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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 13. CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Money Wanted.

MONEY.

WANTED TO BORROW, £240 on Freehold Property, of ample value, situate at Consett.—Apply to Mr. COMPTON, Solicitor, Consett.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, immediately, Two PLASTERERS. Apply to JAMES MILLER, Shotley Bridge.

WANTED, Immediately, TWO APPRENTICES to the DRESS-MAKING.—Apply to HANNAH WARDHAUGH, Dressmaker, Shotley Bridge.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND and THIRD PRIZES of JOS. BARRON'S GOODWOOD STAKES CLUB not having yet been Claimed, he HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that unless such Claim be made on or before SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1860, it will be handed over to a Sick Fund, held at the Dun Cow Inn, on which evening the Annual Meeting will take place. Subscribers to the Lottery will receive the benefit of it by becoming Members of the said Club.

A LECTURE on SOUND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The great Power of Civilization in all Ages; the Bulwark of Society; the Schools and Colleges of Ireland in the Middle Ages; her Missionaries and Scholars at Home and abroad; her present System of Learning; the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY; her Colleges and Halls; the Bigotry of the Government NATIONAL SCHOOLS; the High Education given by the Monks and Christian Brothers, will be delivered by W. DUFFY, of Newcastle, in the MUSIC HALL, Berry Edge, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860. Mr. JOHN M'SHANE, in the chair. Admission, SIXPENCE. The chair to be taken at 7·30 o'clock, p.m.

THIS DAY.

BURNHOPE SPORTINGS

WILL be held at the House of Mr. ROBERT JOBSON, on SATURDAY, December 1, 1860.

PIGEON SHOOTING, for PAD and BRIDLE, or MONEY. Entrance, 2s. 6d. each.

QUOITING (open) .... For 10s.
FOOT RACE (by Men) .... A New Hat.
POLE CLIMBING .... Leg of Mutton.
FOOT RACE (by Women) .... Two Crinolines.

To commence at One o'clock precisely.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL.

A GRAND BALL will take place at the House of MR. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, RAILWAY HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, On WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1860. MR. R. B. SANDERSON, Leader of the Band. TICKETS:—Gentlemen, 4s; Ladies, 3s 6d. Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Bar. Printed Programmes to be had on Application.

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are respectfully informed that MR. JOHN WILLIAM ATKINSON, PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF MUSIC, Will open a DANCING SCHOOL at Miss Medeci's, Railway Tavern, Consett, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, to commence at Seven o'clock.

Ladies are requested to attend at half-past Six o'clock. Mr. A. confidently hopes, by strict assiduity and attention to the Pupils committed to his care, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

TERMS.

Entrance .... 1s.
Lessons after Entering .... 6d.

TO CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

CONSETT DISTRICT PENNY BANK.

PATRONS.

Lord A. V. Tempest, M.P.	R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P.
Joseph W. Pease, Esq.	A. H. Talmadge, Esq., J.P.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. F. B. Thompson.	John Renton, Esq.
Jon. Priestman, jun., Esq.	George Pelle, Esq.
Thomas Richardson, Esq.	Robert Taylor, Esq.
Rev. F. Kearney.	

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Charles Hill.	Mr. John Potts.
Mr. Thomas Catrick.	Mr. Robert Almond.
Mr. John Davison.	Mr. William Smith.
Mr. John Routledge.	Mr. Edward Routledge.
Mr. Robert Telford.	Mr. John Elliott.
Mr. Robert Whitfield.	Mr. John Collinson.
Mr. Thomas Walton.	Mr. Charles Ianson.
Mr. John Fletcher.	Mr. Samuel Leybourne.
Mr. Robert Surtees.	Mr. Joseph Ledger
Mr. Henry Brown.	Mr. William Pattison.
Mr. Joseph Marriage.	Mr. John Brodie, sen.
Mr. Adam Brodie.	Mr. D. Baker.
Mr. John Murray.	Mr. O. H. Syms.
Mr. Matthew Spencer.	Mr. W. J. Scott.
Mr. John Lishman.	Mr. John Gledston.

AUDITORS.

R. Compton, Esq., and D. C. Balleny.

SECRETARY.

Mr. Samuel Surtees.

THE above Bank will be Opened on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1860, and every Saturday evening following, from Four to Six o'clock, in the Iron Company's School Room, Consett, where all Deposits of One Penny and upwards will be received.

GRAND BALL, LANCHESTER.

A BALL will be held at the House of MISS CLARK, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1860, CHARLES ALLEN, Esq., M.C.

STEWARDS:

THOMAS SHIELD, Esq., Broom House.
DR. W. A. S. NEWBY, Lanchester.
MR. T. HARKER, Esh.
MR. T. CUMMINGS, Lanchester.
MR. ELLIOTT, Hill Top.
MR. T. ALLEN, Annfield Plain.

TICKETS:

GENTLEMEN'S .... 5s. 0d.
LADIES' .... 3s. 0d.

REFRESHMENTS INCLUDED.

DANCING to commence at Nine o'Clock. TICKETS to be had of the STEWARDS and at the BAR.

LEADER of the BAND: MR. R. B. SANDERSON.

NEWCASTLE, DERWENT, AND WEARDALE RAILWAY.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the BOROUGH of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, convened by the Mayor, held in the Guildhall, on Friday, the 23d day of November, 1860,

The Worshipful the MAYOR in the Chair.

On the Motion of JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., Seconded by HENRY PARKER, Esq.,

It was unanimously resolved—

That, in the opinion of this Meeting, it is of paramount importance to improve the Communication between the Town and Neighbourhood of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Port of Liverpool, and to afford Increased Facilities for the Interchange of Coal, Coke, and Iron Ore, for the supply of the numerous Furnaces erected and in course of erection both on the East and West Coasts and the intermediate Country; that these objects, as well as a great amount of Local Accommodation, will be afforded by the proposed Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway; and that such Railway is entitled to the Best Support of this Meeting.

HENRY INGLEDEW, Mayor.

On the Motion of Dr. HEADLAM, seconded by Mr. Councillor BENSON, the thanks of the Meeting were given, by acclamation, to the Mayor, for his kindness in calling the Meeting, and the able manner in which he had presided over it.

DERWENT AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the said Turnpike Road will hold a Meeting at the GUILD HALL, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, when the TOLLS arising, and to be Collected at the several Toll Gates on the said Turnpike Roads, called or known by the names of AXWELL GATE, ROWLANDS GILL GATE, DERWENT COTE GATE, and WEST LAW GATE, will be LET BY AUCTION, to the Best Bidder, in Four Lots, or One Lot, for One Year, commencing on the First Day of January next, in manner directed by the Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, "for Regulating Turnpike Roads," which Tolls produced last Year the Sum of £705 above the expenses of collecting them, and will be put up at such Sums as the Trustees shall think fit. Whoever happens to be the best Bidder, must, at the same time, pay One Month in Advance, if required, of the Rent at which the Tolls may be Let, and give Security with Two sufficient Sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustees for Payment of the Rent Monthly. The Sureties are required to be present at the Letting to Sign the Securities.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN CLAYTON, Clerk.

M. BARRON,
BUTCHER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has REMOVED to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. LAMB, Grocer, Trafalgar-street, Consett, where he hopes to merit a continuance of their favours, which it will ever be his pride to deserve.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
IMPORTER OF
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
22, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
LEADGATE.
Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.
Country Orders punctually attended to.

CHARLES G. RANDALL,
TOW LAW COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES, GIGS, &c.
TOW LAW.

W. G. SIMPSON,
ACCOUNTANT, AGENT, &c.
OFFICAL BALANCE SHEETS PREPARED FOR THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.
LANDED PROPRIETORS' RENTS AND ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO WITH EVERY DESPATCH.
THE GEORGE CHAMBERS, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

INNES AND URWIN,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, HARDWAREMEN, IRONMONGERS, &c.,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
Have now on hand a Consignment of useful Hardware Goods which are now selling Cheap.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

CHINA TEA HOUSE.
ISAAC DIXON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA AND COFFEE DEALER, GROCER, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN.
MARKET PLACE,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just arrived, a large and well assorted Stock of New Dried Fruits.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH SIDDLE,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER,
PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.,
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT.

EDWARD WARDHAUGH,
BLACK AND WHITESMITH,
HORSE SHOER, &c., &c.
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
HORSES Singed with Gas, at 5s each.

JOHN YOUNG, & CO.,
(LATE HALLEWELL),
BREWERS OF THE CELEBRATED LEEDS ALES,
ALBION BREWERY, LEEDS.
AGENT: GEO. PAWSON,
17, ADDISON STREET, SUNDERLAND.

ROBERT ALMOND,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET,
BERRY EDGE.

J. CARPENTER,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
LEADGATE.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WATCHES ACCURATELY REPAIRED.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED, &c.
JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE.

MESSRS. McNALLY,
TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND GENERAL GROCERS,
IN returning their sincere Thanks for past favours, beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply Goods in any of the above Departments, at extremely low prices for Cash.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A. LAMMONBY,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
RESPECTFULLY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Premises adjoining William Hall, shoemaker, near the Commercial Hotel, Front-street, Consett, where he hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a share of public Patronage, which it will ever be his study to deserve.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PETER POZZOLE,
FRENCH POLISHER,
CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced in the above line at the house of Miss Medici, Railway Tavern, where he hopes, by attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of public patronage.
Work executed, if preferred, at Gentlemen's Residences.

THOMAS POTTS'
READY MADE AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
A large Assortment of
TOP COATS, BLUE JACKETS, VESTS, AND TROUSERS,
Of every description.
MEN'S MOLESKIN TROUSERS
From 3s 11d per Pair.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
RAILWAY HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, MILD AND BITTER BEER, &c., &c.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY FOR ALL CLASSES.
PURE AND UNADULTERATED!!
RALPH LOWRIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
46, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, and Castleside, that he will be at the above places every alternate THURSDAY, when he hopes, by supplying a superior article at moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

WHO'S YOUR GROCER!
ROBERT SURTEES.
GROCER AND TEA DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has now in Stock a Choice Selection of TEAS, COFFEES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, which he can confidently recommend to his Friends and the General Public.
Also, WHOLE and GROUND LINSEED and OIL CAKE for Cattle.
AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS;
OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
The Fortieth Thousand. Free for Four Stamps.
THIS is a true guide to the self cure of all diseases arising from the excesses of youth and maturity, the causes of mental and physical decay, impediments to marriage, &c., with plain directions for their speedy removal. Let no young man enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffer from the long list of fearful diseases known as nervous complaints, resulting from the errors of youth and mankind, many of which had been given up by the doctors as quite incurable. Be not another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married, or those about to marry, any impediment, read this wonderful book, it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. Sent Free for Four Stamps by H. MILLAR, Esq., No. 7, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, London, W.

Business Addresses.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.
BRODIE AND SON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
BEG to announce that they are now Showing their First Delivery of New Goods for the approaching Season, to which they invite the attention of the Public, viz.:—
NEW FANCY WOOL AND PLAIN CASHMERE SHAWLS IN THE NEWEST COLOURS.
STRIPED WINCEYS AND OTHER FANCY DRESSES.
FRENCH MERINOS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW WINCEY AND MOHAIR SKIRTS.
NEW FRENCH AND COVENTRY RIBBONS.
TIES, SLEEVES, FLOWERS, &c.

THOMAS POTTS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
HAS Just Returned from the various Markets with the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and Most Fashionable GOODS ever shown in this Neighbourhood, consisting of Long and Square SHAWLS, MANTLES, Check and Plain WINCEY, from 3½d. per Yard, ROBES, MERINOES, COBURGS, &c., &c.
The BONNET and SHOE DEPARTMENT is fully Assorted for the Season.

A GOOD ARTICLE RECOMMENDS ITSELF.
TRY
W. J. SCOTT'S TEA ESTABLISHMENT, CONSETT.

WHY GO TO NEWCASTLE FOR YOUR GROCERIES!
W. G. MORELAND respectfully informs the Inhabitants of LEADGATE, and surrounding Districts, that he has OPENED a BRANCH TEA, GROCERY, and GENERAL PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT on the principle of a Good Article for READY MONEY, and as Quality alone, according to the ratio of its Price, can be the test of Cheapness, a Trial is Respectfully Invited.
W. G. MORELAND,
20, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

NEWS FOR THE MILLION!
THOMAS WRIGHT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
HAS just received from the Inventor one of the largest Stocks of LAMPS ever known, which he can Sell at One Shilling each and upwards.
It is now universally admitted that the New Lamp gives as Brilliant a Light as Gas, and is much Cheaper.

SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
THE Remaining STOCK of DRAPERY, BONNETS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, &c., &c., of WILLIAM COLLINSON, DRAPER, &c., BLACKHILL,
Must be Sold without Reserve, offering Bargains to Purchasers rarely to be met with.
OBSERVE—COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

JOHN McKANE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, MAN MERCER, HATTER, AND CLOTH CAP MANUFACTURER,
BLACKHILL, AND MARKET PLACE, HEXHAM.
Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms.

WINTER DRAPERY.
GEORGE BROWN,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, HATTER, &c.,
HAS Pleasure in Announcing that he has Purchased from London and other Markets, and is now Offering a great Variety of GOODS suitable for the Approaching Season, at
GEORGE BROWN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
TOW LAW.

THE CHEAP FRUIT CAKE SHOP, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
A MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE ONCE A YEAR.
J. O. STURGEON begs to return thanks to his Patrons in the Town and Country for the very Liberal support he has hitherto received for his MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE, and begs to inform the Public that he will have a much larger one this Year, of the enormous weight of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS, the largest ever Made. There will be secreted within the Cake 100 Fourpenny Pieces, 50 silver Thimbles, and 25 Gold Wedding Rings, and will be Sold at One Shilling per Pound.
N.B.—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH will be Given by Lottery to Persons Purchasing Tickets on or before 15th December, each Ticket entitling them to One Pound of the Monster Bride's Cake.
J. O. STURGEON, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
44, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Orders Taken by the undermentioned Agents for the Monster Cake:—

J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Grocers, Wooler.	Mr. R. Robertson, Grocer, Morpeth.
Mr. R. Lisle, Grocer, Lowick.	Mr. A. Dodds, Grocer, Alnwick.
Mr. Thomas Cowans, Grocer, Felton.	

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!! FASHIONS!!!
W. PATTISON,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRYEDGE,
HAVING just returned from Manchester and the principal Markets, is now enabled to show some of the beautiful productions in Ladies' Lambs' Wool and Fancy Wool Shawls and Scarfs, in all the new Colours. Also, a splendid variety of Ladies Dresses and French Merinos, all shades; Fancy Petticoats; every colour in Plain Stuffs, from 5d per Yard; New Styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloth Jackets. The most magnificent assortment of Fancy Bonnets, Ribbons, Sleeves, Collars, Feathers, Flowers, Head Dresses, Stays, &c., ever offered. Woollen Blankets, Flannels, Ticking, Cotton Sheets, Quilts, &c., &c., &c. Also, Men's Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, and Knitted Stockings, &c.
An early call is particularly requested to inspect this new and beautiful Stock.

4,000 LAMPS
AT
E. BOSTON'S,
15, SIDE, AND 102, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
HOW TO MAKE A LAMP GIVE A GOOD LIGHT:—
Keep the Burner perfectly Clean, and Use only the PURE PARAFFIN OIL, direct from the Patentee's Works.
Sold by E. BOSTON, at 4½d. per Pint.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO DEALERS.

NEW FASHIONS FOR WINTER.
M. HETHERINGTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPER, Blackhill, has just returned from the various Markets with the most splendid assortment of GOODS ever offered to the Public in this Neighbourhood.
A magnificent assortment of MAGENTA SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESSES, in all the varieties of colour and fabric.
LADIES' BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., of the newest patterns and style.
MUFFS, BOAS, and FURS, of every description.
M. H. would call the particular attention of the Public to a New Article in Gentlemen's Dress,
THE INVERNESS CAPE, at 21s. each, a great bargain; Youths' and Boys' at all prices.
MEN'S HATS, CAPS, TURBANS, and FELTS, in every variety.
CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, &c., &c., cheap.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best make, and warranted good.
OBSERVE—HETHERINGTON'S, BLACKHILL.

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR,
FOR PICKLING CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWERS, WALNUTS, FRENCH BEANS, GIRKINS, NASTURIUM SEEDS, FISH, &c.
THIS Vinegar is prepared with Spices so as to make it at once fit for all pickling purposes. In using, it is not necessary to boil it, but simply to pour it on such Vegetables, previously cut, as are required to be pickled, and allowed to stand a few days, when they will be fit for use. Sold Wholesale and Retail.
This Vinegar is also adapted especially for Cold Meat, and will be found a most excellent relish. It is perfectly wholesome, and contains no deleterious ingredients whatever.
PREPARED BY C. D. GARBUTT, CHEMIST AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
28, 30, & 32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD.
Sold at Two Shillings per Gallon.
Agent for Newcastle—GEORGE GARDNER, Grocer, Oak Terrace, Scotswood-road.
Agent for Alnwick—J. W. ALLAN, 30, Bondgate-street.
Agent for Consett—Mr. GEORGE ALMOND, Grocer, &c.
Agent for Usworth—J. TURNBULL, Grocer.
Agent for Winlaton—Messrs. FRANCIS and WILLIAM MILLER, Druggists.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.
THE Treaty with this secluded and wonderful people has introduced into our country this Season a specimen of Tea grown by and for the sole use of the Japanese themselves. This Tea to the superficial observer, has all the appearance of inferior quality. The Japanese have not yet learned to finish and face their Teas to please the English Eye. Hence we have quality alone, without appearance. We have purchased a large Parcel, and, after thoroughly testing them, pronounce them, in most respects, far superior to the Teas of China. They are rough in appearance, have a brown olive coloured leaf, badly twisted. In the cup it is pale and watery-looking; the flavour is rich and peculiar to itself; the strength most powerful. Unlike the Teas of China, the second cup will draw a better liquor than the first. For those Teas we anticipate a large Sale. Original Packages are in curiously-devised half-chests, containing about 30lb. We have opened a large number of packages for inspection. As we have great confidence in the opinion we have given, we are willing to sell any quantity, that the taste of our Friends may be properly consulted before purchasing large parcels. Now, we wish this to be clearly understood, that parties wishing these Teas must inquire for Japan Teas, as we have no desire to change the taste of the people, without it meet their views. Gentlemen wishing to make a present can purchase nothing so rare and acceptable. We have made numerous experiments with these Teas, and are prepared to give such advice to purchasers as will make the cheer of the Tea Table such as it has never been before.
WILLIAM STEWART.
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

PRICE LIST OF B. JOSEPH & CO., FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Garibaldi Frock Overcoats	from	1 12 0	to	3 3 0
Reversible	from	1 10 0	to	4 4 0
Drab Buckskin Napiers	from	3 10 0	to	4 10 0
Blue Witney Inverness Wrapper	from	1 1 0	to	3 3 0
Brown do. do.	from	0 18 6	to	1 10 0
A large variety at				1 1 0
Eton, Palmerston Talma	from	1 1 0	to	2 2 0
Blue Pilot Overcoats	from	0 18 0	to	2 8 0
Paletot for Winter				2 10 0
Do. do. interlined				3 6 0
Do. do. silk				3 15 0
Inverness Sleeve Cape				1 1 0
YOUTHS' OVERCOATS.				
Blue Pilot Talma	from	0 10 6	to	1 10 0
Black Witney	from	0 14 6	to	1 4 0
Inverness Wrapper	from	0 12 0	to	1 10 0
Rifle Overcoat	from	0 15 0	to	1 10 0
Do. Inverness Wrapper	from	0 12 0	to	2 0 0
Small Overcoats	from	0 4 6	to	0 12 6

THE 21s. INVERNESS WRAPPER IN 500 PATTERNS.
THE 21s. TYNE WRAPPERS, FOR WHICH OUR HOUSE IS SO WELL NOTED, ARE NOW READY.
THE 21s. NAPIER IN 500 PATTERNS.
GREY-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE.
THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is
WILSON BROTHERS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
N.B.—Wanted to PURCHASE, a Quantity of FAT PIGS.—Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Provision Merchants, Shotley Bridge.

R. SANDERSON.
PROFESSOR OF THE VIOLIN.
WATSON'S BUILDINGS, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY announces that having made arrangements to remain in Consett, he will continue to Teach the Violin, and hopes, from his thorough knowledge of the instrument, to give satisfaction to those who may become his pupils.
QUADRILLE BANDS SUPPLIED.

W. WARDHAUGH,
TAILOR, DRAPER, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

DERWENT HOTEL,
JOHN HEWITT,
(LICENSED BREWER.)
BLACK-HILL,
RESPECTFULLY returns his Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support bestowed upon him since his entrance into the above Premises, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance.
WINES and SPIRITS of First-rate Quality,
Every Accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen,
Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.

Business Addresses.

CROWN AND SWORDS COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
WILLIAM DIXON,
LICENSED BREWER, DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, AND LONDON PORTER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES.
Ale and Porter in CASKS and BOTTLES.
WELL-AIRED BEDS.—GOOD STABLING.

CHARLES STIRLING,
STIRLING CASTLE INN, CONSETT,
(NEAR THE BRICK FLATS),
HAS always on hand a Superior STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, &c., &c., on reasonable terms.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
MILD, SCOTCH, AND BITTER BEER.
GOOD STABLING—WELL AIRED BEDS.

PUDDLERS' ARMS INN,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.
JOHN SEYMOUR, WHOLESALE and RETAIL WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT, ALE and PORTER BREWER, HOP MERCHANT, &c., &c.
LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT. DRAUGHT or BOTTLED, BURTON, and BITTER ALES.
Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds, &c.

COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.
JOHN ANDERSON,
TENDERS his acknowledgements for favours conferred upon him during the time he has occupied the above inn, and assures his friends that it will ever be his pride to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon him.
An excellent COMMERCIAL ROOM and PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.
WINES and SPIRITS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LONDON and DUBLIN DRAUGHT and BOTTLED STOUT, MILD and BITTER ALES, &c., &c.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

WHEAT SHEAF INN, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
WILLIAM JOPLING
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered upon the Premises lately occupied by George Howard, where he has made extensive alterations for the accommodation of his Customers, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a share of public patronage.
WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, &c., of Superior Quality.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
MILD AND BITTER BEER.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS, &c., &c.

D. BRANNIGAN,
BUTCHERS ARMS,
BLACKHILL,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements for the favours conferred upon him since his entrance upon the above Premises, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the same.
D. B. begs also to announce that he continues to Kill Cattle of the finest breed, and delivers Meat at Consett, Crookhall, Benfieldside, Highgate, and Blackhill, and relies upon the continuance of patronage of his Friends and the Public generally.

JOHN JOBLING,
CONSETT ARMS,
HIGH STREET, AND MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks for the many favours conferred on him since his entrance on the above Premises, and begs to announce that having obtained the Spirit License, he has on hand the choicest Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS, ever offered in this part of the Country. The very best PORT and SHERRY WINES, and the best PALE and DARK FRENCH BRANDIES, Real SCOTCH and IRISH MALT WHISKEY, RUMS of the finest Quality, NICHOLSON'S GIN, LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT, HOME BREWED ALES, in Mild and Bitter, BOTTLED ALES and PORTER of every description.
Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.
P.S.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of Commercial Travellers, and all Parties visiting this Establishment.

MONSTER LOTTERY.
CHRISTMAS TREAT.
BROWN,
CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.
BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Blackhill, Consett, and their neighbourhoods, that he is preparing a MONSTER LOTTERY for the approaching Festive Season. Every Purchaser of a Ticket will be entitled to a Prize of not less value than Sixpence. Amongst the Prizes will be found:—

1. Sack of Flour, Sucking Pig, and a Round of Beef	8. A Hare
2. A Large Loaf and Cheese	9. Loaf value 5s
3. A Prime Ham	10. A Cheese
4. Loaf value £1	11. A Loaf
5. Sack of Flour	12. A Goose
6. Loaf value £1	13. A Couple of Rabbits
7. A Fat Goose	14. A Turkey
	15. Loaf value 10s
	16. Seed Loaf

1,000 Lots, at 1s per Ticket. All Prizes and no Blanks. To be drawn on or before Christmas Eve. An early application for Tickets particularly requested.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF WATCHES IN THE TRADE.
JOEL BROTHERS,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and DEALERS IN SILVER PLATE,
4, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
PRICE LIST.

SUPERIOR GENEVA SILVER WATCHES	from	£1 15 0
ENGLISH VERGE Do. Do.	"	1 17 6
Do. PATENT LEVER Do.	"	3 10 0
GOLD GENEVA WATCHES	"	3 13 6
Do. ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS (Ladies' or Gentlemen's)	"	9 0 0

A written Warranty given with every Watch sold at this Establishment.

ROBERT SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL,
BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them, that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.
BATHS and WATER-CLOSETS FIT UP on the most approved principles.
GAS FITTINGS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, CHANDELIERS, &c., of every description, and of the Newest Designs.

PRINTING.
POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
SHOP AND COUNTER BILLS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS of any size,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP-CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	4 4 0	to	10 10 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10 10 0	to	35 0 0
Geneva Silver Watches	2 15 0	to	4 4 0
Geneva Gold Watches	6 6 0	to	10 10 0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD.—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

Business Addresses.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
FRESH FROM THE PATENTEES,
AT THE
CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, HIGH STREET.

MARY JANE CLARK,
BLACK BULL INN,
LANCHESTER,
(LATE OF THE COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.)
N.B.—GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS.

DERWENT MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,
SCHOOL ROOM, BLACKHILL.
TWO SHARES in the above Society for SALE. Apply to Mr. DUFOUR, Consett Guardian Office.

ECONOMIC GOLD WATCH CLUB.
MR. J. CALVERT has commenced a GOLD WATCH CLUB, at the house of Mr. J. ANDERSON, Commercial Inn, Consett, for the supplying of First-class GOLD WATCHES to Subscribers, at economic prices. Names enrolled, Rules supplied, and all particulars given, on application at the Bar.
Persons desirous to join are respectfully requested to make an early application, as the number of Members will be limited.
The First Meeting will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, when a draw will take place.

WILLIAM BELL, Scale Beam, Weighing Machine, and Mill Manufacturer, 27, Westgate-street, adjoining the Museum, Newcastle, has a large stock of SCALES of every description on hand, fit up for immediate use; also Kibling and Bean Mills, Canisters, Vases, Coffee Boxes, Treacle Taps, Cheese and Bacon Knives, Saws, &c., &c.
Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, cleaned and adjusted; Mills re-cut.

EATING-HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JOHN BECKWITH
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has opened Part of his Premises as an EATING-HOUSE and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, when he hopes, by serving articles of first-rate quality, and general attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of Public patronage and support.
SOUPS, BEEF and HAM SANDWICHES, always ready.
An ORDINARY every SATURDAY from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Well-aired Beds—Good Stabling.
Blackhill, October, 1860.

ESTABLISHED 1699.
BAILEY'S IMPROVED PATENT LEVER WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOCKS, &c.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Patent Lever Silver Watches	4 4 0	to	7 7 0
Patent Lever Gold Watches	10 10 0	to	30 0 0
Gold Geneva Watches	4 4 0	to	7 7 0
Silver Watches, Second hand	2 2 0	to	4 4 0

BAILEY,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,
6, SIDE, NEAR THE QUAY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

S. HUNTLEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
EBCHESTER,
RESPECTFULLY tenders her sincere thanks for the many favours conferred upon her late Husband, and begs to state that she continues to carry on the Business in all its branches, and hopes, by employing First-rate Workmen, to merit a continuance of Public patronage.
REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED, AT MODERATE CHARGES.

THE HEARTS OF OAK, HIGHGATE.
REMOVED TO CONSETT!
PETER WATSON gratefully acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his Entrance upon the Premises at Highgate, and begs to announce that he has Removed to more eligible Premises situate in FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
Lately occupied by Mr. J. Skelton, where he hopes, by attention to the comforts of his Friends, to merit a share of Public Patronage.
P. W. begs also to announce that he has opened an EATING HOUSE in connexion with the above, and hopes, by supplying articles of first-rate quality, to merit the support of the Public.
HOT SOUPS from 6 o'clock in the Morning until 10 at Night.
MILD AND BITTER, SCOTCH AND BURTON ALES, Of the Finest Quality.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

SAMUEL SURTEES,
DISPENSING CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his acknowledgements for favours conferred, since his commencement in Business, and trusts by his attention to Orders, coupled with his experience in the Dispensing Department, and a thorough knowledge of the Drug Trade, to be favoured with a continuance of Patronage.
GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
N.B. PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.
AGENT FOR CLOYTON'S PILLS.
GENUINE HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

WINES! WINES!! WINES!!!
J. BECKWITH
BEGS also to announce that he has succeeded in obtaining the WINE LICENCE, and hopes, by keeping Wines of the finest Vintage, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
Fine old Port and Sherry Wines in Casks and Bottles.
Prime Leeds, Burton, Alos, and other ALES.

W. SMITH,
GROCER AND TEA DEALER,
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, LINEN DRAPER, &c,
TRAFALGAR AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks for favours already conferred, and begs to announce that he continues to keep always on hand a well-selected STOCK of every Article in the above lines of Business, which he can confidently recommend, and from their uniform Cheapness cannot fail to meet the Approbation of all Purchasers, and hopes by Assiduity and Attention, to merit a continuance of that Patronage which he has hitherto so liberally received.
A Large Stock of TIN GOODS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., extremely Cheap.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MEDOMSLEY,
RETURNS Thanks for the many Favours conferred upon him during the time he has been in business, and begs to announce that he has REMOVED to his New Premises, where he hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of the same.
CHEESE, BUTTER, and BACON, of the Finest Quality.
FANCY BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.
I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.
I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have become so celebrated, because they go at once to the root of disease, purify the vital fluid, and enable all the organs of the human body to perform their functions in a healthy and vigorous manner. They are carefully compounded on sound principles, and, being entirely free from mercurial, antimonial, and other mineral and dangerous substances, may be safely taken by persons of the most delicate constitution.
Sold throughout the Empire, in boxes, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

TOTAL EXTINCTION OF VERMIN.
HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever prepared for Vermin! Mice cannot resist it!! They will come from their holes and follow it anywhere; Eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny packet will kill 100 Mice and 50 Rats!!! Sold in packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors, or any size free by post, if postage stamps are sent to HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, (E).
A Penny packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat will kill hundreds of Mice and Sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. Agents wanted. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

The Poets' Corner.

WOR TOON AN' TRADE.

Tune—Orange and the Blue.

Cum, lads thit niver felt dismay
 I' times o' death an' dreed,*
An' sing wi' me a strain o' glee,—
 Aw's shure the sang 'ill speed:
For round wor toon cheps weers renoon,
 Biv Honor's knecthud meyd;
O whe weed pine on banks o' Tyne,
 To chant hur toon an' trade!

On beyth sides wor river glides,
 Hur commerce a' things reels;
Hur lines o' rail, an' fleets thit sail
 Fra Tyne Brig doon to Sheels;
Wor factreys thrive—Industry's hives,
 Whar' fortins quick is meyd;
Wor mines o' coal what can control?
 Nowt bangs wor toon an' trade!

Newcassel streets meyst pleyces beets;
 Wor shops is full an' grand,
Whar' croods gans in wiv lots o' tin,
 For banks is close it hand.
Wor markits, tee, is lairge and free,
 For Sundor-dinners laid:
Whar' butchers bluff, pervides the stuff,
 Thit feeds wor toon an' trade.

Thee' foontins play, and lasses gay,
 Walks free fra clairts an' wet;
Whar' haggish-wives, wi' tubs an' knives,
 Shoots, "Buy nice puddings het!"
O Grainger Dick, thoo's dean the trick!
 'T wis thoo wor markits meyd:
O ne'er a man teuk wiser plan
 To raise his toon an' trade!

Alang the Kee just gan wi' me,
 The sun shines always there!
What croods o' folks, and cheps wi' pokes,
 An' clarks iv ivery Chare.
Fra morn tell neet, full cairts ye meet,
 Thit i' the thrang yor'e stay'd:
Yor's put aboot, an' wond'rin shoot
 Lor! what a toon an' trade!

The wharfs is cramm'd, the ships is jamm'd,
 An' steemors, what a lot!
Wi' guds for sea, an' plisur tee,
 Fir ivery airt an' spot.
But, leuk up there! weel may ye stare!
 Nowt puts that i' the shade!
Wor "Level" stuns a' folks it once,
 An' stamps wor toon an' trade.

Ef war sud roar aside wor shore,
 We hennet far to run;
We hev a spot for cassin shot,
 An' Airmstrang hes a gun.
The banks o' Tyne can manige fine,
 Se neyn need be afraid;
Wor rifles brave wad dee to save
 Wor people, toon, an' trade.

Then wor may'r, he wad be there,
 Wi' thoosins it his heels
Aye, weel aw ken we'd seun get men
 Fra beyth the canny Sheels.
Hoots! talk o' war, whin at the bar,
 Great Tinmith guns is laid.
Ye may depend we wad defend
 Newcassel toon an' trade!

* The cholera and the fire on the Quay.

Nov. 23rd, 1860. J. P. ROBSON.

The Literary Guardian.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. December.

The number opens with a letter from Paterfamilias on schools and school education, chiefly founded on some remarks made by Sir John Coleridge on Eton. The Framley Parsonage draws to a conclusion, and indeed the author's materials are pretty well exhausted, the circle in which his fictitious personages move being too narrow and genteel to give scope for diversified and powerful writing. There are several new papers, the contents of which are indicated by their titles, such as "The Criminal Laws and the Detection of Crime," "Our Natural Enemies," "The Pope's City and the Pope's Protectors," but the headings of two or three are rather vague and mysterious. The poetry includes a lyric by Charlotte Bronte, "Watching and Wishing" of charming sweetness and beauty. The editor, in his Roundabout Papers, dwells on some touching incidents in the life and career of Hood, of course in the spirit of a fellow-labourer, and we certainly think Thackeray has never appeared so genial as in these honey droppings from his pen. At the close of the current number he takes occasion to say somewhat as to the manner in which he has conducted his periodical, his aims and future intentions, and there is a kindly word for the friendly competitor which hails from Temple Bar. We reproduce the passage:—

"Here in this last month of the year, my title expressly authorising me to travel anywhere, may I not, once more, say a thankful word regarding our own galley at the end of our second six months' voyage? On our first day out I asked leave to speak for myself, whom I regarded as the captain of a great ship, which might carry persons of much greater importance than the captain who sits at the head of his cabin table. Such a man may have my Lord Bishop on board; or His Excellency the Governor, proceeding to his colony, or—who knows?—His Royal Highness the Prince himself, going to visit his paternal dominions. In some cases I have not sought to direct or control the opinions of our passengers, though privately I might differ from them; my duty being, as I conceived, to permit free speech at our table, taking care only that the speaker was a gentleman of honour and character, and so providing for the general amusement of the company. My own special calling (though privately, perhaps, I may imagine I am a profound politician, or a prodigious epic poet whom the world refuses to recognise) is supposed to be that of a teller of stories, more or less melancholy or facetious, tedious or amusing. Having on board with us a gentleman who possesses a similar faculty, I have gladly and gratefully made over to him the place of *Raconteur en chef*, and I leave the public to say how excellently Mr. Trollope has performed his duty. Next year I shall ask leave to take my friend's place, and to speak at more length, and with more seriousness than in the half-dozen chapters of the little tale which was told in our first six months. Our course has been so prosperous that it was to be expected other adventurers would sail on it, and accordingly I heard with no surprise that one of our esteemed companions was about to hoist his flag and take command of a ship of his own. The wide ocean has room enough for us all. At home, and over our immense dominions, there are markets enough for all our wares. The old days of enmity and exclusiveness are long over; and it is to be hoped buyers and vendors alike will profit by free trade, friendly courtesy, and fair play."

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE. No. 1.

This new periodical, heralded by a flourish of trumpets, has duly reached us. In size, form, and figure it closely resembles the *Cornhill*—the quantity being somewhat greater, and the quality (we refer now to externals) slightly inferior. Its cheapness is indisputable, and with such productions on every bookseller's counter and at every railway book-stall for a shilling, it cannot be long before the half-crown miscellanies are brought down in price. So much the worse for publishers perhaps—we are not very clear in that point; but so much the better for the reading public—on this point we speak with the confidence of certainty. The current number is rich and varied in its contents. It opens with a tale "For Better, for Worse," in which the fortunes of a clergyman and his family are traced with a powerful and graphic pen. The story promises to be replete with domestic interest and it derives attraction from the report that it proceeds from a lady's pen. Lord Bacon's character finds a chivalrous champion in the reviewer of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's work vindicating his memory from the stains which history (hitherto deemed veritable) have cast upon the memory of the great philosopher. There is a brief paper on the origin of the French press, the writer treating in a deprecatory tone "the soulless, trivial, uninformed squares of tea-paper" which constitute the Parisian journals. "Travels in the County of Middlesex" is the first of a series of gossipping papers on London scenes and life, the route this month lying between Temple Bar and the Kensington turnpike. "Notes on Circumstantial Evidence," "Soldiers and Volunteers," and "Criminal Lunatics," afford opportunities for introducing topics of the day, which seem essential to give freshness and interest to our periodical literature. There are three or four pieces of original poetry, all more or less marked by ability. Altogether the *Temple Bar* opens auspiciously—not with dazzling brilliancy, but characterized by more than average excellence, and hence the more likely to hold the ground it may win. We need hardly mention that the editor is Mr. George Augustus Sala, a *litterateur* who having long and honourably served in the ranks of letters, now assumes the helm of his own literary craft, and it has our good wishes for a prolonged and prosperous career.

MR. CHAS. LEVER'S BOATING EXPERIENCES.—Firstly—No boat, whether with sails or without, goes over so rapidly as to prevent thought of how to act. In our late accident, there was only time to perceive that the land was too far away to swim for, but that if—which we devoutly hope—the boat were to sink altogether with all her loose spars would float out of her, and we should have ample means of support to ourselves. The very action of a boat "settling" in the water is a leisurely process—taking fully a minute to throw off shoes or any heavy clothing. It is, therefore, of the first importance that there should be no hurry. It is quite time enough to quit the boat when she almost has overset for the sea gets in after you. Secondly—Always get over the weather side, for if you chance to be thrown to leeward you run the risk of being entangled in the rigging—a situation extremely very embarrassing even to a strong swimmer, particularly in a heavy sea. Lastly—Never get upset if you can help it. The damage to your clothes is something; the loss of your boat is worse; but worse than either is the triumph you give that large section of your acquaintances who "knew it all beforehand," and whose sorrow for your mishap is entirely swamped in the wise strictures on your stupid folly, and your short-sighted economy.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE LITERARY MAN'S POINT OF HONOUR.—What ought to be the literary man's point of honour now-a-days? Suppose, friendly reader, you are one of the craft, what legacy would you like to leave to your children? First of all (and by heaven's gracious help) you would pray and strive to give them such an endowment of love, as should last certainly for all their lives, and perhaps be transmitted to their children. You would (by the same aid and blessing) keep your honour pure, and transmit a name unstained to those who have a right to bear it. You would,—though this faculty of giving is one of the easiest of the literary man's qualities—you would, out of your earnings, small or great, be able to help a poor brother in need, to dress his wounds, and, if it were but twopence, to give him succour. Is the money which the noble Macaulay gave to the poor, lost to his family? God forbid. To the loving hearts of his kindred is it not rather the most precious part of their inheritance? It was invested in love and righteous doing, and it bears interest in heaven. You will, if letters be your vocation, find saving harder than giving and spending. To save be your endeavour too, against the night's coming when no man may work; when the arm is weary with the long day's labour; when the brain perhaps grows dark; when the old, who can labour no more, want warmth and rest, and the young ones call for supper.—*Ibid.*

WHAT PATERFAMILIAS SEES.—Supposing Paterfamilias on his journey with his wife and children in the sociable, and he passes an ordinary brick house on the road with an ordinary little garden in the front, we will say, and quite an ordinary knocker to the door, and as many sashed windows as you please, quite common, and squares, and tiles, windows, chimney-pots, quite like others; or supposing, in driving over such and such a common, he sees an ordinary tree, and an ordinary donkey browsing under it, if you like—wife and daughter look at those objects without the slightest particle of curiosity or interest. What is a brass knocker to them but a lion's head, or what not? and a thorn-tree with a pool beside it, but a pool in which a thorn and a jackass are reflected? But you remember how once upon a time your heart used to beat as you beat on that brass knocker, and whose eyes looked from the window above. You remember how by that thorn-tree and pool, where the geese were performing a prodigious evening concert, there might be seen at a certain hour, somebody in a certain cloak and bonnet, who happened to be coming from a village yonder, and whose image has flickered in that pool? In that pool, near the thorn? Yes, in that goose pool, never mind how long ago, when there were reflected the images of the geese—and two geese more. Here, at least, an oldster may have the advantage of his young fellow travellers, and so Putney Heath or the New Road may be invested with a halo of brightness invisible to them, because it only beams out of his own soul.—*Ibid.*

A THEATRE BEHIND THE SCENES.—A theatre is like a Hindoo household, and all the men and women before you are divided from each other by the law of caste. In one corner sits a "singing chambermaid"—a performer confined to acting such parts as waiting-women (with songs) and nothing else. If, in your ignorance as a young dramatic author, you were to wish her to take a character requiring the appearance of age, you would offend her, and the middle-aged lady sitting at her side, whose duty it is to play all the "second old women," and no others, upon that particular. On another couch is the "first old woman,"—an imperious-looking lady of the mother-in-law class—who has her sphere of action as strictly defined as that of a chess-board queen. Near her you will observe a rather cheerful middle-aged gentleman, known only dramatically as the "first old man," supported on his right by another middle-aged, rather thin gentleman, who is similarly known as the "second old man." The slim, genteel gentleman, not very young, who is talking to a handsome commanding lady, is the "light comedian," but nothing more. His companion is known as the "leading lady;" while the two young men who are standing opposite to her on the other side of the room, are "the first and second walking gentlemen." Near them is that highly important person the "leading low comedian," almost faced by his more humble brother actor the "second low comedian." Two other gentlemen, in different parts of the room, are known respectively as "eccentric comedian" and "utility actor;" and they have corresponding companions among the ladies.—*Ibid.*

FRANCIS BACON.—In this bright passage of England's life, lying between the dark turbulence of the feudal centuries and the generations of faithless sensuality that succeeded, Francis Bacon stands forth as captain and leader of his contemporaries. The statesmen and lawyers with whom he acted or contended have passed away from observation, or only loom out through the mists of history in monumental coldness. Raleigh, indeed, still fires the blood, and Essex draws tears from the eyes of women; but Bacon is the only member of the once conspicuous crowd who verily lives to our imaginations, beautiful in face and form, by turns grave with thought and buoyant with jest, gorgeous in array of plume and velvet:—walking the gardens of Gray's Inn, writes letters, nurses his sick brother Antony, writes letters musical with pious affection to his mother, reverently styling her the "good Christian and saint of God," staves off pestering duns, and through the silent hours of night muses on those sublime thoughts that are embalmed in his writings;—at court threading the maze of gallants, richly dight, gracious, stately, ready with repartee, but never offending; whispering a thousand delicate flatteries to his sovereign,—and yet the only one of all the glittering band who dares tell her the truth when the truth is unacceptable;—in the House of Commons the greatest orator of his or any other day,—too great to serve a party, disdaining to be the slave of a court or the mouth piece of a faction, taking a position not between but above the cliques, by turns checking or aiding one, supporting or restraining another, opposing or giving countenance to a third, but at all times looking only to the permanent interests of his country.—*Temple Bar*, No. 1.

HERO WORSHIP.—I have heard of a lady who travelled two hundred miles to the metropolis; went to the house of a famous author, knowing that he was from home; obtained, by some dexterous pretence, admission to his study; kissed the pen with which they told her he wrote, and then quietly took train, and went her two hundred miles home again. There have been, sometimes, terrible mistakes committed in this idealistic hero-worship, it must be granted. Dr. Johnson tells us, after Virgil, how sadly undeceived the shepherd was when he became acquainted with Love. It is not pleasant to discover that the object of your long and passionate admiration is fat, is red-haired, wears spectacles, or is unduly addicted to eating mutton-chops. I know an enthusiastic amateur of music who posted to Berlin to see the most renowned composer of the century—the illustrious author of the *Hugenots*—and was bitterly disappointed at being introduced to a little, snuffy, old Jew-man. The half-crippled dotard, whom the children at Chelsea used to run after and point at, and call "Puggy Booth," could not have been any other than he was Joseph Mallard Turner, the painter of "Carthage" and the "Shipwreck." The flabby lame gentleman, who had a horror of growing fat, and drank more Hollands-and-water than was good for him, scarcely exercised that exquisite Ideal in the turn-down collar and the Albanian costume, engraved on steel as a frontispiece to the *Giaour.* Did you ever see a Giaour? Why, that nasty Maltese sailor, lurking, rioting, or stabbing about the lanes of Pera and the dram-shops of Galata, is a "Giaour" to the Turks. Not only distance, but rhyme, good type, hot-pressed paper, steel engraving, and Mr. Murray's imprimatur, lend enchantment to the view—in hero-worship, as in everything else.—*Mr. G. A. Sala in "Temple Bar,"* No. 1.

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.—Take up one of those gray little papers, and discover the interest in it if you can. It includes scraps of news, it is true; lively criticisms on opera or drama; the latest quotations of the Bourse; divers facts; and opinions on mendicaments and cheap slop clothes, paid by the line. There is a slice of a highly-coloured romance in it, in which a nettle is called a nettle, and sometimes a little more. It comprehends, it may be, a foreign letter, which flirts about political matters, but touches them never. "And is this a newspaper, an Englishman asks—"this soulless, timid, uninformed square of tea-paper?" Even so; it is a journal of the Empire, costing three-halfpence, and sold by thousands from the site of the Bastille to the Arc de Triomphe. It is read eagerly by gentlemen wearing the after-dinner toothpick gracefully dangling from the mouth. The *concierge* has an eager glance at it before he carries it to monsieur on the fourth floor. The *cafe* waiter unwinds it from a stick at his first leisure moment, and becomes absorbed in its tittle-tattle. Ladies who have dined in Very's best *salon*, or who have enjoyed Barriere hospitality by the heights of Montmartre, thank their bearded husbands for it, while the Cognac is burning bluely upon the surface of the coffee. In *cremeries*, where students with empty pockets congregate; in pewter countered wine-shops, where the *patois* of Brittany and Marseilles pleasantly commingle; in black wood sheds, where the Auvergnat works and screeches—from garret to porter's hole, from the Quartier d'Antin to the Montague Ste. Genevieve, is this paper, called *Patrie* or *Presse*, thumbed and devoured. It is by turns lively and grandiose. It gives to a fracas in the street the dignity of an historical event; but then, on historical events proper it is, as a rule, silent. You may learn "the reason why" at a certain *bureau* in the Rue Bellechasse. Let us not sigh and complain, and bewail the lot of our French brothers, or that there is an evil shadow by a cocked-hat ever glancing over the shoulder of the journalist.—*Temple Bar*, No. 1.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS IN SCOTLAND.

Since our last the Empress of the French has visited Melrose Abbey, after inspecting which she proceeded to Abbotsford. Her Majesty was enthusiastically received at the different stations where she was recognised. Dalkeith Palace was visited, but the weather prevented any attempt to go on to Roslin and Hawthornden, and the Lord Provost and civic authorities waited on the Empress with an address, in reply to which her Majesty said that—

"She felt very much gratified at receiving this communication, and regretted that her knowledge of the English language would not allow her to express herself so fully as she could have wished. But she had a very kind and affectionate feeling towards Scotland and its people, and she regretted that her visit was necessarily so short. She would look back with much satisfaction to the very kind feeling manifested towards her in Edinburgh, and would always feel great pleasure at the recollection of her visit to the city. Her Majesty added that as she was not visiting this country in state, she could not receive any more formal addresses (which might be inconsistent with her duty to the Queen of England), but she was very glad to be assured of the feeling entertained towards her by the citizens of Edinburgh, and was very happy to receive the address thus presented to her. Her Majesty assured the Lord Provost of the earnest desire on the part of the Emperor to maintain the alliance, and to cultivate a good feeling with the people of this country, and expressed a hope that the people of Great Britain would be fully persuaded of this."

As soon as the Highlanders approached, the windows of the first floor were thrown open, and the Empress came forward and gazed down upon their kilted and plumed ranks with evident gratification. At length, when Colonel Ewart passed the window at the rear of his men, and saluted her Majesty, his courtesy was rewarded by repeated and smiling acknowledgments. This demonstration was given in consequence of the admiration which the Empress expressed on seeing the guard of the 78th during her visit to the Castle on Tuesday, and a casual remark she made, to the effect that a regiment of such gallant fellows in the Highland garb must have a very striking appearance. Acting on the hint supplied by this remark, Colonel Ewart, after the 78th had been paraded on the Queen's Park, ordered the regiment to return by the front of the hotel.

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in the evening at Lejay's French Hotel, and shortly afterwards visited Douglas's Hotel, where His Grace dined with the Empress. Her Majesty quitted Edinburgh to go farther north on Thursday. Previous to her departure the 78th Highlanders were unofficially, as it were, marched past the hotel, preceded by the band and pipers:—

The Empress passed Thursday night at Perth, and on Friday left for Dunkeld, having been previously visited by the Marquis of Breadalbane. Her Majesty was everywhere enthusiastically received.

At the ball at Hamilton Palace were gathered a great array of the Scotch nobility, the Dukes of Athol and Montrose; the Marquises of Tullibardine, Ailesbury, and De Rostein; Lords Eglinton and Stratford de Redcliffe, with their ladies. The *Glasgow Daily Herald*, in describing the ball, says—

Her Grace was remarked to look exceedingly well and happy, and, besides her usual jewellery, wore a necklace of brilliants of peculiar beauty, which we were informed, was acquired at a cost of £10,000. Her grace did not dance. Not an insignificant item in the display, as lending to the effect, was the splendid state liveries of his grace's retainers, which are of a beautiful description—embroidered scarlet, inwrought conspicuously with the arms of the noble house. Their stockings cost two guineas a pair. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves vastly. The very atmosphere was exhilarating, and suggestive of poetry and romance.

Miscellaneous News.

Lord Teynham has been preaching in a Baptist chapel at Preston.

The late Mr. Robert Stephenson's steam-yacht Titania has been purchased by the Earl of Rosse.

Madame Tussaud's very miscellaneous collection has just had two additions, King John and Mullins the murderer.

The *Scottish Guardian* states that the Rev. Dr. Candlish has been unanimously nominated for the Moderatorship of the General Assembly of 1861.

The London lobster trade is principally in the hands of a single salesman, who pays £15,000 a year to the Norwegians for this single article.

Recently at Doncaster, Dr. Wolff, in speaking for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, mentioned that two of his friends, an Independent minister, and a missionary of the Baptist Society, had translated the Book of Common Prayer into the languages of those countries in which they ministered, considering it the best manual of prayer, and the most perfect formula of Scriptural truth.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.—Among three millions of people more than 7,000 illegitimate children have been born in the first three-quarters of this year. It is chiefly in the north-eastern and the southern districts that the excessive incontinence manifests itself. In the counties of Aberdeen and Dumfries one in every six children was illegitimate. There are one or two parishes in which a fourth of the births during the quarter were illegitimate, and in one instance the Registrar notes that there was not much difference between the numbers of the legitimate and the illegitimate children born—eight and six.—*Registrar General of Scotland.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY COMPANY.—A volunteer company has recently been organised in this State, which we think is unmatched in material. It numbers fifty-five, and of these fifty are in uniform. Of the fifty, two are ministers of the gospel (one Baptist and one Methodist), two are deacons, two class-leaders, two lawyers, one doctor, one magistrate, two clerks, forty professors of religion, fifteen who do not profess, but are moral and religiously inclined, seven who pray in public, twenty-six sons of temperance, twenty-nine temperance men, and of these last mentioned a very few drink ardent spirits at all—none of them excessively—and last, but not least, they are all reliable and true. There's a company for you! Hurrah for the Old Dominion! Reader there's no joke in this; 'tis fact.—*Richmond (Va) Enquirer.*

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The *Liverpool Albion* makes the following comments on a reported intention of the Government to examine officers of Volunteers:—There is no truth in the rumour that the Government intend putting Volunteers through an examination before granting commissions; such a step would be the most effectual measure for extinguishing the movement altogether. It is patent to all who are intimately acquainted with the constitution of this force that its welfare does not depend solely upon the efficiency of the officers, but that it is to a very great extent maintained by their social standing, and the means at their command. If promotion only went by merit, the Volunteers would, in a considerable proportion, be officered by men of limited means, and who would be placed thereby in an awkward and ruinous position. It must not be supposed that officers of Volunteer Corps can avoid expense. Experience teaches us that the higher a man gets, the more multifarious are the demands upon him, be his corps self supporting or not. Promotion by merit only, as we have said before, would strike at the very root of this national movement; and we trust that the Government will not act so unwisely as to draw the reins too tightly in their dealings with the volunteers. The sacrifices which all classes of society have made in this great cause exceed, it is estimated, in money value, £2,000,000, and that in little more than a year. The value of the time expended in acquiring efficiency is not calculated in this estimate.

THE BURNING OF THE CONNAUGHT.—On Tuesday morning the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel was resumed at the Greenwich Police-court, before Mr. Traill, police magistrate, and Captain Harris, nautical assessor. A large portion of the day was occupied in the examination of George Hussey, joiner; Cuthbert Burrup, the fourth officer; and John Kelley, quartermaster, as to the origin of the leak; but their evidence was a mere repetition of that which has already been given. Captain Harris said it was useless taking up any more of the public time upon that point, and inquired respecting witnesses capable of giving evidence as to the outbreak of the fire. Captain Leitch said the chief engineer was the first person to communicate the fire to him. James Stewart, the chief engineer, was accordingly called, and spoke to having received information of the fire from one of the firemen, who is now in America, of carrying the intelligence to the captain, and the measures taken to extinguish it. Captain Leitch gave it as his opinion the fire originated through the superheated steampipe setting fire to the felt. Mr. Henderson, a large shipbuilder on the Clyde, was present to give evidence on this point, and expressed his opinion that he believed steam might be so heated as to cause the pipe through which it passed to ignite anything near it, and that he had himself tried the experiment with a piece of wood, which, on being held against the pipe, became lighted. Captain Harris observed that such a thing was contrary to the opinion of Professor Faraday and other scientific authorities. Mr. Vallance stated that at a meeting in America the unanimous approval of all present was elicited for the manner in which both Captain Leitch and Captain Wilson, of the Minnie Scheffer, acted upon the occasion. Captain Harris added, that so well satisfied are the Board of Trade of the gallantry displayed by Captain Wilson, that they have presented him with a gold chronometer, and have also given a telescope to the chief officer, and a sum of money to be distributed among the crew of the Minnie Scheffer. The inquiry has been completed, but Mr. Traill stated that the decision would not be given until approved by the Board of Trade. No blame, however, could be attached to the captain or other officers.

A County Council was held at [illegible] Durham [illegible].

Jane Ward, a servant in Woolwich, has been committed for trial on the charge of infanticide.

The Dutch Ministry has brought in a bill for a new custom's tariff which increases the duties on cotton goods, several kinds of iron, and other articles.

Mr. John Laurence has been chosen alderman of the Ward of Walbrook, London, in place of the late Alderman Wire. He polled 73 votes, and Mr. Linklater, the well-known bankruptcy lawyer, 64.

The installation of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, pro. Grand Master, will take place at Nottingham, on the 7th December, when the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, and other distinguished members of the craft will be present. A grand full dress ball is to be given the same evening.

Two well-dressed ladies came to the Mansion-house (London) Police-court, on Saturday, for the purpose of making a statement of the hardships the two brothers of one of them, who were among the body of "excursionists" to Garibaldi's army, had suffered in Italy. One of the ladies was about to read a written statement, but she was informed that this court was not the proper medium for bringing such a matter before the public, which she expressed to be her object, and that such an application could not be entertained. The ladies then retired.

A CONFEDERATION OF NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—We believe that, since his return from Canada, the Duke of Newcastle has devoted considerable attention to a plan for consolidating all the American colonies into one confederation. This is a project which has been urged on the attention of the Colonial-office more than once; and perhaps the personal knowledge the Duke has acquired during his recent visit across the Atlantic has made his Grace more earnest in this matter than would otherwise have been the case. The idea has been a favourite one with many whose social position and official experience entitle their opinions to every respect.—*Court Journal.*

MARRIAGE AT SEA BY A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.—The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench delivered judgment on Monday in the extraordinary marriage case of "Dumoulin *v.* Druitt." Their Lordships were unanimously of opinion that the marriage in the transport ship was invalid, inasmuch as the common law of England was the *lex loci* then in force on board binding the civil rights of the passengers, and by which law a criminal offence, if it had been committed, would be judged; and that common law, as settled by the case of "The Queen *v.* Millis," required the intervention of an ordained clergyman to make the marriage valid. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to judgment as the heiresses-at-law of Major Druitt.

SHOCKING PIT ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident, which has resulted in the death of two men, happened at Portobello, near Wolverhampton, on Saturday. An engineer, named Joseph Newill, who was at work at Mr. Thomas Davis's coalpit, at the Bull Pleck, went down the shaft to put a new bucket on the pump. In order to descend, he fastened the lashing chain round his waist, and, as he supposed, made the ends of the lashing chain secure to the draw chain by which the minerals are brought up the pit. The engine was then put in motion, and Newill began to descend. He had scarcely, however, left the mouth of the shaft, ere the lashing chain parted from the draw chain, and he fell down the pit. Not far below him there stretched across the pit a scaffold, on which one Enoch Mason was at work. So great was the force with which Newill fell upon the scaffold that it broke down, and fell in fragments to the bottom of the shaft, and with it both Mason and Newill. The two poor fellows fell lifeless at the foot of a miner, named William Francis, who an instant before had been standing on the spot where they fell, but who, hearing something coming down the shaft, had just time to leap into the workings, and save his life. Both the deceased were shockingly mutilated. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the lashing chain being incompletely attached to the draw chain, although when this was done the two "butties" or chartermasters of the pit were at the bank.

A MILL BLOWN DOWN AT OLDHAM.—On Monday forenoon, about a quarter past 10, a mill that was in the course of erection in a field near Burnley Brow, Oldham, was blown down, and two men had very narrow escapes. The mill was three storeys and an attic high, ten windows long and three broad. The roof was on, and all the windows were put in except those of the lower room; and that portion of the mill faced the wind, which was blowing with great violence. In consequence of the roughness of the weather, all the men employed about the building had left except two—Daniel Ramsden, bricklayer, and Augustus Fleming, labourer, who were engaged in the second storey, upon the inner portion of the windows. Whilst at work, they observed the beams of the ceiling slipping from their places. Ramsden immediately hurried on the stair-case, and leapt out of one of the windows; but Fleming was too dismayed to follow his example, and when the mill fell, which it did in a moment or two afterwards, he was buried in the ruins. Ramsden was struck in the back of the neck with a brick, but was not much hurt. As soon as it was possible to do so, the men who came to the place on seeing the occurrence, rescued Fleming from the position in which he was placed. It was found that, although he was cut about the head and face, he was not seriously injured, as some doors which were in the room had fallen in such a way as to protect him from the falling beams. He was taken to a beerhouse near, and in a short time was then conveyed home.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, 2, Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, having on board Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria, left Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning, about half-past nine, under the customary salutes from the citadel and the flagship Impregnable, 104, Captain Lord Frederick Kerr, in Hamoaze. She was well filled up with coal, and under favourable circumstances could make the passage to Madeira, 1,100 or 1,200 miles, in four days. The yacht may touch at Lisbon. It has been represented that Her Imperial Majesty did not land whilst in Devonport, but this is a mistake. The Empress and her suite landed on Friday afternoon at Crenell, and drove round the beautiful grounds of Mount Edgecumbe-park, attended by Lord Valletort on horseback, after which Her Majesty visited Mount Edgcumbe-house, where she was received by Lady Mount Edgecumbe and Lady Katherine Valletort. The Hon. George Edgcumbe, Mrs. George Edgcumbe, and the Misses Edgcumbe were also in the House during Her Imperial Majesty's visit. The Empress, although evidently in ill-health, was not so ill as to be interdicted from conversation and exercise, as has been represented. She appeared very animated, and evidently enjoyed her visit to Mount Edgcumbe. While the Empress was in Devonport harbour she was waited upon by the Count Apponyi, the Austrian Ambassador; Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, the Commander-in-chief at Devonport; and Major-General Hutchinson, the Commander-in-chief of the Western district.

POST OFFICE THEFT AT ROCHESTER.—The magistrates at Rochester were occupied several hours on Saturday in the examination of Alice Ringe, aged 54, and Mary Ringe, 43, sisters, both assistants in one of the postal branch receiving houses in King-street, Troy-town, on a charge of being concerned in numerous post-office robberies, whereby they had contrived, by the appropriation of letters containing valuables, to obtain possession of property amounting, it is believed, to a considerable sum. From the evidence it appeared that numerous complaints had been made of the non-delivery of letters posted at the receiving-house, several of which containing valuable property had been stolen; indeed, it was stated that as many as half-a-dozen letters were found to have been stolen in a single day. On the authorities being made acquainted with the facts, the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Mulock, chief inspector of the missing letter department. On Thursday evening that officer accordingly posted a letter in the receiving-house where the prisoners assisted, containing an Australian half-sovereign, a gold five-franc piece, and nine marked postage stamps, the letter being directed to "Robt. Dawson, Her Majesty's ship Argus, Malta, or elsewhere." In due course the letter ought to have been delivered, with the others, at the head office at nine o'clock that evening, but on the bag containing the letters being received the test letter was not among the others. The inspector immediately proceeded to the residence of the prisoners, and questioned them respecting the missing letter, but both denied all knowledge of it, although they admitted that they had made up the bag that evening. On the premises being searched several of the marked stamps were found in a box in a drawer of the post-office, but neither of the coins nor yet the envelope of the missing letter could be found loose, although minute search was made. The elder prisoner, in her defence, denied all knowledge of the robbery; and the other prisoner stated that the marked stamps were among those she had purchased of a boy the same evening. Both were committed for trial.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.—THREE MEN KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.—South Wales has again been the scene of another of those terrible explosions of fire-damp, which, from their frequency, would seem to be almost inseparable from the working of fiery collieries. The scene of the catastrophe now to be described was the Marine Colliery, Pembrokeshire; and from the evidence adduced before the coroner, Mr. W. V. James, at an inquest held on the bodies of the deceased, the facts would seem to have been as follow:—The names of the three men killed were John Badham, Benjamin John, and Thomas Griffiths. Badham was the son of the overman, Thomas Badham, who at the time of the explosion was at the shaft bottom. It was his duty to give out the lights to the men as they went to their work, and on the morning in question he gave out thirty-two safety-lamps. Some, however, had, he admitted, naked candles. In order to proceed to the different stalls they had to pass him, and in about ten minutes after they had gone by him he heard the noise of an explosion, and immediately saw about a dozen of the colliers running out of the heading. He could see, as they passed him, that they were all of them injured, more or less. As soon as it was possible for him to do so, he made his way along the level to the door which separates the in-take from the return air, and he then found his son, John Badham, who was in a dying state. Inside the door were the other injured men. The men were all got out as fast as possible, and the result of the explosion, as affecting human life and person, was found to be three men killed, and many injured—eight very seriously. A subsequent examination of the works showed that they had been very much injured by the force of the explosion. The roads were all torn up and the brattice broken, and the doors were all thrown down. Mr. J. Evans, the Government Inspector of coal mines, was present, and assisted the Coroner. It was elicited from the witness that the lamps which he gave out to the men were not all of them locked, that the door must have been left open, in consequence of which the inflammable gas would have accumulated.—The jury, after some consultation, returned a verdict that the men were killed accidentally, and by an explosion of fire damp; but it is understood that proceedings will be taken for the breaches of the rules.

The prospectus has been issued of a cotton company organised in Manchester, with a proposed capital of £100,000, in shares of £100 each. The object is primarily to develop the cotton-field of Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency.

The Board of Trade have suspended the master of the Arctic, and have voted £50 to the fund now being raised for the widow and family of Mr. Earle, who, it will be remembered, lost his life in saving that of the crew of this vessel, and on whose behalf subscriptions are being received by a committee at Lloyd's.

Baron Rothschild is said to have won four-fifths of the great prizes in the Austrian state lottery.

The restoration of the spire of the parish church of Wakefield has now been completed.

Colonel Erskine is discharging the duties of Inspector General of Volunteers during the absence on leave of Colonel M'Murdo.

The annual number of passengers at the London Bridge station is no less than 11,000,000 to 12,000,000, and the number of trains daily during the busy season, exclusive of empties, is 365.

Notice has been given to Parliament for power to construct a railway between Hull and Doncaster, via Thorne and Goole. If constructed, this route will place Hull in direct communication with the South Yorkshire coalfields, and a new route will be opened to London, making a clear gain of 18 miles. The Hull Corporation have decided to take shares to the amount of £3,000.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—The Queen has appointed Lord Bloomfield Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and General Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria. The Hon. Julian Fane, now Secretary of Legation at Vienna, is appointed Secretary of Embassy to the Austrian Court. Lord Augustus Loftus is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. Mr. Henry Lockwood, Paid Attaché at Constantinople, is appointed Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Mission at Stockholm. The Hon. Henry Wodehouse is appointed Paid Attaché at Constantinople.

FALLING IN OF A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—An accident, which, had it taken place an hour sooner, would have sacrificed the lives of sixteen human beings, has occurred on the Severn Valley Railway, a new line in course of construction from Shrewsbury to Stourport. Close to Bridgnorth an extensive tunnel is in course of excavation, which will partially run under the town. Above the entrance, and for some distance into the tunnel, there was a thickness of some thirty or forty feet of soil, in which a number of large trees were rooted. The usual props and supports had been used to keep up this mass while the brickwork was being executed. Sixteen men were employed in the tunnel, and these had only left work about an hour when the superincumbent mass fell in, choking up the tunnel with earth, rock, and trees, for a distance of fifty feet. It is expected that this accident will somewhat retard the opening of the line, which was fixed for next May.

FIRE ON BOARD A MAIL STEAM-SHIP.—A fire occurred on Saturday morning on board the Royal Mail Company's steam-ship Plata, lying in the tidal dock at Southampton. It was first discovered a little after one o'clock, and assistance was immediately at hand. Captain Vincent, Captain Weller, Captain Strutt, Mr. Ritchie, and other officials of the company were soon on the spot, and Captain Engledue, superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Several engines were set at work, and such an amount of water poured into her that the vessel was considerably lowered. The fire was got under between five and six o'clock, and the damage is confined to the fittings of the fore part of the vessel and the ship's stores. The hull is not damaged. The La Plata was to have taken out the West India mails on the 2nd proximo, but, fortunately, none of the cargo had been shipped. A large quantity of quicksilver was ready for shipment, and would soon have been put on board. The fire originated in the boatswain's storeroom. At nine p.m. not the slightest symptom of fire was left.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SHAW, OLDHAM.—About four o'clock on Sunday morning, a woman named Sarah Winterbottom, who lives at the top of Shaw, in the township of Crompton, near Oldham, discovered that a fire was raging in the third storey of Shaw Side Mill, near her residence. She immediately gave alarm, and in three-quarters of an hour the Shaw Company's engine and firemen arrived. The engine was supplied with water from a lodge at the back of the mill, but the fire burned so fiercely that the engine was of little use. Shortly after the arrival of the firemen the roof of the mill fell in, and the edifice was almost totally destroyed. The mill and machinery were both old, but the damage done is estimated at £2,500. The mill is in the occupation of Mr. Jonathan Taylor, and it and the machinery are insured in the General and Equitable Offices, to the extent of £2,000. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The engineer and two other men were at work in the engine-house, doing some necessary repairs, until one o'clock on Sunday morning, and at that time they left the place all was safe.

BOY SHOT AT HULL.—On Saturday last, a lamentable occurrence took place on board a keel lying at the Salthouse-lane Staith, Hull. It appears that about half past two o'clock, a youth, named Henry Watson, 12 years of age, was playing in the cabin of the keel, along with another boy, named Legard. The boy Legard, it appeared, had got possession of a gun, and during the time they were playing, it is supposed the gun was discharged accidentally at Watson. At all events, a short time afterwards, Watson was found lying on the cabin floor, weltering in blood, and the gun was alongside of him. At this time the boy Legard was missing. There was a profuse flow of blood; and the surgeon who was called in gave it as his opinion that death must have been instantaneous, although the charge in the gun could only have been a small one, for he had great difficulty in finding the aperture in the head where the shot had entered. It appears that on Friday night the father of the boy Legard, who is the master of the keel, had a quarrel with his wife, and, in order to frighten her, he loaded his gun and threatened to shoot her. Nothing serious, however, occurred between them, and the gun was restored to its former position, although the father unfortunately omitted to take the shot out again. When the boys were playing on Saturday, Legard got his father's gun, and, it is presumed, not knowing that it was loaded, discharged it at his companion, and the result was as we have stated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Friday morning, Nov. 23rd, an accident occurred on the north branch of the Midland railway, at West Staveley, three miles beyond Chesterfield: the 4 a.m. coal train from Derby to Masborough had got as far as West Staveley, when it stopped to attach and detach some waggons, close to the works of Messrs. Perth and Sons, steel manufacturers, and Messrs. Bembridge's colliery works. This was about eight o'clock in the morning; and the 6.30 a.m. down passenger train from Derby to Leeds being due, all the danger signals were put on, and the under guard sent down the line half a mile with a red flag, placing explosive signals on the rails. Owing, however, to the dense fog which prevailed, the driver of the passenger train did not see the man with the red flag until he passed him; but running over an explosive signal directly afterwards warned him of the danger. He immediately reversed his engine, and the brakes were applied; but, owing to the slippery state of the rails, the wheels "skitted" and would not bite, and the consequence was that the passenger engine ran with great force into the coal train, which was standing in front of West Staveley station. The guard's van of the coal train was smashed to pieces, and two carriages were much damaged. The passengers were severely shaken and thrown from their seats, and we regret to say that some received injuries of a serious nature. Two gentlemen were badly cut on the knee, and a third passenger was bruised on the forehead. An old lady received a severe fracture of the knee, and was taken back to Chesterfield, where she was attended by a medical man. The most serious injury was inflicted on Charles Wilson, a railway labourer. It appears that he was in the act of uncoupling two of the trucks of the coal train when the passenger train ran into it. His right arm was frightfully fractured. He was taken by the next up train to Derby Hospital, and at six o'clock on Friday evening Mr. Fearn, surgeon, amputated the arm at the elbow, and he is now going on favourably. No blame is attached to the driver of the passenger train; for, although the signals can be seen two miles from the station, owing to the dense fog nothing was discernible. John Gould, the head guard of the coal train, has been suspended, as he had no right to leave Chesterfield station when he knew that the passenger train was due in ten minutes.

REMARKABLE CASE OF POISONING IN SUFFOLK.—A long-pending inquiry concerning the death of a poor boy named Robert Murton, at Fornham St. Genevieve, near Bury St. Edmunds, on Friday, the 7th September, was resumed and concluded on the evening of Nov. 23, by Mr. G. A. Partridge, the local coroner. The deceased lodged with a labourer named Curtis, and his wife, at Fornham. Curtis is in the service of Mr. C. Nunn, a farmer in the village, and had for some time been on bad terms with a fellow-farm-servant, named Hawkins, who lived near him. The deceased boy kept a little stock of flour apart from that of the Curtises, and on his returning home on the 7th of September, a pudding was made for him by Mrs. Curtis. After having eaten part of this pudding, he exhibited symptoms of poisoning, and died after a few hours severe suffering. On the Sunday following, the Curtises were also attacked with similar symptoms, and an examination of their flour, as well as of that which belonged to the deceased boy, showed that it contained arsenic in considerable quantities. Arsenic was also found on a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and in the crops of several fowls which ate some of the pudding the boy left. Hawkins had had in his possession—for agricultural purposes—a quantity of arsenic; and the police searching for it, the packet was found open, although Hawkins stated that he was unaware of the circumstance. It is singular that, on the morning of the 8th of September, the day on which the boy died, Hawkins in person borrowed some flour from Mrs. Curtis—he said, of entertaining some friends, who did not come to see him after all, and the greater part of the borrowed flour was found in his house untouched, although a little was used for a pudding made on the Sunday and Tuesday following Friday, the 7th of September. It appeared that the police had not been able to show conclusively how arsenic became mixed with the flour in Curtis's house; but several witnesses were called to prove that Hawkins was fully employed in cutting and turning barley on the Friday on which the poison was administered. On the other hand, Curtis stated that Hawkins had threatened him several times, and that he had seen him about the yards on the Friday twice in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon. On the whole, however, the evidence adduced was in favour of Hawkins, who admitted that he had gone once in the day to his house for some forks. After two or three hours devoted to the hearing of the witnesses examined, the room was cleared, to enable the jury to deliberate in private. On the re-admission of the public the Coroner announced that a verdict had been returned, to the effect that the deceased died from the effects of arsenical poison, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show whether the poison was administered by himself or by the hand of another. The Coroner added that he could not close the inquiry without thanking the jury for the attention and patience which they had displayed in a matter almost as mysterious as the affair at Road, although there was this difference between the two cases—at Road there could be no doubt that a foul and atrocious murder had been committed, while in this instance it was just possible that the deceased died by his own hand.

Private M'Solly, late of the 1st Royals, has just been awarded, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, £8,000, with five years' arrears of interest. This soldier was recently discharged, after 21 years' service, with a pension of 1s. per day.

The Royal Humane Society's silver medal has been awarded to Captain Edward Hardinge, of her Majesty's sloop Persian, a son of General Hardinge, for saving a boy of his ship who fell overboard during a severe gale while on her passage from the Cape to the Mauritius in July last.

ALLEGED BIBLE BURNING BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST NEAR SHEFFIELD.

Father M'Kenna, a Sheffield Catholic priest, is accused of burning a Bible, Prayer-book, and Catechism, at Bracken Moor, in the township of Bradfield, near Sheffield, on the 12th instant, at the house of a miner named John Helliwell, a Protestant. It appears that Helliwell's wife is a Roman Catholic, and that they have several daughters, the elder of whom is fifteen years of age. Until recently the girls attended a Protestant school at Bolsterstone; but on the opening of Catholic schools at Deepcar, their mother wished them to attend the Catholic schools. The younger daughters did so, but the elder one, whose name is Mary Ann, with the sanction of her father, continued to attend the Protestant schools, which she preferred. The following narrative of the affair was taken down in writing from the girl's own lips, in the presence of her father, who is much annoyed at the interference:—"On Monday, the 12th inst., Father M'Kenna, a Roman Catholic priest, from Sheffield, called at our house (my father being out) and asked to see my school books, that he might know what they were like. I brought him a catechism, prayer-book and Bible. When he saw them he said they must be burned, for that they would send my soul to hell. He then gave them to my sister Sarah Jane, aged eight years, and told her to put them into the fire and burn them, and she did so. I tried to follow after to have them, but the priest held me by the arm and would not let me, and when I could not get to her I cried very bitterly. The priest said he would not burn them himself, but he made my sister do so. My mother was present, but did not encourage him. One of my sisters brought me a clasp belonging to the prayer-book; it was all I had left. Stephen Hudson, banksman to my father, saw them in the fire."—The circumstance is causing much sensation in the neighbourhood. Of course, thus far the statement of facts comes from one side only, and our account may, therefore, be liable to correction.—*Manchester Guardian.*

With reference to this report the *Sheffield Telegraph* says:—"We are informed by the priest alluded to that it is quite false that he desired the girl, Mary A. Helliwell, to burn the Holy Bible. She expressed a desire to become a practical Catholic; and, upon her doing so, he offered to supply her with a Catholic Prayer Book, and, in consequence, told her that she might destroy the one she previously used in the school. She consented to this, and then her sister, not the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, took the three books and burned them. This is the true version of the affair. The girl's sister and mother were present."

THE SHEDDEN CASE.

Before giving their judgment in the Shedden case on Tuesday the Court of Probate held only a short consultation; and the Judge Ordinary, in pronouncing the decision, said there was a perfect union of opinion, and they had all come to "a most clear and unhesitating judgment" in favour of the respondents:—

"A circumstance which might have embarrassed them very much was that the female petitioner was left for a considerable time to conduct the case without the assistance of counsel. But the intimate and perfect knowledge she displayed of every single fact, material and immaterial, connected with the inquiry, and the singular tact and dexterity which she showed in managing her case, relieved us from any apprehension that it would not be properly presented to us for want of the assistance of counsel. At the close of the case she has had the opportunity of bringing a portion of the evidence before us, and of having the whole of it commented upon very ably by an experienced counsel. These circumstances have relieved us from a great deal of anxiety, but still more are we relieved from anxiety, by the perfect union of opinion which exists in the Court. We feel that we have no nice question of balanced evidence to decide, and we have all been able to come to a most clear and unhesitating judgment as to the opinion we ought to pronounce." His lordship then went over the evidence, and in conclusion said—

I must pronounce that Walter Patrick Ralston Shedden is not the legitimate son of William Shedden and his mother, and that he is not a natural born British subject. One word as to the position in which the parties are left by this judgment. From the manner in which the case has been conducted by the elder petitioner, and in which he gave his evidence, I can have no sympathy with him. He may have become excited, he may have brooded over his fancied wrongs until the faculty of judging was disturbed; but the course he has pursued in other matters, where no such excuse is open to him, leaves him without any title to the sympathy of the Court. For the female petitioner I do feel most deeply. I have no doubt she has been bred up in the belief of the truth of her father's story. From the intimate and familiar knowledge she has displayed with every particle of evidence connected mediately or immediately with the case, I have no doubt that for years and years her mind has been devoted to its consideration; I have no doubt that she has received her father's statements with the unhesitating confidence of a dutiful and affectionate child, until they have become interwoven with her very nature. What is to be the consequence to her of this judgment? One of two things. If she is not convinced by it, she will live under the harassing sensation and conviction that she has sustained a grievous wrong, and is unable to obtain any redress. Such a position is sad enough. But if she is convinced by it, she will have to mourn and lament over a course of conduct which has embittered the last days of an aged man, who, for a period far exceeding the ordinary limit of human life, has lived honoured and respected, and with integrity unimpeached; and she will feel that she has been instrumental in submitting him to a relentless persecution, carried on by means of unfounded aspersions and most unjustifiable litigation.

Costs were granted to the respondents; and an application from Miss Shedden to have the bond impounded was refused, the Judge observing that there was no pretence for saying it was a forgery.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

The rain of the past week has been a great drawback to fieldwork, notwithstanding the fine days that have followed. The heavy lands are generally backward, and the seed time, as yet, has been only partly propitious. However, it being still mild, a good deal may yet be done before Christmas, should the weather again take up. English wheat has come more plentifully to market, in a somewhat improved condition; but the liberal arrivals of foreign, of drier and better quality, have made millers generally very reluctant to purchase freely. As a consequence great dullness has everywhere prevailed, with lower prices, say about 2s per qr. The monetary pressure also, though not so tight, induces so much caution, that we cannot, for a time, look for lively markets; but the absolute necessity of an unusually large import throughout the season being more apparent as the deficiency of the last crop appears, we can only view any depression as temporary and evanescent. As speculation this season has given place to an extraordinary consumption, so no stores will be provided should importation be checked, and our wants eventually be only the more severely felt. It must not be forgotten in the general estimate, that rye, the staple of the continent, is deficient and dear. Should the next spring be as unpropitious as the last, the lower qualities of wheat must be used in place of rye, and still more curtail the resources of this country, especially as all the maize that can be got will be wanted to make good the failure of potatoes. Very little change has occurred in foreign advices. France, Belgium, and Holland have been steady; the Baltic generally rather easier; and Southern Europe pretty firm. The Principalities have been tending downward in wheat prices, the produce not being acceptable; but at Odessa the market has been lively, and rather dearer for maize. An active trade has been also going on at New York, only checked by the extravagant rates of freight.

FOREIGN.

The flour market at Paris during the past week has been heavy, and inclining downwards, rates having declined about 1 franc per 157 kilos, being from 61 to 64 francs per 157 kilos (equal to 39s 6d to 41s 6d per 280lb English) for the first quality.

The Belgian markets were either in calm or rather declining. Brussels was very dull, as well as Antwerp; but 62s 6d was offered in vain for native quality wheat, held only at 1s 2d per quarter more. The Dutch markets were much of the same character.

Hamburg had been very dull, and rates for wheat were reduced fully 2s to 3s per quarter during a fortnight. Business had mostly been local and consumptive. Up-country wheat, 60lb per bushel, to 58s. The want, too, of vessels in the Baltic ports, greatly hindered business.

Some frost had been experienced at Konigsberg, but not to the interruption of business; but the fear of this, and the want of vessels, were a check upon trade. It was thought, also, that the simultaneous arrival of grain vessels in England would abate orders. Wheat to 63s 6d, rye to 33s 6d, barley 31s 9d, oats 17s 9d per quarter.

At Mayence the wheat market was 1s per quarter lower, the top price being 57s 9d per quarter. A Belgian and Dutch demand was experienced at Cologne, and top price was 57s 3d per quarter.

Odessa had experienced a good trade for present and future delivery. Ghirka wheat about 6d per quarter less money, but maize at 6d to 1s more. The week's business reached (including linseed) to 115,000 quarters. Wheat sold at 42s 9d to 48s 6d; rye to 19s 8d; maize, 26s 6d to 32s 4d; barley, 18s 6d to 19s 8d; oats, 15s to 15s 8d; linseed, 44s 6d to 49s 6d per quarter.

Hard wheat was rather lower at Constantinople, but not soft. About 5,000 quarters were shipped to England, and 3,600 quarters barley. Wheat to 47s; barley to 17s 4d. Stocks small. At Smyrna stocks were very light: wheat, 37s to 44s 8d per qr.

Wheat at Trieste was firm, and maize rather dearer.

DR. JEBB'S TRUE SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION PILLS.—Hanley, Staffordshire, June 19, 1835.—Dear Sir,—I have recommended a patient of mine to try your Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Pills, as I am convinced that they are the best preparation of these most valuable drugs ever known. I am also satisfied they act more surely upon the system than the liquid preparations. Please send, per return, three 4s 6d boxes, and one 2s 9d box.—Yours truly, J. D——, M.D. To James Rorke.—Wholesale Depot, T. Babb, No. 2, Whitefriar-street, London, E.C. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors. In boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s, free by post for stamps. May be had of Taylor, Gibson, and Co., Ismay, J. C. Eno, Newcastle; Monro, Gateshead; Wadaley, Hartlepool; Ritson and Sons, Vint and Carr, Sunderland; Hodgson, Stockton; Penney, Middlesbro'; and all Druggists.

Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The following is the text of a decree which appeared in Sunday's *Moniteur* :—

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French.

To all whom these presents may concern, greeting :—

Wishing to give to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of our government, and a striking testimony of our confidence,

We have decreed and do hereby decree as follows :—

Art. 1. The Senate and the Legislative Body shall vote every year, at the opening of the session, an address in reply to our speech.

Art. 2. The address shall be discussed in presence of the Government Commissioners, who shall give to the Chambers all necessary explanations as to the home and foreign policy of the empire.

Art. 3. In order to facilitate the expression of the opinion of the Legislative Body in the making of the laws and the exercise of the right of amendment, Art. 54 of our decree of the 22nd March, 1852, is again put in force, and the regulation of the Legislative Body is modified in the following manner :—

Immediately after the distributions of the bills, and on a day fixed by the President, the Legislative Body, before naming its committee, shall hold a secret sitting, at which a summary discussion shall be opened, in which the government Commissioners will take part. The present clause is not applicable to bills of local interest or to cases of urgency.

Art. 4. For the purpose of rendering more prompt and more complete the re-production of the Senate and of the Legislative Body, the following *senatus consultum* shall be presented to the Senate :—

The reports of the sittings of the Senate and of the Legislative Body, drawn up by the reporters placed under the authority of the president of each assembly, shall be sent every evening to all the journals. The debates of each sitting shall also be re-produced by short-hand writing, and inserted, *in extenso*, in the official journal of the next day.

Art. 5. During the continuance of the sessions, the Emperor will appoint ministers without portfolio, to defend before the Chambers, in concert with the president and the members of the Council of State, the bills brought forward by the government.

Art. 6. The ministry of our household is suppressed, and its attributions are united to those of the Grand Marshal of the Palace.

Art. 7. The Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies is suppressed, and the colonies are united to the Ministry of Marine.

Art. 8. The services not directly connected with public instruction, or with special establishments of the University, are removed from the Ministry of Public Instruction and placed in the attributions of the Ministry of State.

Art. 9. The service of the breeding stud is removed from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and attached to the attributions of the Ministry of State.

Art. 10. Count de Chasseloup Laubat, ex-minister of Algeria and the colonies, is named Minister of the Marine and Colonies, in the room of Admiral Hamelin, appointed to other functions.

Art. 11. Admiral Hamelin is named Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, in the room of Marshal Pelissier, Duke de Malakoff, who is appointed to other functions.

Art. 12. Marshal Pelissier, Duke de Malakoff, is named Governor-General of Algeria.

Art. 13. The ministers without portfolio have the same rank and salary as Ministers exercising functions ; they form part of the Councils of Ministers, and have residences provided by the State.

Art. 14. Our Minister of State is charged withe execution of this despatch.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 24th November, 1860.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) A. WALEWSKI.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The letters from Turin paint a very gloomy picture of the state of things in Naples. There is a discontent amongst the people, and an almost hopeless muddle of administrative disorganisation, caused by the reckless manner in which Garibaldi's government gave away offices to worthless men. The towns are full of place-hunters ; while disbanded soldiers and self-styled Garibaldians cause disorder in the provinces.

Adventurers of the very worst description crowd the Minister's door athirst for public offices. Already Bertani and Crispi, in their short tenure of office, lavished public patronage on the most undeserving objects. This is the main secret of the popularity of Garibaldi's lieutenants ; it is the main secret of the opposition the King's lieutenants have to contend with. Honest, disinterested, stern, loyal men are incredibly rare in these Southern Kingdoms. "There is not one man in the whole staff of the Post Office," said a man to me (a Neapolitan), who had not too good a ground for what he said, "who is not a thief," and your correspondent from Naples informs you that there are none but thieves in the Neapolitan hospitals. The whole population seem to vibrate between thieving and beggary. Yet the unfortunate wretches, stirred up by Mazzinian and other unprincipled demagogues, cry out that they are being invaded, that all public offices, all the good things of their country, are falling to the lot of "foreigners ;" that by annexation they never meant *Piedmontization*. This outcry against Piedmontese inroad and Piedmontese monopoly is eagerly taken up by the Tuscans and Lombards, upon whom the worst characters among the disbanded Garibaldians are now blowing hot and cold, and the good understanding and harmony of Italian patriotism are everywhere seriously compromised. A remedy might be found, and it would seem a desperate one, but it is precisely that extreme remedy which is often found inevitable in extreme evils ; this would be a declaration of the state of siege in both Southern kingdoms, placing the reins of government in the hands of a strong and popular military chief like Cialdini, who should be charged with establishing public order and security at any price, until such time as the fortresses of Gaeta and Messina are rescued from the Bourbon's hands, the war with foreign Powers would be brought to an end, and the civil government of the new provinces could be established with the sanction of the national Parliament.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

A letter from Naples, dated the 20th inst., says :—

"It appears that the French government have at last resolved upon handing over the Neapolitans who surrendered themselves at Terracina to Piedmont. The men are to be given up, but not so the arms and the material of war. Cialdini is still engaged in pushing on the siege works before Gaeta. But the nature of the ground creates great difficulties to the Piedmontese engineers. It will be impossible to commence the bombardment for a fortnight at least, perhaps for three weeks. In the meantime the sufferings inside the fortress are awful. The diplomatic body themselves were reduced, these last days, to a fare consisting of biscuits and maccaroni. The Prussian Minister, who does not seem to be fond of either, has lived upon bread and cheese for three days. King Francis has not dreamt of consoling these gentlemen by inviting them to partake of his table. But this much he has conceded, that they may share the protection of the bomb-proof lodgings provided for him and his family. I have been told that some of them have become so disgusted with his niggardly behaviour that they have threatened to leave. Formerly the Spanish officers played the part of purveyors of dainties to the court and the diplomatists, but Cialdini has now prevented them from landing at Mola. It is a ridiculous affair, but would be very useful could it only hasten the fall of Gaeta."

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

Rumours of new negotiations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope come from Turin. There are renewed allusions to the possibility of his Holiness leaving Rome. Allusion is also made to the Empress Eugenie as influenced by priests, but these statements come from Ultramontane sources :—

"It is taken for granted, of course, that the object of M. Morny's mission to Rome can be, and is, nothing else than an announcement to the Pope, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, of his intention to withdraw the French army of occupation from Rome. It is added that Count Morny addressed to the Pope a speech all wrapped up in diplomatic phrases, conveying to his Holiness this meaning—that, as the Emperor was moved by the remonstrances of friendly Powers, objecting to his interference in the Patrimony of St. Peter at the present juncture, he had come to the resolution of withdrawing his troops. Lest, however, revolution should dare to outrage the venerable person of the Pontiff, the Emperor advised him to retire from Rome, and offered to screen him by his protection, to whatever quarter of the globe he might wish to betake himself. The Pope answered, it is said, with that serenity and trust in Providence which is habitual with him—that, 'in supreme moments he only consulted God and his conscience ; that as yet he had come to no decision ; that he thanked the Emperor for his *good, good, very good* will towards him, but that in this world he feared God and his conscience, and had no other fear.'

"Count Morny's mission is coupled with the Empress's journey to Scotland ; the latter event has been by *quid nunc*s ascribed to political and religious dissensions between that amiable lady and her Imperial partner. 'That lady,' says a clerical paper here, 'whom Louis Napoleon once compared with Queen Blanche, of France, is said to have seen with the utmost sorrow the dangerous slide of her husband's policy towards impious measures, and she took herself off not to witness the evil, and not to share its worst consequences.' But this is not merely the language of the organs of the Black party ; almost every man in Italy feels confident that the French Emperor is preparing a great stroke against the clergy in his own empire and the Head of the Church in Rome, and that he felt that the Empress would be as well away under the circumstances. Napoleon III. may have designs against the French priests and the whole Catholic hierarchy. The threat of the removal of the army of occupation may have been, or may be made ; but I still doubt whether upon the Pope obstinately holding his ground, as he is likely to do, Count Morny's mission will ever go beyond the limits of a mere threat. I do not believe the French Emperor will ever put an end to his occupation of Rome, so long as the protection of the person of the Pontiff affords him even the shade of a pretext for staying where he is. Some unfathomable double game is here being played. The Italians flatter themselves it will all turn out for their advantage. Their best friends can only wish their hopes may meet with no disappointment.—Correspondent of the *Times*.

FRENCH MONEY FOR THE POPE.

The *Siecle* puts the rather pertinent question, what is done with the French money sent to the Pope :—"We are well persuaded that all the money collected in France goes to Rome. We do not for a moment suspect the probity of the collectors ; but since the Bishop of Orleans so well relates his little tales, he must allow us to give one in our turn. The prince of a not very warlike people has a mania for soldiers, just as the Bishop of Orleans has for St. Peter's pence. He caused several regiments to be formed, all newly clothed, and held a solemn review, at which every one admired the troops. The father of the prince, however, who was a man of experience, did not share in the general admiration. On being asked the reason of this, he replied, "It is because I do not see that any means has been found for preventing all these fine looking soldiers from running away when they shall be attacked." Now, we are just like the father of the Prince. We read the pastoral letter on the subject of St. Peter's pence ; we pass in review the episcopal eloquence ; we see large collections made, and the proceeds sent off to Rome ; but has the Bishop of Orleans found any means of reforming the Roman administration and its finances ? Will not all that has been collected fall uselessly into the gulf of ruinous squander ? What use has been made of what has been already sent ? Have the millions given and the millions lent benefited the situation of the Roman Government by one centime ? Will any future gifts or loans be of any greater advantage to it ? We do not exactly know the number of the poor in the diocese of Orleans ; but supposing that diocese to have furnished 118,000f. like the diocese of Ghent, that sum might have supplied at least 4,000 families with fuel for the winter. Does the Bishop of Orleans understand this wood for the winter to 4,000 families to be perhaps without fire for he winter, in order that the cardinals may have a little warmth and comfort in their magnificent palaces. This is why our ancient kings so frequently issued so many ordinances to prevent French money being sent to Rome. They well knew that it was the money of the poor that went in this way, and they wished to keep it for them."

AUSTRIA.
POPULAR FEELING IN HUNGARY AND THE GERMAN PROVINCES.

The Austrian press calls for the re-establishment of the provincial constitutions of 1849. In that year ten such constitutions were promulgated for the German provinces, under the empire of the general constitution. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* compares these constitutions, which were prepared by patriotic and able men, to the present statutes, and the comparison is not favourable to the latter, which, says that journal, appear to have been borrowed from "the mummies of a gallery of ancient curiosities." The same journal raises the question as to whether the government had the right to act as if the said constitutions of 1849 did not form part of the general law of the Empire.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 23rd instant, says :—"The day after the Emperor returned from Stuttgart, a ministerial council was held, at which Count Goluchowski obtained a victory over his opponents in the cabinet. The Minister of State, who is violently opposed to further concessions to the Hungarians, intends to continue the publications of the statutes for the Slavo-German provinces, although he must be aware that those which have already appeared have produced an exceedingly unfavourable impression on the public. Several persons of my acquaintance have been in the Tyrol and in Styria during the last week, and almost all of them tell me that the state of public feeling in those provinces is extremely disquieting.

This morning two gentlemen, who have just returned from Hungary to this city, gave me a very unfavourable account of the state of affairs in that country. One of them, a landed proprietor, was strongly advised not to pay any more taxes, as a short time hence the receipt of the Austrian Government "would not be good in law." The most advanced of the Hungarian politicians will be satisfied with nothing but a complete separation from the Empire, and they speak of their "liberation" as being near at hand. These gentlemen are of opinion that Hungary is bound to pay the bonds issued for the indemnification of the landholders of the province, but nothing more, "as Hungary had no national debt when Austria took possession of the country in 1849." The Liberal Austro-Hungarian party is, however, very powerful, so that the danger of a revolution, and possibly of a separation of the two countries, may be averted, if the government speedily recognises the validity of the laws of 1848.

CHINA.
OVERLAND MAIL.

We have letters and newspapers from Hong Kong to October 13th, and Shanghai to Oct. 4th.

The news is of considerable interest and importance. Hostilities have been resumed in the north.

Mr Harry Parkes, Mr Bowlby, the *Times* correspondent ; Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary ; Mr. de Norman, *attache* to Mr Bruce ; Capt. Brabazon, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, and Captain Anderson, of Fane's Horse, have been taken prisoners. Two engagements or skirmishes have been fought with the Tarter cavalry, who surrounded our force, but had to retire with great loss. The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Pekin ; and negotiations have again been opened up by the Chinese.

On the march from Tien-tsin the town, were found to be in a great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to arms. On the morning of the 18th of September Mr. Parkes and his party fell into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-ko-chnang. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st September, when about 25 of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Pekin and proposals were made to re-open negociations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the Allied army, which saved Tung-chau from being looted. The latest news we have is by verbal communication with a French steamer, which entered the Yang-tse as the mail from Shanghai was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th of Sept., when the allied army was still in its position, seven or eight miles from Pekin, and two or three from Tung-chan. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS.

The *China Mail* publishes the following letters from the neighbourhood of Pekin, giving full accounts of the progress of the Allied army :—

"The first detachment of troops, consisting principally of cavalry, left Tien-tsin on the 8th September, and about 1,000 men followed the next day. The cavalry had halted only a few miles out of Tien-tsin, and were soon overtaken on the 9th. The column halted about noon at a town called Pu-k'au, which was about half deserted by its inhabitants. A market was soon established, principally by people who had followed us from Tien-tsin. Supplies were brought in, and everything was as comfortable as could be desired.

On the 10th we reached a large town called Yang-tsun, where supplies were also easily obtained—400 sheep having been bought. Heavy rain fell on the afternoon, and the force was unable to march on the 11th from the muddy state of the road.

On the 12th the march was resumed, and a place called Nan-tsai-tsun was reached, and on the 13th we arrived at Ho-si-wu, the largest town excepting Yang-tsun we had seen on the march. At this place the opposition of the Chinese commenced passively as usual. The town was found more deserted than any of the others, and although supplies were promised none were forthcoming. The troops therefore took what they could get in the place, which was finally completely plundered. We stayed here three days.

Each day's march on the way up discovered to us a more beautiful country than that which we had passed through on the preceding. As at Tien-tsing and the neighbourhood, not a barren spot could be discovered, but the flatness of Nan-tsin was relieved by the trees and the hills which could be plainly seen in the morning.

Mr. Parkes and Colnel Walker usually rode on a-head with a small escort of cavalry to choose the encamping ground, and report on the state of the roads. At Ho-si-wu General Mitchell with the 60th Rifles, the 2d Queen's, the 15th Punjaubs, and some Artillery joined us, and the French also came up. Mr. Parkes rode on to Ma-tou and Tang-chau and made the usual arrangement for our encampment. He reported that Chinese troops were stationed at Tung-chau.

We left Ho-si-wu on the 17th, and after a very dusty march arrived at Ma-tou. Mr. Parkes rode on and passed the night at Tung-chau. Colonel Walker and a commissariat officer accompanied him to a village within a short distance of Tung-chau. Mr. Parkes rode back to this village on the morning of the 18th, and seeing that a large number of Chinese troops had taken up a strong position on each side of the road through which we were to pass, he rode back to Tung-chau accompanied by Mr Loch, Mr de Norman, Mr Bowlby, the *Times* correspondent, Captain Brabazon, of the artillery, another gentleman whose name I have forgotten, and Captain Anderson, with 20 Sikh Cavalry, to ask an explanation of the appearance of such a large force.

In the meantime the army (which had left Ma-tou early in the morning) had advanced to within a mile of Ho-ko-chuang, where the the Chinese troops were assembled. Our attention was attracted by a trench which had been dug across the road at a village about four miles from Ma-tou. A passage was made across, and our troops passed on, leaving the French at a village. About a mile from Ha-ko-chuang our troops halted, and a Chinese officer came out with a message to the effect that we might encamp where we were. He was told we wanted to encamp on the other side of the village, as previously arranged by Mr Parkes, where the river was ; but he held to his request that we should encamp where we were, and offered to supply us with water. This offer was declined, but for the time we made no movement in advance, as the safety of our party within their lines gave the general considerable anxiety. This party, consisting of Col. Walker, Mr A. C. G. Thompson, and and five or six dragoons, were waiting the return of Mr. Parkes and his party from Tung-chau, when their attention was directed to a struggle between a Frenchman and some of the Chinese troops. The cause of the disturbance is not known, but it is thought that the Chinese wanted some pretext for beginning the day's work. Col. Walker rode up to the rescue of the Frenchman, but he was surrounded, deprived of his sword, and almost dragged from his horse. As the place was full of troops nothing was left him and Mr Thompson to do but to run the gauntlet. They escaped from the village, and got within our lines under a heavy fire from the Chinese. Mr Thompson was wounded in the back by a spear thrust, and one of the dragoons was shot in the leg. The general lost no time in advancing the troops, and in about an hour the Chinese were cleared out of the village in the rear, where all our baggage was. The position of the Chinese was well chosen, sheltering their camp, extended across our front and out on our left and right in the form of a semi-circle ; and had we encamped where they wanted us, we should no doubt have been severely cut up in the night. After driving the Chinese from their position, we entered a small walled town called Chang-chiawan, where we remained on the 19th and 20th. The place was looted.

"On the 21st, the allied armies moved in the direction of the canal between Tung-chau and Pekin. I have no time to give you a detailed description of this day's work. The French advanced towards the stone bridge called Pa-li-chian, a mile and a half west of Tung-chau, and the English upon the wooden bridge Pu-si-tsa, and a little to the west of the stone bridge. The Chinese were assembled in force in front of these bridges, and the fight very soon commenced. After about two hours' firing we had driven the Chinese from their camps, of which there was one in nearly every cluster of trees ; the French had taken the stone bridge on the right, and our right wing had taken the wooden bridge, whilst the Commander-in-Chief, with nearly all the cavalry, the 99th, and Queen's pursued the enemy two or three miles along the canal, from camp to camp, towards Pekin. The cavalry charged three or four times, and slaughtered a considerable number. I don't think that our killed and wounded on the 18th and to-day amount to more than twenty-five. The French are encamped at the stone bridge, and we at the wooden bridge, about seven miles from Pekin. One of the roads to Pekin passes through our camp, and there are two more (one of them paved) on the north side of the canal.

"A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Pekin, with a letter, the purport of which is understood to be a request to re-open negociations. I have omitted to mention that Mr. Wade was sent on the 19th with a flag of truce to Tung-chau, and was fired at five times.

"Mr. Parkes and his party are still detained. They are said to be in Pekin, and well treated."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another correspondent gives the following account :—

"On the 9th instant, a force consisting of the King's Dragoon Guards, Fane's and Probyn's Horse, Baring's Desborough's, and Stirling's batteries, the Royal Marines, and 99th Regiment, the whole under the command of General Mitchell, marched past Tien-tsin, to a place called Pookoo, ten miles distant. On the following day they marched to Yang-tsin, eight miles further—the next day to Nan-tsin, eight miles further—and the next to Hoo-si-woo, when they halted for five days again, until the 2nd Queen's, the 60th Rifles, and some 2,000 French came up. Almost the whole of the road for those last four marches was through endless fields of millet, extending as far as the eye could reach, and the camping ground at the end of each of them was nearly as comfortable as a bed of thorns, being upon half cut beds of millet, the spikes of which were nearly as sharp and strong as those surrounding the Taku Forts, and had, I verily believe, been left so by the Tartars, in the hope that they would effectually prevent our advance without any further aid from their prowess. So far not one of them had shown his face within range since the dressing they got at Taku. At Hoo-si-woo, accordingly, Mr Parkes was emboldened to ride forward to Mut-ow, about ten miles further on, attended by a cavalry escort and the gentlemen I have already mentioned, in order, I believe, to propose to the inhabitants that if they would send us our supplies of fuel, flour, &c , we would not molest them, but encamp outside as we had previously done in the case of every village or town we had passed. As far as I can make out from the various reports I hear, they first of all told him that they would consent to furnish us with supplies, if we would agree to their selecting the camping ground for us, but on his replying that the general would not agree to any such condition, they immediately made him and all his companions prisoners, with the exception of a few King's Dragoon Guards, who succeeded in cutting their way out. Colonel Walker, of the Bays, and Mr. Thompson, of the Commissariat, who had ridden out in the same direction, were also very nearly taken prisoners, a French officer who accompanied them being cut to pieces. Colonel Walker only escaping with the loss of his sword, and a cut over the hand, and Mr. Thompson with a lance wound in the back. The Cavalry, Artillery, 2nd Queen's Royal Marines, and 99th Regiment were immediately ordered out by Sir Hope Grant, and about midway between Hoo-si-woo, our friends of Sing-ho celebrity, and who we had heard had never drawn rein after that affair until they had reached Pekin, again came in sight, extending in a wide semi-circle before Mut-ow as far as the eye could reach. The Queen's, who were in advance, were immediately ordered to halt until the rest of the regiments came up, and a line of battle was formed, the French taking the right, Queen's the centre, Royal Marines and 99th the left, and Artillery and Cavalry the flanks. They had not advanced far in this order before fire was opened on them from some dozen points in the aforesaid semi-circle, while the Tartar cavalry threatened our flanks. They were promptly met, however, by ours, but the Irregular Horse, who were on the right flank, the King's Dragoon Guards being on the left, alone succeeded in getting among them—with the to be expected result of chawing them up completely of course. Our artillery meanwhile thundered dreadful responses to theirs, and with very unequal effect — theirs doing little or no damage, ours telling with dreadful effect, and finally completely silencing all their batteries, which were planted in all sorts of extraordinary positions, and were evidently of quite an *impromptu* constructions, some at the entrance to villages, others among clumps of trees, and others behind natural embankments. The infantry then advanced, and threw in a smart fire on them as they retreated, our nimble and gallant allies even getting among them with the bayonet, I believe, and killing great numbers. The enemy fled in every direction, and did not even attempt to defend Mut-ow itself, which was accordingly entered and taken possession of the same evening, and proved to be a very comfortable and picturesque little town, with a tumble-down old brick wall of great height, and once, doubtless, of great strength. The following day was made a day of rest, and yesterday the force again advanced into the plain, and had really a hard day's fighting. They had not gone more than about three miles before the enemy again presented themselves in a vast semi-circle. We met them pretty much as we did on the previous day, but got closer to them on several occasions—both the Irregular Horse and the King's Dragoon Guards getting well among them, as well as our more advanced parties of infantry—although from the nature of the ground (endless fields of cut millet, intersected by wide ditches, and separated every here and there by dense thickets), and their knowledge of how to avail themselves of it, it was very difficult to get near them at all. If we had had infantry alone I believe they actually might have had the audacity to close with us (as they were evidently plucky enough men), but as it was they showed themselves on both days impressed with a very salutary dread of our artillery and cavalry, and although they made several apparent charges at our cavalry, I believe they were almost all merely feints, to draw them into some trap or other (such as a concealed ditch, or rough piece of ground), while entangled in which they might have an opportunity to fire their gingalls at them from under the cover of some wall, or tops of trees.

A letter of Sept. 26 says :—"It appears that Messrs. Loch, Bowlby, and (Captain) Brabazon, are all safe and well treated at Pekin, with Mr. Consul Parkes. The army is within five miles of Pekin, after an engagement on Saturday, in which the enemy is said to have kept at a respectable distance from our artillery ; but the French got at them and treated them very roughly, killing, it is said, 400 or 500 men. We had one officer and a few men wounded. The Emperor's brother and another Mandarin of the highest feather came out to camp, but Lord Elgin would not see them until Mr. Parkes and the other prisoners were given up. Tung-chau was given up to pillage, and the usual atrocities of the Tartars were committed by themselves on their women, whom they deprived of life, and on their children, whom they threw into wells. The latter was past doubt, as the bodies were seen when the place was entered."

INDIA.

According to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, the returns of the income-tax are being fairly made by the merchants and bankers, and are altogether satisfactory. The Finance Committee have recommended that piece goods be taxed according to their weight, so that the lighter sorts worn by the poorer classes will be not so heavily taxed as the heavier and richer worn by the more luxurious. They have also recommended what is here termed to "Gladstonize" the tariff—that is, that duties on all articles which produce less than 500 rupees a year should be swept away altogether.

Sir Hugh Rose, though a strict disciplinarian, is represented to be a most popular Commander-in-Chief. With a view to render general means of instruction, recreation, and employment for the soldiers of the army, he has taken steps for the formation of workshops, gymnasia, gardens, reading and coffee rooms, skittle and ball alleys, and single-stick alleys.

Some curious traits regarding a portion of the population of the Hazara district, in the Punjaub, have lately come to light :—

"Colonel Nicholson was the pacificator of that district. He changed the character of its tribes from being the most disorderly into the most orderly people on the frontier. Such was the influence of his character that the people began to regard him as something more than human, and in spite of floggings and persecution, they persisted in worshipping him as the Gooroo Nikkni Sagn. After the heroic death of Nicholson before Delhi, their conduct was most peculiar. The head of the tribe killed himself ; the second followed his example ; the third started off to Peshawur to learn from the missionaries of Nicholson's God. The whole story may be relied upon as being correct. The third man and another of the tribe are now Christian teachers in native schools, and it is expected that others will follow their example."

Sir Charles Macarthy assumed the government of Ceylon on the 22nd of October.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The latest news from the States says, the New York and Boston journals were almost entirely occupied in discussing the southern disunion movement. The *New York Times* states, that the excitement was gradually subsiding. The *New York Herald*, on the contrary, says that it was still on the increase.

The special correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphs from Washington, on the 12th, as follows :—"It is the settled intention of the administration, to allow South Carolina to take any position she pleases—suspend the courts, and stop all the mails, provided she does not attempt to interfere with the public revenue, or open a port. Should this be done, a revenue officer, on board a man of war, will immediately attend to them. This I have from reliable authority. Mr. Buchanan hopes that there will be no effort made to interrupt the collection of the revenue before the experiment of secession shall have been proved a bad speculation, and have been abandoned. Several leading Virginians here represent it to be the purpose of their State to become the mediator between the sections when South Carolina shall have accomplished secession. When secession shall be no more a threat, but a reality, it is understood that South Carolina will send Commissioners to Washington to arrange the terms of separation, when Virginia will propose a basis of settlement, on which the confederacy may be renewed and continued. This basis will require that no one be elected President unless he receives a majority of both sections of the Union ; and that no law be passed except by a majority of the members representing both sections,—thus securing the approval of a majority of the whole people in each case. Virginia will propose this as fair to all, and offering full protection to North and South. If refused, then the whole South will re-organize on a new basis among themselves, leaving the other states to do likewise. This intended course of Virginia was discussed at the President's house to-day, and much speculation had as to the course of the Northern States. The opinion, in well-informed circles here, is, that Mr. Buchanan will stave off any issue presented here until the close of his term. There seems to be no fear here of resignations enough to give the Senate to the Republicans. It is a singular fact that states in a position secure against injury from the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are the only states making this alleged non-execution of the law a pretext for secession."

A Washington despatch to the Associated Press, of the same date, says :—"We are privately informed that the Declaration of Independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, requires confirmation. Such is the fear that Washington will not be continued as the seat of the government, that the value of real estate has been sensibly affected by the secession movement."

The *New York Herald* of the 13th says :—"Our despatches and correspondence from the South show that from Virginia to Texas the secession excitement is still on the increase. At Montgomery, Alabama, a mass meeting was held on the 10th, composed of all classes and all parties, and all were in favour of secession. The Governor of Alabama had determined to call a Convention, to take the question of secession into consideration, to meet on the first Monday in January. The resignation of Southern United States Senators and Federal Officers created much excitement at the National Capital, and it was feared that four or five other Southern Senators would follow their example."

At Nashville, Tennessee, the bank notes of Georgia and South Carolina were taken at a discount of five per cent.

Dr. Longshaw, who went out with Dr. Hayes' Arctic expedition, had returned to Boston. He left the explorers frozen in the ice, where they expected to remain till June next. All were well and hopeful.

On the 10th instant, the Erie Railway safe, at Jersey City, was robbed of 10 dollars.

The accounts from the United States on Wednesday morning shew that the agitation for disunion in the South is assuming a mencing aspect. South Carolina is taking the lead, and, it is said, with a view to defy all contingencies, the State had repealed the law which inflicts the loss of their charters and other penalties on banks that become insolvent or suspend, and although the banks of the State are believed to be thoroughly sound, this, of course, had created a run. Gold was, in consequence, being drained from New York, and stocks had fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. during the week. The disunionists can reckon only on a majority in South Carolina, and even there is a powerful minority not yet anxious for action. Alabama is their next stronghold ; then Georgia and Mississippi ; but it is said neither Louisiana, Texas, Florida, nor Arkansas desire disunion, whilst the border slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri are, by their popular votes, as well as their natural affinities, with the North.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MR. LINCOLN.—He is thus described in the Chicago *Press and Tribune* :—"Mr Lincoln stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry ; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height ; his lower limbs are not disproportionate to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forwards and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable ; he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and at the same time simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man ; but when his fine dark gray eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and though thin is wiry. His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than Webster, but it is unlike either. It is very large, and phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slight Roman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a large complexion, with all the appearance of having been weather-beaten, complete the description."

FATHER GAVAZZI AND THE WOUNDED IN ITALY.—The *Sheffield Independent* publishes the following letter, received from Father Gavazzi by Miss Shore, of Meersbrook. It is dated "Naples, November 10," and runs as follows :—"Dear Madam,—This very morning, I received the box with your kind offering ; and it could not arrive in better time, for this very morning some fifty wounded return home to recruit themselves, and would not have had a shirt was it not for your box. The thirty pounds were duly received some time ago, but I did not write to you, waiting day after day the promised arrival of your box. Your money has already served the cause in the best possible way. Except the kind co-operation of Mrs. and Miss Rawson, your gift is the only thing I have had from dear England. Perhaps my friends had no confidence in me. Patience ! But I must tell you that at the end of this war, all the English charity did for my wounded brethren will be found in the utmost loss. I will not say how and why, but certainly lost. Very little of the English money arrived to the poor fellows, and almost nothing of the English goods—at least to my notice ; and I will tell you that I was always and everywhere in the hospitals. I heard of a crown given to the wounded on quitting the hospitals, but at the present moment I hear of such a thing no more. The only charity my poor brethren receive just now is that I have procured for them, by preaching in the squares, a gift, consisting of two crowns, two shirts, two handkerchiefs, and some lemons and sugar for the sick. Your money is to me a supplement for some misery which could not be inserted in the usual fare of charity. May God bless you for your generosity. Had I only a tenth part in the ladies' benevolent fund, or had the ladies entrusted it to some of their countrywomen residing here (among whom there is prominent, in the care of the hospitals, Madam White born O'Kelly), I can assure you, English philanthropy would have been of a great advantage. But I repeat, my lot is to work, work, work for Jesus, for Jesus Christ's sake, and trusted only by few of the most intimate friendships. However, I thank my God that he freed my heart from imposture, and gave me the love of His dear Son, Jesus, to do the best I can for His glory and the spread of His glorious gospel. Again I thank you for your kindness and liberality, and I hope God will give you all that your soul desires.—With my best regards, believe me, yours sincerely.—ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI."

A WEALTHY NUN.—Mademoiselle Blanche de Beuval, a wealthy heiress of Orleans, overwhelmed with grief at the death of the Viscount de Chausoy, to whom she was engaged to be married, has entered the Carmelite Convent in the Faubourg du Roule at Orleans. The *Journal du Loiret* narrates that in the prime of youth and beauty she entered the convent dressed in a bridal costume of white satin trimmed with rich lace ; a wreath of orange blossoms encircled her hair, and a large white veil was over her head. She took the seat prepared for her, and the officiating priest delivered a short address. She then quitted the chapel, which is divided into two parts by an iron railing, closed by a curtain. In a moment after the curtain was drawn, and she was seen on the other side of the grating on her knees. The priest approached and asked whether she still persisted in her resolution to quit the world, to which she replied in a firm voice, "Yes." On this, one of the nuns who were standing by removed the bridal wreath and veil from her head, let her beautiful hair fall on her shoulders, and then with a pair of scissors severed the tresses close to her head. A murmur of regret was heard among all the persons present when this sacrifice was commenced. Mademoiselle de Beauvai then left the chapel, but re-appeared in a few minutes after, dressed in the garb of a Carmelite nun. She lay down on the steps of the chapel, a funeral cloth was thrown over her, the priest recited the prayers for the dead, and the "De Profundis" was sung while the persons in the chapel were retiring.

THE NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

(From the *Morning Star* of Wednesday.)

We return with reluctance, but without hesitation, to the question suggested by the pending elections in Southwark and Newcastle. Within another fortnight, we presume, those contests must be brought to a conclusion, and the present prospect is by no means satisfactory. In both, the divisions of the Liberal party seriously endanger the interests of the Liberal cause. In Newcastle—to take first the remote—the support of the popular portion of the constituency is divided between Mr. Carstairs and Mr. P. A. Taylor—either a good man, and the latter deservedly conspicuous in the ranks of Reformers. Both have been on more than one previous occasion candidates for the suffrages of the Tyneside Liberals, and both are unwilling, naturally enough, to withdraw their respective claims. The Tories decline to avail themselves of this decided split ; but a juvenile Whig—a local political nonentity—threatens too successfully to ensure their support against the popular candidates. Newcastle is a town of far too great importance, commercially and politically, to be thus submerged in the waters of Parliamentary nothingness. One official semi-Radical member is as great a sacrifice to the conventionalities of representation as can fairly be demanded. The other should be at least a man of independence and thoroughness, if not of capacity and distinction. If to Mr. Headlam, Newcastle should add Mr. Beaumont, the industrial capital of the north will have fairly nullified her political power. Two negatives do not make an affirmative when the question put is from the Speaker's chair, and in such a shape that the democratic politicians of the coal country would fain answer with an emphatic "Aye." Once more, therefore, we earnestly exhort Messrs. Carstairs and Taylor, or their respective friends, to agree upon some mode by which victory may be secured to their common cause, without the hazard, cost, and scandal of a formal contest.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of this Bench was held on Monday. The magistrates present were R. S. Surtees, Esq., and Peter Annandale, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—The batch under this designation was not heavy this morning. *William Quinn*, *James M'Ginn*, *John Moor*, and *John Munroe* were discharged on paying 5s., costs ; *Patrick English* on paying 11s. ; and *George Simpson*, who had made himself merrier than wise at a wedding, was ordered to pay 5s.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—*James Smith* was charged with having assaulted P.C. Park, rolled him in the mud, and torn his trousers. There was a disturbance, said the complainant, in Leadgate, on Saturday night, caused by the prisoner and another man fighting. The prisoner, being the more obstreperous of the two and defying the powers that be, was laid hold of by the officer. He laid hold of the officer in turn, and there is a strong probability that there was no love lost between them. Ultimately the prisoner was thrown to the ground, but not being satisfied to lie there alone, he seized the officer by one of his "understanding pins" and brought him once more within his rough embraces. The officer, producing his nether garment, a leg of which had been slit up, said he was rolled in the mud by the prisoner, to the destruction of his (the officer's) hat, whilst his coat was so bedaubed as to have been rendered almost useless. Ultimately, "Jemmy" who was not so tall as he was tough, was placed under the lock at Leadgate. Later on at night, Park and his brother officer, Taylor, brought out the prisoner to remove him to the cells at Shotley Bridge. He walked very quietly until he met some men, to whom he appealed for help against the "—— Saxons." He, however, "cried for help where no help could come," and was eventually landed here.—His answer was that "he did not mind anything about it." Mr. Surtees: That won't do. In a civilised country it is not to be tolerated that drunken men shall do these things and then plead so foolish an excuse. You have incurred a penalty of £20 for the assault on the police ; and we fine you £5 and costs, or you will go to prison for two months.

CUSTOMARY, BUT NOT LAWFUL.—*Robert M'Lauchland* was charged with having fired a pistol on the high road, and within the distance prohibited by Act of Parliament, whereby he had incurred a penalty of £2. The prisoner said he didn't think there was any harm in it ; it was a wedding, and at a wedding it was customary to fire pistols. He was told that it was neither customary nor lawful in this country to discharge fire arms in the public streets, and on expressing his contrition was discharged on paying costs, 2s 6d.

A POWERFUL SOBERER.—*Miles Connon or Cannon* was charged with having assaulted the police. Officer Taylor said: On Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock when he was assisting to bring some prisoners down to Shotley Bridge, he saw the prisoner lying on the turnpike road. He aroused him and endeavoured to lift him out of the dirt, upon which the prisoner became very abusive with his tongue, and from bad language proceeded to use his fists. It ended in Miles getting a knock down blow from the officer's truncheon, and in being taken to the cells.—He said he was "lying there nivir saying a word to nobody at all at all, when the officer came to him, and made him get up." Shure if they'd let him lie there, he went on to say, he wouldn't have done nothing to no man, but he was asleep and drunk, and nivir spaking a word when the officer came and bate him about the head until he was sober.—Mr Surtees : He found you drunk, and beat you till you were sober? Prisoner: Yes, your riverence ; that's just it, now ; and now he says I bate him.—Ordered to pay costs, 8s 10d, and recommended not to make his bed in future on the highway.

Joseph Shaw, having his house open at an unlawful hour for the sale of drink, pleaded, through his better half, a decided slowness in the clock. Mr. Surtees recommended her to quicken the revolution of the pointers for the future, and dismissed her on payment of 5s costs.

COMPROMISED.—*Michael Duffy*, minus one of his natural legs, and *James Clark* were charged with having assaulted an Irishman named Kearney. All that the Bench could elicit from Kearney was: "It's settled ;" and therefore they called P.C. Robinson, who said: On Monday night Mrs Kearney came to my house in a deplorable plight. Her gown had been almost torn off her ; and I went down with her. On reaching Kearney's house I found a terrible uproar, the prisoners being there. Mrs. Kearney said that she had been obliged to defend herself with bottles against the prisoners, who had broken into her house. Duffy was bleeding from the head, one of the bottles having struck him.—In answer to the Bench, the officer added: —It is a private house. Duffy had gone there to ask Kearney for 8s which he owed him. Kearney would not pay, and Duffy went, I suppose, to "take it out of his skin" (laughter). Ordered to pay 12s costs.

Several cases against coach proprietors were heard—for which see another column.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending 24th November, 1860 :—

	£	s.	d.
Passengers	£898	4	7
Merchandise	2,792	16	4
Total	£3,691	0	11
Corresponding week in last year	3,063	14	5
Increase	£627	6	6

HENRY SMILES, Manager.

The Queen has forwarded a donation of £10 to a workman in Woolwich Arsenal, named Knell, in approval of his book, entitled "Chips from the Block," being a summary of information useful to men of his class, and Sir Benjamin Hawes, Under-Secretary for War, has presented him with a copy of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c."

FACETIÆ.

Why should an alderman wear a Tartan waistcoat? To keep a check on his stomach.

Why does a coal barge weigh less than an empty sack? Because, if the one is a *light* weight, the other is a *lighter*.

Cicero was dining out, and the host after dinner produced some very moderate wine, to which he assigned a fabulous date. "Humph!" said Tully, "it bears its age well!"

"That's my *impression*," as the printer said to a pretty girl when he kissed her. "And that's a *token* of my regard," replied the lady, boxing his ears.

Magistrate, pompously, to little boy witness: "My boy, can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?" "Yes, sir," was the instant reply of the smart youth ; "Can you?"

A very keen observer of human nature has said that a sober man, when drunk, has the same kind of stupidity about him that a drunken man has when sober.

Old Mrs. Pilkins was reading the foreign news by a late arrival. "Cotton is declining," exclaimed the old lady. "Well, I thought as much ; the last thread was remarkably feeble."

"Eighty millions of liars in the bank?" said Mrs. Partington, as she read the amount of *lire* that Garibaldi had found at Naples ; "they are worse than they are in the banks this way, then, and a good many more of 'em."

"Jack is a good fellow, but I will not lie for any man. I love my friend, but I love the truth still more." "My dear," said a by-stander, "consider now! Why should you prefer a stranger to an old acquaintance?"

A little girl, showing her little cousin, about four years old, a star, said, "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." "No it aint," said he. "Yes, it is." "Then why don't it keep the rain off?"

"Heroine" is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language ; the two first letters of it are male, the three first female, the four first a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman.

"Mamma, is Ann hungry?" queries a juvenile, referring to the servant. "No, Edgar ; why?" "Because you told her to go and eat the oven, directly, ma." Mamma begins to think Edgar ought to go to school.

A garrulous fop, who had annoyed by his frivolous remarks his partner in a ball-room, among other empty things asked whether "she had ever had her ears pierced?" "No," was the reply, "but I've often had them *bored!*"

A paragraph in an Edinburgh paper announced that a celebrated vocalist had met with a serious accident by the upsetting of his carriage. The same authority shortly after announced that he had so far recovered as to be able to appear before the public the following evening in *three parts*.

NOT AT HOME.—*Gentleman*: Is Mrs. M. in? *Servant*: No, sir ; she's not at home. *Gentleman*: Well, I am sorry, as I owe her some money, and have called to pay it. *Voice from over the balustrades*: Oh! I am in. To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman to walk in!

Pedagogue: What are the properties of heat? *Pupil*: Heat expands and cold contracts, and that's what makes the days longer in summer and shorter in winter. *Pedagogue*: There, that will do. You may go out and play, and don't study any more to-day.

THE LITTLE MOUSTACHE.—There is a good story of a young man, who had a light and incipient moustache. One day, while fingering the few hairs, he said to Harry, "Hadn't I better dye this moustache?" "Oh, no," replied Harry, "let it alone, and it will die of itself."

PHILOLOGICAL.—In this part of the world, when a man is particularly well gotten up, we say he is "dressed to kill." In Scotland this expression takes a singularly different phase, for there a Highlander in full costume comes very near being Kilt entirely.

FARMING FANCIES.—When your corn shoots, order your gamekeeper to take it up. Never tell secrets in corn fields ; the corn has ears. Never permit a barber to go amongst your barley : he may shave off its beard. The last remnant of flogging, thrashing corn.

The process of keeping accounts among the Norway lumbermen is of unique style. The book-keeper, after comparing accounts with the workmen, sends him to the cashier for his wages, with the amount due to him chalked on his back ; and when the cashier has paid him, he takes his receipt himself by brushing off his chalk marks.

Judge A—— was holding an assize when a man was brought in to be sentenced for felony. The judge asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced? and was somewhat astonished at the answer. "I don't know's I hev ; I ain't got no money." It pleased the bar, but not the judge, who gave the fellow a "long term."

"Well, Dinah," said a would-be belle to a black girl, "they say beauty soon fades, but do you see any of my bloom fading? Now tell me plainly, without any compliments." "O, no, miss ; but den me kinder tink." "Think what, Dinah? you're bashful." "O, no, me no bashful ; but den me kinder tinks as how missa don't retain her colour quite so well as coloured lady."

The Marquis de Favières, a good borrower and a notoriously bad paymaster, called on Samuel Bernard, the great financier, one morning and said, "Sir, I am going to astonish you ; I am the Marquis de Favieres ; I do not know you, and I come to borrow five hundred louis of you." "Sir," replied Bernard, "I am going to astonish you yet more ; I know you, and yet I am going to lend them to you."

"Why do you always walk with a stick?" said a gentleman the other day to a friend, on meeting him in the streets. "Except the old and infirm, I cannot help regarding those who make use of walking-sticks as idlers, or persons having nothing to do." "Now, I think quite the reverse," replied his friend, "for I look upon them as individuals of the most active and industrious character, who, you see, always like to have *something in hand*."

Dr. Sewell and two or three other gentlemen, walking towards Hampstead on a summer's day, were met by the famous [illegible] Purcell, the punster, who was very importunate [illegible] what account they were going thither. [illegible] answered, "To make hay." "Very [illegible]," "you'll be there at a very convenie[illegible] country wants rakes."

Colonel Tomphins, who lives in the country, is an absent-minded man, but always good-natured and unassuming. He bought a new open carriage, and the first time he rode out in it he thought every one would take notice of it, as a matter of course. Presently he met Squire Post, who stopped him with a "Good morning, colonel!" "I bought it only a day or two ago." "How is your family?" "One hundred and fifty pounds." The squire perceived that the colonel's mind was in his carriage, and tried him once more. "Anything new, colonel?" "Yes the harness is new, too ; a new turn-out altogether." And so they parted.

Dean Ramsay, in his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," tells us of an old lady who liked a party at quadrille and sent out her servant every morning to invite the ladies required to make up the game, and her directions were graduated thus: "Nelly, you'll ging to Lady Carnegy's, and mak my compliments, and ask the *honour* of her ladyship's company, and that of the Miss Carnegies, to tea this evening ; and if they canna come, ging to the Miss Mudies, and ask the *pleasure* of their company ; and if they canna come, you may ging to Miss Hunter, and ask the *favour* of her company ; and if she canna come, ging to Lucky Spark, and *bid her come*.

While resident for a while at the village of Box, in Wiltshire, Coleridge lodged at a grocer's, and discovered one day, to his dismay, that his room lay over a barrel of gunpowder. Expostulation with the owner of the house not prevailing to remove the dangerous article, Coleridge prepared to remove himself. The servant-maid, who venerated their eccentric guest, now entreated him to reconsider his determination. "Do you think, Mary, I can sleep in a place where I am in momentary danger of blowing up?" "I thought, sir," said Mary, "that it was the shot, and not the powder, that hurt people." "So should I think, Mary, were I a little bird."

The danger of meddling with edge-tools is well-illustrated in the little story that follows :—Mr. A. is a lawyer of considerable talent. The anxious inquirer after information, Mr. B., is an extensive dealer in cattle. "Mr. A.," said B., "the profession of a lawyer must be a very rascally business, is it not?" Mr A. straightened himself and looked grave. "Mr. B.," said he, "I always noticed, in my life, that when a man was rascally disposed he would be a rascal whether his profession be that of a lawyer or a drover." Mr. B. dropped the subject, seemingly convinced that if Mr. A. was not right, at least he (Mr. B.) was no match for him.

A fellow was on trial before a police magistrate for stealing chickens. The proof was circumstantial, the main thing seeming to be that footmarks were found in the snow near the roost exactly corresponding with prisoner's boots—patches, nails, and all. The prisoner's counsel thought he had a green one in the prosecutor's witness, who was apparently all that fancy painted him. Counsel put this question :—"Now, how do you know my client had on those boots last night? How do you know I didn't have 'em on?" The witness demurely answered, "'Cause *you* didn't know they's any *chickens* there!" The prisoner was convicted.

"Pray, Dr. Skraitz, what on airth is a horrorscope?" asked Mrs. Partington. "Why, ma'am," replied the doctor, "you perceive that when the nocturnal hour is so far procrastinated by a superabundant application of oleaginous, acidulous, piperine, mustardific, oviparious components of a crustaceo-piscatory salad and its vinous and alcoholic accidents, an undue expansion of the stomachic integument ensues, which, in the progress of its constipating influences, stigmatizes the cerebral functions, confuses the nervo-optic system, and gives a scope to the horrors!" "La, me, how very strange!" said the old lady, "and what a wonderful thing it is to have larning!"

The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give vent to a humorous observation, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men. Thus, when the British were storming Badajos, his Grace rode up whilst the balls were falling around, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered, "Taylor." "A very good name, too," remarked Wellington. "Cheer up, my men ; our *Taylor* will soon make a *pair of breaches*—in the walls!" At this sally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

When the Parliament began to coin money, an old cavalier looking on one of the pieces, read this on one side, "God be with us ;" on the other, "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," said he, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides." A Scotch parson in the Rump time said in his prayer, "Bless the Grand Council, the Parliament, and grant that they may all hang together." A country fellow said "Amen," very loudly, adding, "I'm sure it's the prayer of all good people." "Friends," said the minister, "I don't mean as that fellow means. My prayer is that they may all hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what cord," replied the other, "so that it be but a strong one."

AN AGGREGATE TEMPTATION.—The late Sir George Simpson, in his early days, practised as a physician, and of him is told the anecdote that, attending one of his old cronies in a dangerous sickness, he, with a great share of generosity, declared he would not take a fee. The invalid insisted—Simpson was positive. But when the cure was performed, and the medical friend was taking his leave, the patient said :—"Sir, in this purse I have put every day's fee, nor must your good-nature get the better of my gratitude." Simpson eyed the purse, counted the number of days in a minute, and then, holding out his hand, replied :—"Well, I can hold out no longer. Single, I could have resisted them for a twelvemonth ; but, altogether, they are perfectly irresistible."

A HEAVY BLOW.—A colonel, who is fond of telling tough 'uns, especially stories of which he himself is the hero, lately drew the long bow after the following fashion :—"I was once in Montpellier," says the colonel, "on official business. During my stay a horse-race came off near the capital ; and as I am rather partial to horse-racing, I went to see it. Just as the horses were about starting, some fellow insulted me by jostling me rather roughly. Now, you know I don't often fight, but when I strike, then I do strike. So I up with my fist, and hit him a blow that sent him against the fence into a field, carrying with him nine sections of posts and rails. The fellow lay a short time, then raising himself into a sitting posture, he looked wildly around him. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'has the storm done much damage? Did the lightning strike anybody but me?'"

THE MYSTERY.—Two darkies had bought a mess of pork in partnership ; but Sam, having no place to put his portion in, consented to intrust the whole to Julius's keeping. The next morning they met, when Sam said: "Good morning, Julius ; anything happen strange or mysterious down in your wicinity lately?" "Yaas, Sam, most strange thing happen down at my house yesterlastnight." "Ah, Julius, what was dat?" "Well, Sam, I tole you now. Dis mornin' I went down into de cellar for to get a piece ob hog for this darky's breakfast, and I put my hand down into de brine an' felt all round, but no pork dere, all gone, could'nt tell what bewent with it ; so I turned up de barl, an', Sam, as true as preachin', the rats had eat a hole clar froo de bottom of de barl, and dragged de pork all out!" Sam was petrified with astonishment, but presently said: "Why didn' de brine run out ob de same hole?" "Ah, Sam, dat's de mystery ; dat's de mystery!"

TOO FAT FOR A FRENCHMAN.—When Grose, the antiquary who was as gross and fat a man as Falstaff, was on the coast of the Isle of Wight, sketching Hurst Castle for one of his works, he was taken by the natives for a French spy. Seeing their menacing gestures, and hearing their shouts of "spy," "traitor," &c., the ponderous antiquary lost all patience, and rushing forward, threw open his enormous waistcoat, slapping his ventral department, and exclaiming, "There you rascals! Do these look anything like French?" The argument held good, and he was suffered to finish his sketch in peace.

Business Addresses.

CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

H. DUFOUR, PRINTER, STATIONER, AND BOOKBINDER. PRINTING Of every description executed with accuracy and dispatch. PERIODICALS READY AS SOON AS ISSUED.

JOHN CUMMINS, COMMERCIAL INN, BLACKHILL, WINES and SPIRITS of SUPERIOR QUALITY. LEEDS, BURTON, SCOTCH; WEST AUCKLAND, AND OTHER ALES. GOOD BEDS AND STABLING.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES go to M'NALLY'S, ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE, Where Fit and Durability are guaranteed.

N.B. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 TAILORS, of temperate habits, to whom the highest wages will be given, if competent workmen.

WILLIAM SMITH, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dyson, where he will have always on hand an excellent assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOGS, Of the best manufacture and material, and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Boots and Shoes, to order, warranted of the best material and by unexceptionable workmen. Repairs neatly executed.

THOMPSON & MURRAY, BUTCHERS, HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

BEG to announce that they have commenced BUSINESS as above, and hope, by keeping the best Meat and Selling at the lowest remunerating Prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

PATTINSON OSBORNE, GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement as above, and to announce that he has commenced to retail the best Ovington, Mill, and Bitter Ales, at 5d. and 6d. per quart, to which he would respectfully call the attention of the public. Families supplied with any quantity from 2 gallons or upwards, to any part of the district, carriage free, with a liberal discount from those prices.

A large stock of New Christmas Fruits. Teas from 3s. 8d. per lb and upwards. Coffee 1s. and upwards. Raw and Refined Sugars at Market Prices.

Cheese, Butter, Bacon, of first-rate quality, at the lowest remunerating prices.

Brushes, Clogs, Earthenware, Worsteds, Yarns, &c.

POKES, SACKS, CART COVERS, BARN SHEETS, WOOL SHEETS, SHEEP NETS, CART ROPES, HALTERS, PLOUGH CORDS, SPUN YARNS, COW TIES, COW BANDS, PIG NETS, TWINES, &c., MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT BELL, 6 and 8, TOWN-HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

ON SALE, LINSEED, RAPE, CANARY SEEDS, &c. D. CLARKE'S WHEAT PROTECTOR, the best Dressing for Seed Wheat known. GISHURST COMPOUND.—See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 9th, 1859.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL. EVENING TUITION.

M. in[illegible] that he has opened Evening [illegible] Education d[illegible] [illegible] on the various Branches of [illegible], on Three Evenings each week, viz.: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from 7 till 9 o'clock p.m.

TERMS same as Day Pupils.

Shotley Grove School, Oct., 1860.

M. B. also purposes giving a Course of Public Lectures in the School-Room on various subjects; particulars in a future advertisement.

RALPH EWART, GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for favours conferred, and hopes by assiduity and attention, selling a good article at the Lowest Possible Charge, to Merit a Continuance of Public Patronage.

BRITISH WINES.—FANCY BISCUITS, &c., &c.

THE NEW SHOP.

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. tender their best Thanks to their Friends and the Public for the kind support received by them, and in doing so beg to submit the following List of Prices:—

TEAS, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per lb.
COFFEES, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
GOOD SUGAR, 4d.; FINE DO., 4½d.; CRYSTALIZED, 5d. per lb.
GOOD CURRANTS, 3d.; FINE, 4d.; BEST NEW CURRANTS, 5d per lb.
GOOD RAISINS, 4d.; BEST, 5d. per lb.
GOOD SOAP, 2½d.; YELLOW and MOTTLED, 3½d; BEST PALE AND MOTTLED, 4½d. per lb.

OBSERVE: KEENLEYSIDE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

N.B.—Parcels sent to any Part, Free of Carriage.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

HER Majesty the Queen having graciously signified her acceptance of the Services of this Corps, according to Rule 3, all Subscriptions become due on Saturday, the 1st of December; Members will therefore please to pay the same to the Secretary, or as soon after that date as possible.

By order, R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.

November 23, 1860.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE Committee of the above Corps invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of their UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS, Patterns of which lie at Messrs. J. BRODIE and SONS, Shotley Bridge, for inspection.

Tenders, addressed to the Secretary, will be received up to SATURDAY, 1st December.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.

Consett, by Gateshead, Nov. 23, 1860.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH. YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND ARTICULATION.

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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, &c.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON DENTISTS, 61, BLACKETT STREET,

APPOINTMENTS:

One of the Firm attends Sunderland every Thursday, at Frederick-street, Durham, every Saturday, at 81, New Elvet.

Public Notices.

TO MASONS, IRONMONGERS, EXCAVATORS AND DRAINERS.

THE BURIAL BOARD of the Parish of Benfieldside, Shotley Bridge, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ENCLOSURE WALLS and IRON PALISADING, and the DRAINING of Four Acres of Ground, for the New Cemetery, situated at Blackhill.

The Plans, Specification, and Bills of Quantity of the same may be seen at my Office, or at Mr WHINNEY's (Clerk to the Board), High-gate, Benfieldside, on and after FRIDAY, the 7th day of December; and the Tenders (endorsed) to be delivered to Mr WHINNEY, or at my Office, not later than Four p.m., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of December.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARCHIBALD M. DUNN, Architect.

Market-street, Newcastle, Nov. 29, 1860.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS FOR FILLING UP BLACK HILL COMMON QUARRY.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE Local Authorities of the Township of Benfieldside are ready to Receive PROPOSALS for FILLING UP BLACK HILL COMMON QUARRY.

SPECIFICATIONS and CONDITIONS may be seen on Application to JOHN WILSON, Inspector, Shotley Bridge, by Gateshead.

N.B.—Tenders to be delivered on or before Six o'Clock, P.M. of 5th Dec., 1860.

Shotley Bridge, Nov. 29th, 1860.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE Officers of the SHOTLEY BRIDGE and CONSETT RIFLE CORPS beg to inform the Members that a general meeting will be held on MONDAY, December, 3rd, at 8 p.m., in the Derwent and Consett Iron Company's School room, Blackhill, when the members will be sworn in, and the Secretary will receive proposals from each member with respect to the mode of paying for the uniform.

It is particularly requested that all Parties wishing to be Enrolled should attend punctually, and those who may unavoidably be absent, will be kind enough to send in their Names to the Secretary.

By order, R. LATIMER, Hon. Sec.

Nov. 30, 1860.

Business Addresses.

WILLIAM LAMB, GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement in Business, and begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED to more eligible Premises opposite, lately occupied by William Bowes, where he hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

Home Fed BACON, KIEL Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, &c. CHEESE of superior quality.

TINWARE, BRUSHES, of all kinds, extremely cheap. Goods delivered to any part of the District free of carriage.

C. BARTLETT, SCALE BEAM, WEIGHING MACHINE, AND MILL MANUFACTURER, 39, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE only Practical Maker of the above Articles in the North of England. Grocers' Canisters, Vases, Coffee Boxes, and every Article suitable for Grocers, Chemists, &c. Fittings, Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, repaired and adjusted.

☞ Mills Recut and made equal to New.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE AT PARK'S, 77, PILGRIM STREET, (Four Doors Below the Old Black House), NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WINTER GOODS

ON HAND, an excellent Stock of STRONG WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the approaching Season, and for all classes; and ALL ARE GUARANTEED OUR OWN MAKING, and will be Sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

SUMMER GOODS.

Also ON HAND the remainder of our Summer Boots, which will be cleared off at prices varying from 1s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per pair; Children's Light Fancy Coloured Boots and Shoes from 8d. per pair.

REMEMBER ONLY AT PARK'S, 77, PILGRIM STREET, (Four Doors below the Old Black House,) NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

HOWARD'S INDIAN CONFECTION FLOUR.

MANUFACTURED by a new and improved process, by which the choicest and most nutritious portions of the finest INDIAN CORN are reduced to a soluble Flour which has the same characteristic as, and fully equals the finest Bermuda Arrowroot, at one fourth the price. Specially adapted for Puddings, which, combined with delicacy of flavour, are extremely wholesome; also for Custards, Cheesecakes, Blanc Mange, and all descriptions of sweets, effecting a great saving of Eggs and Butter. It is particularly suited to Invalids and Children, owing to its lightsome and strengthening qualities, and being so easy of digestion.

Manufactured by HOWARD and Co., Scott-street Mills, Hull, and sold by all respectable Chemists and Grocers.

To be Let.

TO LET, Three Convenient DWELLING HOUSES, situate in Delves-lane. Rent Moderate. For Particulars apply to Messrs. TAYLOR and ARMSTRONG, Builders, Consett.

TO LET, AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE situate in Delves Lane, Consett. For further particulars apply to Mr. FEWELL, Carr House Station, Leadgate.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an eligible PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the sign of the "GREY HOUND INN," lately occupied by Mr. H. LAMB, Leadgate. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. ROBINSON, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Leadgate, or to Mr WM. DIXON, Shotley Bridge.

Sales by Private Contract.

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a good situation, at Consett.

Also, a Pleasant Little FARM of FOUR ACRES OF LAND, in a good state of Cultivation, and an excellent HOUSE with all necessary out appurtenances. Very suitable for a Person wishing to commence Gardening in this district.

Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Commission and House Agent.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following eligible property:—

Lot 1.—A Convenient Dwelling House, with Five Rooms, a Good Yard, and every Convenience.

Also, a Convenient Dwelling House, with Four Rooms, a Shop, Cellar, Yard, and other Conveniences.

The above Property is eligibly situated at Leadgate, with right of way to the back of premises.

For further particulars apply to JAMES VICKERS, Joiner, &c., Leadgate.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Hereditary Diseases.—The tendency to particular diseases transmitted from parent to child exercises a wide influence in producing disease. Few are free from hereditary predispositions. Consumption, gout, and scrofulous disorders are from this cause ever present, and yearly rob us of our dearest treasures. Holloway's Ointment and Pills have the power of removing from the blood the morbid qualities, in which lies the essence of all hereditary diseases, and not only do they cleanse the blood, but purify every living tissue throughout the frame, whether situated externally or internally. They are soothing, yet searching, and never can be wrongly used or do harm. Being free from noxious ingredients, the most delicate and timid may fearlessly employ them.

At Richmond Hiring for Servants, held on the 28th inst., there was a very large attendance. High wages were asked, varying from £14 to £26 for men; youths, from £10 to £15 each; girls from £7 to £10; and stout women, £12.

THE HEXHAM VOLUNTEERS.—We regret to learn that this corps is in a state of sad disorganisation. For some time past, it appears, dissensions have been rife, and certain misunderstandings which have arisen between the officers and men have resulted in the resignation of the former *en masse*. The senior captaincy was on Friday offered to Rowland Errington, Esq., but declined; and altogether the corps would seem to have got into an unfortunate predicament.

THE WINLATON MURDER.—The *Whitehaven Herald* says that Smith (the man convicted by the coroner's jury on this charge) was at one time a workman in one of Lord Lonsdale's collieries at Whitehaven, and was at that time well known to the police as a drunken, idle, fellow, fonder of poaching and plundering than working. He afterwards went to Dearham, or Seaton, and from thence it is supposed he went to Blaydon.

GRAND BALL, AT MR. JOHN ANDERSON'S, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CONSETT, ON JANUARY THE 9th, 1861.

☞ Particulars next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Owing to a pressure on our space two reviews of literary matter stand over till next week: Mr Parker's "Labour and wages;" and "The Goodr Work of Grace."

"Game Preservers and Game Watchers," next week.

Local and District News.

QUEER PREDICAMENT.—Late on Tuesday night as a number of butchers from Consett and neighbourhood were returning from Newcastle market with fat cattle, they came to trouble. On approaching a field on this side of Medomsley, near the lime depots, one of the beasts imagining that it had got home again, bolted into the pasture and was immediately followed by two of the drovers who were on the point of turning the animal, when it suddenly disappeared in the earth. On approaching they found that the animal had sunk through a hole little more than two feet in diameter, to a distance of four or five fathoms. It was three hours before the poor brute was rescued from its perilous situation, almost strangled on account of its having to be drawn out by the neck. This is another instance of the unsafe state of land in this neighbourhood, the coal workings having come too near the surface.

CHOLERA AT CONSETT.—A man of the name of Thomas, who was employed at the Consett works, was seized with cholera while at work on Tuesday night, and was taken to his home, at Blackhill, where he died on Wednesday at noon, having lingered little more than twelve hours from the commencement of the attack. Medical aid, though promptly called, was of no avail in the case. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and has left a wife and child.

MISS GRACE EGERTON AT HEXHAM.—On Monday evening this talented public performer gave her new entertainment, called "Latest Intelligence," in the Black Bull Assembly-room, which was densely crowded by a gay assemblage of *habitues*. The capacious room was literally packed, and presented a lively appearance; and among the company we observed Miss Shafto, Miss Hedley, Miss Ion, Mrs. Head, sen., Mr. Stoker, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Head, jun., Miss White, Miss Walton, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Burnup, Miss Pattinson, Mr. Fordyce, Misses Fordyce, &c., &c. In the series of illustrations performed with exquisite taste and perfection, Miss Egerton continued to keep, for a couple of hours, her audience convulsed with laughter.

LANCHESTER POOR LAW AUDIT.—On Wednesday, the Poor Law Auditor, James Radford, Esq., attended at Lanchester for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the various townships in the union, for the half-year ending the 29th of September last. All the accounts were passed, with one exception, that of Esh. The late overseer having got into difficulties, the present overseer had not got all his back rates collected up, therefore the examination of his books was adjourned. The auditor adjourned the business at 2 o'clock for dinner, which was served at the King's Head Inn, where the auditor and the greater number of the overseers partook of an excellent repast, and resumed their business about half-past 3 o'clock.

THE HARVEST.—It may fall ominously upon the ear to talk of the harvest in December, but it is a truth that between Berryedge and Wickham there are several fields of corn yet ungathered. Of course it is worthless. Perhaps, however, the few fields in this neighbourhood should hardly be reckoned as of consequence, it being of no uncommon occurrence to find results such as those we record exhibiting themselves at a late period of the year. We are told of a farmer in this neighbourhood who was always very "backerly," and his neighbours blamed him for neglect. On one occasion, however, he is said to have remarked with glee, "I've beat all my neighbours this year, anyhow." "How's that, Tommy?" asked a listener. "Why, you see, I was gathering my corn in the day after New-year's Day." He beat them all that year, most truly.

BENFIELDSIDE BURIAL BOARD.—A meeting of this board was held in the vestry of St. Cuthbert's Church, on Wednesday. The nature of the business transacted, however, is not revealed, the board choosing to deliberate with closed doors and to maintain inviolable secrecy as to their doings or intentions. How far this is justice to the ratepayers or compatible with the spirit of the age, must be left with them to answer. It re-calls the Star Chamber or Court of High Commission of other days. A solitary ray of intelligence has made its escape through some "chink or cranny," by which we learn that the estimate for the works made by the architect, is to something like the tune of £5000,—a rather bitter sop for the ratepayers of the district parish of St. Cuthbert's, who will shortly be called upon to produce the sinews of war.

SANITARY BOARD.—A meeting of the Sanitary Board of Benfieldside township was held at the house of Mr. Wilson, the inspector, on Wednesday evening last. There was not a full attendance of the Board, and the business transacted consisted in receiving tenders for the supply of sewerage pipes. No determination, however, was come to as to fixing upon the contractor. In consequence of a want of explicitness on the part of some parties tendering, the Board determined to postpone the letting until further information was received. The "Slough of Despond," at Blackhill, it would appear, came in again for its share of attention. The Board had, at a previous meeting, entertained the idea of filling it up, and had solicited tenders for that purpose. Our information does not, however, enable us to say whether any were received or not,—we believe not. It was therefore thought more expedient to proceed with the drainage works connected with the said "Slough," which, by the way, seems as disheartening a piece of business as it was to poor "Christian," of Bunyan, for hitherto, they, like him, seem to have missed the steps; and should a kind soul like "Help" not make his appearance upon the scene, the fear is that our sanitary senators will be either entombed or left wallowing in the mire.

The Christy's Minstrels, on their annual tour, will for three nights next week appear in the New Town Hall, and as all their entertainments produce additional charms, we have no doubt they will receive the support so well deserved.

DERWENT VALLEY RAILWAY SCHEME. MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this town, called by requisition to the Mayor, was held in the Guildhall, Friday week, at noon, to consider the importance of taking steps to promote a railway between this town and Liverpool, via the Derwent Valley. The meeting was very numerously attended by merchants and tradesmen, and His Worship occupied the chair.

The MAYOR said:—At the request of a very large number of influential gentlemen connected with the trade and commerce of this district, he had thought it his duty, as Mayor of Newcastle, to call this meeting, the object of which would be explained by the requisition, which some of the gentlemen would be good enough to read.

Mr. JOSEPH WATSON, solicitor, read the requisition, and Mr. HODGSON HINDE proceeded to explain the object of this meeting more fully. He said:—The contemplation was to form a line from Newcastle to Liverpool, passing through the Derwent Valley, and forming a junction with the South Durham and Lancashire line at a point near to West Auckland. The object was twofold: first, to afford facilities for the traffic from the Consett Iron Works and all the works in that neighbourhood and in the Derwent Valley generally, and second, to open up a through traffic from Newcastle to Liverpool, and the western coast of England (applause). The local traffic of the Derwent Valley, he went on to say, was unexampled in its extent, and the supplies to the inhabitants were derived from Newcastle. All these supplies and all communication with that neighbourhood and Newcastle were sustained through the medium of coaches, of which there were five last year, now there are more, carrying upon the average ten passengers daily. This number of passengers alone would pay 4 per cent., upon the limited plan which the proprietors had in view last year. Now the plan was much more extensive, and they looked to other sources for revenue. One of these was the great coal field as yet only partly explored in the valley of the Derwent. That coal was of the best quality for coking purposes, and would meet with a large demand at the iron furnaces and works on the west of the island. Then again there were the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Annandale (at Shotley Bridge) who took so large an interest in this measure last year (applause). But above all they would open out a direct and independent communication with Liverpool (cheers)—and so bring on to their line all the traffic, the coals, the iron ore, and the iron of West Cumberland. In the Bill of last year there were many defects—one of which was that they had no shipping place on the Tyne. It was proposed to form a junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle line, which would give them that access to the river. He went on to show that the Carlisle company had, however, listened to the blandishments of the North-Eastern; and that the Stockton and Darlington Co. had refused their friendly overtures. From neither of these companies did they expect to reap any advantage, except that of conferring a benefit on the whole district. Now, they proposed to ally themselves with the London and North Western, and to bring their line down and across the Tyne immediately below Redheugh, and this he said would be accomplished by means of a bridge as high as the High Level. It would bring them at once into Newcastle, where they proposed to have a goods and passenger station, and by this means the great and powerful company, the London and North-Western, would place its foot in the town of Newcastle (cheers). The alliance with this great company would obviate all objection from the Parliamentary committee, because it would give a guarantee for the work being executed; and it would introduce a powerful rival into this district, who would compel the North-Eastern to act with greater fairness to the people of the north (cheers). He entered with great minuteness into every part of his scheme, and urged that when the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners came to carry out their scheme, the Carlisle Company would be obliged to abandon the present bridge and levels of their line, and avail themselves of this line and this bridge. He went on to speak of the present circuitous route by the North-Eastern to Liverpool, asserting that there was as short a cut to Liverpool by the Carlisle line, but that that company had accepted black mail from the North-Eastern to shut up that route, so that the North-Eastern might reap the advantage of increased rates by means of the York, Normanton and Lancashire route. Even the traffic that they might have dealt with handsomely—that to and from Consett—in connection with all the iron works on the Derwent Valley, they had satisfied themselves by placing on the old Stanhope and Tyne line, which was a slow route and a dangerous one to the traffic, owing to the gradients. He proposed to bring the traffic from the west down to the New Quay, at Gateshead, and there ship it (applause). At present the great monopolists of the North-Eastern, having succeeded in a great engineering undertaking at the Jarrow Docks,—he would not say whether commercially speaking, it would be so successful—were striving to take all the trade from Newcastle to Jarrow (applause). He explained the route of the several branches they proposed to make, and then proceeded to a question of ways and means:—This line would be 37 miles long, and its branches nine miles, or a total of 46 miles. Its cost would be £10,000 per mile; therefore £400,000 would be required to complete it. They must have £200,000 subscribed before going to Parliament. He would undertake to raise £50,000, if the inhabitants of Newcastle and neighbourhood would raise £50,000; and he knew gentlemen at a distance who would subscribe £200,000 to the £100,000 (applause). He then proposed a resolution approving of the scheme, and pledging the meeting to give it a cordial support (applause).

Mr HENRY PARKER seconded the motion.

Mr. JOSEPH HEDLEY pronounced it an excellent scheme; said he knew that such a line was needed for Consett; and gave it his unqualified support.

In answer to Mr BENSON, Mr. BOUCH, the engineer of the line, declined to state what his gradients were, because he said the North Eastern would avail themselves of the knowledge to alter the gradients of their scheme (laughter). He might say that in the district through which this line would pass there were 26 blast furnaces. Each furnace was calculated to produce 50,000 tons of iron per annum. That of itself would be a large revenue for this company (applause).

Mr. ROGERSON entered into the whole matter at great length, showing that the trade of the Tyne in every branch was suffering through the excessive charges of the North Eastern to Liverpool, and showing moreover, that goods of all kinds can be sent to London, a distance of 280 geographical miles, for from 5s. to 7s 6d. per ton, whereas to Liverpool, a distance of only 150 geographical miles, the charge is from 15s. to 26s. per ton.

The motion was carried, and a vote of thanks having, on the motion of Ald. HEADLAM, seconded by Mr. BENSON, been given to the Mayor, the meeting broke up, the Mayor expressing his cordial concurrence in the scheme.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

The court opened at 10 o'clock. There appeared upon the list 190 cases, in 34 of which the summonses had not been served in consequence of the parties having left the district. The usual number of plaints appeared for "beer" which were disposed of by the parties being ordered to pay 5s per month.

PUDDLERS AND LABOURERS.—The Judge, speaking of the credit system which prevails in this neighbourhood, his Honour said in giving judgment in one case that without wishing to dictate to tradesmen as to how they should conduct their business, he really thought there was a recklessness apparent, deserving of a passing remark. How could they expect a labouring man with 20s to 22s per week to pay an amount of £4 contracted in the fortnight? Yet this was no unfrequent occurrence. In fact, it was holding out an inducement for working men to run into debt. Mr John Murray replied that they were all "puddlers" when they came to get credit, but as soon as they were likely to be made to pay, or to be brought before his Honour, they were only "labourers."

TURNER v. ELLIOTT.—This was a case of unreturned bottles, and had been adjourned from a former court. It turned out that the unreturned were very few in number, and Mrs Elliott said "she would give him his bottles back and have done with the dirty body" (a laugh).

LAMB v. FAIRBRIDGE.—This was an adjourned case to give time for the consideration of the law. His Honour gave a verdict for the defendant; stating that though a man was a servant he might have rights, as the defendant had in this case, to emoluments from a garden.

KELLY v. INNIS.—This was an interpleader case. Mr. Compton appeared for Innis; John Forster was the execution claimant, but he did not appear, and judgment was given for Innis. £6 and costs.

WOOD v. RICHARDSON.—His Honour gave judgment in this case. It was his opinion that although Mr. Allison had his name up, and that all goods, &c., were purchased in his name, yet as John Richardson had received and paid money, and done other business transactions in his own name, the business was clearly his and for his benefit. Therefore, the stock-in-trade and articles not claimed by Allison, were the property of John Richardson, and liable to be seized for his debt. He therefore gave judgment for that portion of the goods in favour of the executing creditor. The costs to be borne in equal proportions by the parties.

Owen Watson recovered 5s 6d of Mr. Shepherd, of Knitsley, harvest wages.

Mary Watson sued Mrs. Coulson for the balance of the summer's half-year's wages, £2, but as she had left her place without giving the proper notice, she had received £1. Judgment for defendant.

TRESPASS.—GREEN v. MURRAY.—The plaintiff was Mr. Green, Leadgate, and the defendant Mr. John Murray, Consett. Mr. Green has an excellent garden, into which some of Mr. Murray's cattle, in straying about the lanes, succeeded in effecting an entrance, and destroyed a great deal of the garden produce—cauliflowers, broccoli, cabbages, potatoes, and onions, being the good things on which the animals had fed. Damages were laid at £1 13s. Mr. Murray's defence was that the garden fence was insufficient. A plan was put in, showing the position of the garden and the railways. Several witnesses were examined, and a verdict for the plaintiff followed. Damages £1 10s, and witnesses' expenses.

BLANCH v. MURRAY.—Mr Anthony Blanch was the plaintiff in this case; defendant was the same as in last, and the action was brought to recover £4 damage done to plaintiff's corn, at Westwood, by Mr Murray's cattle. The case presented considerable recrimination and hard swearing. Judgment for plaintiff; damages, £2, without costs. Mr Murray gave notice of appeal.

SCOTT v. WELSH.—Mr Bell and another sued the defendant, Mrs Jane Welsh, for £7 due to the late Mr White, grocer. It was shown that Mr W. J. Scott purchased Mr White's book-debts, one of which this sum was. The defence was that Mrs Welsh had been Mr White's housekeeper, and that Mr White had cancelled the debt on account of her kindness. The evidence failed to establish this, but defendant was allowed to plead a set-off of £2 for washing done for the deceased; and a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the balance, £5.

CHANGE FOR A SOVEREIGN.—WINTER v. FINNIGAN.—The plaintiff is a beerhouse keeper at Blackhill, and it appeared that Finnigan and two other men called at plaintiff's on a pay Saturday, some time ago, and had a quart of ale, in payment for which one of them tendered a sovereign. The landlady gave the change ultimately, and after some difficulty in proving it, in the course of the time spent over which defendant got possession of the sovereign. The evidence failed to support the plaintiff's case, and a verdict was given for defendant, with costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before J. Smith, J. Kearney, and E. Talmadge, Esqrs.

Mary Martin charged her husband with an assault on the 11th inst., at Lanchester. The husband objected to the summons as she had not obtained it in her right name, which was Mary Ann Martin. He acknowledged having struck her. This was a family squabble. The husband thinks more of the mother than the wife. The wife pressed hard for a separation, and the magistrates bound him over to keep the peace for three months in his own recognizance, and one security of £10, or to be imprisoned. The surety he ultimately found.

Thomas Holmes was charged with leaving the employment of his master, George Oxley, joiner and cartwright, without lett or cause. The defendant, on attaining the age of 21, stood upon his legal right. The case was therefore dismissed, the magistrates expressing themselves that the young man had behaved in the most unhandsome manner—and told him that by such conduct he could not expect to get on in the world.

Mr. Stirling, of the Stirling Castle, Consett, entertained his friends to a supper on Tuesday night. The banquet was on the most ample scale, and received abundant attention from the guests who spent a pleasant night afterwards.

EXCISE INFORMATIONS AGAINST COACH PROPRIETORS.

At the Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Monday, the magistrates (Messrs. R. S. Surtees and Peter Annandale), proceeded to hear a number of Excise prosecutions, for letting Coaches and Post Horses without license. Mr. Hodge (of the firm of Hodge and Harle, solicitors, Newcastle) appeared to conduct the cases for the Crown. The first case taken was that of *Isaac Murray*, for whom Mr. Compton appeared.

Mr. Hodge said this was an information laid under the 2nd and 3rd William IV., chap. 120, section 26, whereby it is enacted "that if any person shall keep, use, or employ . . . . any stage carriage without having first of all procured a license under this act, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding £20." This was the offence charged against the defendant, and the facts of the case, as they would be proved by witnesses, were these:—That on the 30th day of August, the defendant used a stage coach in which he drove several persons from Stobswood-head to Lanchester. Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Bentley, two officers of excise, would prove that the speed at which this coach was driven was considerably over four miles an hour—which was another ingredient in the case, the act requiring, in order to constitute this offence, that a speed of more than four miles an hour should have been observed. He then called the following witnesses:—Patrick Germanby said: I reside at Stobswood-head. On the 30th August last I went in Mr Murray's carriage from Stobswood-head to Lanchester and paid 1s. Cannot tell what the speed might be. Should think we did not go at more than four miles an hour. I paid my fare to Mr Murray.—By Mr Compton: Knew the coach before. Cannot say that it was Murray's Newcastle coach.—Thomas Anderson: I live at Stobswood head. On the 30th August I travelled from Stobswood-edge to Lanchester and back. Paid 2s to Mr Murray. Cannot speak as to the speed. Sometimes it would be very fast travelling; and sometimes it was very slow. I could walk nearly as fast as it went sometimes.—By Mr Compton: Mr Murray drives coaches to Newcastle. It was one of those coaches.—By Mr Hodge: This journey was partly on the road to Newcastle, but not all the way.—Mr Moffatt: On the 30th August, I saw many breaks going to Lanchester. Saw Mr Murray's break among them. Saw it at the top of the hill full of passengers, and travelling at not less than eight miles an hour. I went down to Lanchester and ascertained the names of several of the parties, and the fares they had paid. I and a friend returned in a gig after seeing this break start on its return. Mr Bentley followed on my pony. On reaching Leadgate, we went into Mr Hetherington's, and had not sat there more than ten minutes when we saw Mr Murray's break coming over the brow of the hill, at a speed of not less than nine miles an hour. The distance from Lanchester to Leadgate is about five miles. We went out on purpose to look after these parties, having received information that this illegal work had been going on for some time.—By Mr Compton: Am quite sure the coach was going at more than four miles an hour. Mr Murray is a licensed coach proprietor.—Between Stobswoodhead and Newcastle? Certainly not.—He pays duty on twenty-six miles per day, does he not? I cannot speak to that, but I can speak to this, that this is not a road for which he pays duty.—There were no plates upon the carriage? His name was upon it.—Mr Bentley gave similar evidence, and in answer to Mr Compton said: This may be one of the breaks that Mr Murray drives to Newcastle.

Mr Compton said it was impossible to deny that Mr Murray did, on the day named, use the coach in question between Stobswood-head and Lanchester. What he had to say was that the 30th August was the general licensing day at Lanchester for the public-houses of this neighbourhood, and there was a great demand for coach accommodation. Mr Murray pays duty upon twenty-six miles every day in the week to and from Newcastle, and the coach he used in performing that journey he, instead of sending it to Newcastle—upon a journey in which he would have made more money—used it on this journey simply to oblige his neighbours. This was the defence Mr Murray had to offer to the charge. If the Bench thought it was an offence, it was one against which he (Mr Compton) should not struggle. He had stated the real facts of the case, and must leave it to the Bench in the hope that they would take the most charitable view of the matter consistent with the discharge of their duty. Mr Murray was a licensed coach proprietor, and—

Mr Hodge: I must object to that being imported into the case. If Mr Murray is a licensed coach proprietor, let him produce his license, and it will speak for itself.

Mr Compton said he should call witnesses to prove that Mr Murray was a licensed coach proprietor between here and Newcastle.

Mr Hodge: You cannot go into that. We are not trying that matter at all. If you have any written document, produce it: you cannot go into the evidence of a written document without producing it.

Mr Compton said he should not contest the matter further, but simply ask the Bench, if they thought the case proved, to convict in the lowest penalty.

Mr Surtees: Can we mitigate the fine?

Mr Hodge: You can do that, sir, if you think proper.

Mr Surtees: There is no question that this offence was committed, and we have no alternative but to impose a penalty. We shall not, of course, impose the highest. The defendant abandoned his own line on this day, and—

Mr Hodge: There is no evidence of that, sir; and as I am instructed his carriage went to Newcastle on that day as usual.

Mr. Compton: At all events there is no evidence of *that*.

The Clerk: No matter if he did. He had no license for this road.

Mr. Surtees: The case is proved. We are merely mechanical in the matter, and we have no alternative. The defendant must pay the mitigated penalty of £5 and costs.

The excise officers said the costs were £2.

REGINA v. GEO. HUMPHREY.

This was a charge against the defendant for having conveyed 13 persons from Leadgate to Lanchester, he not having a license.—Mr Hodge said the facts of this case were similar to those proved in the last. He should call two witnesses who went by Humphrey's break from Leadgate to Lanchester, one of whom paid 1s for the journey there, and the other 2s for the journey there and back. He should also call the excise officers who would prove the speed of travelling; and here he would say the Board of Inland Revenue had found it absolutely essential to make an example of some parties in this district, in order to protect the fair trader, who cannot compete with those men because of the duty which the legislature has thought it right to impose upon the licensed coach proprietor. He would now call his witnesses.

Mr. John Murray: It's no use Mr. Hodge. We'll admit the case.

Mr. Hodge: Oh, very well.

Mr. Surtees: The same penalty will be imposed—£5 and £2 costs.

REGINA V. JOHN MURRAY.

This was a similar charge.—Mr. Compton: On behalf of Mr. John Murray, I will submit to a like penalty; but I should like to see those costs; they are very heavy.

Mr. Moffatt offered to produce them, and made a statement which appeared to satisfy Mr. Compton.

REGINA V. ROBERT CHRISTOPHER.

In this case Robert Christopher was charged with having driven a conveyance between Leadgate and Gateshead and back, he not having a proper license. Mr. Hodge said the offence was committed on the 31st Aug., and a man named Pearson would prove that he was charged 1s 6d fare, and that the conveyance went at a speed at from six to seven miles an hour.—Pearson Carter said: I live at Berryedge, and am an old coach driver. On the 31st August I took my place upon Christopher's break at Gateshead. On reaching Leadgate I gave the driver half-a-crown and he returned me one shilling. The speed we travelled was between six and seven miles an hour.—Mr. Christopher, who defended his own case, said: My answer is that two men, Mr. Ralph Walton and Mr. Wm. Heslop, hired the conveyance of me, and paid me 30s for the loan of it, I agreeing to pay the expenses of the road. They were going to the Appeal Court at Gateshead, and were afraid they would not get home at night unless they had a conveyance of their own. The driver was distinctly told by my wife that he must not charge anybody anything, as the carriage was hired.—He then called the driver, a young man named John Ramshay, who said that Carter offered him the half-crown for himself; and on his saying he had no change, Carter got the coin changed of the landlady at Leadgate, and *gave* him 1s 6d.—Carter recalled: He asked me for my fare. I said, being an old coachman, I never paid a fare. He said he durst not go home without it, and then I gave him the half-crown.—Mr. Surtees: Being an old professional you claim the rights of the profession?—Witness: Being an old coachy I never pay nobody for a ride (a laugh).—Ramshay, in answer to Mr. Surtees: I took the 1s 6d for myself.—By Mr. Hodge: I had a conversation with Mr. Moffatt.—Did you tell Mr. Moffatt that you gave this 1s 6d to Mr. Christopher? I told him that the master gave me 7s 6d to pay the expenses, and that having this over I gave it to him when we settled.—Wm. Heslop called by defendant: I and Walton took the conveyance. There were us two, three women, and two children in all. We were all going to the 'peal day. I was going to appeal against a charge for a horse which I had sold. Carter asked us if we could give him a lift, and I said we could. Walton and I paid for the coach between us. It was made up between us all.—Mr Surtees: Did the women pay anything? Yes; we made it up among us.—How much did you pay? Fifteen shillings.—How much did Walton pay? I expect he paid the same.—The carriage was only to be thirty shillings? Yes.—Then how could the women pay anything?—The witness was puzzled at this, but recollecting himself he said, "Walton and I paid all the money."—Why should you and Walton pay it all? Oh, they were Walton's customers.—Walton keeps a shop.—And what did you pay for, then? I keep a beer-house. We clubbed it between us, and didn't charge the women anything.—Who were the women? There was Johnson, Jobbs, and Woodness.—When Pearson Carter asked you what was to pay, what did you say? I said "nothing." When we got to Leadgate I said to Carter: "Come, it's cost you nothing yet, you must stand the next glasses." He said he wouldn't 'cas he had only enough to pay his fare. I said to him "You'll have nothing to pay, but you must give the driver something to get his 'lowance."—Carter recalled: When we got to Leadgate, it was past twelve o'clock and the gate was locked. They said they would go round by Derwent Cottages, and I got out there and said that would not do for me, as I wanted to go into Leadgate. I paid the fare and went on.—Mr Moffatt was then called to speak to conversations he had had with Mr. Christopher, and also with the driver. The former, he said, told him that the driver had taken it upon himself to take the money contrary to instructions; and the driver said that he paid the money to his master for fear he should get into trouble. Mr. Moffatt added that his instructions were to press all these cases, and to ask in this for a heavy penalty. He was going on to say why he was so instructed, when—

Mr. Compton interposed, saying that as he was in the next case, which was similar in its character to this, the statement of Mr. Moffatt might operate prejudicially upon his client's interest. There was a legal gentleman present for the crown, and the officers ought to leave the conduct of the case in his hands.

The case was adjourned for the production of Mr. Walton, who ultimately appeared and was sworn. He stated that he and Heslop hired the conveyance, and paid for it between them; that they agreed to give the old man a "lift," and that they neither charged him nor the women anything.—Mr. Heslop interposed again, but Mr. Surtees said that he had so grossly contradicted himself that they could not believe a word he said. There must be a conviction in this case—£5 and costs.—Mr. Hodge: We shall not proceed in the case against the driver, Ramshay.

REGINA v. HUMPHREY.

Mr. Humphrey was then charged, under the 16th and 17th Vict., with letting post horses for hire, he not having a license. Mr. Hodge remarked that in this case the penalty was £100.—Mr. Moffatt said: He received information that Mr. Humphrey had let out two post horses on the 13th July last without having a license so to do; and pursuing his inquiries, he had found that Mr. Brodie, of Shotley Bridge, hired those horses to go to a place called Ingo. Mr. Humphrey, on being called upon, said that he knew he had been very foolish in the matter.—Mr. Brodie proved the hiring of the horses, for which he said he paid £1 14s.—Mr. Humphrey now said that he drove the horses himself, and did not know that he was doing any harm. He ran a break to Newcastle two days every week, for which he had a license.—Mr. Moffatt: And during the other days, for which he has not a license, he takes off the plates, and runs the vehicle somewhere else, as a post horse conveyance. The magistrates have power to mitigate the penalty to one-fourth.—Mr. Surtees: The case is clear. You must pay the penalty of £25.—Mr. Moffat: We shall not ask for costs.

REGINA v. ISAAC MURRAY—AN EXCISEMAN'S INGENUITY.

In this case Mr. Isaac Murray was charged with having let out for hire two post horses, on the 12th August. The chief witness was Mrs Matilda Imeson, and from her evidence it appeared that Mr. Moffat called at their house and inquired if Mr. Imeson was at home. She said her husband was not. Mr. Moffat walked in, and commenced a complimentary fusilade on the beauty and healthy appearance of Mrs. Imeson's baby. It was her first born, and the young mother's pride being thus touched on the right side, the exciseman proceeded: Had it been christened? Oh! certainly, it had been regularly inducted into the church.—Ah, very right; and when was it christened? Oh, a week or two ago.—Where? (oh the craft of the exciseman!) At Blackhill.—Surely not! However did they walk there? Oh, they didn't walk; they had a conveyance?—Oh, indeed! Might he be so bold as to ask whose carriage? Oh yes, Mr. Murray's.—Now, thought the exciseman, I have him; but he hallooed before he was out of the wood. The evidence of the lady to day went to show that Mr. Murray was a friendly neighbour, who had lent her the conveyance out of friendship, and that she out of consideration made Mrs. Murray a recompense of 8s.—Mr. Compton, for the defence, reproved the exciseman for his method of getting up the case, and the Bench gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, by dismissing the summons.—Mr. Moffat talked of appealing, but the Bench reminded him that it was his own witness (Mrs. Imeson) who had failed.

Mr. Compton asked the Bench if they would certify in the other cases that they were such as the Board of Inland Revenue might reduce or remit the fines?

The Bench declined.

PEDESTRIANISM AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—Some amusement was created at Shotley Bridge on Tuesday afternoon, by a match between a butcher of that place and an ex-coachman, now of Consett. The butcher is rather tall and wiry, the coachman short, fat, and porky, and conveyed the idea of a duck waddling through mud. Coachey had 50 yards start in a distance of 150 yards, but lost with good grace, having done his best, however, to win. This race was followed by several other races of a similar nature, creating more sport than serious damage to the pockets of the backers.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a smaller supply of wheat from the country, and not much coastwise, but a large arrival from abroad; secondary samples of both English and foreign were difficult to move at lower rates, but for old and fine dry new there were buyers at 1s reduction on the prices of this day week; however, as holders of such were unwilling to submit, little business resulted; a cargo of new Danish, partially prepared, and of fine quality, brought 61s, 504lb. Rye unchanged. Malting barley was 1s, and grinding 2s lower. Malt a slow sale, and somewhat lower. Old beans were firm, but new soft descriptions neglected. Peas rather cheaper. Old oats steady, but new flat with a downward tendency. Flour dull, at 6d to 1s decline.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The imports during the past week have consisted of 169 head of cattle and 263 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 80 beasts and 360 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, with the exception of the Irish cattle (heifers), which were exceedingly prime, seldom has there been a worse lot, both of cattle and sheep, exhibited at this market. The great bulk of the stock was again from South Northumberland, being the remnants of the grass season. The supply of beasts comprised 1069 head. There is an improvement to note in the beef trade to day, and prices fully recovered the decline of this day se'nnight. Buyers were numerous, and a good clearance was effected. The number of sheep was 5,050. The mutton trade was in an active state, the finest class of wethers making 8d per lb. The middling sorts also made a shade more money, with a good demand for the South, and nearly all were sold. Pigs; 584 were shown. The pork trade ruled inactive; prices gave way 6d per stone from the rates of last week, and a total clearance was not effected. Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; secondary sorts, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; good steers, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; middling, 6s 9d to 7s 0d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 5s 9d to 6s 9d; pork, large, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 7s 9d to 8s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7½d; tups, ewes, &c., 5½d to 6½d per lb. sinking offal.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:—

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs. per lb.
1857	937	5s 6d to 7s 9d	4370	0d to 0d	6d to 7d
1858	825	5s 6d to 7s 9d	3640	0d to 0d	5½d to 7d
1859	997	6s 0d to 8s 0d	4780	0d to 0d	6d to 7½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—New land hay, this year's growth, £3 10s to £6 10s; old land hay, £6 6s per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; oat ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per thrave. 168 carts of hay, 37 ditto of straw at market.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market a dull sale was experienced. Prices ranging from 12s to 14s 6d per load for whites, and 10s to 12s for reds. Very large market.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 9s 0d to 0s 0d; hams, 9s 6d to 10s 0d; butter, 56s perfirkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 8s 6d to 8s 8d; ditto, small, 8s 10d to 9s 0d; hams, large, 9s 6d; ditto, small, 10s 0d; butter, 56s per firkin.

BIRTHS.

At Bensham, at Cromwell terrace, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr Wm. Atkinson, of a daughter.

At Warburton House, Carr's Hill, Gateshead, on the 24th ult., Mrs Robert Rowell, of a son.

At Chesterfield House, on the 23rd ult., the Countess of Durham of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At North Shields, at Christ Church, on the 25th ult., Mr John Forster, butcher, North Shields, to Miss Isabella, daughter of the late Mr William Rennison, Cullercoats.—Same place, on the 24th ult., Mr William Watson to Miss Mary Wylam.—Same place, on the 26th ult., Mr James Foxton to Miss Margaret Jane Potts.—Same place, on the 27th ult., Mr John Leask to Miss Catherine Stote.

At South Shields, at St. Hilda's Church, on the 24th ult., Mr Robert Gracie, tailor, to Miss Ann Turner.—At Holy Trinity Church, on the 27th ult., Mr Isaac Morley to Miss Jane Ward.—Same place and day, Mr James Robinson to Mrs Frances Brown.—Same place, on the 25th ult., Mr James Riddells to Miss Mary Jane Bell.—At the Register Office, on the 28th ult., Mr John Greenwell, tailor, to Miss Jane Haggerston.

At Morpeth, at the Register Office, on the 24th ult., Mr William Johnson, coal miner, to Miss Ann Pringle, both of Choppington Colliery.

At Hexham, on the 25th ult., Mr John Purvis to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Edward Corbett, Blue Bell Inn, both of Hexham.—On the 24th ult., Mr Joseph Watson to Miss Catherine Savage, both of Hexham.

DEATHS.

At Towns street, New Gateshead, on the 23rd ult., aged 71, Margaret, widow of the late Mr John Morrison, formerly and for many years in the family of the late W. Bradley, Esq., of High Gosforth.—At Abingdon-street, Westgate, on the 24th ult. aged 38, highly respected, Mr John Morrison, draper, son of the above.

At Gateshead, at Rhubarb-terrace, on the 28th ult., aged 74, Jane, widow of Mr Thomas Stephenson, mariner.

At Bill Quay, on the 27th ult., John George, infant son of Mr J. G. Boutland, shipbuilder.

At Chirton Grange, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr Charles Nightingale.

At Choppington Guide Post, on the 28th ult., aged 80, Miss Ann Dinning.

At Horsley-on-Tyne, on the 24th ult., aged 73, much and deservedly respected, Mr John Mordue, farmer.

At Shilbottle School-house, on the 25th ult., aged 40, much and deservedly respected, Mr Wm. Lee, joiner, Newton-on-the-Moor.

At Ellington Mill, on the 28th ult., aged 68, Mr Peter Allison, miller.

At Sunnyside, on the 25th ult., aged 34, Isabella, wife of Mr. Robert Stokoe, and youngest daughter of the late Mr Robert Renwick, farmer, formerly of Chesterhope, Northumberland.

At Newburn, on the 29th ult., aged 17 years and 7 months, much respected, John Thomas, third son of Mr Robert Forster.

At Alnwick, on the 26th ult., in the 85th year of his age, much and deservedly respected, Mr George Coxon, of the Star Inn, Commercial Hotel, of that town.

At Rothbury, on the 27th ult., aged 33, John, second son of the late Mr William Henderson, builder.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.