of the *Times*, while still maintaining a strict impartiality between the political parties, have sufficient reasons in the presence of those powerful classes who in all or one of the departments of business and life are to employ and respond to the patronage of the Government. We all know the man whose fortune is made by writing for the *Times*; we know its manager is only avowed and responsible editor—he of the sentiments and opinions which appear in its columns. The article—through whose hands, though he never pen a line himself, every article must pass—is known to us as the chief official at the Home Office. Now, this journal is free from all such ties, and the tone of the scenes are not bound, in the interests of the uninitiated public, and as a matter of public duty, to point out its passages as this, to lift the veil and dispel the illusion by which the *Times* is enabled to pursue the game of mystery to the public and servility to the Government.—A game I purposely use the word) which accurs for its connections the corrupt advantages, while denying to the public its own boasted benefits of the anonymous system. It will be well for public men to decide, each in his own case (for myself I have no doubt on the subject), whether, in response to such attacks as these, they will continue to treat the *Times* as an impersonal myth; or whether, on the contrary, they will in future summon the responsible editor, manager, or proprietor to the bar of public opinion, and hold him up by name to the obloquy which awaits the traducer and calumniator in every other walk of political and social life."

Miscellaneous News.

19,209 applications have been made and 16,731 volunteers enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Colliers in the St. Helens district have resolved to demand an advance of ten per cent. upon their present rate of remuneration.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Hawley's London Journal contains the official announcement of the appointment of John Lawrence to the Governor-Generalship of India.

We understand that Sir Richardson Alcock, our minister to Japan, leaves for his post on the 28th. inst.—*Daily News.*

The owners of the Lady of the Lake have presented £150 to the fund for the relief of the family of Mr. Fry, the fisherman, who was drowned in Southampton Water.

The Government, consisting of a column about 50 feet high, with suitable inscription at the base, has been erected in Dartford Churchyard, in memory of the 189 persons who lost their lives in the Lundhill colliery explosion in 1857.

During the performance at the theatre in Co-operstead, Kiddermaster, on Friday, an actress named Davenport was severely burnt, her dress having caught fire at the footlights.

It is said that Miss Victoria Baltic, whose marriage with Sir John Crampton was recently declared null, is to be married, on the expiration of six months, to a Spanish gentleman of great wealth, the Duc de Frias, whom she met at Madrid.—*Court Journal.*

The Liverpool Docks commenced collecting the income tax and assessed taxes in Southampton by the aid of its own officers, instead of employing inland revenue officers. The plan has given complete satisfaction.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The *Western Times* states that the lady who left for fortune to Mr. Bidwell, R.N., of Bridge Williton, of Mount Braddon, Torquay, she was of Jewish extraction. She became intimate with Mr. Bidwell by his answering an inquiry of hers as to whether he was descended from an old Spanish family.

Seven men were killed and some eight others injured on Thursday, by a series of explosions at the Kames gunpowder mills, near Bute, the first explosion, which was the most severe, occurring at 11 o'clock. The mills, with little short of £10,000, has just been erected out of the local rates. It is undoubtedly the most successful achievement of the kind ever made in Scotland. There are nearly double the entries of any previous year, and as a whole they are decidedly superior in quality. There are 72 head of cattle, the greater portion of which are shorthorns, others are crosses, and the remainder consists of various grades. There are 20 pens of sheep, 15 of which are 30 entries of sheep, which is nearly double the number of last year. In pigs, there are 40 entries, and numerous samples of grains, roots, butter, hams, and bacon; and about 220 cases of poultry. The judges for cattle and sheep are Mr. Thomas Hall, Cumberhow House, Darlington; Mr. R. Wilson, Braithi, Thirsk; and Mr. Jno. Armstrong, Hall Garth, Darlington. For roots, and bacon, Mr Thos. Wetherell, Dunham; and Mr. F. Parrington, Burwarth-on-Trent. And for poultry and pigeons, Mr. J. Hall, Bedale; Mr. J. Wilson, Dorchester; and Mr. J. W. Botchby, Darlington. An old tenant of Mr. Smithfield and Birmingham the animal with which he has for the third time won the second diamond cup and the prizes at the Islington Thirsk a winner, Mr. Stewart now becomes its owner, as everyone admits it is the finest animal ever seen in the ring. The animals which he brings at so much trouble and expense over so great a distance, but because his name, and that of his father, are so universally known in the locality, evinces a warm interest in the society's shows. Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Stewart's agent, is equally successful, as will be observed; as we also Mr. Reid (another Scotchman), and other exhibitors. Lord Wenlock was highly commended in sheep, as was also Mr. Smithfield, and elsewhere. The show was attended by a large number of visitors, and the whole affair was conducted in the evening in the working-classes were admitted, and for their special accommodation the Exhibition was kept open.

LIST OF PRIZES.

A Cup, value £25, for the best animal exhibited and fed by a tenant farmer residing not more than twenty miles from Darlington.—Mr. Robert Stewart, Hall Garth, Thirsk, £5 5s., given by the tradesmen and innkeepers of Darlington, for the best ox of his age, James Stewart, Darlington, £2 2s.; second, Mr. J. Reid, £1 1s. Best tradesmen and innkeepers of Darlington, for the best cow or heifer in milk, Mr. Fenwick, Darlington; second, Mr. Stewart, called the "Founder's Cup," given by Mr. F. Mewburn, jun., Darlington, for the best animal exhibited by a Darlington Agricultural Society, Mr. Stewart, £2 2s. Best pen of sheep, Lord Wenlock, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease, £1 1s. Best pen of sheep, the best pig in the yard, John Richmond, Haughton. A Silver Cup, value £5, to the best pen of pigs, the best Scotch heifer, not exceeding three years old, Mr. J. Stewart; second, Mr. Pease, £1 1s. Best Greystone, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, J. Reid. Fat ox or steer of any pure breed, Mr. J. Reid; 2nd, Major Gunter.

Catterick Lodge. Cross-bred fat oxen or steers, not exceeding three years old, Mr. Pease, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, Mr. Stewart. Cross-bred fat oxen or steers, not exceeding two years, 1st, J. Reid, Greystone, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, J. Reid. Fat cow or heifer, not exceeding three years old, 1st, J. Stewart; 2nd, Mr. Pease, £1 1s. Fat cow or heifer, not exceeding two years, 1st, Mr. Pease, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, J. Reid. Fat ox or steer of any pure breed, 1st, J. Reid; 2nd, Major Gunter.

CATTLE.—Short-horn oxen or steers, not exceeding four years old, Mr. Pease, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, Mr. Stewart. Short-horn oxen or steers, not exceeding three years old, 1st, T. P. Outhwaite, Darlington, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, Mr. Stewart. Short-horn oxen or steers, not exceeding two years, 1st, Mr. Pease, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, J. Reid. Short-horn cow, 1st, T. P. Outhwaite, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, Mr. Stewart. Short-horn heifer, not exceeding three years old, 1st, J. Stewart; 2nd, Mr. Pease, £1 1s. Short-horn heifer, not exceeding two years, 1st, Mr. Pease, £2 2s.; second, Mr. Pease; 2nd, J. Reid. Fat ox or steer of any pure breed, 1st, J. Reid; 2nd, Major Gunter.

SHEEP.—Leicester ram, Lord Wenlock, Clothes holme; 2nd, F. Rickell, Warter. Pure bred Downs, 1st and 2nd, Lord Wenlock; 3rd, Mr. Pease. Pen of pigs, G. Middleton, High Coniscliffe, £2 2s.; second, G. Middleton, High Coniscliffe; 2nd, Mr. Pease. Best Bucharest, in the *National Zeitung*, describes the sheep, Mr. Pease, £1 1s.; second, Mr. Pease. Pen of the several towns of Moldavia, and says that they have procured weapons from France. The Russians are constructing barracks at the Czar's order, on the Polish frontier, Warsaw, and Vienna railways. Patrols continually traverse the line.

The official organ of the National party, the *Napoléon*, publishes an appeal of the insurgent leader Kajs, which calls the peasants to maintain the insurrection during the winter.

THE RUNNING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.—The match for the championship cup and £50. The course was thronged with spectators, on Monday afternoon, who assembled to witness the contest for the cup for the above championship cup and a sum of £50. The competitors were Thomas Brown, Cheltenham, the holder of the cup, and Jas. Sanderson, of Whitworth. The match was stated to be contested for by the proprietor of the grounds on the Cheltenham Cricket Ground, a distance of about twenty seven competitors. Mills, however, being unable to maintain the pace, retired from the contest. Sanderson succeeded of the trophy, but was in turn defeated by Lang whose extraordinary speed was the admiration of all the lookers-on and triars, so that there seemed little likelihood of a race until Sanderson threw down the gauntlet to the fact that he led the champion at four miles in the race of last Monday week at Cheltenham, and that he had a great chance of "bowling over" his opponent a second time. Lang being the largest in London, were much better adapted to the course than Sanderson, who is some of the smallest of competitors had to complete the circuit of the course (543 yards) twenty-seven times. Sanderson, at the start, pointed for the start was three o'clock, and shortly after that Lang was seen to be the superior in quality. Sanderson is known to us as the chief official at the Home Office. Now, this journal is free from all such ties, and the tone of the scenes are not bound, in the interests of the uninitiated public, and as a matter of public duty, to point out its passages as this, to lift the veil and dispel the illusion by which the *Times* is enabled to pursue the game of mystery to the public and servility to the Government.—A game (I purposely use the word) which accurs for its connections the corrupt advantages, while denying to the public its own boasted benefits of the anonymous system. It will be well for public men to decide, each in his own case (for myself I have no doubt on the subject), whether, in response to such attacks as these, they will continue to treat the *Times* as an impersonal myth; or whether, on the contrary, they will in future summon the responsible editor, manager, or proprietor to the bar of public opinion, and hold him up by name to the obloquy which awaits the traducer and calumniator in every other walk of political and social life."

THE LASH AT WOOLWICH.—Since January last, rather more than ten months, twenty-four marines have been flogged at Woolwich, the number of lashes inflicted being 1,200. This is exclusive of the men who have had long sentences of 60 lashes commuted to a term of imprisonment, and 25 lashes in the prison.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Mr. Wm. Jackson, M.P., has generously contributed to enhance the value of the Prince Consort memorial, which he offered to erect at Birkenhead, by building and endowing a theatre in connection, industrial ragge—schools, at a cost, including the site, of £7,000.

"Let us propose to call the Institution "The Albert Refuge."

A young woman, named Hewitt, otherwise Holt, was on Thursday sentenced to death at the Chester Assizes for the murder of her mother, at Stockport. Holt, it seems, lived by fraud, and had induced her mother to insure her life; and it was in order to secure the paltry sum of money raised by the policy that the murder was committed. The woman was poisoned by repeated doses of arsenic, and her body, after death, was found to be "saturated with arsenic."

THE LIBERAL ELECTORS.—The Liverpool creditors of the *Great Eastern* propose to raise a new company for the purchase of the ship, or else the purpose of her by means of a grand lottery. The former is a feasible and straightforward scheme, the latter is too speculative and too gambling in its character to be widely supported.

SHOCKING MURDER AT HYDE.—A dreadful murder and attempted suicide occurred at Hyde, near Leeds, early on Wednesday morning. A man named Robert Hall, aged 40, the head of a woman named Phillips, with whom he was living, and afterwards cut his own throat with a bagged knife. The deed was committed at 4 o'clock in the morning, but was not expected to survive.

GREAT FIRE IN CORK.—About six o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Gamble's provision store, on Morrison's quay, was discovered to be on fire. The Corporation officials and police were at once communicated with, but their efforts and assistance were of no avail, as it was found that the flames had extended to the upper part of the premises, where there were about 3,000 bags of corn. The property in Mr Gamble's store was insured in the Imperial Fire Office, and is entirely useless. We have received no information as to the origin of the fire.—*Cork Herald.*

ANOTHER FIRE ON THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS.—Another incendiary fire has occurred on the Wolds in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It makes the fourth fire in the week, the yards of the dissolute within the present year. The fire is taking place at Scorborough, near Beverley. Amongst the farmers great alarm prevails, arising from the wholesale destruction of property and produce. After the three recent fires, a reward of £100 for the discovery of the incendiaries was offered, but they have hitherto escaped detection. If no further outrages take place within the term of the police, it is said the farmers intend to form an establishment, consisting of a body of men for the protection of their property, and give greater security to the district.

THE LATE MR. EASTWICK.—The members of Parliament—Sir Alexander Hood, a Conservative, and Mr. Alcock, Mr. Scott, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Thomas Gower, liberals—have been making speeches in which they testified to the appointment of Mr. Eastwick's decision on the subject of the proposed European Congress. Mr. Alcock said he hoped that all parties would unite in supporting her Majesty's Ministers in the course they had taken in declining the Emperor's invitation; for, in his opinion, a Congress then would only lead to a real war being brought on. Mr. Ayrton, declared that the prizes at the Annual meeting of the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and Literary Institutes, Manchester, on Saturday evening, he had the pleasure in succession upon the state of education in the Northern districts. He believed that the people were not ripe for it in a manner that evinces his desires—that if any measure for the education of the working classes was introduced, it would really act on Conservative principles.

The *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 8, speaking of Brighton, says:—"In the Exhibition, which is arranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have long maintained his reputation for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them, the workmanship of the cases, and the reliable and real horology is at present capable of producing." Chronometer, Lever, Horizontal, and Repeating Watches, Watches with split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, 36 Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watch making, with descriptions and prices, from 3 to 200 guineas each. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world to buy a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Steam Factory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, and 58, Cornhill, London. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 48, Old Bond-street, Watch Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

FOR THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1863.

Where two places are mentioned the first is that at which the depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards, Regent's park
23 ditto,

THE LATE GALE.

The gale of last week seems to have raged generally throughout the southern and western counties of England. Many are the disasters reported, both to shipping and property. To Tyne shipping the gale is likely to prove very destructive. The following ships are reported as totally lost:—The *Ida*, the *U. G.*, the *Scipio*, and the *Betsy*. The *Ida's* mate was drowned, and the *U. G.* lost three of her hands. The brig *Favourite*, arrived in the Tyne on Sunday, much injured. She had been run into off Flamborough Head by the steamship the *Tom John Taylor*. A telegram reached the Tyne on the previous day, that *Tom John Taylor*, had put into the Yorkshire roadstead, having lost three of her hands, who had been swept off the deck, and that one of the master's legs was broken. The large fleet which sailed from the Tyne on Friday last would also experience a rough night at sea on Friday night, as the wind changed and blew hard from the S.E. On Saturday another storm warning came from Admiral Fitzroy, that a gale might be expected from the southward, and it had only been up half-an-hour, when heavy squalls came from that direction. The gale did not last long, and the weather soon cleared.

NEWCASTLE.

A strong gale of wind from the west swept over Newcastle on Monday forenoon. When at its height the force of the gale was terrific, and persons walking in the streets were in many instances seriously impeded. The usual kind of damage was done to house property, and stacks of chimneys were tumultuously overthrown in various parts of the town. In one instance, some personal injury was unfortunately sustained. About a quarter-past twelve o'clock, the gable end of a house in Camden-street, Shieldfield, was blown down. Four men were seated at dinner in the house at the time of the occurrence; two of them escaped, but the other two, named John Long and Robert Simms, were so severely injured that it was found necessary to remove them to the Infirmary. In Percy-street, about the same hour, the roof of the house of Messrs Weddell and Son, house agents, was blown into the street. A large quantity of loose material fell into a chamber, and on the bed; but fortunately no injury was done to life or limb.

GATESHEAD.

The exposed situation of the higher portions of the sister borough laid it open to the full force of the blast, on Monday. A house occupied by a policeman, in Hood-street, was unroofed, but no injury was done to any of the inmates. Chimnies and pedestrians suffered in the usual manner. The wind swept with tremendous force down the Tyne and through the arches of the High Level Bridge, where one of the large glass lamps with its framework was blown down and smashed.

BLYTH.

The wind blew with great violence here on Monday, approaching at one time to a hurricane. Fortunately no damage was done, except to a new house in course of erection at Waterloo, the gable of which was blown in, carrying with it the joist and flooring to the ground. Some men who were working on the premises happily escaped uninjured.

SHIELDS.

A heavy westerly wind visited the coast of Northumberland on Monday. Some iron ships broke loose at Jarrow, but no harm was done. The river was in a turmoil, and during the forenoon it was dangerous to be on it in a small boat there was so much swell. Information reached North Shields on the same day that the *Thomas Kennion*, belonging to Messrs. J. and J. Waite, of that town, Captain Mayness, for London, had been abandoned in the North Sea.

ROTHBURY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN THE SNOW.

A correspondent, writing from Rothbury on Saturday evening, says:—On Thursday, a severe snow storm visited this part. It edged off about three miles on the north side of Morpeth, and increased in violence beyond Rothbury, on the Cheviots. A poor woman, the wife of Mr. John Heron, manager of a farm at Hartside, the property of Miss Welleans, of Flodderton, visited her mother at Rothbury on Monday. Heartside is about ten miles up the hills. She intended to return home on Wednesday; as it was stormy on that day she did not start, but on Thursday morning she set off, and passed through the village of Snitter quite in hearty humour. At this place, as the storm appeared to be increasing, she was asked to stay for a while, but she said most likely some of her family would be coming to meet her, as she had not gone home the day previous. Nothing more was seen of her until she reached Prendrick Moor, when a herdsman, who was seeking up his flock, spoke to her. The storm at this time was terrific. She must not have proceeded far, for she was found the next morning on the same moor, completely frozen. She was a stout, strong woman, mother of a family, and much respected. When found she was two miles from a married daughter's house, and about four miles from her own home.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS IN THE GALE.

The loss of life and property in the gale has been extensive. Intelligence was received in Liverpool, on Saturday, to the effect that the Morecambe Bay lightship had broken adrift, that two of the crew had been washed overboard, and that both the vessel and the crew were in immediate danger. A steamtug went to the lightship's assistance. The *Western Morning News* gives a long list of wrecks on the Devonshire and Cornish coasts. On Friday, the Norwegian brig *Albatross*, from Cardiff, put into Falmouth, having on board the mate and six others of the crew, with the captain's wife and child, of the ship *Factory Girl*, of Liverpool, Captain Thomas Tallistire, 463 tons, which foundered in 50·20 N. long 7 W. bound from Swansea to Valparaiso, on Wednesday morning, when the captain and six of the crew were drowned. It appears that the *Factory Girl* left Swansea on the evening of the 30th of November, with a cargo of coals, bound to Valparaiso. She proceeded without anything particular occurring until Wednesday, when a terrific gale from the north-west took place about four a.m., shortly after which the vessel's cargo shifted, and the gale continuing with unabated violence, the mizenmast and foretopmast were cut away, and the mainmast went over. Shortly after this the *Albatross* came in sight, and a boat was lowered, in which eight of the *Factory Girl's* crew and the captain's wife and children were with difficulty placed. It was then blowing a gale, and the boat was pulled towards the *Albatross*, the crew intending to return again to the *Factory Girl* for the remainder of the crew; but they had not proceeded far when they observed the vessel go down head foremost. They heard the captain shouting, and saw him take off his coat and wave it just as the vessel sank; but could not from the violence of the wind and sea hear what he said. Those lost were the captain, the second mate, carpenter, steward, and three men. The *Custris* has also been towed into Falmouth, with masts gone; the *Scotia*, a large steamer, with severely damaged machinery; and the Danish brig *Christian* much injured; the Maltese barque *Secundis* and the Italian brig *Robert Peel* are on the rocks at St. Just, the brig *Magicienne* has stranded at St. Anthony's Point—and the brig *Chebucto*, from Liverpool, sunk in the harbour. Eight vessels, the *Friar Tuck*, of Liverpool, being amongst the number, are reported on shore at St. Mary's, Scilly. At Hayle Bar, the French schooner *Clemantine* went ashore, the crew managing to escape; she was breaking up. The French schooner *L'Aimble Julie* has gone ashore at Godrevy, the master, M. Tremant, and two men being lost. Mr Snootherley, mate of the barque *Lord Riversdale*, was swept overboard when off the Lizard and drowned. At Redruth a man was blown against the fly-wheel of a steam engine and killed. In North Devon the casualties have been equally severe. A schooner has gone ashore at Clovelly, and a vessel, particulars unknown, is wrecked on the rocks of Hartland. Many other vessels are reported to have grounded, but were likely to get off. At Bideford a preventive officer was blown over the quay wall and drowned, and at Exmouth, a sailor of the brig *Demetrius* was blown overboard and drowned.

During the gale on Thursday, the driver of the mail coach from Carnarvon to Barmouth was carried off his seat by the wind, and was so injured by the wheel of the coach passing over him that he died in a short time.

A remarkable escape of the crew of the *Harmony*, from Ayr for Drogheda, is reported as having occurred during the recent gale. The *Harmony* was being driven rapidly towards the shore at Holyhead, at about seven o'clock on Thursday evening, and was passing close to the end of the Great Eastern jetty, when four of the crew gave a leap for life and reached the jetty. One boy alone remained on board, and at two o'clock the next morning two constables of the Anglesey police force, walking along the shore to see if any persons might be in want of assistance, heard his cries for help. By means of a rope they pulled him ashore, and fifteen minutes afterwards the vessel broke into a thousand pieces.

On Saturday, Messrs. Brown, Atkinson, and Co., of Hull, received a telegram from Lowestoft, advising them of the loss of their barque *Bellairs*, Captain Mark Bulford, at two o'clock on Friday morning. The crew were saved, and landed at Lowestoft. She was a first-class vessel, and on her way from Alexandria to Hull, with 4,000 quarters of beans. The same firm have also received information that the Norwegian barque *Levant*, Captain Gulstad, which left Hull for Frederickshald, on Tuesday last, got ashore off Spurn, and became a total wreck. The captain and crew, who had previously cut away the masts with a view of attempting to save the vessel, on finding all their efforts were useless, got into a boat and with difficulty effected a landing. The captain reports that two collier brigs were totally lost on Trinity Sands, and the crews perished. An Ipswich schooner and a French vessel were also lost. On Saturday morning, several fishing smacks arrived at Hull. Most of them were damaged, and they report that the most fearful weather has been encountered. The Norwegian barque, *Charles Northcote*, bound from Newcastle to Genoa, was lost outside Spurn. One of the smacks, the *News*, brought the crew of the *Loan*, of Grangemouth. This vessel, manned with a crew of four hands, had been abandoned by her crew in the North Sea, about 30 miles from Spurn. The vessel had become water-logged, and when the men were taken off they were in a most exhausted condition. The crew of the *Plover* schooner, Captain Hudson, left that vessel in a boat amidst the most stormy weather. They had approached close to the shore without any accident happening, but, at the last moment, just as the men were getting out to land, one of the crew, whose name we could not ascertain, was washed away and drowned.

At Liverpool, on Monday evening, intelligence was received to the effect that the Dutch galliot *Gezina Reyna*, under the command of Captain Sass, went ashore on Friday morning, during the height of the heavy storm which then prevailed, on the West Hoyle Bank, and became a total wreck. So quickly did the vessel break up that only one seaman was saved; the remainder of the crew, together with the captain, perishing with the vessel.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH AT SUNDERLAND.

On Tuesday, Mary Halliman was brought up before the magistrates on remand, and charged with concealing the birth of an illegitimate female child, of which she was delivered on Friday morning, the 26th ult., at the house of Mr. Morgan, surgeon, Villiers-street, Sunderland, where she was cook. The child was found on the following day concealed in the ashpit of the house. An inquest, it will be remembered, was held on the body, but there was no evidence to show that the child, which had breathed, had had an existence separate from its mother, and the Coroner's jury returned an open verdict.—Mr Robson prosecuted for the Town Clerk, and said the prisoner was charged under the 60th section of the last Consolidation Act, by which the secret disposition of the dead body of a child which had died either before or after its birth was made a misdemeanour, and punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding two years. He called Susan Wilson, the housemaid at Mr. Morgan's, who stated that she slept in the same room, but not in the same bed with the prisoner. They went to bed about eleven o'clock on Thursday night; and about five o'clock next morning she awoke, and saw the prisoner sitting at her own bedside. She did not speak, and witness fell asleep again. Next morning, when witness got up the prisoner was still in bed. Witness knew nothing about the child being born.—Detective Kidd deposed to going to Mr. Morgan's house on Saturday, the 28th ult., and finding in the ashpit the body of a child about two feet under the surface. He took the prisoner, who was very ill, into custody, and on Monday, he charged her with the murder of the child. She said—"I will tell you all about it. I went to bed on Thursday night, and afterwards got up and fainted away on the floor. When I came to myself the child was lying by my side. I lifted it into bed, and laid down beside it a short time. Through the night, I took it down stairs, and put it into the ashpit. There was nobody had anything to do with it but myself, or knew anything about it."—Mrs Kidd, the wife of last witness, who had nursed the prisoner after she was in custody, deposed to some conversation which took place between her and the prisoner.—Mr Graham objected to such conversation being received as evidence. He said it was like putting a policeman in a cell with a prisoner. No caution had been given to the prisoner, and the statements made were in reply to questions from the witness.—Mr Johnson said he thought if the evidence was extracted by questions it should scarcely be received.—Mrs Kidd (in reply to a question from the Bench) said she did ask the prisoner questions.—Mr Johnson: At that time the prisoner was in custody and in a very weak state. He thought a policeman had no right to ask any questions of a person in custody.—Mr Robson said he should endeavour to have it given in evidence at Durham, as he wished to destroy the defence which is generally raised in such cases, or given as a justification.—Mr Johnson said it had been laid down as a rule that after a man was in custody a policeman had no right to ask any questions.—The Clerk (Mr Potts) said it had been ruled both ways, some of the judges condemning the practice very much.—Mr Johnson said he knew that the Lord Chief Justice had recently condemned it very severely.—Mrs Kidd said, in reply to a question, that the prisoner was very feverish at the time.—Mr Francis deposed to the child being full grown, but he could not say that it had had life apart from its mother. The prisoner had been recently delivered.—This was the case for the prosecution, and Mr Graham said he would reserve the defence until the trial. He, however, must express his astonishment at the new doctrine propounded by Mr Robson with respect to the evidence of Mrs Kidd—that he did not wish it as evidence to prove this case, but that he wanted to put it against anything that might be urged in mitigation on her trial.—The Bench committed the prisoner for trial, and said they would consider the application for bail.

PROPOSED NEW CORN MARKET AND TOWN HALL AT HEXHAM.

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held in the Moot Hall, Hexham, convened by the Bailiff (J. Gibson, Esq.), in compliance with a requisition, for the purpose of considering the question of forming a joint-stock company (limited), for the erection of a covered Corn Market, Town Hall, and other public buildings in Hexham. It being market day the meeting was numerously attended.

The BAILIFF, in taking the chair, said he had much pleasure in calling that meeting. He then read a letter from Mr. Taylor, of Chipchase, who, in apologising for his absence, promised to do all that lay in his power to promote the formation of a company for so desirable a purpose.

Sir ROWLAND ERRINGTON then rose to move the first resolution which had been entrusted to him as a landowner, and as having taken great interest in the question. He had often felt extremely grieved at the way in which the tenants and farmers were treated in this market. The resolution he had to propose was the following:—"That a joint stock company (limited) be formed for the purpose of Building in Hexham a covered Corn Market, Town Hall, and such other buildings as may be found necessary." They could not have a better proof of the value of a covered Corn Market than they had in the unfavourable weather of a day like this. But there was not only the discomfort of being exposed to wet weather. They were also subject to the annoyance of being surrounded by a crowd. Any man who had a red herring or an orange to sell in the market, seemed to have no other object than to bawl to the full extent of his voice. Could anything be more annoying to the farmers, who had hundreds and thousands of pounds depending on their bargains? Every exertion should be made to find a proper place in which they might transact their business in quietness. It was the object of the company now formed to try and raise sufficient money to build a Corn Market, and also a Town Hall. If they had a public meeting of any sort, was there a single place in which they could hold it? At every agricultural meeting, and at the dinners as well, they were told to bring their umbrellas in case it rained; and it did always rain. (A laugh.) In almost every village now a days there was both a Town Hall and a Corn Market. (Hear, hear.) There was one thing they must always remember, and that was, that Mr Beaumont was the lord of the manor, and to him belonged the tolls, and also the greater part of the land of the town. With him, therefore, they must march hand in hand; and he felt convinced if they would only enter into this scheme which had been brought forward by some of the most active men in this town—if they would only put their names down, they would find that Mr Beaumont—though he had no authority from him to say so, yet from what he knew of him, he was sure Mr Beaumont would meet them in the same liberal spirit that they met him. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that every one, whether he was an agriculturist or a resident in the town, or whatever he might be, would aid the scheme in every way. They might depend upon it that what was for the good of both was inseparable. He would be glad to put his name down for fifty shares. (Applause.)

CHARLES G. GREY, Esq., in seconding the motion, said so far as the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital were concerned, they would be glad to see any improvement made which would add to the convenience of their tenants. Sometimes in a town where there was one great and rich proprietor, people were disposed to look to him; and some might think that Mr. Beaumont should have taken up the matter himself. He (Mr. G.) thought otherwise; but he had no doubt, if the inhabitants of Hexham took the initiative, Mr. Beaumont would not stand in the way. In every town they saw large buildings where farmers could transact their business without the necessity of going to public houses—places where they could hardly ask for a pen and ink without paying for drink, which many would be better without. (Hear). As to the Town Hall which was included in the scheme, its importance might not be so very evident as that of the market; yet when it was remembered that they had often to hold their public dinners and meetings in tents, no doubt their gatherings would be better attended if they had a large comfortable room. As a speculation, though the shareholders might not expect a great profit, yet, from the general use to which such a building might be turned, they would be safe in putting their money into the undertaking. (Applause.)

The motion, on being put from the chair, was carried unanimously.

Mr. MATTHEW SMITH moved that a company be formed, and the shares be £5 each. He said he understood that Mr. Beaumont had stated that if the town thought it desirable to have a covered Corn Market, he would be glad to promote the undertaking, and would also take shares, though he did not specify to what amount. Mr. Beaumont had also stated that he was willing to lease the tolls to the Local Board of Health at a nominal sum. The first thing the promoters of this undertaking did was to call a meeting. The meeting was only a small one; but not one who was present hung back, and shares were taken to the amount of £1,450. That would show that they were in earnest. (Hear.)

Mr. W. W. GIBSON seconded the motion. He wished the meeting to bear in mind that the object of the joint stock company was, first, the accommodation required by the farmers; and, secondly, the improvement of the town. It was quite possible to obtain these objects in one building. The other part of the scheme was altogether dependent on the money they could raise. If they raised money sufficient they would extend the scheme to meet the convenience of gentlemen who required offices. He believed they had plenty of money amongst them to accomplish all the objects they had in view. With regard to the assistance which they might expect from Mr. Beaumont, he referred them to what that gentleman had already done for the improvement of Hexham, in the restoration of the Abbey, and in giving a site for their new schools, besides subscribing £150 towards their erection. (Hear.)

C. HEAD, Esq., said the meeting could do nothing further until the sentiments of Mr. Beaumont were ascertained. They ought not to separate, however, without a vote of thanks to their chairman. In proposing that vote, he took the opportunity of mentioning that a few years ago he happened to be in Dalkeith, when the inhabitants there had just completed their Corn Market. He had brought with him a copy of the design, which he produced to the meeting. The building was 91 feet long by 50 feet broad. At the entrance, right and left, were rooms which they called settling rooms, where the farmers retired to settle their accounts. Above these was a reading room and library, belonging to the Farmers' Club; and above this was the residence of the person who had charge of the building. At the other end was a store-room for the storing away of corn which the farmers had not been able to sell. He had had some communication with the secretary as to the amount of cost. It appeared that £3,000 was taken up in the shares entirely by the farmers, and the profits of the undertaking had amounted to something like 7 per cent. Mr. Head concluded by reading a communication from Mr. Beaumont's steward, Mr. Cave, of Bretton Hall, which stated his assurance of Mr. Beaumont's readiness to co-operate, provided the inhabitants of Hexham took the initiative.

Mr. J. O. HEAD, as secretary, read a list of intending shareholders. The list, before the close of the meeting, contained shares making, in the aggregate, £2,300.

The Rev. J. HUDSON seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said, in reference to the remarks of Mr. Smith, he wished to state that he had had no direct communication with Mr. Beaumont, but he had reason to believe that Mr. Beaumont's intentions were correctly stated.

The meeting then broke up.

THE ALSTON MURDER.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The examination of John Grisenthwaite, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, who was brought to Alston in custody from St. John's, New Brunswick, charged upon his own confession with having murdered Isabella Wilkinson, at Alston Moor, in 1852, was concluded on Saturday. When at St. John's he had said that he belonged to Carlisle, and was employed by a son of the poor woman Wilkinson to throw her into the river; that her body was subsequently picked up floating past Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was identified by the son, and that upon his evidence a verdict of temporary insanity was returned by the Coroner's jury. It was clearly proved, however, during the recent inquiry at Alston, that the prisoner was unknown to Wilkinson, and that it was impossible that the latter could have been in any way concerned in murdering his mother. It was proved that the poor woman had been in a low desponding way before her death, and that she had been watched lest she should commit suicide. Witnesses gave evidence that on a stormy morning, the 5th of October, 1852, a woman resembling the deceased was seen hurrying towards the Tyne, that subsequently a shawl belonging to her was found beside the river's brink, and that her body was taken out of the Tyne some weeks after. The prisoner made a statement before the Magistrates that he did not know what induced him to make the statement at St. John's at all. He said that he had never spoken to Wilkinson in his life, and did not know his mother. He did not know what possessed him to try to injure Wilkinson by telling such untruths. At the conclusion of the inquiry the magistrates expressed their belief that the statements made by Grisenthwaite abroad were false, but that what he had stated in that court was true. They informed John Wilkinson, the son of the woman alleged to have been murdered, that he left the Court without a stain on his character.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF A CONSPIRACY TO MURDER A HULL CABMAN.

There are at present in the custody of the Hull police three youths, who have been apprehended on a charge of committing a burglary, by breaking open the offices of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, in Lowgate, Hull, and stealing a large sum of money. A youth concerned in this robbery is yet at large. One of the three in custody has just made a most extraordinary confession. When taken to prison by Detective Jones, he stated in the presence of his mother and the officers that he and the other young boys broke into the premises of Messrs. Young and Pool, ironmongers, Waltham-street, Hull, a few evenings ago. He held the light while the rest of the boys were engaged in trying to break open the iron safe. They used oysterknives and crowbars, but, failing in opening it, it was suggested that they should use a file. With this instrument they worked on the safe for more than an hour, but the hardness of the metal baffled all their attempts. They therefore abandoned the safe, which contained about £100, and commenced to examine the premises for the purpose of carrying anything off which they might be fortunate enough to meet with. In the cupboard they found some bottles of wine, with which they refreshed themselves, and they then went into the shop, from which they took a number of large knives, spoons, forks, and other articles, and with this booty they decamped. Afterwards they went into a jeweller's shop and asked if the spoons were silver, and they were informed that they were merely electro-plate. After having been in this shop they formed a plan of robbing it; one of them being deputed to make observation as to the best mode of carrying out this design. As the stolen spoons were of little value, they determined to bury them, and a hole was accordingly dug in the yard of the North-Eastern Railway Company, Paragon-street, but as one of the prisoners resided near that place, he did not feel comfortable about their remaining there, and so they were afterwards taken up and re-buried about a mile and a half off on the Humber Bank. Before an opportunity offered of robbing the jeweller's shop, the lads determined to rob the offices of the Electric Telegraph Company, where one of them had been employed. They arranged that when the robbery had been committed they should engage a dog-cart, and drive to some out-of-the-way place in the country, where they might hide until the affair had been forgotten. The robbery was perpetrated, and about £10 taken off. It was agreed to leave the town on Sunday morning last, and for this purpose a dog-cart was duly engaged. It was decided that they should set off at an early hour, and two of the lads missed their trip by laying in bed too long. The two left behind agreed to take a cab, and before starting they conspired to take possession of the cab between Beverley and Driffield. They were to mount the box under some pretext, and seizing the cabman, his throat was to be cut. The body they were to dispose of by throwing it into the roadside ditch. The cab and horse they determined to sell when they arrived at Driffield, and go off with the proceeds. It appears that the youths who took the dog-cart managed to break it before they reached Driffield, and they left it in a field on the road side. On Monday morning they took the horse into the stable at the inn, where they had put up at and went to a horse dealer, to whom they offered to sell the animal, which, of its class, was a valuable one, for £5. The dealer's suspicions were at once aroused, and he handed them over to the police authorities, who conveyed them to Hull. The youths who had engaged the cab, and had conspired to murder the cabman, got the cab, but just at the moment of starting, one of them became afraid, and he told the cabman what he and his companion had determined to do. The lad who was to have perpetrated the deed then jumped out of the opposite door of the cab and took to his heels. He was soon after captured by Detective Jones. The names of the three boys in custody is J. W. Wrigglesworth, Richd. Lord, and J. J. Reynolds. The prisoners are said to have been led to this extraordinary course of crime by reading the life of Dick Turpin and other such characters, and they had determined to become burglars, highwaymen, and to crown all, murderers. Their career, however, has been cut short, fortunately for them.

On Wednesday, at the Hull police court, the three prisoners were charged with burglariously entering the office of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, and stealing £7 17s. The evidence showed that the office had been secured at night, and that afterwards Wrigglesworth was seen trying the door. The statements given above were also adduced as evidence against them, and they were committed to take their trial at the Hull sessions. The second case is yet to be investigated.

THE SHOCKING ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT WORDSLEY.—On Monday, before the magistrates of Wordsley, a small town near Brierly Hill, in East Worcestershire, the three men, Benjamin and John Shakspere and Thomas Turner, were again brought up charged with attempting to murder Thomas Bennett, a collier. It will be remembered that one Saturday night, a week or two since Bennett, seeing a light burning in an engine house of one of the collieries of the neighbourhood, went to the spot, and through the open door saw men engaged in wrenching brasses from the machinery. He had gazed but a moment before the thieves rushed out and knocked him senseless to the ground. Since the occurence he has been in a most dangerous state, and on Friday last was apparently so near to death that his deposition was taken by a magistrate. He clearly identified the two Shaksperes as his assailants, he could not recognise Turner. The Shaksperes were remanded to await the result of Bennett's injuries.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

MORE EVICTIONS AT OAKENSHAW.

The evictions were resumed at Oakenshaw on Tuesday where forty-five families were ejected from their homes. Several of them had been similarly treated before, and had returned to their houses, removing their furniture there by degrees. There were no candymen employed; fourteen policemen, under the management of Inspector Thompson, carrying on the process of turning out. Most of the families in the field adjoining Oakenshaw had, at their own request, their furniture removed by the colliery waggons; and nearly all the tents that were formerly occupied are now taken down. The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

MEETING AT GATESHEAD.

A meeting, convened by a few representatives of the men on strike at Willington was held on Tuesday evening in the Temperance Hall, Gateshead; but, owing no doubt to the fact that no publicity had been given to the meeting, the attendance was exceedingly scanty. Mr Patrick Doyle was chairman; and Mr. Holmes the first speaker. He said he should have been very happy if he could have announced that they had agreed with their master and were about to go to work, but they still remained unsettled. No less than six deputations had waited on Mr. Love, and only last Saturday afternoon a deputation of six men had attended, and he refused to see them. They did not want to be masters but were determined to stand fast to obtain their just rights. They felt grateful and thankful to the men of Gateshead and Newcastle for the kindness they had manifested to the miners in this struggle, and trusted that neither them nor their children would ever feel the want of subscriptions.—Mr. J. Johnson, who had worked at Brancepeth Colliery upwards of 17 years, gave an account of the different regulations that had prevailed in the pit during that time, and of the gradual use of the rocking system. He did not deny the accuracy of a statement advertised by Mr. Love as to the wages that men could make at present, but said they were working in the best places only, and had men to remove the stone for them. During the last month they worked, he and his marrow had twenty tubs set out; and he maintained that the tub would not carry the 8 cwt. 2 qrs. which Mr. Love wished them to put on it.—Mr. Matthew Charlton, of Brandon Colliery, gave some account of his experience in Brandon Colliery, and of the hardships he had borne there. They intended to stand out. This week they had 1s. per man more than ever they had.—The Chairman related a case in connection with the evictions, where he stated that a woman named Bird, while in a state of pregnacy, had been put out of her house, and had died in childbirth a few days afterwards. At the close of the meeting he put a resolution, to the effect that in consequence of the manner in which they had been treated, the miners on strike were entitled to the sympathy of the public. This was seconded by a person in the meeting, and the proceedings terminated shortly afterwards.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW IN THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The show was opened on Monday afternoon, on the conclusion of the labours of the judges; but prior to that event it was honoured with a visit by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duc de Brabant, who were attended by General Knollys, Major-General Hood, Colonel Kepple, and Colonel de Roos. The Royal visitors were received by Lord Walsingham, president of the club, the Duke of Richmond, and other members of the council, by whom they were conducted through the hall, where they remained about an hour. Comparing the present show with that of last year and the year before, we find that the number of entries is 455, as against 419 and 349 respectively: whilst the number of exhibitors is increased over last year by about 20. This is, therefore, in point of extent, the largest show that has taken place under the auspices of the Smithfield Club since its formation. Whilst, however, it has thus strikingly illustrated the theory of developement in one direction, it fails to do so in another; and enormous as are its dimensions, it can hardly be admitted that improvement in the quality of the stock has been maintained at an equal pace. Extremes may, in fact, be said to meet in the hall to a degree altogether unexampled in the more recent period of the history of the club. So far as the cattle classes are concerned especially, there is every phase of beauty and ugliness, little and big, smooth and rough, but the wonder is that people are to be found entering for competition cattle that the most untutored eye and hand must condemn with both sight and touch. In this department the gem of the whole exhibition is undoubtedly the Devons. There is not an inferior specimen among the lot. All are of the highest and purest breed, and the competition is so keen that the judges confess to have encountered greater difficulties here than in any other class. Some delay having occurred in affixing the placard announcing the award of the silver cup to the best ox or steer in any of the classes, the opinion of the visitors was pronounced decidedly in favour of Mr. Heath's Devon ox, the winner of a first prize; and when at length their announcement appeared conferring the honour on the same gentleman's Hereford ox, surprise and disappointment were pretty freely and generally expressed. The superiority of the Devons was manifest in the splendid condition in which they had come to the stalls, indicating that necessary amount of care and attention by which this aristocratic branch of the bovine tribe may be made to produce, and as economically, more meat and less fat, in proportion to the size of bone and surface, than any other breed. Mr. Heath's Hereford is, of course, a capital beast, and carries an immense quantity of meat; but he seems to come short about the shoulders, where the flesh is thinly laid on, and the barrel or cylinder is not so round or well filled out as the Devon. Mr. Davis, of the Black Bull Inn, Cattle Market, became the purchaser of the former, at the handsome figure of eighty guineas. Such a price affords no criterion as to the real value of the animal, although it may answer the buyer's purpose to cater for his customers by cutting him up with a prize pig into sandwiches. It is a mere fancy price; and if it became anything like a ruling one, English beef, we fear, would become a luxury, and the diet of very few Englishmen not of the wealthier classes. The entries of Devons, including steers and heifers, are 32; of Herefords, 30; and of short-horns, 55. The silver cup for the best cow in any of the classes is adjudicated to Mr. Swaysland's short-horned heifer, and we have not heard a word against the decision. She is a fine animal, and will attract considerable attention.

The show of Sussex cattle is more than usually large, and displays much improvement. Some of them were so like the Devons, to which in their habits and other qualities they closely approximate, as to make it exceedingly difficult for the tyro to distinguish the one from the other. Amongst the Scotch polled, the cross or mixed bred cattle, and the extra stock, too, there are very many capital beasts.

In the sheep classes, the Southdowns bear off the bell. The Leicesters are good, but not numerous, though of fair average quantity. The Cotswolds only show two pens, and neither is deemed worthy of a prize. Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs, Shropshires, Oxfords, Mountain and Cross-breds, all make a very fine display. The pig classes are well filled, and the show in this department is a little larger than last year; whilst there are fewer samples of over-fattening, or over-grown and unwieldy animals, suggestive of bladders of lard rather than good honest bacon, than is ordinarily the case. The gold medal, for the best pen of pigs in any of the classes, has been appropriated by Major-General Hood for the best pen of three Berkshires, bred at the Prince Consort's farm, and which are described as having been feed on barley meal and "sharps."

THE CRAWLEY COURT MARTIAL.

The Court did not open till eleven o'clock on Monday, having been in consultation, and, after the proceedings had commenced, the Court retired, and, remained in discussion an hour and a half. The subject of deliberation was whether Surgeon Barnett should be allowed to give evidence founded on statements made by Mrs. Lilley. The prosecution considered this evidence admissible and necessary. It was agreed to refer the point to the Judge Advocate General. In the meantime the examination of witnesses was resumed. Sergeant Mills was called upon to specify the occasions on which he had seen Lilley intoxicated. The first instance was in 1844, once on a Christmas-day, and at Balaclava, and at places in India. Did not report him. No one else (to witness's knowledge) had seen him drunk on the occasions specified. Lieutenant Fitzsimon, acting adjutant of Inniskillings during part of the time Lilley was under arrest, was examined at great length. He admitted that although it was his duty to see where the sentry was posted, he had not done so. Did not recollect any order not to interfere with the privacy of Mrs. Lilley, or order about her bedroom.—Sir A. Horsford (through the Court): You have stated that you are certain that the sentry did annoy Mrs. Lilley,—why do you consider so? Answer: From the fact that the Sergeant-Major was living with his wife, and the sentry having received orders not to lose sight of him, the sentry must have had Mrs. Lilley in sight also.—Did the orders which you stated you received from your commanding officer prevent you from using your own judgment with reference to the exact position of the sentries?—Colonel Crawley protested against this style of examination; and the Court soon afterwards adjourned.

The Court assembled in a private room on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, and remained in deliberation until twenty-five minutes to eleven, when they entered the public room and commenced the business of the day.

Surgeon Turnbull, of the 6th Dragoons, was re-called, and examined by the Court.

The Court: What was the practice in the 6th Dragoons regarding prisoners taking exercise? The practice was that they were recommended by the surgeon of the regiment to the commanding officer, and they got the exercise recommended.—You have stated that the exercise taken by Sergeant Major Lilley was in a great measure nullified by the manner in which it was carried out. What do you mean by that? I mean that Sergeant Major Lilley, in his position as regimental sergeant, would feel degraded in being marched up and down by an escort on the parade-ground.—Did you make any representation to the commanding officer on this subject? No, I did not.—Was it not your duty, as medical officer in charge, to have done so? I consider that was a point of discipline I had no business to interfere with.—You stated in your cross-examination that you had frequently seen Sergeant Major Lilley during his arrest. You also state that you never visited Sergeant Major Lilley in his first quarters. How do you reconcile these two statements? I saw him frequently between the date of his removal from his first quarters and the day of his death.—How often before the 18th of May? I cannot exactly state how often. I cannot remember.—You have stated that in the first instance you refused to make any additional report on the *post mortem* examination of Sergeant Major Lilley, and that you afterwards did so on the information received from Colonel Crawley, and the report made to you by Assistant Surgeon Barnett. Be good enough to state the exact words used by Assistant Surgeon Barnett when conveying to you the information he received on which your addendum was founded? As far as I remember, Assistant Surgeon Barnett stated to me, when I requested him to make the inquiry about the brandy, that he believed a considerable quantity had been consumed.—Then Dr. Barnett made no report to you. It was you who directed him to make the inquiry? Yes, I directed him to make the inquiry.—You then considered his report so complete and satisfactory that, in the conscientious discharge of your duties, you deemed it necessary to the best interests of the service to make the addendum alluded to? Yes, on the evidence then before me I considered it was.—State the evidence then before you in detail. The assertion that Colonel Crawley had made to me that morning with regard to the quantity of brandy supposed to have been consumed by Sergeant Major Lilley. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 9th of June I went to Colonel Crawley's house. Colonel Crawley stated to me that he found out that a large quantity of brandy had been taken to Sergeant Major Lilley's bungalow, and supposed to have been consumed by him during his arrest; and also a report made by Assistant Surgeon Barnett on an inquiry I had directed him to make from Mrs. Lilley, whether the assertions of Colonel Crawley were correct or not.—The President: Cannot you state consecutively all that occurred which led you to make that report? Merely the positive assertions of Colonel Crawley that this quantity of liquor had been taken to Sergeant Major Lilley's bungalow and there consumed, and the report of Assistant Surgeon Barnett. I don't recollect the exact words which Mr Barnett used, but as far as I remember he said he believed the brandy had been taken to Sergeant Major Lilley's and consumed, but he could not remember the exact words which he said Mrs. Lilley used.—The Court: Dr. Barnett then gave you to understand that he had ascertained from Mrs. Lilley that Colonel Crawley's statements with reference to the great consumption of Spirits by Sergeant Major Lilley were true? That was my impression at the time.—Did you then found your addendum upon what Assistant Surgeon Barnett believed, as you have now stated? In combination with what Colonel Crawley had stated.—You have stated that Sergeant Major Lilley's was a case in which a coroner's inquest would ordinarily have been held; that Sergeant Major Lilley died from heat apoplexy, of which you have seen a many cases? No, not in any that I remember.—Were there other cases of death from heat apoplexy at Mhow during the hot season of 1862? No not that I remember; I don't think there were.—Does heat apoplexy ordinarily attack men exposed to the weather, or those who keep themselves close? Either overexposure or too much confinement would produce heat apoplexy.

The witness was further examined, as was also Dr. Barnett; and it was stated that in making the allegations about the consumption of brandy, they had not taken into account the fact that Mrs. Lilley used a large quantity of the spirit medically. Dr. Barnett said: "If I conveyed by my report an impression that Sergeant Major Lilley was a drunkard, I am sorry for it. He was not so. His brain showed no signs of drink."

It was announced that the case for the prosecution was closed, and Colonel Crawley said he would only have to call a few witnesses, and would afterwards ask for an adjournment to prepare his defence. The court then adjourned.

On Wednesday the trial was resumed. The time of the Court was occupied a great part of the day by reading documents addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and official letters relative to the Mhow Court-Martial, and the general administration of the army in India. Col. Crawley then proceeded to call his witnesses. Capt. Curtis, Inniskillings, deposed that he was sitting by Col. Crawley when the Mhow Court-Martial was held, and on Sergeant-Major Lilley detailing the indignities to which his wife had been subjected during her husband's arrest, Col. Crawley turned round to witness and exclaimed, "Good God, can this be true." Capt. Curtis also stated that, when the Colonel left the regiment to meet the present charges against him, the men of the regiment turned out spontaneously, and evinced the most marked attachment to him. The women of the regiment also assembled to show their respect, and many of them were in tears. Captain J. Clarke, 72nd Highlanders, and other witnesses, gave evidence of similar purport, and the Court adjourned till Thursday.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MAIL BAG ROBBERY BY A LADY.

At the York assizes, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Wightman, Maria Cook (32) was indicted for having, on the 24th September, at South Cave, stolen a letter, containing cheques amounting in the aggregate to £747. The case excited great interest, and the court was crowded. Mr. West and Mr. Blackburn prosecuted; Mr. Waddy defended the prisoner.

The evidence by which the prosecution sought to connect the prisoner with the offence was briefly this:—After leaving York, she had for some time resided in Hull; and, on the afternoon of the 24th September last, she met a young lady named Ward, an acquaintance, in the streets of that town, and told her she was going to Hessle, about four miles from Hull. The Hessle station is also used by the inhabitants of the village of South Cave, from which it is more than four miles distant. Miss Ward accompanied the prisoner to the Paragon-street station, and left her there about four o'clock, the train for Hessle leaving at ten minutes past four. The stations, going from Hull by the railway, are Hessle, Ferriby, and Brough, and are used indifferently by the inhabitants of South Cave in going to and coming from Hull. The prisoner went to Hessle, and was seen to get out at the station there by a person to whom she was known. She was then wearing a lavender-coloured dress, black shawl, and a white hat with black feathers. By walking briskly from the station she could arrive at South Cave by six o'clock, and between six and seven the robbery, which formed the subject of the present inquiry, was committed. The Yorkshire City and County Bank have a branch establishment at South Cave, and on that evening the district manager, Mr. Burland, had occasion to send a remittance to the branch bank at Beverley, and enclosed in an envelope cheques amounting altogether to upwards of £747. The letter was secured in the ordinary manner, and posted at the South Cave Office between five o'clock and half-past. That post-office was kept by an elderly couple named Anson, and it appeared that the prisoner was niece of Mr. Anson by his first wife, and had resided in his house for several days during the last summer—a fact which the prosecution relied upon to show that she would have a knowledge of the practice of the post-office. On the evening of the 24th Mr. Anson made up the letters posted during the day in a bag which would be called for in the usual course by the driver of a mail cart, whose duty it was to convey the bag to Brough, and it would be forwarded to Hull. After making up the bag, Mr. Anson left it on the counter—the mail cart being expected every moment—his wife remaining in the shop. Soon after he went out, Mrs. Anson also had occasion to leave the shop, and they were both absent for a minute or two. At that time the door was slightly open, and the spring which connected it with a bell in the shop was detached, the consequence being that any person could have entered the shop without causing the bell to ring. When Mrs. Anson returned, the mail-bag had disappeared from the counter. An alarm was given and search made for the bag, but it was not discovered, and not the slightest trace could be found of the thief. It was, however, ascertained by the testimony of persons in the village that a woman, dressed exactly as Miss Ward described the prisoner to be, had been seen loitering about near the post-office, and one of them saw her standing on tip-toe and looking into the office, only a few minutes before the alarm was given. Several agricultural labourers also spoke to seeing a woman similarly dressed going up a lane in South Cave leading to a place called Sandholes, where, next morning, the post-bag was found in a field by the parish constable. These witnesses could not swear to the identity of the prisoner, but they described her dress pretty nearly as it had been described by Miss Ward. Supposing the prisoner to be the person who committed the robbery, it would be necessary for her to reach one of the railway stations previously mentioned to return to Hull the same night by eight o'clock. Between seven and eight o'clock a cattle dealer named Barrett was driving along the road to Brough, and overtook a woman who was walking rapidly in the direction of Ferriby. He pulled up and spoke to her, and the result was that he offered her a seat in his conveyance as far as Ferriby. She accepted the offer, and Barrett believed that woman to be the prisoner. At Ferriby a singular circumstance occurred. When the bag was made up at South Cave it contained between 30 and 40 letters, all of which bore the stamp of the post-office. The prisoner arrived at Ferriby about eight o'clock, and, having inquired for the post-office, was seen going in the direction towards it. Shortly afterwards the postmistress at Ferriby found that an unusual number of letters had been put into the box, and on examining them she found that 34 bore the South Cave stamp. These letters had been taken out of the bag found at Sandholes and reposted. The prisoner took a third class ticket at Ferriby, and entered a carriage with a woman named Taylor. They sat opposite each other and had some conversation—and although the prisoner was wearing a veil, which it was suggested she had put on before going into South Cave, Mrs. Taylor was able to speak positively to her identity. Nothing further transpired that night, but next morning, at ten o'clock next morning, a boy named Douglas Macintosh went to the branch office of the Yorkshire City and County Bank at Hull, and presented a cheque for £23, drawn by a clergyman named Popplewell, and which was one of the cheques contained in the letter posted by Mr. Burland, at South Cave on the previous evening. Information of the robbery having been promptly giving to the various bank establishments, the clerk to whom the cheque was presented refused to cash it, and returned it to the boy, who left the bank. He was closely followed by two of the clerks, who saw him join the prisoner on the opposite side of the road, and give her the cheque. Mr. Boyes, one of the clerks, went up and asked her if she had sent a cheque to be cashed. She replied in the affirmative, and then asked her to let him see it. She produced from a small bag a cheque which turned out not to be the one Macintosh had presented just before, but another for £35, which was also one of the stolen documents. The prisoner was asked to go to the Bank, and was there questioned as to how she became possessed of the cheques. She stated that when travelling from Hessle on the previous evening, being alone with a gentleman in a compartment of a second-class carriage, he threw the two cheques upon her knee and said, "There, young woman, are some cheques for you,—go and get them cashed, and get some money for yourself." She afterwards varied this statement by admitting that there were other persons in the carriage, but the evidence of Mrs. Taylor showed there could be no truth whatever in her story. The stolen letter contained a considerable number of cheques, in addition to those found upon the prisoner. On the morning of the 25th, the day after the robbery, the letter was re-posted at Hull, and received at Beverley in the afternoon at the bank there. The letter had been opened and re-sealed, and only the two cheques found in Mrs. Cook's possession were missing. When the prisoner was questioned by the bank clerks at Hull, she gave a description of the man who, she said, had given her the cheques, but admitted she should not be able to recognise him again.—Mr. Waddy addressed the jury for the defence.—His Lordship summed up, and after half-an-hour's consultation, the jury found the prisoner *guilty*.—His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for three years.

EXTRAORDINARY BIGAMY CASE AT SUNDERLAND.

At the Sunderland Police Court, on Wednesday, John Cranston Grieve, *alias* Tennant, *alias* Orr, *alias* Green, was brought up on a charge of marrying Agnes Sinclair Waldie, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 23rd of October, his former wife, Matilda Grieve, being still alive. Mr. W. J. Young conducted the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Young stated that he appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and, before offering evidence, he thought it desirable to give some history of the prisoner, from the time of his contracting the first marriage, in 1856, down to the time when he contracted the second marriage, in 1863, the wife by the first marriage being still alive. On the 15th of September, 1856, the prisoner, passing then under the name of John Dixon Grieve, and describing himself as a professor of mathematics, married Matilda Blench, at the parish church, Bishopton, near Stockton, by Rev. Martyn Stapleton. Prisoner then described himself as a bachelor, 25 years of age, and son of Robt. Grieve, barrister-at-law. Although the prisoner was described as a Professor of Mathematics, he was employed as sub-engineer at some contract works at Tyne Docks, near South Shields, and the intimacy between him and his first wife commenced at that place (where her brother kept a public house.) After that marriage, prisoner and his wife lived together at his wife's father's about a month—[Prisoner: That is not true]—and then he left her. He (Mr. Y.) did not think it was necessary, for the purpose of this case, to trace the prisoners history for some years: but, in order that the Bench might understand the character of the prisoner, he would state he would put in a letter, from which they would gather that he was an inmate of Glasgow prison. That letter was dated May 18, 1862, and in it he wrote in terms of complete affection to his wife, every sentence being characterised by endearment; in it he asked for a few postage stamps, and some letters to comfort him in gaol. That letter was addressed "Mrs. Matilda Grieve, Little Stainton, Bishopton, near Stockton." [Prisoner: That is also false]. The Magistrates Clerk thought this letter was scarcely relevant. Mr Young said his object was to show that, during the whole of the time the prisoner was away, he was aware that his first wife was alive.—The Clerk: It's important, then, that the letter should be put in. Mr Young continued: The prisoner, in that letter, spoke of her as his wife, and that she was to write to him in the name of Robert Orr. After that, the prisoner seemed to have obtained an engagement as a sub-engineer under the River Wear Commissioners. On the 15th of February, 1863, he appears under his old name of J. B. Grieve, and writes to his wife's father, saying, "I am now engineer at the docks at Sunderland. I am determined to keep steady. I am a firm teetotaller, and get good wages. Tell Matilda that I am looking out for a place, and will soon be able to furnish it." On the 23rd of July, a letter was also written by him, addressed from on board the ship *Queen*, at Greenock. It was addressed to Matilda Bland, but he (Mr. G.) did not propose to put it in.—[Prisoner: I think you ought to read it.]—Whilst prisoner was in his employment here at Sunderland, it appeared that, either for some reason, or an excuse, he called at the shop of Miss Waldie, milliner, Bridge Street, and commenced a conversation, alleging that he knew some person of the name of Waldie, a banker, in Kelso, and asked if it was any relative of Miss Waldie's, and by this means leading to a certain amount of interest in his favour. On the 19 of August, 1863, he wrote to Miss Waldie as follows:—

42, Cranford-street, Greenock, 16th Aug., 1863.

Miss Waldie,—You will remember me calling on you one morning to make inquiry of you relative to the late Mr. Waldie, Kelso. I fully intended to have called again, but an unexpected message came to me, a few days after I saw you, to come to Greenock to be engineer to the new works here. I have a much better wage here, though I have a great deal more work. I have been so much accustomed to write business letters that to attempt to write love letters would put me off at a tangent altogether. I will just tell you, in plain English, what I meant to call for was to make a proposal of marriage. I passed your door very often, and sometimes got a glance of you, when, I dare say, you did not observe me, and I did not know how to get an introduction to you. I am very much attached to Scotch people. I am 29 years of age, and I never saw a lady that I could marry but yourself. You may think it strange, yet it is true. I have been in lodgings so long. I am weary of it. My father and mother are both dead, all sisters and brothers are married. My brothers are farmers, and one of my sisters is married to Dr. Wilson, of Edinburgh, and the other to a farmer. I shall be happy to hear from you by return of post. I hope you are not engaged, and willing to enter into an engagement with me. I can keep you well. I have £3 10s. per week here. Excuse the hasty scrawl. I will wait anxiously for your answer.—Yours sincerely, JOHN GRIEVE, Civil Engineer. P.S. You will remember I told you I was Engineer at the Sunderland Dock.

The letter, and the appearance of the prisoner, led Miss Waldie to make some inquiries, and the result was so far favourable to the prisoner that she consented to marry him on the 23rd October, at Bishopwearmouth Parish Church. After the marriage, the prisoner and Miss Waldie lived together for three days alleging that he had a situation at Liverpool; and as she thought it desirable nothing should interfere with so good a situation, she thought that he should go to it, and, as soon as she could dispose of her business, she was to go to him, and join him at Liverpool. On the 30th of October, he wrote to her from Liverpool, from a house in ... him, dated Hanover-street, asking for a loan of £2 or £3. She forwarded him £5; and it was sufficient to say that repeated applications were made for money, which were successful up to a certain point. He next went to Belfast, and whilst there he wrote another letter to Miss Waldie. But, by this time the circumstances of his first marriage had come to the knowledge of Miss Waldie, and she instituted the present proceedings. A warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Elliott, who traced the prisoner to several places in Ireland, and ultimately apprehended him in Kildare.

The sister of the first wife and Miss Waldie were called and gave evidence of the two marriages.

The prisoner said he would reserve his defence.

The Bench then committed him for trial.

The *Morning Herald*, October 22, 1862, speaking of the Plate in the Exhibition, says, "MR BENSON, who has a medal for plate, exhibits some beautiful things." BENSON'S Argentine is a splendid material composed of various metals, with a heavy deposit of pure silver, forming one hard compact body, possessing all the beauty, richness of colour, and durability of Silver, at a fraction of its cost. When the Argentine and the real Silver are placed side by side, the most skilful judge cannot distinguish between them, while its durability is so great that after many years' wear its appearance remains unaltered. During the last seventeen years it has been extensively used by the Public, that its manufacture has been extended to all those articles usually made in Silver, viz., Spoons, Forks, Dinner, Tea, and Coffee services, Waiters, Bread and Cake Baskets, Candelabra, Dishes of all kinds, Epergnes, Claret Jugs, &c., &c., &c. A Sample Spoon will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 30 stamps; and an Illustrated Catalogue, containing 300 Engravings and full Price-list of the various manufactures, both in Argentine and solid Silver, will be sent to any address on receipt of six stamps. A Prize Medal was awarded to J. W. BENSON for "Excellence of manufacture, Argentine and Electro Plate." Post-office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to JAMES W. BENSON. Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill. All communications should be addressed to the Principal Establishment, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749. Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

Local and District News.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.—The Braes of Derwent Foxhounds will meet on Saturday, the 12th, at Newlands; Wednesday, the 16th, at Fell Side; Saturday, the 19th, at Allensford; Wednesday, the 23rd, at Hedley Mill; Saturday, the 26th, at Leadhill; Friday, 1st January, 1864, at Kennels, Coal Burns—each day at nine o'clock.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A foot race took place on Saturday last, at Fenham Park, for £30, between Madgen, of Blackhill, and Allen Waites, of Darlington, distance 105 yards. Madgen won by half a yard, in 13¼ seconds. The winner was trained by Richardson, of Highgate.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as a workman at Shotley Hall, the new seat of Mr. Wilson, was going to the rivulet to get some water, he stumbled over the root of a tree, injuring his foot severely, and fracturing his leg. The fracture was reduced, and we understand the man is now doing well.

NEW CHURCH AT CONSETT.—At a meeting of the committee held recently it was reported that altogether the sum of £630 had been promised towards the £1,800 required for the proposed church in this place. It was resolved that all who had *not* sent their subscriptions should be respectfully invited to do so before the 1st of March, as the Durham Diocesan C. B. Society meets in that month, and it is important that as large a sum as possible should be in the bankers' hands. Perhaps some of our readers will accept this hint.

MR. BRANNIGAN'S OPENING SUPPER.—On Tuesday evening, the friends of Mr. D. Brannigan, who has just entered as tenant of the Derwent Hotel, Blackhill, sat down to an opening supper at that inn. The provision was plentiful and choice, and was done ample justice to by the company, who numbered about 80 gentlemen. When the cloth was drawn, Mr. T. McNally took the chair, supported by Mr. Finn in the vice-chair. After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman gave the health of Mr. Brannigan and his family, which was drunk with three times three cheers. Mr. Brannigan suitably returned thanks. Song and toast followed in quick succession, and a very merry evening was spent.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—The *Times* has presented to its readers what it believes to be a fair *resume* of the evidence contained in the Reports of the Committee on Ordnance concerning the larger Armstrong service guns, and remarks that that evidence seems to prove:—1. That the larger Armstrong guns, up to the 40-pounder inclusive, are in all respects satisfactory. 2. That the 110-pounder is approved by all naval authorities of the largest experience and of the highest eminence as a service gun for issue in the proportion in which it has been introduced into the Navy. 3. That, in the words of the Duke of Somerset, out of a "total of 635 110-pounders" issued and in store, "we have not one too many."

ARMSTRONG GUNS.—The third of the 600-pounder rifled guns manufactured at the works of Sir Wm. Armstrong, at Elswick, having been proved, is ordered to be forwarded to Shoeburyness for experiments in presence of the Ordnance Select Committee. The other two guns of the same calibre are about to be experimented upon on board the *Excellent*, gunnery ship, to ascertain the value of these monster weapons for the naval service.

BROOMS SCHOOL.—This large and commodious school having been fitted up with star lights, was lighted with gas on Monday last. The starlights were supplied by our townsman, Mr. R. Scott, plumber, &c., and considerable praise is due to him for the efficient manner in which he has completed the work, the schools being at the extremity of the gas pipes and nearly four miles from the works of the Shotley Bridge Gas Company. It is intended to have a grand amateur dramatic performance during the Christmas, when the efficiency of the lights will be properly tested.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held at the house of Mr. John Seymour, Puddlers' Arms, Consett, on view of the body of Robert McDonald, a puddler, at Consett Iron Works. The evidence went to show that deceased, who lodged at Berry Edge, had some difference with his landlady on Saturday night, the 5th instant, and left his lodgings in consequence. On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, he went into a small beer shop at the works, and had two pints of "swanky." After drinking it, he walked into a stable near at hand, mentioned to Mr. Wake, the horse-keeper, who was in the stable, that the beer was good, and instantly dropped down dead. He had frequently complained previously of a pain about his heart. Verdict—"died of disease of the heart."

GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.—A match between Thomas Davidson, of Castleside, and Thomas Walton, of Medomsley, to shoot at 25 pigeons each, for £30 a-side, came off in a field near Berry Edge, on Saturday last. The match caused a deal of excitement in the neighbourhood, the men being crack shots and well matched, having met twice before to decide the match, but tied on each occasion, the last time doing the uncommon feat of killing 23 birds each out of 25. The betting was brisk, and the backers of Walton being the most numerous, caused their man to be a decided favourite at the commencement; but the style in which Davidson brought down his first fifteen birds made the Waltonians look blue, and 10 to 1 on the match went a-begging. But ere the match terminated, as the appended score will show, the Davisonites had a narrow squeak, before they landed the money. The following is the score:—Thomas Davidson, killed, 19; missed, 6; total, 25. Thomas Walton killed, 17; missed, 8; total, 25.

DUNSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The readings in connection with this institute were continued on Monday evening. Sergeant Dix recited some amusing incidents in the life of John Derbyshire, a Quaker, and Mr. Little read some extracts from Thackeray's "Rebecca and Rowena," a sort of parody on "Ivanhoe." The audience was large, and signified their approval by loudly applauding the readers. The proceedings were interspersed with humorous, local, and sentimental songs, by Messrs. Joseph Brown and Thompson, and a lady, all of whom were enthusiastically received and encored. Votes of thanks to the readers and singers, and to the chairman, Mr Robert Urwin, terminated a pleasant evening.

THE STRIKE AT THE HARTLEPOOL COLLIERIES.—The hewers at Page Bank Colliery have resumed work; but at Spennymoor they still hold out, in the hope—the very vain hope—that the owners will dismiss their overman at their behest. The Page Bank men restrict their earnings to 3s. 6d. per day. At Coxhoe, Hunwick, Newfield, Byers Green, and the other collieries belonging to the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, the men employed now systematically and uniformly limit themselves to this rate of earnings; and it is supposed they imagine they can thus affect the markets for coal, though they do not in reality affect the one thousandth part of the coal supply of the country.

BIRTH ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning as the 9·30 train for West Hartlepool was about to start from Ferry Hill, the wife of a fireman on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, named Sherrington, when in the act of crossing the line of rails to the opposite platform, gave birth to a child. She was observed by one of the porters to recline on the side of the platform, and on his proceeding to offer his assistance, imagining she had taken a fit, he was surprised to find that she had presented the N. E. Railway Company with a fine boy, which, together with the mother, was carefully conveyed to the first-cass waiting room, pending the arrival of a doctor. The woman had come from Coxhoe, where she resides, and was about to proceed to West Hartlepool. The mother and son are doing exceedingly well.

THE POSITION OF THE WEST HARTLEPOOL COMPANY.—The West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company h-ve issued an official statement of the financial position, prospects, and resources of the undertaking, which will cause surprise. The share capital of the company, all paid up, is £3,000,000; the company have no leased lines, or obligation of any kind, except their mortgage debt, which cannot exceed £1,029,000; and their present clear annual revenue, after paying all expenses, is £120,000. The Railway Times has a leader on the company, in which they call upon Lord Donoughmore to make the *amende honourable* to the late Board, and call upon the present directors to make the *amende honourable*, by recalling as a colleague their late chairman.

DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCES IN A CHURCH.—For some time past the small church of Heighington, in the county of Durham, has been the scene weekly of the most disgraceful proceedings. It appears that a Mr Blacklin, a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, recently sold some land to a wealthy farmer, and the latter has since claimed the right to a pew in Heighington Church, on the plea that it was attached to the land. Mr Blacklin disputed the claim, and the result has been a weekly contest, of the most unseemly character, between a man named Taylor, acting as the servant of the purchaser, and Mrs Blacklin and her daughters. On one of these occasions Mrs Blacklin ran a large shawl pin into Taylor, and, in consequence, a summons for assault taken out by her was discharged. On a subsequent occasion, an attempt was made to turn Taylor out by force, and he thereupon laid an information for assault. The case came before the Darlington Magistrates on Monday, when the summons was discharged, and on a counter summons Taylor was fined £3. It is to be hoped that the disputants will now adopt more pacific means to establish their claims.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT HILL TOP.—A correspondent sends us the following statement of the marriage of Miss Knowles:—The romantic and picturesque little village of Hill Top, so much noted for old English hospitality, on Thursday last presented a gay appearance on the marriage of Mr. Thomas Harrison to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Henry Knowles, master shoemaker at Ushaw College. After the happy pair left the Catholic Chapel of Eshland, where the interesting ceremony was celebrated by the Rev. Canon Thompson, they repaired to the house of Mr. Knowles, the father of the bride, where they were met by large numbers of the villagers who had assembled to congratulate them on the happy event. The workmen in the employ of Mr. Knowles, kept a holiday, and, being reinforced by the rest of the villagers, set to work with the sports of the day—firing guns, foot races, and other old English sports and pastimes, with such a spirit as only the inhabitants of Hill Top and neighbourhood can. The day's rejoicings were wound up with an evening party, at which the friends of the bride and bridegroom assembled in large numbers. The tables groaned with the weight of the good cheer, and after the healths of the bride and bridegroom had been drunk, and the usual toasts gone through, the younger portion of the party commenced to trip it on the light fantastic toe, to excellent music, until wearied with dancing, and Mr. Steadman's vocal powers being quite exhausted, the party broke up.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—If you are in want of Paper Hangings you should at once visit W. J. Scott' Sale Rooms, Consett. It is there you will meet with the largest, cheapest, and best assorted stock in the neighbourhood. You can have any quantity, and the choice of One Hundred different Patterns.—[*Advt.*]

ROBBERY BY A SHOPMAN AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday, a young lad named James Bainbridge, 18 years of age, was brought before the Sunderland magistrates on a charge of embezzling money belonging to his master, Mr. D. P. Huntly, draper, High-street to whom he was apprenticed. It appeared the prisoner had of late begun to live rather "fast," and his extravagance being noticed by his master, Mr. Huntly determined to find out where the money came from. He accordingly sent in two customers with marked money, part of which the prisoner was afterwards found to have appropriated to himself. The Bench committed him for trial at the next sessions, but admitted him to bail.

DELEGATE MEETING OF MINERS.—On Saturday, a general meeting of the delegates representing the several collieries of Northumberland and Durham was held in the long room of the Star and Garter, Clayton-street,—Mr. Jos. Sheldon, of Cowpen Quay, in the chair. The first business brought before the meeting was in reference to the late Conference at Leeds; and, after some discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed, pledging the meeting to recommend to the miners of the association the adoption of the resolutions passed at the Conference, including those relating to monetary matters. The next subject of general interest was a brief account of the present condition and future prospects of the collieries on strike. It was moved that the delegates recommend to their constituents that 1s. 6d. per fortnight be levied on each miner at work in support of those on strike. The resolution was carried by 44 against 37. A suggestion was made that the miners join the "Amalgamated Trades' Union," which was favourably received.

GAVAZZI AS A PREACHER.—The Lecture Hall, Nelson-street, Newcastle, was crowded in the morning, afternoon, and night of Sunday by audiences assembled to hear Signor Gavazzi preach. The Town Hall had been refused, and the Lecture Hall was so inadequate to the requirements of the occasion that hundreds were turned away from the doors unable to gain admission. The subject of the sermon in the morning was justification by faith; in the afternoon Gavazzi preached on "Christ is our Peace;" and in the evening the discourse was a continuation of the same subjects. Those who held the opinion that justification was made by faith without works, he said, were in error. A man who was justified must not remain there; he must go further, and that was sanctification. After they had been through grace justified in Jesus Christ, then by the grace of Christ they had to pass through justification in order to arrive at eternal sanctification. After justification there was not faith only, but faith with works. They must commence by faith and follow with good works. Quoting Augustine, he said, "God who made thee a man without thee, cannot save thee without thee." Men were reasonable and free agents in whom God respected the gifts he had given them, leaving them free and not compelling them to obey. If they obeyed they had no merit; if they did not correspond to his commands they were moral suicides. By praying they would receive strength to fulfil the commandments. He did not mean that they were to read almost for twenty-four hours their bible; he did not mean when he said they were to pray that they should even move their lips. They should collect themselves, and say from the bottom of their hearts, with real filial love and confidence in Jesus, "Help me," and Jesus would be by their side, and would give them strength and grace. They should do their duty in a social, national, and domestic point of view, and they should pray incessantly. The Queen upon the throne, the minister in the cabinet, the members in the house, the bankers at their counters, the professional men in their offices, traders in their magazines, industrials in their manufactories, farmers in their fields, every one in his own honest avocation of life, if he did his duty in business (if the will of God were next his heart) charitably and Christianly, would, from the Queen down to the servant or labourer on the farm, not only perform their duties, but in performing their duties they prayed. Therefore, if they performed their Christian duties and fulfilled their social and domestic duties honestly and Christianly, they prayed and should obtain the grace of God, because they fulfilled the will of God. —Collections were made at the close of each service. The uniformity in the amounts collected was singular, £7 being taken in the morning, £7 in the afternoon, and £7 8s 11d in the evening.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FOR CONSETT.

A meeting was held at the house of Mr Featenby, on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a library and reading room in Consett. MR JOHN MURRAY was called to take the chair. In opening the meeting, he said it had always been a great regret with him that a place containing such a number of inhabitants as Consett should be without a place of literary recreation. He was aware that great difficulties had been thrown in the way of establishing a library, but he hoped that they would watch their own interests this time.

Mr. IMRIE then proposed a system by which a library could be got together. It was that each member as a commencement should give or lend a volume.

The following resolutions were then agreed to:—That a library and reading room be established, and that any gentleman be at liberty to contribute to that institution either books or money.

That a deputation of five be appointed to wait upon Mr. Priestman to inquire for a room or rooms to hold the library, and that the following gentlemen form the deputation:—Messrs. John Murray, Jos. Brodie, H. Dufour, R. Hedley, and the Rev. F. Steggall. That a list be made out of the parties present who are willing to subscribe towards the object in view, in money or books.

[The sum of £6 5s, and upwards of 60 vols. of books, were subscribed in the room].

That the following gentlemen be appointed as a working committee to collect books and subscriptions—viz: A. Brodie, M. Sewell, J. Baty, C. Wylie, H. Dufour, J. Nicholson, Thos. Maddison, R. Hedley, D. Imrie, and J. Morgan.

That a public meeting be called on Wednesday night next, at eight o'clock, to forward the object in view, in the school room, and that the same be advertised in the *Consett Guardian* and by handbill.

That the deputation and committee meet on Tuesday night first, at the said place, at eight o'clock.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, for his kindness in presiding, and the meeting separated.

LATEST HIDE, SKIN, FAT, AND TALLOW MARKET.

	d.		s.	d.	
Hides, 95lbs. and upwards	4½	per lb., or	5	0¼	per stone.
Do. 85lbs. to 94lbs.	4¼	"	4	11½	"
Do. 75lbs. to 84lbs.	4	"	4	8	"
Do. 65lbs. to 74lbs.	3¾	"	4	11¼	"
Do. 56lbs. to 64lbs.	3	"	3	6	"
Do. 55lbs. and under	3½	"	3	11¼	"
Do. Cows	3	"	3	6	"
Do. Bulls	2¾	"	0	0	per pound.
Do. Ill-flayed & damaged	2½	"	0	2¼	"
Calf, 17lbs. and upwards			0	4½	"
Do. 9lb. to 16lbs., with heads			0	6	"
Do. Under 9lbs., with heads			0	6	"
Do. 8lbs. and above, without heads			0	6½	"
Do. Under 8lbs., without heads			0	6½	"
Do. Ill-flayed and damaged			0	5	"
Kips ... 0d. &			0	4½	"
Horse Hides ... from 3s. 0d. to			10	0	each.
Wool Skins ... from 2s. 4d. to			7	7	"
Mules ... from 4s. 9d. to			9	7	"
Scotch ... from 2s. 10d. to			5	11	"
Pelts ... from 0s. 0d. to			0	0	"
Cut ... from 8s. 0d. to			8	2	"
Hogs ... from 5s. 2d. to			11	6	"
Mule ... from 0s. 0d. to			5	2	"
Pelts ... from 0s. 0d. to			0	0	"
Lambs ... from 0s. 0d. to			0	0	"
Wool			0	0	per pound.
Tallow			4	1	per stone.
Do. (Saturday)			4	1	"
Do. Mutton			4	3	"

ROBERT STORY, BROKER. 25, HIGH FRIAR-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Line.	Week ending.	1863.	1862.
Blyth and Tyne	Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledonian	Nov. 29	16,925	15,616
Great Eastern	Nov. 29	29,462	25,620
Great Northern	Nov. 29	31,312	28,497
North British	Nov. 29	11,645	10,547
Grand Trunk of Canada	Nov. 24	19,575	20,450
Great W. of Canada	Nov. 20	17,942	13,386
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	Nov. 29	15,462	16,227
London & North-Western	Nov. 29	956,35	87,055
London & South-Western	Nov. 29	18,161	16,277
Midland	Nov. 29	43,610	41,034
Manhcr., Shefld., & Lincoln	Nov. 29	17,363	15,951
Metropolitan	Nov. 29	1,852	—
South-Eastern	Nov. 28	17,806	17,036
Great Western	Nov. 29	56,948	52,654
Lancashire & Yorkshire	Nov. 29	35,240	31,656

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

DEBIT.	£	CREDIT.	£
Notes issued	26,928,575	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	3,634,900
		Gold coin & bullion	12,278,575
		Silver bullion	Nil.
	£26,928,575		£26,928,575

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEBIT.	£	CREDIT.	£
Proprtor's capital	14,553,000	Government securities	10,712,330
Rest	3,318,937	Other securities	21,813,329
Public deposits	8,629,856	Notes	6,735,535
Other deposits	12,981,276	Gold & silver coin	730,042
Seven day &c. bills	608,167		
	£39,991,236		£39,991,236

Two privates in the Royal Artillery were flogged at Woolwich on Friday. After the punishment, one of the men, named Connor, on being removed to a cell in the hospital for surgical treatment, rushed upon a corporal who was present, and would probably have strangled him but for the prompt interference of the provost guard. It is stated that the soldier was goaded almost to madness by the fearful agony he experienced, which was the cause of his attacking his comrade, against whom he had no bad feeling. Both men, on leaving the hospital, will undergo six months' imprisonment, after which Connor will be tried by court-martial for attacking the corporal.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE WIGHTMAN, AT YORK.

It is almost impossible to describe the feeling which was excited at York on Thursday morning when it was announced to the members of the bar and the public that Mr. Justice Wightman, whom they had seen in Court the day before in the full vigour of healtd, both intellectual and bodily, had been found insensible in his bed, and, as it was feared, in a dying state, at seven. On Wednesday, his Lordship took his seat on the Bench at nine a.m., and remained in Court trying prisoners during the whole of the day, until after six p.m., with an interval of not more than a quarter of an hour for refreshment. One of the case tried, the post-office robbery at South Cave, occupied the Court upwards of seven hours, and was full of minute and wearisome details, yet the attention of the Learned Judge never seemed for an instant to flag, and his summing up to the jury of an exceedingly complicated mass of evidence was as clear and precise as it was full. At about five a case was called on, which was defended by counsel, and his Lordship repudiated, with good-natured and amusing warmth, the notion which seemed to prevail among the bar that he had determined not take a defended case at that advanced hour of the day. It was then remarked at the bar table that while counsel, attorneys, and jurymen all seemed exhausted by the labours of the day, and the heat of the crowded court, the Judge, who was fast reaching his eightieth year, and whose mind had been on the stretch during the whole day, was the only person who did not appear disinclined for more work. "Wightman," it was said, "looks as fresh as he did at nine in the morning, and just as ready and anxious for work." Those who have long known and admired his Lordship as a Judge, and who had been privileged during the last three days of his judical career to witness his demeanour upon the Bench will, we are convinced, long retain a pleasant memory of those days, dashed and clouded as that memory will be by the painful event of this morning. His dignified courtesy to the Bar, his kindliness towards its junior members, his consideration for the interests of the prisoners, and his unwearied patience could hardly fail to strike men who had never seen him before this week, and who had no idea that he was also one of the soundest lawyers in England. On Monday a prisoner was tried before him, and had been found guilty, after an able defence by his counsel. Just before his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence, the prisoner said, "May I say a few words?" and those who were present will not easily forget the tones in which the Judge replied, "Surely, surely," in such a manner as at once to reassure the prisoner, and to give him the fullest confidence that every word he said would be attentively listened to. Where a prisoner had pleaded guilty to an indictment for an offence committed after a previous conviction, his Lordship was heard to say to the Clerk of Arraigns, "Hand me the papers, I must see that they are correct as the prisoner has no counsel." During the whole of the last three days, not a single word escaped his lips calculated to give unnecessary pain to any one in Court, and if now and then a hasty expression fell from him, which was rarely the case, it was of such a nature as to leave no sting behind it. While it would be absurd to speak of Mr. Justice Wightman as a great man, it is not the less true that he was one of the most learned lawyers of his day, while his learning, vast as it was, had not overlaid and obscured his admirable common sense, and he was emphatically a good man. Struck down in harness, in the midst of his work, like the late Justice Talfourd and Baron Watson, he leaves behind him a grateful memory of "duties well performed and days well spent," which will not soon pass away from the minds of those who were privileged, however slightly, to come in contact with him.

His Lordship, apparently in excellent health, retired to rest on Wednesday night, and on Thursday morning, about seven, one of the attendants, as usual, knocked at his door, for the purpose of calling his lordship. Receiving no reply, the room was entered, and the learned Judge was found in bed, in a state of insensibility. Mr Husband, surgeon, was summoned, and found his lordship suffering from apoplexy, and also, it was supposed, from fatty degeneration of the heart. His lordship gradually sunk, was never afterwards conscious, and died about a quarter-past one. The only member of his family present was the deceased Judge's daughter, but the news of his lordship's sudden illness was telegraphed to Lady Wightman, who immediately left town for York.

The business of the assize was, of course, suspended, and a telegram announcing his lordship's dangerous condition, was sent to the Home Secretary. At 11 o'clock, Mr Maule, who was included in the commission, entered the court, and having taken his seat upon the Bench said, addressing the Grand Jury: "Gentlemen,—It has been my painful duty this morning to have been called to attend his lordship's bedside, and to find him in a dying state. In consequence of that, it has become imperative upon me, as my name appears in the commission, to convene the court this morning, with the view of letting the public business proceed without loss of time, and at the least cost and expense to the county. I do not propose, of course, on my own authority to-day, nor could I possibly, in consequence of the good feeling we all entertain towards his lordship, to undertake any business, bpt should this become necessary on Friday, or on any other day, after having communicated with the Home-office, I shall be ready, with yout sanction and with the aid of my learned brethren, if they wish the public business to go on, to endeavour to do so, but to-day it would be quite impossible, and, indeed, improper and unbecoming. I am afraid there are no hopes that the Judge's life will be protracted many minutes, and I should be glad therefore to retire. I will, however, return at any time in the afternoon which the Grand Jury may appoint, to receive the bills, so that no unnecessary delay or expense may be caused.

Admiral DUNCOMBE, the foreman of the Grand Jury, said that, under the melancholy circumstances which had been communicated to the Court, they would proceed with the business which was to come before them, and if the Learned Commissioner would return at three, they hoped the bills would all then be ready.

Mr. MAULE then adjourned the Court until three; and on his return at that hour, after his Lordship's death, the Grand Jury entered the Court, and the Commissioner stated that no communication had been received from the Home Office, and he therefore proposed to adjourn the Court until nine on Friday morning, when, if the public business imperatively required it, he should be prepared to go on until the arrival of a Commissioner. The Grand Jury were aware, Mr. Maule added, that since they met Mr. Justice Wightman had died, and now lay dead at the judges' lodgings.

The FOREMAN said that information had been communicated to them; and on the part of the Grand Jury, he had to say that they received this melancholy intelligence with the deepest regret.

The Court then adjourned.

The minute bell of the Minster was tolled as a mark of respect to the deceased judge.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWNS and H. C. SILVERTOP, Esqrs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Wm. Pratt* and *Andrew McGerry* were charged with a breach of the peace, on the 5th of December, at Consett. P.C. Alderson found the men fighting on the floor of a room in the Railway Hotel, and it took two policemen to get them away. They were bound over to keep the peace for six months, in two sureties of £5 each.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*John Carnon* was charged with being drunk on Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. Police constable Thompson said he found the man in the street quite incapable. He was fined 5s. and costs, 8s.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.—*Patrick McGuiness* was charged with assaulting Charles Hill, on Sunday night, at Consett. The complainant stated that the defendant stopped him at Parker's-corner, near Middle-street, and asked him for a quart of beer, and on his refusal the man struck him. *Patrick McLue* was charged with assaulting Charles Whitfield, at Godley's Corner, on Sunday night. Whitfield stated that the men came up to him and struck him several times. It was said that these two men had assaulted several parties who did not appear. The men did not deny the charge, and were fined £2 each, and costs, 8s. 9d, or six weeks' imprisonment.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—*Owen Matthews* was charged with an assault upon Ann Henshaw, at Consett. The defendant said the case was settled; but the Bench stated that they could not allow assaults to be compromised. It was stated that the assault arose out of a drunken brawl, and that the whole party were drunk. Defendant was ordered to pay costs, 6s.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.—*Lewis Caron* and *Job Jones* were charged with obstructing the highway, on the 11th of November, at Consett, by standing on the footpath. It appeared that there were about a dozen men on the flags about 11 o'clock at night. On being told by P.C. Thompson to go away they all did so except the two defendants, who persisted in standing there. They were fined 10s. each, including costs.

Two affiliation cases were heard. In each case an order was made for 2s 6d per week and costs.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—*Leonard West* and — *Scott* were again brought up, charged with the attempted murder of P.C. Tinkler, at Leadgate. The prosecutor still remains in a very dangerous state, and the prisoners were again remanded. The men were given the option of remaining in the Consett Lock-up, or going to Durham Gaol, and preferred remaining where they were.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. TOWNS, Esqrs.

TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME.—*John Beach* was charged with trespass in search of game, on land in the occupation of Francis Brodie, at Oxhill. He was fined 10s. and costs.

AN EJECTMENT ORDER.—An application was made for a warrant of ejectment against Mr. Shield, of Oxhill, a publican. The term of tenancy had expired. Mr. Compton appeared for Shield, and Mr. Fleming for the application. The affair was ultimately settled, Shield having agreed to get out within the month.

REFUSING TO PAY WAGES.—*John Jackson* was charged with refusing to pay — Burgess, the sum of £2 1s 4d for wages due to him as a labourer to brick makers. The defendant did not deny the debt, but as he was employed by the same master, Mr. Willey, a brickmaker, who had not paid him, he, therefore, could not pay the complainant. It appeared that Jackson had applied for a summons against Willey, at Durham. Willey stands indebted upwards of £10 to Jackson. An order was made for the payment of the claim this day fortnight.

ASSAULT.—*John Jackson* was charged with assaulting John Watson, at Hill Top. The complainant was at Hill Top on the 5th inst., with his cart and horse, when defendant came out of a public house, stopped, deliberately knocked him down, and kicked him. It appeared that there was an old quarrel between the parties about fighting. Several witnesses were examined, who all showed that an assault had been committed, but none could give an account of the beginning of the affray. The assault being proved defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

A NEGLECTFUL SERVANT.—*Ralph Rowell* was charged with having absented himself from the service of his master, Mr. Willey, at White House. Mr. Compton appeared for the prosecution. The man was hired at the last Durham hirings, and entered upon his place. Mr. Willey was quite satisfied with him, and was astonished when the man left his place. On being brought before the magistrates the man said he had not sufficient food; this statement was denied. The man agreed to go back to serve his time, and to pay £1 10s. for loss of services of horses during this seed time, and expenses of court; the alternative was two months' imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ACT.—*Thos. Mincks* was charged with a breach of the Licensed Victuallers' Act on the 4th and 6th inst. Sergeant Scott stated that on the 4th he visited the house and found a large party playing at dominoes, for quarts of beer, and on the 6th about six o'clock, a police officer saw a man come out with a bottle of whisky. The defendant did not deny the charges, only stating that his wife had committed the offences. He was liable to £5 fine in each case, but this being the first time he had been before the Bench, the magistrates inflicted a light penalty, £1 in each case.

A DRUNKEN FIGHT.—*Patrick Crowbar*, —— *McDonald P. Daly*, and *Patrick Hoghie* were charged with a breach of the peace at Leadgate. Sergeant Scott stated that on Friday night, the pitmen's pay night, he was on duty at Leadgate, and found the defendants all fighting one over the other. They were four very respectable looking young men, and seemed to feel the disgrace of their position. Mr. Kearney gave them a suitable reprimand. Crowbar, who had been before the Bench on a previous occasion, was fined 10s. and costs; the other three, 5s. and costs each.

ANOTHER OFFENDING PUBLICAN.—*Stephen Downs*, beer house keeper, Delves-lane, was charged with a breach of the Beer House Act, on the 7th inst. P.C. Thompson said that on the morning in question he went into Downs' house and found a man sitting with a pint of warm beer. The case was clearly proved, and, this being the second offence, defendant was fined £1 and costs.

STEALING CLOTHES.—*Mary Usher* was charged with stealing linen, the property of John Ryas, at Dipton, on the 25th inst. It appeared that on the day in question the clothes were lying in a field drying. When the prosecutor's wife took them home, she missed a pair of drawers. A witness named Mary Cox said the prisoner came to her and asked her to take charge of the drawers. The police had found the property in the possession of the prisoner, who said she had found them in the field. As she had been already 14 days in prison, she was committed for one month.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Wm. Thompson* was charged with being drunk and disorderly and refusing to leave the house of John Hope, Dipton. He was fined 5s. and costs.

NEWCASTLE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

MONDAY.—(Before Mr. Commissioner ABRAHALL.)

Re A. M. LOTINGA and SONS, Shipbrokers and Merchants, Sunderland.

This was a meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr. William Harle, of the firm of Hodge and Harle, appeared for the assignees; and the bankrupts were represented by Mr. Lockey Harle.

On the application of Mr. Lockey Harle, an adjournment was ordered to the 11th of January next, in consequence of the requisition which had been filed containing so much matter, and necessitating very voluminous accounts.

Re RICHARD CANNON, Shipowner and Master Mariner, South Shields.

Mr. J. T. Hoyle appeared for the official assignee, and Mr. William Harle represented the bankrupt.

Mr. Hoyle said he merely represented the official assignee in that case, no trade assignee having been appointed. There were no assets of any kind whatever, and bankrupt had kept no books; but the official assignee did not oppose his discharge.

His Honour said that that appeared to be a case, in a great degree, of misfortune, so far as he could judge from the proceedings. Bankrupt might pass and take his discharge.

Re JAMES THOMPSON, of Choppington Guide Post, near Morpeth, Grocer.

This was an adjourned sitting for last examination and discharge. Mr. W. Lockey Harle represented the assignees, and Mr. W. M. Sidney, of Blyth, appeared to support the bankrupt.—Mr. Harle proceeded to examine the bankrupt concerning certain sugars and other goods ordered and received by him two or three days previous to his bankruptcy; relative to a distress of rent made by his father-in-law, as landlord, also immediately preceding his bankruptcy; touching an assignment executed by him, as to his stock-taking; and generally as to his trading career.—Mr. Sidney then cross-examined the bankrupt; and Mr. Harle applied for a further adjournment. The assignees, in consequence of the accounts filed being very voluminous, had not had a sufficient opportunity of examining them. They exceeded 200 sheets, and as the trade assignees were giving the matter their personal and careful consideration, being interested as large creditors, it was desirable that their views and sentiments should be ascertained.—His Honour made an order accordingly.

THE REMUNERATION OF CUSTOMS' OFFICERS.—In reply to the memorials from the Customs' officers at the outports, praying for an increase of salary, the Lords of the Treasury state that they have had the application before them, and are of opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for complying with the request of the memorialists.

A SAD STORY.—Some time ago a young lady, who is most respectably connected, went to reside for a few weeks at an hotel in Liverpool. A middle-aged gentleman, a captain of a barque, was living atthe same place, and an intimacy seems to have sprung up between him and the young lady. From the disparity of age of the parties and other things the intimacy seems to have escaped the notice of the other residents at the hotel. A fortnight ago, however, the captain sailed in his vessel, and the young woman left the place under the pretence of visiting some relative, but her friends were led to suspect that she had gone off with the captain. A near relative of hers went to Holyhead, and found her there with the captain on board his ship, but, despite all entreaties, she refused to leave him. As, however, it was discovered that she had taken a shawl with her belonging to a female relative, a warrant was procured for her apprehension on the charge of felony, and she was then brought back to Liverpool; but no evidence being offered against her she was discharged, her friends taking her under their care. She was conveyed home, but after remaining there a short time she managed to get away. It is stated that she went to Holyhead again, and there met the captain whose vessel was still lying at that place. During the terrific gale on Thursday, the vessel which the captain commanded was wrecked near Holyhead, and he and all the rest of the crew were drowned. It is also stated that the body of a female, whose description answered to that of the lady in question, was found on the beach at Holyhead, and there is too much reason to fear that she has been drowned also.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BERKSHIRE.—The inquest on the body of George Hooper, who shot himself after endeavouring to take the life of his sweetheart, Lydia Eliza Baker, at Maidenhead, was held on Friday morning, before Mr Rupert Clarke, one of the county coroners. The inquiry was a lengthened one, but the evidence did not add materially to the facts already stated. It was proved that Hooper had gone about his work, and procured the pistol with which he committed the murderous act, in a state of mind which indicates the greatest coolness and deliberation. On the morning after his death a letter was received by his father giving the most minute directions for the disposal of various articles belonging to him, and avowing his intention to kill Lydia Baker, and afterwards himself. The jury found a verdict of *felo de se*, and the coroner issued his warrant for the interment of the body without any funeral ceremonies, between the hours of nine and twelve at night. The wounded girl is progressing as favourably as can be expected, but her medical attendant states that she has still about 100 shots in in her neck and shoulder, and is by no means out of danger.

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS CATTLE MARKET.—The great Christmas sale, for reasons connected with our national love of good cheer on Christmas Day, is always far above the average of other days. In the closing years of the career of old Smithfield, it generally ranged between 6000 and 7000 bullocks, and between 20,000 and 25,000 sheep. On the 15th of December, 1862, the last great day which we shall be able to talk about in the present article, the number of bullocks was greater than ever before known at any metropolitan market, being 8430; while the sheep were only 20,900. There is something about this sheep-ish question worthy of note. Although there are more people than ever in London willing to eat and able to buy mutton, the supply of sheep at the Cattle Market is decreasing rather than increasing. Many and many a year, in Smithfield, the supply was larger than it was at Pentonville in 1862. The truth is, the country-farmers and graziers now send up many of their sheep and oxen dead instead of alive —especially sheep. They kill the animals, cut off the primest legs, saddles, sirloins, etc., pack them carefully in cloths made for the purpose, and send them up by rail to Newgate Market, where, unless the graziers have acted like scoundrels, by sending off their meat in a state unfit for human food, it is unpacked in a cool and perfectly wholesome condition. Is is found, all things considered, that this is frequently more profitable than sending up the sheep and oxen alive; and the system is extending every year. The City people do not like it, because Newgate-street is too much blocked up by the bustle of the dead-meat market; the Leadenhall and Whitechapel slaughtermen do not like it, because it interferes with their trade; and our country cousins do not like it, because we run away with the prime legs and saddles of mutton, and leave them to do their best with the shoulders and scrags; but nevertheless the system has many advantages.—*December No. of "London Society."*

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in London on Wednesday. Lord Feversham presided.—The report of the Council stated that the Society now consists of 79 life governors, 87 annual governors, 1,308 life members, 3,952 annual members, 17 honorary members; making a total of 5,443 at the present time, being an increase of 266 within the year. The funded property invested in the names of the trustees remains at £16,488 17s. 10d. The Worcester Meeting, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather on some days of the show, fully satisfied the expectations of the Council. The country meeting next year will be held in the week commencing Monday, the 18th July, and the authorities at Newcastle-upon-Tyne are making great exertions to place the land for the show yard and trial fields in a course of due preparation. The prizes for live stock will amount to £2,820, being an increase over last year of £625; and for implements the amount will be £550, being an increase over last year of £240, making a total increase of £865. The above will, in addition to the usual prizes, include classes for Channel Islands, Ayrshire, Scotch horned and polled cattle, Clydesdale horses, Cheviots, and black-faced mountain sheep. The report was adopted, and after some further business was transacted, a vote of thanks was presented to the President.—In closing the proceedings, the president said that the present was a new era in the history of agriculture, by reason of the introduction of the steam plough. It became the duty of those who were engaged in farming to devote a portion of their time to the study of the steam plough, in order that it might be improved and become of more general use.

A VISIT TO CONSETT.

No. VII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

When we approach the question of the sanitary state of Consett, the state of its streets, its flagging or footpaths, its carriage roads, its drainage, its water and gas supply,—the question forces itself upon us, is the Nuisance Removal Act, the best form of local government for our smaller towns and villiages that are without a municipal government? In our hasty glance at Consett, we thought we discovered a want of some united local government; and whilst we were much struck with the excellence of the footpaths and the carriage roads at Benfieldside and Shotley Bridge, and the general excellent order and neatness about the town, we had to pass from Consett to Black Hill, and again from Black Hill to Benfieldside, a sort of debateable ground — where mud and filth had the supremacy — and which must in dark nights be almost impassable, if not, from the absence of lights and protection, absolutely dangerous. This could be obviated by a united local government, say including Consett, Berry Edge, Leadgate, Blackhill, with Benfieldside and Shotley, in one united local government, say a board of health. One surveyor, one collector, and one clerk would then be a sufficient staff for the superintendence of all necessary improvements; whilst a uniform system of drainage, lighting, watering, and improvements would be adopted, and the different parts of the district be connected by good and well-kept roads. We submit this to the consideration of our Consett friends, without any prejudice against the present existing Boards, but what we think might conduce to the great improvement of the district. They should not only attend to question's of removal of nuisances but also to those tending to promote the health and comfort of all the inhabitants; and nothing is more necessary for that than the supply of pure gas and an abundance of water, of a quality suitable for drinking purposes, as well as washing and cleansing, and when these are supplied by public companies they should have control over the quality supplied, as well as securing it in sufficient quantity.

We will in this letter conclude with a brief account of the Shotley gas supply, which is done by a company of shareholders. They have mains extending about twenty miles, supplying about 500 private consumers, at the rate of 5s per 1,000 feet, and 240 public lamps.

The Iron Works at Consett have 16 meters, each supplying 40 large lights. The Shotley Iron Works have four meters, each for 45 lights. The Gas Works are situate at Shotley Bridge, with a large tank at Leadgate, and the Gas works were commenced in 1856. The capital was £6,000. Mr. Arnott, manager of the Newcastle Gas Works, was engineer. The works have since been extended, and the capital advanced from £6,000 to £8,400. The quantity of gas consumed is about 10,000,000 cubic feet, including public lamps. The revenue for the year ending December, 1862, was £1435 8s. 11d. Mr. Moir, recently of the Blyth Gas Works, is the present manager.

Our informant adds, the gas is *not good*, nor is the quantity sufficient at all times. We can only say this, that in the northern coal fields, where the raw material for making gas is ust at hand, nothing but the best and most suitable quality of coal for making gas should be used, and is another argument that where public companies supply towns with gas and water, both quality and quantity should be under the control of the local government.

Next week we propose to treat upon the water supply and its importance to the sanitary condition of the district.

E. S. H.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Tuesday's *London Gazette.*)

BANKRUPTS.—E. M. Taylor, Mark-lane, wine merchant, —E. Simons, Birmingham, publican.—J. Dowland, Devizes, draper.—S. Rollett, Sheffield, grocer.—E. Roberts, Denbigh, coal merchant.—C. G. Cucusopulo, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Elliott, Liverpool, formerly coal merchant. —G. Winterbottom, Uddleworth, flannel manufacturer.—H. Kinder, Pendleton, brewer.—H. Byron, Saddleworth, manufacturer.—F. Belton, Northampton, marble mason.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—John Murdoch, Elgin, farmer, carrier, and general merchant.—G. and T. Fotheringham, Stirling, wine and spirit merchants.—John Wands, Stirling, china merchant.—Thomas Speirs Smith, Bridgeton, Glasgow, blacksmith and machine maker.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At the Curacy, Stanhope, on the 6th inst., the wife of the Rev. Henry Slater, of a daughter.

At Lambton Castle, on the 4th inst., the Countess of Durham, of a son.

At Newcastle, at 20, Ashfield-terrace, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. G. G. Taylor, of a daughter.

At 4, Wardle-terrace, Claremont, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. D. Reid, jun., of a daughter.

At Shieldfield Green, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Sebastian Henderson, of a daughter.

At Park House, Gateshead, on the 10th inst., the wife of Captain James Gordon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Durham, at St. Oswald's Church, Mr. Wm. Kellet, clerk, to Miss Elizabeth Bell.

At Newcastle, at St. Andrew's Church, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Mathwin, Francis Bricka, Esq., of North Shields, to Frances Adelaide, daughter of Joseph Heald, Esq., of Newcastle.

At St. John's Church, on the 7th inst., Mr. William Proudlock to Mary Ann Stephenson, both of Newcastle.

At Carliol-street Chapel, on the 5th inst., Mr. William Taylor to Miss Isabella Anderson.

At the Wesley Chapel, Prudhoe-street, on the 6th inst., Mr. Joseph Denison to Miss S. M. Dixon.

At All Saints' Church, on the 6th inst., Mr. Jas. Tweedy to Miss Margaret Short.

At Gateshead, at St. Mary's Church, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Arnold, curate, Mr. John Lamph, staff-sergeant in the Durham Militia, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Collinson.—At Bethesda Chapel, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Watts, Mr. Robert M. Reay, of Gateshead, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Angus, of Winlaton.

DEATHS.

At Houghton-le-Spring, on the 6th inst., aged 52, Mr. George Bell.—On the 7th inst., aged 14 months, Leonard Sanderson.

At Newcastle, on the 8th inst., after three days' illness, aged 4 years and 8 months, Sweyn Alfred, third son of Mr. George Edwin Swithinbank, of 2, Summerhill-terrace.

At 14, Clarence-street, Shieldfield, aged 1 year and 3 months, John William, youngest son of Mr. John Smith.

At 35, Westgate Hill-terrace, on the 9th inst., aged 29, Robert, son of the late Mr. Robert Smith, chemist, Collingwood-street. Deceased was, for a period of seven years, engaged at Messrs. Lambton and Co.'s Bank, Newcastle.

At Richmond-street, on the 5th inst., Alfred Edward, infant son of Mr. Edward W. Middlemass, provision dealer.

At Gibson-street, on the 5th inst., Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr. George Blakey, fitter.—Same day, aged 43, Jane, wife of Mr. John Wilson, builder.

At Shieldfield, on the 6th inst., aged 5, Charles, son of Mr. C. Mordue.

At Mount Pleasant, on the 5th inst., aged 4, Ann, daughter of Mr. A. M'Cloud.

At Princess-street, on the 8th inst., aged 14, Joseph Tyzack, youngest son of Mr. William Nixon.

At Hewgill-terrace, on the 5th inst., aged 38, suddenly, Mr. John Hogg, farmer.

At Adelaide-place, New Bridge-street, on the 5th inst., aged 55, Miss Margaret Fraser, much respected.

Sporting Intelligence.

FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND KING FOR £2,000.

For some time past this meeting has been looked upon as the great "coming event" amongst the most debased portion of society, in consequence of one of the men being the renowned American who fought Sayers some two or three years ago. It is not our intention, however, to enter into the full particulars of this brutal encounter, but would rather have had the pleasure to announce that the mob had been dispersed by the "men in blue" ere a blow had been struck, for we cannot conceive anything more debasing to human character, or more injurious to the morals of civilised society than the scene which occurred on Thursday. However, as chroniclers of events which occupy the public attention, we are expected to give some account of affairs similar to the present encounter, but, in doing so, we express ourselves most unwilling agents as public journalists in occupying space on our "broadsheet" in describing scenes of such disgraceful infringements upon the law of our land. We trust, however, that the day is not far distant when prize-fighting will follow in the wake the scenes of bull-baiting and dog-fighting which at one time stained our island with customs as barbarous and cruel as they were destructive of human sympathy and moral character. Thursday being the day agreed upon by the two combatants for the fight to take place, arrangements were necessarily carried out for that purpose, but it was not generally known until a late hour the night before where the "meeting" had to take place. About six o'clock in the morning, crowds were seen wending their way in London to the railway station, which was completely besieged with spectators anxious to catch a glimpse of the "two stars" as they left with their innumerable *proteges* for the field of battle, and it was with some difficulty, and only with the assistance of the police force, that the "fancy" could reach the platform of the railway station. The place selected for the encounter was Wadhurst, about nine miles past Tunbridge Wells, on the South-Eastern Railway, the rate of railway-fare being *only* three guineas. No less than thirty-three carriages were required to convey the passengers, who, it is estimated, numbered about 2,000, so that the managers of the trip would pocket no less a sum than £6,000 by the transaction. The train left the station at 6·15 a.m., proceeded at a rapid rate to Wadhurst, where the passengers disembarked, and having selected a convenient spot for the ring to be formed, stakes were driven, and the ropes put round, so that soon all was in readiness for the fight. Exactly at ten o'clock the men entered the ring, Heenan being the first to make his appearance, closely followed by King. After the necessary preliminaries had been completed the two combatants stripped, and stepping into the centre of the ring, shook hands, and then commenced the "tug of war." For the first eight rounds, Heenan, who exercised a good deal of "*Brain's*" style of encounter, appeared to have the best of the fight, but from that round up to the 24th King showed himself a "true Briton," and never flagged in sending home some of his most terrific blows, which told most desperately against the American's chance of winning. At the finish of the twenty-fourth round, and when time was called for the twenty-fifth, the sponge was thrown up by Heenan's second, and King was declared victor. The battle lasted 35 minutes. The American must now be satisfied that his defeat this time is as clear as noon-day, and that he may return home if not a "better man," we trust, however, a "much wiser." Soon after the decision of the battle the crowd dispersed, and all returned home with the satisfaction that the "Lion" of England still stood pre-eminent to the "Stars" of America.

NORTH OF ENGLAND COURSING CLUB.

MONDAY, December 7.—The meeting on Monday was held on Belsay Manor, kindly granted by Sir C. Monck, Bart. The day was extremely windy, which very much curtailed the sport, although it was the only objection the sportsmen could find to a day's pleasure. The hares were plentiful, so much so that half-a-dozen courses could have been raised in one field had not the brisk wind made the game as wild as "March hares." The following is a return of the coursing:—

THE BELSAY CUP, by 16 greyhounds, at £5 10s. each. The winner, £40; runner-up, £18; two thirds, £7 each.

FIRST TIES.

Mr. Anderson's Fell Lad beat Mr. McNaught's Industry
Mr. Coxon na Walk-in beat Mr. Errington na Danger Signal
Mr. Hopper na Agility beat Mr. Akin na Chokejade
Mr. Hogg na Gallant Graham beat Mr. Lister's My Mary
Mr. Swan's Hurricane beat Mr. J. Wilkinson's Dreadnought
Mr. Lister's Nancy beat Mr. Forster na Kettledrum
Mr. Fenwick's Fosicer beat Mr. W. Wilkinson's Doctor
Mr. Jamieson's Welcome beat Mr. B. Thompson na Hedgefield Lad

There was some capital running in the trial heats, the first pair having the hare coursed before their merits were decided; but in the second course Fell Lad won right easily. Agility showed some excellent points, and won as she liked. Dreadnought led to the first turn, when Hurricane went up, and made a capital kill. The Doctor made some capital points, but Fosicer worked well, and eventually won the course in first-rate style. In the final trial course, Welcome proved decidedly the best of the pair at the finish.

SECOND TIES.

Walk-in beat Fell Lad	Hurricane beat Nancy
Agility beat Gallant Graham	Fosicer beat Welcome

THIRD TIES.

Agility beat Walk-in	Fosicer beat Hurricane

The first race was a most excellent run, but Agility, being too *active* for the rest, made a splendid kill. In the third ties, Agility and Fosicer nobly defeated their partners, and were ultimately left to decide the race. The darkness of evening setting in, it was thought advisable that the sport should close, as it was impossible for the dogs to follow the hare, and therefore Mr. Hepper and Mr. Fenwick agreed to divide the prize.

The day's sport was greatly enhanced through the excellent arrangements of Mr. J. Jamieson, who was entrusted with that part of the programme, and the rest of the officials performed their various duties in a most satisfactory manner. The company generally returned home to "canny Newcastle" without the slightest reflection of their visit to the noble manor of Belsay.

CHAMBERS AND COOPER.—There is some chance now of a match being concluded between these two renowned scullers. Cooper, in a manly offer, throws down the gauntlet to the Champion to row him in three or six months, whichever may suit Chamber's convenience, provided that he will make a deposit of £25 at once, the amount to be rowed for to be £200 a-side and the championship of the Thames. This is doing business in the right way, and we think, now that Cooper has come to such a reasonable determination, that Chambers is bound to accept, or relinquish the title he at present undoubtedly is entitled to.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The weather during the week has been variable—the early part being fine, but the latter end cold and stormy, with heavy snow-storms. Wind at S.W. The trade during the week has assumed an active appearance, with a firm tone, that in the business transacted an advance of 1s was readily obtained on the prices of last week, for both English and foreign wheat, with a good sale. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was liberal, and met a good sale at last week's prices. The trade with Factors rules firm, for both English and foreign, at 1s. per qr. advance on the rates of this day week, and few sales were effected. Barley, 1s per qr. cheaper. Beans and peas, little change. Rye, little doing. Malt, steady sale. Flour, good sale, at 1s. per sack advance. Prices:—Wheats, 43s. to 48s.; barley, 35s. to 37s.; beans, 38s. to 40s.; peas, 40s. to 42s.; rye, 29s. to 32s.; malt, 58s. to 60s.; flour: households, 29s. to 30s.; whites, 31s. to 32s. Number of samples shown:—Wheat, 161; oats, 74; barley, 13; beans, 1; peas, 15.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a moderate supply at this day's market of both country and coasting wheat, and little from abroad. The trade ruled dull, with little inclination to purchase, and on the business done the prices of this day week were barely maintained. Rye unchanged. Of barley there was less offering from on board ship, but sales progressed very slowly, buyers being mostly in stock. Malt dull. Beans slow, but peas firm. Oats the turn dearer. Flour moved off with difficulty at late rates.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending December 5:—Wheat, 2,067 qrs, at 40s 11d; barley, 283 qrs, at 35s. 2d.; oats, 34 qrs, at 19s. 9d.; peas, 3 qrs, at 32s.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending Dec. 8: Coastwise—Wheat, 585 qrs; barley, 122 qrs; malt, — qrs; oats, 753 qrs; rye, — qrs; beans, — qrs.; peas, — qrs; qrs.; flour, 709 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 561 qrs; barley, 480 qrs.; peas, 20 qrs.; flour, — sacks.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Imports into the Clyde, wheat, 6668; peas, 3041 quarters; flour, 8112 barrels. At Grangemouth from the coast, wheat 2889 qrs; flour, 1802 sacks; foreign, wheat, 422; barley, 180; peas, 15 qrs. To-day's market was thinly attended. Wheat quiet, at a decline of 1s. per quarter, where sales were forced. Flour unaltered. Fine qualities of barley unaltered, inferior 1s. cheaper. Beans and peas 3d. to 6d. lower. Oats dull at 6d. decline.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The arrivals of grain from farmers' was liberal. Wheat was in good request at about 1s per quarter under last week's currency. Barley rather cheaper. Oats, beans, and peas, without any quotable variation.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Wheat met a slow sale at barely last week's prices. All but the finest qualities of barley were dull, and a reduction of 1s 6d to 2s was the result. Brisk sale of oats at an advance of 6d per quarter on the rates of last week. Beans and peas unchanged.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 342 head of cattle and 381 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 252 beasts, but a decline of 480 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied considerably, some remarkably fine short-horned bullocks were from Berwick and Roxburghshire, yet there was a considerable portion of the remnants of grass-fed cattle from South Northumberland; upon the whole, it was little better than an average for the time of year, while sheep were tolerably good. The supply of beef comprised 1,305 head. The numbers being on the increase, with the near approach of our great Christmas market, caused the beef trade to rule somewhat sluggish, and, although prices did not vary to any quotable extent, the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a middling finish. The number of sheep was 3,900. The mutton trade was in a tolerably active state; a few pens of small sheep sold at a shade more money, but the general top figure for mutton was 8d. ℔ lb., with a fair clearance. The number of pigs shown was 852. The pork trade was completely devoid of animation, yet there was no material alteration in prices, and part remained unsold. The Christmas market will be held on Tuesday first.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 1,305; sheep 3,900; pigs, 852; store cattle, 175.

Prices—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; good steers, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; middling, 7s. 0d to 7s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 0d.; cows 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. Pork, large, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; do., small, 7s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—Good vendable wolders, 7¾d. to 8d.; middling, 7¼d. to 7½d.; tups, ewes, &c., 6d. to 7d. ℔ lb, sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years.

Years.	Beasts.	Price ℔ st.	Sheep.	Sheep ℔ lb.
1860	1,132	7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.	5,110	5½d. to 7½d.
1861	1,168	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.	4,140	6½d. to 7½d.
1862	1,158	5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.	4,870	6½d. to 7½d.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Supply of cattle larger. Trade, unless for the best sorts, not so good, and prices down 10s. a head, best descriptions made last week's prices. Supply of sheep shorter. Trade brisk at an advance in price and all were easily sold. Best mutton, 8½d; current, 8d to 8¼d per lb.; best beef, 8s 4d; current, 8s per stone.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,907; sheep, 5,036; calves, 82. The trade was good for both beasts and sheep, at last week's prices. Best beef, 6½d. to 7d.; middling, 5d. to 6½d.; inferior, 4d. to 5d. ℔ lb. Best wedders, 8¼d. to 8¾d.; middling, 7½d. to 8¼d.; ewes, 5d. to 7d. Veal, 6d. to 7½d. ℔ lb.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a thin supply, and all were sold at the following rates. English sold at from 7s. to 7s. 6d; Scotch, 8s. to 8s. 6d.—THURSDAY.—At our market this morning there was a thin supply, and all were sold at the following rates. English sold at from 7s to 7s 6d; Scotch 8s to 8s 6d.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday. —Northumberland bacon, hams on, none; hams, 9s 0d to 9s 6d per stone. Butter, 52s. to 53s. per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 4d to 7s 6d; do., small, 7s 8d to 7s 9d; hams, large, 9s 0d to 0s ditto, small, 9s 6d to 0s 0d per stone. Butter, 52s to 53s per firkin.]

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	10	0	to	5	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4	7	0	to	5	6	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	4	14	0	to	5	10	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	8	to	0	2	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	2	3	"
Oat straw	0	2	6	to	0	3	0	"

Hay at market, 146 carts; straw, 52.

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Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood:—Mr DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle street Consett.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

No. 169.
Wa...
TO ...
TEN or TWELVE C...
at Preston Colliery. ...
Benham Seam). Tubs, 24 ...
Price, 10s. per score. Ever...
ment. Apply to Mr. JOHNS...
WANTED, a JUN...
16 Years of Age; ...
Office, Consett Brick Works...
December 17, 1863.
Re...
SHOTLEY BRIDGE A... PROSECUTIO...
£5 R...
WHEREAS, some ... sons did, on Friday ... instant, between the hours o... Dwelling House of JOHN RO... of this Association, and stol... Whoever will give such ... conviction of the offender or ... Reward, viz., £5 by this A... John Robson.
Shotley Bridge, 14th Dece...
Public...
THE TOWLAW AN... at the House of Mr ... Hotel, on TUESDAY, Dece... mence at Eight o'Clock. Gentlemen's Tickets, 3s. ... Music included.
CONSETT TEM...
A TEA PARTY and ... aid of the Choir and ... be held on NEW YEAR'S DA... STORE HOUSE, CONSETT... the Managers for the occasio... The Committee will make ... for 600 persons at one time, ... quested to attend punctuall... Tickets for the Tea and ... only, commencing at 7 o'... Messrs. Murray, Brodie, ... Aynsley, Mr. T. Potts, Mr. ... Office, Consett; Mrs Hump... Blackhill; and Messrs. Broo...
CHRISTMA...
ON MONDAY, the ... HANDICAP FOOT ... Men resident within Five M... at SHAW'S, VOLUNTEER A... 1st. Prize, a Splendid SI... JERUSALEM PONY, or 10... Entrance, 1s. each; Acce... All Entries to be made on... 24th of December. OTHER AMUSEMENTS... SACK, BELL, and HURDL... Old English Sports.
Business...
CONSETT AND LEADGA... CONFECTIONERY...
THOMA...
BREAD AND FANCY B... TIONER... VICTORIA STREET, CONS... LEA...
RESPECTFULLY ... always on hand a lar... SUGARS, CONFECTIONE... tured on the Premises, and n... Bread and Fancy Biscuits, ... the best quality, and at the l... Public Teas, Soirees, &c., ... Shortest Notice. Orders from the Coun... delivered free within ten mil...
OBSERVE ...
WILLI...
AUCTIONEER, APPI... COMMIS...
HAVING now RE... BRIDGE to his Ne... BLACKHILL, which be ha... and SALE ROOM, has gr... Public of this populous dist... plete AUCTION MART ... ments of every descriptio... parties can have an oppo... shown and sold to the best ... N.B.—Money advanced o... all Accounts settled with pr... W. R. has further pleasu... ous Agencies that he has ... times receive the strictest a... Agent for the Liverpoo... Insurance Company. Agent for the Blaydon Bo... Agent for Mr. BRADBUR... and also, Building Sites for ... Blackhill, Baxton Burn, C... Edge.
HEALTH AND ... Medical Man of 20 y... of NERVOUS DEBILITY, ... tions which are often acqui... for marriage and other soci... giving the full benefit of h... plain directions for the reco... single copy sent to any ad... Address to the Secretary, In...
DENTAL...
MESSRS. PARKER, ... One of the Firm attends ... Fourth Monday in every ... April 27.
MESSRS. PARKE... at their Residence, ... castle-on-Tyne; and be... recent improvements, the... charges so considerably a... reach of all who may requi... Messrs. PARKER have ... DESCRIPTION of ARTI... springs, wires, or ligature... Nature as not to be d... by the closest observer; ... COLOUR or DECAY, a... teeth ever before used. ... extraction of roots, or... support and preserve teeth... to restore articulation and... Messrs Parker beg to ca... VULCANIZED SUCTION... Letters Patent, adapted ... Teeth; which for beauty, ... acids of the stomach, rende... Appliance hitherto adopte... perfect self-adhesion is att... certain success to the mo... perfectly free from TASTE ... the mouth, never requirin... bility is warranted; sup... complete set. First-class references can... new method for increasin... ARTICULATION. Messrs PARKER'S P... DECAYED TEETH, is su... used. It is applied in a s... of the decayed tooth; har... incorporated with the o... progress of Decay, conve... one, and preventing the ... the Tooth Ache. Loose teeth fastened ... Teeth Regulated, and eve... All C... Badly ap... Messrs PARKER, Surge... their Residence, 61, Black...
ATTENDAN... One of ... SUNDERLAND—Every Th... STOCKTON—First and Th... Mrs Crosby's, 106, ... BISHOP AUCKLAND—Fir... Talbot Inn, January ... WEST HARTLEPOOL—Th... Mr Russell's, Drape... HEXHAM—The First Tue... ford's, Market-place... MORPETH—The Second ... Lewis's, Chemist, N... ALNWICK—Every Frid... WOOLER—At the Red L... BERWICK—At Sandgate... KELSO—At Mr Hardie's ... Friday in the Month... PARKER'S PAM... for One Penny Stamp.