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Henry R. Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 269. CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Tailoring Business. — Apply to WILLIAM WARDHAUGH, Tailor and Draper, Shotley Bridge.

Money.

MONEY TO LEND.

£200, £300, and £500, may be advanced upon ample security of Building Property. —Apply to Messrs SCAIFE and BRITTON, Solicitors, Front-street, Berry-edge.

£4,000, £2,000, £1,000, and several SMALLER SUMS, TO LEND, on approved Securities. Apply to Messrs ALLAN & DAVIES, Solicitors, 23, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

Education.

EDUCATION.
WOODBINE HOUSE, TENTER'S-STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

THE MISSES McCULLAGH, assisted by eminent Masters, continue to receive Young Ladies to Board and Educate.
October, 1865.

To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, opposite the NEW CHURCH, Consett.
Apply to Mrs PICKERING, end of Middle-street, Consett.

TO LET,
A HOUSE and SHOP at Leadgate. Apply to J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, Consett.

Lost.

LOST, on Saturday Night, between Berry Edge and Leadgate, a LEATHER BACKBAND, with Three Brass Buckles on. Any one returning it to JOHN BOLAM, Butcher, Leadgate, will be Rewarded.

LOST, between Leadgate and Carr House Station, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1865, a LOCKET, with Brown Guard attached.
Any one Finding it and returning it to the *Guardian* Office will be Rewarded.

Public Notices.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published,
THE FUNERAL SERMON of Mrs. ISABELLA MOWBRAY PORTER, by the Rev. B. HURST, Colliery.

JOHN PARKER, Blacksmith, Delves Lane, informs the Public that he will no longer be responsible for the Payment of DEBTS contracted by his Wife, MARY PARKER.
November 16, 1865.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
TENDERS are WANTED for the Erection of FIVE COTTAGES and ONE HOUSE and SHOP. Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr JOHN MARTIN'S, Victoria-street, Consett, up till WEDNESDAY, November 23rd.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF FELONS.

£5 REWARD.
STOLEN, from Healeyfield Fell, FIVE SHEEP, belonging to Mr John Robson, namely, Three Ewes and Two Shearlings, marked on the Horn "I. R.," the Tip Cut off the near Ear.
Whoever will give Information which will lead to the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders will receive the above Reward, namely, Three Pounds by the Shotley Bridge Association for the Prosecution of Felons, and Two Pounds from Mr JOHN ROBSON.
Nov. 29th, 1865.

THE TONIC SOL-FA METHOD OF TEACHING TO SING.

"The only national and popular system of teaching music worthy of the name."—*Times*, Sept. 1, 1864.

A COURSE OF LESSONS founded on the above method will be commenced in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, on MONDAY EVENING, December 4th, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Terms for the Course, Two Shillings each.
Members entered by applying to the Conductor, R. J. PORTEUS, Printer and Bookseller, Blackhill.

TO CONTRACTORS.
THE Committee of the Tanfield District Industrial Provident Society (Limited) are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MASONRY, PLASTERING, SLATING, and JOINER WORK required in the Erection of their New Store at Tantobie.
Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, on application to the Secretary, Mr JACOB ROWELL, Tanfield; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary must be sent in not later than the 11th of December.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.
CONSETT DISTRICT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bye-laws have been made by the Local Board, and the Board intend at the expiration of One Month from the 20th of November Instant, to submit the same to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and apply for his confirmation, and Notice is given that for One Month at least from the said 20th of November, a copy of the proposed Bye-laws will be kept at the Office of the Local Board, with Mr THOMPSON, Police Station, Consett, and be Open during office hours to the Inspection of the Ratepayers, without fee or reward; and the Clerk will furnish a copy of the same, or any part thereof, on payment of 6d. for 100 Words.
By Order,
W. S. DAGLISH, Clerk.
Consett, November 18, 1865.

Business Addresses.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER, HATTER, &c.,
3, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

MR. BELL'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS
ARE OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TO THREE
At Mr. HEATHERINGTON'S, Coach and Horses, Leadgate.
Beautiful Enamelled PORTRAITS, in Frames, from 9d. Each and upwards; mounted in Magnificent Frames, Cases, Lockets, Brooches, and Pins, at Moderate Prices.
PICTURES COPIED on the shortest notice.
PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED same Size as the Original.
CARTES-DE-VISITE at 7s. per Dozen.
State of Weather no object.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. per Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d. "
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

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 PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE, LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S 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. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

Business Addresses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IF YOU WANT CHEAP CLOTHING TRY
THOMAS POTTS & SON'S
LARGE NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, BERRY-EDGE.

Try our all Wove Tweed Trousers, at 5s. 11d.
Try our Doeskin and Tweed Trousers in 50 Patterns, from 10s. 11d. to 18s.
Try our Cloth Vests, from 3s. 11s. to 6s. 11d.
Try our Cloth Coats, all Shapes, from 7s. 11d. to 30s.
Try our Overcoats, from 10s. 11d. to 30s.
Try our Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, from 8s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.
Try our Men's Moleskin Trousers, from 4s. 11d. to 8s. 11d.
Try our Boys' Cord Tousers, from 3s. 11d.

An immense Stock of good Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Silk and Felt Hats in all the Newest Styles.

A First-class Cutter on the Premises. All Orders punctually attended to on the Shortest Notice. A First-class Fit guaranteed.

Two or Three apprentices wanted to the Drapery Business, and one to the Tailoring Business.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE ROOMS.
JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, FURNITURE BROKER, GENERAL DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
FRONT STREET AND TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

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 inform the Town and Country that he still continues his Business in all its Branches.
N.B.—Families attended any day during the week except Saturday.

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, &c., from the first Markets.
Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c. Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

WILLIAM SIDDELL,
IRONMONGER,
BLACKHILL.
KITCHEN RANGES, SHAM and other STOVES, JAMBS AND MANTLES, MARBLE and COMPOSITE, POTS, OVENS, &c., to Order.

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

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS, AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.
Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at
W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!
GEORGE PROUDLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.
OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY tenders 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 orders.
BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.
FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.
PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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

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
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, 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.	Check Books.
Hand Bills.	Account Books.
Bill Heads.	Tickets, every description.
Invoices.	Club Rules.
Trade Cards.	Circulars (all sorts).
Window Cards (in elegant style).	Direction Labels.
Funeral Cards.	Tea Papers.
Funeral Circulars.	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.

GRAND SHOW of Novelties in MILLINERY BONNETS, STRAW BONNETS, MOURNING BONNETS, FELT AND STRAW HATS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, GILT AND FANCY ORNAMENTS, DRESS CAPS, GIMP AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.
The NEW ASTRACHAN and SNOW FLAKE JACKETS, at
RALPH ORD'S, LUTON HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRYEDGE.
BONNETS AND HATS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED.

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
(Adjoining the Post-office).
MR. GEORGE ROBSON,
Late of Blackhill,
BEGS to announce that he will Open the Shop in Front-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, lately occupied by Mr. Smith, Outfitter, with a New and Valuable Stock of DRAPERY GOODS of a superior quality, and at those reasonable Prices for which he was so long and so justly celebrated, and trusts he will still merit the confidence which was so amply reposed in him by a numerous class of Customers, as he intends to sell a class of Goods rather different from the trashy rubbish which has for so many years been imposed on the people of Consett and neighbourhood.

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 begs to solicit 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, CHESHIRE and other CHEESES, &c., &c., of Prime Quality.
Observe—
MRS. ALMOND'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CLAYTON STREET MONSTER CAKE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital, £500, in 10,000 Shares of One Shilling each.
Incorporated under the Confectioners' Act, 1856, 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 pound of the rich and fragrant
MONSTER CAKE,
with a chance of having allotted them some of the following Prizes, which are concealed within the Cake, viz., 200 Fourpenny Pieces, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 Stamped Gold Keeper Rings.
Shares are now ready, and those purchasing on or before the 21st December will be entitled to the extra chance of a Splendid 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.
Persons residing 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—
J. O. STURGEON,
STEAM CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE, CLAYTON STREET.
AGENTS FOR SHARES OF MONSTER CAKE COMPANY.
J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Wooler; R. Robertson, Morpeth; A. Dodds, Alnwick; J. Mills, Belford; J. Taylor, Widdrington; T. Cowans, Felton; Dixon and Son, Rothbury; W. Tranant, Amble; J. Barker, Warkworth; R. Denholm, Berry Edge; S. Roxby, Easington Lane; Forster Robson, Shotley Bridge; Miss Coulson, Bellingham; Edwards and Son, Earsdon; J. Blackburn, Chemist, Durham; W. Brown, Backhill; W. Smith, Haltwhistle; J. Morton, Embleton; Mrs Thompson, Newton-on-the-Moor; Mrs Robson, Falstone; Wm. Oliver, Barmoor; Ann Toppin, Hexham; Miss Allen, Glanton.

STEWART IN MOSLEY STREET.
SINCE this enterprising Tea Dealer reduced the Price of his Finest Tea Eightpence per Pound such has been the demand at his Grainger Street and Sandhill Tea Establishments, that it became absolutely necessary, in order to attend to the public wants, that he should open another Branch. It is now due from him to thank those who have patiently waited, and those who have been compelled to leave without being served to say he did his best. Doubtless his friends will be glad to know that he has fitted up and opened a beautiful little Retail Shop, No. 32, MOSLEY STREET. It is conveniently situated between the old Church of Saint Nicholas and the Corner of Dean Street. It is a capital Shop for the people living on the banks of the Tyne who come into town by Steamboat or Rail. Should they pass that way, the Countermen will gladly furnish them with Teas unrivalled and Coffees unsurpassed, and all the family requisites of a first-class business, and at Prices that will secure Permanent Trade, and reflect credit on the Firm. Are you a Stranger, and wish to know the Price of his Teas? Well, then, let us state he has no cheaper Tea than 1s. 4d., and no finer than 3s. 8d. per Pound. If you wish to know about the Quality, inquire of any of his Customers, or, what is still better, call, inspect the goods, and prove for yourself.
WILLIAM STEWART THE TEA DEALER,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS—32, MOSLEY STREET & 27, SANDHILL; CENTRAL—33, GRAINGER STREET.

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

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

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

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & Co.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.
A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

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

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND SOUTH MOOR.
FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.

ROBERT HUDDLESTONE,
LICENSED BREWER, ALE, PORTER, AND WINE MERCHANT,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
RESPECTFULLY begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered upon the above premises, and hopes, by strict attention to the commands of his customers, and by always keeping first-rate articles, to be favoured with their support.
Prime Ales, Porters, &c.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.
Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.
District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.
All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.
MR. JOHN FENWICK, of BURNOPFIELD, has been appointed AGENT for the *Consett Guardian* in that neighbourhood; where all orders received will have due attention.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.
DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 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, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

Sales by Private Contract.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.
BUILDING SITES and COTTAGES FOR SALE near the projected Railway Station, Blackhill, or any description of Houses built to suit without trouble to the Purchaser. Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, Consett.
Consett, April 6, 1865.

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

ON SALE.
SPRING TARES AND GARDEN SEEDS.
OIL CAKE, RAPE CAKE.
LINSEED and LINSEED MEAL.
BEACH'S HORSE and CATTLE FOOD.
PATENT FELT for ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.
ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

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 Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow law; and may be had of all Chemists 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 Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of many years' standing. —Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, 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 18th, 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. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.
Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only one small box of pills, and one small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.
Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.
Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cure in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing. Dec., 1863.
Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.
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.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howden Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 6d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howden Bank, near Lanchester.
MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr R. C. WHITFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain. In thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s, sufficient for three months use, sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "It stopped my hair falling off.—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick.—William Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely.—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody.—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used.—Mrs Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair.—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE—Every Genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a square pamphlet of 16 pages, Illustrated by engravings, on the management of the Hair, Skin, and Teeth. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle; Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett.

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ALLEGED SALE OF AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Much sensation has been caused in India by an English girl of fourteen years of age having been sold to the Chief of Bhatwa, in the Kattywar territory, to be placed in his harem. He is said to be seventy years old, and to have bought her of her parents for £3,000 rupees (£300). The following particulars are from the *Delhi Gazette* of October 21:—"It appears that a certain chief, who holds sway in the State of Bhatwa, in the Kattywar territory, and who is named Khamaldeen or Kumaloodeen, lately conceived a desire to add to the live stock in his harem, although bowed down by the weight of seventy years, by procuring an English girl and inducing her to take up her residence within its sacred precincts. For this purpose emissaries were dispatched to Ahmedabad, where lived an Englishman with his wife and children. They were a dissolute couple, by all accounts, and of course had long rubbed skirts with poverty; yet they had something which the wealthy Chief of Bhatwa did not possess. They had an English girl, their daughter, named Anne, a girl of about fourteen years of age, and the Bhatwa emissaries having looked about them, and ascertained the resources of the place, at once determined to make the parents an offer for the person of their daughter. The sum of 3,000 rupees was the tempting bait which was to make them drive their little fish into the Nawab of Bhatwa's net, and the experiment succeeded. The father agreed, for and in consideration of 3,000 rupees, to consign his daughter for her life to the tender care of Kumaloodeen. The bargain having been struck, the contracting parties made the best of their way to Bhatwa, where the money was to be paid and the goods delivered. Arrived at their destination, this child of fourteen, the offspring of English parents, and a daughter of the Christian Church, was handed over to her purchaser, and the delicate-minded parents became the happy possessors of 3,000 rupees. At this stage of the proceedings, a clergyman, the chaplain of Rajkote, to whom the circumstance was reported, tried to interpose between the unnatural parents of Anne and her brutal purchaser, by calling upon the political agent of Kattywar to exert his authority and rescue the child from the destruction to which, body and soul, she was doomed by her natural guardians. Our correspondent does not vouch for the truth of the report which has reached him touching the action taken by the political agent in the matter, but what he says is, that Anne, after she had become the Nawab's property, was solemnly made to abjure the errors of the Christian Church, and formally received into communion with the followers of the true prophet. The political officer, it is said, deputed his jemadar to be present at the ceremony, and this functionary brought him a full and particular account of all that took place on the occasion. The next step taken in regard to the child was to marry her after the Mahomedan fashion to her purchaser, but, before this interesting ceremony (which, we believe, is not regarded quite in the light of a sacrament by the sons of peace) was performed, the political officer is reported to have caused the youthful bridegroom, just turned seventy, to draw up a marriage settlement, by which the new light of the harem is secured in the possession of an income of 2,000 and odd rupees per annum, including an item of thirty rupees for pan and sooparee, which may be looked upon as an equivalent for pin money. The political agent, however, was not satisfied with this provision for the present wants of Anne, and being a far-sighted man, he took care to secure her against any unpleasant accident, such as desertion, for instance, that might happen in the future. He caused another deed to be drawn up, by which it was stipulated that, in the event of her being at any time banished from that blessed abode of virtue, the harem, she is to receive, for the term of her natural life, the handsome allowance of 250 rupees per mensem, or 3,000 rupees per annum." The *Delhi Gazette* does not vouch for the truth of the statements in it's correspondent's letter, which describes the part taken by the political agent.

"THE PROVERBS OF EUROPE."

An excellent lecture on the above subject was delivered on Tuesday night, by the Rev. J. Jeffrey, of Gateshead, in the Lecture Room of Bewick-street Baptist Chapel, Newcastle, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. The Sheriff of the town (Henry Angus, Esq.) presided, and the attendance was not very large. The lecture, which was interesting and amusing throughout, was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. After stating that proverbs had been well termed "the wit of one and the wisdom of many," the lecturer proceeded to show that there was a striking similarity between the proverbs of different European nations, and he gave several proofs that such was the case. However admirable proverbs were, it was the fact that they often expressed only half the truth. The proverbs respecting the fair sex were very various, and often very cruel. As it may be interesting to some of our readers, we will reproduce here a few of those proverbs. An English proverb was, "A dead wife is the best goods in a man's house." The French said, "It is nothing at all: it's only a woman drowning." The Spaniards had the following proverb:—"Beware of a bad woman; put no trust in a good one." They said in Italy, "Women, priests, and poets never have enough." The German proverb asserted, "Women are watches that keep bad time." The Portuguese said, "Women are missed when absent, but are supernumary when present." The Dutch proverb was, "A house full of women is like a house full of bad beer." The Welsh said, "A woman's strength is in her tongue;" and the Scotch proverb on the subject was, "Nae mair pity to see a woman greet than a beast gan barefitted." Many of the proverbs of the Continent referred to lawyers, millers, tailors, and weavers. One in Germany was, "100 millers, 100 tailors, and 100 weavers are 300 thieves." The kind of proverbs used in different nations were evidences of the characteristics of the people. Many of the Italian proverbs praised and encouraged revenge, while those of Spain were full of chivalry and romance. One of the latter country was, "He who has lost his reputation is like a corpse among living men," and he thought that Spain was now a corpse among the living nations of the earth. There was a good deal of the Christian element among the German proverbs. For instance, they said, "An idle brain is the Devil's workshop." True to their character, the French said, "Have friends both in Heaven and hell," and "Patience is the virtue of asses." One very pretty proverb they had was, "Fine garments weep on unworthy shoulders." A spirit of sport and earnestness was evident in the Scandinavian proverbs. The Swedes said, "The ground is always frozen to lazy swine." They also said, "Every man's friend is his fool," in which he thought there was a substratum of truth. He considered that the three following proverbs illustrated the character of the English people:—"Hearts may agree though heads differ;" "Set a hard heart against a hard hap;" and "Business is the preserving salt of life." The Scotch proverbs were very full of humour, showing the character of the people, who, he believed, were more humorous, though less witty, than the English. He believed that statesmen would do well to study the characteristics of different nations more than they seemed to do. If our statesmen had done so, he did not think they would have had the so-called insurrection in Jamaica, and if they had shown the same energy in assisting Poland, Circassia, and Denmark, which they had manifested in quelling that outbreak, the condition of Europe would have been better at the present time. He concluded by directing the attention of his audience to the shrewd, worldly, and, at the same time, celestial wisdom to be found in the Book of Proverbs. The awarding of the usual votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

GALLANT RESCUE BY A LIFEBOAT CREW.

The Fowey lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution (the *Catherine Rashleigh*) and her crew behaved most nobly, on the 25th, in rescuing twenty-two poor fellows from a watery grave. During the heavy gale two large vessels, a barque and a brig, were seen in distress in St. Austell's Bay, driving before the wind towards the Par Sands. The lifeboat was soon launched, and making her way through the breakers towards the ships, which had taken the ground and were broadside on to the fearful breakers, which were running high over the topmast heads. With great difficulty the crew managed to get the lifeboat about midway between the stranded ships, when the sea rose so high that six of the oars were snapped asunder, so that the crew could make no headway against the violence of the increasing storm. The coxswain, Mr Heath, with great presence of mind, allowed the boat to drift to leeward for some distance, and then, knowing her sailing qualities, hoisted canvas and steered her close to the wind's eye, so as at last to reach the pier at Par. The crew of the brig, despairing of the lifeboat reaching them, proceeded to launch their boat, and two of the crew got on board, but so fearful was the aspect of the broken water that one of the crew returned to the ship, and, before the other could follow, the hawser snapped, and the boat, falling into the breakers, was swamped. The poor fellow clung to the boat, and the lifeboat's crew, abandoning the vessels for a time, pulled off and rescued the sailor just as he was being swallowed up by the raging surf. He was soon landed, together with a cat, which had clung to him during his perilous situation, and was taken to the Cottage Hospital at Palmear and provided for. The lifeboat's crew again made for the barque, which was lying broadside to the sea. Her crew, including the master, thirteen in all, were taken off and safely landed. They were taken in charge by Mr Lowry, of Fowey, Vice-Consul, and provided with refreshments and dry clothing. The lifeboat again proceeded on her errand of mercy, and after a severe struggle, the gale having increased in its fury, reached the brig, and took off the captain and eight hands, and also landed them safely. They were also amply provided for. The barque proved to be the *Dryden*, of North Shields, 381 tons, Elliot, from Sulina (maize) for Falmouth for orders. The brig was the *Wearmouth*, of Sunderland, Churnside, 275 tons, from Taganrog (linseed) for Falmouth for orders. The captain of this vessel was inclined to remain by his ship, but, being warned of the almost certainty of losing his life, was induced to come off. The *Wearmouth* was built in the Wear in 1862, and is the property of Messrs T. J. Reay and Co., of Sunderland.

During the night of Saturday, some person entered the garden of the Rev. J. Armstrong, at Wallsend, and maliciously cut sixty-three young trees of two or three years' growth, and seventeen apple trees which were bearing fruit.

Foreign Intelligence.

JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the *Shannon* at Southampton we have advices from Jamaica to the 8th inst. The "rebellion" appears to have been completely crushed; but the most severe measures were still being adopted against the negroes. The *Jamaica Colonial Standard* says:—"The rebellion has been effectually suppressed, and the few remaining fugitives among the rebels have availed themselves of the amnesty proclamation issued by Governor Eyre. The great heads of the rebellion and all the minor leaders have fallen under the power of the law and been executed, or are in custody awaiting their doom. The number of rebels that have perished by the executioner or have been shot down is very large; their villages, houses, and settlements have been razed, and such terrible example given them as will prove a permanent check to any future rebellion. The confessions of the rebels, documents, and other proofs show that their intentions were to exterminate the white and coloured people, and to confiscate all property for the blacks. Gordon, according to the confessions made, commenced agitating the plot three years ago, but most actively within the last three months. He founded secret societies, promoted the formation of trained bands, and placed his followers under a terrible oath, well calculated to awake the soul of the negro, and, although most took it, all shrank with horror from revealing its terms, even in presence of the gallows."

Captain Ford, in command of the St. Thomas-in-the-East irregular troops, writes as follows, says the *Morning Journal* of the 30th October:—"On our march from Morant Bay we shot two prisoners and catted five or six, and released them, as these latter were only charged with being concerned in plundering, not murders. When we reached Golden Grove we met skirmishers from the Manchioneal party, reporting their arrival at the Suspension Bridge. As we had determined on making this our head-quarters, our commander sent off to order them to join us here, which they did; that company consisted of about forty of the 1st W. I. R., under Lieutenant Cullen and Dr Morris. This morning we made raid with thirty men, all mounted, and got back to head-quarters at four p.m., bringing in a few prisoners, and having flogged nine men and burned three negro houses; and then had a court-martial on the prisoners, who amounted to about fifty or sixty. Several were flogged without court-martial from a simple examination. One man, John Anderson, a kind of parson and schoolmaster, got 50 lashes; nine were convicted by court-martial; one of them to 100 lashes, which he got at once, the other to be hanged or shot; but it was then quite dark, so their execution was postponed till morning. G. W. Gordon had his black coat and vest taken from him as a prize by one of the soldiers, also his spectacles by another, so you will see he is very little differently treated from the common herd. I am told that one of his cattle at Rhine is killed every day for the benefit of the people and constables in Bath, and to-day we sent there and fetched away one for this party. We quarter on the enemy as much as possible; small stock, turkeys, &c., we take *ad libitum*; other supplies we give receipts for. We press all the horses and saddles we can find, but the black troops are more successful than ours in catching horses—nearly all of them are mounted. They shot about 160 people on their march from Port Antonio to Manchioneal, hanged seven in Manchioneal, and shot three on their way here. This is a picture of martial law. The soldiers enjoy it—the inhabitants have a dread of it. If they run on their approach they are shot for running away. The contents of all the houses we have been in, except only this very house, but including the barracks, have been reduced to a mass of broken and hacked furniture, with doors and windows smashed by the rebels."

The correspondent of a Jamaica paper, writing on the 31st of October, says:—"There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration whether the burial of so many people, packed, as I heard a blue-jacket say, 'like sardines,' in the town, is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here—already the effluvium of the dead bodies is commencing to taint the atmosphere. Last night, particularly, disagreeable effluvia arising from the graves in which these dead bodies are interred pervaded the entire town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance. . . . It may not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to know that slightly over 1,050 rebels have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East up to date; and it is not at all unlikely that ere the different courts-martial close their sittings there will be far over 2,000 who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white and coloured races of this island."

At the annual meeting of the Legislature, which took place on the 7th inst., a speech of considerable length was made by Governor Eyre. After referring to the critical period in the history of Jamaica in which the session was inaugurated, he went on to speak of the rebellion as being of a most wicked and unprovoked character, marked by a savage and cruel butchery on the part of the negroes, only to be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. A large amount of property had been destroyed, an immense expense had been entailed on the country, and one of the richest and most productive districts of the colony had been left without resident proprietor or manager to reap the abundant crops ready for the harvest. Through the hearty co-operation of civil, military, and naval authorities, and through the promptness and untiring zeal and energy of all, but, above all, through God's blessing upon the means used, this most diabolical conspiracy to murder the white and coloured inhabitants of the colony had been effectually subdued, and the principal actors in and chief instigators of it had been brought under the punishment of death, so justly due to their most heinous offences. The governor then proceeded to name in succession the officers to whom the colony was indebted for the suppression of the outbreak, and paid a high tribute to the loyalty of the Maroons, the original inhabitants of the island. So widespread a rebellion so rapidly and effectually put down was not, he believed, to be met with in history; one moment's hesitation, and who could say how many of those assembled might have lived to see it extinguished? The entire colony had long been, and still was, on the brink of a volcano, which might at any moment break into fury. He attributed the insurrection to the misapprehensions and the misrepresentations of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in Jamaica, the inflammatory harangues or seditious writings of political demagogues, of evil-minded men of higher position and of better education, and of worthless persons without either character or property to lose, the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous press, and the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain ministers of religion. He knew of no real grievance under which the negroes of the colony laboured; as a whole, the peasantry of Jamaica had nothing to complain of. They were less taxed, and could live more cheaply, than any peasantry in the world; the same laws applied to them as to the other inhabitants of the island, and if they were not well off it was due to their own indolence, improvidence, and vice. The determination had been to make Jamaica a second Hayti, and it was for the Legislature to take such measures as would avert that calamity.

Mr George Price, senior member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, writes a long letter to the *Morning Post*, in which he very distinctly charges Governor Eyre with the responsibility of the riots. At the same time he by no means exonerates Mr Cardwell. "The origin of the outbreak," Mr Price remarks, "was undoubtedly political. An outbreak of such a character was certainly not expected either by myself or my colleagues, but I have myself often personally warned Mr Eyre of the danger of the course he was pursuing; and we have, by word and by written minutes, cautioned him, and had to stand between him and the Assembly to prevent the certain consequences of his unconstitutional acts. The negroes have seen despatches (from two Secretaries of State) laid before the Assembly, long suspected to have been elicited by untruth, insulting to themselves as constituencies, and to their representatives, although doing their duty honourably, and still more insulting to the best men of the colony and leaders in the Legislature. The negroes have seen their representative coerced and threatened and illegally forced by the Governor to resign his seat, and they have seen the Governor forced, by themselves, after a long and dangerous struggle, to yield and allow him to sit in the Assembly. They have seen the memorial their representatives presumed to send to their Sovereign, in the usual respectful manner, and in the exercise of a privilege common to all legislative bodies, and enjoyed by that of Jamaica for 200 years, contemptuously left wholly unanswered except by the information from the Secretary of State that he, of whom they so justly complained as Lieutenant-Governor, would be appointed at once as their Governor-in-Chief; whilst he, in a moment of triumph, but six months before his appointment was actually made, informed the Assembly, in a speech, and by way of conciliation, that he should have the pleasure of ruling them for six years. They have seen the copy of that memorial, courteously furnished by the Speaker of the Assembly to the Governor, sent back to him, contrary to my most earnest advice, but begged back by the Governor after a night's reflection, and considerately returned to him by the Speaker. They have seen all useful legislation paralyzed under Mr Eyre's rule, and the expectants of office compliment him by addresses on his appointment as Governor-in-Chief the moment they knew where the patronage was vested; and they have unfortunately seen ministers of all denominations (except the Roman Catholic), and even the bishop and clergy of the Established Church, compliment the Governor on his past administration as Lieutenant-Governor, which had notoriously been one of incessant dissensions with the Assembly, who paid the clergy nearly £40,000 per annum. These are a few things which, perfectly well known to, have been thought a great deal of by, the 'worthless nigger'—known as well to, and thought nothing of by, Mr Cardwell, a Secretary of State." As to Mr Gordon, Mr Price says that he was not a Baptist, but had a creed and a place of meeting of his own. He spoke in the Assembly well and fluently; but being a self-constituted guardian of the public purse and honour, like many others elsewhere with the same misguided views, he was considered, and often by reason of long speeches was, a nuisance.

M. Louis Blanc has sent to the Paris *Temps*, of which he is the London correspondent, an account of the Jamaica business, in which he remarks:—"Order reigns at Jamaica. There have been but few examinations, scarcely any trials, a tolerable amount of whipping, shooting in abundance, and an enormous deal of hanging. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, such is the justice of savages; in Jamaica the justice of civilized beings has just proclaimed its superiority, henceforth incontestible, by a much more extended mode of action—ten teeth for one tooth, and ten eyes for one eye. The outbreak caused the death of twenty-one persons, and wounded sixteen; the repression has put to death four hundred. No! Two hundred or thereabouts, say some; but they haggle over the credit due to the energy of the military authorities, for an eye witness writes in an outburst of delighted simplicity—'The rebels have been conveyed to Port Morant and hanged *en masse*, forty-seven at one time. The soldiers have shot such a large number that from Long Bay to Manchioneal, the road for eight miles is strewn with dead bodies, so that it is difficult to pass along.'" M. Blanc criticises Governor Eyre's despatch with not a little severity. As to the atrocities said to have been committed by the rioters of Morant Bay, woe unto them if the accusation be well founded. But where is the proof? '*It is said*,' we read in the report of Governor Eyre, that the Rev. Mr Herschell had his tongue cut out while still alive, and an attempt is said to have been made to skin him. '*It is said*' that Lieut. Hall was pushed into an out-building, which was then set on fire, and kept there until he was literally roasted alive. '*It is said*,' . . . but why continue? The writer of the report adds, in speaking of the massacre and the circumstances which preceded it, 'It is obvious from the nature of the case that it can only be a most imperfect and incomplete account. The true and full story can now never be hoped for.' Thus it is not upon strict affirmations, upon signed depositions, but upon 'rumours' respecting an event, the history of which will never now be known, that the terrible imputations contained in the report are supported. '*It is said*.' Ah! we know what these words are worth at certain moments; we know to what hideous fables the necessity of hiding bloody events may give rise in days of excitement and anger. These deadly articles have not left our memory which, on the morrow in Paris of a horrible battle, told us of decapitated *gardis mobiles*, of hands cut off, of National Guards poisoned by the vivandieres' wine. Nor has the result of those calumnies, the deadly object of which disclosed some time after—that is to say, when too late—by the councils of war, departed from our memory either."

The well-known initials "J. O." are appended to a very able letter in a contemporary on the subject of the Jamaica riots. It begins by expressing the astonishment and horror with which the writer has read the despatch of Governor Eyre, and points out some important discrepancies in that document, showing how the writer's facts are frequently insufficient to support his extremely sweeping charges against the black population. A careful investigation of the documents which have appeared on the insurrection leads him to the conclusion that there has been more panic on the part of the authorities than premeditated rebellion on that of the negroes, and he expresses an earnest hope that England will pause for further and more decided information before adopting and ratifying measures at which civilised Europe is justly aghast. With reference to Dr. Underhill's letter to Mr Cardwell, "J. O." expresses his dissent from many of the conclusions of that document, but does "not hesitate to say that it appears to be a most temperate and truthful production, in no way deserving the anathemas which Governor Eyre hurls against it." The letter closes by pointing out that although the future advices may bring news of serious atrocities perpetrated on the white population, as yet they appear to have suffered from nothing worse than fright and flight. "Not a shot appears to have been fired by the numerous conspirators against the small number of troops employed 'in the work of retribution;' not a soldier has been injured; and it may be well to explain that the cutlasses with which the rebels are stated to have been so generally armed are rather implements of peace than of war, being merely the tools furnished to every labourer for cutting down the canes." With the closing paragraph of the letter it is probable that most people will be ready to agree:—"If the letters now published by Dr. Underhill are authentic, I have no doubt that Mr Cardwell will at once see the necessity of placing the supreme authority in Jamaica in less excitable and more dispassionate hands than those of Governor Eyre."

THE REV. W. WALTERS ON THE REVOLT.

The Rev. W. Walters lectured on this subject on Sunday afternoon, in Bowick-street Chapel, which was well filled. He did not choose a text, and commenced by saying that the *Times* and other newspapers following its lead had endeavoured to magnify the recent riot in the island of Jamaica into a rebellion, and to make Dr. Underhill, secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, and the friends of the negro and missions generally, answerable for the whole. To the honour of the British press, however, it should be said that it had shown its abhorrence of military despotism and cruelty and wholesale butchery in the name of law, and its love of fair-play. But all the facts of the case were not yet before them, and therefore they were not able to judge the whole case. A general insurrection might have been planned, but as yet there was no evidence that such was the case. Paul Bogle might have been all that he was represented to be, and Mr Gordon might have been deserving of the rebel's doom. Still, the atrocities which had taken place showed the necessity for a searching inquiry into the whole course of legislation in Jamaica since the period of emancipation. There had been so much misrepresentation that certain inquiries were proper, and certain explanations imperatively required. He would take it for granted that all present were acquainted with what had taken place from the 7th of October to the 20th, when Governor Eyre wrote his official despatch. The questions he would deal with were, was there an insurrection or rebellion at all; were the measures for restoring order just, enlightened, honourable, such as should characterise the representatives of the British Government; could the charges brought against Dr. Underhill and the Baptist missionaries be sustained; was it possible to account for the outbreak and the disaffection which existed among the people; and what was the duty of our Government towards the island? He considered that there was no evidence to show that a general conspiracy took place. Governor Eyre, in his official despatch, spoke of it as a most serious rebellion and insurrection. Still, he said that the rioters at Morant Bay did not go to other parts of the island, but that the inhabitants rose independently. In his speech at Kingston, he said that there was no organisation. Therefore, he (Mr Walters) was entitled to say that it was merely a riot; true, in which there had been a great loss of life. It was, he believed, no worse than the riots that occurred last year in Belfast, which no one termed a rebellion. In no instance had there been an armed encounter with the troops. No doubt, some one was to blame, and every person would be rejoiced to hear that the leaders had been fairly tried and justly punished. But so far as the evidence before them went, they were justified in asserting that there was no rebellion. He did not think that the measures for restoring order had been just, enlightened, honourable or such as should characterise the conduct of the representatives of the British Government. When men did wrong they should be made to feel that they were in the strong grip of the law, but not in the hands of bloodthirsty men. In the case of a riot, the course of justice ought to be steady, careful and true. But the honour of the British nation had been tarnished before to-day. Even taking the account of the atrocities said to be committed by the negroes as true, there were atrocities more brutal committed by the civilised, and, he supposed, they called themselves the Christianised, Europeans. The blacks and others delivered themselves up and asked for mercy; but they were shot and hanged by scores and hundreds. He then gave details of the acts committed by the authorities. He condemned the conduct of Governor Eyre in removing George William Gordon from Kingston to be tried at Morant Bay, as well as the way in which his trial was conducted. Mr Gordon might have been guilty and worthy of death, but he ought to have received a fair trial. With the present facts in their possession, it seemed that he had been murdered, the head and front of his offending being that he was the black man's friend. The measures taken for subduing the outbreak seemed like the atrocities and injustice of Russian Government in Poland. The Governor alleged that Dr. Underhill and the Baptist missionaries were the cause of the outbreak. In 1831-2 the Baptists were charged with a similar offence, but they were proved not to be guilty. He then read the now famous letter of Dr. Underhill to Mr Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, in which he pointed out what he believed to be the defects of the legislation in Jamaica. Mr Cardwell forwarded the letter to Governor Eyre, who published it, and adopted steps to return a report upon it to the Colonial Secretary. Meetings were held over the country condemning the legislation pursued. At the first one, held in Kingston, Mr Gordon presided, and the last resolution called for three cheers for Queen Victoria and British philanthropists, who had emancipated the slaves. It was childish and stupid to blame the Baptists for causing the outbreak, and he hoped the Governor would be recalled, and succeeded by a more honourable man. He next proceeded to point out that it was caused principally through the legislative measures adopted with reference to the island, and he read extracts from several documents which went to substantiate his assertion, after which he gave some details of the harrowing outbreak. It was necessary that there should be a careful inquiry made into the circumstances of the riot, and the whole question of the legislation. It seemed that there should not be a House of Assembly, and it also appeared that the people were not fit to use the franchise. The Governor was not fit for his office. He was a good man, but not sufficiently independent to be a ruler. He hoped that the public of this country would demand that the Government should recall Governor Eyre, and concluded by expressing it as his belief that God would bring good out of this great calamity. The lecture was attentively listened to.

On Sunday evening the Rev. H. T. Robjohns preached, in West Clayton Street Chapel, a discourse having special reference to the Jamaica outbreak.—On Monday evening the Rev. T. Harwood Pattison delivered a lecture on the same subject in Rye-hill Baptist Chapel.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

Advices have been received from Valparaiso to the 12th October. At that date the belligerents maintained an expectant attitude in order not to prejudice the chance of mediation. That was a very sensible thing to do; but unless the Spanish Admiral was prepared to maintain the same attitude for three months to come he could hardly expect to come within the range of friendly mediation. It will be close upon the end of the year before he can receive the more pacific instructions just sent out by his Government. A Chilian frigate has joined the Peruvian fleet at the Chinchas, and the combined fleet has been placed under the orders of the Chilian commander. The refusal of the Spanish Government to ratify the treaty of peace made with Peru, unless the latter pays a much higher indemnity than was stipulated, seems to have determined the Peruvian Government to make war against Spain, and to join their forces with those of Chili. The chief of the Peruvian revolutionists has declared war against Spain. It is asserted that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between Chili and Ecuador. In fact, the South American States, alarmed by the boundless rapacity of Spain, are now forming the league of defence that they ought to have formed when Peru was first threatened. The English Minister in Chili has demanded from Admiral Pareja the surrender of the ship *Mathias Cousins* to her proprietor, a British subject, together with an indemnity of 30,000 dols. The Spanish press seems to be divided into two parties on this Chilian question. The party represented by the *Epoca* declares against the Ministerial policy, and the party represented by the *Diario Espanol* supports it with a lofty contempt of public opinion worthy of the time when Spain could stand against the world in arms.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.
THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE IN NEWCASTLE.

In the week ending November 25, there have been twenty-eight deaths, and eleven animals have been slaughtered and passed for food. The inspectors are sorry to have to report that the disease is spreading, it having during the week, broken out in eleven fresh byres, one of which, containing fifteen valuable cows, is situated in the eastern part of the town—a district which has hitherto been free from the plague. Since the outbreak of the disease in this town, from September 17, to the present time, three-hundred and eleven animals have died, and two-hundred and ninety-five have been slaughtered and passed as food. Of these numbers, two-hundred and eighty-six of the former and one-hundred and forty of the latter, were milch cows.

NEW PRESCRIPTION.

Mr J. S. Challoner writes:—"The following prescription was taken from a letter in the *Times*, and tried by Mr Robinson, of Gosforth, successfully. The cow is now perfectly well. I lost a cow a week ago; three days after, two others—an Alderney and a half-bred Ayrshire near calving—were attacked. On Mr Robinson's recommendation, I immediately treated them, and yesterday (Friday week) they were both on their legs and progressing most favourably. I will give further particulars in a few days; but, in the meantime, I thought it better to give the public the benefit of the prescription as early as possible, it is—Four quarts of oatmeal gruel, one gill of linseed (boiled), add half a gill of fresh brewer's yeast, two ounces crushed carraway seed, and one pint of ale, four times a day. Clothe the body warmly with two horse rugs and bandage the legs. Should the discharge have commenced, it should be carefully sponged away."

CATTLE RETURNS.

A correspondent on this subject between the Cattle Plague Commission and the Committee of Privy Council for Trade has been published. The Cattle Plague Commission represent to the President of the Board of Trade the importance of obtaining correct information respecting the number of horned cattle and sheep existing in the country, as such returns, if they were in existence, would be valuable on the present occasion. In his reply, on behalf of the Board of Trade, Sir J. Emmerson Tennent says:—"The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade are most desirous to promote the inquiry proposed by her Majesty's commissioners, and will take immediate steps to invite the co-operation of English agriculturists in a work of such manifest interest and importance. Orders will forthwith be given for the preparation and distribution of schedules for ascertaining the number of each kind of live stock in Great Britain. The inquiry will be extended to Scotland, in order to obtain the information for the three divisions of the United kingdom at one time. The number of live stock belonging to individual persons will not be divulged. Aggregate returns of stock will be prepared for specified districts, and such results only will be printed and published by the Board of Trade."

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES FAT CATTLE SHOW.

The adjourned application of Captain Benson on the part of agriculturists that the Fat Cattle Show be prohibited for the present year at Darlington, again came before the magistrates on Tuesday. Captain Benson having again named the subject, Mr W. Wooler, solicitor, supported the application, and said they must take warning by York, where the Mayor allowed the cattle fair to take place. Diseased cattle were brought in, and the consequence was that 800 or 900 cattle had died in York, besides spreading the infection in other districts. Tradesmen and others in Darlington were averse to the stopping of the show; but he thought when they risked getting their milk raised to 8d per quart if the disease broke out there, as was the case at Newcastle, they had better endure the lesser evil.—Mr Rowlandson, farmer, of Newton Morrell, spoke on behalf of his brother farmers, remarking that they apprehended considerable danger from other animals coming from infected places. The cattle show was little more than a market.—Mr Allan, chairman of the Bench, said that several gentlemen connected with the agricultural and landed interest had represented the danger which would arise. The Bench inquired of Mr Hodgson, the secretary of the show, his opinion of the matter, but he said he would leave it in the hands of the Bench.—Mr J. W. Pease, M.P., said he had considered the matter, and although he had not considered there would be much danger in bringing cattle there which would soon after be sent to the knife, yet in the face of the expressed opinion of the agriculturists, he should not like to incur the responsibility of holding the show. He directed the attention of the inspector to keeping up a vigorous supervision over the meat which was sent to the market, to see that no disease was in it.—Ultimately it was decided to adopt the new Order in Council, to take effect from the expiration of the present order, viz., the 11th December, and be continued till the 1st of March next, stopping the cattle market for that time. The prizes to be given at the show this year were advertised at £633, and the number of entries of cattle above 70. The poultry show will still be held.

THE CATTLE INSPECTORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

DONKIN *v.* STEPHENSON.

On Wednesday morning, a case of special importance was partly heard in the Newcastle County Court. The various features of the case, as disclosed by the evidence, will, no doubt, be eagerly watched by the agriculturist, whose interests are, to a very great extent, involved in the issue. The nature of the action brought against the defendant shows the great necessity for the exercise of extreme caution and calm judgment in every instance relating to cattle. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £14, as compensation for damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in being compelled to dispose of two heifers, which the defendant, in his official capacity as Government Inspector of Cattle, had condemned and ordered to be slaughtered, owing to his believing that they were suffering from the early stages of *rinderpest*.

Mr Blackwell, instructed by Messrs Hodge and Harle, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Joel for the defendant.

Mr Blackwell, in opening the case, said that the count alleged that the defendant, residing in Newcastle, did, on the 26th of September, 1865, he being Inspector of Cattle, acting by virtue of the order of Her Majesty's Ministers, carelessly exercise the powers of his office by condemning and ordering to be slaughtered certain heifers belonging to the plaintiff, they being perfectly free from the disease. It was further alleged that he did negligently, carelessly, and improperly prevent the said heifers from being sent from Newcastle to the Leeds market. The case had gained considerable attention not only in the county, but also throughout the whole of England. The following, he said, were the circumstances of the case. Mr Samuel Donkin was a farmer residing at Bywell, which was situated at a distance of five miles from Felton, where, no doubt, *rinderpest* had appeared some time previous to the 24th September. He wished them (the jury) particularly to attend to that fact, to see whether the conduct of the defendant in that instance could not be traced to some report which he had heard about the cattle plague being in that district. The cattle were healthy and beautiful in every respect. He (the plaintiff) had bought them in June, 1864, and had kept them upon his farm up to the 24th September. He would prove beyond doubt that the cattle in question were in a most healthy state up to that date. On the 24th September, two days before the Newcastle market, he (plaintiff) ordered a person named Robert Stephenson to select six of these cattle for the market. Mr Robert Donkin accompanied Stephenson to the field where the cattle were. They would find that the cattle were not selected one by one, but indiscriminately from the herd. At that time they were in a fresh and healthy state. He drove the cattle himself all the way from Bywell to Newcastle, a distance of 24 miles. He met some cattle belonging to Mr Rowe a neighbour of the plaintiff, who was also about being consigned to Mr George Stephenson. They arrived in Newcastle on Monday afternoon. On the Tuesday morning they were put into the pen, along with Mr. Rowe's cattle, between seven and eight o'clock. He (the learned counsel) would prove to them (the jury) that the defendant went through the whole of the cattle between ten and eleven o'clock that morning, and that he reported to Mr Robert Donkin (the plaintiff's son) that he had been through all the pen, and that none of the cattle were diseased. About twelve o'clock the defendant again appeared on the scene. At that time four of the heifers had been disposed of. The defendant then went and inspected the remaining heifers which were in the same pen as Mr Rowe's, a fact that would be proved as the jury examined the case. The defendant then examined the two remaining heifers belonging to the plaintiff, and enquired if they had come from Belford or Felton. If that were the case they would have a clue to the defendant's proceedings, who came at ten o'clock and said that they were healthy; and who afterwards returned at twelve o'clock when he said that they were diseased, or at least one of them. The learned gentleman having quoted the Act of Parliament setting forth the duties of the inspector, said that the plaintiff was a well-known farmer and eminent auctioneer. After pointing out to the jury the remaining features of the case, he concluded by saying that they would be able to prove that the defendant had outdone his duty, not merely by an error of judgment, but wilfully, and that he had refused to correct it. The first witness called was,

Samuel Donkin, the plaintiff, a farmer, residing at Bywell. He said that in June, 1864, he purchased 21 cattle. On the 23rd September—Saturday evening—he wrote to Robert Stephenson saying that he wished to consign some cattle to the Newcastle Market. He came. He was present in the field when Stephenson took six indiscriminately from the herd. Since that time he had sold eight to the market, seven to Mr James Clarke, and five to Mr Mark Douglas. He had some still remaining, among which there was no disease. He had heard of the disease being at Felton, which is a distance of five miles from Bywell. The distance between his farm and Newcastle was twenty-four miles. The cattle were perfectly healthy.

By Mr Joel: He would not tell whether he had any belief in the disease or not. He (Mr Joel) was not his "confessor." He had stated that he was a great enemy to Government interference. He did not "stint" cattle. The whole of the cattle belonged to himself. He had heard before that the disease had broken out.

By Mr Blackwell: He had heard that the disease had been in the neighbourhood, and was advised to "market" his cattle.

Mr Robert Stephenson, of Felton, said on the 24th September last he went to Mr Donkin's farm and saw Mr Donkin. They went together to a field in which there were a number of cattle. They took six of them away, and drove them to Newcastle. He did not see them the next morning. They (the cattle) went as well as cattle could go, and looked lively.

By Mr Joel: Had not heard of any cases of disease being nearer than Felton.

George Stephenson, cattle salesman, residing at Felton, said that he had received some cattle of Mr Donkin, to sell, which were brought by his brother, the last witness. There were thirty-two other cattle in the pen, some of which belonged to Rowe. The cattle market was opened at eight o'clock at that time of the year. He continued there untill half-past two o'clock. He did not see the defendant. His attention was called to the beasts in the pen about ten o'clock. The inspector (defendant), ordered him to take hold of one or two beasts in the pen. The witness, whose voice was scarce audible, here detailed the conversation that took place between the defendant and himself relative to the slaughtering of the cattle. His evidence went to show the general healthy condition of the cattle; and the fact of the defendant having said that he might slaughter and sell the cattle in Newcastle. He (witness) replied, that it was impossible to sell the cattle after what had transpired. There was no shivering, staggering, short-breathing, or any of the usual symptoms of disease. There was a little water in the eye of one of the animals, arising from a blow. He was afterwards present at the *post mortem* examination but took no part in it.

By Mr Joel: He did not examine the cattle himself. Mr Robert Donkin was not there when the inspector arrived. He was aware of the disease having broken out at Low Felton. He saw Mr Robert Donkin in the house of the market-keeper, Mr Bell. He did not say in his hearing that he would spend £200 over the case. He asked for a certificate to take the cattle to Leeds, which the defendant refused to give. He did not commence to sell them at 7s. He had not seen any diseased cattle. He offered them at 5s per stone, but afterwards got 6s. He did not notice that one of the animals was dull. He (through an agent), had received 8s 9d per stone for those animals sent to Leeds.

Robert Donkin, auctioneer, son of the plaintiff, was the next witness. He said that on the 24th September he went direct to the Cattle Market, where he found a crowd surrounding the cattle in the pen. There were five cattle in the pen. He asked what was the matter. The defendant said, "To whom are you speaking?" He (witness) said, "To you, sir." The defendant said that one of the cattle was healthy; the other showed a high state of congestion. He (witness) told the defendant if he thought that one of the cattle was in the first stage of *rinderpest* to take possession of them. The defendant refused to do so. He also refused to give a certificate for their removal to Leeds market. The defendant said that they were perfectly fit for food, and that they might be slaughtered and sold in Newcastle. When leaving the residence of Mr Wilkinson, the other inspector, who refused to interfere with the defendant's decision, he met the defendant, who said, "Only keep yourself quiet, and do not get excited; only be quiet, and I will tell you what we will do. We have a slaughter yard of our own. If you choose, the cattle shall be taken there and be slaughtered, and you shall lose nothing by it." He (witness) was present at the *post-mortem* examination, and saw none of the usual symptoms. The defendant was also there, but failed to point out any trace of the disease. He immediately said, "Is this the right beast?" He (witness) would swear that there were no other beasts slaughtered in the same place. After the examination of the second beast he (defendant) was asked the same question with respect to pointing out some trace of the disease, which he did not do.

By Mr Joel: There might be a good deal of "chaffing" at the *post-mortem* examination. He lived at Felton. He had seen about fifty fatal cases of the disease. He had also seen cases from the first stage until death ensued. He was once sceptical about the disease, but was now convinced that there was such a thing as *rinderpest*. He understood by the defendants that they (the inspectors) had some public place of slaughtering.

Mr Turnbull, butcher, Leazes-lane, deposed, that about twelve o'clock on the day in question, he went down to the Cattle Market. He examined those beasts which were said to be affected with *rinderpest*. He bought the beasts for six shillings per stone, and had them conveyed to the slaughter-house. They appeared to be in a lively and healthy condition. Messrs Wilkinson and Stephenson came to the slaughter-house. There were a number of medical gentlemen present. Mr Wilkinson assisted to examine the first heifer. He said that 99 beasts out of every 100 would be found impure. These two animals were an exception in this case, no traces of any disease being found upon them.

Mr Edward Thomas Rowe said that on the 26th September, he had cattle in the market with Mr George Stephenson, for sale. They were standing with the same lot as the plaintiff's. From information that he received, he went from the sheep market to the cattle market, and saw Mr Stephenson, the veterinary surgeon, there, examining the cattle in the same pen. The inspector (defendant) said that one of them was fit for human food, and that the other was not.

James Richardson, driver, proved that he took the beast to Turnbull's slaughter-house, that they were in a very lively condition, and scarcely manageable.

Mr Sinton, inspector of meat, spoke to the healthy condition of the animals. He was present at the *post mortem* examination, which was carefully made. The lungs of the animals were in an excellent condition.

By Mr Joel: The early stages of the cattle plague were marked by inflammation. He had passed meat which had been condemned.

Dr Gilchrist, surgeon, Newcastle, said that he was present at the *post mortem* examination made in Mr Turnbull's slaughter-house. There were no symptoms o disease. The examination was carefully made.

By His Honour: There were no traces, in his opinion, of anything like any stages of the *rinderpest*.

Mr Nichols Hardcastle, surgeon, was the next witness. His evidence was but a corroboration of that given by Dr Gilchrist.

Dr Donkin said that he had seen the disease in all its stages. He was present at the examination. The witness then testified to the general absence of all the usual symptoms of *rinderpest*.

Mr Walter Richardson, veterinary surgeon, said the animals were perfectly healthy.

The case for the plaintiff having been completed, the court adjourned.

We understand that Mr Hood is at present engaged upon a life of his father, to be published in a cheap form. It will contain some interesting matter, an unpublished farce by the late Thomas Hood, and large selections from his correspondence, including letters, hitherto unpublished, from Scott, Lamb, and other contemporaries of the subject of the memoir.—*London Review*.

THE FENIANS.
THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.

It appears to be placed beyond doubt that the escape of James Stephens, the head centre of the Fenian conspiracy, from Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, on Friday morning, was the result of treachery.

The *Freeman's Journal* gives the following details of the escape:—"The report of the event was at first believed to be an idle piece of invention, as it was known that the gaol in which he was confined was one of the strongest in Ireland, and it was supposed that the greatest vigilance was observed with regard to Stephens and the other Fenian prisoners. Later in the morning, when that which had been only believed to be a vague rumour was found to be the fact, nothing could exceed the excitement which this strange piece of news occasioned through the city. Nothing else was spoken of, and the most extraordinary statements were made as to how so daring and venturous a feat of escaping from the very heart of a great prison, double locked and guarded, had been effected. Since the committal of Stephens and his co-conspirators the strictest discipline had been observed, and a portion of the gaol was selected for their confinement which could not be approached without passing through a number of doors composed of iron and double locked. The cell which was occupied by Stephens is in the corridor leading to the eastern wing of the building, and adjoining the chapel, where he was in the habit of hearing mass. His cell door was composed of strong hammered iron, and secured by a massive stock lock and a huge padlock to a staple and thick swinging bar. The corridor on which the cell opened was guarded by another ponderous iron door of great strength and thickness, and also double locked. But these were only the commencement of the obstacles that would prevent escape by the doors, and escape from the windows was absolutely impossible. No persons were permitted to see the Fenian prisoners save the officials of the prison and their legal advisers. At ten o'clock on Thursday night, when the warders made their last rounds, the cell in which James Stephens was confined was locked and the keys had been, at five o'clock, duly handed over to the Governor, who had them deposited in their proper order in the case in his office provided for that purpose. The watchman for the night was Daniel Byrne, who went on duty at ten o'clock, when, as we have already stated, Stephens was secure in his cell, and nothing appeared to disturb the ordinary night routine of the prison until a quarter to four o'clock on Friday morning, when the watchman, Daniel Byrne, gave the alarm that he had discovered two tables placed one above the other, near the south-western wall, adjoining the Governor's garden. Mr Philpots, the deputy governor, and Mangan, the gate warder, went quickly to the place, and found the two tables in the position in which Byrne described them to be. These tables belonged to the lunatic dining hall, and had to be brought a long distance, but, strange to say, there were no footprints on the upper table, which should have been the case had it been stood on by any person who had walked through the open passages, which were wet and muddy, as torrents of rain were falling. The wall bore no marks whatever of any person having escaped by climbing over it. The night was most dark and tempestuous, and very favourable for the accomplishment of a daring adventure, such as an escape from a prison, particularly as noises that would be distinctly heard on a calm night would not be perceived in the storm and rain at the time Stephens was regaining his liberty. The alarm was quickly made general through the prison, and the Governor and all the officials were soon at their respective posts, and special messengers were sent in hot haste to give information to the police at the nearest stations, and at the detective office. When the Governor and his assistants went to the section of the prison in which Stephens had been confined they found the doors of the corridor open, and also the door of his cell. His bed looked as if he had not recently slept in it, and as if he had only rolled himself up in a railway rug which was found on the floor, and waited for the time that his deliverer was to arrive.

A portion of the clothes which he wore on the morning of his arrest he left after him, and he must have put on a suit of black, which he had received a few days before. His books and papers were in the position last seen in by the warders. The searchers for the fugitive were not long left in doubt as to the means by which the many doors were opened, as a master key, quite bright, as if it had been only recently made, was found in the lock of the corridor door. It was quite evident that Stephens was under the guidance of a person who knew the prison well, as the winding and difficult route from one extreme of the prison to the other was accomplished without a single blunder, or without balking at a lock or door. While the detectives were scouring the city and suburbs, far and near, watching the early steamers and vessels going to sea, and making active use of the telegraph wires, the search and inquiries were continued in the prison and in its neighbourhood. A prisoner, named M'Leod, who occupies the cell next to that in which Stephens was confined, gives most important information, which goes far to show that the escape of the Head Centre was effected through the agency of a person inside the prison. M'Leod states that while he was lying in bed awake he heard the prison clock strike one, and immediately after he heard the footfall of a single person, who seemed to come up the stairs to the corridor in which his cell and that of Stephens were situated. He then heard the corridor door being unlocked, afterwards heard the lock on James Stephens's cell door opened; after this he heard some one come out of the cell, join the person in the corridor, and he heard the footsteps of both persons as they walked off together. From the top of the upper table to the coping of the boundary wall is about twelve feet, but, strange, there is no sign of footprints on the surface of the table, or, what is stranger still, no footprints in the soft earth at the outer side. No person could have got over the wall and got down at the other side without leaving the impression of their feet in the soft clay, and this circumstances leads the police to believe that the tables were never used by Stephens, but that his accomplice had a key for the western front gate, through which it is supposed he passed out. At no part of the ground to which he could have descended is there the slightest sign in the garden mould of footprints; and whoever opened six massive iron doors with master keys had not much difficulty in leading Stephens through the gate at the angle of the front wall at the south-western end. Immediate inquiries were instituted relative to the escape. The most minute inspection of the locks and doors that had been opened by false keys was entered on. It was found beyond a shadow of doubt that the skeleton key had been recently made and finished by an expert hand, who must have been supplied with moulds of the genuine keys, which had never been out of the possession of the warders and officials of the prison, save in those of Mr Hayden, by whom they were made. Another fact was clearly proved, that the false keys would have been perfectly useless to effect the escape of Stephens if he had not had an accomplice within the prison, as his cell door, which was double locked in the first instance, should be opened from the corridor outside; and that it was no stranger to the prison that aided, or rather effected his release, is placed beyond the reach of doubt by the course that had been adopted, and by the evident absence of fear of detection displayed by the person who was heard by M'Leod opening the doors. The bed in Stephens's cell did not appear as if he had undressed and gone to bed, as the counterpane had not been turned down; his books, which were numerous, were spread about, and it was evident from the general appearance of the articles in the cell that he had been making due preparations for his departure before his friend arrived. No less than four double-locked doors had to be opened before the fugitive could reach the open air, and where the tables were placed even if he had a rope ladder he would only gain the Governor's garden, where another formidable wall would oppose his progress. The closest search was made for footprints in the earth all around the exterior of the wall, but none were to be discovered; and the belief is now that Stephens did not leave the prison by the wall, but through a gate. In justice to the metropolitan police it must be stated that, although some of the force were on duty within the prison, they were excluded from the inner section of the gaol in which Stephens and the other Fenian prisoners were confined, and consequently could not be held responsible for the escape, which has caused more commotion in the city than any event that has taken place within it for very many years. The release of Stephens was no clumsy affair, it was well conceived and vigorously executed, and the plan for effecting it must have been long and maturely considered. The moulds for the skeleton keys must have been taken at different times and with great precaution. They must have been also tried in the locks before the venture was made, and the closest secrecy must have been observed by the projectors of an act apparently so hopeless and so daring. Mrs Stephens called at the gaol, at eleven o'clock on Friday, for the purpose of ascertaining if her husband had escaped, as she had heard. When she was told that he had, her apparent joy was very great, and she hurried back to town.

It was ascertained that the skeleton keys were made for the locks for which the watchman, Daniel Byrne, had not keys. The keys that he had in his possession were those known as check-lock keys, which opened the doors on his route as night watchman, and to enable him to peg the tell-tale clocks when going his rounds. The false master key was made for the cross doors of the corridor, and for the lock on the door of the cell in which Stephens had been confined.

The following proclamation appeared in the *Gazette* of Friday night:—

"By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

"A Proclamation.

"Wodehouse.—Whereas, James Stephens has been an active member of a treasonable conspiracy against the Queen's authority in Ireland, and has this morning escaped from the Richmond Prison. Now we, being determined to bring the said James Stephens to justice, do hereby offer a reward of £1,000 to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said James Stephens. And we do hereby offer a further reward of £300 to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest of any one whomsoever who has knowingly harboured or received, or concealed, or assisted, or aided in any way whatever, in his escape from arrest, the said James Stephens. And we do also hereby offer a free pardon, in addition to the above-mentioned reward, to any person or persons concerned in the escape of the said James Stephens who shall give such information as shall lead to his arrest as aforesaid.—Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 24th day of November, 1865. By His Excellency's command,

"THOS. A. LARCOM."

Shortly after six o'clock on Friday evening, Daniel Byrne, the night watchman, who was on duty when Stephens escaped, was brought in custody to Chancery-lane Station House, where he was charged by Mr Marquis, governor of Richmond Bridewell, "with having aided and abetted the escape of James Stephens from Richmond Bridewell, where he has been confined on a charge of high treason." Byrne was also charged with having been a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. In his room the police found a copy of the Fenian oath stated to be in his own handwriting. On Saturday afternoon he was brought before Mr Wyse, at the office of the Commissioners of Police, Lower Castle Yard, and remanded.

Whether Stephens has succeeded in effecting his escape from the country or not remains to the present time a mystery. The police believe that he has not, but that he is located at no great distance from Richmond Bridewell. However this may be, a rumour is prevalent, and is supported on some appearance of justifiable evidence, to the effect that at about two o'clock on Friday morning a cab conveying three persons arrived at Ringsend, and stopped at the beginning of the new road leading to the South Wall, which communicates with the Pigeon House Fort. It is further stated that about 50 or 60 yards from the western entrance to the fort, where there is a slip, a boat was in waiting, into which the individuals in question, one of whom is assumed to be Stephens, entered, and were immediately rowed to a hooker lying on the northern or Howth side of the bay. The night was very stormy, and torrents of rain fell, but those who are acquainted with the custom of the hardy fishermen who frequent the bay and eastern coast know that the weather was not such as to deter them from proceeding upon even a more perilous errand. Should this prove true, the escape of Stephens would be identical in point of time with the departure of a vessel characterised as a hooker from Dublin Bay. Of course it is very difficult to authenticate this story, but we give it as not being by any means improbable that those who so deftly accomplished the escape of Stephens made such arrangements as facilitated his withdrawal to France or some other country with which no extradition treaty exists. The police are confident in the belief that he has not left the country, and they appeal to his known antecedents to justify their views. A man who had so many opportunities of escaping from the country, after a reward for his capture was offered, would, they say, be more likely to hazard the chance of defeating their vigilance rather than expose himself to the possible chance of shipwreck, or of stoppage on the sea.

Byrne, the watchman, was originally in the police force. He then enlisted in the "Battalion of St. Patrick, Pontifical Army," and was one of those who returned to this country after the Castelfidardo affair. He next appears as a member of the Dublin Corporation Fire Brigade, out of which body he was selected to fill the situation in Richmond Bridewell which he recently occupied. Suspicions of the taint of Fenianism have for some time been entertained against him, and these would appear to be justified by the discovery amongst his personal effects of the form of oath with which none but "working B.'s" or captains of the Brotherhood were made acquainted. It would thus seem that Stephens was left in the custody of a subordinate officer of the conspiracy, of which he is the alleged chief in this country. In connection with this subject, many will recollect a statement made some months ago, to the effect that Stephens, in various disguises, had been through all the gaols in Ireland, had tested their strength, and declared that none of them were strong enough to hold him.

It is pretty generally stated that Mr Marquis was so dissatisfied with some of the officials to whom the keeping of the goal had necessarily to be committed, that he demanded the assistance of a number of steady sergeants of police, but that his remonstrances on this subject were disregarded.

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT DUBLIN.

The special commission was opened at Dublin on Monday by Justices Keogh and Fitzgerald. No great excitement was apparent, but every precaution was taken to preserve the peace. Justice Keogh delivered an able charge. He directed the Grand Jury to dismiss from their minds all the startling statements prevalent in connection with the Fenian conspiracy, but told them he was certain they must feel amazed that any portion of their countrymen should be so infatuated and so wicked as to entertain the idea that they could overthrow the greatest Power in the world by the efforts of undisciplined masses. How often before (he added) had their designs both in this country and elsewhere been swept to swift destruction with the lives and fortunes of the dupes who had been so insane as to hold such guilty hopes. He called upon them not to allow any public panic or timorous apprehensions to induce them to swerve from the line of duty. If the spirit of insubordination was abroad (he continued) the just and vigorous administration of the law was more than sufficient for its suppression. Up to the present time it had been so, and he confidently trusted that the returning reason of their fellow-countrymen would render any extraordinary display of power unnecessary. It was certainly a matter for congratulation that amidst all the din of domestic disturbance and alarm no constitutional right had been suspended, and that the courts of law were open to all Her Majesty's subjects.

Shortly after the sitting of the Court on Tuesday morning, Mr Butt applied for a postponement of the trial on the ground of the abstraction of documents from the *Irish People* office. This led to some argument, but was refused by the Court.

Thomas Clark Luby was then put forward and arraigned for treason and felony. On the jury being sworn, several persons called were objected to on the part of the prisoner, and a considerable time was occupied with arguments on the several points started.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A MEDICAL MAN.

On Monday, at the West Riding Police Court, Dewsbury, Dr. Thompson Whalley, of Mirfield, was charged with obtaining an assurance policy under false pretences.—Pearson Sumner, canvasser and collector in the service of the district agent of the British Prudential Office, said that on the 5th August prisoner called and asked for two forms of proposal, stating that he had two lives to insure. Witness gave him two blank forms, and the prisoner filled them up. Witness received from the prisoner a medical report certifying that Hannah Hepworth (since deceased) was in a good state of health. The proposal and report were forwarded to the head office in London. They had both been filled up by the prisoner in the presence of witnesses, but were signed by witness without the prisoner's authority.—John Taylor, district agent, stated that the prisoner was medical referee, at Mirfield, for the Prudential office. The policy produced was dated 14th August, and was upon the life of Hannah Hepworth, for £41 14s. The prisoner called on witness at Dewsbury, and made inquiries respecting the policy before it arrived. Witness gave the prisoner the policy, a few days after its arrival from London. On the 25th September witness received 4s. from the prisoner, as premium upon Hepworth's policy. On the 8th inst. the prisoner came to his house and said, "One of them is dead in Mirfield—Hannah Hepworth." Witness was surprised, and asked what had been amiss with her. Prisoner said she had died of fever. He also told witness that Ruth Hepworth, the mother of the deceased, had put him in to manage the affair. Witness replied that it did not matter who looked after it, for he should pay the money to the mother. Prisoner asked what would be required to make the claim, and witness gave him a blank form, and explained how it would have to be filled up. He told the prisoner that a doctor's certificate would be required, upon which the prisoner said, "Oh, I can do that now," and he filled up the certificate. Prisoner asked witness to fill up the agent's certificate, so that he (the prisoner) could post them at Mirfield, and forward them to London. Witness did so, and certified that from inquiries he had made, he had reason to believe that the life of the deceased had been insured by the mother. On the same day, prisoner came again, and said he had lost the documents in Dewsbury, and witness then supplied him with more forms. Witness called on the prisoner next day, and told him he had ascertained that Hepworth had been ill two years, but prisoner said, "Oh, no; but I have seen the mother, and we have both agreed not to make the claim." He returned the policy and claim to witness, saying that no more should be heard about it. Witness burnt the claim form, but kept the policy. Prisoner told witness that he had never received any money from the deceased, Hannah Hepworth.—Mr Joseph Rhodes Ellis deposed that he attended Hannah Hepworth from September, 1864, to March, 1865. After he ceased to attend her prisoner attended, without being asked by the deceased or any of her relatives. Witness considered the case incurable, and that the deceased was unfit to be insured at any premium.—Mr William Carr, surgeon, proved that on the 21st instant he examined the exhumed body of Hannah Hepworth. In his opinion she had died from malignant disease of the rectum of long standing. There were none of the usual symptoms of enteritis, or fever.—William Oates, registrar of births and deaths, deposed that on the 8th instant the prisoner informed him that the cause of Hepworth's decease was enteritis. Other witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.—On Tuesday the prisoner was charged with a similar offence, and formally committed for trial.

DR. PUSEY ON THE RE-UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

The following letter from the Rev. Dr Pusey appears in the *Weekly Register* of Saturday :—

Christ Church, Oxford, Nov. 22nd, 1865.

Sir,—I thank you with all my heart for your kindhearted and appreciative review of my Eirenicon. I am thankful that you have brought out the main drift and objects of it, what, in my mind, underlies the whole, to show that, in my conviction, there is no insurmountable obstacle to the union of (you will forgive the terms, though you must reject them) the Roman, Greek, and Anglican communions. I have long been convinced that there is nothing in the Council of Trent which could not be explained satisfactorily to us, if it were explained *authoritatively*—*i.e.*, by the Romish Church itself, not by individual theologians only. This involves the conviction on my side, that there is nothing of our Articles which cannot be explained rightly, as not contradicting anything held to be *de fide* in the Roman Church. The great body of the faith is held alike by both; on those subjects referred to in our Art. XXII. I believe (to use the language of a very eminent Italian nobleman), "your [our] *maximum* and our [your] *minimum* might be found to harmonise." In regard to details of explanation, it was not my office, as being a priest only, invested with no authority, to draw them out. But I wish to indicate their possibility. You are relatively under the same circumstances. But I believe that the hope which you have held out, that the authorities in the Roman Communion *might* hold that "a reunion on the principles of Bossuet would be better than a perpetual schism," will unlock many a pent-up longing, pent-up on the ground of the apparent hopelessness that Rome would accord to the English Church any terms which it could accept. May I add that nothing was further from my wish than to write anything which should be painful to those in your communion? A defence, indeed, of necessity involves some blame; since, in a quarrel, the blame must be wholly on the one side, or on the other, or divided, and a defence implies that it is not wholly on the side defended. But having smoothed down, as I believe, honestly every difficulty I could to my own people, I thought that it would not be right towards them not to state where I conceive the real difficulty to lie. Nor could your authorities meet our difficulties, unless they knew them. You will think it is superfluous that I desired that none of this system, which is now matter of "pious opinion," should, like the doctrine of Immaculate Conception, be made *de fide*." But in the view of a hoped-for re-union, everything which you do affects us. Let me say, too, that I did not write as a reformer, but on the defensive. It is not for us to prescribe to Italians or Spaniards what they shall hold, or how they shall express their pious opinions. All which we wish is to have it made certain by authority that we should not, in any case of re-union, be obliged to hold them ourselves. Least of all did I think of imputing to any of the writers whom I quoted that "they took from Our Lord any of the love which they gave to His Mother." I was intent only on describing the system which I believe is the great obstacle to re-union. I had not the least thought of criticising holy men who held it. As it is of moment I should not be misunderstood by my own people, let me add that I have not intended to express any opinion about a visible head of the Church. We readily recognise the Primacy of the Bishop of Rome; the bearings of that Primacy upon the other local churches we believe to be matter of ecclesiastical, not of Divine law; but neither is there any Supremacy in itself to which we should object. Our only fear is, that it should, through the appointment of one bishop, involve the reception of that practical *quasi* authoritative system, which is, I believe, alike the cause, and (forgive me) the justification in our eyes of our remaining apart. But although I intended to be on the defensive, I thank you most warmly for that tenderness which enabled you to see my aim and objects throughout a long and necessarily miscellaneous work. And I believe that the way in which you have treated this our *bona fide* "endeavour to find a basis for re-union on the principle debated between Archbishop Wake and the Gallican divines two centuries ago," will, by rekindling hope, give a strong impulse towards that re-union. Despair is still. If hope is revived in the English mind that Christendom may again be united, rekindled hope will ascend in the more fervent prayer to Him who 'maketh men to be of one mind and one house,' and our prayers will not return unheard for want of love.—Your obedient servant,—

"E. B. PUSEY."

CLEVER CAPTURE OF LEEDS AND BIRMINGHAM THIEVES.

On the evening of Sunday, the 12th instant, the residence of Mr George Hollings, a retired gentleman at Ackworth, was entered during the absence of the family, and silver plate of the value of £20 and the same amount in bank notes stolen. This was one of a series of robberies in the West Riding perpetrated by the aid of skeleton keys; and Mr Inspector Wetherall, of the Riding detective force, was entrusted with the duty of investigating it. On Thursday last, Mr Superintendent Hunt, of the Leeds detective force, in consequence of some circumstances of a suspicious character which came under his notice, was induced to trace a hamper which arrived at the Marsh-lane station, and was afterwards taken to the Parcels Receiving Office, in Briggate. The hamper was addressed "Mr William Marklaw, inkstand manufacturer, No. 29, Holt-street, Birmingham," and the officer, believing this person to be a receiver of stolen property, felt justified in opening it. What he discovered satisfied him that it contained the proceeds of various robberies, and having detained a portion of the articles he caused the remainder to be repacked and forwarded to their destination. The hamper contained a quantity of silver plate, gold brooches, masonic badges, set of false teeth in gold, old coins, linen, &c. Accompanied by Inspector Wetherall, the superintendent proceeded to Birmingham by the same train that conveyed the goods he had felt justified in examining, and on arriving at that town saw the parcel delivered in due course. In a few minutes afterwards the officers entered the house, and finding that the hamper had gone up stairs they followed, and startled the occupants, consisting of Marklaw, his wife, and his son, who were busily unpacking and examining its contents. They were all immediately apprehended on the charge of receiving stolen property, and the two men were brought to Leeds, where on Monday they were remanded for a week for the purposes of inquiry. The woman was left at Birmingham, in the custody of the police of that town, on suspicion of having been concerned in an extensive robbery of drapery goods, two very valuable shawls, which were a portion of the plunder, having been found in her possession. The house was searched, and in the flooring an aperture found, which was manifestly intended as a receptacle for anything which it might be desirable to secrete. A crucible for melting purposes was also discovered, and a nugget of gold weighing more than an ounce, which had quite recently been subjected to the action of heat; and in addition a large amount of miscellaneous property, believed to be the proceeds of robberies in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. On Monday, Mr Hunt went in search of the man, whom he suspected to have forwarded the hamper, and whom he had reason to believe was in Leeds. He found him in a house in the Bank, writing a letter to the Superintendent of Police at Scarbro', respecting a woman with whom he had been cohabiting, and who had left behind her a child. After a short struggle the man surrendered, and was taken to the Police-office, where he said his name was George Hunt, and that he was a "practical commissioner of crime." His real name is Joseph Rawnsley, and he is well known as a clever professional thief. On Tuesday he was brought before Mr Chorley and Mr Cooper, at the Town Hall, charged with stealing the articles of which the Marklaws were the receivers. Superintendent Hunt applied for a remand until Monday, to afford time for the collection of the necessary evidence. The only witness examined was a boy from the parcels-office, who identified the prisoner as the man who brought the hamper to the office, and called afterwards to see that it had been forwarded. The prisoner when asked if he had anything to say in opposition to the remand, replied with consummate boldness—I submit to your Worships that the officer has no proof this is stolen property, or that it is not the property of the person sending it away. He has no knowledge of any robbery being committed.—Mr Chorley: We have such faith in the integrity of our officer that we shall grant his request, and remand you. —The prisoner was remanded until Monday.

Amongst the property in the hamper forwarded to Birmingham, and now in the possession of the Leeds police, were a pair of salts, marked on the feet with the initials G. M. W., and at the bottom one was marked H/TM and the other M/TM; a masonic square, having on one portion "Lodge No. 36," and on the other the name "Myrton Hamilton;" a shawl pin, with the inscription "To my mother, with Hetty's love;" a gold mourning brooch, inscribed on the back "Percival C. Simms, obt. 5th August, 1863, æt 22 years;" sheets marked "Simml," and a reversible brooch containing a photograph. No trace was discovered of Mr Hollings' plate, but the officers did ascertain that a parcel had been sent to Birmingham on the day following the robbery, and that the money in exchange was remitted to Leeds on the Wednesday. The parcel is supposed to have contained the stolen plate, which would very speedily, on its arrival in Birmingham, be consigned to the melting pot.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The following is the number of postage stamps required to be affixed to an UNSTAMPED or STAMPED copy of any paper sent to the undermention countries:—

Australia	1d	Hamburgh, via Belgium	2d
Do. private ship	1d	Holland	1d
Do. via Marseilles	3d	Malta	3d
Belgium	1d	Do. via Southampton	1d
Brazil	1d	Newfoundland	1d
British West Indies	1d	New South Wales	1d
California, via Panama	4d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via U. States	2d	Do. via Marseilles	3d
Canada	1d	New Zealand, by Australian mail	1d
East Indies and China via Marseilles	3d	Nova Scotia	1d
Do. via Southampton	1d	Portugal	1d
Do. via private ship	1d	Spain	2d
Egypt	3d	Turkey	2d
Do. via Southampton	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	Van Dieman's Land	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Do. private ship	1d
Do. via France	2d	Do. via Marseilles	1d
Hamburg, via France	1d		

NEW CHURCH AT EVENWOOD.

The erection, which has been long contemplated, of a new church at this village, which is in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland, is at length about to be realised. Since the appointment of the Rev. C. H. Palmer to the incumbency of the parish, about two years ago, he has taken steps to carry out the project, but in a manner unfortunately contrary to the wishes of a large portion of the villagers. In the centre of Evenwood is a large portion of waste ground, called the "Village Green," which is used as a place of recreation. This green is divided into two parts, and it was ultimately decided to build the church on the smaller and more level piece of ground. This was disagreeable to many of the parishioners, who alleged that it was depriving them of their rights. On the architect making his appearance, about two months ago, to "stob-out" and formally take possession of the ground in question, a number of the inhabitants attended to dispute the proceedings. The result, after a series of most unseemly acts, was an appeal to the Bishop, who went to Evenwood the following week, and, after seeing the place and hearing the objections, ordered the church to be built on the proposed site, and he would take the responsibility off Mr Palmer's shoulders. Everything having accordingly been arranged, the Bishop of the Diocese laid the foundation-stone on Friday last. After the ceremony, an excellent tea was provided at the school-room by the Misses Smith, of Bishop Auckland. In the evening a public meeting was held in the same place, presided over by the Rev. C. H. Palmer, incumbent. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that the building was estimated to cost £2,000, of which £800 had been realised. The architect is Mr Ross, of Darlington, and the contractor Mr Adams, of Gainford. It is expected that the church will be completed in about twelve months.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Republican*, writing from Jacksonville, Illinois, vouches for the truth of the following narrative:—"A well-to-do farmer of this county had a daughter who, besides being personally attractive, was well educated and possessed more than the usual amount of good sense. As a consequence she had many suitors. All but two of these she treated with no favour; and between these two it was impossible for her to choose. She liked them both; but which she loved she could not tell. When the first call was made for three years' troops in 1861, these two men, together with the young lady's brother, enlisted in the same company. This event disclosed to her her own heart; she accepted the man she loved, and on the morning he left for the field they were married. Her husband was the possessor of no little property, and before he left he made a will in her favour. While in the field a strong friendship bound these three men together, the rejected lover cherishing no ill-feeling towards the husband of his love or her brother. At the battle of Stone river, on the 2nd January, 1863, the company they were in was in the fiercest of the strife. When that terrible conflict was over, the husband was found with his head blown off, and was only recognised by a letter found in his pocket from his wife. The brother was missing, and the disappointed suitor was wounded so severely that his life was despaired of. She who was now maid and widow mourned with an almost broken heart for her husband and brother. The wounded man recovered, but was unfit for further service; was discharged and came home. His affection was still true and firm, and the fact of his association with the loved and lost gave him a strong hold upon the sympathies and regard of her who had received the love of his life. As month after month passed away, the wounds of her bleeding heart were partially healed, and at last she consented to become the wife of him she had once refused for another. She told him, however, that she could never love him as a wife should love her husband, as her heart was buried in the grave of her first and only love. It was the day before the wedding, and the two were together arranging their plans for the future. Suddenly her father entered, and handed her a letter, saying, 'Read that quick, and tell me what it means!' The letter bore the New York post mark, and was directed in her husband's hand. She read:—'New York, January —, 1865.—My dear wife,—I am at last exchanged. Am very feeble. As soon as I can bear the journey I will be home.' The scene that followed cannot be described. The wretchedness of the twice disappointed may be imagined; but he acted as a true man should, and sincerely congratulated her on the safety of her husband. In a few weeks the husband came, and then the mystery was explained. On the morning of the battle he had given a letter from his wife to her brother to read. They soon became separated. It was the brother that had been killed. He himself had been severely wounded and taken prisoner. He had written often, but the letters had failed to reach their destination. After two years of suffering worse than death he had been exchanged, and now was at home. Their noble and devoted friend remained to see the one he loved happy with her husband, and then left home to be a wanderer in the world. He is now in the Far West, and there he seeks to forget the past in the excitement of frontier life."

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The week opened with a very wet day: wind S.S.W., and temperature high. Monday morning was damp, at intervals fine, then dull and threatening, though with no rain. The ground, however, was so saturated with wet that wheat sowing could not be proceeded with. Tuesday was a showery morning, at times clear, but occasionally heavy rain fell, with a very mild temperature, and the wind blowing strong—S.S.W. to S.S.E.; thermometer 55 degrees; barometer 29 20 inches. All field work was consequently suspended. The early-planted wheat is now growing fast, and assuming a healthy appearance; but that recently got into the ground will have had too much moisture. Our advices from the West Riding of Yorkshire state: "The weather since last week has been mild, and Sunday night and last night wet. This, with the intention of many farmers to sow all the land with wheat that can be got ready before frost sets in, is prolonging the seed time. The rise in prices is an inducement, together with the quick clearance made on many of the turnip crops to increase the breadth of wheat." From Suffolk on the same day it was remarked: "The weather continues wet, and some breadth of wheat remains to be planted." The accounts from Norfolk of that day remark: "The weather since Thursday has been mild, with heavy rain on Friday and Sunday." From another part of the same county nearer the Fens, our advices say: "The weather has been variable, but wheat sowing is about finished in this district." From Northumberland it was reported: "The weather was wet and boisterous on Friday and Sunday, but with these exceptions it has been fine since our last notice. Wind N.W. to S.W." On Wednesday showery, with a tremendous gale of wind blowing during part of the forenoon, and much damage done in various places. Barometer down to 28 80 inches. Wind S. to S.S.W. No field-work could be accomplished, though farmers are now very anxious to make a finish, as it is getting very late. The weather in Scotland was showery and boisterous, but at intervals wheat sowing was being proceeded with pretty favourably in that part of the United Kingdom. Thursday was a dry day, with a strong breeze, and on some soils the work of sowing would be proceeded with, and not a favourable moment suffered to pass without taking advantage of it where the land was sufficiently dry. From Warwickshire on that day it was announced: "A great quantity of rain has fallen during the past week, and yesterday we had a terrible storm of wind, which lasted the whole day, and did considerable damage. It is feared that the accounts from the various ports will show much disaster to the shipping." Friday was bright and showery alternately, and scarcely any sowing could be accomplished. Saturday morning was fair but threatening, and rain commenced about noon, as the weather was very showery and boisterous afterwards; wind S.S.W., thermometer 53 deg., barometer 29 20 inches and falling. On the whole, during this week poor progress has been made, while the damp atmosphere has been much against thrashing wheat. This acts prejudicially against sales, and if wheat be brought out at present, buyers will have the advantage as far as prices go, but much will be in a softer state than at any time since harvest. The deliveries of barley will increase, as the portion of fine malting qualities being small, such will command fair rates; but other sorts will be more pressingly offered, and no doubt steadily recede in value. This refers more to medium qualities, for grinding descriptions appear to sell pretty readily.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Miscellaneous News.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at the official residence of Earl Russell, in Downing-street.

Two journalists, MM. Lequillon and Donatti, fought a duel in Paris last week. M. Lequillon was wounded in the right hand.

The diamond diadem purchased in Paris by Lord Dudley for his bride is said to have cost more than £30,000.

It is said that when the Duchy of Lancaster was offered to Sir Robert Peel, he inquired if the proposal implied a seat in the Cabinet, and that it was not until an answer had been given in the negative that he refused.

At the Queen's Council held at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, Mr Goschen, M.P., was introduced, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Lord Clarendon informed a deputation that waited upon him on Tuesday, that, although at one time there was reason to fear that the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Austria must be broken off, affairs had recently assumed a more favourable aspect. He expressed a confident hope that the treaty "might be speedily concluded."

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.—Mr Howard Paul, the "entertainer," has issued a card or order to admit the bearer on a wet evening. He says it will positively be refused admission on a fine evening, as every inch of space is then required by the highly intelligent and admirable class of persons who pay for their amusement. It will not be admitted after ten o'clock, and the wetter the evening the more this order will be admitted. This is rich.

Mr Ambrose Sechiari on Monday laid the foundation stone of a new Greek Church, at the corner of Upper Parliament-street and Prince's Park Road, Liverpool.

The census of Massachusetts shows a population of 1,267,329 this year, an increase of 36,263 since 1860. The present number of voters is 246,037.

The trial of Dr. Hunter resulted in a verdict of acquittal after an investigation which lasted six hours. The verdict was received by the persons in court with loud cheers.

The Meteorological Office telegraphs gales successively.

M. Lovell Reeve, the well-known naturalist, died last week.

Robert Browning has a new poem in the press, as yet unnamed.

Mr Tom Taylor's "Overland Mail" was revived at the Haymarket Theatre, on Saturday night.

The publication of the correspondence of Napoleon I. has been suddenly suspended, for want of money.

Mr John Stuart Mill is going to edit the posthumous writings of Mr Buckle—"History of Civilisation," Buckle.

It is stated that a petition will be presented against the return of Mr W. Bagge and the Hon. T. De Grey, the new Conservative members for West Norfolk, on the ground of illegal expenditure.

M. Lindbach, the Swedish clergyman charged with poisoning five persons while administering to them the sacrament of the Lord's supper, has committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

We learn from Toulon that the crews of the ironclads have been paid off, and that no call will be made this year on the roll of inscription maritime. The land conscripts told off for service as marines will be equally discharged from any such duty.

There is now a vessel named the *Armadale* in the Liverpool docks. On Saturday, a man was found dead on board. He had been employed as shipkeeper. Another shipkeeper who was appointed in his place, was on Sunday removed to the Northern Hospital, and is dying; and on Tuesday a third man was found dead on board the same ship.

The Court of Queen's Bench was occupied on Wednesday morning with the case of the *Shenandoah*, which came before it in the form of proceedings on the part of the Queen *v.* Captain Corbett, for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The "ill-wind" which roared across Ireland last week seems to have blown "good" to Patrick Murphy, of Slatery, Queen's County. It removed the thatch from his cottage, but revealed to him a horn filled with 400 guineas and several Spanish dollars.

The Court of Divorce has directed £250 alimony to be paid to Mrs Chetwynd, and that £200 yearly is to be paid on account of the children, who are to be placed in the custody of Mr Chetwynd's brother. The judge censured Mrs Chetwynd for extravagance. The debts which the respondent will have to pay amount to £3,000.

In Lauenberg "a company of veterans" has been formed of men who have seen service in the Danish army. They are all volunteers, attracted by unusually good pay. Although the Duchy has not been incorporated with Prussia, but constitutionally forms a nation by itself, its incipient army wears the uniform of the Brandenburg Lendwehr.

Mr Richard Waller, who formerly carried on business as a jeweller, under the firm of Waller and Co., in Hatton-garden, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, for final examination, on the charge of stealing a large quantity of diamonds and other precious stones, valued at £1,500, the property of Mr Nathan, a wholesale manufacturing jeweller, in John-street, Bedford-row. The prisoner made no defence, and was committed for trial.

It appears that when Madame Grisi last retired from the stage, she signed an agreement with Mr. Gye, binding herself not to retire from it again for at least three years. The fatal term has now expired, and Madame Grisi, finding herself at liberty to retire once more, or to *debuter* anew—in short, to do whatever she pleases—has determined to resume the profession which she first commenced some five and thirty years ago. If, as seems probable, Signor Marie should join Madame Grisi at Her Majesty's Theatre, he also will be accused of caprice—at least by Mr Gye.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A veteran Whig, a distinguished member of Brooks's, Mr Rowland Alston, has just died in London at the age of 82. Born in 1782, the grandson of Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, he married in 1810, Rosa, daughter and heiress of Mr Jeremiah Milles, of Pishiobury, near Sawbridgeworth. In January, 1835, and July, 1837, he was returned unopposed for Hertfordshire with Lord Grimston and Mr Abel Smith, but in 1841 he was ejected. In Parliament Mr Alston spoke seldom, and mainly on county topics. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Hertfordshire.—*Morning Post.*

A Montpellier journal announces that a young lady of 20, Mdlle. Antonie Cellarier, the daughter of a naval officer who died in the colonies, has just obtained the diploma of bachelier-des-lettres in that town, after passing a brilliant examination. Among twenty candidates, the young lady held the first place for her translation from the Latin, and the fourth for her essay written in that language. Mdlle. Cellarier is the fourth young woman that has obtained a similar diploma within the last year or two, the other three having passed their examinations at Lyons, Bordeaux, and Algiers.

A letter of Mr Bright's on the negro question, addressed to the American Adjutant-General, has just been published in a Wisconsin journal. In this letter, after thanking the official for a book which he had received, Mr Bright expresses his fear that "unless the President adopts a firmer tone with the South the negro will have a hard time of it if left to the small mercy of his former owners." He then goes on to urge the necessity of dealing "honestly and justly with the black population so long suffering in your midst," and closes his letter with a compliment to the State of Wisconsin, which is doubtless well earned.

A sad calamity has occurred at a colliery near Hanley, in Staffordshire. Some repairs having been deemed necessary, the pit mouth was covered, and this, it is supposed, led to an accumulation of gas. The three men engaged in the work—Bates, Dovey, and Cooper—do not, however, appear to have apprehended any danger, and, after a time, they descended the shaft with naked lights. In an instant the pit was on fire. The cage was drawn up, but by some unaccountable neglect it was pushed aside, and the people on the pit bank devoted themselves solely to pouring water down the shaft. In about an hour a man happened to go to the cage, and there he found the dead bodies of Bates and Dovey. Cooper, it is supposed, was blown out of the cage, and his body has not yet been recovered.

STRANGE SCENE IN A CHURCHYARD.—The other evening, between six and seven, a funeral party might have been seen gathered around a grave, in a churchyard not a hundred miles from Trowbridge, and a clergyman was performing the burial service by the light of a candle, which the sexton held in his hat. Now and then the nocturnal luminary went out, and the service was stopped while the official went and lit it again. Was this a self-murderer that was being committed to the earth in this manner? No, the fact was the parson promised to meet the relatives of the deceased at the church at half-past three in the afternoon, and after waiting there till nearly six without seeing the slothful shepherd, they were obliged to send to an adjoining parish for another clergyman. The sexton said the parson was gone for a drive, and if he should not be back in time he would send somebody else. But he forgot all about it.—*Bristol Post.*

The geographers have had two sore disappointments. Two African expeditions have come to grief. Baron van Der Decken, who had undertaken to explore the interior of Africa, proceeding from the east coast at Zanzibar, and who had taken out two steamers with him to ascend the rivers, has lost both, and has nearly lost his own life in addition. He has had cholera or dysentery (the report is not certain as to particulars), and he has written to Colonel Playfair, our consul at Zanzibar, to announce the bad news. The other misfortune is the failure of M. Du Chaillu, of gorilla-hunting and Dr. Gray-spitting notoriety. He first of all lost his instruments by the upsetting of a canoe. Then—after having obtained others—his party proceeded for a considerable distance into the interior of Africa, when small-pox having broken out among the natives they declared that the travellers had brought it, and Du Chaillu and his companions were compelled to beat a retreat, fighting their way to the coast. At least such is the story which M. Du Chaillu appears to have told to Sir Roderick Murchison.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A frightful railway accident happened on the South Wales line early on Wednesday morning. The following telegram was received at Gloucester, dated Neath:—"A sad accident here at half-past six this morning. Bridge of the North Dock left open. Signals worked with the bridge, and showed danger; but the train, broad gauge, consisting of thirty-three waggons, engine, and tender, are all in the dock. Engineman and fireman buried underneath. Guard escaped." There is a branch line from Swansea to Neath, in the Black Country of South Wales. At one point it passes over a water-way by means of a swing bridge. Early on Wednesday morning a goods train at Neath received a telegram, "All clear." Coming on towards Swansea the bridge was found to be open, for the signals which worked with it were against the driver. But there was a decline, and the train could not be stopped. The engine dashed on to the bridge, and pitched into the water. The thirty-three waggons fell over upon it, and the driver and fireman were crushed and drowned. The guard managed to leap out.

LORD RUSSELL ON THE JAMAICA REVOLT.—On Tuesday a deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Manchester, Mr T. B. Potter, M.P.; Rev. G. W. Conder, and Rev. A. S. Steinthal, had an interview with Earl Russell, and presented the memorial adopted at the town's meeting in Manchester, praying his lordship, at the head of the Government, to advise her Majesty to institute a commission to inquire into the origin, causes, and true nature of the alleged insurrection, and into the legality, justice, and necessity of the measures adopted for its suppression. Earl Russell said he was not in the least surprised that there should be great anxiety and strong feeling on this subject in the country. There was much anxiety respecting it in the Cabinet. Had there really been an intention on the part of the black to rise and murder the white people, then severity on the part of the Government might be justified. Orders had been already sent to Governor Eyre, requiring him to send immediately to the Government full and explicit explanations of the whole affair. Until those explanations were received, it would be as well to suspend judgment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—Early on the morning of Saturday last, John Jamieson, the man who cut the throat of the woman, Isabella M'Kinnon or Gallacher, in a spirit shop in High-street, Glasgow, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th of September last, attempted to commit self destruction in a cell in the North Prison, by making a deep cut in his throat with a piece of iron which he had wrenched from his bedstead. From information it appears that Jamieson had been reading his Bible on Friday evening and Saturday morning, in presence of two prisoners who occupied the same cell, and that shortly after five o'clock he extinguished the candle, and told the men that he was going to sleep. Shortly afterwards one of the men heard a peculiar noise proceeding from Jamieson's bed, and immediately asked if there was anything wrong. He replied, "There is nothing wrong;" but his comrade was doubtful, and rose and lighted a candle, and on approaching the bed, discovered blood issuing profusely from Jamieson's neck. He immediately raised an alarm, the warders were speedily in attendance, and the prison surgeon sent for. The doctor sewed the wound, and the murderer, who lost a large quantity of blood, is now considered out of danger.

Mr Ruskin will bring out a little book with a queer title—"The Ethics of Dust."

Mr S. C. Hall, the editor of the *Art Journal*, is soliciting subscriptions for the cost of a simple monument over the grave of the late Leigh Hunt.

It is now stated on good authority in Liverpool that the story of a "Fenian duel," which has been extensively circulated, has no foundation whatever in fact.

The mate of the ship *Ruthin Castle* was on Monday committed for trial by the Liverpool magistrates for so brutally ill-treating a boy on board that his life is despaired of.

The perfumery manufactory and warehouses of Price and Gosnell, near Lombard-street, were gutted by fire on Monday morning.

Nine hundred pounds in bank notes were found sewed up in the waistcoat of Tom Sayers after his death.—*Court Journal.*

The London papers state that the Christmas fat stock cattle show cannot be held this year, on account of the orders of the Privy Council relating to the cattle plague.

A young woman named Catherine Joyce, who had been discharged from a situation under suspicion of dishonesty, has committed suicide, at Bolton, by taking almond flavouring, which she purchased from a druggist.

The Governor of Brabant reports that within two months the cattle plague has been extinguished in all the localities in which it had appeared in that province, with the exception of one or two places where it had quite recently broken out.

It is stated that Earl Russell offered Lord Stanley a seat in the Cabinet, either as Secretary of State or First Lord of Admiralty, and that it was only after an interview with Earl Russell that the noble lord declined, on "personal grounds," to join the Government.

A young man named William McDermott, whose exploits under the deception of being a "Lord Provost's" son, have on some former occasions been chronicled, is in custody at Preston, charged with swindling one of the principal hotel-keepers in that town, and also a pawnbroker's assistant.

The miners of Edmonds' Main Colliery, a place which was the scene of a frightful explosion some time since, are now out on strike. The masters insist that the men shall begin work down the pit at six o'clock, but the men will only agree to be at the pit at six o'clock, hence the difference.

The old parish church of Bolton has for some time past been in a dangerous and dilapidated condition, and a princely offer has just been made by a wealthy gentleman of that town, Mr Peter Ormrod, of Halliwell Hall, cotton spinner, to defray the entire expense of the erection of a beautiful new church on the site of the present one.

It is understood that the meeting of subscribers to the Gladstone Memorial Fund, which took place on Saturday at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, resolved that the memorial should consist of a bust of Mr Gladstone by Mr Woolner, to be placed on a pedestal ornamented with Homeric reliefs by the same artist, and that it should be offered to the curators of the Bodleian Library.

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The unions valuation lists of property in England and Wales from the Poor-law Board have been officially issued. In the revised list for Middlesex the value is £963,661, being an increase of £63,367 on the preceding year. The largest increase is in York. The value in 1864 was £3,245,117, and last year £3,542,580, being an increase of £297,468.

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.—In the fourth week of September last there were in England and Wales (so far as returned) 835,005 paupers—exclusive of lunatics and vagrants—in receipt of relief. In the corresponding week of 1864 the number was 864,730, or 29,725 individuals more.

SINGULAR DEATH.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, the body of a man was discovered in Brunswick-square, Camberwell, in a very extraordinary position. His head was firmly fixed between two of the wooden palings of the enclosure; his hands were in his trousers pockets, and he was quite dead. There were no marks of violence about him. He has been identified as a carpenter, residing at 5, Cumberland-place, Addington-square.

LOCOMOTIVES ON RAILWAYS.—The number of locomotives at work on the twelve principal railways of Great Britain at the close of 1864 was as follows:—Caledonian, 262; Great Eastern, 376; Great Northern, 345; Great Western, 697; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 398; London and North-Western, 1,187; London and South-Western, 207; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 203; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 179; Midland, 512; North-Eastern, 663; and South Eastern, 214.

Some time since, we mentioned the fact that a large quantity of the celebrated William Hone's MSS. and correspondence had been discovered, and a supplementary volume of his works is now announced. It will receive the title of "Hone's Scrap Book, a Supplementary Volume to the Year Book, Every-Day Book, and the Table Book, from the MSS. of the late William Hone, with upwards of 150 Engravings of curious or eccentric Objects." It is further understood that the work will be published uniform with the well-known works of this author.—*London Review.*

THE BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.—The *Times* believes there is no doubt that the rumour is correct respecting the betrothal of Prince Christian, of Augustenburg, with the Princess Helena, third daughter of the Queen. The Princess will be twenty next May. The *Post* says Prince Christian is the brother of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose claims to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have of late given rise to so much dispute. The Duke has, however, a son, born in 1863, so that this brother is only heir-presumptive to his rights, whatever they may be. Prince Frederick is a major in the Lancers in the Guard of Prussia. It is considered to be no slight advantage in this royal match that the Prince has neither principality nor functions which would require his residence abroad.

The drama is in active use at several of our asylums. Very recently Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth" (arranged by Mr Patterson) was performed by deaf and dumb pupils in presence of their deaf and dumb school-fellows, and an interested body of spectators, rather than audience, at Manchester. The text was conveyed through the "sign language" familiar to the pupils, and it was easily followed by the other spectators. Again, last week, at the Hants County Lunatic Asylum, the inmates thoroughly enjoyed a dramatic representation got up by ladies and gentlemen amateurs, with the excellent superintendents of the asylum, Mr and Mrs Manly, at their head. The pieces were "A Thumping Legacy" and "Bombastes Furioso." They were admirably played, and the general enjoyment was unalloyed.

A few weeks ago a reverend friend was crossing over from Holyhead. In the saloon of the steamer he fell into conversation with an elderly gentleman, and as the newspapers were then full of the vigorous acts of the Irish Executive against the Fenians, the conversation naturally turned upon that subject. The clergyman said he thought the Castle was adopting a course calculated to injure the Whigs in popularity and not provocative of admiration. The gentleman quite agreed with him, and said he thought they were carrying the business altogether too far. The clergyman, on landing, discovered that the person with whom he had been conversing was none other than Earl Russell—since Premier.—*Irishman.*

We hear that the Gothic canopy-work at Westminster is not meant for a part of the Stephenson monument. The First Commissioner and the Stephenson Committee are at variance as to site; the Committee fancying that the spot now covered with the Gothic canopy had been promised to them, and that the corresponding position at the other end of the enclosure was reserved for a statue of Brunel. That permission, if it were ever given, has been revoked, and the two works (by Marochetti) appear to be as far from finding localities as they were two years ago. A third bronze statue, that of the late Joseph Locke, also by Marochetti, having been refused a place in that same enclosure, has been banished to Barnsley. The Gothic canopy, now in course of erection, is understood to be a fountain.—*Athenæum.*

LIVING BODIES DYED BY ANILINE.—In the living body nitrobenzol is transformed into aniline, and a portion of the aniline so produced becomes oxidised and imparts to the face a leaden hue, at the same time tinting the lips and nails with a bright "mauve." Aniline is itself an energetic poison, but its effects are not delayed, like those of nitrobenzol. It constitutes the only known instance of a poisonous base, the salts of which are not also poisonous. The salts of aniline are quite innoxious; to a patient of the London Hospital Dr. Letheby recently administered nearly an ounce of sulphate of aniline, in the course of a few days, with no perceptible result but that of colouring the skin, gums, and nails purple. This coloration of the living body by aniline is not permanent, but disappears somewhat rapidly.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY A BANKRUPT.—On Monday at the West Riding Magistrates' Court, at Bradford, Mr Samuel Balmforth, of Cleckheaton, currier, a bankrupt, was charged with having, in violation of the Bankruptcy Act, parted with certain property for the purpose of concealing the state of his affairs, and also with having, when in near prospect of bankruptcy, parted with his property to the diminution of the assets to be divided amongst his creditors. The Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy at Leeds had ordered the prosecution. Evidence was tendered to show that the prisoner had, within a few days of his being made bankrupt, paid to his father one sum of £680, and another sum of £175, thereby diminishing the assets to be divided among the creditors.—The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

GARIBALDI'S LAST LETTER.—The following is the letter written by Garibaldi to decline the honour of serving in the Italian Parliament:—"Caprera, Nov. 14th, 1865.—Dear friends,—Our affection is fraternal. I thank you from my heart for the expression of it, and shall never forget my brave Neapolitans nor my electors of the First-College. Time can never destroy the glorious page of history which we together caused to be written. Permit me then to speak in confidence to you. I cannot this time accept the mission you propose to me, nor could I serve you to any purpose, as circumstances prevent my constant attendance in Parliament. Do you wish to give a proof of your confidence in me? If so, elect in my place Colonel Missori, at once a staunch, intelligent, and bold citizen, and a brave and enduring soldier. With myself and our brave ones he did much for the liberty of Italy. I shall be proud to see him elected, and of this proof of your affection.—G. GARIBALDI.

LORD CAMPBELL ON REFORM.—Lord Campbell (who sat for Harwich from 1859 to 1861, as the Hon. W. F. Campbell) addressed a meeting in that borough on Thursday night on the reform question. The noble lord said eloquent encomiums had been passed upon Lord Palmerston, but the most eloquent of all were those which facts were daily heaping upon him, for where there was confidence there was now distrust, where there was tranquillity there was now impatience; and while a few weeks since the minds of men rested with acquiescent faith in his ability and patriotism, at present they were occupied with a certain restlessness and a certain fear of what the future might bring with it. The first step in representative reform ought, in his (Lord Campbell's) opinion, to be the extension of the county franchise, the present limit of which gave a real grievance to certain classes who were perhaps, from their over-highmindedness, disqualified from voting. He would not venture to give an opinion as to the present limit to which this franchise ought to be extended, but if it were so extended he thought the first step would be taken with regard to the borough franchise. He counselled, however, inquiry in order to elucidate many of the difficult problems with which the question was at present surrounded.

Mr William Davies, son of a medical gentleman at Yorktown, near Sandhurst, has met his death by taking chloroform in mistake for chloride of ether.

A steamer constructed after the system of Wynan's cigar ship has just been launched at Havre. Its length is 73 feet, and breadth nine; it is provided with eight screws, of which six are entirely submerged; these are worked by engines of 25 horses' power.

UNEXPECTED GOOD FORTUNE.—At the meeting of the Greenwich Board of Guardians on Friday afternoon Mr Law, the clerk, read a letter from a legal firm in London, notifying that two children, who with their mother have been chargeable to the union about three years, had become entitled to a sum of £5,000, invested in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, and that the interest thereon would be payable to trustees to be appointed on the children's behalf until they should attain their majority. An uncle of the children has left the money to them by will. Their father was a sea captain and part owner of a vessel, but when he died they, with their mother, were left in straitened circumstances.

Judgment has just been given at Salerno in the case of the Brigand Company (Limited). During his captivity Mr Moens discovered that there was a company in existence for the *exploitation* of brigandage, with a capital which at first was £800, but which in four years increased to £40,000. A Baron Perotti was chairman of the Company, and Giardullo above-mentioned was appointed manager. He made a most efficient one, but at last he saw an opportunity of doing better for himself by throwing the company overboard. So he and his mistress have revealed the whole affair, and the shareholders have been condemned to various degrees of punishment, the Baron and a Captain Rococo having fifteen years of penal servitude with hard labour.

ACCIDENT TO LORD AND LADY AMBERLEY.—Lord Amberley has had a narrow escape of what might have been a serious accident. He was driving with Lady Amberley on Friday evening, near Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire, and while going down a steep hill, on their return to Rodborough Manor House, the horse suddenly became restive, commenced kicking, and ran away, and the wheel of the carriage coming in contact with some timber lying at the side of the road, it was upset. Lord Amberly soon recovered himself, but found that, besides being badly bruised, his knee was hurt. He was able, however, to render assistance, together with two friends who were on horseback, to Lady Amberley, who lay for some time insensible. A neighbouring surgeon rendered the necessary attention, and both Lord and Lady Amberley have recovered from the slight injuries they sustained.

The *Opinion Nationale* tells a story of cruel treatment of children by a nun of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul. The facts stated are, that on November 17, several children at the communal school, Rue du Rendezvous, 12th arrondissement, having incurred the displeasure of one of the nuns in charge of them, called Sister Gabrielle, who heated a pair of tongs red hot and pinched their noses with it. As many as a dozen children were served in this way, and, "most of them" had scrapes of the flesh of their noses burnt off by the tongs. The writer in the *Opinion Nationale* says he has seen several of the injured children with their noses bandaged and plastered. Dr. Levat, Avenue du Belair, is attending them, and he thinks that several will have scars for life. M. Guisviller, the commissary of police, is investigating the affair, and the *Opinion Nationale* expresses an earnest hope that the influence of the church, very powerful in such cases, may not suffice to screen the delinquent from justice.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces the first appearances of Mdlles. Bloch and Mauduit at the Grand Opera; the withdrawal of "Jeanne d'Arc," by M. Duprez; a coming opera, "La Voyage en Chine," at the Opera Comique; the performance of the part of M. Rubinstein's "Ocean Symphony" at one of M. Pasdeloup's concerts; the disinterment, by Madame Adam, widow of the composer, of a three-act opera, "Le Dernier Bal," not yet performed because kept out of hearing by a lawsuit; the arrival in Paris of Signor Bottesini; the selection of M. Gounod's mass for the Cecilian performance on the saint's day, in the church of St. Eustache; the coming inauguration, on the same occasion, of a new organ in the historical church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois: and the publication of twenty-two superfluous numbers of "L'Africaine," written by Meyerbeer as alternatives, or else suppressed by his executor, M. Fetis, when preparing the opera for performance.

THE MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT REIGATE.—A man named Flint has been apprehended, taken before the magistrates, and remanded. On Saturday he made a confession to the following effect:—"Our party consisted of Jordan, Skeet, Skilton, Thornton, and myself. We met at a public-house called the Fox, at Norwood-hill, and from thence proceeded to a wood called the Rickets. I had a gun, and so had Skeet; we turned in the lower portion of the wood, and worked up in file, Skeet being first, Skilton next, and then myself. The other two were at the bottom of the wood. On coming to the drive we saw the keeper standing, and without exchanging a word Skeet shot him, and we all ran away." The remaining four of the gang have been apprehended, and brought before the county magistrates, Messrs Farquhar and Phillips, and stand remanded. The appearance of the men was of a respectable character for their calling, that of agricultural labourers. They were all young and active.

MURDER IN CORK COUNTY.—A farmer, named Walsh, residing at Ballycrenaice, in the county of Cork, has died under circumstances which leaves no doubt that he was murdered. It appears that deceased and his wife lived on very bad terms for a long time, and on the night before deceased was found dead he retired to rest at his usual hour, and about one o'clock in the morning a servant in the house heard an altercation between Walsh and his wife, and a noise as if the former was choking; but as fights were of frequent occurrence he took no notice of it. The next morning, deceased not having made his appearance, his bedroom was opened, when he was found hanging half out of the bed, naked, and dead. The police were sent for, who immediately arrested Mrs Walsh. An inquest was opened, but adjourned, and the prisoner committed to the Bridewell. A *post-mortem* examination was held by a medical gentleman, who gave his opinion that the deceased died from strangulation.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, the fast goods train from Paddington ran off the line at Cornwood-road Station, at which it was not timed to stop. Close to the Cornwood Station there is a long, high viaduct, and while upon the viaduct the guard of the train heard something was wrong, and the break-whistle was sounded. He put on the break, looked out of the window, and saw the engine rear up and fall upon its side, and instantly three or four of the goods trucks were piled upon it. One was hoisted upon the embankment, and the remainder were thrown off the line. The engine-driver, named John Rousell, was found beneath some casks of tallow near the engine, and the fireman, named Thomas Palmer, dragged himself out from under the engine, and staggered into the railway station. Both men were frightfully scalded and bruised, Rousell having one of his arms doubled up and broken in several places. The men lingered on for four or five hours in great suffering, though perfectly conscious, and died between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SIBERIAN CONSPIRACY.—Fresh intelligence has been received respecting the combined Russo-Polish conspiracy in Siberia. While a portion of the Poles had no more ambitious object in view than to effect their escape *via* Japan, another aimed at producing an insurrectionary movement in the very heart of Siberia. For this purpose they enlisted the co-operation of a no less unlikely class than the military—a class which, while it is the instrument of absolutism, has, by the law of extremes, been ever more accessible to schemes of a radical and humanitarian cast than any other element of Russian society. The civil service routine, it seems, so effects its every member as to keep the youngest and hottest even from dabbling in revolutionary plots; while ensigns and lieutenants, seduced by extravagant ideas, and carried away by the instincts of their manly profession, are now and then lured into treason and consequent misery. In the present instance the youthful pupils of the Cadet Institution of Omsk have been gained over. A revolutionary proclamation found on the person of one of the conspirators led to the discovery. The measures taken by the authorities were terribly prompt and energetic.—*Berlin correspondent of the Times.*

QUEEN ISABELLA'S ILLNESS.—The Queen is still at La Granja, and the official *Gaceta*, which so stoutly gave out its bulletins reassuring the world as to Her Majesty's perfect health, had to acknowledge at last that Isabel II. had been suffering, not from cold merely, but from some nervous complaint, from which a little bleeding had afforded her relief. The cause of Her Majesty's indisposition has been very confidently ascribed by persons who are looked upon as well-informed to some indiscreet overture on the part of the Ministers as to the expediency of her resigning the Crown in favour of her son, allowing thus room for the formation of that regency to which Marshal O'Donnell is said to aspire, and which it is easy to conjecture could hardly be attained by him without becoming an apple of contention for every ambitious soldier of fortune. However, the fever of passion into which, according to report, the Queen was thrown by the bare mention of abdication (a hint to that effect has been very rashly thrown out in some of the Government organs) holds out no great encouragement to those who are said to be "badgering" her, anxious to come in for a "living woman's shoes." History is full of examples of male Sovereigns "retired from business," but there is only one solitary instance, I believe—only one at least that occurs to my memory at the present moment—of an abdicating Queen.—*Madrid Letter.*

THE MORMON CONFERENCE.—The General Conference of the Mormon community commenced in Great Salt Lake city on the 6th of October, and concluded on the 9th. The meetings were larger than have been seen for years. During the first three days the weather was fine, and the attendance gradually increased till Sunday, when it reached its maximum. Choirs and bands from several of the settlements appeared, and alternated with those of Salt Lake city during the services, the palm in singing being given to the choir that usually attends the Tabernacle in Salt Lake city. Brigham did not speak as much as he does sometimes at such gatherings. His chief effort was on Monday afternoon, when, as he is wont, he discoursed on a variety of subjects—on the women, entering generally into the straw hat and bonnet making business; on the inhabitants of the settlements bringing their own merchandise from the States on the co-operative principle, and thus securing the profit to themselves; on properly feeding and otherwise caring for stock; on the purchase of waggons in the States, alleging that they were not made of so good material now as formerly; on sending 500 four-yoke ox-teams to the Missouri river next spring, to bring poor Mormons who could not raise sufficient means to come otherwise. The report from the settlements in the extreme south of the territory bordering on Colorado River were more favourable than last year. The success of the settlers in cotton and grape culture was improving, a deleterious mineral in the soil in some portions of the land being in a measure overcome by manuring, winter irrigation, and cultivation. The present year the settlements had probably raised sufficient grain to "bread them," which they had not done before. Mr C. C. Rich described Bear Lake Valley, in the North, newly settled, as seventy to eighty miles by ten, including the lake, fine timber and grass country, though elevated, and rather subject to frosts. The present year the crops are very poor in that valley, owing to being cut off by untimely frosts. Last year about 4,000 bushels of wheat were raised.

Lord Portarlington—the latest weather prophet—is of opinion that we shall have a severe winter, and that it will probably set in with the next moon.

Odd stories of the war are constantly coming to light. It is stated that when General Bragg was in command at Augusta, Georgia, last winter, Jeff. Davis telegraphed to him "to hold the State at all hazards, stop up the roads, destroy the supplies, and crush Sherman." At the close of the despatch the rebel President inquired, "What is your available force for this purpose?" General Bragg promptly replied, "Five proclamations and one brigade."

PROFITS OF ORGAN GRINDING.—At a recent meeting of the Middlesex magistrates attention was drawn to the case of two Italian organ-grinders committed to Coldbath Fields Prison from Clerkenwell Police Court for begging. One of them was Augustini Guytani, committed for fourteen days, and on being searched the following money was found upon him:—£13 11s. 3d. in English money, and ten gold coins—viz., two French coins of 100f. each, two Italian coins of about equal value each, one French coin value 50f., three French coins of 20f. each, and two ditto of 10f. each. The other grinder was Antonio Perino, committed for five days for begging, and there was found on him 10s. 6d. in English money, and forty-three gold coins of the value of 20f. each. The large sums of money would be returned to them at the expiration of their sentence, but a portion would be deducted for their maintenance while in prison.

DEATH IN A BOX OF COLOURS.—An inquest was held at York, on Tuesday, to inquire into the cause of the death of a female child, belonging to a cabinetmaker, of Swinegate, York, named Beal. On Saturday night, after playing with a halfpenny box of colours, she became suddenly ill, and troubled with vomiting. The father became alarmed, and having supposed that the child had sucked one of the squares of colours) sent for Mr Bird, surgeon. That gentleman prescribed, but the vomiting continued, and the child died at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. The father of the child had thrown the colours into the fire as soon as he found his child ill, but another box of the same description had since been purchased, and arsenic found in one of the squares in such a quantity as would produce death. The inquest was adjourned for the purpose of allowing of a *post mortem* examination of the body of the child.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—It appears from official statistics prepared every year on the amount of instruction possessed by the young men called out to the Conscription in France, that there are many of them completely illiterate. In the Haute-Vienne out of 100 young men, 21 years of age, 64 cannot either read or write. The number in the Corrèze is from 61 to 62. In the Allier and the Morbihan, from 58 to 59; in the Indre and the Finisterre, from 56 to 57. There are more than one-half of the young men in the same state of ignorance in the Côtes du Nord, the Cher, the Ariège, the Dordogne; and about one-half in the Landes, the Vienne, the Haute-Loire, the Pyrenées Orientales, the Nièvre, La Vendée, La Puy de Dome, the Tarn, the Tarn et Garonne. In 27 departments the number of illiterate young men is more than one-third, or one-fourth at least. In 25 others it varies between a fourth and a tenth. It is less than one-tenth in the Marne, the Haute-Saone, the Hautes-Alpes, the Seine, the Haut-Rhin, the Jura, the Cote d'Or, the Moselle, the Aube, the Vosages departments, whose efforts and success in the instruction of youth merit high praise. Of 100 young conscripts in the Meurthe and the Bas-Rhin there are but four or five who cannot read. In the Haute-Marne but three or four. In the Meuse and the Doube but two or three.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.—"Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 29, 1865.—At a general court-martial assembled at Murree, on the 16th day of September, 1865, Gunner John Rochford, No. 251, of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—'For having, at Murree, on the 10th July, 1865, when a prisoner under the sentence of a district court-martial, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Provost-Sergeant T. O'Keef, to scrub the boards of his cell.' Finding—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Gunner John Rochford, of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him. Sentence—The court sentences the prisoner, Gunner John Rochford, No. 251, of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to undergo penal servitude for a period of five years. (Signed) E. Kaye, Colonel, president. Murree, Sept. 16, 1865. Recommendation—The court further recommends that the prisoner, Gunner John Rochford, No. 251, of the 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. (Signed) E. Kaye, Colonel, president. Murree, Sept. 16, 1865. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) W. R. Mansfield, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 23, 1865."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE LIVERPOOL £2,500 THEFT CASE.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, Francis Reginal Stutham, late a cotton-broker's clerk, and a young woman named Caroline Hastings, said to be a ballet girl at one of the theatres, were brought before Mr Raffles, the former charged with stealing £2,500 belonging to his employers, Messrs Ryland, Brothers, and Co., cotton-brokers, the latter with having received a portion of the stolen money, knowing it to have been stolen. The case excited great interest in Liverpool, and an intense degree of anxiety was manifested to obtain a look of the pair. Long before the time for them being brought up, the court was crowded, chiefly by persons in a similar walk of life to the male prisoner, and the prison court-yard was also crowded. On being placed in the dock, attention was first directed to the appearance of the female, whose person was concealed in a considerable degree by a large sealskin cloak, in which she was enveloped. In features she was ordinary in the extreme, with a very sallow complexion, and a rather forbidding expression. The male prisoner was genteelly attired, and it was remarked that he wore a waistcoat of the same material as the damsel's cloak. From the evidence, it appeared that the pair, who had engaged a courier in London, travelled under the appellation of Lord and Lady Hastings. After hearing the evidence, Mr Raffles ordered the female to be discharged, as he did not consider there was any case against her. The male prisoner was committed for trial. The quandum Lady Hastings seemed much pleased with release, and to avoid the pressure of the crowd which had assembled, she was sent away by the back entrance from the court, and through the fire station in Hatton Garden. The money recovered is about £2,300.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—The institution of the Money-order office was suggested, in 1792, by two officers of the Post-office in answer to a demand from the Government for some mode of enabling soldiers and sailors to make remittances to their families. It was, however, originally established as a private undertaking of those officers under the firm of Stow and Company, and it was not made entirely official until 1838. The enormous charges—eightpence in the pound, with the addition of a Government stamp duty of two shillings when the remittance exceeded two pounds—together with the *double* postage at the then high rates which the sending of a money-order entailed, prevented much business being done; and even though the rates of commission were subsequently somewhat reduced, comparatively little progress had been made before the establishment of penny postage; for, in 1839, the whole amount of the money-orders was only £313,000. We remember, in that year, having occasion to pay a visit to this office, which, after some difficulty we found in St. Martin's-le-Grand, having climbed a high flight of stairs and passed along some intricate passages. There were, we believe, three clerks, who seemed to be by no means overburdened with business, although no other establishment of the kind existed in the metropolis. However, in 1840, soon after the introduction of the penny postage, the necessity of diminishing the temptation set before the officers by the numerous money-letters passing through the Post-office, caused this branch to be placed on an entirely different footing. The commission was reduced from sixpence to threepence for remittances under two pounds, and, for those under five pounds, from one shilling and sixpence to sixpence. Money-order offices were opened at nearly all the post towns (and afterwards at many sub posts) and in many parts of the metropolis, and the method of issuing and paying them was simplified. The result was an enormous increase in the business of the money-order branch. In 1839 there were 188,921 orders issued, remitting £313,124, while in 1841 the orders numbered 1,552,845, amounting to £3,127,507; and since that time the business has rapidly grown, until, in the year 1863, 7,956,794 orders were issued, amounting to £16,493,793!—*Edinburgh Review.*

SOCIETY IN "HIGH LIFE."—The divorce case, Broadwood *v.* Broadwood and the Duke of St. Alban's, which concluded on Friday, was characterised by Sir James Wilde as the most extraordinary he had ever had before him. No secret whatever was made by Mr Broadwood of the fact that he is at this moment living upon improper terms with another lady; in fact, he brought her with him to the court. The Queen's Advocate, who appeared for the Duke of St. Alban's, in explaining how the Duke's name got mixed up with the affair, said he had never seen or heard of Mrs Broadwood until April, 1863, when he received a letter from her signed "Nelly." In this letter, which was read by the Queen's Advocate, Mrs Broadwood described herself as an English Traviata, asked the Duke to meet her, assured him that there was "no Othello in the case," and gave him an address where he could correspond with her. A correspondence followed, and ultimately the Duke visited her in Park-street. The Duke (said the learned counsel) was a young man who had just attained his majority, and he unfortunately yielded to the temptations of this artful and designing woman, who was then between thirty and forty years of age, and became one of her numerous victims. It was difficult to guess why Mr Broadwood had singled out the Duke as a co-respondent from among his wife's numerous lovers. No doubt the Duke ought to have had the strength of mind to keep aloof from Mrs Broadwood, but it would be hard to pass any severe censure on him. The judge, in summing up, said: "Everybody must be agreed that the disclosures of immorality and other incidents connected with the evidence which the court has, unfortunately, to listen to day by day is in itself a public evil. That the court should hear cases in public is absolutely necessary. It is a heavy price to pay by the jury and by all who are bound to sit here and listen to the sort of disclosures which have been made in this case; but we pay that price because it is a necessity, because we feel that it would not be in accordance with the institutions of this country that these trials should take place otherwise than in public, so that no room may be left for the suggestion that anything is done to shelter vice or screen immorality; but I do think it hard that we should have to pay that price in a case where the whole inquiry is perfectly useless. The petitioner knew how he was living, and knew also that his wife was aware of it, for she charges it in her answer, and that she was able to prove it. For what purpose on earth can he have come to this court, knowing that his suit must be dismissed? There may, no doubt, be collateral motives. He may have wished to revenge himself upon his wife. It would be difficult to determine which of the two is most to blame, but it is clear that they are now very hostile to one another. It may also be that where a person of high position has so far committed himself as to be made a co-respondent a case of this sort may sometimes be persevered in with the motive of extorting money. There is no evidence that it is so in this case, and I do not know what is the fact, but we must look for some motive that does not lie on the surface when we find a man coming to ask for a divorce with his paramour on his arm." The petition was dismissed, and with costs so far as Mrs Broadwood was concerned. For the Duke no application was made in the matter of costs, and the judge made no order on the subject.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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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* :—

Monday,	Dec.	4	Consett.
Tuesday,	,,	5	Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.
Wednesday	,,	6	Shotley Bridge.
,,	,,		Blackhill.
,,	,,		Consett.
Thursday	,,	7	Dipton
,,	,,		Catchgate.
,,	,,		Annfield Plain.
,,	,,		Lanchester.
,,	,,		Leadgate.
,,	,,		Consett.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—DEC. 3, 1865.

MORNING.—Psalms 15-17; First Lesson, Isaiah 18; Second Lesson, Acts 4; Hymns 5 and 18.
EVENING.—Psalm 18; First Lesson, Isaiah 19; Second Lesson, Hebrews 9. Nunc Dimittis, Ebdon in C. Anthem, "When the fulness of time was come"—S. Wellse. Hymn 26.
The Hymn Book used is "Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book."

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

THE JAMAICA OUTBREAK.

FREE enquiry, says DAUBENY, is a most important privilege of the human mind; and, if well conducted, is one of the greatest friends to truth. And it is especially desirable that there should be a full and free enquiry when the questions for decision are of such grave and solemn moment as those which have arisen in connection with the recent outbreak in Jamaica. It is with no wish to prejudge the issue, or to arouse any prejudice against the Colonial Government that we are led to return to this very painful and altogether unsatisfactory affair. But having received fresh news from Jamaica—news which, however, does not carry matters much further—we are induced to consider, how far the extended evidence has removed the stigma which, *prima facie*, appeared to rest on the conduct of Governor EYRE, and how far the event seems to have justified the means. The insurrection (if it be not a misuse of words so to term a merely local outbreak) has been promptly and vigorously "stamped out." Order reigns once more in the Warsaw of the west, and Governor EYRE, like NAPOLEON, can say *L'empire c'est paix*. This may be a satisfactory state of things, but the means which have been taken to crush the rising appear altogether horrible and unnecessary. Blood appears to have been lavishly and uselessly shed; two thousand negroes, if we may credit the report, have been shot and hanged, and that without a single soldier or sailor receiving the slightest injury, and a sorrow-storm (to use RICHTER's beautiful expression) of the most dark and gloomy character has passed over the island. Truly, the wrong has been ferociously avenged; barely two score of whites were slaughtered, and for this our Christian compassion and charity demand a very holocaust of blood; the insurgents could be numbered by hundreds, and yet 2,000 negro lives is the price of their revolt, the heavy punishment of their folly. Well may M. LOUIS BLANC, with too much truth, aver that there have been but few examinations, scarcely any trials, a tolerable amount of whipping, shooting in abundance, and an enormous deal of hanging. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, such is the justice of savages; in Jamaica the justice of civilized beings has just proclaimed its superiority, henceforth incontestible, by a much more extended mode of action—ten teeth for one tooth, and ten eyes for one eye.

Of course, Governor EYRE has much to say in justification of the policy he has seen fit to adopt in dealing with the revolt. The Houses of Legislature opportunely opened on the 7th inst., and the opening address of the GOVERNOR forms his defence. According to his statement, there was a dangerous and widespread conspiracy in the island. The blacks had concerted a plot to murder all the whites at Christmas, but by some means or other the storm burst too early, and was thus robbed of half its power. "A moment's hesitation," adds he, "one single reverse, might have lit the torch which would have blazed in rebellion from one end of the island to the other;" and although the outbreak has been energetically met and crushed, "the entire colony still is on the brink of a volcano which may at any moment burst into fury." Now all this is very terrible, but we are at present by no means assured of the reality of the dangers Governor EYRE so vividly pictures. There is plenty of passion and vehemence in his assertions, but a lamentable want of specific statement. Like GRATIANO, he talks an infinite deal of nothing, and we have a right to demand a full and complete statement of the evidence on which he proceeded, and of the atrocities which called for so severe an avenging. We have had his description of the revolt; one paragraph from Captain FORD's letter on the measures used in its suppression will suffice for the sake of contrast: "The black troops shot about 160 people on their march from Port Antonio to Manchioneal; hanged seven in Manchioneal; and shot three on their way here. This is a picture of martial law. The soldiers enjoy it—the inhabitants have to dread it. If they run on their approach they are shot for running away." Now it appears to us that there must be evidence of great and grave danger, of considerable rebellion, and of some atrocity before we can allow the justice of, or necessity for, such a proceeding as that. Let such a statement be given, and we shall be prepared to applaud the courage, decision, and substantial humanity of Governor EYRE. Let that be withheld, and we cannot but feel that, whatever his previous character may have been, he has on this occasion been guilty of a terrible error of judgment.

History, says a modern writer, is a polished mirror, in which public action is seen under such clear reflection, that every stain is visible, and all true brightness enhanced. And according to the historic record of Governor EYRE's late deeds he appears to have acted with as little judgment as discretion. A man who has won deserved fame for fearless courage and determined bravery on other and far different fields, he appears to have conceived a most pernicious idea of the government of Jamaica. A single passage from his speech in opening the Legislature will prove how rash and hasty is his judgment, and how warped his views. The negroes, he says, have no grievances of which to complain: they are less taxed, have larger wages, and ought to be better off, more comfortable, and more independent than the labourers of any other country." It is not their wages or their grievances which are the cause of the revolt; the outbreak has, according to Governor EYRE, a very different origin. "The misapprehensions and misrepresentations," says he, "of pseudo-philanthropists in England and in this country, the inflammatory harangues or seditious writings of political demagogues, of evil-minded men of higher position and of better education, and of worthless persons without either character or property to lose, the personal, scurrilous, vindictive, and disloyal writings of a licentious and unscrupulous press, and the misdirected efforts and misguided counsel of certain ministers of religion, sadly so miscalled, if the SAVIOUR's example and teaching is to be the standard, have led to their natural, their necessary, their inevitable result (amongst an ignorant, excitable, and uncivilised population) — rebellion, arson, murder." The "select sentences" and "polished phraseology" of Governor EYRE, need, we apprehend, no reply. Such inflated and unfounded assertions are the last and feeble resource of those who have no right or justice on their side, and who, for want of arguments, strive to sustain their cause by such props.

We do not wish—and indeed it would be useless—to enter into the many phases of this affair which present themselves to the mind. There are two, however, which deserve more consideration, and are of more importance, than the others—the hanging of Mr GORDON, and the assertion in some newspapers that emancipation in Jamaica has been a mistake. And taking first the case of Mr GORDON, it seems to us that by this act the GOVERNOR has distinctly abrogated constitutional authority and the fundamental principles of the British laws. As LOUIS BLANC has tersely put it: "Let the enemies of liberty sing songs of triumph! An Englishman, the Governor of an English colony, deems it fitting that a man should be surrendered to an exceptional tribunal, and hanged, for speeches considered seditious by authority!" We have already alluded to the proceedings connected with the arrest and so-called trial of Mr GORDON, and as they remain uncontradicted we may assume that they are unassailable, and in the main correct. Everything was assumption; he was presumed, though living at Kingston, to be the leading spirit of the Morant Bay riots; it was supposed that notices had been sent by him to the leaders of the riots, and he is stated to have been altogether "mixed up" with the revolt. Then there was a proclamation of his, headed "State of the Island," which, we fancy, would form the heaviest indictment against him. But in this we fail to distinguish the slightest taint of treason or disloyalty. True, the Colonial authorities and their policy are severely censured, but the people are told that the indiscreet despatch of Mr CARDWELL (in answer to the St. Ann's memorial) ought to be well handled in a loyal spirit; that "our beloved QUEEN" is too noble hearted to say anything unkind even to her most humble subjects, and that HER MAJESTY's Ministers were too honourable and honest in their intentions wilfully to wound the feelings of the Colonial subjects. Now if this be treason we know not what loyalty is. But his speeches, forsooth, were considered seditious—on authority; and, therefore, he is taken to the seat of the outbreak, and hanged. There was some show of justice, but he might just as well have been spared the farce of a court-martial, saved his lingering agony, and have been instantly hanged. And, passing by the illegality and invalidity of such a trial, what the Governor of Jamaica calls sedition, is a right exercised by all Englishmen—the right to judge for themselves of the justice and value of the laws which govern them, and to form their own conclusions on them. This right must be protected, and whatever be the result of the agitation the revolt has called forth, it must be known to our Colonial Governors that every one who lives under the flag of England has a right to judge as he pleases of the acts of his Legislature. For both these reasons, then, the execution of Mr GORDON was unjustifiable and wrong; in the words of the *Solicitors' Journal*—an eminent authority—"the act of putting Mr GORDON to death was as much a murder, both in those who ordered it and those who obeyed that order, as it would be if Brigadier NELSON were to be seized in the streets of London, tried by a jury of Baptist ministers at Exeter Hall, and hung from a belfry by the order of Sir MORTON PETO or Dr. UNDERHILL."

We had almost thought it unnecessary, in this nineteenth century, and in this era of civilisation and enlightenment, to say anything for emancipation. But a daily contemporary has discovered that, in Jamaica at least, emancipation was a mistake, that we made more haste than good speed in delivering the negroes, and that we burdened ourselves with a debt of twenty millions to ruin the island of Jamaica, and, reflectively, to injure our own commerce, and weaken our resources. Now there are not many who at this time would defend slavery, but there is still some lingering kindness towards the institution. Slavery has never lacked advocates, and there have been not a few who fancied they saw in the condition of Jamaica a practical exemplification of SHAKESPEARE's old fable;

> "The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long
> That it had its head bit off by its young."

Most of these have been selfish writers who cared for nothing but their own pockets, but there is one philosophical writer, Mr CARLYLE, who has argued in favour of slavery. "Though," as a contemporary says, "his name ought never to be mentioned without the respect which is due to one of the greatest writers and most impressive preachers of our day, it should also be said that he appears on the question of slavery to have fallen into a complete mistake, though even when under its influence he has, as usual, spoken in a way which deserves attention. The cardinal principle of his theory is, that slavery is a 'hiring for life;' that it is a permanent relation between the master and the servant; that, properly managed, it would put the negro in his proper place by associating him in the work of the white man in the only capacity for which nature has fitted him—that of a hewer of wood and drawer of water. That he would be infinitely better and happier in that capacity than in the position into which he has fallen of a merely lazy, self-indulgent animal." But granted that all this is so, there is a higher ground on which to prove the wrong and oppression of slavery. The question of labour has, indeed, very little to do with the subject; slavery must be wrong where man has no more rights than a mere animal, and is bound, body and soul, to his master. And the results of slavery prove its injustice; as HOMER says, it robs a man of half his virtue, and wherever it is found there is an absence of all good sentiments and of all the virtues of free men. The brutality and debasement of the negro have always been the result of slavery, never a reason why a state of servitude should be his natural condition.

There is, viewing the whole question so far as it has been elucidated, too much cause to fear that the acts of the Government of Jamaica have been tyrannous and harsh. We must, of course, wait until Governor EYRE has had the opportunity of making his defence before we pronounce his condemnation; but if the facts to which we have referred be not explained, we will do well to demand his dismissal from a post for which he has proved himself manifestly and lamentably unfit.

Local and District News.

The Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P., is gazetted Knight Commander of the Bath, civil division.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:—The Right Hon. Wm. Hutt has, we understand, declined the honour of a baronetcy, which Her Majesty proposed to confer on him for his meritorious public services.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have come to the resolution of subscribing £500 towards St. Mary's new church, and that they take on themselves the expense of restoring the nave of the Cathedral and removing the old pews and galleries.

At Durham, the other night, a man named Fidler, got out of his bed whilst asleep, and, having opened the window of the room in which he slept, he fell out into the street, a height of nearly 20 feet. One of his legs and his left arm were fractured.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTH STOCKTON.—On Sunday, Thomas Atkinson, a married man, employed at Whitwell's, Thornaby Iron Works, happened an accident. He was engaged at the lift, when a portion of the earth gave way, and fell upon him, whereby he was severely injured in the side. He was conveyed home, and is expected to recover.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on Tuesday at North Seaton Colliery, to a driver lad, named Matthew Shields, aged 13 years, son of Mr John Shields, master sinker, Cambois. It appears the youth had been coming "out bye" with a set of full tubs when he fell underneath them, the whole set passing over him. The injured lad was speedily conveyed to his lodgings at the colliery, and Drs. Davidson and Trotter were soon in attendance upon him. So severely was he crushed that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INCENDIARISM AT HEXHAM.—About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a hay stack, belonging to Mr John Pearson, gardener, standing in a field between Hencotes and the reservoir, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given, and the fire engines sent for, which succeeded in extinguishing the flames, though not till upwards of £20 worth of hay was destroyed. The stack, which was valued at £100, had been fired in three different places. This is the second act of incendiarism which has occurred in Hexham within a short period.—*Hexham Courant.*

CUTTING A MAN'S THROAT TO SAVE HIS LIFE.—On Saturday evening, Robert Potts, 43 years of age, keelman, residing in Gateshead, was coming to the market in Newcastle, when he put a shilling into his mouth. The shilling unfortunately, slipped into Potts' windpipe, and though every effort was at once made, it could not be got out. Acting on the advice of his friends, Potts was taken to the Infirmary where his throat was cut open, but in the operation the shilling was loosened, and before it could be taken out it slipped down the windpipe where it remains. Potts remains in the Infirmary.

THE ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER BY A BOY.—At the sitting of the county magistrates at Sunderland, on Saturday, John Pleasant, aged 11 years, the lad charged with causing the death of another lad named Fenwick, in Scott's bottle works, at Southwick, by hitting him on the head with a stone, from which Fenwick died a few hours afterwards, was brought up on remand charged with manslaughter. The coroner's jury had found that there was no malicious intent, but the magistrates, after hearing the same evidence given before the jury committed Pleasant for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS AND THEIR DUTIES.—At the Newcastle County Court, on Thursday, the case of Donkin v. Stephenson was continued. Mr B. B. Blackwell, instructed by Messrs Hodge and Harle, again appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Joel for the defendant. Mr Joel made a long and able speech in defence, contending that the animal had been slaughtered rightly, and that the defendant had not in any way exceeded his duty as Government Inspector of cattle. Mr Stephenson, the defendant, Mr Wilkinson, Government Inspector, Mr Hunting, veterinary surgeon, of Fence Houses, and other witnesses were examined at great length, and after his Honour had carefully summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

NEW UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TOWLAW.—The recently-erected U.P. Church at Towlaw was opened on Tuesday afternoon last, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. M. Macgill, Home Secretary to the U. P. Church. At the close a collection was taken, which realised nearly £30. In the evening a tea meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, and after tea a public meeting was held —the Rev. Ernest F. Scott in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs H. M. Macgill; Dods, Crooks; Brookes, Shotley Bridge; and Parker, Sunderland. The choir sang various pieces during the evening in excellent style. The church is a stone structure, designed in the Norman style of architecture. A projecting tower, surmounted by a slated spire, graces the north-east angle. Accommodation is provided for about 250 persons. It is proposed to erect both a bell and a clock in the tower. Mr Thomas Oliver, of this town, was the architect.

LECTURE ON CHURCH MUSIC.—A lecture on Congregational Singing by the Tonic Sol-fa Method was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, on Monday evening, by Mr R. J. Porteous. The chair was occupied by Mr Pallister, of Blanchland. The lecturer delivered a lucid and practical exposition of the Tonic Sol-fa method, and urged its adaptability for congregational singing. The subject was illustrated from the modulator scale, and the lecture was very useful and interesting. At the close the lecturer announced that a class would be formed, and many of the audience gave their names in connection with it. The class will be held every Monday evening, and the entrance fee is exceedingly moderate. A vote of thanks, well deserved, was at the close awarded to Mr Porteous, and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman, the audience separated.

A meeting of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of Yorkshire was held at York on Wednesday, to consider the propriety of erecting some lasting memorial to the memory of the late lamented Earl of Carlisle. The meeting was presided over by Earl Fitzwilliam; and among the speakers were the Earl of Zetland, Earl Cathcart, the Archbishop of York, Lord Houghton, Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., F. Milbank, Esq., M.P., and others. The Archbishop of York suggested that some institution connected with the reformatory movement, in which the deceased nobleman took so warm an interest, would be the most fitting memorial to his memory. A series of resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry them to a successful issue. The precise character of the memorial will be subject to the future consideration of the subscribers.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—On Monday evening a complimentary dinner was given to Mr Thomas Forster, one of the councillors for the new Elswick ward. The dinner took place at the Bath Hotel, Scotswood Road, and was attended by upwards of seventy of the electors and ratepayers of the ward. The chair was occupied by Mr Whaley Dinning, in the absence of the Mayor (Mr Dodds), and the vice-chair by the Rev. R. Thomson. Mr Forster, in responding to the toast of the evening, said that he felt under the greatest obligation, and deeply indebted to those present for the manner in which they had drunk his health. After alluding to the late contested election, he referred to the prospect of a new High Level Bridge being erected across the Tyne in that particular locality, and which he was perfectly satisfied, would be a great boon and advantage to the inhabitants of that district. It would also be very gratifying to them to learn that in the month of February next, he believed on the 14th, Valentine's-day, the foundation stone would be laid in that ward of a new building for that excellent and noble institution, the Royal Grammar School. (Applause.) The band of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, under the leadership of Mr Ure, was in attendance, and during the evening performed several pieces of select music.

COWARDLY ASSAULT AT DURHAM.—On Saturday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mr James Newton, fruit dealer, residing in Gilesgate, Durham, was proceeding up Claypath, in company with his daughters, on his way home, he was suddenly set upon and illtreated by a fellow who came out of Providence Row, an adjoining lane. No provocation had been given, and from the sudden manner in which he was felled Newton was unable to identify his assailant. Newton's son is the complainant in a charge of perjury now pending, and which arose out of a charge of assault heard before the Durham Borough Bench a few days ago, and it is supposed that the present attack has emanated from certain parties in connection with that charge. On Monday a member of the Durham Borough Police Force, named Phillips, was apprehended on the charge, having been fully identified both by Newton and his daughters. Previous to being taken into custody, Phillips had been dismissed from the force, and his uniform taken from him. On Monday afternoon, upon the conclusion of a charge of perjury against a man named Holdsworth, in which Newton's son was the prosecutor, the prisoner Phillips was brought up in custody, before the Recorder and Robert Heggett, Esq., Mr W. Proctor, jun., appearing for the prosecutor. Miss Newton proved that, in going up Claypath with her father and sister, the prisoner came out of Providence Row, and hit her father a heavy blow on the side of the face, and immediately after struck her a severe blow on the face, blackening her eye, and stunning her, and also attempted to hit her sister, but failed, and then ran away. Mr Proctor applied for a remand until Wednesday, in order to complete the case, and see the witnesses. The Bench granted the application.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A NORTH SHIELDS TRADESMAN.—On Tuesday, at the North Shields Police Court, before the Mayor, G. Jobling, and E. Young, Esqs., Christopher Edward Manners, grocer and chemist, Linskill-street, was brought up on remand charged with having unlawfully sold a quantity of noxious drugs to procure abortion in the case of a young woman named Elizabeth Ann Nicholson. Mr Borini prosecuted, and Mr Wawn defended. Mr Borini stated the facts of the case. He said that the father of the girl was a ship captain residing in Linskill-street, and on coming home to Shields he found his daughter in the family way. From information he received concerning the state of his daughter he thought it necessary to make inquiries at the shop of the defendant. On the 17th of October he went to the prisoner's shop, and told him—by way of a *ruse* —that he was a married man, had been misconducting himself, and had a girl in the family way, and he wanted something to get himself out of the scrape. The prisoner told him to come back in four or five hours. Captain Nicholson went back and took Mr Hewett, the superintendent of police, with him. The prisoner then gave him a box of pills and a bottle of medicine, and from the admissions then made in the presence of himself and Mr Hewett he was apprehended on the present charge of supplying noxious drugs to a young man for his (Captain Nicholson's) daughter. The mixture and the pills had been analysed by Mr Pattinson, of Newcastle, and the mixture was found to contain oil of sabine, and the pills ergot of rye. Elizabeth Ann Nicholson, daughter of Captain Nicholson, residing at 47, Linskill-street, was called, and said that in the month of August, 1864, she was *enceinte* to a young man named Thomas Steel, a painter's apprentice. Steel forced her to take two pills, and afterwards she took four doses of the bottle, which made her ill, and she continued so for a considerable time. Captain Nicholson was also called, and said that he endeavoured to find out the connection of the prisoner with his daughter's condition by means of a *ruse*, which had been stated by Mr Borini. The witness generally corroborated Mr Borini's statement. The case was again remanded.

A correspondent states that there is at present at Lintz Hall, a monster ox, the property of Messrs Laycock, of that place. The animal is three years old, sixteen hands high, and weighs the enormous weight of 200 stones. He was bred by the Messrs Laycock, under the care of Mr D. Kirkup, the farm steward.

ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.—An accident occurred at these works on Monday morning to a person named Richardson, a foreman over the labourers employed in the puddling mill, by a waggon passing over his foot, by which it was severely crushed.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT LANCHESTER.—A meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Lanchester, Burnhope, Hamsteels, Butsfield, and Holmside was held on Thursday, the 23rd ult., to take into consideration the collecting of the highway rates for the above townships. It was unanimously resolved that Mr Innes be allowed £25 for the collection of the same.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—On Thursday evening a missionary meeting, in connection with these missions, was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett. The chair was occupied by the Rev. E. Toyne, the respected superintendent of the circuit, and for many years a missionary in connection with this society. Addresses bearing on the subject were delivered by the Rev. G. E. Startup, Mr Dixon, of Hetton, and Mr John Clements, of Shotley Bridge, and a liberal collection was taken in aid of the funds of the missions.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday, an accident of a serious character occurred to one of the workmen, named Robert Croudace, employed at the Consett Iron Works. It appears that this person was engaged cutting some bars of iron at the shears, when part of the machinery flew off the shears against his breast, inflicting such injury as to render necessary his immediate removal to his home at Castleside, where he was subsequently visited by the medical officer. Although the accident is severe, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ACCIDENT AT LIZZIE PIT, ANNFIELD PLAIN.—An accident occurred at this colliery on Monday, by which rather severe injuries were inflicted on a boy, named William Armstrong. It appears he was engaged in firing a shot, when from some cause the shot took fire before expected, and blew off into his face. Dr. Hooper was speedily in attendance, but up to Thursday evening he had not recovered his sight.

ACCIDENT AT PONTOP COLLIERY, ANNFIELD PLAIN.—As one of the workmen employed at this pit, named Thos. Elliott, was engaged in hewing, a large fall of stone took place. Fortunately some tubs were standing near, which saved his life. As it was, he was severely crushed, but he managed to creep out at the side of the tubs. Dr. Watson was promptly in attendance, and hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

THE BROTHERS CARTER AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—This village is, we understand, crowded nightly to witness the daring feats performed by these lads. Prizes are given, and we hear that on several occasions when the prizes have not been claimed, Mr Carter has generously handed over the articles to persons who were in destitute circumstances, and who were enabled to raise money by raffling them.

CONCERT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—A concert was given on Monday evening, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, to a large audience, by the Gateshead Amateur Christy Minstrels. A variety of sweet songs were sung by Messrs. Robson, Leybourne, and Oulridge; while the more comic portion of the programme was able gone through by Messrs. Harker and Orville. Several instrumental solos were performed with taste by Messrs. Ormond, Seymour, and Barker; and Mr. W. Shepherd presided at the pianoforte. The efforts of the musicians to please were repeatedly rewarded by applause.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Highgate, to afford to the Rev J. Brooks, pastor of the church, an opportunity of making a statement on the "Insurrection in Jamaica: the *Times*, and the Baptist Missionaries." E. O. Tregelles, Esq., was in the chair, and gave valuable information, the result of personal knowledge, on the state of the black population on the island, the local assembly and the strong prejudice still cherished by the whites against the blacks. The Rev. J. Brooks' statement included a brief history of the island; the first efforts of the Baptist Missionary Society their, and a defence of the missionaries now gone to their reward, but who have been recently so recklessly and wantonly maligned by some portion of the Press of this country. The *Times* of 1832 was quoted as supplying the most complete contradiction to its columns of 1865. Dr. Underhill's letter and Governor Eyre's report next passed in review. The meeting appeared to sympathize with the views taken of both. The attendance was larger than expected, there being several other meetings held at the same hour. A committee of eight gentlemen was appointed to arrange for and call a more general meeting of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. The committee met at the close of the meeting and decided to engage the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, for the above purpose. Due notice will be given to the public of the intended meeting.

NEWCASTLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the Building Committee was held on Tuesday evening, at the Institution, Blackett-street,—Mr M. Reed presiding. The hon. sec. (Mr A. Carse) having given a short *resume* as to the progress which had been made in the erection of the new institute, moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this committee it is desirable that the new institution be opened not later than the early part of Sept., 1866, with an exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and recent scientific and mechanical inventions; and that a committee of seven be appointed from the institution to act with all who may express a desire to forward the above object." As they were aware, he said, they had arranged to some extent for the money requisite for the building, but the money required for the furniture of the rooms they had not yet arranged for. It was not immediately wanted, but at the same time he thought it would only be wise on their parts to take some steps towards raising the fund which would be required. His purpose, then, was that they should hold an exhibition such as he had mentioned in the resolution, as he had every reason to believe that they would be able to get up a very excellent exhibition at a not extravagant outlay, which would raise enough money to furnish the new institution in a most substantial manner.—The resolution was seconded by Mr W. Winter, and carried unanimously; the following gentlemen being subsequently appointed on the committee:—Messrs Main, Robson, M. Reed, W. Winter, Kilgour, McCulloch, and J. J. Pace.—A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AT LEADGATE.—On Monday, in pursuance of a petition to the Home Office, Robert Morgan, Esq., the inspector appointed for that purpose, held an inquiry at the Golden Lion Inn, Leadgate, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of a district for the purposes of the Local Government Act, and to make inquiries as to the genuineness of such petition, and as to the propriety of the boundaries proposed therein. There was no opposition, and the meeting passed over very quietly, the proceedings being entirely of a formal character. Mr M. Coupland was unanimously elected as summoning officer; and after a vote of thanks to Mr Morgan, the meeting separated. The following boundaries of the district, as shown in a plan produced, were agreed upon, viz.:—Starting at a point marked A at East Carrhouse, running down the Pontburn Railway to a point marked B, situate in Pontlane, including the said line, to a point marked C, called Redwell-hills, and known by the name of the Jolly Drovers Inn, thence eastward along the Newcastle road to a point marked D, thence taking the township boundary between Iveston and Collierley to a point marked E in Annfield lane, taking along and including the same lane to a point marked F, situate near Bantling Castle, thence taking the township boundary between Iveston and Greencroft to a point marked G, situate at Iveston Low, Burn, thence returning and excluding Burnhouse Farm, in Greencroft township, returning to the point G, and taking the township boundary between Greencroft and Iveston to a point marked H, being situate at Castledean Cottage, from thence taking the Medomsley and Iveston township boundary to a point marked H. A. adjoining Delves-lane, from thence running along the east side of the Delves-lane to a point marked I, called or known by the name of the Salot Pit Bridge, from thence returning along the south-eastern boundary of the Consett district to the commencement of this district to the point marked A.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before H. G. SILVERTOP, A. TOWN, and T. WILSON, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*Barnard Hagan*, Blackhill, labourer, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly at that place on the 19th November. Fined 2s 6d and costs.—*James Connor*, of the same place, was charged by P.C. Firn with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill on the 17th November. According to the evidence of the officer, he found the defendant behaving in a very improper manner, and when requested to go into his house he became abusive. Fined 2s 6d and costs.—*William Stephenson*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Baines with being drunk and disorderly at that place on the 18th November. Fined 1s and costs.—*Dennis McDonald*, navvy, was charged by P.C. Smith with being drunk and disorderly at Shotley Bridge on the 25th Nov. Fined 5s and costs.—*Edward Graham*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Baines with being drunk and disorderly at that place on the 25th November. Fined 5s and costs.—*John O'Neil*, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Scott with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill on the 25th November. Fined 5s and costs. He was also further charged with assaulting P.C. McKeen at the same time and place, for which offence he was fined £1 and costs. —*Daniel McIntyre*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk and riotous at Berryedge on the 25th November. Fined 5s and costs. He was also fined 2s 6d for damage done to property belonging to James Nougher, at Berryedge, on the same date.—*John Wilson*, Berryedge, was charged by P.C. Baines with drunkenness, at that place, on the 25th of November. Fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT.—*Elizabeth Hammell* and *Mary Hammell*, Leadgate, mother and daughter, were charged by Ann McGowan with unlawfully assaulting her on the 19th Nov. Witnesses were called on both sides, and the case was dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—*Owen O'Neil*, Blackhill, labourer, was charged by P.C. Scott with attempting to rescue a prisoner from the custody of that officer, on Nov. 25th. The evidence being corroborated by P.C. McKeon. Fined £1 and costs.

TRESPASS.—*Wm. Walton*, Moss Wood, was charged by John Waugh, gamekeeper, with trespassing and doing wilful damage to a plantation at Castleside, on the 12th Nov. Compromised out of court.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—*Patrick McGowan* was arrested by P.C. Baines charged with using threatening language to Bridget McGee, on 28th Nov. Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.—*William Campbell*, mason, was charged by P.C. Scott with being drunk and disorderly at Blackhill on the 27th Nov. Fined 5s and costs.—*Samuel Wilkinson*, Berryedge, labourer, was charged by Superintendent Simpson with being drunk and creating a disturbance at Berryedge, on the 27th of November. Fined 5s and costs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Herald* says—The statement that the Conservative agents, Baxter, Rose, and Co., had sixty petitions to present against members of the Liberal party, is entirely without foundation.

Mr Disraeli, in a letter read at an agricultural meeting in Bucks, says he sees no means of meeting the ravages of the cattle disease, except by insurance companies on the joint-stock principle, with limited liability.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

At the trial of Luby, on Tuesday, the Attorney-General opened the case in an able and exhaustive speech, which occupied four hours in its delivery.

On Wednesday, after some formal evidence had been given, Pierce Nagle, the informer, was examined by the Solicitor General. He detailed his connection with the movement, and described how the organization for the establishment of the Republic had been carried on.

Having fully repeated the facts deposed to in his informations, he was subjected to a severe and searching cross-examination by Mr Butt.

The general impression in court, however, was that he did not waver in the least. Throughout the ordeal he was calm, collected, and self-possessed, and otherwise deported himself with propriety.

Some other witnesses having been examined, the Court rose.

On Thursday morning, the Counsel for the Crown proceeded to give some additional evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner Luby. The case for the Crown having closed, Mr Butt rose at two o'clock, and proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the prisoner. His address was able and argumentative, apparently discarding evidence, and contenting himself with generalities. He spoke for an hour and a half, and the Solicitor-General replied. In doing so, he went most particularly into the facts of the case for the Crown, and continued until the Court rose at six o'clock.

The Lord Lieutenant has ordered the suspension of Mr Marquis, the Governor of Richmond Bridewell, the gaol where Stephens was imprisoned. It is understood that the Government and he are at issue with regard to the statement made by the latter, that he was to take his instructions for the safe keeping of the Fenian prisoners from the Government, and not from the Board of Superintendence.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Daily News* says—We are authorised to state that the Queen intends, should the state of her health at the time admit of her making the effort, to open Parliament in person. A few modifications will be made in the old ceremonial.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

The *Star* refers to the impression produced by the epitome of Earl Russell's reply to the Bradford reformers, that the Government intends to postpone the question of Reform. The *Star* asserts that the Government has not in any way changed its intention with regard to Reform, and believes the measure to be brought in will be one for which the Cabinet can fairly reckon on the support of all sincere Reformers.

The *Post*, on the other hand, as positively believes that legislation on Reform will be postponed until ample inquiry has been made. If it had been determined to press Parliament to a vote, the Reformers would simply have lost an administration which they could trust. It is morally certain that a motion for a Parliamentary enquiry would have been carried, and to threaten a dissolution under such circumstances is worse than useless.

JAMAICA AFFAIRS.

The *Daily News* asserts that enough is known to make it the duty of Government instantly to supersede Governor Eyre. Inquiry must, of course, be made; but the most urgent business is to stop these appalling murders committed in the name of the British Crown.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq.

LEAVING WIFE AND FAMILY.—*William Askey*, of Annfield Plain, pitman, was charged by Robert Lumley, relieving officer, with allowing his wife and family to become chargeable to the township of Greencroft, on the 15th inst. The case was compromised by defendant paying for the maintenance and costs.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqs.

STEALING UNDERWOOD.—*Jonathan Smith*, of Castleside, besom maker, was charged by John Foster, of Witton Gilbert, agent for the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with stealing underwood on the 13th ult. Fined 5s., and damages 5s., and costs.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*Michael Humes*, of Edmondsley, pitman, was charged by John Middleton, of Burnhope Colliery, pitman, with cutting and wounding him on the 25th ult. From the evidence of prosecutor, which was corroborated by that of two witnesses, it appeared that the complainant had been coming from Holmside to Burnhope Colliery, when he was met by defendant. The complainant had two dogs with him which attacked a small dog which accompanied defendant. The defendant struck at complainant's dogs, and on complainant asking him why he had struck his dogs, he immediately struck at complainant with a stick. A scuffle then ensued between them, when they both fell, and on complainant getting up he found that he had been cut on the neck. The Bench thought the case clearly proved, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two months, and to pay costs, and in default of paying costs, to be imprisoned for another month. The costs were paid by defendant's son.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of this Union was held at the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present — Rev. J. Thompson (presiding), Major Joicey, E. T. Smith, R. H. Gee, G. Hobson, G. Alder, E. Leybourne, and J. Bowey.

The minutes of the last meeting were read over by the Clerk, and signed by the Chairman.

The correspondence was then read, which included a complaint of nuisance existing at Clowdean, and also a letter from the guardians of Bedale making inquiries relative to a recent lunacy case chargeable to Bedale.

The Inspector of Nuisances to the Board was directed to look after the nuisance complained of, and the Clerk was instructed to answer the inquiries made by the Bedale Board of Guardians.

A letter was received from Mr Whomphrey requesting payment of a sum of money—a fine which had at a previous period been inflicted on him for leaving his situation as master of the workhouse without giving the proper notice. This application could not be entertained by the Board.

Tenders were also read over by the Clerk for the stones now lying in the workhouse yard. The offer of Mr H. Ramshay, the surveyor of the Durham and Shotley Bridge road, was, on the motion of Major Joicey, accepted.

The various assistant-overseers of the townships in the union having complied with the order made by the Board for increased security, the various persons offered as sureties were accepted.

A letter was read by the Chairman, which had been received from the Charity Commissioners, in answer to a notice from the Board in reference to the late proceedings at Lanchester on the division of the Satley Charity. It was decided by the Board that the matter lie over for the present. It was stated that the next division of the funds from this charity would take place on St. Thomas' Day (Dec. 21st), when it was expected that the whole of the overseers would be more punctual in their attendance.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, during which

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

sat and examined the various accounts, amounting to £715 8s. 5d., for which cheques were ordered to be drawn.

The calls on the various townships, payable on the 11th of January, 1866, were then apportioned as follows:—Benfieldside, £130; Billingside, £4; Collierley and Pontop, £80; Consett and Knitsley, £200; Cornsay, £45; Ebchester, £50; Esh, £50; Greencroft, £50; Healeyfield, £25; Hedleyhope, £15; Iveston, £100; Kyo, £80; Lanchester, £160; Langley, £45; Medomsley, £90; Muggleswick, £55; Satley, £10; Tanfield, £220; total, £1,409.

Mr John White, shoemaker, of Shield Row, applied for an apprentice, and one of the boys, named Kirsopp, having signified his willingness to serve his time to that trade, he was allowed to go on trial for a month.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the treasurer had in hand the sum of £1,332 2s. 9½d., and that since their last meeting the township of Lanchester had paid £90 4s. 11d., leaving a balance of £9 15s. 1d. still due. The other townships were all paid up. Expenditure for the last fortnight, £118 14s. 6d.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

then met, when the following appeals were heard:—

Mr W. MOORE, of Blackhill, appealed against the rate levied on him for a stable and coachhouse. It appeared from the statement that Mr Moore had formerly occupied these places, but since that time it had been partitioned off, one half of which he was wishful to let. The rate on these premises was £7. The Clerk was requested to visit the premises, and report at next meeting of the Board.

Mr HEADS, of Sunniside, appealed against his rate, as he had been rated on a larger sum than his rental. From a note which he produced from his landlord, it appeared that his rent was £89, while he was rated on £93. It transpired, however, that the present rate also included a field which belonged to the farm, but was rented by the landlord to another person for £11 per year. The committee settled the net rate to be £87 in future, and told him to make arrangements with his landlord about the payment of the rate on the field.

Mr BLAND, of Leadgate, appealed against a rate made on him for the Blackhouse farm. To produce a writing at next meeting from the land agent stating his rent.

The Board then adjourned.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Ready to Hand.—Every good and generous person feels a natural sympathy in the presence of suffering; but how much more graceful would that compassion be if it could supply the means of relief. Professor Holloway offers to everyone the never-failing power of thus rendering the most essential service to afflicted humanity. His noble remedies reach the seat of every malady, whether it be on the surface or hidden in the darker recesses of the interior of the system, and thus extirpate it, if that be possible. Plainly printed instructions for the guidance of invalids envelope every package of these restoratives, the reputation of which is not only European, but extends throughout the globe.

Sporting Intelligence.

CROYDON STEEPLE CHASES.

TUESDAY.—THE STEWARDS' PLATE. About three miles.

Mr Powell's Flyfisher, 6 yrs...............G. Holman 1
Count de la Bigne's R. M. D., 5 yrs, 11st 2lb...G. Quinton 2
Mr Price's Simpleton, aged, 10st 6lb........Horrington 3
Patience, Marmaduke, Santhal, Tulipe, The Objected, Diana, Sir Robert, Tambour Major, and Lisette also ran.

Betting: 2 to 1 agst Flyfisher, 5 to 1 agst Patience and R. M. D., 10 to 1 agst Tambour Major.

A HUNTERS' STAKES. About three miles.

Tiptop, 12st 7lb...........Mr Goodman 1
Meerschaum, 13st...............Pickett 2
Express, Saucebox, and Hotspur also ran.

Betting: Even on Express, 5 to 2 agst Tiptop, 10 to 2 agst Saucebox. Won in a canter by 20 lengths.

THE CROYDON STEEPLE CHASE CUP. About three miles and a half.

Mr Powell's L'Africain, 6 yrs, 12st 10lb.....G. Holman 1
Mr Lavigne's Magenta, 6 yrs, 12st 7lb........H. Lampugh 2
Mr Carew nas Cortolvin, 6 yrs, 12st 10lb.....Mr Edwards 3
Valentino, Old Oswestry, and Brown Windsor, also ran.

Betting: 5 to 2 on L'Afriacin, 6 to 1 each agst Magenta and Cortolvin, 10 to 1 agst Valentino. Won in a canter by ten lengths, three lengths between second and third.

WEDNESDAY.—THE STAND PLATE. About two miles and a half.

The Hornet, 11st 7lb..............Griffiths 1
Disappointment, 12st.............Mr Grant 2
Sir Robert, 11st 4lb...............C. Boyce 3
Tip Top, Brave, Oscar, Lucky Star, and Kingfisher also ran.

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Disappointment, 4 to 1 agst Sir Robert, 5 to 1 agst The Hornet and Tiptop, 8 to 1 agst Kingfisher. Won by a length; bad third.

A SELLING HANDICAP. About two miles.

Ace of Trumps, 12st.................H. States 1
Amelia Ann, 11st...................J. New 2
Idiot, 12st 7lb.....................Mr Ellison 3
Panther, 12st.......................Owner 0

Betting at first: 7 to 4 agst Idiot, closing at evens on Ace of Trumps, 10 to 1 agst Idiot. Won in a canter by forty lengths; bad third.

THE GRAND METROPOLITAN STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP. About three miles and a half.

Mr Halford's Old Oswestry, 6 yrs, 10st 2lb........Griffiths 1
Mr Carew nas Cortolvin, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb.........Mr Edwards 2
Mr T. Golby's Church Militant, 5 yrs, 11st 2lb....Wheeler 3
L'Africain, Sly Fox, Arlescott, Laura, Rochester, Balder, Gorschawk, Globule, Goldfinder, Benazet, and Farnborough also ran.

Betting: Even on L'Africain, 8 to 1 agst Benazet, 10 to 1 agst Old Oswestry, 100 to 8 agst Cortolvin, 100 to 7 agst Church Militant. Won by ten lengths; bad third.

THURSDAY.—HANDICAP PLATE. About 2 miles 4 furlongs.

R.M.D., 12st 2lb................G. Quinton 1
Brave, 11st........................Capt. Shalid 2
Amelia Ann, 10st..................J. New 0
Selika, 10st 12lb..................A. Sadler 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on R.M.D., 5 to 1 agst Amelia Ann. Won in a canter by ten lengths; the others did not pass the post.

SELLING HANDICAP. About 2 miles.

Idiot, 11st 4lb....................J. Land 1
White Stockings, 11st 9lb.........Daniels 0
Netherdale, 10st 7lb..............H. States 0
Snagge, 12st 7lb....................J. Steggles 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Idiot, 2 to 1 agst Netherdale. Won in a canter; the others fell. Winner not sold.

HANDICAP PLATE. About 3 miles.

Gorschawk, 10st 12lb.................Pickett 1
Sugar Candy, 10st 10lb..............J. Murphy 2
Meerschaum, 10st.....................J. New 3

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Sugar Candy, 3 to 2 agst Gorschawk, 7 to 2 agst Simpleton, 100 to 8 agst Meerschaum. Won by a neck, bad third. Simpleton did not pass the post.

SELLING STEEPLECHASE off by consent.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—On Monday morning, a skiff race was rowed on the Tyne, between J. Taylor and G. Wakefield, for £60. The course was from the High Level Bridge to Paradise Quay, a distance of nearly two miles and a half. After some delay a start was made, and soon after the lead was taken by Taylor, who won the race by upwards of 200 yards.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There were few fresh arrivals of either English or foreign wheat, and the trade ruled quite firm at last week's prices, with a fair demand. English malting barley ruled very dull, and prices a little lower; but there is a fair moderate sale for good foreign at full prices. Oats still scarce, and a fair sale. Foreign oats in active request. Boiling peas exceedingly scarce. Beans also very scarce.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 22 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, also 209 beasts and 446 pigs were from Ireland, and 29 beasts and 287 sheep were from foreign. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 199 beasts but an increase of 1,540 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that, of cattle varied considerably. Some very good bullocks and heifers were shown, but, as a whole, it was scarcely an average, while both sheep and pigs were fully an average for the time of year. There is a sound bill of health to report at market this morning, but there is no improvement to note in the lower prices. The supply of beef comprised 1,230 head. A better feeling pervaded the beef trade to-day than for some weeks past, yet prices did not advance to any quotable extent; although in exceptional instances, 9s per imperial stone was obtained, yet the general top figure for beef was 8s 9d, with a tolerably good finish. The number of sheep was 6,940. The mutton trade ruled slow, and the tendency was in favour of the buyer, with a very dull finish, and a considerable portion remained unsold. Pigs—750 were shown. The pork trade experienced an active demand, and all sorts realised more money than on Tuesday last, and all sold.

Numbers shown—Beasts, 1,230; sheep and lambs, 6,940; pigs, 750; store cattle, 0.

Prices this day—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; inferior sorts, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; good steers, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.; middling, 6s. 6d. to 7s 3d; cows, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 9d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.; bulls, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good wedders, 0s. 0d. to 9s; large fat 8s 0d to 8s 9d; middling, 7d to 7½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb sinking offal.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Old land hay	4	12	0	to	5	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	3	15	0	to	4	0	0	
New land hay	4	5	0	to	4	10	0	
Do. this year's growth	4	0	0	to	4	5	0	
Clover hay	4	13	0	to	5	0	0	
Wheat straw	2	2	0	to	2	3	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	1	0	0	to	1	4	0	
Oat straw	1	12	0	to	1	14	0	

Carts at market: Hay 143: straw 40.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

BIRTHS

NEWCASTLE.—At No. 1, Summerhill-terrace, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr J. O. Sturgeon, of a daughter.
CARR'S HILL.—At Warburton House, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. Thomas Gray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. Andrew's Church, on the 18th ult., Mr. George Somers to Miss Margaret Steel.
At St. John's Church, on the 26th ult., Mr. John M'Culloch to Helen, only surviving daughter of Mr. Alexander Pauling, Wallsend.
At Jesmond Church, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Berkeley Addison, William Allen, Esq., of Wallsend, to Ellen Moulson, youngest daughter of the late James Lownds, Esq., of this town.
At St. Mary's Catholic Church, on the 18th ult., by the Very Rev. Canon Eyre, Mr. Robert Clark, gardener, of Lemington, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Slater, of Walker.
At St. Nicholas' Church, on the 29th ult., Mr. Henry Arkle, of Shaftoe, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Matthew Reid Forster, Old Hall Cottage.
LEEDS.—At St. John's Church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. G. Metcalfe, Mr. Charles Russell, of the *Leeds Mercury*, formerly of Edinburgh, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Best Davison, of the same journal.

DEATHS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 27th ult., aged 3 months, Thomas, son of Mr. W. Beckwith, innkeeper.
BLACKHILL.—On the 20th ult., aged 3 years, Tom William, son of Mr John Freck, mill-furnaceman.
LEADGATE.—On the 16th ult., aged 7 months, Thomas Edward, son of Mr. Thomas Foreman, veterinary surgeon.
NEWCASTLE.—In Pilgrim-street, on the 24th ult., Esther Anne, infant daughter of Mr. R. Clark.
GATESHEAD.—At 3, Airey-terrace, on the 26th ult., aged 5, William Henry, son of Mr. William Joseph Kimpster.
At Dunston Lodge, on the 25th ult., aged 50, Cornelius Garbutt.
MORPETH.—On the 25th ult., aged 22, Thomas Henry, son of the Rev. Thomas Finch.
WARKWORTH.—On the 26th ult., aged 86, Mr. John Alder, supervisor of Inland Revenue.
BELFAST, Ireland.—At Park Lodge, on the 21st ult., aged 19, William, son of Mr. John Hogg, of Windy Nook, Gateshead, much respected.
KURNOOL, Madras Presidency.—On the 11th of October, aged 45, Lieutenant-Colonel James Douglas Dale, Commanding 28th Regiment Madras Army, eldest son of the late David Dale, Esq., of the Honorable East India Company's Bengal Civil Service.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1865.