Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street, Newcastle on Tyne, by the Proprietor

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 68. CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

In Preparation, and will shortly be Published,
AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED
ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

☞ Subscribers' Names received by MRS. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and by Mr. DUNCH, at the *Consett Guardian* Office, Consett.

Public Notices.

THE
ANNUAL BALL
WILL BE HELD AT
MR. ANDERSON'S, COMMERCIAL INN,
BERRY EDGE,
ON the 27th DECEMBER NEXT.
BY ORDER OF THE STEWARDS.

TOW LAW ANNUAL BALL.

THE above BALL will be held at MR. RANDALL'S, TOW LAW HOTEL, on THURSDAY, December 26th, 1861.

STEWARDS.

Mr. Wilkin Scott, Tow Law | Mr. R. Burden, Lanchester.
Mr. W. Thompson, Bishop Auckland. | Mr. Graham, Darlington.
Mr. Masters, Crook. | Mr. A. Watson, Tow Law.

MR. G. ROBINSON, M.C.
GENTLEMAN'S TICKET ..... 4s.
LADY'S DITTO ..... 3s.
Meals and Refreshments Included.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Tickets to be had at the Bar.

THE NEW TOWN HALL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
A GRAND CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 22nd, 1862.
Commencing at Eight o'clock.

VOCALISTS,
Miss SUNDERLAND,
Miss JENNY THOMPSON,
Mr. IRESDALE,
Mr. HEADSON.

INSTRUMENTALISTS,
Violin ..... Mr AINSWORTH.
Grand Pianoforte ..... Mr W. REA.
Accompanyist ..... Mr J. NICHOLSON.
Mr. REA.

Tickets, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s.

CONSETT ANNUAL BALL.

THE above BALL will be held at MISS MEDLEY'S, Railway Tavern, on NEW YEAR'S EVE, December 31st, 1861.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET ..... 3s. 6d.
LADY'S DITTO ..... 2s. 6d.
Music and Refreshments Included.—Dancing to Commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the Bar.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL,
BLACKHILL.

THE ANNUAL FRUIT BANQUET will be held in the above Chapel on CHRISTMAS DAY, 1861. To commence at 6 o'clock in the Evening.
Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. R. SHIELDS, W. NATION, R. WEARMOUTH, Mr JOHN BRODIE and others.
Refreshments, Biggesse each, may be had of Messrs Mawe, Consett Shop, Blackhill; J. Bagnall, Shotley Bridge; and Mr. Wm. Bell, Consett.

SHOTLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. HILL respectfully intimates that the EVENING SCHOOL is Now Open on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, in each week, commencing at Seven o'clock.
Terms may be known on application,
November 7th, 1861.

CONSETT PENNY BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees of this Institution conclude the business connected therewith, as a Post-office Savings' Bank is opened at Berry Edge.
The Penny Bank will be opened for two or three weeks for the repayment of deposits. The Trustees earnestly recommend the depositors to leave their sums for the Post-office "Savings' Bank."

Consett, Dec. 18th, 1861.

BAPTIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY,
HIGH LANE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS of the above Place of Worship will be preached on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 22nd, by the
Rev. T. BANNISTER, LL.D.,
of Sunderland, author of "A Survey of the Holy Land," &c., &c.
Service in the Morning at Half-past Ten, and in the Evening at Six.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE
of the Church and Congregation will be held on CHRISTMAS DAY. Tea on the Table at Four o'clock.
After Tea a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, and Addresses delivered by the Revs. R. MENZIES, of Bromley, and C. WHITEHEAD, Esq., of Tow Law. BROWNE, Gabbler, C. JACKSON, Benhaam, and other friends.

OPENING OF THE NEW COVERED MARKET,
CONSETT (BERRYEDGE).

TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE BUILDING recently erected in VICTORIA STREET, for the Sale of Merchandize of every description, Vegetables, Poultry, Pigs, Butter, Eggs, &c., will be OPENED ON SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, 1861.
The Market-place is divided into convenient Shops, or Stalls, well lighted with Gas, and will be replete with every convenience to forward the sale of commodities exposed thereon.
For further information, application may be made to Mr. WILLIAM LAWSON, Builder, or to Mr. JOB. ARMSTRONG, Railway Hotel, Middle-street, Consett.

SABBATH SCHOOL SOIREE,
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BLACKHILL.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the above School will be held on CHRISTMAS DAY,
To sit on the Tables at Four o'Clock.
After Tea a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when the Rev. JOHN M. WILSON, of Hexham, will deliver a Lecture on the "MAKOLOLO SAVAGE," illustrated with DISSOLVING VIEWS.
The Lecture will be ILLUSTRATED with Fourteen very Large and SPLENDID DIAGRAMS, amongst those will be the Traveller's Adventures with a Lion. The Text for the Instruction of Game. The Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. Established Women filling Skins for Bags. Shells and Water Silica at a Pool in the Desert. Peculiarities of Cattle. Graceful Lion Hunters at Court. Remedies of the Missionary in a Chief. River Scenery on the West Coast of Africa. Interview with Sebituane, &c. &c.
☞ Tickets for the Tea, ONE SHILLING Each, may be had of Messrs. LOVAT, Blackhill; DENHOLM, Consett; or any of the teachers.
A Collection will be taken in aid of the School Funds.

BOOK HERE!
GRAND LOTTERY ON CHRISTMAS EVE (No. 3)
W. H. REA,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, BLACKHILL,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind manner in which they have dealt with him in his Two last Lotteries, and begs to announce that he intends having another

GRAND LOTTERY !!

Consisting of the following Prizes:—1st Prize, Gold Watch and Gold Chain, £10 10s.; 2nd ditto, Silver Lever Watch, £5; 3rd ditto Silver Verge Watch, £4; 4th ditto, French Time Piece, £3 10s.; 5th ditto, Fine Clock, £2 10s.; 6th ditto, Ivy Time Piece, £1; 7th ditto, 30-Hour Clock, £1; 8th ditto, Alarum Clock, 15s.; 9th ditto, 30-Hour Clock, 12s.; 10th ditto, 30-Hour Clock, 10s.; 11th ditto, Alarum Clock, 8s.; 12th ditto, Silver Watch, 6s. Total £30

600 MEMBERS, 1s PER LOT.

Tobe's to be had at the following places:—Mr JAMESON, Innkeeper, Blackhill; W. H. REA, Watchmaker, Blackhill; Mr ARMSTRONG, Innkeeper; Mr DIXON, Commercial Hotel, Consett; Mr BARKER, Joiner, Lodgate; Mr BACKWITH, Innkeeper, Shotley Bridge; Mr WATSON, Innkeeper, Lanchester.
The Draw can be seen at the Shop of Mr W. H. REA, Clock and Watch-maker, Blackhill. An early application for Tickets is earnestly requested, as a great number is now for-ward. N.B.—Do not Forget the Gold Watch and Gold Chain for One Shilling, at the Shop where the Public Clock is to be seen.

Business Addresses.

BLANKETS.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLANKETS
AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

NEW DRESSES,
IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ALSO,
HANDSOME CLOAKS, JACKETS, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED, AT
W. PATTISON'S, BERRY EDGE.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, AND TIES,
AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

LADIES' BONNETS,
HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, COLLARS, &c.,
IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, AT
W. PATTISON'S,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

FITZPATRICK AND SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
All sorts of Cartage Work done. Furniture Removed on Reasonable Terms.

J. DAVISON,
IRONMONGER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS, &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

JOHN MURRAY & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CONSETT.

H. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
BERRY EDGE, CONSETT.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and
H.r Majesty's Laundresses says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches,
she has found nothing to equal the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
TAKE NONE BUT THAT MANUFACTURED BY ROBERTSON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY,
TO BE LET,
THE OWNERS of SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY hereby give notice that Proposals for Leadgate, Consett, and the Neighbourhood that they are now prepared to supply COALS, at the above Pit, at the following rates:—
Best Screened ... 8s. 6d., 1st, per Chaldron Waggon.
Unscreened ... 12s. ditto.
" Splints ... 10s. 6d. ditto.
" Small ... 6d. per Cart Loads at the same Rates.
S. P. Colliery Office, Dec. 18, 1861.

WOLSINGHAM EXHIBITION.
AN EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, STATUARY, and other WORKS of ART, MODELS of MACHINERY, CURIOSITIES, &c., will be OPENED in the TOWN HALL, WOLSINGHAM, on TUESDAY, the 24th December instant, and continue open for a few Days.
The Exhibition will be opened on CHRISTMAS EVE (the 24th), at Six o'clock, and remain open till Ten o'clock; it will be open on Christmas Day, from Nine o'clock till Ten, and on the following days from Twelve till Four, and from Six till Ten.
Single Admission, 6d each.
Season Tickets (not transferable), to admit during the whole time of the Exhibition, 2s 6d each, may be had of Mr THOMAS MITCHELL, Draper, High Street, Wolsingham.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN DENTISTRY,
BY MESSRS. PARKER
HAVE OBTAINED
HERMAETICALLY'S ROYAL SEAL
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED,
AND GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN PRACE.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 7 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 are perfectly natural in appearance, and so nearly resemble the original Nature as not to be distinguished from the original teeth. They are fixed without pain, and will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used.
Messrs. Parker's method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve such that are loose, and is guaranteed to render articulation and mastication perfect.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their COMPLETE SET of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorruptible Artificial Gums; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and its fitting, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, so perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, and cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny; suffering is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of the artificial teeth for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Mr. 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 to the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of decay, renders a decayed tooth both a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Sealing, &c.
All Operations Painless.
☞ Daily applied Teeth remodelled.
Hours of Attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their residence, 61, Blackett-street facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR NOVEMBER, 1861.
SUNDERLAND—Every Monday, 4th and 18th.
DURHAM—Every fourth Tuesday, at 81, New Elvet, New, 12th.
BARNARD CASTLE—Every fourth Wednesday, at 81, High-street, 13th.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, Thursday, 7th and 21st.
DARLINGTON—First Tuesday in every Month, New, 5th, at Mr Dale's, 2.
HARTLEPOOL.—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, Church-street, 2nd and 16th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs Hall's, Grocer, Stranton-street, Newly-erected, Monday, 2nd and 23th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Miller, Baker, 13, Narrow-gate-street.
WORKSOP—The First Thursday in every Month, New, 7th, at the Woolley Cottage.
BEDWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Town Hall, New, 14th.
COLDSTREAM—Every fourth Wednesday, November 13th, at the Commercial Inn.
KELSO—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mr Harlie's, cabinet-maker, 15, Square, Nov. 19th and 26th.
DUNS—Every fourth Monday, at Mr Kinghorn's, Nov. 12th, 25, Mr FAIRLEY'S FAMPHLET on the TEETH, Post Free, for One Penny Stamp.

Business Addresses

FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

NEW WOOL SHAWLS, the Latest Novelties.
NEW FANCY DRESSES and FRENCH MERINOES.
NEW ABERDEEN WINCEYS, Plain and Fancy.
NEW FRENCH and COVENTRY RIBBONS and FANCY GOODS.
NEW FELT HATS, Trimmed in the Latest Style.
AT
BRODIE'S,
BERRY EDGE.

FOR THE LARGEST,
CHEAPEST, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
GO TO
THOMAS POTTS, MIDDLE STREET,
BERRY EDGE.

NEW ALE AND PORTER STORES, CONSETT.
THOMAS PARKER, ALE and PORTER MERCHANT, Lemesley, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Manufacturer, late of Crook hall, returns his acknowledgments to his Friends for past favours, and respectfully announces that he WILL OPEN the Premises lately occupied by Mr H. BROWN, Auctioneer, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
On New Year's Week, with a complete STOCK of the FINEST ALES, PORTER, &c.; also GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c., which he is determined to offer at the lowest remunerating profits.

NEW PROVISION WAREHOUSE.
FORSTER ROBSON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he has Opened the SHOP lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS ATKINSON as above, with an out in NEW STOCK of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and CONFECTIONERY, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, to merit a share of Public patronage.
BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, FLOUR, CURRANTS, &c., At the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Remunerating Profits.

TOWLAW CLOTHING & GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
GENTLEMEN'S AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOTHING.
GEORGE BROWN,
CLOTHIER, TAILOR, OUTFITTER, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY announces that the whole of his large delivery of NEW GOODS for the Autumn and Winter Trade. The attention of the Public is especially directed to the varied and well-selected Stock of WOOLLEN CLOTHS, Doeskins, Fancy Trouserings, Waistcoatings, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Ties, Shirts, Scarfs, Braces, Silk Mufflers, Silk Hats, and Shirting in great variety, Plain and Figured Satins, Alpaca, Wincays, Winey Shirts, Reps, Prints, Flannel Shirts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, and Clogs.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps in all the Newest Styles. An early inspection is invited.

ON HAVE YOU TASTED THE CAKE
J. O. STURGEON, Confectioner, Tobacconist, &c., begs to return thanks to the Inhabitants in the Town and Country for the very liberal support he receives, year after year, for his Monster Brides' Cake, a proof that the Public are now by no means Cool Water Cooked. Each Bride that has had a Cake this month larger one this year, weighing the Enormous Weight of TEN THOUSAND POUND, the largest ever made. There will be another weighing 5,000 lbs. Exemplary Twelve, 20 Silver Tumblers, and 20 Stamped Gold Wedding Rings, and will be Sold at ONE SHILLING per Pound.
N.B.—An ELEGANT POLISHED PLATED URN AND COFFEE SERVICE, of SIX PIECES, will be given, as in previous Years, to persons Purchasing Tickets on or before SATURDAY, 21st December, each Ticket entitling them to One Pound of the Best Cake. Parties wishing to purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending a Postal Order for Twenty Pounds Weight, that quantity will be sent, carriage paid, to and within Fifty Miles of Newcastle.
☞ THE CAKE IS NOW ON VIEW.
J. O. STURGEON'S
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, 44, CLAYTON STREET,
MANUFACTORY—HEAD 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWGATE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

THE CHARMER AND THE CHARMED.
I WOULD sooner spend a Year without the Festive Christmas Day than pass that day without a PACKET of STEWARTS TEA. I'll tell you why. I was somewhere once with my eldest Friends at the Inn Surgery; they seemed cooling pellets of marble—still acknowledgments, closed lips, and half expressed eyes was the order of the Hour. Then we had Tea for the singers at one delightful rate as the fair Performers poured out the streams of life into the cups of her Guests, filling the room with living fragrance. The spell was broken: Stewart's Tea had done its work. Theatrical harp players, or savoy Pipers, had played in every air, and glorious was the evening every heart. I enquired for the secret of the wondrous charm. The fair Hostess whispered it was Stewart's Finest Tea, measured with a liberal hand. Extract from the Books of STEWART'S TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 32, GRAINGER STREET, and 27, SANDHILL, Newcastle.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE AMERICAN WAR has greatly affected the interests of all classes in this Town, as too many have already unfortunately discovered; but few know how carefully it has been turned to account by the Manufacturing Districts. Many wealthy makers have been obliged to "suspend payment," others have declared a more reasonable course of disposing of their Stocks, even below their cost, to meet their creditors.
To one of such Firms I myself attended last week and made an appointment to call upon him.
We immediately proceeded to the Docks of our London and Portsmouth Houses to meet to at the Manufacturer's to examine his Stock: the result was that we purchased the whole Stock for £11,000. It is large amount for Winter Goods, but, considering they are worth nearly double, it is no great risk. The next, however, depose of them before Christmas. The Stock consists of Winter Cloths of all descriptions, suitable for overcoats, Suits, and Boys' Clothing. We have added other Warerooms to show the whole Stock.
The Goods are now on View, partly Ready-Made, and partly in the piece.
On our side we can only say they shall be sold at such prices as will cause a Speedy Sale.
We are, your obedient servants,
R. JOSEPH & CO.
Grey Street, Newcastle.

FOR CLERGYMEN.
OVER-COATS from 45s to 84s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.
OVERCOAT, 2 to 3 Gs. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.
OVER COATS, 22s to 45s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR WORKING MEN.
OVER-COATS, 21s to 45s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

N.B.—All the above may be had either Ready-Made or to Order, at
B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

H. BROWN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has received a Commission for the Sale of PARAFFIN OIL and LAMPS, as AGENT for Mr J. WRIGHT, of Newcastle.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box.
THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, having for the last twenty years, throughout the country to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a hopeless task, but the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Blair, Edinburgh," on the Government stamp.
Sold at the Guardian Office, West Clayton Street.

TO PARENTS.
THE COLD, DAMP, WINTER DAYS have now fairly set in, and although Children suffer complaints of either, they should not be allowed to feel the effects; for, as one eminent Medical Authority has observed, an ineffectual supply of warmth is detrimental both to the Health and Growth of the Young.
It is, therefore, the duty of those who have the care of Children, to see that they are supplied with Warm and Suitable Clothing; nor can Ladies be too particular as to where they Purchase them, for unless they have a large Variety to select from, both as to Price and Quality, it is utterly impossible to Dress their Children properly, for what appears GREATLY CHEAP, on one Occasion is DEAR on ANOTHER, and so on.
Now, of course, every Firm will recommend the own House; it is, therefore, useless for us to say, "Go to E. Joseph and Co.'s, they are the Best Tailors;" but we simply ask you to take the trouble—for it is worth your time—to visit any of the other Fashionable Tailors in this Town, and compare their Stock with ours, and we feel quite certain that the result will be favourable to ourselves, for we have made
CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG
A LEADING FEATURE in our Establishment, for which we have a separate Department.
In conclusion, we can only say that our Winter Stock was never so Extensive, so varied in Style, or so Cheap. Willing your Inspection,
We are your obedient servants,
R. JOSEPH & CO.
Grey-street, Newcastle.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT FIVE YEARS,
From 4s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT TEN YEARS,
From 5s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS,
From 8s. 6d. to 31s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

The above will give some idea for the guidance of Parents, and may be had either Ready-Made or to Order, in all the New Styles, at
B. JOSEPH & CO.
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
GUARDS, ALBERT CHAINS, &c., &c.,
WEDDING RINGS,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.
JOHN FLETCHER,
LEADGATE.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Punctuality, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.
GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WEST CLAYTON STREET.

Business Addresses.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
PRIME CHRISTMAS BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, &c., will be Exposed for Sale, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st December, at J. MURRAY'S, Front Street, Consett, which for Quality and Price it is confidently anticipated will meet the wants of the Public.

CHRISTMAS CHEER!!
GEORGE WADE,
BUTCHER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for favours conferred, and respectfully announces that he will Expose for Sale, on the 20th and 21st, PRIME MUTTON, PORK, and the Beef of a SUPERIOR BRED HEIFER, fitted and fed on our Celebrated WEDGER MIXTURE of first-class quality, PORK, &c.
An early inspection is requested.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
TELFORD'S CHRISTMAS BEEF,
BEST IN CONSETT.
TELFORD, Middle-street, Consett, announces that he will eat this for Sale, on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st December, THREE SUPERIOR HEIFERS, bred and fed in Cumberland, which for quality cannot be surpassed. Also, Grey-faced WEDGER MUTTON of first-class quality, PORK, &c.
An early inspection is requested.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
R. WOMPHREY,
BUTCHER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
IN RETURNING thanks to his numerous Friends and Patrons, respectfully announces that he has for Sale this Christmas, PRIME HEIFER BEEF, which, for quality, stands second to none in Consett,
Also WEDGER MUTTON and MILK-FED PORK, of the finest breed and quality.
The whole will be cut up for sale on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st, when an inspection will confer a favour.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.
SEE ROBERT HEDLEY'S SHOP, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.
R. H. will exhibit for Sale on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st inst., the BEEF of a PRIME HEIFER; also, MUTTON and PORK exactly as R. H. begs to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their able support and past favours, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same; and all orders entrusted to him will be punctually attended to.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, on the Close of the Year 1861, by the London Art Union, at One Shilling Each. To be Drawn for on the 31st December, 1861, at the Offices of Messrs. HANDY, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, where also the Prizes may be seen.

PRIZES. Value.
A Piano Forte (to excellent condition) with Tuter.....£5 5 0
A Double Bass and Bow with Instructive Book ... 5 5 0
A Violincello and Bow, a Splendid Instrument, nearly New ... 4 4 0
A Concert Bleached Belt, in Box complete ... 3 3 0
A Violin and Bow, New ... 1 0 0
An Accordion, New ... 0 12 0
A £5 Key's Concertina, New ... 0 10 0
A Fancie, Cocoa Wood, with 6 Guinea Silver Keys and Slide, New ... 0 7 6
Tickets, 1s each, may be had of Mr. HANDY, Annfield Plain; Mr JAMES STOREY, Innkeeper, Colliery Row; Mr. CHESSMOND, Hilltop; Mr. GEORGE DOBSON, Tanfield; Mr. R. Tanfield; Mr. JAMES FOTHER, Stanley; Mrs CAIRE, Beamish; Mr. M. ADAMSON, Burnopfield; and of Mr. THOMAS ATKINSON, Consett.
In consequence of a few Tickets remaining yet unsold the Drawing will not take place until December 31st.

J. O. STURGEON'S MONSTER BRIDES CAKE

The Cake! the Cake! the glorious Cake!
Tells of Christmas and its Cheer
And the Children dance in wild gladness bright
As the happy moments near.
When in the glowing grate with currants and plums,
To the watering lips of the young it comes.
And the maid looks glad as she finds the ring,
Imbedded in currants,
That tells of her dream of happy love;
And softly she turns to see the lad
Whom looking forward with hope to win
The new-wed Cousin of the coming Year.
The monster Cake with its riches rare,
Ought to be tasted every-where.
The Artful Confectioner knows with joy
On the luscious sweets of his Christmas toy;
He hath stirred the ingredients of taste and woe,
To find the spices that suit him best.
And many the months that will praise its name,
And a lasting aid to his store-house fame.
The smiling child in its joy shall bless,
And look at its prize with a mother's fondness;
So good and so wholesome will it be,
The largest lump cannot make him ill;
For STURGEON'S Cake more than Epergnen's rhyme
Is the best resource for Christmas time.

TICKETS ARE NOW READY,
Entitling the Purchasers for each Ticket of One Pound of
41, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that this Oil is the most effective of the Medicinal efforts of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.
The extraordinary virtues of Dr. Dr Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption are fully established as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted energies, improves the appetite, promotes the power of digestion, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, and restores the patient so speedily and favourably as the Cod Liver Oil. Dr Waudby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or disgust, and I have derived considerable benefit from it. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have had an opportunity of observing, that the most symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be almost remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.
The marvellous effects of Dr. Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., Medical Officer of the Royal Dispensary for Children, and editor of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are more and more remarkable. Under its use the general state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tuberculous deposit. In Dr. Jongh's Oil we find from our own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on more occasions than one, and now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as one would a glass of sparkling wine."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.
The following testimony of the justifiably beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Beale, M.D., Physician to the Hospital for the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To fairly nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Cod Liver Oil is a most valuable tonic. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a puny child is quite surprising. I have gained in three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were almost a special relevance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the returns as of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Numerous medical men concur in stating this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes:—"I have frequently prescribed CLARKE'S, CARLISS, CARLIS, BELLHEADS, FOSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Punctuality, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.
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AT THE
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All other Light Wines in progression. Rebate 1s per Dozen. Single Bottles charged 2d extra. Terms cash.
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Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now REDUCED TO 2½d.
Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.

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THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

A Naples correspondent, writing on the 10th de cembre the eruption of Vesuvius, but meagre accounts of which have reached us hitherto :—

From Naples little is seen excepting those grand columns of smoke which rise gigantically into the air, and which, according to as close a measurement as could be made, were calculated—that from the lower mouths at ten thousand feet, and that from the upper crater at three thousand feet in height. Our streets are free from the dust of the mountain, and though for some time after the sun arose it appeared to be in a state of eclipse, yet to witness all the wonders of the spectacle it is necessary to leave the capital and visit the site of the disaster. From the cones of the city to Torre del Greco one passes between vast lines of a curious bombazine which have turned out to see the crowds who flock down to Torre del Greco. The wind blows off the mountain the contrary way south, so that, until you get just under the column, you are not exposed to the shower of dust, which falls thickly and constantly, almost blinding one, and certainly not conducing to easy respiration. On arriving at the devoted little town, which numbers, by the by, 24,000 souls, I found the place, except at the station, almost deserted. Every house was abandoned, and, as proving how rapid was the flight, many hat and other articles still hung suspended outside the windows. The first thing which strikes the eye is the black funereal appearance of every object, the fine dust, which had fallen in heavy showers, lying 4½ inches in depth in the streets and on the tops of the houses.

Last night the view which presented itself from my windows was very grand; the black column rose majestically, and was carried off by the wind far over the sea, while forked lightning, as it were, and brilliant lights, such as Roman Candles, shot out from each side. This morning the volumes of smoke are rising and rolling one over another in grand revolutions, while the eastern sun behind them gives how much it is difficult to describe. Beyond the pall which hangs over the sea it is impossible to see anything except when an opening is made by a gust of wind, and then one sees a picture of Sorrento or Capri hung in the centre of a deep black cloud. Sailors tell me that on Sunday night they felt the reverberations of the mountain beneath them. Certain it is that the sea, usually so clear and blue, appears like muddy water underneath the column which overshadows the greater part of the bay, and every pluck of the oar sends right and left a mass of dust. I fear that I may have wearied you by my minute details, but the eruption is really a grand one, and it is impossible to regard it without sentiments of awe and admiration. I think much property will be destroyed, though not many lives, as all have escaped. What is to be regretted, to many is prosperity to others, and there are many here who are calculating on a good season at last,—on full hotels and much profit.

A later account says :—Vesuvius, though still active, has much diminished in violence—in fact, is less active rather than otherwise, as the probability of earthquakes increases. Yesterday morning several violent shocks were felt, and still greater alarm was created on the part of the neighbourhood. I am just going over, but shall have no time to report to-day. The eruption has been killed by falling into the lava, which rose on Monday morning to the height of 18 feet.

The latest papers publish the following telegram from Naples :—

"The director of the Observatory at Naples has issued another report on the eruption of Vesuvius. This report states that on the 10th inst., the eruption was rapidly diminishing in force, and would soon be over. At the lower crater it only manifested itself by slight puffs of smoke.

"The principal crater ca-ts forth ashes and globules of ozoma.

"On the night of the 13th inst. the sismograph indicated two very slight shocks of earthquake, lasting two minutes, but since then there has been no disturbance.

The mephitic exhalations which issues from the mountain at the foot of former craters, have been very prevalent on this occasion, especially at Torre de Greco, and have extended to the sea shore.

About twenty houses have fallen near Torre del Greco, which is not yet out of danger.

THE VELVERTON CASE.

The proof for Major Yelverton, in the Scotch marriage case, was resumed in Edinburgh on Lord Ardmillan, on Friday. Mr J. F. Drummond, Hawthornden ; Captain Westenley, Shaftesbridge Militia ; and John Blackwood, publisher Edinburgh, were called to prove that while stationed in Edinburgh Castle and Leith Fort, in 1858, Major Yelverton moved in society and among the officers as a married man. No further evidence of importance was adduced at this stage.

The Lord Ordinary having, on the 7th inst granted a commission, at the instance of Counsel for defender, to take the evidence of lawyers in Dublin upon the subject of the Irish marriage law, Mr Gibbon, the Commissioner, sat at the Four Courts, Dublin, on Wednesday last, for the purpose, and the evidence taken since has been published. The first witness called was Counsel Kingsley, I.L.D., Q.C. who stated that the marriage of Protestants with Roman Catholics in Ireland is regulated by the statute 19th George 2, cap. 13, which declares all marriages celebrated by a Popish priest between Protestant and Papist, declaring such marriages to be "null and void to all intents and purposes, without any process, judgment, or sentence of law whatsoever." There is no other statute, he stated, affecting the validity of such a marriage, and the statute is now in full force, and has been so treated by decisions of the courts both in England and Ireland. The following are the principal questions put to witness and his replies on part of the statute to the present case, and his answers thereto :—

Assuming a ceremony of marriage to have been performed in Ireland at any time in the year 1857 by a Roman Catholic priest, between a male and female, both of full age of twenty-one years, one of such persons being then, and for several years previously, a Roman Catholic, and the other of such persons either then being, or having within twelve months previously professed himself or herself to be a Roman Catholic, would such a marriage be valid by the law of Ireland ? Certainly not.

Assuming that one of the parties married by a Roman Catholic priest, though in fact a Protestant, or though he had within twelve months previous to the ceremony professed himself to be a Protestant, did, at the time of the ceremony, make a representation that he or she was a Roman Catholic, and that the ceremony of marriage was performed by the priest, on the faith of that representation, would the marriage, by the law of Ireland, be stopped or barred from pleading or proving in a court of justice the invalidity or nullity of such marriage, assuming that otherwise the marriage would, by virtue of the statute to which you have already referred, be invalid ?—In a matrimonial cause, in which the validity or invalidity of such a marriage was the question at issue, such party would not, I conceive, be estopped from or barred from pleading or proving the invalidity or such marriage.

With reference to the statute 19th George II cap. 13, sec. 1, will you state by what acts or deeds is a profession of Protestantism evidenced or ascertained ?—The profession of Protestantism, to bring a case within the act, should be evinced by such unequivocal acts as receiving the Sacrament, or attending the religious rites of the Protestant Church, or performing acts of religious duty which a Roman Catholic would not do. In the case of a party originally educated and brought up a Protestant, and continuing so to a mature period of life, *prima facie* he must be considered as still a Protestant, and the onus of proving him a Roman Catholic would lie upon the party alleging he was such Roman Catholic.

Examined for the plaintiff.—If a man about to go through the ceremony of marriage with a Roman Catholic, declared at the time that he was a Roman Catholic, and hereby induced a female Catholic priest to marry him according to the rites of the Church of Rome, do you not consider that such a declaration would be strong evidence that the party making it was a Roman Catholic ?—It would be evidence, but whether strong or not would depend upon the circumstances—circumstances—as for instance in the case of *Gibbons v. Gibbons*, where a party to be married went to a bridge who was not his parish priest, and on being asked if a priest were a Roman answered that he was a bad Catholic, and thereupon, he being a Protestant in truth, was married to a Roman Catholic, such a declaration was not my opinion strong evidence, but that was merely a possible evidence, if evidence at all, of his being a Roman Catholic.

Mr. John Edward Walsh, Q.C., LL.D., was the next witness examined, and gave similar evidence.

Mr Greenwell, Mr. Theresa Yelverton's son on a visit at Whitland Abbey, South Wales, the seat of the Hon. H. W. Yelverton.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE "acts off" as nature as perfectly as silver, and will leave all the beauty of the more costly material without that anxiety and risk which often attend its possession. Mappin Brothers, of London bridge, for fifty years, have been gaining confidence for the superior quality and excellence of their manufactures. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Illustrated priced catalogues sent post free on application to London bridge. Mappin Brothers' goods are stamped with their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to prices charged.

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Do. forks ..	26 0	18 0	34 0	7 0	40 0	28 0
Dessert ditto ..	27 0	20 0	40 0	8 0	48 0	34 0
Do. forks ..	27 0	20 0	40 0	8 0	48 0	34 0
Tea spoons ..	16 0	12 0	20 0	4 0	24 0	17 0

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DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle, at ten minutes to eleven o'clock on Saturday night. For some days previously His Royal Highness had been suffering severely from an attack of gastric fever, but it was not until Friday that serious danger was apprehended. The Prince of Wales was then telegraphed for, and His Royal Highness at once left Cambridge, reaching Windsor Castle at three o'clock on Saturday morning. It was therefore ten of the Commander-in-Chief's favourite brigade of Guards ordered to Canada, on Saturday ; but the ceremony was postponed, and, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts received at Windsor, on the Prince Consort, the Royal Duke proceeded to Windsor.

The earliest public intimation of the illness of the Prince Consort was given in the Court Circular of Saturday week, which stated that His Royal Highness had been confined to his apartments during the week, suffer ing from a feverish cold and sore throat, and Dr. Jenner, cold, says the *Court Journal*, "he caught during his visit to Cambridge—a slight one, perhaps, then, and not important enough to cause His Royal Highness to take the usual precautions, but which, under the circumstances of the Prince was present at the inspection of the volunteer corps of the Eton scholars, and it was subject of remark that he looked ill on that occasion. It is now feared that His Royal Highness then took a further chill, which resulted in an attack of low fever, with pains in the limbs." On Wednesday a bulletin was issued, signed by the Prince's medical attendants—Sir James Clark, Sir Henry Holland, Dr. Thomas Watson, and Dr. Jenner. The bulletin was as follows :—"His Royal Highness the Prince Consort *is suffering from fever*, unattended by urgent symptoms, but his illness must be expected to continue for some time." On the following day it was announced :—"His Royal Highness the Prince Consort hor has passed a quiet night. The symptoms exhibit no material change." On Friday the symptoms took a more serious turn, as was stated in the bulletin of that day :—"His Royal Highness the Prince Consort passed a restless night, and the symptoms have assumed an unfavourable character during the day."

The alarm now became great, and numerous calls were made at Buckingham Palace, where the bulletins were exhibited, by the diplomatic body and the nobility and gentry, who were desirous to be registered. The bulletin, dated 9 a.m., was issued :—"His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has had a quieter night, and there is some appearance of perspiration. On Saturday night, at 10.40 the physicians already named reported :—"There is a slight change for the better in the Prince this morning." Later in the day the intelligence was received that no improvement in the state of his Royal Highness, that the immediate cause for alarm had passed away, and that hope were entertained of a favourable issue. Those hopes were, however, but short-lived, and in the evening the *Globe* published the following telegram from its correspondent at Windsor :—

Windsor, Half-past Four.—The Prince is in a most critical state, and the physicians who are in attendance upon His Royal Highness state that neither they nor will decide whether his lives or dies. A special service has just been held in St. John's Church for the purpose of offering up prayers for the restoration of His Royal Highness's health. The greatest excitement prevails in the town.

At the sabe hour a bulletin received at Buckingham Palace, the last that was issued, stated :—"His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, is in a most critical state. —James Clark, M.D.; Henry Holland, M.D.; Thomas Watson, M.D.; William Jenner, M.D." Windsor Castle, December 14, 1861, 4.30 p.m."

The *Observer* says :—"From that time (4.30) the symptoms continued to take the most unfavourable turn, and the Queen was hourly warned by the Lord Chamberlain of the progress of the disease proved unavailing. The youth, strength, and unimpaired constitutional vigour of His Royal Highness had already succumbed to the wearying and wasting influence of the previous week, and the Prince sank gradually till the last gloom of hope had departed, and left the tragedy at the hour already stated. The intense grief of the Queen, and of the illustrious circle of her family, who surrounded the deathbed of His Royal Highness, will be shared by the heartfelt sympathy of millions of English men and women, and every feeling of esteem and affection for the Queen as a bereaved wife of Albert has implanted in her people will be called forth to give expression to the deep sense of their sorrow for the bereavement of severe domestic sorrow."

A telegram was despatched to the Dean of St. Paul's announced the mournful event to the inhabitants of the metropolis, where the melancholy intelligence has given rise to deep feelings of profound sorrow. A telegram was forwarded to the Prince of Wales, communicated with the Queen of the Royal Highness to the Emperor and Empress of the French, and to the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, who had also made repeated inquiries by telegraph.

Another account, dated Windsor, Sunday night, says :—"The Queen and Royal Family are plunged in deep grief. The grief of the Royal Family is intense. Her Majesty bears up with considerable fortitude. She has been a prop to her of resignation this morning. Her Majesty replied, 'I have prayed for it.' The Queen kissed him on the cheek for many poor women have to go through the same trial." The Queen granted by act of parliament was £30,000. He received an English title of Prince Albert, by patent, dated Feb. 6, 1840, and was empowered to quarter the royal arms with those of England, and to rank next after the Queen consort. Upon his becoming Duke of Saxony, in 1844, he became Colonel in Chief of the 60th Rifles, and on the 9th of September, 1852, he was appointed Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade and the Royal Wellington. His Royal Highness was granted letters of naturalization, and was admitted a Member of the Privy Council on the 15th of March, 1840, and was nominated a Member of the Privy Council on the 15th of March, 1840, and was nominated Grand Ranger of Windsor Park in 1841, and received the Order of the Garter on the same day in that year. In April, 1842, he received the appointment of Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Duke of Cornwall, and Master of the Trinity House. He became Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, 1843, and first and principal Knight and Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order of the Bath, June, 1847. He was also made High Steward of Windsor, and Master of the Fine Arts Commission and chairman of the Council of the Royal Academy. In 1857, he was made Master of Trinity House. In February, 1856, he was made Knight and Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, the creation as Prince Consort was effected by letters patent, dated February 25, 1857, and he was appointed President of the Horticultural Society in February, 1858. The Prince Consort was the second son of the late brother to the present Duke Regnant of Saxe Coburg Gotha, under the Ernestine line of Wettin Koechola, and at the university of Bonn. His studies there were of the ancient and modern languages, history, the physical and natural sciences, jurisprudence, and the fine arts, concluding with his father, and in two years afterwards was married to Queen Victoria. They have four sons and five daughters. The Prince Consort had ever taken a warm interest in all social questions, and has been engaged in many benevolent projects which have given him a high character amongst all parties. He paid private visits to the Exhibition, which very often carried off the highest prize offered for live stock. He had a model farm at Windsor, which was the source of which he availed himself of every scientific and practical improvement. He was head of the Fine Arts Commission and chairman of the Council of the Royal Academy. In this capacity he was most valuable, and to his exertions also the nation is indebted for the noble gallery which has made new adornments in that research.—James Coleman, who had kept a company of actors in the Isle of Wight, and who said he was the Company's figure of payment. Finnaghan was paid 4s per day, except the week when he was paid out by the week, and then he got 5s. 6d. Witness had been perusing the books) said he could not make out the payments to Finnaghan. Sometimes he was paid 16 days.—Plaintiff : But there are four days in one Sunday, and three days in another.—The Judge : How do you make out the time ? Witness : I keep an account of the time of work on Sundays counted as two ordinary days' work. In answer to the Judge, the plaintiff said he was engaged by Morgan and not by the Company.—The witness then adjourned to allow the parties to settle the case, as the accountant to the Company was not present and the plaintiff said he had agreed to accept pay for six days. The Judge said he could not see how the Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff, who then said that Mr Ledger had told him that Morgan got the money and not the time keeper.—Mr Compton : I shall take down that statement, and we shall see at another time what Mr Ledger said to it in Mr Ledger's presence. The fact is (now addressing the Court) the Company has been playing fast and loose with my client. They have told the men that they paid Morgan, and when, Morgan goes to ask for the money he pays them, he is told "he has nothing to do with it." I believe the fact is that Morgan has not got the money ; and next court day, I shall perhaps have Mr Ledger here.—His Honour made an order for payment in seven days.—Defendant : I cannot pay it in that time.—His Honour : Yes you can. If you want money of the company you can go and get it of them.—Mr Compton : Perhaps your Honour will give us till next court day for payment ?—The Judge ; No ; they are labouring men and must be paid.—There were six other plaintiffs named

FROM THE "TIMES" OF MONDAY.

It is no intrusive curiosity which the nation feels with respect to the last days of the Prince Consort, and it is with no desire to satisfy such a curiosity that we endeavour to give some account of that and time ; but the recurrence of His Royal Highness's birthday is a melancholy that it is but due to the public to acquaint them with events which they take so deep and so just an interest. We are the more willing to do so, since with the assurance of our bereaved Queen's honour, and the support of her great affliction with admirable fortitude.

On Monday evening last week ill news twelve days since. Symptoms of fever, accompanied by a general indisposition, had been apparent for some days, but the complaint was not considered to be serious, but from the early part of last week the Prince was in attendance and the persons about the Court began to feel anxious. Dr. Jenner attended on the Prince, and found that a dangerous turn, a debilitating sickness would at least confine the Prince for some time to the Palace. It was not be said that no statement was made which could possibly alarm the public, or that the public mind was not till Wednesday, when the fever had gained first bulletin was issued, and even then it was said that the symptoms were not unfavourable. In short, it was considered to be an ordinary case of gastric fever, from which a person of the Prince's age and strength might be the half of the first physician in the country, might be reasonably expected to recover. The true nature of the hurt was consequently not departed from, and though, as we have said, much anxiety prevailed, it was not considered necessary to communicate it to the public.

We have reason to say that the Prince himself had for some days a melancholy conviction that his end was at hand. The Princess Royal and his eldest son, the King of Portugal from a similar disorder is understood to have left his bedside ill on that account. The Queen also assisted the progress of the malady. It is said that the Queen had for the Consort's illness, and expressed his belief that he should not recover. On Thursday the Queen left Windsor Castle, and was in his condition, and on Friday morning the Queen took a drive, having left the Castle for the Consort's apartments. When, however, Her Majesty returned to the Castle the extreme danger of the Prince was made known, and the sudden breakdown of the disorder. The alarming bulletin of Friday night was published, but from that time the state of the Prince was one of the greatest danger. The Queen was at the utmost possible that no one could not survive the night, and the Prince of Wales, who had been telegraphed for to Cambridge, arrived at the Castle by special train about three o'clock on Saturday morning. All night the Prince's condition was very ill, but in the forenoon of Saturday a change for the better took place. Happily it was only the rally which so often precedes dissolution ; but it gave great hopes to the eminent physicians in attendance, and to the nation generally, that all was well as possible. The ray of hope was fated soon to be quenched. About four o'clock in the afternoon a relapse took place, and the Prince, who from the time of his severe illness had been in a state of unconsciousness, at intervals, began gradually to sink. It was half-past four o'clock when the Queen issued, announcing that the patient was in a critical state. From that time there was no hope. The Queen was informed of the unfavourable turn, and the medical men that if the patient could but survive the night, there was still a chance. But all possibility was saved. Not the slightest failure of vital power. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in, the Prince's breathing became continually shorter and shorter, and expired without pain. Those hopes were, however, but short-lived, and in the evening the *Globe* published the following telegram from its correspondent at Windsor :—

Windsor, Half-past Four.—The Prince is in a most critical state, and the physicians who are in attendance upon His Royal Highness state that neither they nor will decide whether his lives or dies. A special service has just been held in St. John's Church for the purpose of offering up prayers for the restoration of His Royal Highness's health. The greatest excitement prevails in the town.

At the sabe hour a bulletin received at Buckingham Palace, the last that was issued, stated :—"His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, is in a most critical state. —James Clark, M.D.; Henry Holland, M.D.; Thomas Watson, M.D.; William Jenner, M.D." Windsor Castle, December 14, 1861, 4.30 p.m."

The *Observer* says :—"From that time (4.30) the symptoms continued to take the most unfavourable turn, and the Queen was hourly warned by the Lord Chamberlain of the progress of the disease proved unavailing. The youth, strength, and unimpaired constitutional vigour of His Royal Highness had already succumbed to the wearying and wasting influence of the previous week, and the Prince sank gradually till the last gloom of hope had departed, and left the tragedy at the hour already stated. The intense grief of the Queen, and of the illustrious circle of her family, who surrounded the deathbed of His Royal Highness, will be shared by the heartfelt sympathy of millions of English men and women, and every feeling of esteem and affection for the Queen as a bereaved wife of Albert has implanted in her people will be called forth to give expression to the deep sense of their sorrow for the bereavement of severe domestic sorrow."

A telegram was despatched to the Dean of St. Paul's announced the mournful event to the inhabitants of the metropolis, where the melancholy intelligence has given rise to deep feelings of profound sorrow. A telegram was forwarded to the Prince of Wales, communicated with the Queen of the Royal Highness to the Emperor and Empress of the French, and to the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the King and Crown Prince of Prussia, who had also made repeated inquiries by telegraph.

Another account, dated Windsor, Sunday night, says :—"The Queen and Royal Family are plunged in deep grief. The grief of the Royal Family is intense. Her Majesty bears up with considerable fortitude. She has been a prop to her of resignation this morning. Her Majesty replied, 'I have prayed for it.' The Queen kissed him on the cheek for many poor women have to go through the same trial." The Queen granted by act of parliament was £30,000. He received an English title of Prince Albert, by patent, dated Feb. 6, 1840, and was empowered to quarter the royal arms with those of England, and to rank next after the Queen consort. Upon his becoming Duke of Saxony, in 1844, he became Colonel in Chief of the 60th Rifles, and on the 9th of September, 1852, he was appointed Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade and the Royal Wellington. His Royal Highness was granted letters of naturalization, and was admitted a Member of the Privy Council on the 15th of March, 1840, and was nominated a Member of the Privy Council on the 15th of March, 1840, and was nominated Grand Ranger of Windsor Park in 1841, and received the Order of the Garter on the same day in that year. In April, 1842, he received the appointment of Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Duke of Cornwall, and Master of the Trinity House. He became Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, 1843, and first and principal Knight and Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order of the Bath, June, 1847. He was also made High Steward of Windsor, and Master of the Fine Arts Commission and chairman of the Council of the Royal Academy. In this capacity he was most valuable, and to his exertions also the nation is indebted for the noble gallery which has made new adornments in that research.—James Coleman, who had kept a company of actors in the Isle of Wight, and who said he was the Company's figure of payment. Finnaghan was paid 4s per day, except the week when he was paid out by the week, and then he got 5s. 6d. Witness had been perusing the books) said he could not make out the payments to Finnaghan. Sometimes he was paid 16 days.—Plaintiff : But there are four days in one Sunday, and three days in another.—The Judge : How do you make out the time ? Witness : I keep an account of the time of work on Sundays counted as two ordinary days' work. In answer to the Judge, the plaintiff said he was engaged by Morgan and not by the Company.—The witness then adjourned to allow the parties to settle the case, as the accountant to the Company was not present and the plaintiff said he had agreed to accept pay for six days. The Judge said he could not see how the Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff, who then said that Mr Ledger had told him that Morgan got the money and not the time keeper.—Mr Compton : I shall take down that statement, and we shall see at another time what Mr Ledger said to it in Mr Ledger's presence. The fact is (now addressing the Court) the Company has been playing fast and loose with my client. They have told the men that they paid Morgan, and when, Morgan goes to ask for the money he pays them, he is told "he has nothing to do with it." I believe the fact is that Morgan has not got the money ; and next court day, I shall perhaps have Mr Ledger here.—His Honour made an order for payment in seven days.—Defendant : I cannot pay it in that time.—His Honour : Yes you can. If you want money of the company you can go and get it of them.—Mr Compton : Perhaps your Honour will give us till next court day for payment ?—The Judge ; No ; they are labouring men and must be paid.—There were six other plaintiffs named

Miscellaneous News.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Thomson and the Rev. Thomas Staley, designate Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol and Honolulu, were consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Oxford, the district clergy, and a very crowded congregation.

The Naval Reserve enrolled in the ports of Whitehaven, Maryport, and Workington, like their brother sailors in other ports, spontaneously signified their offers of service to the inspecting Commanders of Coastguard to be in readiness to furnish a certain number of seamen to fight for their country.

DEATH OF GENERAL BOWATER.—General Sir Edward Bowater died at Cannes, on Saturday evening. He was groom in waiting to the Queen, and was selected by Her Majesty to take charge of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold during the Prince's sojourn in the south of France. He had been declining in health ever since his arrival at Cannes. By his death the colonelcy of the 48th Foot has become vacant.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT'S PANTE.—In consequence of the lamented decease of H.H. the Prince Consort, the musical party—consisting of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Palmer, Mr Sims Reeves, Signor Belotti, with Mr Otto Goldschmidt and Mr Blagrove—return to London on the 18th, their several engagements being postponed to a future period.

EXTRAORDINARY AGE.—Mr William Harrison, of Wharton-le-Street, on the Yorkshire Wolds, when examining Lord Middleton's feahemds at Settrington on the 12th, jumped, on his favourite pony called Garibaldi, the immense distance of 31 feet over high posts and rails.

THE MURDER IN DRURY COURT, LONDON.—On Saturday morning, at the Central Criminal Court, James, a governor of Newgate, from the Home Office, for the boy, Richard Reeve, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his sister, a girl eleven years old, by strangling her with a cord in the coal cellar of the house in which they resided with their parents in Drury-court. Strand. The prisoner is to be removed, to have to undergo penal servitude for the remainder of his natural life.

CHANCELLORSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—By the death of the Prince Consort, the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge becomes vacant. His Royal Highness held the office of Chancellor more than within 15 days after the vacancy, and is more *burgensium*. His late musical merit was conferred on him in 1847, on the death of the Duke of Northumberland, on which occasion he was proposed by the late Earl of Powis. On the part of many members of the University, a most important one as to the Prince of Wales as successor to his father, but his extreme youth is it thought may be a bar to that wish being fulfilled.

MADAME RUDERSDORFF IN THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.—In the London Insolvent Debtors Court on Saturday, the case of Hermine Mansfeld came on for hearing. This case has been made the public as a vocalist under the name of Madame Rudersdorff, and petitioned under the Protection Act. Since the insolvents last appearance, it is said that she has entered into new engagements as much money as she owed (£600), and he wished to know what had become of it.—Mr Lewis observed that that was a mere statement which was unsupported by the facts.—The learned Commissioner said all matters would be inquired into in his absence, and so on for hearing. He should grant an adjournment until the 25th inst.

THE WARRIOR.—The Warrior has had her date for coming out of the basin of the dockyard authorities put off to the 23rd inst., but if the work is taken in hand it will be completed she cannot be made ready many hours before the end of the present year. In case of emergency she could be sent to sea at once, as we before stated, but in that event the work now going on must be put aside until a more favourable opportunity. The great attention on her after deck, originally intended as a "rifle tower," has been found of much importance and will be retained in its close action. By the new arrangements, which are in suggestion of Captain Cochrane and Commander Tryon, the interior of the tower has been fitted with an engine-room telegraph, tubes communicating with the magazines and flying gear, &c., &c., and the two pinnace ships are placed on the "bridge," which would be the position of the captain during the time the vessel is in a ship like the Warrior, intended to fight at close quarters. Besides this, a small hatchway in the fore part of the tower, or rather in the after part of the fore screen, spares directly behind the man at the wheel on the protected deck, will enable the captain to direct the course of the rifle tower is supposed to be, to direct the ship's movements and manœuvres, the loopholes giving him a clear view all round, and the transmission of his orders being carried out to the end under his own immediate eye, without the aid of a speaking trumpet. Should the ship be attacked by a ram, the captain would have been enabled, under the circumstances, of a hideously looking mass, the outer iron case of which, weighing 35 tons, is to be placed on the upper deck of the Warrior.

£1,000 DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, before Lord Cockburn and Mr Justice Blackburn, and a special jury, Dugdale v. the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, an action for compensation for bodily injuries sustained through the negligence of the defendants' servants. The plaintiff, a young man, was a shoemaker at Liverpool, and was travelling from Wigan to Liverpool by defendants' train, on September, 1860, when travelling in an excursion train, a carriage in front of Manchester, the coupling iron broke, and the train was thrown off the line. Eleven persons were killed on the spot, and above 100 persons were more or less injured. The plaintiff had a concussion of the brain, and was insensible for some days. He was laid up for a year, and is still lame. In May following the company offered to compromise the matter, but he refused their terms. Medical gentlemen had been called on both sides, and the case for the plaintiff to decide whether he would allow it to be amputated, as a surgical Irish should be preferred to a useless limb dangling from the body. The Lord Chief Justice said that, whenever he heard of a company's proposal to compromise, he was always glad at what time was the proposal made, as such proposals were often made at the eleventh hour, and in that case developed. Such conduct was very discreditable, and he was happy that the plaintiff was free from such an imputation. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, for the defendants, said that out of nearly 140 cases of injuries from this accident this was the only one that went to trial. The learned serjeant having addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, they returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £1,000.

PREVALENT AND DANGEROUS ENGLISH DISEASES.—A leading journalist has recently called attention to the unsatisfactory General of deaths in England during the winter months, the increase being consumption and diseases of the chest, and nearly one-eighth part of the number, and that bronchitis carried off at our own doors. The number of disease being nearly as fatal in the first three months of winter as it is all the rest of the year. A very simple and safe remedy for all these diseases will be found in connection with the greatest success on the Continent, and, more recently, in England, in Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Brown Cod Liver Oil, containing peculiar curative properties, which therapeutic experience has proved to be totally wanting in all other cod liver oils. Indeed the preparation has been administered in these disorders by most eminent physicians with the greatest success and in cases of consumption. M. Champouillon, Physician to the Hospital of Val de Grace, records the cases of numberless patients suffering under the most dreadful pneumonia of a rapidly and positively cured by its use ; and Dr. Belfield, the celebrated Professor of Chicago, says that he has been continually employing it in the treatment of this affection, and obtaining this favourable report of its marvellous results.

The Sunday Gazette says that a monster train, consisting of 77 carriages, was run from Surat to Baroda, the line's first day of traffic, on the 3rd instant. The train is passed over the Tapter and Narbudda Iron Bridges, the passengers offered to the number of 2,000, and a large quantities that the waters for the time seemed large covered with them. It is said that this shower of coconuts was offered that the rivers, over which the monster trains were to pass, might not open "their wide mouths and swallow up the whole train."

NEUTRALITY (?).—A letter from Martinique of the 13th ultimo states that a ship called the Sumter, a vessel belonging to the Southern States, had entered the night ports, had taken refuge in the Bay of Saint-Pierre, having on board the crew of the Savannah, a Federal steam frigate. The latter having desired to come to an anchor within the port, the authorities of the island consented to it on condition that she would remain only twenty-four hours, the time sufficient to procure provisions. The Iroquois, not willing to accept these stipulations, remained in the offing for the purpose of keeping the Sumter aboard she have, but the captain of the last-named vessel was told that he could remain as long as he thought proper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—INCIDENT IN FRANCE. — A melancholy event took place a few nights ago during the representation of the *Enfants de la Courrone* at the theatre of Caen. Madame Fargueux, in the part engaged to perform the part of the "Duranna," took herself in a fit of passion with the knife which was, who had been taken ill, and she acquitted herself of the play, if not with applause, at least in a satisfactory manner. In one passage in which she was even applauded, a single blow was heard, at which the audience immediately expressed a feeling of disapprobation. Whether the unpleasant sound had reached the ears of Madame Fargueux or not, cannot be positively stated, but she suddenly fell forward in a faltering condition from the chair on which she was seated at the time. The certain fell, and prompt medical assistance was rendered, but all human skill proved unavailing, as she expired in a short time after she had been conveyed to her own residence.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The events of the past few weeks have in a great measure turned the mind of England aside from viewing the struggle now pending between the Northern and Southern States of America, to the more prospective question of the impending war between this country and the Northern States. Indeed the movements between the belligerents of the discovered States possess at this moment but few features of interest—both states are doing little more than rest on their arms. England, however, is girding on her armour, as though all chance of diplomacy or of the dispute ever coming to an end. "The answer," he which Punch last week described Britannia as in a waiting, watchful attitude, is not expected to arrive here before the 28th of Dec.; and that that answer from the Northern States will be considered as a continuance of peace appears to be the settled conviction of every mind. The serious consequences of a severe war will rest with the Northern States; for, as if their present difficulty were a very little thing, they have sought the conflict into which England is ready and willing to enter in defence of the old flag and the right of asylum on board our merchant ships. These few words will suffice to introduce the reader to a resume of the intelligence of the week, one of the chief arrivals from America being the

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

After referring to the "Rebellion," and stating the measures that have been taken to repress it, "in which more than was expected has been achieved," President Lincoln says:—Under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes," approved August 6th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States, and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the states will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and for the same states accordingly to some mode of valuation in lieu pro tanto of direct taxation, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such states respectively that such persons on such acceptance by the general Government be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing such classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free coloured people already in the United States could not, in part at least, be induced or desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization and putting a stop to propagating of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended for the actual acquisition, Having practised the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one. The power was first questioned by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object; for the emigration of coloured men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population. On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the experience of our whole country demonstrate the necessity that without which the government cannot be perpetuated. The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I think it my duty carefully that the inevitable conclusion of for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the majesty of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to the blockade of the ports first opened by insurgents, instead of putting in force, by proclamation, the law of Congress enacted at the last session for closing those ports. So, also, obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law instead of transcending I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property, and for insurrectionary purposes. If a new upon the subject, the propriety of which in this propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable. The inaugural address at the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the late session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add to, or subtract from, the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents.

President Lincoln next reviews the progress of the war, and arrives at the following conclusion:—Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than 40,000 in the field for the Union; while of their citizens, certainly not more than a third in number, and they of doubtful reliability, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, winter closes upon the loyal people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 25,000, for months dominating the narrow peninsular country constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, with some contiguous country parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have resumed their dependence on, and accepted the protection of, the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrection north of the Potomac, or east of the Chesapeake. Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the Southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, Ship Island, and Santa Rosa Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the course of the Union is advancing steadily Southward.

The Message then announces General Scott's retirement, and General McClellan's accession to the chief command of the Federal army, and offers the following vindication of universal suffrage :—

It continues to declared that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government—the people's right to be their own rulers. A clearer evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgent documents. Therein we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislative body, advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the government in the people is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes lifted above a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of contending Americans.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labour in the structure of government. It is assumed that labour is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labours unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labour. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire labourers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to do it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all labourers are either hired labourers or what we call slaves; and further it is assumed that whoever is not a hired labourer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labour as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired labourer. Both of these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labour is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labour, and could have never existed if labour had not first existed. Labour is the superior of the two, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labour and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labour of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labour themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labour for them. A large majority belong to neither class; neither work for others nor have others work for them. In most of the southern states a majority of the whole people of all colours are neither slaves nor masters, while in the northern a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families, wives, sons, and daughters work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favours of capital on one hand, nor of hired labourers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labour with capital; that is, they labour with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labour for them; but this only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired labourer being fixed for that condition of life. Many independent men, everywhere in these states, a few years back in their lives were hired labourers. The prudent, penniless beggar in the world labours for wages a while, saves surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labours on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of the condition of all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who hold a free government, nor more likely to be trusted to sought which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix for ever a class of builders and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

In conjunction with the President's there was issued the reports of the secretaries of these departments. The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, dwells attention to the necessity for creating a naval depot on the Lakes; and, in the enumeration of the naval strength of the country, he shows that, when the vessels now building and purchased, are fully armed and equipped, it will be in a position to employ a force of 23,527 guns, with 218,026 tons. The number of men now employed is about 22,000. The estimates of the war department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1863, is 44,625,665 dollars.

In addition the Secretary of War estimates the present strength of the army as follows:—Volunteers for three years, 527,545; regulars for five years, 22,937. Regulars, 20,334. The appropriations asked for the next fiscal year are for a service of half a million men. The report on the supply of arms, &c., has been already published.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was considered necessary by the President, to ignore a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe, with orders to purchase to the amount of two millions of dollars. He is not unadvised as to the means adopted by the Confederate States among manufacturers, importers, and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue advance in prices. The same combination being also taken of the necessities of the government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver the arriving arms to the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into the country." The report alludes to the large expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the army, &c. but no figures are given in

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SLAVES.

This body met on the 2nd instant, when a series of resolutions affecting the slaves were introduced, which have been severely criticised in England. One of these was the following :

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, first, that, in behalf of the people of these states, we do again solemnly declare that we have no purpose, nor do we entertain any purpose or purport hostile now in arms against the government, has or shall object the subjugation of such rebellion, or the establishment of the rightful authority of the national constitution and laws over the states and people thereof; and that while we disclaim all right and that while we disclaim all right and power under the constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several states, yet the war now existing must be conducted accordingly by the employment of military service, and the Southern states continuance the recognised authority of the maintenance that the safety of the state is the highest law, subordinate to the constitution, and that in carrying out its resolutions. Whird, That, therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to declare the forces all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the national government, and to confiscate and appropriate to the use of the United States all property used for the purpose of insurrection is issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces."

THE RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The New York journals are generally well pleased with the tone of Lord Lyons' despatch. The New York Times says :—"The President gives but little attention to our foreign relations, and says nothing whatever to the incident which is in every one's mind in connection with them—the seizure of Messrs Mason and Slidell. This is the more remarkable as the first many later from this specific omission that the affair has been officially made the subject of remonstrance or complaint; and, from the general tone of the message, that our relations of amity with other and powerful nations are disturbed; and that we are exposed to no other danger from foreign powers than those which always necessarily attend a state of hostilities."

A Washington telegram asserts that the Conservative element received the message with great favour, but it was somewhat displeasing to the radicals.

ITEMS REGARDING THE REBELLION.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, was about to introduce a bill to confiscate property for the use of the army and navy. The effect of paying the just debts of the rebels' loyal creditors, and to punish traitors by confiscating "loyal" citizens who have lost property as the leaders of the "rebels," and the object is to be such the Government is about to appropriate.

But little war news has been brought by the Asia. A reconnaissance of the Federal troops, last Saturday, had taken place towards Vienna, Virginia, for the purpose of making some examinations. The rebels fired upon them, but the search proved fruitless. The troops under General Banks were said to be anxious for a forward movement, but were kept back by very materially by the mobility of pickets. An impression was gaining ground from these and other causes, that the plan of encampment was likely soon to take place on the Potomac. The latest advices from Pensacola state that the fight in the harbour "rebels," and that no rest is to be such the Government is about to appropriate.

The steamer Fulton, which was to have left New York for Southampton on the 7th inst., has been withdrawn in consequence of the lack of business. The New York Herald urges the Government to charter her for the protection of American commerce on the Atlantic against the designs of the Nashville.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

A gentleman residing in Charleston, South Carolina, writing to a friend in Manchester, says :—"Our port has been blockaded since May last, consequently provisions are and all goods have become very materially in price; but still, notwithstanding, our people here in South Carolina are willing to suffer all the privations, provisions, and the South will have no difficulty to sustain herself for ages to come. Our people are determined, notwithstanding the war, and are perfectly united, and are willing to suffer any privation rather die than submit to the tyranny of Old 'Abe Lincoln and the North.' I have travelled a good deal in the Southern States since this unnatural contest has taken place, and I can assure you that the Union is dissolved never to be restored. The South will never submit to a reconstruction on any terms; that time is over. The whole Southern people look upon the Yankees as their bitterest enemies, and have all respect for them; and in fact a Yankee to a Southerner signifies a scoundrel, a liar, and a contemptible coward. Large forces for the result of this war, for it is impossible for the South to be conquered; for there is a people are united and determined, it is impossible to defeat them. You would be astonished to see the material that the Southern army is composed of; not more than one dollar by the day for eight or ten dollars per month, but of men who are their own masters, the majority of whom own estates, plenty of our men, who are common privates in the ranks, are possessed of property to the amount of three or four hundred thousand dollars, and many much more. These men are not only fighting for honour, but for their house and hearthstone, and will be satisfied with nothing less than liberty and little ones; and it is unnecessary to say to you, who are a husband and a father, that men are ever willing to fight to be hard to whip. The people in the South are well satisfied with our new government, and Jefferson Davis has no enemies here; but all have confidence and faith in him. Our generals are brave men, and are the right men in the right place. Our soldiers here, I believe, are contented, and all are resolved to gain our freedom or die in the attempt. In this city, for the last three months, people have been compelled to purchase their stores at two o'clock daily, and the balance of the day is occupied in drilling and learning military tactics. Every man, from 16 to 60, is attached to some organisation, and doing duty of some kind or other in preparing themselves for the hour of need. I am a member of the South Carolina Rangers, a horse company. We are armed with sabres, Warry revolvers, and double-barrelled shot guns. We have not been called into active service yet, but are daily expecting to be so. We have been drilling twice a week for the last four months, and are well mounted. We are not likely be taken out of the State. Our planters are storing their cotton in their plantations, and therefore none coming to market. They are determined not to sell till the war is over."

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THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

In conjunction with the President's there was issued the reports of the secretaries of these departments. The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, dwells attention to the necessity for creating a naval depot on the Lakes; and, in the enumeration of the naval strength of the country, he shows that, when the vessels now building and purchased, are fully armed and equipped, it will be in a position to employ a force of 23,527 guns, with 218,026 tons. The number of men now employed is about 22,000. The estimates of the war department, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1863, is 44,625,665 dollars.

In addition the Secretary of War estimates the present strength of the army as follows:—Volunteers for three years, 527,545; regulars for five years, 22,937. Regulars, 20,334. The appropriations asked for the next fiscal year are for a service of half a million men. The report on the supply of arms, &c., has been already published.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was considered necessary by the President, to ignore a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe, with orders to purchase to the amount of two millions of dollars. He is not unadvised as to the means adopted by the Confederate States among manufacturers, importers, and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue advance in prices. The same combination being also taken of the necessities of the government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver the arriving arms to the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into the country." The report alludes to the large expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the army, &c. but no figures are given in

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SLAVES.

This body met on the 2nd instant, when a series of resolutions affecting the slaves were introduced, which have been severely criticised in England. One of these was the following :

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, first, that, in behalf of the people of these states, we do again solemnly declare that we have no purpose, nor do we entertain any purpose or purport hostile now in arms against the government, has or shall object the subjugation of such rebellion, or the establishment of the rightful authority of the national constitution and laws over the states and people thereof; and that while we disclaim all right and that while we disclaim all right and power under the constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several states, yet the war now existing must be conducted accordingly by the employment of military service, and the Southern states continuance the recognised authority of the maintenance that the safety of the state is the highest law, subordinate to the constitution, and that in carrying out its resolutions. Whird, That, therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to declare the forces all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the national government, and to confiscate and appropriate to the use of the United States all property used for the purpose of insurrection is issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces."

THE RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The New York journals are generally well pleased with the tone of Lord Lyons' despatch. The New York Times says :—"The President gives but little attention to our foreign relations, and says nothing whatever to the incident which is in every one's mind in connection with them—the seizure of Messrs Mason and Slidell. This is the more remarkable as the first many later from this specific omission that the affair has been officially made the subject of remonstrance or complaint; and, from the general tone of the message, that our relations of amity with other and powerful nations are disturbed; and that we are exposed to no other danger from foreign powers than those which always necessarily attend a state of hostilities."

A Washington telegram asserts that the Conservative element received the message with great good favour, but it was somewhat displeasing to the radicals.

ITEMS REGARDING THE REBELLION.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, was about to introduce a bill to confiscate property for the use of the army and navy. The effect of paying the just debts of the rebels' loyal creditors, and to punish traitors by confiscating "loyal" citizens who have lost property as the leaders of the "rebels," and the object is to be such the Government is about to appropriate.

But little war news has been brought by the Asia. A reconnaissance of the Federal troops, last Saturday, had taken place towards Vienna, Virginia, for the purpose of making some examinations. The rebels fired upon them, but the search proved fruitless. The troops under General Banks were said to be anxious for a forward movement, but were kept back by very materially by the mobility of pickets. An impression was gaining ground from these and other causes, that the plan of encampment was likely soon to take place on the Potomac. The latest advices from Pensacola state that the fight in the harbour "rebels," and that no rest is to be such the Government is about to appropriate.

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The case of William Frederick Windham was opened on Monday, before S. Warren, Esq., in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, when Mr M. Chambers on behalf of the petitioner, Major-General Windham, stated the case to the jury, He said : The history of Mr Windham was a melancholy one. This young gentleman, who was described as of Felbrick Hall, Norfolk, was born on August 9th, 1840. In Nov., 1854, his father died, and appointed his brother, Gen. Windham, and Lady Sophia, his guardians. At the age of 21 he became entitled to Felbrick Hall and the park and timber, and a rental of £3000 a year, and also to a production of £1500 for his mother's jointure, and about £220 for outgoings, so that he would have a net income of about £1220. There were also certain settled estates which he would not come into possession of till 1869; the probable amount of the income from them being £2000 per annum. From his earliest years he was not like other children. He was the subject of mental powers—not absolute imbecility. Mr Windham's father noticed this defect, and when the boy was six years of age consulted an eminent man in the medical profession, Nicholls, on the subject. At a very early period he was fond of low company, and would be found in the stable with the servants, washed the dishes, and waited at the table, and his father actually bought for him a footman's livery. At nine years of age he went to the school of Dr. Badham, at Blackheath, where he exhibited dirty personal habits, and was an object of bullying and ridicule. In 1854 he was sent to Eton, in the hope that he would there improve in morality and in his personal habits. He was first placed in the house of one of the masters, Mr. Bulston, but his behaviour was so extraordinary that he was removed, and from there, he was soon placed with a tutor named Cheeld, his accompanied and there he was allowed to do as he pleased, and his conduct was so disgraceful that he was obliged to leave. He then seventeen years of age, and Mr. Cheeld found that very little could be done with him. The Australian fever was then at its height, and it was proposed that he should be introduced into society on an early period, it was thought that he would be especially on account of ladies. On one occasion at Torquay, where there was a party, he suddenly seized a gentleman by the whiskers, and pulled him about the room, and screeched in the manner before referred to. It was a military gentleman, who happened to be very much beloved by the lower classes, he called the servants apopolitous names, and behaved in such a manner that he was ordered to leave the house. 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LITERARY SELECTIONS.

DIVORCE CASE IN HIGH LIFE.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, the case of Watson v. Watson and Wilkinson, was tried. The petitioner, Sir Charles Watson, Bart., sued for a decree from his wife on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent. The respondent was the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman, and the co-respondent was a gentleman of fortune in Kent. The parties were married in Genoa, in 1854, and resided till May last, at Worting Park, Kent. The co-respondent, a married man, had four children. He resided at Hare Lodge, ten miles distant from the petitioner's residence, and was in the habit of hunting with Sir Charles, and visited at his house. In May last he eloped with Lady Watson, and subsequently a female servant of Sir Charles received a letter from her, stating that she had returned to her family, and should in future devote herself to God, and she desired the servant to ask Sir Charles to send her some books and music. A witness for the petitioner was called, and stated that Sir Charles Watson was now in America; he went there in January last on witness's advice, partly on account of his embarrassed affairs, and partly on account of his health, which was very bad. He was weak, and had had a paralytic stroke. He saw him at Cambridge a month before he left for America. He was then staying at a house that had the appearance of being a house of ill-fame, though he did not know of any girl with whom he was acquainted then. He had often heard that Sir Charles Watson was very dissipated in his conduct, but he did not believe that this was the case with him. His wife was a lady of high birth. He had once found him at a house of ill-fame in Leicester Square, but he advised him not to go to such places. Sir Charles, however, laughed, and said he did not mind. In the case for the respondent was, that Sir Charles Watson had been so dissipated as to be constantly in the most scandalously committed adultery with the lowest possible women, that he was not entitled to a decree. Several women were brought up as witnesses from Cremorne and Burlington Arcade, who had been in the constant habit of criminal acquaintance with Sir Charles. The summing up of the learned woman was of the most disgusting description, and proved that Sir Charles had been guilty of the grossest acts of debauchery. There was, however, some difficulty as to the proof of identity. All the witnesses knew the gentleman they had been associated with as Sir Charles Watson, but they had only heard him called so.—The jury, on Monday, found a verdict for the plaintiff against the co-respondent, damages 6s.

THE BIRMINGHAM MURDERS.

At the Warwick winter assizes on Monday, John Grayson Farquhar, aged 38, described as a gentleman, was charged with the murder of his wife at their residence, of Smallheath, Birmingham, on the 29th August last. His prisoner Farquhar, a widower, with one child, resided in a cottage of his own in the Grange Road, about two miles from Birmingham. In the early part of last year Elizabeth Brookes, a girl about 20 of prepossessing manners and appearance, was induced to leave his service, but from that time he kept him on far

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and RIFLE CORPS SUITS will NOT TAKE PLACE as previously Advertised.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District are informed that a MEETING will be held at the COMMERCIAL or NEW INN, Consett, on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24TH, at Eight o'Clock, to take into consideration the best mode to FACILITATE VISITORS to the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1862, when all who are anxious to visit London on that occasion are earnestly requested to attend.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE of the above Township have appointed Mr G. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Police, as their Inspector, and that the Presentment Book now lays at the Police Station, Shotley Bridge, where complaints may be entered during the ordinary hours of business, which will receive prompt attention; also, where all communications are to be addressed.

By Order,
F. B. THOMPSON,
Chairman of the said Committee.

V. R.

18TH DURHAM, OR SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Corps will be held in the SCHOOL ROOM, BLACKHILL, on MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., at half-past Seven o'clock in the evening, when the Accounts for the past year will be read by the Treasurer and laid before the meeting. Also, to take into consideration several suggestions mentioned by Adjutant Horne when here on Tuesday last, the 17th inst., relative to the future progress of the Corps.

A full attendance of the Members is requested.
T. W. THOMAS, Hon. Treasurer.
Blackhill, December 18th, 1861.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHOIR.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the above Choir will give a CONCERT of SACRED MUSIC in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Leadgate, on CHRISTMAS DAY, 1861.

PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTS.

Treble ...	Mr R. MAKEPEACE ...	First Violin.
Alto ...	Mr I. WHITFIELD ...	Do.
Tenor ...	Mr G. BLAKEY	Second Violin.
Basso ...	Mr N. FAWELL	Violoncello.

THE CHORUS WILL NUMBER THIRTY VOICES.
Mr R. J. Porteous will preside at the Harmonium.
Conductor ... ... Mr J. WHITFIELD.

Doors open at Half-past Six, to commence at a Quarter-past Seven.

ADMISSION, (by Ticket only) SIXPENCE.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs WILKINSON, Colliery Dykes; MARTIN BELL, Iveston; JOS. SWINDALE, Castleside; THOS. GRADON, Blackhill; JACOB DENT, Medomsley; at the "Journal" Office, Consett; of the Members of the Choir; and at the Chapel Door.

The Proceeds to go towards purchasing a Harmonium for the Chapel.

Business Address.

BOAR PIGS.

JOSEPH NORWOOD, of Tow Law, begs to inform the Public that he has two fine BOAR PIGS (one of which took the Premium at the late Pig Show at Tow Law,) which he can confidently recommend as being of the best breed. Terms Moderate.

Tow Law, Dec. 20, 1861.

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a convenient COTTAGE, with a good supply of Spring Water, situate at Medomsley Edge. Apply to Mr JAMES EMERY on the premises.

TO BE LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP, with Cellar, Stable, Warehouses, and other Conveniences, situate near the Toll-Bar, Leadgate. Apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate.
November 12, 1861.

Sales by Private Contract.

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON, Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.

July 3rd, 1861.

Sales by Auction

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHES, &c.,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Premises of Messrs. McNALLY, Front-street, Leadgate, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the 21st, 23rd, and 24th of September, 1861.

JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER.

The REMAINING STOCK of DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHES, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c., &c.

The Sale to commence each Evening at Six o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (for Ready Money), at Mr. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, Front Street, Berryedge, on MONDAY, the 23rd Day of December, 1861, (Of and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued from the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge), the following GOODS, belonging to WILLIAM LEE, consisting of—1 Pole Bedstead, 1 Mattress, 2 Feather Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters, 1 Chest of Drawers, 1 Clock in case, 1 Corner Cupboard, 1 Longsettle, Chairs, Tables, Cradle, Fenders and Fireirons, Plants, Ware, Pots and Pans, Knives and Forks, 1 Watch, and several other Articles. Also, 1 Strong Pig.

The Sale to commence at Ten o'clock precisely.

W. J. CLEMENTS, Deputy Bailiff.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at No. 4, Dyke Row, Leadgate, on Monday, December 23, 1861, belonging to Mr Richard Teasdale, who is leaving the neighbourhood,

MR H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,

Comprising One Mahogany Dining Table, One Mahogany High Chest of Drawers, One Desk Bed, Two Camp Bedsteads, Two Mattresses, One Birch Press, One Kitchen Table, Five Kitchen Chairs, One small Tea Table, One Dressing Table, One Washstand, One Set of China, One Set of Chamber Ware, Metal Pans, Clothes Baskets, with a variety of useful Articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

PLANT DEPARTMENT—CONSERVATORY, &c.—Take advantage of mild days to give air freely and keep the plants sparingly supplied with water at the roots. Look frequently over anything subject to the attacks of mildew, and apply sulphur the moment that pest makes its appearance; see also that everything is perfectly free from insects. FORCING DEPARTMENT—PINERIES.—That portion of the stock expected to furnish the spring supply of fruit should not be too much checked at present; indeed the plants may be kept growing slowly all the winter, which is perhaps the certain method of preventing their fruiting too early in spring. VINERIES. Where very early forcing is carried on, as soon as the buds are fairly started the temperature should be increased to 60 degrees at night and 65 degrees by day, allowing it to rise 10 degrees on bright days. Take every opportunity of admitting a little fresh air, but recollect that the foliage will not bear exposure to cold winds; therefore air should be admitted in contact with the heating apparatus. PEACHES AND NECTARINES.—Prune and otherwise prepare the trees in the earlier houses for forcing, which, however, except under particular circumstances, should not be commenced for a few weeks yet; but let it be remembered that these fruits will not admit of rapid forcing in the early stages of the process, therefore fire heat should be applied with caution, so that the night temperature does not exceed 50 degrees, otherwise the blossoms will be weak and liable to drop; during the day the temperature may rise to 60 degrees with plenty of air on every favourable opportunity. Cover the outside border with leaves or litter, for the purpose of excluding frost and heavy rains. Tie in the trees in the later houses, and get all ready for starting when required. FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERIES.—Dahlias temporarily placed heels upwards under cover to dry, should now be carefully stored away for the winter. See that coarse growing plants which may be encroaching upon their weaker neighbours are reduced so as to occupy their proper places. Gladioli may still be planted, but most kinds of bulbs are better now to be in the ground than out of it. For gladioli choose a warm thoroughly-drained situation, work the soil well by deep digging, and plenty of rotted manure, elevate the bed or patch a few inches above the general level, plant the bulbs 5 or 6 inches deep, and 6 inches apart surrounding them with 1 inch of sand before covering with mould. HARDY FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.—Do not let pears get over ripe before being used; also look over the whole stock as often as time can be spared, removing any fruit that exhibit symptoms of decay, and put them aside for immediate use. Any of the choicer varieties of pears that do not ripen properly in the fruit room should be removed to a warm dry room for a few days, which will be found to greatly improve them. Keep all fruit as cool and dry as possible; if frost is excluded from the house, it can scarcely be too cool where the object is to preserve fruit plump and sound as long as possible. Get manure wheeled upon vacant ground when the weather is suitable and this can be done without injuring the walks, and get all spare ground turned up, so as to expose it to the action of the weather.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.

Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agents supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front-street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

The *Consett Guardian* is delivered by a Special Messenger at the following Places, viz:—
Colliery Dykes, on Friday Nights.
Whiteley Head and Tantobie, at 7 o'clock on Saturday Morning.

Tanfield at		8 o'clock.	
Shield Row		9 "	
Stanley Colliery	half past	10 "	
Oxhill	"	11 "	
Kyo	half past	12 "	Afternoon
Catch Gate	"	1 "	
Greencroft	"	2 "	
Annfield Plain	"	3 "	
Quarry Houses	"	4 "	
South Moor	"	5 "	
Sykes	"	6 "	

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

The communication from Medomsley on the subject of "Registration," being too late for insertion this week, shall appear next week.

Local and District News.

ANNUAL SUPPER.—On Saturday night last, the annual supper in connection with a club held at the house of Mr. John Anderson, New Inn, Consett, established by the workmen employed in the plate mills at the Consett Iron Works, came off. Thirty-five members and friends sat down, presided over by Mr. Ledger. The number of subscribing members keeps up, to which a number of honorary members have been added. After supper Mr. Wood took the chair and Mr. Lenox the vice-chair. Toast and song succeeded in quick succession till mine host announced the hour to depart.

WELCOME SUPPER.—On Friday night week, a number of the friends of Mr. Isaac Murray held a supper at the Commercial Hotel, Blackhill, as a welcome to Mr. Murray, the new landlord of that establishment. Mr. Murray has for many years driven a conveyance from Consett to Newcastle, by which means he has done good service to the public in breaking down the coaching monopoly. By his steady and obliging conduct in that line he gained many friends. He has now resigned the reins and taken to the above hotel. The supper was served in a style which reflected credit upon the new hostess, and the evening was spent harmoniously.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—The company at this place of amusement notwithstanding the smallness of their number, continue to draw pretty fair houses. The pieces selected during the past week, and the manner in which the acting has been sustained, have given great satisfaction, especially the parts of Messrs J. C. Donnelly and E. Palmer, who are fast becoming favourites with the play going people of Consett. The only failure was on Tuesday night last. The performance announced was Macbeth. True to the announcement the piece was attempted. The choruses were got through exceedingly well; indeed they would have done credit to many of our larger Theatres. Having said this much, we must exclaim with the *Thane* "Hold, enough." After the first piece Mrs J. C. Donnelly introduced her Scotch dance for the first time here, which was loudly applauded. The evening's performance wound up with the farce of "Two Dead Men," but whether they were victims of the frightful tragedy before enacted it is not for us to decide. Certain it is Macbeth was murdered to all intents and purposes.

CONSETT AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Daily contact with our industrial population gives us reason to think that, so far as visitors (if not exhibitors) are concerned, Consett will be largely represented at the Crystal Palace of next year. The determination to visit the Exhibition is already, we believe, taking a wisely practical form in the formation of clubs, where, by the deposit of a small weekly sum, a fund is guaranteed by which the members may attend the Exhibition. It is anticipated that a meeting, in consideration of this object, will take place at the Commercial Hotel on Tuesday next. We understand that, in addition to the election of officers, the meeting will decide on the most eligible depot for subscriptions, &c., &c. To those of limited means, but of meritorious desires, such funds give gilded hopes of witnessing the world's artistic produce of 1862.

BLACKHILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Amongst the many signs of social progress in our somewhat fluctuating population, the growth of religious facilities is perhaps the most hopeful. And at Christmas-tide, when the glad story of a Saviour's birth is told from a thousand Christian altars, the sacred concert and the tea-party are to some extent an indication of the brotherhood which that Saviour proclaimed. To the lovers of adventure, and the excitement of African travel, the above church have paid a tribute, in supplementing their Christmas-day tea meeting by a lecture on "Livingstone's Travels." Knowing Livingstone's book, and having some idea of the graphic powers of the Rev. Mr. Wilson as a lecturer, we would say to those of our readers who love "to be merry and wise," go and hear it.

BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The yearly benefit society held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Leadgate, had their annual meeting on Saturday night last. The amount of money paid in for the year had been £26 0s 6d; and the amount paid out to sick members and on account of one death, £11 14s 2d, leaving a balance of £14 6s 4d to be divided among 37 members. The society was commenced last year with 44 members, seven of whom became defaulters from non-payment. It recommenced this year with 37 members, and the promise of a number of new members next month. The office-bearers were re-elected; namely, Messrs. M. Caisley, president; T. Collinson, secretary; J. Little, treasurer. Committee: Messrs. H. Postle, M. Atkinson, J. Philipson, sen., J. Eggleston, N. Muse.

POULTRY SHOW AT TOWLAW.—The second annual show of this society was held on Saturday last at the Mechanics' Institute, and was as successful as could be wished. A correspondent has kindly furnished us with a list of the award of prizes, but it came to hand too late for insertion. Lists of prizes should in all cases such as this, occurring on the previous Saturday, be forwarded early in the week. We may say that the principal successful competitors were: Messrs Pickering, P. Robinson, W. Newton, T. Horn, J. Potts, J. Ainstop, George Braithwaite, Robert Lawson, J. Kirton, J. Reed, W. Moses, J. Overington, T. Mitchel, R. Nelson, W. Foreman, J. Medcalf, R. Slack, Joseph Longworth, &c. The judges were Mr W. Bulmer, jun., of Stockton-on-Tees and Mr W. Gram, Bishop Auckland, who gave satisfaction to all.

CONSETT.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last, at Mr. Anderson's, Commercial Inn, Berryedge, touching the death of Patrick Loy,—resulting from serious injuries received while "catching" at the rolling mills of Consett Works. The evidence of Thomas Evans and John Carr shewed that on the 13th November Thomas Evans got some fire sparks in his shoe. The deceased, while reaching him some water to quench the sparks, was caught by the pinion of the rolls, (no guard being erected there as a protection against accidents) and dragged several times round, dashing his head at each revolution against a portion of the machinery. Dr. Renton and his staff were prompt and unremitting in their attentions, but all was unavailing; lingering well nigh a month, he died on Friday, the 13th inst. Verdict "Accidental death," with the addendum that the Consett Company be requested to see that a bar or bars be placed on each side of these pinions for the prevention of accidents.

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening an oration, in aid of the Institute, was delivered on the "Natural History of Man," by the Rev. F. O'Melia, Curate of Benfieldside. The reverend orator in his first part, gave a rapid and lucid exposition of the distribution and characteristics of the races. Glancing at Malte-Brun, and the racial sections of Blumenbach, he entered briefly upon the influences of food and climate in the development of nations. Introductory to the second part was a beautiful and well appreciated selection of music by the Blackhill band, *batoned* by Mr T. Ridley. The rev. gentleman then gave an interesting analysis of the Celtic and Saxe-German peoples;—the Celtic element as illustrated in the Highland and Irish *gaels*, and in the peasantry of Bretagne, and of the Spanish basques. The oration was agreeably diversified by recitations illustrative of the various sections of the subject; amongst others we noticed that finely descriptive scene in Byron's "Harold," of the Gladiator;

"Butchered to make a Roman holiday;"

and an elegant lay, redolent of the French wars of the league, and of "Henry of Navarre." After a vote of thanks to the reverend orator, and rendering of the "National Anthem," the audience departed, trusting to see the learned gentleman at an early day again upon the platform.

STRANGE STORY.—Rumour has been busy propagating a strange tale respecting the murder of a "navvy" and his interment by two policemen in Benfieldside Church yard at night. The clerical officials observing the new turned earth opened the grave and there found the body of the "navvy." Rumour also stated that one of the implicated policemen had absconded, no one knows where; that the said unfortunate deceased was taken into custody by the said policeman, and that from ill-usage received by him he died, and was thus disposed of. It is a fact that the police-station has been visited by many enquirers respecting the case, which is distinctly denied. There is something in the story requiring explanation. The deceased has left a mother to lament his end.

THE ENGINEMAN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.—The sixth anniversary of this society was celebrated on Saturday evening last, at the house of Mrs. Robson, Crown and Thistle Inn, High Street, Consett. An excellent supper was provided on the occasion, of which thirty-two members partook, doing "ample justice" to the spread. After supper the chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, and then the toast of the evening:—"Success to the Enginemen's Society." He showed that great good had arisen from such institutions, and strongly urged upon the members to use their endeavours to promote their extension among the men employed in this district. He contended that it was an imperative duty on all provident men to "provide for a rainy day;" and read a statement which had been prepared by the secretary to the following effect:—Total amount of contributions, £26 9s 6d; expenditure, £17 12s 9d; leaving a balance of £8 16s 9d. Eight new members had been proposed. Coupled with the toast he proposed the health of Mr. Pearson, treasurer, and Mr. Charlton, the secretary, and it was disposed of in a round of hearty cheers. Among other toasts, that of "The health of the hostess" was enthusiastically drank. Mr. Proudlock proposed "Success to the *Consett Guardian*." The evening was spent harmoniously, and at midnight the National Anthem having been sung, the assembly broke up.

PRESENTATION AT TANFIELD.—On Saturday evening, a large meeting was held in the National School Room, kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. J. Mathwin, for the purpose of presenting to Mr G. Tweddell a collection of books as a testimonial of respect from the friends of Temperance in Burnopfield Colliery, Tanfield, and surrounding districts. Mr Peel, of Swalwell, on being called to the chair, spoke of Mr Tweddell as a plain consistent teetotaler and unwearied advocate of the cause. In making the presentation, which consisted of copies of the lives of Garibaldi and Wellington, White's History of England, Outram and Havelock, Persian Campaign, Northern Tribune, and six volumes of Hogg's Instructor, the chairman said he hoped that Mr Tweddell would be able to store his mind with the luminous contents of those volumes, and long continue a valuable advocate of the good cause with which he was identified. Mr Wheaters, of Gateshead, delivered a short address on the duty of every man to improve himself, and the world in general. Mr Tweddell then addressed the meeting, and with much emotion and great natural eloquence expressed his determination to devote what little abilities he possessed to the advocacy of the great cause of total abstinence. On the motion of Mr W. Corbitt, votes of thanks were given to the Rev. J. Mathwin for the use of the school-room, and to Mr Peel for his services. The meeting concluded by Mr J. Darling proposing three cheers for Mr Tweddell and the temperance cause.

The O'Donoghue, M.P., who presided at a meeting in Dublin a few days ago, and made a most treasonable speech anent the Trent affair, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace in Ireland by direction of the Lord Chancellor.

On Wednesday evening the annual dinner of the Gateshead Philharmonic Society was held at the Grey Horse Inn, High Street, Gateshead, Mr. J. S. Robson in the chair. About thirty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, and the evening was spent very pleasantly with songs, glees, toasts, &c., the company separating at a seasonable hour.

An interesting and instructive lecture was delivered in St. Paul's Congregational Chapel on Tuesday evening, on British Philanthropists (Mr. E. Ridley presiding). It was well received and warmly applauded. A vote of thanks was presented and a collection taken on behalf of the West End Literary Institute.

SEGHILL.—A meeting was held in the Free Methodist Chapel the other night, when one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever delivered in this village on Temperance was delivered by Mr G. Dodds, of Newcastle. Mr G. Cassar presided. The choral band performed a selection of excellent music.

TERRORS OF THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—Experiments have been made with this gun recently, on "the section of a wooden frigate," at 500 yards. The first shell fired burst inside the frigate with a terrible roar, and filled her with smoke to such an extent as to preclude breathing. These shells were filled with molten metal. In a trial at closer ranges, the tearing capacity of the shell was such as to make a hole in the vessel's side "through which one of Pickford's waggons might have entered."

NEWCASTLE CHRISTMAS MARKET.—The great cattle market previous to Christmas was held on Tuesday, and the supply was, on the whole, superior to any other preceding it. The supply consisted of nearly 1,600 head of beasts, 4,700 sheep, and upwards of 1,000 pigs. Although we did not notice so many animals of extraordinary condition as on former occasions, yet some idea may be formed of the excellence of the different animals exhibited when we state our conviction that upon the immense number exhibited, the average weight per head could not be less than fifteen stones above the average weight per head for the season. The supplies from the North-east of Scotland were plentiful on the stands of the whole of the salesmen connected with that branch of the trade, the condition of which was of first-rate quality. The quota from Northumberland was not only numerous, but the condition was also of the best description. Many of the butchers of the town had previously secured their supplies for Christmas at the show recently held at Darlington. In consequence of the unprecedented number and weight of the animals exhibited, and the extensive sale of fat stock of the Earl of Durham on Tuesday, sales of cattle were but slowly effected, at prices ranging from 7s. to 9s. per stone, and part were early in the afternoon withdrawn and forwarded to Leeds.

A LANDLADY NEARLY BURNT TO DEATH AT HARTLEPOOL.—A most distressing case of burning occurred at Hartlepool on Monday afternoon, the victim being Susan, widow of the late Thomas Wilson, of the King's Arms, Crook. Mrs Wilson was brushing a dress in a "snug" behind the bar of the Vane Arms, (of which she is now landlady), when owing to the narrowness of the room and the expansion of her skirts, her dress came in contact with the fire and ignited. She perceived a smell of burning, and on looking round found that she was in flames. She immediately ran out of the bar to the street door, and cried aloud for help. Several of the neighbours rushed into the house, by which time she had gone into a room adjoining the bar. The flames were then completely enveloping her, and she, wild from the scorching air, rushed from that room to another, and the number of people that were in the passage seemed unable to give any help; however, a man got in at the back door, and with a number of clothes and towels he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his hands had got severely burnt. Some one foolishly threw a bucket of water over her when the flames were at their height; the cries from her on the water heating with the flames were heart-rending in the extreme. Not a vestige of her dress remained, and her underclothing was more or less burnt; her stockings were completely burnt off her legs. Dr. Botham was at once sent for, and he gives very little hopes of her recovery. Her back is blistered and singed, and the flesh in two or three places is completely burnt off; from the feet to the hip is one mass of wounds. This unfortunate sufferer has only been a widow four months.

LORD RAVENSWORTH ON THE THREATENED WAR.—Lord Ravensworth having received a series of resolutions passed by the "Newcastle Foreign Affairs Committee" (a copy of which appeared in last week's *Guardian*), has addressed a reply to Mr. George Crawshay, as "chairman of a body calling themselves" as designated above. His Lordship says these resolutions have been "sent to him with a view to elicit an answer, and that answer shall be brief." He denies that the boarding of the Trent was "consistent with belligerent rights," and says: "It is a breach of international law, a violation of the rights of neutral States, and an insult to the British flag. Such being the case, it appears to me that the course taken by Her Majesty's Government, in demanding, firmly but courteously, instant reparation from the American Government, was the only course which they could have taken consistent with the dignity of Her Majesty's Crown, the true interests of the country, and the protection of the rights of all neutral States. If this reparation is refused, the sad alternative of war, *ultima ratio regum*, alone presents itself. In preparing for this alternative, I consider the action of the Government to have been prompt, vigorous, and resolute; worthy of the Sovereign whom they serve, and of the nation which they govern. I deeply deplore the necessity of so momentous an issue being raised. I *doubly* deplore it at a moment when our gracious and beloved sovereign has suffered the greatest affliction which can befall domestic life. That the national calamity of war should be superadded to a widow's mourning is indeed a trial, which cannot fail to bring forth the sympathy—not of England alone—but of the whole civilized world. It may even, under God's impulse, touch the hearts of the mob-ridden Government of North America. But, whatever be the result, I will conclude by reminding you of a pithy saying, ascribed to Mr. Fox, 'That the nation which prefers its purse to its honour is in the sure road of losing both.'"

A VOLUNTEER APPRENTICE.—RECOLLECTION OF THE REVIEW.—On Thursday, Mr. Atkinson, cheese monger, was summoned before the Bench by his apprentice, William Carruthers, for the recovery of £10 wages due to him. Carruthers was bound apprentice to Mr. Atkinson in August, 1860, for a period of three years, and being animated by patriotic feelings he became a volunteer. There was a grand review, as the reader may remember, on Newcastle Town Moor on the 6th August last; and on that morning, Mr Atkinson being from home, the apprentice left his master's shop in charge of a boy, and hied him forth to the sham fight in which he became a participant. The master returning was angry at finding how matters stood, and on the following morning he presented Carruthers with his indentures. The young man went home and was seized with an illness from which he has just recovered. The amount due to him now was £14, but as the Bench have jurisdiction only to the amount of £10 he sunk his claim to the larger sum and sought to recover the smaller. Ald. Ingledew decided for the claim, remarking that if the apprentice did wrong, the master had his legal remedy, but no right to dismiss him.

DEATH OF THE REV. T. DUNCAN.—The learned as well as Reverend Thomas Duncan, for many years the esteemed pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, New Bridge-street, Newcastle, was removed by death from among us on Wednesday morning. For many years he had been the subject of a rheumatic gout affection which necessitated his being carried from his conveyance to the pulpit; but he has nevertheless continued the discharge of his duties whenever that was possible. His demise has come suddenly upon his congregation, who on Sunday morning listened to the well known voice and eloquent words of the preacher as he descanted in feeling and appropriate terms on the death of the Prince Consort. It was not thought in those moments that the preacher was near to the grasp of the same ruthless hand. Mr Duncan was in his 52nd year. As a preacher he was an ornament to the pulpit; he was a faithful servant of his Master; a warm friend, and had achieved no little eminence by his controversial works which were issued by him in 1843, and subsequently, on the disunion which about that time split up the Church of Scotland.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen and the younger members of her family proceeded to Osborne on Thursday. Her Majesty, of course, was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a widow's cap.

Lord Palmerston has had a sharp attack of the gout, but yesterday (Friday) his lordship was recovering.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

CONSETT NAVIGATION.

"Cease rude Boreas, blustering railer,
List ye landsmen all to me,
Messmates, hear a brother sailor,
Sing the dangers of the sea."
(Not) Byron.

SIR,—My friend Von Shoveloff, who has travelled much in Sweden, and navigated many seas, and more than once seen a veritable sea-serpent, tells me that few seas are so perilous to the sailor, as those that wash the eastern shores of our own country. But, sir, although I listen with pleasure to my adventurous friend, while relating his "moving incidents by flood and field," I have often thought that whatever may be said of sea-serpents, assuredly, shoals, shallows, reefs and rocks, are not limited exclusively to salt water. And even in the midst of his thrilling adventures, my friend the Von will occasionally confess, that the chances of wreck, from uncertain waters, breakers, and lee-shores, are infinitely greater in Consett, than in the Gulf of Finland.

Again, Sir, he tells me, that the dangers incident to the seas that girdle our England, are to a great extent diminished, by the aid of coasting *charts*, mapping out the impediments to a free navigation; and otherwise forming a guide by which a skilful sailor may ride at ease upon our seas. And by the way, this about charts brings me to the real gist of my note, which I commend to the careful attention of our Sanitary Board, who are ever alive to the growth of native genius, and the progress of social order.

Navigating Middle-street, a few nights ago, without stilts or knickerbockers, I gazed upon the fair group of stars that cluster in beauty around the Pole while I sank in fathomless mire. Captain Swash (that's me), Captain Swash, says I, "There are charts for the Baltic, charts for the North Sea, charts for all waters dangerous to navigators;—why don't your captain (d'ye hear old junk) why don't you get a chart for Consett, for the aid of its coasters." The more I think of a Consett chart, Mr Editor, the greater indications do I see of my genius, in originating such a brilliant idea, the developement of which I leave to the above Board. Of course, sir, such a chart need not be a mere outline of the shoals, quicksands, and whirlpools, which by a poetic license we call streets, but might include also local objects, of interest to the student and the antiquarian.

As an illustration,—taking High-street as an arc of the equator, and Middle-street as a meridian, the chart might proceed thus:—

New-market,—latitude 200 yards North, longitude 12 East sailing precarious,—depth, various—remnants of wreck visible at low water—dangerous to heavy craft—keep to sea-ward. (Note to Students).—A little nor-east of New-market, is a fine group of ancient ruins, unrecorded by antiquarians,—date uncertain—formed of bricks, like Babylon, but supposed not to be that city,—interesting subject for learned research.

Northward of the ruins, two magnificent lakes,—models of lakes Wener and Wetter, in Sweden (so says my friend, The Von, who is compiling a learned work on these matters). The margins of these lakes are strewn with the remains of extinct animals (species caninibus et felinebus), having a marvellous resemblance to the dogs and cats of modern times,—a third lake in course of formation.

Bunk-bay.—Long. 250 yards E., lat-nil,—fine sheet of water; sea-room rather deficient—gulf to southward, unnoticed by geographers,—fish abounding—strange craft occasionally in sight. (Note to Students).—This bay is surmounted by a picturesque eminence called The Miner, flanked by some elegant specimens of street architecture, terminating in a castle of singular design, evidently of very remote date, and bearing the crest of the Mitchells.

Your space, sir, will not permit me to enlarge further upon this interesting matter, but trusting that the gentlemen of the sanitary board will take immediate steps for the development of my idea, and furnish us at an early day with a Chart of Consett,

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
CAPTAIN SWASH.

Clarendon House, Consett, Dec. 19, 1861.

P.S. Claiming the above idea as original and copyright, I may suggest to those who, in admiration, may attempt a testimonial, that I am careless of sugar-tongs, coffee-pots, tea-pots, or gewgaws of that sort; but I confess to a weakness for the new Post-office Savings' Bank, where they may invest any amount of cash, to the credit of C. S.

THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.

A recent letter from Melbourne says:—The news from Otago continues to show that they have a permanent gold field of a very remunerative character, but certainly not large enough to bear the sudden rush from this place which commenced towards the end of last month. A great number of diggers rushed blind and headlong to New Zealand, as they did three years ago to Port Curtis, and eighteen months since to the Snowy River, without the means of living until they could obtain gold; so that there has been a good deal of distress, and many have returned, and some of these without even looking at the diggings. This has created a complete reaction. About three weeks ago I counted twenty-seven vessels advertised for Otago, seven of them being large and powerful steamers; in this day's *Argus* the number of vessels advertised is just six, of which one only is a steamer. Still, I think, if the accounts continue to be favourable, as I think they will, we shall have a sort of reaction upon the reaction, so as to supply a steady stream but not a flood of emigration to the new goldfields. From all I can learn, gold in some degree is pretty widely diffused in New Zealand. Not only is it produced in considerable amount at Otago, but also in what is called "paying quantities" at the Buller River (west coast of Middle Island) and Massacre Bay. It has also been found at Canterbury, Karori, near Wellington, and Coromandel Harbour in the north—in these last places a trace, as chemists say. Now, many of our fellows are the very men they want to develope these new resources of wealth. Many of our men who have gone to New Zealand are not the mere loafing "surfacers" who were driven back before they faced the difficulties of "the situation," by rumours of bad roads, flour at £100 a ton, and "snow a foot deep," but men who carry money in their pockets and courage in their hearts, to "give it a few months' trial," as one said to me. Some of these men represent a body, and if there is anything to develope, they will develope it. There certainly never was anything to justify the inconsiderate rush of last month; there is plenty to justify a steady stream.

[ADVERTISEMENT]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Consumption prevented.—Influenza, colds, and fevers are now prevailing with unusual severity. Though easily cured at first, when neglected they frequently induce serious diseases, of which the chief and most fatal is consumption. If Holloway's Pills be resorted to on the first appearance of these diseases, and if the symptoms be very urgent, his Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day on the back and chest, they will cease to cause alarm, and all consumptive tendency will certainly be banished, and the body, free from all impurities, will be left in a healthier state than it was before the illness; the natural strength and vigour likewise will soon be restored to their natural standard.

INVENTION OF DESTRUCTIVE BOMB SHELLS BY A NEWCASTLE MAN IN AMERICA.

The *New York Herald* of the 26th ult., has the following paragraph relative to an invention in which a Newcastle Engineer (Mr. James McIntyre) bears a conspicuous part:—

"Recently the Governor of Rhode Island has had his attention called to a new projectile invented by Mr. James McIntyre, of New York, and Dr. S. W. Hart, of New Britain, Conn. The article alluded to is denominated a repeating bomb, and combines in one discharge all the destructive qualities of three distinct shells. Yesterday a trial was made of the missile at a point about ten miles down the river, which resulted most satisfactorily and demonstrated beyond a doubt that the gentlemen alluded to have produced the most frightful engine of death yet conceived in modern warfare. The discharges were at short range from a mortar, in order that the company might better witness the effects, and every shell performed fully what was expected of it, the several explosions being as regular in interval and as certain as anticipated. Col. S. P. Sandford, of the Governor's staff, Adjutant General Mauran, Bishop Clarke, our warlike prelate, and several other distinguished gentlemen from this city, were present, and expressed their gratification at the perfect success of the several experiments. I understand that there has been an order from government to make an exhibition of the projectile before a commission at West Point, and at that time a more detailed notice of the invention may be furnished you. At present I can only say that the repeating, revolving, and shrapnel bombs of Messrs. McIntyre and Hart appear to be the most infernal of all infernal machines, and they cannot fail of producing the most disastrous effects and the greatest consternation wherever and whenever they make their appearance among the enemy. The invention consists of three distinct shells, placed one within the other, and so arranged that they explode at intervals of about a second apart. Their destructive force is really tremendous, and the effects can be better imagined than described."

Sporting Intelligence.

FOOT-RACE BETWEEN DEERFOOT AND MILLS.

The enclosed pedestrian ground at Hackney Wick, London, was visited on Monday afternoon by several thousand spectators, who mustered to witness the race between Deerfoot, the Seneca Indian, and Edward Mills, the Little Wonder, over a distance of eight miles, for a stake of £200, which has been exciting so much interest during the past few weeks. Mills, who "fell off" in condition a few days ago, has quite recovered, and, although looking very fine, seemed in very good condition. Deerfoot appeared as fresh as usual, notwithstanding the fact of his having won two ten-mile races last week, and money was speculated very freely upon the result, any odds in his favour being very quickly taken by the partisans of Mills, whose turn of speed, it was thought, would cause the Indian to succumb in this race, for the largest stake he has run for since his arrival in this country, thereby proving whether his pretensions as a first-rate pedestrian were well founded or not.

At the appointed time (three o'clock) the men appeared on the ground, and the signal having been given, they started away, the Indian with the lead, which he held for the first five or six laps, when Mills collared and passed him; but the Indian passed him at the finish of the next lap, and so they continued passing and repassing each other up to the end of the 48th lap, from which distance Mills maintained the lead to within a few yards of the winning post, when Deerfoot "came with one of his rushes," and the referee being unable to separate them, it was pronounced a dead heat. Time, 42 min. 55 sec.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 60, Buckingham Street, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr John B. Bowes, of a daughter.—At 14, Upper Buxton Street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Geo. Pearson, timber agent, of a daughter.—At 2, King Street, Elswick Lane, same day, the wife of M. P. Barrand, Esq., Bank of England, of a daughter.—In St. Mary's Place, same day, the wife of Mr Thomas Hedley, of a son.—In Summerhill Terrace, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr Robt. Turnbull, of a daughter.

At Gateshead, at 15, West Street, on the 19th inst., the wife of Dr Wilson, of a daughter.

At Denton Grange, Gateshead, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr Edward Eccles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in Jesmond Church, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, M.A., Frederick Dykes, Esq., of Wakefield, to Amanda Isadore, youngest daughter of Jas. Marshall Ellah, Esq., of Elsinore.—In the Registrar's Office, on the 9th inst., Mr Adam Christie, engraver, of this town, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Wm. Jordon, of Ovington.—In All Saints' Church, on the 15th inst., Mr Henry Harrison to Miss Ann Birleson.—On the 16th inst., Mr George Melville to Miss Mary Ann Slater.

At Sunderland Church, on the 15th inst., Mr Joseph Atkinson to Mrs Catherine Needham.—Same day, Mr Chas Nicoll to Miss Mary Jane Reynolds.—On the 16th inst., Mr George Griffith Smith to Miss Jane Snowden.

At Monkwearmouth Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. B. Kennicott, Mr Robert Wood, only son of the late Robert Wood, Esq., shipowner, Westoe, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Beteon, engineer, Wearmouth Colliery.

At Whitby, in Silver Street Chapel, on the 16th inst., Captain Joseph Jackson to Mrs T. Anderson, both of West Cliff, Whitby.

At Hull, in St. James's, by the Rev. J. Ellbam, Mr A. Alexander, of the Queen's Theatre, Hull, to Miss Joanna Blake, of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Durham, on the 14th inst., at an advanced age, Robt. Swan Stanley, Esq., for many years Collector of Excise at Newcastle. Deceased was a man of generous sympathies, and during a lengthened period held the offices of class leader and local preacher amongst the Wesleyan Methodists.

At Gateshead, at Mount Pleasant, on the 16th inst., aged 61, Mr Joseph Smith, boot and shoe maker.—In Cotfield Street, Bensham, on the 17th inst., aged 2, Henry, youngest son of Mr E. Errington.—At 9, Burdon Street, on the 18th inst., aged 41, Mr John Gey, many years carter for Messrs John Abbott and Co., Park Works.

At North Shields, in Camden Lane, on the 17th inst., aged 17, Jane, granddaughter of Mr John Whitfield, baker, Clive Street, North Shields.

At South Shields, on the 14th inst., in the 19th year of his age, James, youngest and surviving son of Mr H. A. Swinburne, of South Norwood, Surrey.—In Cone Street, on the 15th inst., aged 76, Phillis, widow of Mr James Irvine, shipwright.—At Archer's Hill, on the 16th inst., aged 2, Mary, daughter of Mr James Kelly, fruiterer.

At Harton, on the 16th inst., aged 76, Barbara, widow of Mr William Walker, labourer.

At Swardeston, near Norwich, on the 13th inst., Thomas Featherston, Esq., third son of the late Thomas Featherston, Esq., of Cotfield House, Gateshead.

At San Francisco, on the 8th of October, Charles Beverley Sampson, Esq., son of the late Rev. George Sampson, rector of Leven Beverley, Yorkshire, and grandson of the late Geo. Story, Esq., of Silksworth Hall, and Bishopwearmouth, Durham.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small show of wheat from the growers, and only a moderate arrival coastwise, but a fair quantity from abroad. The trade ruled firmer than on Saturday, and in some instances the rates of this day week exceeded for fine English, but the business done was limited. Foreign had a better sale, at prices which were difficult to make on Saturday. New Kiel, 601lb. brought 65s extra Danish, 65s 6d to 66s, and the English red 68s per qr. 63lb. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley for malting sold more readily, at late rates; but grinding was slow. Oats about 6d cheaper. Flour in favour of the buyer.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consist of 101 head of cattle and about 400 pigs from Ireland, and 256 heads from Aberdeen. Our Christmas market has been held to-day, and has been a great success, there being the largest and best supply of cattle that ever was shown at this market. Exactly 264 head more were on offer to-day than in the corresponding week of last year. The breeds of cattle brought forward to-day were the short horn, the Aberdeen crosses, and the improved Irish, also a few West Highland and Galloway heifers. The counties from which we derived our principal supplies were Northumberland, Berwick and Roxburghshires, Aberdeen, and Cumberland, and a small lot or two were from Yorkshire. Also, several animals which have taken prizes at the late York and Darlington fat cattle shows were exhibited by their respective owners, and attracted a great concourse of people during the day. The supply of beef comprised 1536 head. The finest class of short-horns and Aberdeens were in active request, and moved off at extreme currencies; but after those were disposed of a lull ensued, and both number and weight being unprecedentedly large, sales became heavy towards the close, and a considerable portion remained unsold. The number of sheep was 4900. The mutton trade was firm, and prices about stationary, with a fair clearance. Pigs: 1,010 were shown, and seldom, if ever, was a finer display presented for sale at this market. Trade ruled active, prices were well supported, and all sold.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; good steers, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; middling, 8s 3d to 8s 0d; inferior, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable wethers, 7¼d to 7½d; middling, 7d to 7¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 6¼d to 6½d per lb., sinking offal.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 8s 9d; hams, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; Butter, 54s 0d per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 9d; small, 7s 10d to 8s 0d; hams, large, 9s 3d; do., small, 9s 6d per stone.; Butter, 54s per firkin.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, Dec. 14th:—Wheat, 11 qrs, 4 bush, at £2 12. 8d; barley, 13 qrs, 1 bush, at £1 9s 4d; oats, 3 qrs, 6 bush, at £1 7s 4d per qr.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—White wheat, 0s to 0s 0d; oats, 5s 0d to 6s 9d; barley, 8s 0d to 0s 0d. Beef, 6d to 6½d; mutton, 6d to 7d; veal, 7d to 0d; pork, 7d to 0d; lamb, 0d per lb. Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb. Potatoes, 9d per stone. Apples, 0s per peck. Ducks, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; geese, 5s 0d to 7s 0d, chickens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d each; pigeons, 1s 2d per couple. Eggs, 1 to 10 for 1s.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 0s 0d; clover hay, £3 10s 0d to £4 0s 0d; old land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; oat straw, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 164 carts; straw, 55.

CARLISLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—A good supply of all sorts of grain.—Wheat in bad condition, and slow of sale, except for best samples; last week's prices barely maintained.—Oats a fair sale, and unaltered in value.—Barley slow sale, and rather in favour of buyers.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market there was a better supply of wheat, the condition of which was not so good as that of last week, and farmers had to submit to a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

Hides, 95lb and upwards, 4¼d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 4¼d per lb, or 5s 3d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 4¼d per lb, or 4s 11½d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3¾d per lb, or 4s 1d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 3¼d, or 3s 7½d per stone; 55lb and under, 3¼d per lb, or 3s 7½d per stone. Cows, 3¼d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Bulls, 2¼d per lb, or 3s 2½d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2¾d, or 3s 4½d per stone. Calf, 17lb and upwards, 4¼d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads, 6d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 6d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 6d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 6d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 3½d per lb, or 6s per stone; kips, 3d½ to 3½d per lb. Horse hides, 6s 6d, to 11s 9d each. Wool skins, 3s 0d, to 9s 2d each. Fleece wools, 0s 0d, to 0s 0d per pound. Hogs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d, per lb. Pelts, 0s 0d and 0s 0d. Foreign pelts, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Scots, 2s 6d to 4s 0d. Mules, 0s 0d to 4s 5d each. Cut and damaged, 0d. Lambs, 3s 3d to 9s 6d each; ditto mutton 0s 0d to 4s 10d each. Tallow, 4s 7d per stone; do. Saturday, 4s 7d per stone. English melted, 0s 0d per stone. Rough fat, 0s 0d per stone; mixed, 0s per stone. Greases 0s per cwt.

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From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1861.