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Henry R Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 272. CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Tin Plate Working,Bed Plumbing Business. Apply to WM. STRACHAN, Plumber, &c., Blackhill.

WANTED,
TWO or THREE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN as DRAPERY BUSINESS, and ONE to the TAILORING BUSINESS.—Apply at THOMAS FOYTE and SON'S, Berryedge.

Money

MONEY TO LEND.
£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Freehold Property.—Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berryedge.

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP. The House contains Four Bedrooms, with Back Yard and all Conveniences. Rent 5s. per week.
Apply to THOMAS BELL, 3, Anfield Plain.

Education.

EDUCATION.
WOODBINE HOUSE, TEMPERS-STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND.
THE MISSES McGILLAGH, assisted by competent Masters, continue to receive Young Ladies to Board and Educate.
October, 1865.

Lost.

LOST, between Lanchester and Carr House Station, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, 1865, a LOCKET, with Brown Guard attached.
Any one Finding it, and returning it to the Guardian Office will be Rewarded.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN or STRAYED from Headfield Common, in the Parish of Muggleswick, FOUR HORNED EWES, Marked "S. L." on Tar on the Far side; also with "S. L." on the Horn.
If Stolen, the above Reward will be given by E. LEYBOURNE on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders; if Strayed, any Person giving Information to Mr E. LEYBOURNE, of Healeyfield, will be Rewarded for their trouble.
Healeyfield, Nov. 29, 1865.

Public Notices.

THE CHESNUT PONY, property of JAMES BATTY, Sen., will be Drawn for on THURSDAY, December 28th, at C. Milburn's, High-street, Consett.

NOTICE.
A MEETING of RATEPAYERS of the Township of Consett and Medomsley will be held in Mr Scott's Sale Room, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 28th inst., at Seven o'clock, to consider the questions which have arisen, or may arise, as to the accounts of Matthew Spenser, late Assistant-overseer; and to take such action upon the subject as to the meeting shall seem expedient.
JOHN DICKINSON, } Overseers
JOHN SEYMOUR, }
Consett, December 21, 1865.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

NOTICE OF MEETING.
I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a MEETING will be holden at Hamsterley Golden Inn, Lanchester, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1866, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, in pursuance of a Requisition duly signed, for the purpose of considering a Resolution for the Adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, for the Township of Iventon, including part of the Township of Medomsley.
(Signed)
MATTHEW SOUTLAND, Summoning Officer.
December 21st, 1865.

CONSETT WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS.

ON TUESDAY, December 26th, a PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett.
In the Evening, the Rev. PETER FEATHERSTONE will deliver a LECTURE. Subject—"The Power and Influence of Women."
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. WESLEY FARRAR, A.M. Immediately after Tea Meeting, Recitations by Miss Moore, Messrs Healey, Vinycomb, and Catchpole, all of Newcastle.
Tickets of Admission—Front Seats, 1s 6d; Middle Seats, 1s; Back Seats, 6d.
The Tea will commence at Half-past Seven.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

ROBERT NIDDLE,
BUTCHER,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has purchased SIX PRIME HEIFERS of H. Bilson, Esq., of Benfieldside House, which he will offer for Sale on Friday and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd; also Prime BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK. R. S. hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

WILLIAM M. WHEATLEY,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
BEGS to Thank his Friends for past favours and informs them that he has PURCHASED THREE PRIME HEIFERS, from JASPER STEPHENSON, Esq., Newlands, Weardale, fatty stone each. Also three pens OF WELDER MUTTON and dairy fed PORK.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

MATTHEW LEE,
BUTCHER, CASTLESIDE,
HAS purchased Two Prime HEIFERS from H. Bilson, Esq., Benfieldside, which he will offer for Sale on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 22nd and 23rd; also, a quantity of MUTTON of the best quality.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

JOHN TOWNS,
BUTCHER, MIDDLE-STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intends his sincere thanks to his Friends for past favours conferred on him, and begs to announce that he will exhibit for Sale, on Friday and Saturday, One Prime HEIFER, Bred and Fed by JASPER STEPHENSON, Esq., of Newlands; also, a quantity of Prime MUTTON, PORK, and LARD.
Consett, Dec. 21, 1865.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

WILLIAM LOVAT,
BUTCHER, BLACKHILL,
BEGS to inform his Customers that he will be OFFER for Sale on the 22nd and 23rd inst., the BEEF of Two very Superior HEIFERS, Fed by Mr JOHN ATKINSON, Percy; also Two prize-fed CHEVIOT, and Tod-sons-cross CHEVIOT WELDER MUTTON, Fed by Mr R. Jones and GEORGE WELDER MUTTON, Fed by Mr R. Chrisnopher, Woodlands Hall; and Dairy-fed PORK.
Blackhill, Dec. 21st, 1865.

NOTICE.
PRIME CHRISTMAS BEEF.

ROBERT HEDLEY,
MIDDLE-STREET, BERRYEDGE,
BEGS to thanks his Friends and the Public generally for their past favours, and begs to announce to them his sincere thanks for the Liberal Patronage bestowed on him. FRIDAY and SATURDAY, R. H. will Exhibit for Sale, on Friday and Saturday, 22nd and 23rd, the BEEF of Two very Prime WEST HIGHLAND EWE BULLOCKS; also MUTTON and PORK of equal Quality.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

D. BRANIGAN,
TAKES the opportunity of thanking the Gentry and Public for their past favours, and begs to inform them that he will expose for Sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the BEEF of Two Red Steers, the BEEF of Two Prime HEIFERS, fed by THOS. WILSON, Esq., Shotley Hall, Prime BEEF, fed by THOS. WILSON, Esq., Shotley Hall, and likewise the MUTTON of superior Wether Sheep, fed by the same Gentleman, and likewise the BEEF of a superior Aberdeen Bullock, with his usual supply of Dairy-fed PORK.
Blackhill, Dec. 21, 1865.

Public Notices.

THE OHIO MINSTRELS,
THEATRE, CONSETT,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH.
THE OHIO MINSTRELS ARE COMING.
GO AND HEAR THE DARKIES ON TUESDAY NEXT, AT THE THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS DAY!
THE LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHOIR respectfully announce that they will give their ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC In the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate,
On CHRISTMAS DAY, MONDAY, Dec. 25th, 1865,
Mr J. W. HEDLEY will preside at the Harmonium, Conductor ..... Mr JOHN WHITFIELD.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Anthem ..... "The World's Jubilee" ..... Harrison.
Chorus ..... "The Heavens are telling" ..... Haydn.
Anthem ..... "The Warfare and Victory" ..... Harrison.
Chorus ..... "Grand Hallelujah" ..... Beethoven.
Solo & Chorus "How dear are Thy counsels" ..... Dr Crotch.
Chorus ..... "Let their Celestial Concerts all unite" ..... Handel.
..... "Star of Bethlehem" ..... Barnby.
Chorus ..... "For unto us a Child is born" ..... Handel.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART II.
Solo and Chorus ..... "The Lord hear thee" ..... Spohr.
Quartette and Chorus "The Lord Almighty" ..... Spohr.
Solo, Quartette, and Chorus ..... "O Lord rebuke me not" ..... Purcell.
Chorus ..... "Let us break their bonds" ..... Handel.
Melody ..... "Thou art gone up on high" ..... Barnett.
Chorus ..... "Thou hast gone out" ..... Handel.
Chorus ..... "As with joy they have gone away" ..... Handel.
Chorus, Solo, and Duet. "Give ear to my words" ..... Smith.
Chorus ..... "Hallelujah Messiah" ..... Handel.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock; to commence at Half-past. Admission:—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Second Seats, Sixpence.
Tickets to be had of Mr R. JACKSON, Guardian Office, Front-street, Consett; the Members of the Choir; and at the Chapel Door.

Business Addresses.

H. SMITH,
DRAPER AND OUTFITTER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
THANKING our very numerous Customers for past favours, we will at all times do our utmost to merit a continuance of the same.

HOPES INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE:
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 6d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d. ..
The Genuine Household Beverage, 2s. 6d. ..
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. ..
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 6d. ..
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Teas kept.
Samples taken with Pleasure any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TEAS CARRIAGE FREE.

FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.

JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, TEA MERCHANT, GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR, CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN DEALER IN FRESH EGGS AND BEATON-MOSS.
LEMONADE, RAFE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.
FORE STREET AND PRIESTHUPPLE, HEXHAM.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
PERSONAL PROPERTY BROKER,
GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET and TRAFALGAR STREET,
CONSETT.
GAME! GAME! GAME!!!
GEORGE PEGG'LOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a Licence to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public Patronage.
GREEVE — MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

JOHN BARDON,
No. 1, DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE,
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c.
FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.
GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

RICHARD MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
HAS always on hand a Large Stock of FIRST-CLASS TEAS, COFFEES, and General GROCERIES. Likewise Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Flour, from the first Markets.
Figkins, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT-STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY tendered his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future others.
BIRTHDAY CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.
PICKLES SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.
ORDERS AND PARTIES PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT JACKSON
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he
HAS REMOVED
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
Behind which he has erected New Premises, and a LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE, And begs, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:
Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Bill Heads, Invoices, Trade Cards, Window Cards (in elegant style), Funeral Cards, Funeral Circulars, Check Books, Account Books, Paper Stamps, Tickets, every description, Club Rules, Tickets (all sorts), Direction Labels, Tea Papers, Tobacco Papers.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Business Addresses.

GEORGE RODSON, DRAPER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
CHEAP GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.
MRS. M. ALMOND,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
BEGS to return her sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Berryedge, Leadgate, Blackhill, and surrounding Neighbourhood for the liberal patronage bestowed on her late Husband during a period of Nineteen Years, and hops to submit a continuance of the same as no effort will be wanting to supply the Best Goods at the Lowest remunerative Prices.
TEAS, COFFEES, and every Article in the Grocery Trade, of the Best Quality.
CUMBERLAND BACON, HAMS, CHEESES, &c., &c., of Prime Quality.
Observe
MRS ALMOND'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE will be Cut into on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23rd instant, and Sold at ONE SHILLING PER POUND, at the STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, 44, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

CLAYTON STREET MONSTER CAKE COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Capital, £100, in 10,000 Shares of One Shilling each.
Incorporated under the Confectioners' Act, 1859, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the extent of their shares, for each of which they will become the recipients of a substantial present of the cash paid upon them.
MONSTER CAKE,
with a chance of having allotted them some of the Surviving Prizes, which are concealed within the Cake, viz., 200 Sovereigns, Twenty Pounds, Ten Pounds, and 50 Stamped Gold Keeper Rings.
Shares are now ready, and those purchasing on or before the 31st December will be entitled to the extra chance of a Special Gold Watch and Guard.
The Cake will be ready for Exhibition on or about the 2nd December, and Distributed on Saturday, 23rd December.
N.B.—The Promoters can confidently recommend this as a highly lucrative investment, as in previous years the project has been crowned with entire success, the Shares have been eagerly bought up, the Shareholders being amply recompensed for their outlay, and delighted with the produce.
Memorandum, where there is no Agent, purchasing 20 Shares or more, can have the Cake sent, carriage paid, to or within 50 Miles of Newcastle.
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR,
JOHN STURGEON
STEAM CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE, CLAYTON STREET.
REFERENCE, BY PERMISSION, TO NUMBERS OF SHAREHOLDERS.
J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Weeder; R. Robertson, Derwyth; A. Dodds, Alnwick; J. Mills, Belford; J. Taylor, Wilmington; T. Cowans, Felton; Dixon and Son, Rothbury; W. Tennant, Acklin; J. Barker, Wooler; R. Dodds, Berry Edge; T. Dodds, Berry Edge; Lancer Forster Hobson, Shocky Bridge; Miss Coulson, Billingham; Edwards and Son, Earsdon; J. Blackburn, Chemist, Durham; W. Brown, Blackhill; J. Smith, Hadscale; J. Morton, Eaglescliffe; Mrs Thompson, Newton-on-the-Moor; Mrs Robson, Falstone; Miss Oliver, Barnard Castle; Mrs Allen, Gilmour.

HARRY'S CHRISTMAS LETTER.
"THIS Letter from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Harry, to inform you he has forwarded me a Parcel by Rail. He thought the best way of wishing me a Happy Christmas was by sending me a Package of the Finest Tea from STEWARTS, the Tea Dealer. Good fellow! he never forgets the poor; he has enclosed a Packet for the Widow in the Cottage. Hennays it will help to remind her of the old days when Harry was at home. STEWART, the Tea Dealer, informs him this Xmas Calendar for 1866 will be presented to all the Customers who visit the Grainger-street, Sandhill, and Hockey-street Tea Establishments during the Christmas and New Year's Weeks. He describes it as a beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, from Bouverie's celebrated Picture from the Possession of Mr Richard Ansdell, The Hardy Sufferer. Reading the Queen's Letter. The execution of this work of art has been entrusted by H. & M. W. Lambert, who have produced an exquisite design, and furnished a work of art fitted for the Palace of the Queen. Harry has promised to call on Christian weekend forward and read it to me."

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED FIRES,
CHIMNEY TOP,
CHIMNEY POT LINING
EDGE TILES, PLAIN AND CORNER,
GLAZED SINK STONES,
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS,
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE, EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL CLOTHIER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.
2, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
REGISTER-OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

J. LAX,
(GOLDSMITH TO F. SMITH & CO.)
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and begs to direct attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their patronage.
A well selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
FEATHERS, BLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

GEORGE HODSON,
GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN STREET, CONSETT.
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANFIELD PLAIN,
AND 3 BUTT MOAT.
For FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON
PRINTER, BINDER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, HOUSEBINDER, &c.
Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, every sort and description executed at moderate charges.
Direct Agent and Reporter for the Consett Guardian, and Correspondent to the Northern Daily and Weekly Express, the Newcastle Daily and Weekly Chronicle, and Newspaper Gazette.
All Orders left at the Guardian Office, Consett, or at the Library, Blackhill, will be promptly attended to.

NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!
DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Cure Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail—Make Sleep a trial, and prove for yourself.
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 42 and 44, Sandgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Dunglass, Shotley Bridge; R. Instr, Dunglass; and Guardian Office, Consett; John Reed, Leadgate; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Dunglass; W. Storey, Blackhill; J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Gideon, Towlaw; and may be had of all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary Cures by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Ointment have cured his wife of ulcerous and difficulty of breathing of many years standing, Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartham, and her Son, 28, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills—Sept. 1, 1864.
Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 15th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir,—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. Your large sent on trial has now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed to do any good. I shall be highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.
Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was in the prime of life and enjoyed good health with spirit, and pure in the chest, by the use of only one small box of pills, and one small box of Ointment, Nov. 1864.
Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 18 years standing.
Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cure in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 15 years standing—Dec., 1863.
Mrs. Wm. Purvis, 21 years old, Tremm, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility—Aug. 8th, 1864.
Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years standing—Feb. 6th, 1864.

ONE BOX of CLARKES'B'41' PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARK, Chemist, Apothecaries Hall, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

THOMAS LEWIS,
HIGH-STREET,
BLACKHILL,
PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER, &c., &c.
BEGS to return Thanks for the very liberal Support he has received since his commencing Business, and begs to informe the Town and Country that he continues his Business in all its Branches.
N.B.—Gentlemen's Families attended any day during the week except Saturday.

Save by Private Contract.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a Well-worn Old Land Stack of HAY. Apply to Mr JAMES SOUR Edmondbyers.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, One HOUSE adjoining Blackhill Station, with Stable and other conveniences; also, One HOUSE containing Two Rooms, with Back Yard and Stable, Blackhill.
The above Houses are finished in first-class style, and are well worthy the attention of Purchasers.
For further particulars, apply to John WATTS, Victoria-street, Consett.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE, on the Consett Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Housewright is not without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, April 6, 1865.

BRICKS FOR SALE, at the Blackhee Brick Works. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Consett.

ON SALE
SPRING TARES, SEED GARDEN SEEDS, OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE,
LINSEED ND LINSEED MEAL,
BEACUS HOMINY, and CLOVER MEAL FOOD.
PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.
ROBERT BELL,
4 and 5, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE FOR 1865, 41F NEW READY MADE CLOTHING,
BLANKETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOKS, &c.
MR. CRAIG is instructed by the Mortgagee to Sell at his Sale Room, Front-street, Consett, on THURSDAY and WEDNESDAY next, December 28th and 27, the remaining Stock of NEW READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, viz: Pilot and other Jackets; Black and Coloured Suits; Moleskins, Tailor and other Shirts; Woollen Shirts, &c., &c. A Large Stock of Blankets, all wool; a quantity of Boots and Shoes; upwards of 200 volumes of Books of first-class literature, by the best authors.
Sale each Evening at Seven o'clock.
The Auctioneer regrets the Blankets did not arrive in time for sale to be advertised, but having now arrived, will be positively sold as above.

WHELBRIDES, NEAR STOCKSFIELD.

MR. WILLIAM RAW,
Has been honoured with instructions from Mr. Henry Callender, Wheldrake, near Stocksfield, who is declining Farming, to
SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
on the Premises,
THE WHOLE of his FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1865.
THE STOCK—comprises 4 Draught Horses, 1 Mare in Foal, 4 Fillies, 4 Milch Cows, one of them to Calve about the time of Sale, 1 Heifer Calf nine Months old, 8 Irish Kyloes in good condition, 19 Half-bred Hogs fresh and healthy.
IMPLEMENTS:—3 Coup Carts, 2 pair of Shifting, 1 Iron Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Set of Cart Harness, 2 Ploughs, and other Harness for 4 Horses; also, 1 first-rate Threshing Machine, worked by two Horses.
FORTY EXCELLENT FOWLS.
Sale to Commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.
N.B.—A punctual attendance is respectfully invited as the Sale will positively Commence.
Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, Dec. 13, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S PHYSICIAN" JUST PUBLISHED.
DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment of Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Guide (164 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
For Agents, "DR. SMITH, 6, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.
Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 2½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at
W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

ROBERT HUDDLESTONE,
LICENSED BREWER, ALE POSTER, AND WINE MERCHANT,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT STREET,
BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has entered upon the above premises, and hopes by strict attention to business, and the combination of a well-kept Wine and Spirit Vaults, to be favoured with their support.
Ales, Porter, &c.

WILLIAM HOBN,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, LEADGATE,
WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public in General that he has REMOVED from Relaw Street to the above Place, and takes the opportunity of thanking them for their kind Patronage and Support, and hopes, through strict attention, will to merit a continuance of their esteemed favours.
Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

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THE CONSCIENTIOUS GUARDIAN AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Johnson's Message to Congress, dated the 4th Inst. after explaining the views of the relation of the States the Union and the States, and of the political and personality of the Federal Union, sets forth his policy of reconstruction.

He then refers to the reports of the heads of the different departments. The total number of military and naval pensioners on the 30th June last was 85,235, receiving an annual payment of 3,022,445 dols.; and the number of pensioners and appointments of invalid pensions will be largely increased during the present fiscal year. At the commencement of the year the army in commission numbered 217 regiments, with 2,000 officers and 80,000 men, but it has now been reduced to 117 regiments, with 850 guns and 12,1125 men. For the last 60 days but two Federal army amounted 1,000,516 men; but more than 800,000 men have been discharged, and further reduction is proceeding rapidly. It is proposed hereafter the army to a peace establishment of 50,000 men, so organised that the number may easily be increased to 250,000. The war estimates are reduced from 516,240,131 dols. to 33,814,461 dols. The President then turns to the subject of the finances and the national debt, and says:—"We shall look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without any unnecessary delay. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1866, will exceed the receipts 112,194,917 dols. It is gratifying to the friends of the Union that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th June, 1867, will exceed the expenditure in the sum of 111,682,118 dols. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which on the 31st day of October, 1865, was 2,756,824,740 dols. Every reduction will diminish the annual amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be paid off, and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments amounting within a period of twenty-three years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have paid off a debt so vast in the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations."

President Johnson then refers to the relations between the Union and foreign powers, observing that "it has been and will be the constant aim of the Government and amity with all foreign nations and powers; and he has every reason to believe that they are all, without exception, are actuated by the same disposition. He goes on to say—

"Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was not unprecedented, and has not been justified by the law. But in the system of neutrality proposed by the Powers which made that concession there was a marked difference. The material of war for the insurgent States were furnished in a great measure from the workshops of Great Britain; the British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British force, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their alienation and hatred, and prolonging the war of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, of driving the American flag from the sea, and the transfer of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The accumulated force of power to which I am intrusted led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the question as which all three sides between the countries in relation. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of a great Power under any circumstances, and the peace and interests of every one of them as to have incured an immediate decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament; but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded, that principle, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined. The United States did not present the subject as an instrument of the peace of the world, but which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law of which the decision is essential to the peace of nations, and though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed a favorable or a decision against the United States, compensation was not the primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the assertion of the principles of justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be found to be full. The ground taken by the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation and the domestic administration of it and law are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion that such justification had before the world, that that justification must be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time, I do not, in this attempt, at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of the mutual justice. From the moment of the establishment of our free constitution the civilised world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of monarchy or monarchy; but through all these revolutions the United States have kept out of the strife, and have steadily adhered to principles of republicanism. It is the only Government fitted to our condition; but we have never attempted to impose it to others, and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington, to recommend it only by the lawful preservation and prudent use of its blessings. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumours of the invasion of some parts of America in the interest of monarchy have prevailed; twice our predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the policy of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since then the power of France has increased in power, but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own form of government. This constant and mutual forbearance from propagandism may justly demand a corresponding moderation.

We should regret it as a great misfortune to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of mankind, if any of the Powers should depart from the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee, and are unwilling to consider, what consequences this might present themselves, what combinations might offer, to protect ourselves against such a departure from our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore. They never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to avoid a departure from that interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its great results, has proved itself to be both continuous.

The message is then closed by a glowing portraiture of the past and present happiness of the American people, and of the greatness of their future destiny.

JAMAICA.

Sir Henry Storks left London for Jamaica on Monday by the mail packet Shannon, which left at 10 at Southampton water. The Shannon will be due at St. Thomas on the first day of the new year.

The *Daily News* of Tuesday publishes a letter written from Jamaica by Mr G. W. Gordon, six weeks before he was hanged, and the original of which reached the *Daily News* has seen, giving a terrible account of the state of affairs in Jamaica. Mr Gordon says:—"The state of matters here is really serious—children naked and starving and evolve too; I advise the country and not having raised even to come to the meeting, and from these causes the places of worship are nearly empty, and the schools badly attended; so that in point of fact the social fabric is fast giving way. The look-up at the 'Alley' (a small brick building, capacity for ten feet square, and yet it magazine) is filled with prisoners. On Monday there were thirteen (but often twenty). Six were for misdemeanors, the rest for unlawful killing—three, sometimes for two or three weeks. This time it will be two months in prison, if then disposed of. Next Saturday will be the court day. The magistrates are principally all overseers, of a very low class, and they have a Star-chamber judgment on the labourers employed by themselves, and it becomes the law of force and oppression. Long, without the best provocation, not even a word, one then said plantation-whipped—the treatment the overseer of the parish in a most cruel way, and so on all too. So strong was the case that he was convicted by the court and fined 10s and costs. This case was reported to his Governor, who ought to consider that such a person should not be entrusted with her Majesty's commission—this case is Haverhill, but the Governor always replied that the complaint had taken the right course. As to the poor people, they have no chance with the Governor when they complain of wrong or oppression; and all this really exists in Jamaica. After the labourers have worked the plantation-proprietors make all possible objections and refuse to pay, and then the poor fellow is left without redress. . . . Were Mr Eyre a gentleman and a man of considerable feelings, one would endeavour to palliate his conduct; but it is hopeless. He is prejudiced and illiciousd. We must depend alone on the Divine interposition."

Mr John Hankin has come forward as one of the defenders of Governor Eyre. He writes to the *Daily Telegraph*, and concludes his letter with the following apeale to the return of Mr J. S. Mill and Mr Thomas Hughes, by the Queen's Bench—"I have lived long in all thoughts, opinions, or even in the main principle of their opinions but because I know they had a principle of opinions, and acted upon it, I have had the highest respect for them and for neither to be in Parliament (even though it might be in opposition to many opinions I had at least) than any other candidates' I know." They are any opponents in many things, though I thought better of them than I could have wished, and I have made this fulsome outcry again I Governor Eyre. But in most directions of thoughts and action I am with the Mill and Hughes. I am Lord-ship; they are Mon's men, and I am a King's man. Yes, sir, I am one of those always fancied respectable who strived under your daily score; I am a "Conservative," and hope for ever to be a Conservative. I am a Tory, and hope to be a Tory, and I am a Do-Former. Not that I like slavery, or object to the emancipation of any kind or number of blacks in due place and time. I like unders and something more by "slavery" than either Mr J. S. Mill or Mr Hughes; and I believe in the tendency of the Negro race to precede, but must by law of all fate precede, black emancipation. I much dislike the selling of children, and the selling of a wife apart on her shoulder; but I more dislike the slavery, to the devil, of a Calabarian cannibal or Dahomian Amazon. I dislike the American and economy, which separates, occasionally, man and wife; but I more dislike the English economy, which prevents the poor from having a wife to have wives at all. I dislike the slavery which obliges people to live in cellars, and in pestiferous lanes and rivers; but I more dislike the slavery which makes them throw their children into the Ganges, and which makes the selling of children to the Gold Coast; but primarily, if I might, would hinder the selling of them in Mayfair. I dislike, finally, the slavery of all, which I see, and among savages in a distant island for their governor to be in his own sharply of a Negro race, and I have to regret the need among men of race and capacity for the work of government when they have no governor to give them. Of all slaveries, and of all inappropriate employments of this age, the darkest was that of England to Russia, by which she was compelled to be the slave of a Greece a King when Greece bought one from her, and to permit that there should be set on the Acropolis throne a Russian Prince, and that there should be cast a shadow of king as the black faice cast upon a nation for a curse, saying, 'Do this or be a slave.' I have, Mr Editor, been with the men who would now deserve well of England reserve their impeachments, or turn their arms against her, who have saved colonies to those who have destroyed nations."

FRANCE.

The marriage of Princess Anna Murat with the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse was celebrated on the 14th inst. at the Tuileries. The evening *Moniteur* simply announces the fact, and that the Emperor and Empress signed the contract on the part of the parties. By special favour, the civil marriage, which alone by the laws of France has any legal validity, was celebrated in the Palace of the house of the bride's father, Prince Lucien Murat, No. 2, Avenue Montaigne, and the Duke de Gramont, at the eleven the Court carriage *en grand gala* drove up before the house in the Avenue Montaigne, and the Emperor and Empress of the Court were conducted to the Tuileries in a carriage and six. In the chapel, which is very small, and public access only had the extremely select company invited, the Emperor, Empress, and the Imperial Prince occupied the state pew. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Paris, who, according to custom, addressed an admonitory speech to the spouses, which, however, he did not deem it fit to read at breakfast at the Tuileries the bride and bridegroom started for the Duke's principal country residence, Mouchy-le-Castel.

AUSTRIA

The Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 15th instant, gives the following account of the reception of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his speech to the Hungarian Diet.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is one of the most important men in the Diet, perhaps, in the country—not Diak, and I say this to avoid any wrong impression—he is a man of great tact and great power. Had the speech was, "It is perfect—perfect." I asked of the others leaders, "Does Kossuth know, Deak, and the rest?" "Yes," he replied, "all of them; they say with me, nothing could be better." And in this it was not the tact of many men, but the tact that carrowings, which is only shown, where by the mercy of Providence, some very great, and noble, and generous, and wise, and true, and good, bend, though we cannot take it at once all its bearing, and yet we feel it is the tact of a great man.

It is a pity that the discussions in the Chamber cannot begin at once instead of waiting two or three days, for the speech of the Emperor, Deak, Kossuth, and all the holidays are over. The moment, or rather the prolongation of delay, is too important for the good of all. Were the Chamber well disposed and full of trusting confidence, at it now is, to take the earliest opportunity of such a speech as that, within a few weeks all difference would be in a fair way of being settled. It would be worth a million to the country, and, I fear, it will be. But I have done to of an amicable settlement. Indeed I have been sanguine, but I fear it is not so. Deak, I learned that popular as Deak is, there are many who think he is too—exclusive is the best word I can use. Deak is a man of great tact, but he has been not only thoroughly independent as regards her political position, but independent, in point of fact, of all, or, at least, of all, with regard to her neighbours; that is to say, "sufficient to herself, her own," all in all, and, in point of fact, not very much in need of any country or people in this 19th century of railroads, and submarine telegraphs, and commercial intercourse. Deak, I should imagine, is not the man, from his habits, to be in close contact with each other, and make the most of each other, and, in point of fact, Deak and his party will be many, therefore, who on turning points will be less inflexible than he.

BELGIUM.

The funeral of King Leopold took place on Saturday, and of course there was entire suspension of business. The Brussels Gazette publishes the following account of the funeral:—"At 10 30 a.m. the Duke of Brabant entered the chapel of the Palace of Laeken, followed by the Princes, having on his right the King of Portugal, and followed by the Count of Flanders and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, all three in the full marble uniform of an English field-marshal, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, the Prince of Hesse, and Prince Arthur, who was dressed in the Highland costume. Other royal personages were present, among them were the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Nemours. After the Royal Princes came the Diplomatic Corps, headed by the Doyen Count Corte of Europe, including Lord Sydney and General Grey. At eleven o'clock the Archbishop of Malines, accompanied by the Bearer, drawn by eight horses compartmented in black, presented a very imposing appearance. Lord Ashley and Lord Ashley, Lord Ashley, Lord Ashley, and the rock of the house. All the active and Prince Arthur and the Duke of Wales. The funeral arrived at Laeken at 2 30 p.m. The Duke of Brabant, with the King of Portugal on his right and the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur on his left, took his place in the temporary church in front of the sarcophagus, followed by the other Princes and representatives of foreign Powers. The funeral service having been performed, the coffin was placed in the vault and the vault and placed the right of the Queen of the deceased monarch."

The new King took the oath to the constitution on Monday, after which he addressed the Chamber, and said that Belgium as well as himself, had lost a father, and he hoped that the Chamber would, in the name and sympathy of foreign Sovereigns and Princes, and thanked him in his own name and to the name of his country for the sympathy shown by the Chamber. He concluded the example and the precepts of my father, and will never be deaf to the counsels of experience, and to the voice of inbelance. I will be a Belgian King from my heart and soul, and will constitutional and will be the constitutional order and liberty, and which are the most solid bases of the throne. My constitutional position keeps me from the conflict of opinions, and I shall be always able to decide between them. I desire to give shoes who desire to be a Belgian, and who have not yet the confidence, the assurance of my co-operation. By activity and prudence, I hope to deserve the confidence of the people." The King repeated the words uttered by his late father upon ascending the throne, "In my heart knows no other ambition than to see you happy; and concluded by imploring the Divine assistance and protection for himself and the people. The speech was received with great enthusiasm. The Queen then presented the Chamber with a bouquet of flowers, and the Chamber adjourned amid shouts of "Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive le Comte de Hainault!"

A collision took place at the Plymouth railway station on Tuesday evening, by which several persons received severe shock, and some were badly cut and bruised. A passenger train had just arrived from Launceston, and was brought up at the ticket platform, where the porters were engaged in taking the tickets, when a Cornish train, going out of the station, run into a light engine crossing the main line. The Cornish train suffered no damage, but the pilot engine was injured and one of the trucks broken up, while a van belonging from it was into the Tavistock train, which was at the other side of the station with great force, and the passengers were thrown together and severely shaken.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR HEXHAM.

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire was discovered on the farm of Mr Coulson, Tynehead, about three miles from Hexham, and was not extinguished till damage was occasioned to the amount of two or three hundred pounds. It appears that the fire was not discovered till the family had retired to rest, and was first seen by one of the servants, who had been awakened by a strange noise. The stable was then found to be all in a blaze, and no chance of saving any of its occupants, viz., two valuable horses and one young, all of which were burnt to a cinder. The horses belonging to Mr. Coulson, usually contained in a stable, and a "hoggy" (a young sow) in a sty. The latter, however, awoke a stack containing ten or twelve tons. As soon as the alarm was given, a mounted messenger was despatched to Hexham for the fire-engine. This was soon got out, and upon arriving at the scene of the disaster speedily got into play, a supply of water being obtained from the burn. The house had already taken fire, but the firemen and neighbours worked with the greatest energy, and succeeded in extinguishing it. Mr Coulson, we understand, was partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark falling in fallen whilst the men were doing no the stable, about an hour before the discovery of the outbreak.

A PRINCESS'S MARRIAGE.

The wedding outfit of the Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (sister-in-law of the Prince of Wales, William Nicholas of Mecklenburg-Schwerin) was arranged for inspection in some of the apartments at the Palace of the Prince of Wales on Tuesday afternoon, for the occasion by the Court upholsterer. In the first apartment were the travelling trunks and boxes; the second chamber contained the Princess's wardrobe, which was of silk, satin, and velvet, and a great number of coloured silk and white stockings. On one particular table, in front of the window, were the writing materials and a number of beautiful specimens of calligraphy. In the third chamber of Mr Hughes adjoining, the linen was arranged in three divisions, the first being for the Princess Hight, the second being her, trimmed with, white and blue silk hanging international, and a blue silk coverlid. All the articles were marked with the Princess's cipher, and of the richest trimmings. The principal portion of the wardrobe was contained in the adjoining chamber, which was her Royal Highness's dressing-room, all the fittings of which were of solid silver, and the bath was a tube-over with her Royal Highness's ornaments. Of these most valuable articles were presented to the King—a diamond necklace, of courses of the first water, 19 stones on each side, with an extremely fine pendant, the stones all very beautifully set; also a diadem of large pear-shaped pearls, with dendrous in brilliants, presented by Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia; also a set of pearls from the Princess's mother consisted of a necklace of Siberian amethyst, a diadem of Siberian amethyst, and a tiara as large as note, with brilliants. The Dowager Queen of Prussia's gift consisted of a diadem and necklace of emeralds and brilliants, and a diadem and fine brilliants. Opposite these were the bridal and state robes, of angle-length and sweet, of the finest Brussels lace, gold and silver embroidery. The train of the bridal robe and the robe of state was of silver, and the bodice and sleeves fully embroidered with silver. Above the robe was the bridal wreath. The Court train beneath was of blue velvet, and embroidered with silver, and lined with ermine. A third robe was of purple velvet, ornamented with gold embroidery and trimmed with ermine.

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, gives the following details of the marriage ceremonial:—"Aubergne Grande De Bonne Bouche and Aurelaine prepared the wedding dishes; the soup and the wine were offered to the King and Queen, and also to the Prince and Princess, by the great Officers of the Court. After supper came the dance by torchlight. The dance of the Prince and Princess was opened and MM. Von Der Heydt, D'Ubelen, and D'Armin Boytanberg. The dance in reality was only a sort of procession led by the ministers holding torches, and marching two and two. The bride opened the *corps* with the Prince, and made the round of the room, and then repeated the same ceremony with each of the Princes present. The bridegroom did the like. At 1 30 the Princes and Princesses left the Palace. It is to be to that this pretended dance by torchlight really consisted of 12 processions, and that the ceremonial was accomplished the newly-married couple to the door, where paper lanterns were lighted, and the guests immediately conducted the bride and bridegroom to their apartments."

NEWCASTLE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before W. Blanchard, Esq., Judge.

SUETER V. PALMER.

This was an action of replevin, for 14 for damages alleged to have been outstanding by the plaintiff in not taking all or any part of the goods, which he had entered with defendant. Mr Blackwell appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Ingleby for defendant. It seemed that the *Jane Bacon*, laden with lead and soft, came up the Tyne and moored at the Quayside, on the 14th of October, to lighter an agreement was come to that Mr Suteer, a contractor, should take the lead, and the plaintiff consented to discharge, but, after being so engaged a day or two, the defendant stated that sufficient expense, and not being able to pay the plaintiff's expenses of such delay he was liable to damages, as there were two steam tugs available at a cost of 10s per day, and he had employed by plaintiff on board the ship, and placed sixteen men of his own in place of those discharged. Mr Suteer had proceeded that Mr Suteer had used all possible despatch, and that, if delay had occurred, it was owing to the fault of the plaintiff, who was in readiness to carry away the cargo as it was unloaded, and had actually commenced to do so, on the 14th of Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1865. The action was now brought for the balance. After hearing the evidence, His Honour decided in all contested points in the defendant's favour, and a verdict was accordingly given for the full amount claimed.

CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN.

Mr Dogleh appeared for the plaintiff in this case; Mr Blackwell for the defendants. The plaintiff sued for the balance of the sum of £10, an instalment due on a promissory note. Plaintiff is president of the Sunday Scholars' Institute, in Bath Street, Newcastle West, his son, and a person named Wilkinson, undertook to be responsible for payment of a bill of £25, which Walton, who had previously been treasurer of the society, was deficient in his accounts. The action was brought in consequence of Walton and his sureties having defaulted, and against Wilkinson as third party. It was contended that the defendants had agreed to pay the money, and that it is a state of intoxication.—His Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £10, the first instalment of the promissory note, with costs.

BAIRNBRIDGE V. BROWN.

The plaintiffs in this case are Messrs Bairnbridge, drapers, Market-street, Newcastle, who brought an action against Mr Brown, of Byker, for the value of goods which they had entrusted to the defendant, Mr Brown, who is proprietor of the coach travelling between Newcastle and Byker, and had left the goods, sent on the 5th of August last, to a Mr Hedley, draper of Blackhill, and they had been lost, or stolen, on the 7. He appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Brown was undefended.

It was contended that there was no proper notice of the goods, and that they were "boxes trading between Newcastle and Blackhill, and that a mistake had possibly occurred in the delivery of the goods, and the evidence made by the plaintiff's porter in delivering parcels, and the defendant's coachman, giving it to be his opinion that Messrs Bairnbridge should keep a proper parcel-check-book.

MOSS V. MOSS, YOUNG AND ANOTHER.

In this case Mr Joel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Blackwell for the defendants. Plaintiff sued for a debt in hay and straw, and the defendants are the firm of Young and Melville, porter dealers, in the Bigg Market. The action has been brought for the sum of £6, damage alleged to be sustained by defendant in respect to a horse. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant had taken tiff's horse and cart were standing on the Quayside bridge, on the 15th of October last, with a cart at the bridge, on the horse, when defendants horse and cart rushed violently down the hill from Byker and came in contact with plaintiff's vehicle, which was thrown down, and injuring it so severely that plaintiff alleged its value was diminished to the extent of the value of £6. The evidence for plaintiff alleged that defendants' cartman was drunk, and fell off the cart in coming down the hill, while the horse was left to itself, and also swerved that he was quite sober and was knocked off by the collision, which was caused in consequence of the "rascality" of the driver, and he lying drunk, and consequent of the frightened horse. His Hon. or was of opinion that the defendants were unprofessional, and ruined by the breaking of the cart gear. Verdict for defendants.

NEWCASTLE AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

This was an action to recover the sum of £5 from the North Eastern Railway Company, for the refusal of a portion of forty geese. Mr Blackwell appeared for the Railway Company; the plaintiff conducted his own case. It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff had had sent £5 to a person in Ireland, with an order to forward him forty geese, and that he had sent the plaintiff forty geese accordingly arrived by the North Eastern Railway Company, and the plaintiff refused to receive the station in broken boxes. He complained to the clerk of the disgraceful condition in which the goods were, and that he offered 2s as recompense. This he refused, and went away, and, on returning next day, to his surprise found that the company had sold the geese. After some conversation between Mr Blackwell and his Honour as to the case not being in a sufficiently prepared state for arguing, and an admission by Mr Blackwell that to a certain extent the company allowed they were liable, his Honour said he postponed the case till the meeting of next court.

ACCIDENTS AT BURNOPFIELD.

On Monday evening, an accident of a serious character occurred at the Quarrel Iron Works, in a female named O'Neil. It appears that Mrs O'Neil is the wife of a publican employed at these works, and she had, on the evening of Monday, taken her husband's supper, and in going through the works she missed her way, and fell into a hole, by which her leg was broken. She was immediately conveyed to her residence in Blackhill, where medical assistance was procured, where she now lies, there is no prospect of her recovery.

Another accident occurred at the Shotley Bridge Iron Works, on Friday evening, to a person whose name, up to the present time, we have not been able to ascertain. A gigantic iron plate, which was being hoisted by a pulley at these works, and he had, while attending to his work, got under it, when it suddenly fell down and crushed him, an explosion, forcing out of the furnace a quantity of liquid iron, which inflicted severe injuries on the body and body of the man, who was immediately removed to his lodgings at Blackhill; but, by the kindness of his employers, he was, on Tuesday afternoon, removed to the Consett Infirmary, where, it is hoped, from the attention which will be paid him, he will speedily recover.

NEWCASTLE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The second winter evening meeting of the session of the Natural History Society, was held in the Society's lodgings, on Tuesday evening. Dr. Humble occupied the chair, besides whom, there were present Dr. Bruce, Dr. Embleton, the Duke Percy, Mr. Dunn, Messrs D. H. Goddard, T. P. Barkas, W. Nesham, Joseph Cowen, Jun., Joseph Cowen, Sen., Dr. Bell, &c. &c. Howse, W. Lyall, &c. &c. An address was delivered by Mr A. Freire Marreco, lecturer in chemistry at the Durham University, on "Some Recent Inquiries for the subject of the address, "Minerals used in the arts and manufactures." Minerals were divided into three classes—ornamental, useful, and those not. The ornamental was by far the smallest class. In this class white there were seventy or eighty minerals adapted to useful and ornamental purposes. These are distinguished by some uses, as they all know, for fuel or in the extraction of metals. The rule for ascertaining the value of those ornamental minerals was the rarity of their occasion. There were fully eighty two or eighty-three distinct minerals used in the jewelry. The gem of the jewelry species depended, for their value, upon their colour, transparency, regularity of their colour, and their hardness. The diamond was the hardest of all, and was proved by the estimation in which the ancients had the diamond, and the value of it. The Kohi Noor was a valuable stone were used and valued as charms, for wicked thoughts. After detailing the formation of the various precious stones, mineralogically, the lecturer said that the diamond was formed from the action of fossil fuel. The largest diamond said to be in Russia, weighing 194 carats; the Kohi Noor, 186 carats; weighing 1221 carats; but this was innovated, as in Portugal there was a diamond weighing 1680 carats, and Brazil, 1680 carats, and the Brazilian Emperor. There was also in the possession of a Rajah, in the island of Borneo, a diamond, of 367 carats, which the Government offered two millions and £20,000, but which had been refused by the owner of the gem. Precious metals were described, and had been determined by many chemists, and although diamonds were the hardest of known substances, they were not the most valuable, and jewels could be bought; and had been charred by the intense heat of the blowpipe, and the lecturer had exhibited the diamond from the charred mass to which, as he had stated, they had been reduced by chemistry. Not as yet been discovered, a cure for the bite of the serpent. Thanks to the lecturer, on the motion of the chairman, concluded the proceedings.

NEWCASTLE WORKING MEN'S CLUB

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Newcastle Working Men's Club was held on Tuesday night, in the Temperance Hall, Clifford-street, Mr Cuthbertson in the chair. Mr Archbold, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that they had been labouring duty to report a satisfactory state of affairs. The balance-sheet showed a slight deficiency, which was accounted for by the fact that, in case of expenditure, it would be found that the money had been spent in the interest of the club. The number of members had been—Quarterly, 111; two months, 12; monthly, 16; and 175 average weekly—making a total of 314, average of 175 and an increase of 79 as compared with the previous quarter. The number of members at present was 175 and 314 in all. The balance-sheet showed a balance of £3 4s. 6½d. in hand at the beginning of the quarter; income, £21 1s. 1d.; expenditure, £21 5s. 7½d.; leaving a deficiency of 11s. 2d. The committee reported the satisfactory relinquishment of the committee of the Sunday Scholars' Institute, the sum of £80 13s. 11½, and the expenditure £78 2s. 5½d., leaving a balance in hand of £2 11s. 6d. in favour of the club. After referring to the conference of delegates held in the club, and to the public meeting, the report stated that the following lectures had been received for the library, treatise the presentation of ninety-six books, and the lectures had been delivered, and the number and so soon as the book-case has been properly fitted, the books will be placed in it. The report of the committee of rules had been compiled by the rule-revising committee, and the committee trusted that these rules would be found to be adapted to the objects for which they were intended. The reading-room had been largely attended, as was the library, and the number of books taken in. The amusement-rooms had been well attended, the draughts and bagatelle having been in great request. The billiard-room was not so well attended as was desired. The lecture-room has undergone great improvement, and, at a cost of £3 3s. 6d., had been lights, dispensive &c. so as to allow the dramatic class to have been allowed to use the lecture-room for their dry evening entertainments had been given, and four representations by the dramatic class, the room being so crowded on each occasion that it was considered a necessity of enlarging it. The singing-class had been very successful, and had given a concert, the latter having drawing, reading, writing, arithmetic, and dancing classes formed. The dancing-class had been crowded upwards of £12 in cleaning, painting, and improving the room, and upwards of £2 worth of new property had been purchased. The committee was still left to be devoted to the library. The secretary (Mr Archbold) read the report of the Mr. Smith, treasurer) next read the treasurer's report. Both reports were adopted. The meeting then considered the new rules.

SALE OF FAT STOCK BELONGING TO THE EARL OF DURHAM.

On Monday, a sale of fat stock belonging to the Earl of Durham took place at the Over-the-Hill Farm, near Houghton-le-Spring, and as many of the animals exposed for sale were of a most superior class, and were a better show than had been seen for many years, the sale was attended by a Christmas fair. It is superfluous for us to detail the merits of the various lots, as, as a matter of course, they were the prize-winners of its class. The prices realized were very handsome, and the sale was conducted by Messrs Robert Brown, of Durham, Wetherell with his usual ability. During the day one or two of the prize-winners were disposed of by auction, and them—about the heaviest of the lot—actually bolted across the ring, and, before they could be stopped, ran among the crowd, and knocked down an old man, who, luckily, was not injured. We subjoin a list of the prices:—

CATTLE.

HALF-BREED.—Lot 1, £22 15s., Mr Edward Usher, Chester-le-Street; lot 2, £26, Mr Minnikin, Chester-le-Street; lot 3, £21 15s., Mr George Watson, Durham; lot 4, £22 10s., Mr Robert Brown, Durham; lot 5, £22 10s., Mr Robinson, Shiney Row; lot 6, £25 15s. Mr Young, Chester-le-Street; lot 7, £22 10s., Mr George Wilson; lot 8, £22 5s., Mr Gibson, Merton.

SHORTHORNS.—Lot 1, £23, Mr Young, Chester-le-Street; lot 2, £32 10s, Mr Robinson, Shiney Row; lot 3, £25 10s, Mr Greenwell, Durham; lot 4, £27 10s, Mr Hedley, Fatfield; lot 5, £42; lot 6, £33, Mr Richard Wilson, Newcastle; lot 7, £26 10s, Mr Robinson, sen., Durham; lot 8, £31 15s, Mr Greenwell, Chester-le-Street; lot 9, £27 10s, Mr Wilson, Durham; lot 10, £27 10s, Mr Wilson, Durham; lot 11, £34 15s, Mr Robert Brown; lot 12, £24 10s, Mr Robert Brown; lot 13, £25 10s, Mr Nicholson, Pember; lot 14, £23 10s, Mr Brydon, Hetton; lot 15, £34 15s, Mr Robert Brown; lot 16, £40 10s, Mr Robert Brown; lot 17, £45 10s, Mr Brydon, Hetton; lot 18, £40 10s, Mr Robert Brown.

POLLED HALF-BREDS.—Lot 1, £23 15s, Mr Robinson, Shiney Row; lot 2, £25, Mr Ridley; lot 3, £18, Mr Nicholson, Pember; lot 4, £24 15s, Mr Robinson, Shiney Row; lot 5, £17, Mr James Brown; lot 6, £35, Mr Brown; lot 7, £37, Mr Robert Young, Chester-le-Street.

SHORTHORNS.—Lot 1, £27, Mr Wilson, Durham; lot 2, £28, Mr William Philips, Durham; lot 3, £28 5s, Mr Philips; lot 4, £23, Mr Robert Brown; lot 5, £23, Mr Robert Brown; lot 6, £24, Mr Milner, Hetton; lot 6, £20 10s, Mr Robert Brown; lot 7, £20 10s, Mr Robert Brown; lot 8, £21 10s, Mr John Ridley; lot 9, £22 10s, Mr Jackson, Sunderland; lot 10, £17 5s, Mr Philips, Durham; lot 11, £17 5s, Mr Philips, Durham; lot 12, £18 10s, Mr Jackson, Sunderland; lot 13, £18, Mr Tindle, Newcastle.

SHEEP.

HALF-BRED WETHERS.—Lot 1, £2 10s, Mr Brydon, Hetton; lot 2, £2 10s, Mr Brydon; lot 3, £3 4s, Mr Banks; lot 4, £3 4s, Mr Hardy; lot 5, £2 17s, Mr Watson, Wingate; lot 6, £2 15s, Mr Hardy, Newbottle; lot 8, £2 15s, Mr Hardy.

HALF-BRED CHEVIOT GIMMERS.—Lot 1, £3 1s, Mr Armstrong; lot 2, £3 11s, Mr Watson, Ryhope; lot 3, £2 19s, Mr Tindale, Newbottle; lot 4, £3 19s, Mr R. Young, Chester-le-Street; lot 5, £2 18s, Mr Geo. Watson, Sunderland; lot 6, £2 9s, Mr Geo. Brown.

HALF-BRED SOUTHDOWN WETHERS.—Lot 1, £2 10s, Mr Banks, Shiney row; lot 2, £3 2s, Mr Geo. Watson, Wingate; lot 3, £3 4s, Mr Geo. Watson.

SOUTHDOWN WETHERS.—Lot 1, £2 10s, Mr Jackson, Sunderland; lot 2, £3 4s, Mr Gibson, Sunderland; lot 3, £3 4s, Mr Thomson, Sunderland; lot 4, £3, Mr Thomson, Monkwearmouth.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

The inquest on the bodies of the engine driver and fireman who were precipitated into the Swansea Dock along the train they were driving, some time since, in consequence of the neglect of the signal-man, Mr Jenkins, has been concluded, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Evan Davies, the signal-man, who, it appears, was drunk at the time, and they also recommended that the excessive hours of duty for the signal-men be reduced.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF A WINDOW IN GATESHEAD.—Mr. Farrell, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on Thomas Gateshead, on the Kelly Street, Gateshead, on Monday. Gateshead, on the body of Barbara Moody. Deceased, who was married, died at least 14 days ago. The deceased left her home on Saturday, the 9th inst., she was seen to get out of the window of her house, and to go into the house adjoining, by a drop beneath, and jump down upon the flags, a distance of fourteen feet. Deceased was in a state of intoxication, and fell down and jumped out. The deceased died on Friday morning from the injuries. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from injuries sustained in consequence of jumping out of the window.

DEATH OF A GAMEKEEPER NEAR HALIFAX.—On Monday, an inquest was held at Elland, on the body of an old man named George Mitchell, a keeper, of Greetland. The Lost Tales of deceased was found in the canal Calder, on Saturday, and from its appearance it had been in the water some days. Deceased was married, "Found drowned," was returned.

DEATH AT AN INQUEST.—On Monday, at Sheriff Hill, on Monday, an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Atkins, aged 46 years of age, son of Joseph Atkins, Moor-side, Sheriff Hill, who was found dead in the Canal. A Capel Hall and was returning from his work, on Saturday noon, when he stopped upon the bridge and leaned over the parapet to play with the water with a long stick. It is supposed that he fell into the water. Verdict, "Found drowned."

SUICIDE AT GUISBORO'.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the Abbey Inn, Guisboro', before Mr James Sowerby, on the body of a young man, Nathaniel Garth, a fisherman, under circumstances. Nathaniel Garth, a farm servant, living with Mr Joseph Lyon, left the farm about half-past seven o'clock on the town, on the road to Redcar, deposed that he got up on Saturday morning, and found Nathaniel Garth missing. It was quite dark. About a quarter to seven he observed something hanging from the gate, and found it was Nathaniel Garth, but did not take particular notice of it at the time. He had seen Nathaniel Garth the previous night in the same place, and thinking it looked rather like his master, he went up to the gate and found it was Garth. He had the appearance of a man hanging from the gate by a black silk handkerchief. James and Mr Lyon, of Guisboro', stated that he had known deceased for 3 years, and he had been working at a place called Barbham Wood, about eight miles from Guisboro', and, during the time, he had been employed at Seven Oaks, in Kent, where he was working. Deceased was married. Thomas Tuthill, of Guisboro', lodging-house keeper, stated that deceased had gone to his house at three o'clock on Saturday morning, and had left the house, and, when he left, that he went out at nine o'clock in the evening, and deceased had left the house at half-past seven. Witness had told him that he had been on the sp

Christmas.

Let the Christmas chimes peal out from all the ancient towers and steeples of Merrie Old England, ringing up a thousand memories of the past, and sending a thrill of gladness into the beating heart of humanity everywhere. Let the chimes ran from valley to mountain, from hill to hill; let them resound through old forests, and over wide tracts of level country; let them be taken up by villages and hamlets; let great clear the boom of whose mighty bells must shake the air, and make it resonant with their cheerful clangor, let the sound ring through the Palace and the Hall, and descend into the lowliest hut. The very prisoner in his cell must be aroused from his stupor by the chimes, and must be only shrink back into himself when he reflects on what he has been, and what he is. Even the sick man, who is the meanest abode of misery, let the music of the merry bells be borne, and every honest heart welcome it with glad joy.

Merrie ye! Ring out, wild bells, in your thrilling and quivering gladness. Ring out, old bells, in your deep voices! Send your strains far into the heart of every home in England, and make them acknowledge your tidings. Make wild old towers, ivy-clad and hoary hoper; cheer the old gladden the young; send your music down the free streams and through the meadows of rich Christmas fare rises up amid bright faces and merry laughter. Let every old belfry ring out and give tongue; let the world take holiday to-day, and breathe the clear frosty air, into the dark lanes and alleys, beautiful good, bad, and indifferent alike. Let the chimes blow out the mouse; to the furthest verge let the glad tidings of this Christmas be extend.

Ring out! over continental and across seas, let the far off congenial bear the peal, and think of home. Everywhere let the welcome be heard, and where ever the Christian dweller resides—whether by the Indian swamp, on the Canadian forest, or the American savannah, or the Australian bush, let the music be heard in vain.

And here, while the bells are ringing over the great city, and St. Paul's dome is trembling under the vibration of its great bell, let us think of the hearts that will be thronged with thousands of people gaily dressed their looks full of the anticipations of good cheer at home; but let us see Christmas Eve differ to only preparation by happy housewives there, against the return of the family groups from their Christmas forenoon service, or their prambulations out of doors. Yet in this alluding to the good fare of the season, we experience a certain feeling of glowing at the thought that the festive dish will be absent from many a board, and that though its place may be supplied, both in quantity and quality, yet that Christmas will scarcely seem itself without the wonted accompaniment of "the roast beef of old England."

But let us pass on to other topics connected with the season. And here we are brought to the pages of a popular author, a passage which carries a world of truth throughout. "I cannot," he says, "understand a warm Christmas Day. It is a time honoured and solemn festival, season of religious joy and delight for young and youthful men. It is to be prepared in happy housewives there, against the return of the family groups from their Christmas forenoon service, or their prambulations out of doors. Yet in this alluding to the good fare of the season, we experience a certain feeling of glowing at the thought that the festive dish will be absent from many a board, and that though its place may be supplied, both in quantity and quality, yet that Christmas will scarcely seem itself without the wonted accompaniment of "the roast beef of old England."

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Christmas Day is already for many, and ought to be for all, a brilliant Right shining out from the gloom of Winter's gloom,—a day of compensation for all the indemnities of this bitter season in our climate. It is when every heart should be warmed, and every year,—when he comes dim and dreary, and dark, in sullen and sullen dread, like a demon, enveloping the face of nature, fastening his grasp, and spreading his mantle of snow; damming the brook with his feet, fettering the stream, and bringing the flowers to a state of beauty; blighting the buds of the earth; forbidding the growth of the year's flowers, by blasting their every bone; and, finally, when he comes thus ominously, we say, he yet brings with him the cheering spirit, the Merry Christmas out. The cold, the bleak, the foot-fall of Winter shakes the forest and the field—the breath shrivels up the last leaf on the tree; and when the year pulls off his mantle, open, the season lies beyond in mouldered and silence. Beneath the tender, large leaves of the forest, the tender, large leaves, either into mighty folds; up high in the dim recesses of its massive walls, the storms of midnight groan and gather; and, in the dark and cavernous deeps, the forms of darkness go in mad and howling companies, to revolve all the green things of health and life, and bring them frighted flecks of snow, and burying, in one vast winding-sheet, the remnants of the year's growth. Winter is a bright spot of promise concealed behind all those dark clouds, ready to burst forth at the appointed season, to bring its cheerful light on the human heart and to remind the world of the goodness of eternal Providence to man—in Christmas Day.

So let Christmas be welcomed with the pealing of bells, and exultant chants from the temples of worship, and family gatherings, and hearty festivities. Let the green holly behold the windows, the mistletoe be hung up for many a pretty maiden to stand under, and the old fare be partaken of, the sociability and the bills of life. Let the time forget the serious and the sad, and let the young look forward, and the aged look back to the time when they were young. Let Christmas come, the old man's another beautiful Christmas Day, the female "evenings." An ad. of particulars of these

DONCASTER.—At the before the Mayor and Justices, the officers of extra last (one of the days ...) a carriage for from the races. The ... holds a license ... rate of four miles per ... ge of the carriage ... hire, and had not the ... before the Death ... defendant had ... of five miles hour ... ected with the extra ... established that the ... miles per hour. The ... defendant ... ed the extra ...

DARLINGTON. — John ... ter the magistrates ... Mr. Jobson, ... on of the Stockton and ... ed about seven ... went to the station and ... ed to the station ... orderly, it was refused, ... three times, and ... on one occasion he ... Mr Wm. Smith, and ... who then asked ... ed to stab the first man ... he replied, "I would ... half an inch into his ... the defendant ... ie at first denied all ... ed the charges were ... ged for mercy, and ... He was committed

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

"Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing;
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low;
For the Old Year lies a-dying.

Yes, the Old Year lies a-dying. Greeted, cheerly or anxiously, twelve—is it weeks or months ago?—the New Year is the Old Year now. The black footed, relentless Time has crept on. It all but the one last page. The new uncut volume has been well thumbed all through by millions of readers, and now we have the story all by heart save and except quite the very end, that after contains just the catastrophe for some of the actors. And the concluded volume shall be in a few hours set by to stand upon the shelf of Eternity; many a page, perhaps many more after it, but final complete, unique, never to be repeated, never to reach a second edition. Each one who shall have in our year, has no release of any old volume; and, old, old, every yet the words are altered, and the incidents shifted, and the which it old to the end of the book, and the end, the that you, my friend, and I, and each he or she, are thus sensed and dearest to be, pulling out the last of the volume and closing the clasps for ever. Life, Death, from any other, before or after, in our own. Life, Death, sheets, every one being of us, a separate individual story, different from that of any other in the world. Thus, the Old Year lies a-dying. Yesterday, the Old Year, ...

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The *Consett Guardian* contains all the News of the Week, Reports of Local and Police Intelligence, &c., and all the Latest Foreign and Home News.

Resident Agent.....Mr. R. JACKSON.
Office.....FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open from 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 o'clock on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

OUR AGENT (MR. R. JACKSON) intends visiting the following Places during the Next Week, and will be happy to receive Orders for Advertisements, &c., for the *Consett Guardian*:—

Tuesday,	Dec. 26	.....Leadgate.
Wednesday	" 27	.....Blackhill.
		.....Shotley Bridge.
		.....Castleside.
Thursday	" 28	.....Consett.
		.....Dipton.
		.....Burnhope.
		.....Annfield Plain.
		.....Lanchester.
		.....Leadgate.
		.....Consett.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Dec. 24, 1865.

MORNING.—Psalms 16-18; First Lesson, Isaiah 30; Second Lesson, Acts 24. Service, Jackson in G. Anthem—"Behold how good and joyful,"—Dr. Clarke Whitfeld. Hymn 278.

EVENING.—Psalm 19; First Lesson, Isaiah 32; Second Lesson, John 3. Service, Smart in F. Anthem—"In the beginning was the word,"—George R. Allen. Hymn 278.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Dec. 25, 1865.

MORNING.—Psalms 19-45-85; First Lesson, Isaiah 9, to v. 8; Second Lesson, Luke 2, to v. 14th. Service—Nares in E. Anthem—"Behold I bring you glad tidings,"—J. Goss. Hymn 187.

EVENING.—Psalms 89-110-132; First Lesson, Isaiah, v. 10 to v. 17; Second Lesson, Titus 2, to v. 7. Service—Nares in F. Anthem—"Arise, arise, shine for thy light is come,"—Thomas Lloyd Tarry. Hymn 187.

The Hymn Book used is "Mercer's Church Psalter and Church Book."

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"A GAS CONSUMER" (for whose letter we cannot find room) writes to us complaining of the present deficiency of half supply of gas to Consett. The grievance is one of old standing and the directors should see to its remedy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON might well begin with Rev JOSHUA, "Be I am Jehoshua to calumny, that she hath so endeavoured and taken pains to bestow me. It shall make him ere long to know that I am Joshua, I keep a better watch upon my actions." Called to assume the chief functions of Government by a sudden and unexpected calamity, he has throughout acted manfully and wisely. But he has steadily and steadfastly followed in the steps of his predecessor, has worked out his ideas into realities, and pursued his foreshadowed policy with unflinching perseverance and firmness. He has not been willing to acknowledge the thorough honesty of the man, and his moderation and wisdom in his high and responsible office. He has insisted that Congress will bear favourable comparison with those of his predecessors, with the single exception, perhaps, of the last brief term of President LINCOLN, the moral pulse and dignity of which raised it into the region of prophecy. Many mistakes we have made regarding American affairs should at least have taught us modesty, and disposes us to study and try to understand their institutions rather than condemn them with the hasty and contemptuous rashness we once exhibited. The Old Country has yet much to learn and practically use this lesson; it is pervaded by unobtrusive but unmistakable evidence of a vigorous sense of responsibility, of a high appreciation of the genius of the American Constitution, of his land and kindred, and of the duties and rights of the actual position of things, of his dispassionate wisdom in grappling with its difficulties, and of his earnestness of purpose that he will do his share of his office can well, the sears of civil war shall be effaced as speedily as may be, and above all, the great lessons which it teaches, shall be incorporated in the blood and treasure, shall be incorporated with the law of the land, and secures for them a wise universal obedience. The one moral he has deduced from the experience of the past, the one only wish of his heart now is, that the crisis has been passed, the battle fought to the bitter end, and now both parties have to enter on a policy of re-construction, and so to heal the wounds of a civil war, one of the most cruel the world has seen.

"This re-union can only, according to President JOHNSON, be gained by a consideration of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States. In England, as FITZROY tells us, there is nothing so much talked of and so little understood, as the Constitution. But in America it appears that the Americans can and do understand the principles of the law by which they are governed. These have laid down, in their Constitution a passion and extreme. In this scene the PRESIDENT is the exponent of the popular opinions and the popular feelings. He treats it as being scarcely a human composition. "It is beyond comparison the greatest event in modern history, and the most of all events in modern times the most pregnant with consequences for every people and of the earth." The writers of it were "good kind of experience, but they were almost inspired besides;" they needed and they obtained a wisdom superior to experience." The Constitution is not only perfect, but is to last as long as the American people. "It has shown itself to be adapted to the possibility of its coming to an end." "The Constitution is the work of the people of the United States, and it should be as indestructible as the people." And having thus expressed his belief in the Constitution, he proceeds to define what it is and what it is not. "The Constitution is, "The absolute and the conquered States." "The absolute and the conquered States." "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, is enforced by EXPERIENCE," "is the vital principle of a Republic." The Union supports the State Governments in all their rights, but it is not one of governments in all their State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, for the Constitution emphatically provides that laws and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance of it, "shall be the supreme law of the land." "The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution, of the Constitution and the Union, which the conquered States,