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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 14. CONSETT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Money Wanted.

MONEY.

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

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO LEND.—Ready to be Advanced on good Security, £80.—Apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Commission and House Agent, Front-street, Consett.

Situations Vacant.

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

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

Found.

MEDOMSLEY COLLIERY.

FOUND, at Medomsley Colliery, a Liver and White POINTER BITCH. The Owner can have her again by paying Expenses. Apply to Mr JOSEPH WALTON. If not claimed within Six Days, she will be Sold to defray Expenses.

Public Notices.

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

PIGEON SHOOTING.

FOR NOVICES, within Two Miles of Berry Edge, at 2s 6d Each, will come off on MONDAY, December 24th, at Mr R. F. JOHNSON'S, Tattersall's Inn. Entries to close at 9 O'Clock, on SATURDAY EVENING, December 22nd.

N.B.—A plentiful supply of Birds will be attended to, and 17 Yards Rise.

NOTICE.

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

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
UNPRECEDENTED NOVELTY!
GRAND ATTRACTION!
ROYAL ART-UNION BAZAAR.

WILLIAM GODDARD begs most respectfully to intimate to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of CONSETT and the vicinity, that he has Opened the above BAZAAR in the Front Room, belonging to Mr. Thomas, Middle Street. The Bazaar consists of a Large and elegant assortment of useful, ornamental, and valuable Goods, from all parts of the world.

N.B.—Photographic Portraits in a neat gilt frame, at One Shilling each. Families visited at their own houses, where Likenesses can be taken with equal facility.

DANCING ACADEMY.

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

Ladies are requested to attend at half-past Six o'clock.

Mr. A. confidently hopes, by strict assiduity and attention to the Pupils committed to his care, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

TERMS.

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

TO MASONS, IRONMONGERS, EXCAVATORS AND DRAINERS.

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

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

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

ARCHIBALD M. DUNN, Architect.

Market street, Newcastle, Nov. 29, 1860.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given in aid of the Funds of the Corps, in the THEATRE, CONSETT, on Saturday Evening, December 8th.

Principal Vocalists—Miss LEYBOURNE, of Stockton, and Mr J. G. DENT, from London, (who will be assisted by several gentlemen of local celebrity).

Pianist—Mr NICHOLSON, Organist of St. Cuthbert's.

The Band of the Corps will appear in uniform, and take part in the Programme.

For Particulars see Small Bills.

TO CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.
CONSETT DISTRICT PENNY BANK.

PATRONS.

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

TRUSTEES.

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

COMMITTEE.

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

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

SECRETARY.
Mr. Samuel Surtees.

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

GRAND BALL, LANCHESTER.

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

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

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

REFRESHMENTS INCLUDED.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.
DICKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
IMPORTER OF
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
22, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE LIST.

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

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

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

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

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

RIFLE CLOTHING.
VOLUNTEERS
SUPPLIED WITH
CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS,
ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION PATTERN, AT
BRODIE'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CHEAP FRUIT CAKE SHOP, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
A MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE ONCE A YEAR.
J. O. STURGEON begs to return thanks to his Patrons in the Town and Country for the very Liberal support he received Last Year for his MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE, and begs to inform the Public that he will have a much larger one this Year, of the enormous weight of SIX THOUSAND POUNDS, the largest ever Made. There will be secreted within the Cake 100 Fourpenny Pieces, 50 silver Thimbles, and 25 Gold Wedding Rings. The Cake will be ready for Exhibition on the 8th December, and Cut into on the 22nd December, and will be Sold at One Shilling per Pound.
N.B.—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH will be Given by Lottery to Persons Purchasing Tickets on or before 22nd December, each Ticket entitling them to One Pound of the Monster Bride's Cake.
J. O. STURGEON, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
44, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Orders Taken by the undermentioned Agents for the Monster Cake:—

J. A. and M. E. Archbold, Grocers, Wooler.	Mr. R. Robertson, Grocer, Morpeth.
Mr. R. Lisle, Grocer, Lowick.	Mr. A. Dodds, Grocer, Alnwick.
Mr. Thomas Cowans, Grocer, Felton.	Mr. Steven Roxby, Grocer, &c., Easington Lane
Robert Denholm, Confectioner, Berry Edge.	Mr. R. Byram, Confectioner, 16, Tyne-street, North Shields.

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

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

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

THE 21s. INVERNESS WRAPPER IN 500 PATTERNS.

THE 21s. TYNE WRAPPERS, FOR WHICH OUR HOUSE IS SO WELL NOTED, ARE NOW READY.

THE 21s. NAPIER IN 500 PATTERNS.

GREY-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LEGGINGS
OF
ALL KINDS.
THE Largest Stock in the North of England is at
J. CORBETT'S,
1, MOSLEY STREET, 3, GREY STREET,
AND 88, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE.
December, 1860.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained, a process so un-English, unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; colored articles retain their original brilliancy, and white fabrics are greatly improved!—Only boil the clothes 20 minutes, and hang them up to dry. NO RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!!
Patentee:—Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

J. G. DENT, Member of the London Orchestral Association, begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge, Consett, &c., that he has commenced giving LESSONS on the PIANO-FORTE and in SINGING, and having had considerable experience in London, trusts to secure their support.
Public Singing Classes are in course of formation.
Private Parties attended.
For Terms, &c., apply to J. G. D., at Mr. JOS. NICHOLSON'S, Provision Merchant, Blackhill.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE
AT
PARK'S,
77, PILGRIM-STREET,
(Four Doors below the Old Black House,)
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
WINTER GOODS.
ON HAND, an excellent Stock of STRONG WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the approaching Season, and for all Classes; and ALL ARE GUARANTEED OUR OWN MAKING, and will be Sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
SUMMER GOODS.
Also ON HAND the remainder of our Summer Boots, which will be cleared off at prices varying from 1s 8d to 4s 6d per pair; Children's Light Fancy Coloured Boots and Shoes from 8d per pair.
REMEMBER, ONLY AT
PARK'S,
77, PILGRIM-STREET,
(Four Doors below the Old Black House),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Business Addresses.

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

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES
GO TO
M'NALLY'S,
ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE.
Where Fit and Durability are guaranteed.
N.B. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 TAILORS, of temperate habits, to whom the highest wages will be given, if competent workmen.

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dyson, where he will have always on hand an excellent assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOGS,
Of the best manufacture and material, and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
Boots and Shoes, to order, warranted of the best material and by unexceptionable workmen.
Repairs neatly executed.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.
EVENING TUITION.
M. BELL announces that he has opened Evening Classes for Instruction on the various Branches of Education during the Winter, on Three Evenings each week, viz.: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from 7 till 9 o'clock p.m.
TERMS same as Day Pupils.
Shotley Grove School, Oct., 1860.
M. B. also purposes giving a Course of Public Lectures in the School-Room on various subjects; particulars in a future advertisement.

RALPH EWART,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for favours conferred, and hopes by assiduity and attention, selling a good article at the Lowest Possible Charge, to Merit a Continuance of Public Patronage.
BRITISH WINES.—FANCY BISCUITS, &c., &c.

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

THE NEW SHOP.
KEENLEYSIDE & CO. tender their best Thanks to their Friends and the Public for the kind support received by them, and in doing so beg to submit the following List of Prices:—
TEAS, from 3s. 4d. to 4s 4d. per lb.
COFFEES, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
GOOD SUGAR, 4d.; FINE DO., 4½d.; CRYSTALIZED, 5d. per lb.
GOOD CURRANTS, 3d.; FINE, 4d.; BEST NEW CURRANTS, 5d per lb.
GOOD RAISINS, 4d.; BEST, 5d. per lb.
GOOD SOAP, 2½d.; YELLOW and MOTTLED, 3½d; BEST PALE AND MOTTLED, 4½d. per lb.
OBSERVE:
KEENLEYSIDE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.
N.B.—Parcels sent to any Part, Free of Carriage.

POKES, SACKS, CART COVERS, BARN SHEETS, WOOL SHEETS, SHEEP NETS, CART ROPES, HALTERS, PLOUGH CORDS, SPUN YARNS, COW TIES, COW BANDS, PIG NETS, TWINES, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT BELL,
6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS,
NEWCASTLE.
ON SALE,
LINSEED, RAPE, CANARY SEEDS, &c.
D. CLARKE'S WHEAT PROTECTOR, the best Dressing for Seed Wheat known.
GISHURST COMPOUND.—See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 9th, 1859.

PATTINSON OSBORNE,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement as above, and to announce that he has commenced to retail the best Ovington, Mild, and Bitter Ales, at 5d. and 6d. per quart, to which he would respectfully call the attention of the public. Families supplied with any quantity from 2 gallons or upwards, to any part of the district, carriage free, with a liberal discount from those prices.
A large stock of New Christmas Fruits. Teas from 3s. 8d. per lb and upwards. Coffee 1s. and upwards. Raw and Refined Sugars at Market Prices.
Cheese, Butter, Bacon, of first-rate quality, at the lowest remunerating prices.
Brushes, Clogs, Earthenware, Worsteds, Yarns, &c.

ECONOMIC GOLD WATCH CLUB.
MR. J. CALVERT has commenced a GOLD WATCH CLUB, at the house of Mr. J. ANDERSON, Commercial Inn, Consett, for the supplying of First-class GOLD WATCHES to Subscribers, at economic prices. Names enrolled, Rules supplied, and all particulars given, on application at the Bar.
Persons desirous to join are respectfully requested to make an early application, as the number of Members will be limited.
The Second Meeting will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th of December, when a draw will take place.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH.
YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND ARTICULATION.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.
All *Consultations* free.
Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
House of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E.,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
61, BLACKETT STREET,
APPOINTMENTS:
One of the Firm attends Sunderland every Thursday, at Frederick-street, Durham, every Saturday, at 81, New Elvet.

Business Addresses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. BARTLETT,
SCALE BEAM, WEIGHING MACHINE, AND MILL MANUFACTURER,
39, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE only Practical Maker of the above Articles in the North of England. Grocers' Canisters, Vases, Coffee Boxes, and every Article suitable for Grocers, Chemists, &c. Fittings, Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, repaired and adjusted.
Mills Recut and made equal to New.

WILLIAM LAMB,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement in Business, and begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he has REMOVED to more eligible Premises opposite, lately occupied by William Bowes, where he hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favours.
Home Fed BACON, KIEL Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, &c.
CHEESE of superior quality.
TINWARE, BRUSHES, of all kinds, extremely cheap.
Goods delivered to any part of the District free of carriage.

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

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

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

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

THE WINTER GAOL DELIVERY.

The assizes for Newcastle and the county of Northumberland were commenced on Tuesday morning. Mr. Justice Hill arrived in Newcastle on Monday night, when the formula of opening the commission was observed at the Moot Hall and afterwards at the Guildhall. On Tuesday morning the learned Judge attended divine service at St. Nicholas' Church, and afterwards proceeded in the Mayor's carriage to the Guildhall where the business for the town was at once commenced. On the Bench were the Mayor (Henry Ingledew, Esq.), and Sheriff (T. Hedley, Esq.), along with the Deputy-sheriff (G. W. Hodge, Esq.), Ald. Blackwell, Ald. Laycock and several magistrates. The following gentlemen were sworn on the

TOWN GRAND JURY.

R. W. Hodgson, Esq., (foreman).	Henry Clapham, Esq.
James Leathart, Esq.	John Elliott, Esq.
Benj. C. Lawton, Esq.	John Goldhart, Esq.
Fred. Holmes Lamb, Esq.	Peter Hansen, Esq.
William Laing, Esq.	W. J. Van Hansbergen, Esq.
Clement Lister, Esq.	A. P. Harrison, Esq.
Robt. B. McAllum.	Joseph Heald, Esq.
Robt. Morrison, Esq.	Arthur Pring, Esq.
William Losh Andrews, Esq.	Joseph Richardson, Esq.
Thos. Ayton Burnett, Esq.	George Schmaltz, Esq.
G. C. Christiansen, Esq.	C. Tully, Esq.

The usual proclamation against vice and immorality having been read, his Lordship proceeded to deliver his charge to the Grand Jury. He said:—There were only four cases in the calendar and he was happy to say that none of these involved any question of legal difficulty. The first and last cases on the calendar were charges of robbery and violence, and the only question in these was as to the identity of the persons accused. Probably, however, the confirmatory evidence in each case would satisfy their minds and enable them to return true bills. The second case in the calendar was one of great importance to the traders in all commercial towns; it was that of forging, and the evidence was almost conclusive. The third was a case of rape, and he besought them not to return a true bill unless the evidence was such as to induce them to think that a conviction would follow; for in all such cases it was better that a public investigation should not take place where the evidence was weak and inconclusive.—The Grand Jury then retired and the Court adjourned to the Moot Hall, where the following gentlemen were sworn on

THE COUNTY GRAND JURY.

W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Bywell, (foreman.)
Charles W. Orde, Esq., Nunnykirk.
Ed. Collingwood, Esq., Dissington.
Thomas Riddell, Esq., Cheeseburn Grange.
Thomas Anderson, Esq., Little Harle Tower.
Edward J. Collingwood, Esq., Lilburn Tower.
Rowland Errington, Esq., Sandhoe.
Launcelot J. Hunter Allgood, Esq., Nunwick.
John Cookson, Esq., Meldon Park.
Watson Askew, Esq., Pallinsburn.
Rev. Challoner Ogle, Crookhill Park.
John Errington, Esq., High Warden.
John Grey, Esq., Dilston.
Thomas Ridley, Esq., Park End.
W. Isaac Cookson, Esq., Benwell.
Hugh Taylor, Esq., Earsdon.
John Matthew Ridley, Esq., Walbeck.
Joseph Straker, Esq., Benwell.
Thos. Wm. C. Riddell, Esq., Felton Park.
R. S. Surtees, Esq., Apperley.
R. B. Sanderson, Esq., Jesmond.
Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., Warkworth.

The usual preliminaries having been observed, his Lordship proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. He said: There were only four cases in which bills of indictment had been sent before them, and not one of these involved any legal difficulty. The first case on the calendar, which was a charge of rape, would, of course, receive their most serious attention; because it was very undesirable, unless the evidence was cogent, that such a case should be made the subject of inquiry in open court. If, however, on looking at the evidence and weighing it in their minds, they should think it afforded reasonable ground for conviction, they would find it their duty to return a true bill. There was one other case in the calendar, No. 2, in which four persons were charged with a violent assault with intent to commit a robbery on the person of a man named Carr. As to two of those individuals the jury would direct their attention to this fact, that these people did not appear from the depositions to have taken any actual part in the violence committed; but the question would be whether they, being near the spot, were consenting parties in the act, and whether they were not present with the intent to render aid and assistance, if required, in the commission of the offence. If that were so they were as much guilty as the parties who committed the act. As to the other two cases they were of a painful nature—the one, cutting and wounding and the other manslaughter—but they were not such as to require any observation from him. His Lordship then dismissed the Grand Jury, and the Court proceeded with

THE TRIALS OF PRISONERS.

Robert Moorhead (25), James Henderson (26), and George Blair (22), "labourers," according to the calendar's description, were charged with having on the 23rd Oct., in this town violently assaulted and robbed Robert Adams, of £1 19s 7d. Mr. Mulcaster and Mr. Laycock were for the prosecution; Mr. Blackwell appeared for Blair and Henderson; and Mr. Lewers was counsel for Moorhead. From the opening statement of Mr. Mulcaster, it appeared that on the day named, about noon, the prosecutor was at the White Swan, Bigg Market, where he appeared to have had his first libation. From there he went to a public house in the New-road, kept by a man named Lowrey. There he met the prisoner Moorhead; and going into the yard of that house he saw the prisoner Henderson. The prosecutor and these parties had some drink together, and from thence they went into the Market, where the prosecutor sold a horse and cart for £4 10s. Moorhead and Henderson witnessed the sale, and consequently became acquainted with the state of prosecutor's finances. The trio then went to Sharp's public house, and there more drink was obtained, for which the prosecutor paid, changing a half sovereign. [Fortunately his wife had appeared on the scene and obtained £2 of the produce of the sale.] From Sharp's public house they adjourned to the "Lord Nelson," Sandgate, being determined, it would appear, that the Licensed Victuallers generally should participate in their funds. More drink was procured, and the prosecutor again "stood Sam," his finances being now reduced to £1 19s 7d. This sum he placed in his left-hand trousers' pocket. Soon after this Moorhead sought to pick a quarrel with Adams. There was a table between them, and Moorhead aimed a blow at Adams, which overturned both him and the table, Moorhead falling among the *debris* of broken glass, table and drunken man. Whilst the prosecutor lay upon the ground, he felt the prisoner Moorhead put his hand into his pocket and take out the money, and pass it to the prisoner Henderson, and the two immediately ran out. Blair, who does not apear to have participated in the spoliation, was communicated with by the other prisoners, who told him "it was all right," and he left the house, following Moorhead and Henderson. These were the main facts of the case. In cross examination by Mr. Blackwell, the prosecutor admitted that they were all drunk, and that Moorhead and Henderson had been "treating" him early on in the day; that when the funds ran short, he ran out to seek more, and meeting his man coming up with a horse and cart, with which he was going to fetch another load of coals, he hailed him, and seeing "Bob"—he "didn't knaw his t'other nyam"—asked him if he wanted to buy a horse and cart? And those being the articles that "Bob" was just in want of, the bargain was concluded.—What did you sell the horse and cart for? Why ye knaw, to get some mare money to get some mare drink. 'Cas ye knaw it's nee use to go tiv a public house without money.—Just so: I suppose that is the case. Then, pray what sort of a horse and cart was this to produce so small a sum as £4 10s? It was a very good one. —What, for £4 10s? Yes, ye may sometimes get a capital yoke for thirty shillings. (Laughter.)

The evidence against Blair was most inconclusive, and after hearing the learned counsel who defended the prisoners and his Lordship's summing up, the jury found Moorhead and Henderson *guilty*, and Blair *not guilty*. He was accordingly discharged. Each of the other prisoners was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

After the termination of this case, the town jury were discharged for the day, and their places in the box were taken by the jurors for the county.

VIOLENT ASSAULT NEAR ALNWICK.

William Crammond (43), carter; Robert Crammond (50), carter; and Rachael Crammond (44), married woman, were charged with having feloniously and violently assaulted Robert Carr, of Ditchburn, with intent to rob him, at the parish of Alnwick, on the 2nd of October. Mr Davison and Mr Bruce were for the prosecution; Mr Shield defended the prisoners. The prosecutor is a farmer living at Ditchburn, near Alnwick. On the day in question, there was a horse fair at Alnwick, which he attended. The prisoners and another woman, named Betsy Bigger, against whom the jury had not found a true bill, were also there. Mr Carr left Alnwick on horseback about half-past seven o'clock at night, the night being moonlight but not very light. When he got to a place called White House Bank, he got off his horse, and was leading him when he overtook a person named Williamson, and further along the road he overtook the female prisoner, who was standing at the roadside, and she solicited him to go into a field with her, which he declined to do. That occurrence did not excite his suspicion, and he got on his horse again, and proceeded towards his home. In going along he passed the two male prisoners, who he observed had sticks in their hands, and further on he passed a horse and cart with another horse fastened behind it, and in that cart was the woman who had been originally charged, but against whom the jury had not found a true bill. He then rode on alone, and when about three miles from Alnwick he heard a noise behind him, and on looking round he received a severe blow across the side of his head. He was stunned by the blow, and had no more recollection until he found himself in the house of Mrs Strachan, where he was put to bed. Mr Carr had a habit of carrying a purse—in which on this occasion there was £28 in gold—in one of his trousers' pockets, and which, when in Mrs. Strachan's house, was not in either of his trousers' pockets, but a few days afterwards it was found in the pocket of his coat, to which it had been removed. He had also 40s in silver, which had not been removed from his trousers' pocket, so that, as far as robbery was concerned, there was no robbery at all; but this was owing to a providential circumstance. Williamson, whom Mr. Carr had passed on the road, had observed the female leave the cart and join the male prisoners, and they all went in the direction Mr Carr had taken. His suspicions being aroused, he called out to arrest Mr Carr's attention, and one of the prisoners replied there was no road that way. He then rode off for assistance, and returned with two persons named Gibson and Thomas Strachan. They found Mr Carr lying on his back, with William Crammond on his head, and the female prisoner also on him. On their arrival the prisoners attempted to run off, but they were struck and stopped by Williamson and party. The prisoner Robert Crammond, and the discharged female named Bigger, were found in the cart a short distance from the scene of the assault, and the whole four were taken into custody by the police.

Mr Shield, in defence, argued that the injuries sustained by the prosecutor were the result of a fall from his horse while in a state of intoxication; and from the fact of no robbery having been committed, he submitted that the prisoners were attending Mr Carr to render him assistance. His Lordship then summed up, and the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found the prisoners *guilty*, and they were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Court rose at a quarter before six o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Justice Hill took his seat at ten o'clock this morning, and proceeded with the trial of

THE NEWBURN MANSLAUGHTER.

Robert Forster (40) was charged with the manslaughter of his brother, Thomas Forster, at Newburn, on the 27th October. The Hon. Mr. Liddell and Mr. Bruce were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Davison defended the prisoner, who is a very respectable man and very inoffensive-looking. His father, mother, sister, and sister's husband, who were all called, appeared to be equally respectable.

Mr. Liddell briefly stated the facts of the case. On the day named, the prisoner had been at Newcastle disposing of salmon, his father having a large salmon fishery at Newburn. At night on that day the prisoner returned, the father followed; then came in the deceased, who had been out shooting; and then the daughter of Mr. Forster and her husband. Some words ensued between the prisoner and Mrs. Forster, who is his stepmother, about cooking some fish for supper, and these were followed by an angry altercation between Mr. Forster and his wife, on the same matter. The prisoner got up to toast some bread at the fire, where the deceased's dog was lying. The prisoner kicked the dog, on which his brother remonstrated with him. Almost immediately afterwards the prisoner took up a poker and threw it at deceased. It struck him on the head, and of the wound so caused he died in the course of five or six weeks. These were the facts of the case. If on the part of the defence it should be urged that the prisoner threw the poker at the dog, he should contend that the charge still amounted to manslaughter.—The following witnesses were then called for the prosecution:—

Robert Forster, examined by Mr. Bruce, said—I am a fisherman, residing at Newburn, and the prisoner is a natural son of mine. My wife's name is Margaret Forster. On the 27th October last I went to Newcastle by the three o'clock train, and returned shortly after four. I then found in the house my wife. After that, Robert, Thomas, and Henry, my sons, came in, followed by my daughter, Mrs. Matthews, and her husband. Henry and Thomas had been out shooting. Some conversation arose about having some fish for supper. I wished it to be cooked, but my wife refused, and some very angry words ensued. At that time Robert, the prisoner, was standing at the table preparing himself some tea. After that he went to the fireside. He took no part in the angry words about the fish, except saying that "it was very hard that after being away from four o'clock in the morning he could not get something to eat." Jem Walker's dog, which Tom had borrowed, was lying by the fireside. The prisoner pushed it by with his foot, and Tom said if Robert struck his dog he would make him pay for it. Thomas then went to lay by his powder and shot. All this time angry words were going on between me and my wife about the fish. The next thing I saw was that the dog went towards Tom, and the poker glided past me. I did not see Robert throw it. It went past me and struck Tom on the head. Thomas was about eight feet from the fire-place when he received the blow. The room is sixteen feet long, and Robert was nine feet off Thomas. I sent for the doctor instantly.—By Mr. Davison: The prisoner at once expressed himself as very sorry, and said he did not intend it for Tom. The prisoner has lived with me all his life. He is now forty years of age. The prisoner has always shown my other sons the greatest kindness. On one occasion my son George fell into the river. Robt. saved him. (The old man seemed to suffer under intense emotion.) The very powder flask and belt, he continued, which Tom was putting away, he had been enabled to purchase through Robert giving him a half-sovereign. Robert and Tom slept together. Robert's conduct has always been that of a kind, humane man. He was quite sober on this day. He had had a great deal of business to transact in Newcastle, and did not seem to have had time to get drink. My wife was tipsy on this night, and had been so for twelve days. I had brought home some fish for supper, and wished to have it cooked, but she would not do it. She was very abusive—very. The quarrel was partly between Robert and my wife, but mostly between her and me. A policeman came soon after it happened and took him into custody. Don't know who the officer was. He is not here—he is ill.—By Mr. Liddell: The deceased was standing about three feet from the wall when he received the blow. The wife was standing near him. The dog did not leave the room. It followed Tom, and lay down in front of the mistress. —By the Judge: Tom was three feet nearer Robert than the wife. Robert could see the mistress. The end of the poker struck Tom as it was swinging round.

Margaret Forster said: I remember the prisoner getting up and kicking the dog. The father then get up to leave the room. I had not had any words with the prisoner except saying that it was a strange thing as they had been at Newcastle and had plenty of money that they could not get dinner there. I said this to my daughter Emma, who said to my husband, "Don't go out or there'll be mischief." My husband then returned and sat down, saying that if Robert wanted a hot supper he should have one. Robert then drew the poker from the fire, and raising it, said to Thomas, "You b—— I'll kill you." I was not drunk. Robert and I had not been on good terms for years.—By Mr. Davison: I never said to any one that "it would be a good job; Robert would get transported." I don't remember saying so.—Will you swear you didn't? I couldn't say nothing. —Will you swear you didn't? When the boy was struck I was almost out of my head.—Question was once more repeated.—Answer: I was not sensible.—What time in the morning did you recover your senses—eight or nine o'clock? No, sir; we were never in bed.—Did you take any drink to bring you to your senses? Nothing—nothing but what I couldn't help. I've a complaint upon me for which I take a little.—Were you not drunk when Dr Rayne came? I should hope not.—Will you swear you were not? Certainly.—Had you had your complaint on you that day? Yes; no (laughter).—Then the day before? Perhaps I had; I had been unwell for six weeks. —And of course taking your medicine daily? Well, yes; now and then.—In answer to other questions, she said the prisoner threw the poker at Thomas this way (raising her arm). The toast was in his right hand. He has been kind to the other members of the family. He has treated me most shamefully—most shamefully, sir.—How long have you been married to Mr Forster? Twenty-eight years.

Joseph Matthews, son-in-law of Mr. Forster, said: I was at Mr. Forster's when this happened. Robert was about a yard from the fire place when he threw the poker. I saw him pick it up and throw it from his shoulder. I stepped up to seize it before it was thrown, but was too late. There were two dogs in the room. The greyhound pup went into the entry.—By Mr. Davison: I did not hear Robert say anything before he threw the poker. [Poker produced.]—By Mr. Liddell: This is like the poker.

Mrs Forster recalled: This is the poker.

Mr Liddell: There are many other witnesses, but I don't intend to call them; my friend may do so.

Mr Davison: I shall want them all.

Mr Davison, surgeon, said: I was called in to attend the deceased. Found a wound on the scalp an inch and a half long, a fracture of the skull, and injuries to the membranes of the brain. He lived a month and a few days. The cause of death were those injuries. The injuries might have been caused by the poker produced.—By Mr Davison: Have known the prisoner thirty years. During the whole of that time he has borne an excellent character.—By Mr Liddell: I saw Mrs Forster that night. She was in a state of excitement, whether from drink I could not say.—His Lordship: Was she in her senses? I should think not. She was in a state of intense excitement.

Mrs Emma Matthews examined, by Mr Davison, said: Did not hear the prisoner say, "you b——r, I'll murder you."—By Mr Liddell: Did not hear Robert say anything.

This was the case for the crown.

Mr Davison then proceeded to address the jury. He said: The cases of manslaughter differ in the widest possible manner, sometimes approaching closely to murder; sometimes to the merest accident. The question, however, in this case was simply this, did the deceased come by his death by the unlawful act of the prisoner?

His Lordship: It is something more than that. Supposing it was a lawful act, which you will have some difficulty in making out, there was gross carelessness and neglect.

Mr Davison: If your lordship rules so, I shall have nothing to say to the jury.

His Lordship: It is for the jury to say whether the poker was thrown at the dog or the mother.

Mr Davison proceeded to address the jury. He said: Then the question for the jury would be whether the poker was thrown at the dog or the mother. They might soon get rid of that part of the case as to Mrs. Forster—he wished they could get rid of her altogether—that she, for her own sake, had not come into the box. He intended to urge that the poker was thrown at the dog, and though his learned friend had suggested that that was an absurd theory, it was most singular, if it was absurd and ridiculous, that his friend should have imagined that that would be the defence. The prisoner's mouth was closed—he could not ask him how it happened—why he threw the poker, but he would ask the jury to look at all the surrounding circumstances of the case, at the prisoner's former character, at his appearance in the dock, and then say, "is that a fratricide?" He should call witnesses, as to the prisoner's character, and those would prove that he was a man not likely to be guilty of such an offence as that charged against him. He dwelt in strong terms upon the conduct of Mrs. Forster—that she should have come into the box and exhibited so strong a feeling against the prisoner who had lived under the roof with her for 29 years; who had saved the life of one of her sons, and who had always behaved so kindly towards the other members of her family. Bearing in mind all these favourable circumstances to the prisoner, the jury would hesitate before arriving at a conclusion against the prisoner; they would not give much weight to the evidence of a woman who acknowledged that she had a complaint upon her, the medicine for which was gin. His friend had asked the surgeon if she was drunk that night, but why hadn't he pushed his inquiries further, and asked the daughter and her husband? He then went on to urge that the poker was thrown at the dog, and if the jury believed that, he thought they would hesitate to believe that it was thrown in such a negligent manner as to render the prisoner liable for his act and to bring this charge within the category of manslaughter. He then called the following witnesses:

Rev. John Reed, examined by Mr. Davison, said: I am vicar of Newburn, and have known the prisoner 24 years. He has always been a sober, industrious, peaceful, and obliging young man.

Mr. Wm. Glover said: I am agent to the Duke of Northumberland, and have known the prisoner 20 years. He has always been a sober, steady, and peaceable man.

Mr. John Spencer said: I am a steel manufacturer at Newburn. Have known the prisoner 36 years. He has always borne the character of a peaceful, sober man.

Mr John Brown: I have been village constable at Newburn for 28 years. Have known the prisoner during all that time. He has always borne an excellent character.

This was the case for the defence.

His Lordship proceeded to sum up. In the course of his remarks the learned judge said: If the poker was negligently thrown and attended with danger to persons present, the act of the prisoner would amount to manslaughter. If the prisoner intended to strike either the deceased or his mother, that was clearly an unlawful act, and the killing of Thomas would amount to manslaughter. If the poker was intended to strike the dog, yet still as it was a dangerous weapon, and was thrown in a small room where there were seven persons assembled it would amount to manslaughter; and he did not see how the jury could escape coming to the conclusion that it was a case of manslaughter, take it in the mildest way they liked. He should like the jury, however, to answer this simple question: Was the poker, in their opinion, thrown at the dog, or was it thrown with the intention of striking either the mother or brother? because upon that fact would undoubtedly depend the amount of punishment. In the one case, it would be manslaughter in a very mitigated form; in the other manslaughter of a very grave character, indeed. If the prisoner threw the poker with the intention to kill, as the evidence would infer from the words used by the prisoner, "you b——r, I'll kill you," that would amount to murder. He hoped that Mrs. Forster, for her own sake—that her memory was defective, or that she was so excited as not to know what passed, rather than that she had come here to say that which was untrue.

The Jury, after consulting in their box, said, through their foreman, "We find the prisoner *Guilty*, but strongly recommend him to mercy."

His Lordship: Do you think that the poker was thrown at the dog or the mother?

The Foreman: We are of opinion that he threw it either at the mother or brother.

The prisoner having been called upon to receive the sentence of the Court, said: I never threw the poker at my brother to kill him. My step-mother has taken an oath as to two words which, so help me God, I never used.

His Lordship: Robert Forster, the jury have found you guilty of manslaughter. Indeed they could have come to no other conclusion upon the evidence, for I have never heard a clearer case of manslaughter proved in a court of justice. The jury have accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy, and I am willing to give full effect to that recommendation, more especially as you appear to have borne an excellent character from your youth up to the time of this unfortunate occurrence, and appear also to have been affected with very much grief and sorrow immediately after the happening of the event. Upon that unfortunate night you gave way to violence and irritation, although you had always acted kindly towards your brother. You had, however, cause to feel that you were hardly dealt with by another member of your family who certainly does not appear to have been influenced by kindly feelings towards you. You have, however, been guilty of an act for which you are now to receive the sentence of this court. I cannot but expect that the fatal consequence of your act will ever be a serious grief and sorrow to you. If I could persuade myself that you had any intention of doing serious injury by throwing that poker either at your mother or the deceased, it would be my duty to visit you with a severe punishment; but I hope and am willing to believe that you acted merely under the influence of irritation without intending to do any very serious mischief. Yet, nevertheless, the jury having said that you threw it either at your mother or your brother, I cannot pass the case over altogether as a very light one; but I shall at the same time take into consideration their recommendation in passing sentence, which is that you be imprisoned at hard labour for six months.

The Prisoner: Thank you, my lord and gentlemen of the jury.—He was then removed.

Charles Brown (25) was charged with having maliciously cut and wounded William Isnor, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Mr Bruce prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The facts of this case were these:—On the 26th October last the prisoner and prosecutor (both sea faring men) were drinking together at the "Edinbro' Castle" public-house, North Shields. Ultimately they quarrelled about a "Sunderland girl," who along with other females was dancing in a room over that in which the parties to this case had been drinking. Blows followed words, and the fight was becoming furious, when the landlord of the "Edinbro' Castle" interposed and ejected his bellicose customers. The men went into an adjoining yard "to fight it out," and when they had fallen together, the prisoner drew a clasp knife and stabbed Isnor in the hand, wrist, and shoulder. The jury found the prisoner *guilty* of unlawful wounding. His Lordship, in passing sentence, remarked upon the cowardly and un-English method of defence to which the prisoner had resorted, observing that if men would fight they should confine themselves to the use of the fist: if they used deadly weapons, the law would punish them with severity. The prosecutor in this case had not been dangerously hurt, or the punishment would have been more severe than that to which he now sentenced him; namely, six months' hard labour.

THE BANK-NOTE FORGERIES.

Thomas O. Williams (36), was charged with having unlawfully uttered a forged Bank of England note for £10; and further counts in the indictment charged him with having other forged notes in his possession for an unlawful purpose. Mr Liddell prosecuted and Mr Davison defended. The facts of the case will be fresh in the recollection of the readers of the *Guardian*, as we gave at the time a full report of the prisoner's examination before the Magistrates. The hon. and learned counsel for the Crown said: This was a charge of uttering a forged Bank of England note; and a second count in the indictment charged the prisoner with having two forged notes in his possession, well knowing them to be forgeries. The circumstances under which the Crown sought to bring home the charge to the prisoner were these:—On the 28th August last the prisoner went into an eating-house on the Quayside, kept by Mrs Barkas, and had breakfast there, for which he was charged 1s 2d. To pay for this he tendered a £10 Bank of England note to the girl who had waited upon him. Mrs Barkas had not change for the note, and the prisoner requested the girl to go out and get it changed. The girl went to the shop of Mr Spencer, tobacconist, and there she saw Mr Gibson, the assistant. Whether Mr Gibson's suspicions were awakened as to the character of the note or not, it did not much matter; he declined to change it, and the girl left Mr Spencer's shop. Before, however, she had returned to Mrs Barkas', Mr Gibson overtook her, and getting possession of the note, took it at once to the Branch Bank of England, where it was pronounced to be, and stamped with the word, "Forged." Now there was no doubt that the prisoner uttered the note, and no doubt that it was a forged note; the question for the jury was simply this: Did the prisoner know at the time when he uttered it that it was a forgery? It would be shown to the jury, with the view of proving that the prisoner unlawfully uttered this note, that he had another of the same description upon him; that he had besides a good £5 Bank of England note, and a large amount of gold and silver, so that clearly he was not under the necessity of changing so large a note to pay so small a sum as 1s 2d. In addition to this, it would be proved that, in November, 1858, the prisoner uttered a £10 forged note to Mr Bailes, leather-cutter, in this town. Mr Bailes would tell the jury under what circumstances he received that note; that he had had it in his possession ever since; and that the prisoner was the man who uttered it. No doubt the counsel for the defence would endeavour to put a pleasant complexion on the facts, and try to show that the prisoner might have innocently uttered this note; the jury would judge, however, and say whether there could be any doubt that the prisoner, when he uttered this note, knew that it was a forgery. If they should be of opinion that he knew it was a forgery, they must find him guilty.

Mr Davison said that, at this stage of the case, he thought he was entitled to call upon his friend to elect upon which count he would proceed—whether for uttering a note on the 28th August or for having two forged notes in his possession.

His Lordship: I shall not interpose; and for this reason, it will be quite immaterial as to the second count—that of having in his possession those two notes.

After some time had been spent, the case proceeded, but several stoppages occurred, owing to the witnesses being absent. At length his lordship said it was positively disgraceful to the solicitor for the prosecution.—A gentleman from the Town Clerk's office said he had expected that the first case on the calendar would be taken before this.—His Lordship: You had no right to expect anything; it was your place to be prepared to proceed at any moment.

The facts as opened by Mr Liddell were proved, and the prisoner was identified as the man who uttered a £10 note in 1858.

Mr Davison went to the jury with the defence that the prisoner came out of Scotland on business, bringing with him twenty £1 notes from the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh; and that before crossing the Tweed, knowing that those notes would be of no use in England, he changed them with an acquaintance who gave him the two £10 notes now in question and proved to be forgeries. He was commenting upon the prosecution not having called some one from the Commercial Bank, when

Mr Liddell interposed: By the latest ruling on this matter, it is held that the prosecution is not bound to call the persons of whom a prisoner says he obtained goods alleged to have been stolen, or notes alleged to be forged.

Mr. Davison: I did not say that you were bound to do so; but I say (turning to the jury) that it is the duty of the prosecution to so place the case before you as to destroy all reasonable doubt of the prisoner's innocence. I say they have not done that; I say they might have called some one from the Commercial Bank who would have said, if the prisoner's statement is untrue, "we never supplied him with any notes." That would have completely satisfied you; but they have left this case in doubt where all might have been certainty, and, to-day, I have had to run all over the town to seek up their witnesses.

His Lordship proceeded to sum up. After stating the counts in the indictment, he said: Now, that the prisoner had in his possession two notes, there is no doubt, and that he uttered and put off one of them, there is also no doubt. The only question is, "Do you believe that when he uttered that note he knew it to be a forgery?" The burthen of proof rests with the prosecution, and they must satisfy you beyond all reasonable doubt that the prisoner knew the note to be a forgery. Matters have been put before you from which you are asked to draw inferences as to his knowledge on that point. These are that he goes to an eating-house for his breakfast, and he tells the girl to go out to get change for a £10 note. What is his condition then? At that moment he had upon him a £5 note and £9 10s in gold as well as £1 11s in silver. He only had to pay 1s 2d. Why was he so anxious to get rid of that £10 note when he had all this other change upon him? Did that show that he knew it was a forged note? If he had no special reason why did he wish to add to the already large amount of change he had in his possession? The next fact is that the notes are from the same plates? You will draw your own inference from these facts; and there is one other of great importance:—When the policeman comes to search him, what is his conduct? He produces the gold and silver and the good £5 note; but says nothing about the £10 note which he has upon him and which is not discovered until a second search is made. Does that or does it not show a guilty knowlege? That is the whole of this case. Then there is the case of Mr Bailes, and if you believe Mr Bailes, you must believe that the prisoner is the man who in 1858 was guilty of a similar offence.

The jury at once found the prisoner *guilty*.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said he had been found guilty of the charge laid against him, and he must say that the evidence was most conclusive of his guilt. The prisoner was no stranger to infractions of the law; for although he had carried on his transactions in such a manner in England as to escape detection here, he had not so escaped north of the Tweed; for there he had been detected, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence which, in this country, was called "a felony." He had been convicted in this case of a crime, the nature of which was such as to require that the most extreme sentence should be passed upon him; because, in this commercial country, the uttering and putting off of bad money, or forged Bank of England notes, was a crime of the deepest dye; and the commerce of this country—the dealings between man and man—were of so considerable an extent that its lawful transaction must be protected, and parties offending must, where conviction follows, be punished with the strong arm of the law. The sentence in this case was—that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for six years.

James Wright (26) was charged with a criminal assault upon Elizabeth Moor. Mr Davison and Mr Shield prosecuted: the prisoner was defended by Mr Liddell. The prisoner had been paying court to this girl, who is 21 years of age; but there was some shyness existing between them on the 14th September, on which account she kept out of his way during the greater part of the night, returning home about eleven o'clock. There she was left, by her father, in company with the prisoner; and during the father's absence it was alleged that the capital offence was committed. The girl, however, failed in her evidence, either from trepidation or something worse, and the jury *acquitted* the prisoner.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Thomas Hickson (27), bricklayer, was charged with violently assaulting Christopher Robson, and stealing from him a silver watch and the sum of 24s. The Hon. A. Liddell and Mr Greenhow were counsel for the prosecution; Mr Lewers defended the prisoner. Prosecutor is a miller living in Melbourne street, Newcastle. In going towards home along the New Road, at twelve o'clock on the night in question, he was tripped up by the prisoner who kicked his ankle with his foot. Prisoner then got on him, and after taken out his watch and money he ran away with his booty, snapping his fingers and saying his name was Douglas. Prosecutor had had two or three glasses of whisky, and the road was at the time dimly lighted. Nothing more was heard of the watch until the 4th August, when at that time the prisoner's wife got a person in the town to pawn the watch at Mr Wilson's establishment, when from the suspicious account given with it, Mr Wilson communicated with the police, and the result was that Mr Robinson identified the watch as his property. Prisoner on being asked said he had bought the watch about ten weeks ago of two soldiers in the Ducrow Arms; and on being charged with the robbery he said that he was at home at the time the robbery was committed. Prosecutor, however, subsequently selected the prisoner from among several other persons as the man who had robbed him.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury found the prisoner *guilty*, and he was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. He replied, in a long speech, dwelling on his previous good character, and stating that he was at home at the time of the robbery. His Lordship, taking into consideration the character of the prisoner, passed the lenient sentence of two months' hard labour.

This concluded the business of the assizes, and the court rose, at six o'clock.

IMPORTANT POOR-LAW CORRESPONDENCE. FEES OF ASSISTANT OVERSEERS.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Sir,—In accordance with the announcement in last week's *Guardian*, I beg to hand you the correspondence which has taken place between E. O. Tregelles, of Derwent Hill, Gateshead, the Poor Law Commissioners, and myself, in order that the ratepayers of the different townships which I represent, and the public generally, may be put in possession of the facts of the charges wished to be brought against me. Also, that other parish officers may derive information from the communications on the subject of parochial matters and duties.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Assistant Overseer and Surveyor of Highways of the townships of Ebchester, Medomsley, and Iveston.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W., Oct. 1, 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you a copy of a correspondence which has taken place between them and Mr E. O. Tregelles, of Derwent Hill, near Gateshead, and to request that the Board may be furnished with any observations which you may be desirous of making on the subject to which it relates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
H. Fleming, Secretary.

Mr Matthew Coupland, Assistant Overseer,
West Wood House, Ebchester, near Gateshead.

Derwent Hill, by Gateshead, 17th Sept., 1860.

My dear Friend,—I have recently had occasion to make extracts from the Poor-rate Book of our parish, for which I have been charged by the assistant overseer with one shilling for such inspection and permission to make extracts, which charge he says is in accordance with the order of the Poor-law Commissioners. "Archbold's Parish Officer," for 1858, says the ratepayers may copy or make extracts of the rate-book without paying anything for the same, and if the person having the custody of the book refuses, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £5. I have been repeatedly refused an inspection of the rate-book. I shall feel obliged by thy informing me, or instructing one of thy clerks to inform me, whether the assistant overseer is correct in charging one shilling for the copies which I made of the rate book. It has been the practice in some of the townships of the Lanchester Union for the Guardian to be paid £5 per annum for his expenses as a Guardian—this payment is made out of the highway rate, because illegal out of the poor rate. I should like to know whether a Guardian, who has thus been paid, is not disqualified for serving another year? It has been managed by giving the assistant overseer a certain sum, with the understanding that he should pay the guardian £5 per annum out of his salary. If thy duties bring thee into this quarter, it would afford me pleasure to have a visit from thee at our house.

Believe me, thine very truly,
(Signed) E. O. Tregelles.

C. Gilpin, Esq., Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., Oct., 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, addressed to their secretary, Mr Gilpin, and, in reply, to state that the Parochial Assessments Act, 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 96, sec. 5, authorises any person rated to the relief of the poor, at all reasonable times, to inspect the rate-book, and to take copies or extracts therefrom, without payment. The section also imposes a penalty upon any person having the custody of the rates, refusing such inspection, or not permitting such copies or extracts to be made. There is no order of the Poor Law Commissioners which supports the demand made by the assistant overseer.

The Board do not find that the name of the assistant overseer, who is stated to have demanded one shilling for inspecting the rates, or the parish for which he acts, are given in your letter. If you will furnish these particulars the Board will communicate with the officer on the subject.

With respect to the second inquiry in your letter, I am directed to observe, that it is only where a person receives a fixed emolument from the Poor Rate that he is thereby disqualified from acting as a guardian (sec. 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 57, sec. 14), although a payment out of the highway rate to a person for serving as guardian would be an improper and illegal application of that fund, it would not operate as a disqualification for the office of guardian.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. G. Lumley, Assistant Secretary.
E. O. Tregelles, Esq., Derwent Hill, by Gateshead.

Derwent Hill, by Gateshead, 10th October, 1860.

Esteemed Friend,—I feel obliged by thy favour of the 1st inst., and in accordance with thy suggestions, I beg leave to hand a copy of the demand made on me by the assistant-overseer for the township of Ebchester and Medomsley, in the parish of Lanchester, county of Durham. I rely on such a reprimand being given as will deter the party from any future similar attempt. He is doubtless sufficiently well informed of the law of the case.

I remain, with much respect, thine very truly,
(Signed) E. O. Tregelles.

To W. G. Lumley, Assistant Secretary,
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

[Copy.]

West Wood House, Ebchester, Gateshead, 15th Sept., 1860.

Sir,—Below I hand you an account due to me for inspection of poor rates of the townships of Ebchester and Medomsley, in March, 1859, and in August, 1860.

The above is charged in accordance with the orders of the Poor Law Board Commissioners.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
(Signed) Matthew Coupland.

To Mr. E. O. Tregelles.

To Matthew Coupland, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
1859.—March.	To inspection of Ebchester and Medomsley poor rate books at 1s each	0	2	0
1860.—August.	Do. do.	0	2	0
		£0	4	0

23rd Oct., 1860.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am duly favoured with yours of the 17th inst., through Mr Secretary Fleming, together with copy of correspondence between you and Mr Tregelles, of Derwent Hill, Gateshead, to which I feel bound to give some explanation or reply to the alleged insubordination of which Mr Tregelles complains.

On referring to copy of his correspondence, dated 17th ultimo, he states that he has frequently been refused an inspection of the rate-books, a charge which I deny in toto. I may state that I believe on one occasion he called at my office and informed my wife that he wished to see the rate-book, whereupon he was told, with the greatest civility, that she did not know whether or not the rate-book required was at home (knowing that sometimes they were in the custody of the overseers), but stated that if he could inform her when he would call again she would see to have them ready for his inspection, to which he was unable (or perhaps unwilling) to give a decided answer. I may also state that he has had three different copies of the Ebchester and Medomsley rates within the last fifteen months.

Now, referring to the principal charge, viz., of demanding the 4s for inspection of said rate books, on looking over the pages of my appointment as assistant-overseer for the township of Medomsley, which is under the 59th Geo. 3rd, cap. 12, sec. 7, and 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 101, sec. 61, it states, amongst other things, "That they, the overseers, must, on demand of any inhabitant of the parish, allow him to inspect the rate-book, *he paying one shilling*, &c. For your satisfaction I herewith hand you my appointment. (See mark on the 7th page thereof.)

Fully expecting the same was in accordance with your orders, I relied upon the tenor of the instructions contained therein. Should your honourable Board consider that I am wrong in making the demand, I shall be glad to learn from them, stating the reasons, and doubt not but they will readily perceive the impression under which I was acting.

Before closing my letter I beg (though rather reluctant to enter into the matter) to state that E. O. Tregelles and myself are not upon the best of terms: hence the proceedings on my part in making the demand, and hence, on the part of Mr Tregelles, in seeking redress, as your honourable Board may gather from the following state of things:—

In January, 1853, he (Mr T.) without the least grounds, took an undue liberty with my father's name, as regards slandering him, in fact, by stating the foul accusation to myself as well as to others, upon which he at once took legal proceedings, calling upon Mr T. to retract the slanderous words uttered. After which he (Mr T.) called upon P. Annandale, Esq., J.P., of Shotley Grove, and asked him to act as a party to settle the matter, whereupon Mr Annandale adjudged that he should give a written retractation of the slander, and pay the sum of ten pounds, in consideration of law expenses incurred by my father in prosecuting the matter, to which terms he readily agreed. (Form of apology given below.) It also happens that Mr T. and myself are the lessees of certain coal mines in the township of Medomsley, and great trouble has been given by Mr Tregelles to the overseers in rating the colliery held by him. So reluctant and awkward has he been in the payment of the rate, that the overseers have frequently instructed me to summons him for the payment of the rates, which proceeding I have always waived. In short, I have had more trouble with him than any other in the different townships which I represent. Even at this time he is paying the rate under protest. I, being the assessor of assessed taxes, had call to increase the Inhabited House Duty of Mr T., whereupon he appealed, though strange to say, upon his own valuation the Commissioners confirmed the assessment. I also appointed him one of the collectors of the said duties, which appointment, I believe, he does not much appreciate.

In pointing out the foregoing circumstances to your honourable Board, I felt myself bound to do so, so that you may be fully aware of the feeling of the party towards me, and see the reason for the disputing of the trifling claim. Not that I advance the above in any extenuation of the alleged charge wished to be preferred against me, but in order that you may be able to come to a fair and impartial decision.

In conclusion, I may state that I have the honour of acting as assistant overseer for the townships of Ebchester, Medomsley, and Iveston, three extensive townships in the Lanchester Union, and rely with confidence that the alleged charge is not one which your honourable Board will consider calls for such a reprimand as is sought for by the complainant, Mr Tregelles; and doubt not but you will at once perceive that it is from the trouble and annoyance I have received that I made the demand, and, on the other hand, from the feelings evinced by Mr Tregelles, in causing him to seek the redress he has sought.

I may take the liberty of asking for a copy of your decision to Mr Tregelles, in order that I may be able to check any different light that *might* be put upon the contents thereof.

Waiting your reply, I beg to subscribe myself, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
Matthew Coupland,
Assistant Overseer for the Townships of Ebchester, Medomsley, and Iveston.

To the Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London, S.W.

[Copy of Apology above referred to.]

E. O Tregelles expresses sincere regret to Wm. Coupland for the hasty expressions he used, and that he had no grounds for suspecting W. C.'s honesty.

Derwent Hill, 2nd 4 mo., 1853.

P.S.—At the same time E. O. T. paid P. Annandale, Esq., £10.—M. C.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 20th Nov. 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to state that it appears to them, from your explanation, that you have misapprehended the point as to the right of persons rated to inspect and take extracts from the Poor Rate.

Under the 6th & 7th Wm. 4, cap. 96, sec. 5, any person or persons rated to the relief of the Poor of the Parish in respect of which any rate shall be made, may at all reasonable times take copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, without paying anything for the same; and if the person having the custody of the Rate shall refuse to permit, or shall not permit the person or persons so rated to take copies or extracts from the rate, the person so refusing is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Under the Statute 17 Geo. 2, cap. 3, sec. 2, the Churchwardens and Overseers are to permit all and every the inhabitants of the Parish to inspect the Poor Rate at all reasonable time, paying one shilling for the same, and upon demand to give copies of the rate, or of any part thereof, to any inhabitant of the Parish, paying at the rate of sixpence for every twenty-four names.

You will observe that the first of these provisions applies only to persons rated, and entitles them to take copies or extracts from the Rates without charge. The second applies to all persons who are inhabitants of the Parish, and empowers them to inspect the rates, and to demand to be supplied with copies or extracts, upon payment of certain fees.

The Board do not doubt that after this explanation you will duly observe the provisions of the law to which your attention has thus been directed.

Your warrant of appointment as Assistant Overseer of the Township of Ebchester is herewith returned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. Gilpin, Secretary.

Mr Matthew Coupland, Assistant Overseer,
Westwood House, Ebchester, Gateshead.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

Plant Department.—Conservatory, &c.—In changeable weather like the present, this structure will require very careful management. The best plan is to keep as low and dry a temperature as can possibly be permitted, say from 40 to 45 deg. at night, allowing it to rise a little in the daytime. In mixed greenhouses see that the young stock of heliotropes, pelargoniums, cyclamens, and other flowers grown especially for winter, have nice light situations and regular attention as regards watering. Look well to pits and frames containing stores for next summer, and have efficient protecting material always in readiness, with which to cover them whenever the weather is unfavourable.

Forcing Department.—Pinery.—Water plants in pots as little as possible at this season: where the general stock is grown in this manner it is a good plan to cover the pots over two or three inches with the plunging material; where the bottom-heat will permit that to be done it obviates the necessity of watering so frequently.—Vineries—Use fire-heat sparingly in houses where the fruit is ripe, but sufficient must be used if the weather should become frosty to prevent the moisture of the atmosphere being frozen to the glass inside the house, for if this is allowed to happen, the moisture on thawing is liable to drop upon the bunches, injuring the bloom and causing the berries to decay. Admit air on every favourable opportunity, and examine the bunches often and carefully, so as to make sure of removing decaying berries the moment it can be perceived they are affected. Where forcing is fairly commenced be careful to maintain a properly moist state of the atmosphere, and this must be especially attended to in the event of severe weather, particularly when the buds are bursting. Houses, which it is intended to commence forcing the beginning of next month, should also have some fermenting materials placed on the borders so as to encourage the roots a little before the vines are excited, which will be of great service towards getting the buds to push strongly and without loss of time.—Strawberries.—Where these must be obtained as early as possible, say by the end of February, a lot should now be introduced. Any house or pit will do, provided a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees can be maintained with a moist atmosphere. Let them also have as light a situation as possible.

Flower Garden and Shrubberies.—Now that the leaves are off trees, or nearly so, let lawns and shrubberies have a thorough cleaning. Examine pillar and trellis roses, and if the weather is favourable see if the soil wants renewing of the kinds changing. For choice sorts roomy holes should be made capable of containing three or four barrow-loads of well-prepared soil. Turfy loam of good quality is the chief thing; to this add a portion of rich rotten manure, and, if at hand, a little sandy peat or leaf-mould. Crocuses may still be planted; they like a deep, light, rich sandy soil; but will thrive in any ordinary soil or situation. In planting, the bulbs should be covered from two to three inches with fine mould; and if an effective display during the first season is desired, plant thickly—not more than two inches apart.

Hardy Fruit and Kitchen Garden.—Trench, dig, and ridge every spare inch of ground whenever the weather will permit these operations to be advantageously performed. This is particularly to be observed in gardens the soil of which is of a clayey nature. If frost sets in let the manure necessary be wheeled out for the whole of the spring cropping, laying it in heaps either on the spot where it is to be used, or as near as possible to it. What is not required for immediate digging should be piled in small mounds and soiled over to prevent loss from evaporation.

FACETIÆ.

What port do miners value most? Cole-ridge.

A French Breakfast.—Two salt-cellars and a muffin.

Parliamentary.—Why is half a dinner like "a count out" of the Lower House? Because it's *short commons*.

A local paper says "that an old lady applied to a grocer for a pound of oblong tea.

A contemporary says that his voice "is still for truth." Evidently his voice for truth is perfectly still.

One of the most dangerous of all levellers is the man with a gun in his hand.

Con.—Why is an extravagant housekeeper like a caterpillar? Because she makes the butter-fly.

A Hint upon Dress.—He that wears a tight boot is likely to have a narrow understanding.

Why may it be said that Dutchmen come into the world ready dressed? Because they are born in Holland.

The following words if spelt backwards or forwards are the same: "Name no one man."

"Necessity knows no law." Well, necessity is like a great many lawyers.

Believe misfortunes quickly. A man is like an egg, the longer he is kept in hot water the harder he is when taken out.

Somebody defines character as "the only personal property which everybody looks after for you."

An indolent boy, being asked by his teacher, Who came latest to school, replied, "Indeed, sir, I cannot say, for I did not get here early enough to see."

A Con. for Heirs-at-Law.—If the father is the *Head* of the family, what is the eldest son? Why, the *Heir*, to be sure.

A Stop-Watch.—"My watch has stopped for two hours," said one medical student to another. "But mine has stopped for five pounds." It was at his "uncle's."

A New Line.—A fellow in Kentucky, with a railway imagination, wants to know how long it will be before they open the *equinoctial line*.

A Poacher's Last.—When is your chin liable to a fine under the Game Laws? When it's shooting hares (hairs) without a licence?

You may wish to get a wife without a failing; but what if the lady, after you find her, happens to be in want of a husband of the same character?

Narrowness.—Dr. Franklin, talking of a friend of his who had been a Manchester dealer, said, "that he never sold a piece of tape narrower than his own mind."

Fashionable circles were never so numerous as they are now. Almost every lady that appears in the streets is the centre of one.

Some one who had been praised by one he did not like, said "I wish I could return the compliment." "You might, and lie as I did," was the reply.

A Fast Horse.—To a squire who was boasting of his horse's speed, Sam Foote replied, "Pooh! my horse will stand *faster* than yours can gallop!"

Retort.—A miser having threatened to give a poor man some blows with his stick—"I don't believe you," said the latter, "for you have not the heart to give anything."

Napoleon was not so extravagant as many people imagine, when he declared that in modern times "bayonets think." Is it not evident that every polished bayonet is capable of reflection?

Mrs. Partington says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions is to make the engineers bile the water on shore. In her opinion all the bustin' is done by cooking the steam on board.

An Australian, from the number of murders committed in that auriferous region, thinks that Melbourne must be the place Shakspere speaks of when he says, "that bourne from which no traveller returns."

A Bad Servant.—A visitor called upon Fontenelle, the celebrated French wit, and finding him out of temper, inquired, "What ails you, Fontenelle?" "What ails me?" he replied, "I have a servant who serves me as badly as if I had twenty."

At a christening, while the minister was making out the certificate, he happened to say, "Let me see, this is the 30th." "The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother; "indeed, it is only the eleventh!"

Tardy Advice.—A landlord observing a guest sitting so near the fire as to endanger his clothes, cried out, "Sir, you will burn your stockings!" "Why," replied the stranger, "do you not say, my boots?" "Because they are burnt already."

Rather Foxy.—"Dad, if I was to see a duck on the wing, and was to shoot it, would you lick me?" "Oh, no, my son; it shows you are a good marksman, and I would feel proud of you." "Well, then, dad, I plumped our old drake as he was flyin' over the fence to-day, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

Personal Regard.—"I wish," said the slight and elegant Mrs. —— to her friend Mrs. ——, whose *embonpoint* is so strikingly handsome, "I wish I had some of your fat and you had some of my lean." "I'll tell you," replied the fair wit, what is the father to that wish; you think too much of me, too little of yourself."

A gentleman named Dunlop, being present at a party where one of the company had made several puns on the names of the persons present, remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and didn't believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," replied the punster. "Just *lop* off half the name, and it is *dun*."

A Little Moonshine.—A learned lord, recently speaking on the salary attached to a rumoured appointment to a new judgeship, said it was all moonshine. Lord Lyndhurst, in his dry sarcastic way, remarked, "May be so; but I have a strong notion that, moonshine though it be, you would like to see the first quarter of it.

One of the Reasons.—Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy one of them a hat. They were delighted with the sample, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking-glass. "What is the glass for?" said one of the men. The other, impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed, "What for? why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him."

When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk at Dumblane, a fair young widow came up to him and told him that it was ordered that he should marry her, for she had dreamed thrice that she was married to him. "Very well," replied the bishop, "whenever I shall dream thrice that I am married to you I will let you know, and we will be married immediately."

Distress, even when positive or superlative, is still only comparative. "Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings." "That is nothing compared to London," replied his friend; "we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence!"

Mrs. Perkins says she can't understand these 'ere market reports. She can understand how cheese can be lively and pork can be active, that is, before it's dead—and feathers drooping—that is, if it's raining, but how whisky can be steady, or hops quiet, or spirits dull, she can't see; neither how lard can be firm in warm weather, nor iron unsettled, nor potatoes depressed, nor flour rising—before there had been yeast put in it—sometimes it would not rise then.

Some young ladies feeling themselves aggrieved by the severity with which their friends animadverted on their gay plumes, crinolines, scarlet petticoats and flounces, went to their pastor to learn his opinion. "Do you think," said they, "that there can be any impropriety in our wearing these things?" "By no means," was the reply. "When the head is full of ridiculous notions it is perfectly proper to hang out the sign."

A young gentleman complaining, a few evenings ago, that a shower-bath had been administered to him the evening before at a trial of one of our steam engines, elicited the remark from Miss ——, that as he was so bright, perhaps they took him for a fire, and that he ought to thank his stars that they did not utterly extinguish him! Whereupon the young gentleman laughingly declared he was more put out by her remarks than by the ducking he had received.

A Scrupulous Witness.—Some years since, in the Newburyport police-court, a man was arraigned for assaulting, kicking, and otherwise much maltreating another individual. At the trial, there was present a very conscientious witness for the plaintiff, who, after having sworn that he "would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, God helping him," was asked if he saw defendant kick plaintiff. "Well," said he, speaking very slowly and cautiously, "I can't say that I did, but I saw him take away his foot three times."

An English gentleman entered a barber's shop at Calais, and addressed the master: "I am delicate about the skin. Shave me without cutting me, and I will give you a sovereign. Cut me, and, here are two loaded pistols!" The barber, nothing daunted, shaved the delicate chin with admirable skill. "Humph," said the Englishman, "then my pistols did not alarm you?" "No, sir." "And why not?" "If my razor had slipped," said the barber "I should have finished by cutting your throat." The Englishman disappeared.

A French Bull.—We talk of Irish bulls, and laugh at them as if they were not matched in all the world. But we think the following specimen of a French one equal to any Hibernian one that has ever come to our knowledge:—The Director of the Dead House in Paris received the following letter: "Sir,—Our uncle disappeared some days since, and his absence has given us the greatest anxiety. If some accident has happened to him, and he should be taken to your establishment, be good enough to notify to us. You will recognise him without difficulty, for he is *deaf and dumb*."

A Keen Retort.—"What is the difference," said a lawyer's clerk, who boasted of his atheistical principles, to a late Archbishop of Paris, "between a bishop and an ass?" The Archbishop good-humouredly smiled, and said he could not decide. "The one bears a cross on his back, the other on his chest,"—and the atheist laughed loudly at his own wit. "Do you know the difference," said the prelate, a few minutes afterwards, "between a lawyer's clerk and an ass?" The clerk was constrained to answer, "No." "Ah, well," said the bishop, "*no more do I!*"

Mr. Gurney, Mrs. Fry's father, was a strict preserver of game. Upon one occasion, when walking in his park, he heard a shot fired in a neighbouring wood. He hurried to the spot, and his naturally placid temper was considerably ruffled on seeing a young officer with a pheasant at his feet, deliberately reloading his gun. As the young man, however, replied to his warm expression by a polite apology, Mr. Gurney's warmth was somewhat allayed; but he could not refrain from asking the intruder what he would do if he caught a man trespassing on his premises. "I would ask him into luncheon," was the reply.

A Scotch Phenomenon.—An itinerant lecturer, holding forth in a remote Scotch village, happened to make use of the word "phenomenon." Fancying, however, that the education of his hearers was not likely to have been such as to justify them equal to "hard words," he proceeded to enlighten their understandings in the following style:—"But, maybe, ma freen's, ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Weel, then, a'll tell yo. Ye've a' seen a coo (cow), nae doot. Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye've a' see an aipple-tree. Weel, an aipple tree's nae a phenomenon, neither. But gin ye see the coo ganging up the aipple-tree, tail fairmost, to pu' aipples *that wad be a phenomenon!*"

Words of Learned Length.—The number of words in the English language exceeding six syllables in length, is very small. "Honorificabilitudinity," which is to be found in an old dictionary, is the only English (?) word of eleven syllables we can call to mind. In other languages still longer words are to be found. "Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatotorecagageazcoecha," was the name of a person employed in the finance department of Spain a few years ago. He is said to have been appointed superintendent of "Kaminaqa-lya-thosmoosmokanagagira," or of "Azademaravasdelucaspanipud," two estates in the East Indies, respecting which a lawsuit was pending in the English courts while he was administering Spanish finances.

A Spaniard having stolen a horse from an Indian, the latter convicted him of the offence by a very ingenious plan. He complained to a judge, who had the Spaniard, with the horse, brought before him. The prisoner swore that the animal belonged to him, and that he had always had it; so that the judge did not find himself in a position to convict. He was even about to return the horse to him, when the Indian said, "If you will allow me I will prove that the animal belongs to me." Immediately he pulled off his cloak, and covering the horse's head, asked the Spaniard of which eye it was blind? The robber was much embarrassed at the question; but nevertheless, not to delay the court, he replied at hazard, that it was the right eye. The Indian, uncovering his head, exclaimed, "The horse is not blind either of the right eye or the left." The judge immediately decided that the animal was his.

An unusually destructive accident from the bursting of a steam boiler, occurred at Hele, in Devonshire, on Friday, where a paper-mill was worked on a large scale. Only one lad was killed and that by the fall of a large piece of metal of several hundred weight, through the roof of the building where he was at work but the damage to property exceeds £1000. Amongst some of the results of the explosion it may be mentioned that the rags in the boiler were projected like a gun wad, and carried off its hinges a gate fifty yards distant. Had the accident occurred a few minutes earlier there would have been 250 persons in the mill.

Foreign Intelligence.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

An article in the *Giornale di Verona* excites great interest in Vienna. This is an extract from it:—"We know that diplomacy is at work to settle the pending difficulties. Negociations are carried on in Vienna, Paris, and Rome, and with the exception of Venice, which is out of the question, important results might be obtained as regards Italy, Austria and the Pontiff. If Victor Emmanuel were less ambitious, and would renounce all connection with Garibaldi and the revolution, Austria and Piedmont might yet come to an understanding for the benefit of Italy, excluding therewith the predominance of France and the meddling of the English Government. The commercial interests of Austria and Italy are the same. A brotherly understanding in the Mediterranean sea is of importance in order to exclude the supremacy of other powers. Count Cavour may dispute this, but he knows well it is the highest aim of Austria to form a barrier against the encroaching power of France. A powerful Italian kingdom may easily secure this object. We believe in a possibility of serious negociations between Austria and Victor Emmanuel—negociations carried on on the principle of national independence acknowledging the present limits of both monarchies. The world has become wiser—the brotherhood of people is now the leading principle, and not blind jealousy between nations. (This from an Austrian official journal.) To what would a war lead? It would embitter the ill-feeling, whilst a friendly approach would free us from the pitiable position which the Emperor Napoleon has taken so much care to uphold for sundry considerations of his own."

After demonstrating that the help of Austria is essential to the permanent establishment of a strong Italy, the journal proceeds:—"Before all we must consider the difficulties. At first it will be necessary to arrange matters with the Pope. Let him preserve the nominal sovereignty, but let him transfer the *de facto* government to the King of Sardinia. (What do you say to this?) Some indemnification is due to the dethroned princes in order that the possession of these principalities might become legalised. The Pontiff cannot refuse such a medium, for it will be better than to depend on a foreign power and the scum mercenaries of Europe. We should have preferred a confederacy, but we are ever ready to negociate on the principle of unity. Europe might have more at heart the real weal of Italy than the mere empty sympathies entertained by certain Powers. A war would be an universal calamity. Italy could not conquer Austria, but the latter would have to meet with great difficulties. In such a complicated state a reconciliation is indispensable, and we hope that Count Cavour has already seen its necessity."

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

General Cialdini's Head-Quarters, Mola di Gaeta, Nov. 26.—Public interest is still concentrated on the siege of Gaeta, which goes on far too slowly for the general expectation and the general desire. It is now nearly a month since the once Sardinian, and now Italian army, invested the fortress, and yet so much remains to do that if great haste be not made, and the fleet be not allowed to help Cialdini, three months may pass without our getting rid of Francis II, and of the shred of an army he still owns. The road and trench operations are carried on with great activity, but the bad weather on the one hand, and the serious difficulties our working parties meet daily on the other, make it impossible to proceed with greater rapidity. The park of siege guns, which are called by the name of the inventor, Cavalli, reached us last Saturday evening, but the question is when our artillerymen will be able to mount it on the batteries. The guns invented by Major Cavalli are on the breech-loading principle, and their range is so great that they will throw a ball into a circle a yard in diameter at a distance of 5,000 metres. The precision and power of these new implements of war were to have been tested against the bastions of the Malakoff, but when they arrived in the Crimea Sebastopol had already fallen, and no occasion to employ them has since presented itself. An officer of the Sardinian artillery told me that if these guns are fired against the walls of Gaeta he was sure that a breach would be made in less than 24 hours. The question now is, when our engineer will be able to have the batteries ready.

The day before yesterday, General Cialdini was suddenly summoned by telegraph to Naples, and the rumour soon spread in our camp that Francis II., being seriously ill, General Salzano had made propositions to surrender the place. Although one part of the report is true—for the young King, who is consumptive, has been spitting blood,—the other soon proved to be false. Cialdini's sudden journey to Naples had no other object than to assist at a council of Ministers, in which important military arrangements have been discussed, before his Majesty's departure for Sicily, which, as the telegraph will have informed you, has been fixed for to-morrow. If I am correctly informed, in the council of war held at Naples it was decided that the Italian army should be henceforth divided into two great corps. General Della Rocca will remain in Naples at the head of the southern army, while, when the siege of Gaeta is at an end, Cialdini will proceed to Milan, and take the command of the northern. The reserve of these two armies will be commanded by General Della Marmora, to whom the organisation of the new regiments will be entrusted. By these means the new State of Italy will soon be able to muster an army of 300,000 good fighting men, with which it will be ready to meet emergencies either on the banks of the Po or those of the Mindo.

You have been already informed that in spite of priestly intrigues it has been decided at Paris that the 16,000 Neapolitans who had entered the states of the Church should be restored to the lawful government of their native country. To carry out the necessary arrangements Major San Martan, of Cialdini's staff, left this place for Terracina yesterday morning. The men will be sent by sea to Genoa, and on their arrival there they will be enlisted in the regiments of the reserve above alluded to. Nothing has been as yet decided about the 5,000 horses and 22 field-pieces seized by the French, but I have reason to believe that Louis Napoleon has recognised the principle, that it would be unjust to detain the property of a State which not only did not order the crossing of the frontier, but which was, and still is, at war with the government which did order it.

Nov. 26.—It seems as if the diplomatic corps had had enough of Gaeta, for I hear it left the place the day before yesterday, on board of a French steamer. Senor Bermudez is the only foreign minister who has not yet left; for according to all appearance he is waiting the end of the siege, in order to accompany the royal family to Spain. The family of Francis II. is now reduced to the unhappy young Queen, to his brother Don Luigi, and to the Count of Trapani.

DIFFICULTIES IN HUNGARY.

The following presents a picture of the difficulties the Vienna government has to encounter in its task of reconciling Hungary to Austrian rule:—

The reorganisation of the administration in Hungary makes little or no progress, because the most eminent men in the country are violently opposed to the measures proposed by government. In the morning of the 28th instant, Baron Vay, the Court Chancellor, arrived at Pesth, and in the course of the day he communicated to the Judex Curiæ (Chief of the Supreme Court of Justice in Hungary) and to the Tavernicus (Chief of the Finance Department in Hungary) certain "instructions" which he had brought with him from Vienna. The text of these instructions has not yet been made public, but it has transpired that the government proposes to make several highly important changes in the organisation of the counties. The "Congregations" or Assemblies are not to have the management of the business of the counties, as was the case before the revolution, but their duties will be performed by committees, which are to be convoked (*einberufen*) by the Obergespane, or Lord-Lieutenants. The committees in question will choose the deputy-lieutenants, the chief notary, the county magistrates (*Stuhlrichter*) and the "Geschworenen," or assessors. The "Fiscale," or solicitors, who used to plead in the county courts, are altogether done away with. The committees are to consist of a number of members according to the size and population of the counties. As in former times the Obergespane are to have the superintendence of the judicial affairs of the county, but they will have no more influence on financial matters than the present chiefs of the counties, who are imperial *employes*. The county courts are to be restored, but the Judex Curiæ will have to make proposals for their reform. The county magistrates chosen must be well acquainted with the Austrian laws and judicial proceedings. A person on whose judgment and veracity I have perfect confidence returned to this city from Hungary, and he gives a truly lamentable account of the state of affairs in that country. The German *employes* are leaving Hungary by scores, and something very like anarchy prevails, as the county authorities are not yet constituted.

LETTER FROM THE "HOLY FATHER."

The *Limerick Reporter* publishes "the following singularly beautiful and highly complimentary letter to the Most Reverend Dr. Flannery, Bishop of Killaloe:"—

"Pius IX. to our Venerable Brother Michael, Bishop of Killaloe.

"Venerable Brother,—Health and Apostolic benediction. We have received a new pledge of the singular love and devotion which you and the clergy and laity of your diocese entertain towards us, in the most affectionate letter written by you on the 18th of last October, on the occasion of transmitting to us the diocesan tribute, presented by yourself and the same clergy and faithful, in order to assist us amid the terrible losses and privations to which we and this Apostolic See have been so unjustly subjected.

"Wherefore, while expressing our most grateful acknowledgments to you, venerable brother, we request that you will have the kindness to return in our name to the clergy and laity of your diocese our warmest and most cordial thanks. We doubt not but that you, the clergy, and the faithful of the diocese of Killaloe will continue to offer up your most fervent prayers to the throne of the Almighty that he may vouchsafe to drive away this dreadful storm—that He may be pleased speedily to assist us to protect His Holy Church, to deliver her from so many and such terrible calamities, and to enable her to obtain new and more splendid triumphs throughout the world. We feel assured, venerable brother, that in these disturbed and wicked times, when a most iniquitous war is being waged against our holy religion, your episcopal piety and zeal will prompt you to make every exertion to defend and maintain the interests of the church, to provide for the safety of your flock, to refute the manifold and pernicious errors of depraved men, to detect their wily schemes, and to confound their impious attempts. Be persuaded, venerable brother, that we entertain the most paternal and benevolent feelings towards you, in proof of which receive this most certain pledge—our Apostolic benediction, which we most lovingly impart with all affection of our heart to you, venerable brother, and to all the clergy and faithful confided to your care. "Pius IX.

"Given at Rome, at St Peter's, this 1st day of November, 1860, in the 15th year of our Pontificate."

FRAUD BY A BANKER'S CLERK AT SHEFFIELD.

Mark Rawlins, of Machinbank, banker's clerk, was brought before the magistrates at Sheffield, on Saturday, on a charge of defrauding the Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company to the extent of about £1,000. It appears that some years ago the prisoner had an account at the bank in which he was a clerk, as co-executor under the will of his father, for many years registrar of births and deaths at Sheffield. The affairs of the trust were wound up a considerable time ago, but during a period of more than a year, the prisoner has occasionally had large deficiencies in his receipts as counter cashier of the bank, and had given cheques on the executorship account for the amounts of the deficiencies. Strangely enough, though there were no funds in the bank to the credit of the executorship account, these charges have been accepted and placed to the debit of the account; and the frauds were continued without discovery until Friday last. The cheques have been mostly for large amounts, the two last being given—one on the 5th September for £160, and the other on the 7th for £140. On Friday the accounts came under investigation at a meeting of the Directors of the bank, and the discovery of the fraud resulted in the apprehension of the prisoner, on a warrant, rather late in the evening.

Mr Gould, who appeared for the prosecution, said the amount abstracted was about £1,000. The bank held the policy of a guarantee society for £1,000, which he hoped would hold them harmless from any considerable loss.

The prisoner, who is a married man, with one child, has hitherto been considered a most respectable and trustworthy young man. He was a director of the Athenæum, the salaried secretary of the School of Art, an active promoter of the Mechanics' Library, and was intimately connected with several other societies. He was also a man of the most steady and temperate habits, but appears to have lived at home in a style beyond his income.

NEWCASTLE, DERWENT, AND WEARDALE.

(From the *Railway Times.*)

This scheme is fairly launched under a gale of popular favour. A large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting of Newcastle merchants, and of others interested in the trade of the neighbourhood, has unanimously declared in favour of the project. Subscriptions have been commenced, and if £100,000 is guaranteed in the locality prior to entrance into Parliament, the measure will be vigorously proceeded with. It is not for us, knowing the ability of the promoters and their supporters, to doubt their promptness or sincerity; we have simply, as a matter of business, to note the fact that Newcastle, Gateshead, and the vicinities of these wealthy ports are expected to produce the sum named, within a given period, so that the great purposes which this line is intended to accomplish may be laid satisfactorily and effectually before Parliament. The explanation of the policy to be pursued, as well as the route that had been adopted were clearly defined, and the approbation which greeted Mr. H. Hinde throughout his remarks leaves little doubt of the impression made upon the meeting. The various branches, or rather connections, set forth in the advertisement which appeared in our paper of last week so far from being objectionable, or in the least degree militating against the value and importance of the scheme, must be regarded by all practical men as among its chief attractions. As such we are satisfied they will be regarded by the North-Eastern. Nor is it likely that these proffered connecting-links will fail in fixing the mind of the Stockton and Darlington, which has of late been halting between two opinions. The advantages of free intercourse, and the folly of obstructions, are aptly illustrated in the programme of the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale. Opposing no one, seeking opposition from none, the promoters produce a scheme by which a new traffic may be brought to sections alike of the North-Eastern, the Stockton and Darlington, and the Newcastle and Carlisle. The sole price asked for this liberal arrangement is that other traffic (to which the North-Eastern has not the slightest claim, and which the Newcastle and Carlisle has abandoned) may be brought to its destination by a shorter route than any yet existing. It is scarcely possible to conceive a principle, or to imagine a prejudice, by which a proposition so legitimate and commendable can be withstood in Parliament. The item of cost may be regarded as the single impediment to success, but, as this matter is so plainly handled, and so explicitly propounded, any reasonable doubt upon the subject may be considered as removed. The total capital for construction of 37 miles of main line, and 9 of branches, is set down at £400,000, being equal to an average outlay of £10,000 a mile. Seeing that Mr Bouch (who is so favourably known as the engineer of the Peebles, Crieff, Kinross, and other economic lines in Scotland, and who is conducting the Eden Valley and the South Durham and Lancashire to completion within his own moderate estimates) is connected with the undertaking, we hesitate not to rely on his experience and established accuracy in the solemn matter of expenditure. The Eden Valley, of 22 miles, will be placed in a condition ready to receive the rolling stock for less than £135,000, while the South Durham, of 44 miles, will be similarly put out of hand at £400,000. The Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale partakes much of the character of these undertakings, except in so far as the additional cost required to establish terminal accommodation in Newcastle and Gateshead is modified by the easier construction and reduced value of land requisite for the various branches. The whole outlay will therefore not exceed £10,000 per mile, while a substantial proportion of the capital is to be furnished, if not directly by the working allies to be brought into the field, at least through their instrumentality. With Parliamentary sanction, both the London and North-Western and North British could legitimately furnish their quota in production of a traffic in which they must largely participate; but until proprietorial consent is obtained to this effect, any such assistance can only be regarded as prospective. It therefore behoves the parties more immediately interested—the merchants on the Tyne, and likewise those on the Mersey, as well as the several mineral owners on the route—to be up and stirring. We are on the look-out for a sterling provisional committee—one of those confederations which our merchant princes can alone present—and for an executive worthy of the occasion. Once gratified in this particular, we shall leave the project in the keeping of Parliament, confident that its inherent qualities will sufficiently develop themselves in the earlier stages of the inquiry, and so render opposition as hopeless on the one hand as commendation will be useless on the other.

THE GREAT FRAUDS IN THE LEATHER TRADE.

The serious frauds in the leather trade, which have occupied so much attention lately, were again the subjects of investigation at the Guildhall Police Court, London, on Monday, when Lewis Robert Poole (of the late firm of Poole and Brian, of Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturers), Mr Roger Dawson (a solicitor, of Northampton), Mr James Cooke (a tanner and currier, of Wallsall), George Billingham (a furniture broker, of Northampton), Thomas Chapman (an innkeeper, of the same town), and Frederick Walter Ventris (Messrs Quilter and Ball's, the accountants', clerk), were again examined upon the charge of conspiring together for the purpose of concealing and embezzling property to the value of £1,200 and upwards, with intent to cheat and defraud the creditors of the bankrupts, Poole and Bryan. Sir R. W. Carden presided.

Mr Van Sandau conducted the prosecution, and the following gentlemen appeared for the accused:—Mr Best, instructed by Mr Waldron, for Poole and Billingham; Mr Sleigh, instructed by Messrs Pilgrim and Joy, for Chapman; Mr Murphy, for Mr Dawson; Mr Elsworth, for Mr Cooke; and Mr Hubert Wood for Ventris.

Mr Dawson said, before any evidence was taken he wished to explain why the record of the action which he had commenced on Mr Cooke's behalf for the recovery of the goods in question had been withdrawn. Since these proceedings had been taken Mr Cooke had changed his attorney in that action, for which purpose his present solicitor deemed it advisable to withdraw the record, but the action was still pending.

Spittle, the detective officer, was then called upon to produce the documents found upon Mr Dawson when he was taken into custody, and two of them were then placed in the hands of a witness of the name of Holloway, who identified the handwriting of one of them—which purported to be the statement made by the witness Beard, who signed it at Mr Dawson's office—as the handwriting of Mr Dawson. The other document, which purported to be an order in Mr Cooke's name for the delivery of the goods to his agent, Chapman, and bore a receipt in the name of Chapman for the goods, the witness also declared to be in Mr Dawson's handwriting, including all the signatures.

Sir R. W. Carden asked if that document were the original or merely a copy.

Mr Dawson admitted the handwriting, as it was only a copy of the original order.

Some further evidence having been taken,

Sir R. W. Carden said he had given the most patient consideration to this case. It was a very important inquiry, and, upon looking at the evidence carefully, he had come to the conclusion there was not sufficient to induce him to send Mr Dawson before a jury. In all the evidence which had been adduced there was nothing to prove any complicity on the part of Mr Dawson in the concealment of the bankrupt's property; and the letters taken from him did not, in his opinion, make the case any clearer against him. Although no respectable solicitor would be anxious to receive such letters from a client, there was nothing in them to prove the charge of subornation of perjury—in fact the whole of them appeared to bear reference to the action, and the evidence throughout showed Mr Dawson to have been acting for Mr Cooke rather than for the bankrupt Poole. Mr Dawson was therefore discharged.

Mr Van Sandau applied that the documents should be impounded.

Sir R. W. Carden said they would, of course, remain in the possession of the officer. With regard to bail, he would not accept it for Poole under any circumstances; and he took that opportunity of stating that the levity of conduct displayed by Poole and Ventris throughout this investigation was most discreditable to them.

Bail was then taken—Chapman in two sureties in £250 each, and his own recognisances in £500; the sureties for Billingham were fixed at £100 each, and for Mr Cooke, in £250 each; Ventris was unable to procure bail.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION. ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PERSONS KILLED.

An appalling disaster occurred on Saturday morning, at the Black Vein Colliery, the property of the Risca Coal Company, at Risca, a village about six miles from Newport, Monmouthshire. The pit yields steam coal, and on Saturday morning, about five o'clock, nearly 300 men descended, the workings having, it is stated, been previously examined. About nine o'clock, the gas fired, at some distance from the bottom of the pit, and a terrific explosion followed. A descent was made as soon as possible. The works themselves were were found not to have been damaged to the extent supposed; but harrowing were the disclosures made of the destruction of human life. Here and there was to be seen, stretched in the arms of death, a full-grown man or stalwart youth. Then again they stumbled upon horse and driver, both dead, and their laden tram beside them, a proof of the instantaneous nature of the blow which had fallen upon them. At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, 51 bodies had been recovered, and from 80 to 90 persons, all of whom were supposed to have perished, remained to be accounted for. The whole of the horses in the pit, 28, were killed. The *Monmouthshire Merlin* says:—"When our reporter left, between four and five o'clock, search was still being made in the workings by bodies of men. To remain in the pit for any length of time was, however, a matter of impossibility. Many poor fellows appeared almost prostrated when they reached the surface. All looked dejected, anxious, and careworn."

Of the precise cause of the accident, beyond the circumstance of its having arisen from fire-damp, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. On Saturday evening, Risca presented a sad and sickening scene. The deep mist overshadowing the hills surrounding the pit, the heavy rain, the flitting of the miners' lamps in going to and from the pit, the glare of the immense fire burning at the pit's mouth, and reflected on the pale and anxious countenances of men and of weeping and moaning women, all gathered together at the scene of desolation, contributed to form a picture of the deepest solemnity. Some families have lost as many as five members by this terrible accident.

A Bristol contemporary mentions that one of the men engaged at this pit, was a month ago, fined for opening his lamp while at work.

The accounts received on Tuesday says:—By the explosion it is clear that altogether 170 persons have perished. Corpses continue to be brought up. Opening the safety lamps to obtain lights for pipes is believed to be the cause of explosion."

Miscellaneous News.

Lord Mayor's Salary.—"Pennywise" wishes some one to be "pound foolish," in asking for information about the Lord Mayor's salary. He evidently thinks the Lord Mayor has some secret pickings, and access to mines of lucre hidden from ordinary eyes. I can tell him that there is nothing to reveal on this subject beyond what is patent to the whole world; therefore his desire to see the feline quadruped emancipated (*vulgo*, the cat let out of the bag) is a frivolous one. The Lord Mayor has an allowance of about £7,900; it is generally cited at £8,000, but is barely so much. It is variable, even to the extent of £1,000 a-year more or less, owing to a portion of it being derived from dues on fruit. His household at the Mansion House consists of twenty gentlemen, and he has a good retinue of servants; he has to provide his own horses, and has to provide a carriage and horses for the Lady Mayoress. The expenses of the Mayoralty usually exceed the allowance by about £5,000.—*City Press.*

The Livingstone Expedition.—Dr. Livingstone writes to the Bishop of Oxford, expressing pleasure that the Universities are to send missionaries to the interior of Africa. He describes the region bathed by the lake as pre-eminently a cotton-growing country. He says the French have a strong desire to enter before us. The great agent of the French Emigration upon this coast lately returned from Bourbon with a sugar mill and coffee-cleansing machine, sugar canes of superior quality, and coffee seed, and two Frenchmen to work the machine. Both, however, soon perished of fever. The Portuguese hate us and our objects, partly because of our religion, but chiefly because we suppress the slave trade. They desire the French to come and establish their authority over the slaves. The present Portuguese slave rule is mild, because the slave can so easily flee to independent tribes. If the French slave system were established here, slave hunting would go on till the country was depopulated. The mission required a steamer drawing eight feet, till preparations are made. Having lost his despatches, he does not know whether Government will give him another.

A Lecturer in a Fix.—A few evenings since a very extraordinary scene took place at the Lecture Hall of the Literary Institution, Woolwich. An individual, who stated that he had recently returned from a Continental tour, issued a very promising programme of an illustrative musical entertainment, and at the hour appointed, eight o'clock, the hall was crowded by a respectable audience, including a number of pupils from various scholastic establishments in the district. Great impatience was exhibited at the non-appearance of the lecturer, and shortly before nine o'clock a deputation from the meeting was appointed to ascertain the cause, which was soon apparent, as the deputation discovered the lecturer in one of the ante-rooms, seated on the window-sill with a short pipe in his mouth, and signs of recent "refreshment" lying around. The audience became indignant, and the lecturer was borne to the platform, and called upon to give an explanation of his conduct, which he vainly endeavoured to do, his "alcoholic" condition rendering him completely powerless. A perfect riot ensued, the lecturer's face was begrimed by his tormentors with spot and grease; a white nightcap was placed on his head, and in this miserable condition he was placed on the table of the platform, and exhibited to the audience, amidst shouting and uproar, the unhappy and unwilling actor being as passive as a lamb under the infliction of these indignities. Ultimately a police-constable made his appearance, who took charge of the lecturer, and guarded him through the streets, when a benevolent costermonger gave him shelter until he was in a fit condition to take his final departure from Woolwich by the North Kent Railway.—*Thorley's Agricultural Gleaner.*

Refreshing Balm for the Hair.—Among the many preparations offered to the public for the possession of luxury and comfort, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia stands pre-eminent, and may be used without fear of soiling the most delicate head dress or bonnet. No toilette is complete without it. The increasing demand for this justly famed Balm proves how valuable it must be in replenishing, invigorating, and preserving the hair, either from falling-off or turning grey, it having withstood all opposition and imitation for upwards of thirty years. The use of one bottle of the Balm of Columbia, price 3s. 6d., will prevent the hair from falling off in 48 hours after its first application; the middle sized bottle, price 6s., not only stops the hair from falling off, but likewise, in three weeks, causes a new growth to arise; and the largest at 11s., gives in general a good head of hair to every person. It also prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it look bright and glossy, and frees it from scurf. The balm seldom fails to produce whiskers, moustache, or eye-brows, in eight weeks though there were none on the face before, and has lately been found to excel every article that has been sold as a curling fluid. It is invaluable for children, as it forms the basis of a magnificent head of hair. Sold by Mr. Parsons, Newcastle, all Perfumers and Chemists, at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only, also wholesale and retail by the proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, seven doors from the Strand, London. W. C.

[Advertisement.]—It will gratify our readers to learn that, during 1860, "The Family Treasury" will (month by month) be enriched with Original Papers from the well-known pens of the Rev. C. Ryle, the Rev. Charles Bridges (author of Exposition of the 119th Psalm), the Rev. Canon Miller, the Rev. William Arnott, of Glasgow, and other eminent writers. "The Family Treasury," which is recommended by 2,000 ministers of all denominations, is published on the first of every month, price 6d., by T. Nelson and Sons, London, Edinburgh, and New York, and sold by all booksellers.

A statue of the late George Stephenson is about to be erected in the Oxford museum.

The Himalaya, troop steamer, Capt. John Seccombe, is now in harbour, having some defects made good.

Notices have been issued that Government tenders will be required for the erection of a large building on the grounds attached to Fort Pitt General Hospital.

A Brighton Hotel Company is advertised, with a capital of £75,000. The proposal is to erect a building containing 200 bedrooms, on the site of the Government Artillery station, near the Bedford Hotel, on the West Cliff.

During a beerhouse quarrel, on Saturday night week, in Egypt street, Liverpool, a man named Myles, a painter, was so cruelly beaten about the head that he died on the Monday following, in the Infirmary, from concussion of the brain.

In consequence of the discovery of defalcations by the late secretary of the British Empire Mutual Life-office, and exaggerated accounts having appeared in a daily paper on the subject, the directors have considered it prudent to publish the report of Messrs. Cooper Brothers, the accountants, who have been employed in the investigation of the case, and define the amount of deficiency at £9,794. The sum recovered from the defaulter is about £6,000 in money and securities, and the balance has been provided for by life assurance.

A Russian Labourer Crushed to Death on Board a Hull Vessel.—On Saturday morning last, about nine o'clock, as the crew of the steamer Z. C. Pearson, of Hull, were unloading her cargo, they were much surprised to find the dead body of a Russian labourer firmly embedded between two bales of flax. This unfortunate man was seen on board the vessel at Riga, and it is supposed that in order to gain a free passage to England he had secreted himself amongst the bales of flax in the hold, no doubt intending to come out of his place of concealment when the vessel got to sea. The crew, however, were not aware that the poor man was in the hold, and they piled numerous bales of flax upon him, by which he was crushed to death.

Attempted Murder in Norfolk.—An attempt at murder has been made at King's Lynn. The party accused is a man named Robert Ward, and the injured person, who has some little time been landlady of a tavern in the town, is named Emma Rayner. It appears that the parties have, until within a recent period, been cohabiting together, and that they have resided in Lynn for the last ten years. About a month since, however, they separated, and Ward made several attempts to renew the intimacy without success. He also heard that she was about to get married to some other person, and in the course of last week told her that he had been informed she intended doing so. An angry dispute followed, in the course of which Ward made a dash at the woman's throat, saying, "Before she should get married, he would do like that." It was thought at first by two or three persons who were present during the altercation that it was a mere idle threat; but it soon appeared that the man was terribly in earnest, and that he had inflicted, with a razor, a wound six inches in length in the neck of the woman. The gash extended from the collar bone to the chin, and it is strange that the windpipe and important veins escaped uninjured. Medical assistance was quickly rendered, and Ward was soon in the custody of a policeman; but so far from expressing sorrow for what he had done, he said he wished the woman had died. The sufferer has been in a very weak and dangerous state since the commission of the outrage, but it is thought she will recover.

The Road Child Murder.—A special meeting of the magistrates of the division was held on Friday morning at the police-court, Trowbridge, for the purpose of taking evidence in public respecting the finding of a night dress stained with blood at Road-hill House, on the day the murder of Francis Saville Kent was discovered. The main facts in relation to the matter have been already stated, but at a private meeting of the Bench held on Wednesday it was considered desirable that a public investigation should take place, and Friday was fixed for that purpose. The magistrates present were Sir J. W. Awdry, chairman of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions; Messrs. H. G. G. Ludlow, chairman of the Trowbridge bench; W. Stancombe, J. P. Stancombe, and the Rev. R. Crowley. Captain Meredith, chief of the Wiltshire constabulary, was also in attendance. After a long statement from Mr. W. Stancombe in reference to this night dress and other circumstances, several witnesses were examined, but it is unnecessary to give their evidence, as the result was that the magistrates were of opinion that the dress had nothing to do with the murder. When the inquiry was concluded, the chairman said that the examination had taken place more for the satisfaction of the public than anything else. At the same time, he must say that Mr. Foley was wrong in not mentioning the matter to the magistrates, but they who knew him were quite assured that he was only culpable in not having done so, and that the omission proceeded from a feeling of delicacy and decency on his part, and not from any neglect of duty. Sir J. W. Awdry concurred, adding that Foley appeared to have acted on his own responsibility in keeping the thing from being brought publicly forward. Experienced officers must exercise some discretion in not bringing into cases matters which they were satisfied were irrelevant. In consequence, however, of the very great public interest which had been excited in this case, it had been thought proper to have this public investigation. It was to be regretted that Foley did not mention the circumstance of the finding of the garment at first; but for all he (Sir J. W. Awdry) could see, the officer came to no other than a right conclusion—that it had nothing to do with the case—and therefore he did not bring it forward. Mr. Stapleton, the surgeon, said he was present at the *post-mortem* examination. He saw no marks of suffocation, and was of opinion that death resulted instantly from the cutting of the child's throat.

Extraordinary Case of False Imprisonment.—The Proctorial System at Cambridge.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday and Saturday, the case of Kempe v. Neville was tried, it being an action for false imprisonment, brought against the defendant as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for capturing the plaintiff while in an omnibus on her way to a party of friends at Shelford, and taking her to the Spinning-house at Cambridge, where she was kept in custody. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and justified under the statutes of the University. The defendant also pleaded that it had been the custom from time immemorial for the Proctors of the University to patrol the streets, and to take into custody all women whom they had reasonable ground to suspect were loose women. It appeared from the opening statement of Mr. Edwin James, for the plaintiff, and from the evidence, that the plaintiff was a young woman of good character and respectability, and was riding in an omnibus with a student named Graham, of Emmanuel College, and some musicians, to a private party at Shelford, on the invitation of Mr. Graham, whom she had known for some time. Her sister, two young ladies, and the young man to whom the plaintiff was engaged, were to have been of the party in the omnibus, but the latter gentleman could not go. On their way, when near the town gaol, the omnibus was stopped, and the Vice-Chancellor looked into it and asked if any members of the University were there, and Mr. Graham gave the Proctor his name, and got out, together with his brother, who was with him. After the Proctor had asked them where they were going, they were all taken to the Spinning-house, and the plaintiff was taken into a room before the Proctor, and she was then asked her name and occupation, and she told him that she was a milliner and lived at home with her mother. The matron was then summoned, and she was taken to a cell and left there. In about half an hour she was taken before the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and asked what kind of party she was going to, and she told them it was to a dance; and she was then sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, but was discharged after four days. This was the imprisonment complained of; and, granting that to some extent the privilege claimed by the University existed, the question was whether it was to be exercised in a spirit contrary to the principles of English justice. For a very long time the Proctors had exercised considerable powers, and it might be that they were essential to the morality of the Cambridge students. The same powers were claimed by the University of Oxford, but the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London were conducted without any such powers being exercised, and the learned counsel was not aware that the morality of the students of Oxford and Cambridge ranked higher than that of the students of other universities. There had been frequent disputes with reference to the power and authority of the Proctors. In 1612 there was an indictment for a riot; in 1515 there was a serious riot, in which a layman was killed; in 1827 there was an indictment for riot, arising out of the authority of the Proctors; and in 1765 there was an action brought against the Vice-Chancellor for imprisoning a married woman, in which damages were recovered. A rule, however, was afterwards moved for and discharged, but, whatever the universal custom might be, relied on by the authorities of the University, it could not avail in this case, as beyond all doubt or question, the outrage committed on the plaintiff was in contravention of the spirit of the English law, and the custom could not be sustained. Such a course of proceeding as that of examining this young woman without an accuser, and with no one to defend her, was repugnant to the principles of justice. The learned counsel challenged the defendant to show that the plaintiff was anything but a respectable and virtuous young woman, and the Vice-Chancellor had no more right to commit her to this private prison than he had to lock her up in his own wine cellar. The plaintiff had been subjected to great indignity. She had had her clothes taken off, and had been compelled while in custody to wear the prison dress, and had been subjected to an offensive examination by a medical man. The evidence, which was very lengthy, was confirmatory of the above statements. On Saturday the jury returned the following verdict, in answer to the three propositions:—"That the proctors had good grounds for suspecting the plaintiff. That the Vice-Chancellor did not make due inquiry, and that the punishment was undeserved. They thought that the prison was a fit and convenient place of confinement, and they found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 40s."—The Chief Justice said this verdict was not a sufficient answer to his questions, and he would put to them the second proposition in writing, to which he would require an answer—yes or no. It would be in these terms: "Did the Vice-Chancellor hear and examine the plaintiff, and was he satisfied of the matters alleged in respect of the plaintiff by the Proctors; that the plaintiff had been in the company of the undergraduates for idle, disorderly, and immoral purposes." The jury returned into court at half-past two o'clock, and after the foreman had handed up a paper to the Lord Chief Justice, said, "The jury cannot say yes or no to the question proposed; but they are all of opinion that the Vice Chancellor should have made further inquiries before he imprisoned the plaintiff." The Lord Chief Justice then said he would direct a verdict for the plaintiff, and state his opinion in writing upon it. The paper handed up would be retained. The jury were then discharged, his Lordship certifying for a special jury.

An attempt has been made to procure the discharge of Miss Aylward, on the ground that she was in illegal custody, being confined in a prison to which, it was argued, that the Queen's Bench had no authority to commit her. The Chief Justice of Common Pleas, however, disclaimed the power to set aside the decision of a co-ordinate Court before that was overruled by a Court of Error, and so Miss Aylward's case failed.

Baron Marochetti is at work on a very important colossal allegory for Sardinia, representing "Italy Freed."

The additional buildings to the South Kensington Museum are rapidly progressing.

It is stated that the Lords of the Admiralty have resolved not to receive in future memorials from naval officers containing more than one signature.

The Government has decided on dispatching another company of Royal Engineers to St. Helena, to assist in erecting additional fortifications, and repairing the defences of that island.

The eldest son of the Earl of Leven and Melville (who has recently succeeded his brother in those titles) has adopted as his designation his father's second title of Viscount Kirkcaldy, instead of the customary appellation of Viscount Balgonie, which was borne by the late Earl and by his son. Precedents for this departure from the ordinary course are to be found in the case of the late Duke of Norfolk (who assumed for his second title the style of Earl of Arundel and Surrey, instead of the earldom of Surrey alone, as borne by his father), and in other noble families.

It is curious that not a single addition, by way of creation, has been made to the House of Lords during the first eleven months of the year which is now drawing to a close, neither has any fresh creation of a baronetcy been made. Lord Ward has been elevated to the Earldom of Dudley, and Lords Brougham and Kinnaird have received new grants of Peerages, with remainder to their brothers respectively; but the only addition to the roll of the Upper House has been made by the accessions of the Hon. Mr. Campbell and Lord Ockham to the baronies of Stratheden and Wentworth, while the House has numerically lost two members, one by the accession of Lord Enfield (Baron Strafford) to his father's Earldom of Strafford; and one by the death of Lord Elphinstone, and the consequent extinction of his English title.—*Court Journal.*

A Man Stabbed by a Volunteer at Doncaster.—On Saturday night last, at a late hour, a workman employed at the great Northern Railway Plant, at Doncaster, named Thos. Smith, was stabbed by a volunteer named Chas. Christopher Watson, also employed by the company. Watson had been attending drill on Saturday afternoon, and afterwards, it would appear, he went to the "Sir Charles Napier" beerhouse in St. Sepulchre-gate, and there met with Smith, whom he knew, and to whom he offered to toss for a shilling; Smith acquiesced. Watson lost the toss, and then refused to pay it. Smith demanded payment, and put out his hand to receive it, but Watson still refused, and the quarrel that ensued caused the landlord to eject him from the house. Smith left in a few minutes, and on his way home he met Watson, who said, "Now you —— do you want your shilling." Smith said, "Yes, I do." He again put out his hand to receive it, when Watson, who had on his rifle dress, took out his bayonet and stabbed Smith in the arm, inflicting a serious wound. Watson then made his escape, and has not since been heard of. It is thought he left the town after going to his house and changing his clothes.

Disastrous Explosion of Gunpowder.—On Saturday evening, a quantity of gunpowder, about 40lb, stored in the shop of Mr. R. Marrison, gunsmith, Oxford-hill, Norwich, became ignited, producing most disastrous results. The shop and house of Mr. Marrison were reduced to a complete wreck, and the stock of guns, &c., converted into a mass of almost useless rubbish. The adjoining shop of Mr. Franklin, photographer, printseller, &c., was almost as seriously injured, the windows being blown out and the stock rendered valueless. Several other houses in the neighbourhood were more or less damaged. A lad named Harrison, who was in charge of Mr. Marrison's shop when the explosion took place, was killed, his body being dreadfully charred and disfigured. Mr. Marrison himself, who was in the shop of Mr. Franklin at the time the accident occurred, was for some time buried with his neighbour beneath a mass of rubbish, and the nervous systems of both sustained of course a severe shock. Mr. Franklin especially appearing completely stupified when extricated. A married sister of Franklin's, Mrs. Doly, was, at the moment the accident happened, in a room over his shop, extending partly over Marrison's premises; the ceiling of this apartment was blown away, the room generally gutted, and the unfortunate woman fearfully burnt about the arms and upper part of the body. She was removed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, where she remained up to Monday in a critical condition, although hopes are entertained of her recovery. Mrs. Marrison was in the parlour in the rear of her husband's shop, with Miss Woodward, a visitor; but both were extricated from the ruins without being seriously hurt, although Miss Woodward was slightly burned.

Extraordinary Suicide at Aldershott Camp.—On Friday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Queen's Hotel, Aldershott, before Mr. Payne, touching the death of Samuel Wells Hellier, paymaster-sergeant in the 9th Lancers, who had committed suicide by shooting himself the previous morning. It was stated in evidence that the deceased destroyed himself by firing in his mouth a pistol loaded with blank cartridge, from the effects of which he died instantaneously. It appeared that Hillier was a defaulter to the extent of seven pounds, and the following letter, addressed to a comrade, was read:—"Dear Cliff,—I suppose I'm the last man in the world you would imagine to commit such a deed; but under my assumed gaiety I have been frightfully miserable for the last six months. . . . Besides, what have I to live for? My poor mother, the only person on earth I cared for, is gone. As to death, I look it as calmly in the face as I would a number I repeat. It is a most remarkable thing, but I really believe I am poison proof. About ten days ago I took half an ounce of laudanum, enough to poison a horse. It had no effect on me. After that I took eight grains of opium; and again no effect, except a slight drowsiness. Then four grains of morphia; no effect. I then took five grains of Liq. Opii [illegible], with the same result. The last mode of exit is a sure one. I know the exact position of the heart, and if a ball doesn't penetrate the centre it's strange to me. I am sure you will say, 'What a fool to do such a thing,' but my life is truly miserable. When I went to London and heard for certainty of Josephine's marriage with a man I hate above all men, I was nearly driven mad, for, although parted from her for more than six years, I love her more than ever; but yet I accuse her for marrying the man I hate. Good bye, good bye, Cliff. God bless you.—Yours, not perfectly sane, Sam Hillier." When the Coroner had summed up, the room was cleared for some time, and the jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The deceased, who was a young man of twenty-six and respectably connected, had rendered himself very popular amongst the soldiers by his amiability of disposition.

Singular Action for Libel.—A singular action for libel has been tried by the Lord Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer and decided in favour of the *Daily Telegraph* (London) newspaper. The plaintiff, Mr. Stockbridge, an attorney's clerk, dissatisfied with one rifle corps, had interested himself in the formation of a rival corps, which was under the patronage of General Sir John Yorke Scarlett. The libel of which Mr. Stockbridge complained was a satirical advertisement in the following terms:—"Scarlett Rifle Rangers.—The undersigned gives notice that he is forming the above corps under distinguished patronage. An eligible opportunity is thus offered to respectable young men who, from feelings of disappointment or from necessity, may have left other corps. It is hoped that the sanction of the War-office may be obtained for securing the services of Mr. Boucher, late lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Surrey Rifles. To get a commission, make early application to William Stockbridge, Esq., tailor, Kennington-green, who will adapt old uniforms at a small charge." The day but one after the publication of the libel, an apology was inserted to the effect that the advertisement was a "stupid hoax," and had been inadvertently passed by the advertisement clerk. The Chief Baron was unwilling to lay it down as law that everything was a libel which made a man "slightly uncomfortable." No advertisement clerk could be expected to read thoroughly every advertisement which passed through his hands; and with regard to the effect of this advertisement on the public, the Chief Baron did not think there were half-a-dozen blockheads in the world who would not have known that an advertisement signed "William Stockbridge, Esq., tailor," was a hoax. Was it a libel to call a man a tailor? Every mere joke to make a laugh did not constitute a libel; and to say that there had been the secret malignity of the person who caused the insertion of the advertisement, it must have been clear to all who read it that it was a hoax. In closing his summing up, his Lordship paid his tribute of respect to the Volunteer movement, and, with regard to the liberty of the press, said that this country owed to it every thing except our glorious constitution. There was a burst of applause, after which the jury immediately pronounced for the defendant.

Serious Charges of Forgery against a Liverpool Merchant.—On Monday, Richard Woodward Powell, of the firm of Scott, Powell, and Co., tea merchants, of Liverpool, was charged before the Liverpool magistrates with the above offence. It was stated that the firm of Scott, Powell, and Co. had dealings with Messrs. Absolom, Croker, and Townsend, tea merchants, of London; the latter firm becoming dissatisfied, particularly with the want of regularity in the settlement of accounts applied to Messrs. Scott, Powell, and Co. for a guarantee that their claims would be met. At first it was proposed that Mr. John Scott, senior (father of Mr. Scott of the firm), should sign the guarantee. This, however, he objected to do, on the ground that he was [illegible]; and ultimately the bills were arranged by Messrs. Absolom, Croker, and Co. to take bills with the endorsement of Mr. Scott, senior. This arrangement was made by Mr. George Absolom, the representative in Manchester of the London firm. Three bills were accordingly prepared by Scott, Powell, and Co., for [illegible] 2s. 2d., another for £[illegible], and a fourth for £[illegible]. They were sent to London, were duly accepted and endorsed by Absolom, Croker, and Townsend. When they became due, application was made to Mr. Scott, sen., but he declared that he had never signed them. Application was made to Messrs. Scott, Powell, and Co., but Mr. [illegible] was not to be found. Powell, however, was apprehended shortly afterwards by Detective-officer Laycock, and when told that he was charged with having forged the name of John Scott, sen., to a guarantee for £5,000, and to a bill of exchange for £462 16s. 2d., the prisoner said, "I have nothing whatever to do with it: I have several times [illegible] Mr. Scott about that before now." When taken to the police station, Laycock found upon him three tickets for luggage "left" at the railway station, and on proceeding there, the officer discovered three portmanteaus, containing several suits of new clothes, £10 in gold, a [illegible], and a case of revolvers, all of which the prisoner acknowledged to belong to him. Upon his person also was found between £9 and £10 in cash, and in a safe at the prisoner's house £270. Some argument took place as to the manner in which the bills could have been endorsed, and certain technical objections were taken by Mr. Cobb; but Mr. Aiken, the sitting magistrate, thought that the circumstances were so suspicious that he must remand the prisoner. Bail was refused.

The residence of the Rev. C. Maturin, at Garton Glebe, has been burnt down, but whether by incendiarism or accident does not yet appear. [illegible] the fact of the disturbed state of the neighbourhood, it is stated that Mr. Adair, was staying with Mr. Maturin at the time, [illegible] murdered.

Her Majesty's contemplated visit to Osborne has been postponed in consequence of the prevalence of fever in the Isle of Wight.

Breach of Promise Case.—In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Monday, Mary Ann Delany brought an action against John M'Garry, to recover damages for the breach of an alleged contract to marry the plaintiff. The defendant denied the alleged contract. Damages were laid at £5,000. After a portion of the evidence had been heard an adjournment to next morning was suggested. The Chief Justice observed that counsel were sometimes able to settle these cases. Mr. Macdonogh: The young people should be married, my lord. The Chief Justice: I did not know anything about the case I had to try, but, now, if it is likely that the parties, who are both young, would live happily together there might be some arrangement made, and with that view I am disposed to adjourn the case now; but for God's sake let them not be put together if there is no prospect of their living happily; but if they really do care for each other make some arrangement if you can. The case was then adjourned.

ALLEGED RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SCOTLAND.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *North British Mail*:—

"A disgraceful outrage was perpetrated on Friday evening in Johnstone, on a young girl named Anna Rankine, who has recently been converted to the Protestant faith. It appears that about three months ago the girl became a convert, and attached herself to the ministry of the Rev. James Inglis, of the United Presbyterian Church. This step provoked violent ill-will on the part of many of the Roman Catholic workers in the flax mill where she was employed. They gave her the utmost annoyance, and had resource to blows—we suppose, when they found their arguments driven on them with unexpected vivacity, for the girl was a sharp wit. One day, about six weeks ago, the priest met her, and endeavoured to persuade her to return to her old faith; on her steady resistance, he informed her that her uncle, with whom she had been brought up, was to be written for, that she would be taken home by force, and as he expressed it, "she would be kicked back to Ireland." This priest's notions of liberty may be judged of from a question he afterwards put to her, "How much money did you get to become a Protestant?" The reply was in a different strain. "More than you or any one can ever pay me back!" In due course, the uncle came from Ireland, but, as she refused to meet him, he returned without her. A female teacher in the town was next employed to win her back, and as she used no weapons but what she thought reason and persuasion, nothing can be said against her agency. The persecution had lulled considerably until a few days ago, and what stirred it up to new fury we cannot discover. We can only say that, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the priest to induce her to come to his house on Tuesday evening, the family with whom she lodged got information that the sooner she left their house it would be the safer for them and her. She took refuge on Wednesday in the house of her minister. On Thursday evening, having gone with another girl to the lodgings for her clothes, they were waylaid by several men, who told them that before the New Year the girl's life would be taken, and had to make their escape by a back way to the minister's manse. On Friday evening, not returning home from the mill at the usual hour, apprehension for her safety began to be entertained; the police were put on the alert, and the town searched. She was discovered at length by some young women and men, who heard her cries, lying in a field behind the Ragged School. She was carried to the manse in a woeful plight, and stated that at the corner of Church-street she was suddenly pounced on by four men, who pushed and dragged her to the edge of the field when they lifted her up and threw her over the hedge into the field. They then dragged her by the hair of the head up the field, beat her and kicked her. They told her that they would not touch her if she would go to the priest, but she steadfastly refused. They remained with her nearly two hours, and only fled when the young men and women called in answer to her cries. The police, we understand, are actively engaged in investigating the whole case."

GAME PRESERVERS AND GAME WATCHERS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—To the reflective mind those words with which I introduce the subject conjure up the most appalling visions, and could the spiritualist call from the mighty depths of eternity the spirits that occupy that profound abyss what startling revelations—what awful denunciations would fall upon the ear at the mention of those ominous words. Or could we visit the scene of many an English hearth; could we hear the lamentation of many an English widow and of many a fatherless child; could we visit our penal settlements, or open our prison doors, what would be the information we would receive to our inquiries after the class of occupants? It would be such as to startle the most undaunted heart. To be the owner of many broad acres—smiling fields and flourishing plantations of well stocked preserves; to reflect on the numerous good broods of the winged tribes, of the prolificness of the hares and conies, may and perhaps does gratify the proprietors, but while it may produce within his breast an amount of extreme thankfulness for such a fortunate lot, it ought also to produce thoughts of a truly melancholy character. How many beating hearts has it caused almost instantaneously to cease, and how many are now toiling in penal servitude, on account of game preservers? It is a serious reflection when placed in juxta position with the bipeds and quadrupeds that have been the source of all this misery, and which must continue to be productive of a similar amount of distress so long as game laws shall remain upon our statute book, a disgrace to the enlightened age which we are taught to look upon as embodied in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

My remarks, sir, are suggested by the case which came before the bench of magistrates, who fortnightly administer the law in one corner of the county of Durham, at which it will be in the recollection of your readers, a father and son were consigned to a felon's cell in the county gaol, for having been found by certain game watchers (in company with whom was a police officer, of which more anon), upon the estate of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall, with nets in their pockets and a dog with them, found at what the game laws say is an untimely hour of the night. The prisoners were, no doubt by the instructions of the owner of the estate, brought before the bench, who meted out the punishment which has been set forth as due to such an offence. Now, sir, I have no wish to dictate to Mr. Wilson how or in what way or manner he shall stock his fields or plantations, in what sports he may or may not indulge. I concede to him a perfect right to any enjoyment which he may find in rearing pheasants, thereby constituting himself the imaginary owner of certain feathered tribes, which may be called, by courtesy, by custom, or by certain enactments, his this evening and the next his neighbour's. I endorse the sentiment that he has a perfect and free right to indulge in such pleasures and amusements as may suggest themselves to him, whether for the purpose of healthful recreation or of supplying his own larder or the larder of his friends with provisions; but I deny his right to claim an ownership of what are the birds of heaven, any more than he can claim the ownership of the passing cloud which drifts over his estate from any of the four quarters of the globe. I would also concede to him the perfect right to employ servants and place them in such situations as shall best secure to him the objects of his pleasure or his profit. These are matters and considerations in which the public have no right whatever to interfere; but there are other matters in which the public have a right to interfere; and, sir, it is impossible to be blind to the circumstance that a police officer is in this case found in company with the game-watchers. This officer is located in a rural township, which is thinly inhabited, and that too, with a decreasing population, for by the last returns it has decreased from 713 in 1841 to 668 in 1851. The estate of Mr. Wilson comprises the major part of this township. This officer resides in the midst of Mr. Wilson's estate, and as near to the residence of that gentleman as conveniently may be, and in the thickest of his preserves. Such being the fact, and knowing how strictly the game is watched, how soon an information laid against any one who may make his appearance in any part of the estate, and in which information the officer has either been the principal or the supporter of that information,—it may well at once engender the thought that there is an object beyond that of a peace officer being located so near the owner's residence! This reflection is further strengthened by the circumstance that it was in contemplation to have another officer in the same neighbourhood, and to have a lock-up or strong house at Shotley Field, in the midst of Mr. Wilson's estate. Let the ratepayers of Durham ponder upon those circumstances. It is their interest,—their duty to see that the rates which they are called upon to contribute to the county funds do not indirectly turn peace officers [illegible]—which was never contemplated by the Government. It cannot be admitted that Mr. Wilson's tenantry are of a more refractory sort than the tenants upon the neighbouring estates; nay I believe that he has as intelligent, as industrious, and as respectable a class as can be found anywhere. Nor are his labourers or his cottagers so liable to be suspected as offenders against the well-being of society as to command the daily attention and surveillance of a peace man.

Sir, the county squire has always been regarded as an important acquisition to any rural community, when he is of that class which makes daily or occasional pilgrimages to the homes of the poor and distressed, to enquire into and relieve with unsparing hand their several necessities, or to improve his estate so to give employment to the industrious who may gather round him at his right time—a thriving and contented tenantry, and who may dispense his charities at the approach of the inclement season of the year. Such a squire has always found in the honest swain's heart a cheerful and hearty response to all his requirements. On the other hand, when the squire turns his privileges and his power unto a game preserver, who can reflect on the amount of misery he entails? No amount of pleasure will, with the well-regulated mind, counterpoise the reflection that the cell is occupied and the family dependent upon charity. Let such an one as he make his response with uplifted hands in the sight of heaven, and reciprocate those comprehensive petitions in the Litany, calling upon the ruler of the universe "to show thy pity upon all prisoners and captives," and "all that are desolate and oppressed." Let the game-preserver reflect upon these words, and then we may expect, sir, that the time will speedily arrive when the birds of the air and those small beasts of the field shall be submitted alike the property of the peer and peasant.

Apologising for the space I have occupied,

I am, yours, &c.,

Consett, Nov. 29, 1860. A LOOKER-ON.

Business Addresses.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is WILSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

N.B.—Wanted to PURCHASE, a Quantity of FAT PIGS. —Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Provision Merchants, Shotley Bridge.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
A. APPLEBY,
CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS to announce that she has now on Hand for the approaching festive season Plum Cake of Superior Quality, from 1s per Pound.
BRIDES'-CAKE and others made to Order on the Shortest Notice.
Rich Iced Cakes and Fancy Biscuits of the finest quality, at the lowest remunerating prices.
British Wines, Confectionery, &c., &c.

DERWENT HOTEL,
JOHN HEWITT,
(LICENSED BREWER.)
BLACKHILL,

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

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

EATING-HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS
JOHN BECKWITH

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

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

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

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

MONSTER LOTTERY.
CHRISTMAS TREAT.
BROWN,
CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.
BLACKHILL,

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

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

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

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MEDOMSLEY,

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

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

ROBERT SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL,

BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

BATHS and WATER-CLOSETS FIT UP on the most approved principles.
GAS FITTINGS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, CHANDELIERS, &c., of every description, and of the Newest Designs.

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

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

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

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

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

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

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

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS;
Or, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
The Fortieth Thousand. Free for Four Stamps.

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

Business Addresses.

N. BROWN,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
FRONT STREET AND MESSENGER STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the many Favors conferred upon him for the Eleven years he has been in Business, and begs to assure them that no attention on his part shall be wanting to ensure him a continuance of their Patronage.
REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

N. B. would also call attention to his Stock of WICKER WARE, BRUSHES, TOYS, &c., &c., at his Shop in Front Street, which he can confidently recommend as being of the best Quality, and at the lowest possible remunerating Charges.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES,
PALLS, CLOAKS,
SCARFS, HAT BANDS, GLOVES, &c.,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
AT WILLIAM COLLINSON'S,
BLACKHILL.

WILLIAM COLLINSON,
LICENSED POST MASTER,
BLACKHILL,

RETURNS his most sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public in general for past favours, and begs to inform them that, in addition to Dog-Carts, Gigs, Phaetons (with Hoods, for One Horse or a Pair), that he has Purchased a nice
CLOSE CARRIAGE,
Which he intends to Let for Hire. Ladies or Gentlemen requiring such, can be accommodated with the above on reasonable terms and with despatch.

SAW MILLS, DELVES LANE.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, CARTWRIGHT and BUILDER, in returning thanks to the Public generally for the liberal Support he has received since he commenced Business, begs to intimate that he is now prepared to grind Barley, Peas, Beans, and Oatmeal. Horse Corn Crushed. All kinds of Grain Dried and Crushed on the Shortest Notice.
December 5, 1860.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL AUTHORITY.
TO MASONS, EXCAVATORS, AND OTHERS.

THE Local Authority of the Township of Benfieldside are ready to receive TENDERS for MASON WORK and EXCAVATING required for Cutting and Laying Sewer Pipes.
Specifications and Conditions may be seen on application to JOHN WILSON, Inspector, Shotley Bridge, by Gateshead.
N.B.—Tenders to be delivered on or before Six o'clock p.m. of 19th December, 1860.
Shotley Bridge, December 6th, 1860.

JAMES WILSON,
CONFECTIONER AND BREAD-BAKER,
WILSON'S BUILDINGS, HIGH GATE.

MINCE PIES, FRUIT and SPONGE CAKES, &c., for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR.
JELLIES, BLANC MANGES, AND SWEET DISHES,
(Suitable for Parties, &c.), made to Order.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! IS COMING.

ROBERT SURTEES, FAMILY GROCER and TEA DEALER, has already purchased a Large Stock of Goods suitable for the approaching festive season, and would wish to draw the attention of the public to the fact, that they are not only First Class, but Cheap, as under:
Lump Sugar, 6d to 7d per lb; Fine Coffee, 1s to 1s 8d per lb; Moist Sugars, 5d, 5½d, and 6d per lb; Fine Tea, 3s 8d to 4s 8d per lb; Currants, 3½d to 5½d per lb; Nutmegs, 4d per oz; Raisins, 4½d to 6d per lb; Lemon Peel, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; British Wines, 1s 4d per Bottle.

HEIGHINGTON ACADEMY.
NEAR DARLINGTON.

TERMS MODERATE.—NO EXTRAS.
NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED.
PRINCIPAL—
Mr. R. T. MANSON, *Member of the Royal College of Preceptors*, Author of "Notes on the Geology of Darlington," &c., &c.

To be Let.

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

TO LET, and may be Entered upon Immediately, a CONVENIENT COTTAGE, situate at Ceribbees, with an excellent supply of pure Water.—Apply o Mr M. SPENCER, Coribbees.

TO LET,
AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY.
A CONVENIENT COTTAGE situate in Delves Lane, Consett. For further particulars apply to Mr. FEWELL, Carr House Station, Leadgate.

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

Sale by Private Contract.

FOR SALE,
A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a good situation, at Consett.
Also, a Pleasant Little FARM of FOUR ACRES OF LAND, in a good state of Cultivation, and an excellent HOUSE with all necessary out appurtenances Very suitable for a Person wishing to commence Gardening in this district.
Apply to
JOSEPH HOWARD,
Commission and House Agent.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following eligible property:—
Lot 1.—A Convenient Dwelling House, with Five Rooms, a Good Yard, and every Convenience
Also, a Convenient Dwelling House, with Four Rooms, a Shop, Cellar, Yard, and other Conveniences.
The above Property is eligibly situated at Leadgate, with right of way to the back of premises.
For further particulars apply to JAMES VICKERS, Joiner, &c., Leadgate.

Sales by Auction.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
AT H. BROWN'S SALE ROOM, BERRY EDGE,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8th, and MONDAY, Dec. 10th, 1860,
A GENERAL STOCK of HARDWARE GOODS. Also a Large Consignment of BATH and BURY BLANKETS.
Sale commencing each Evening at Six o'Clock

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, at H. BROWN'S SALE ROOMS, Berry Edge, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1860, belonging to different parties, for *bona fide* sale, comprising excellent piano, original value 150 guineas; excellent 8 day clock; 2 desk beds; birch press; painted do; secretary and drawers; French bed; dozen kitchen chairs; kitchen table; 2 wash stands; flock beds; French reel and mattress; camp bed; 4 taproom tables; 3 counters; chest of drawers; coffee mill; shelving; mahogany chest of drawers; flock bed; blankets, cotton sheets; quilts; a quantity of fitters' tools; fenders and fire irons; together with a great variety of other useful articles.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

TYNE NEWS FROM INDIA.—An esteemed correspondent, now residing at Hourah, in the East Indies, has sent us a letter dated the 21st of October, giving full particulars of the opening of the East India Railway between Cynethia and Rajimahi, thus completing the communication between Hourah and Ragi, a distance of two hundred miles. We regret that, owing to the pressure of other news, we have not space for his account—sent to the *Guardian* exclusively. At the close of his letter he adds two or three other items, which will be of interest in this locality. He says:—"A few days ago one of East India Railway Company's flats was sunk in going up the river by the steamer Queen of the Ganges, which had her in tow. It appears that the steamer had been backing, and her stern struck the bows of the flat, made a large hole in it, and she sank. It was supposed to contain upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of iron work, part of which was the Cone Bridge made at the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The steamers and flats, built on the Tyne for the East India Railway Co., are progressing slowly, only one steamer and flat being as yet launched. In putting one of the boilers into the boat, it went down by the run and bulged the barrel of the boiler; in consequence, some of the tubes were obliged to be taken out and the holes plugged up. We continue to hear, from time to time, the most flattering accounts from China of the success of the Armstrong gun. Mortality amongst the railway workmen has been very great this season; several of the most healthy, robust-looking men, have been taken away, some of whom were natives of Newcastle. Nor have the deaths been confined to the men alone. Six of the few men's wives out here died within one month."

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

Local and District News.

On the 26th ult., a little boy four years old, son of Mrs Banfather, Byker, was scalded by the overturning of a kettle. He died of the injuries on Monday last.

It is said that a deputation is about to proceed from this country to Garibaldi's "island home," to invite that hero and patriot to visit England, and that a member of the corporation of London has given notice of a motion to present him with the freedom of that city.

On Saturday, the seventh anniversary of the Castleside yearly Benefit society was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. A balance in the treasurer's hands of £18 6s 10d was reported, and on a division of the funds 14s 2d was awarded to each member. A dinner at Mr. Matthew Lee's closed the proceedings.

Mr. Armstrong's ball came off on Wednesday evening, and was a great success. The host has recently enlarged and re-decorated the house, which our correspondent says is now one of the the first hotels in the county.

The Winlaton murder, in the two dailies, has ceased to present any matter of interest. After several "affirmations" on the part of Mr Cowen's friends, Inspector Elliott comes forward with a "clincher" stating that on the morning of the discovery of the murder, Mr Joseph Cowen, junior, waited upon him and "offered to pay all expenses if he would undertake the inquiry." The Inspector was not allowed to do so, probably on account of the murder having been committed beyond the Newcastle police district.

LANCHESTER UNION.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held on Thursday. A report of the proceedings has reached us, but has had to give place to news of more general interest. The amount of relief paid for the last fortnight was reported to be £63 18s. 2d; corresponding period last year, £67 13s. 3d.

CONSETT PENNY BANK.—The Penny Bank was opened on Saturday, and the result far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The number of depositors amounted to 110, the greater number being juveniles. It is confidently anticipated that the number will be more than doubled this present Saturday. The institution will be a great boon to this district.

THE RIFLES.—The Volunteer Rifles of Newcastle are about to form another company—the twelfth of the battalion, and the cost of accoutrements and clothing is not to exceed £2 6s 8d. Upon an average the present companies muster from 65 to 70 men and officers. There was an order issued recently for the formation of, or granting permission to form, a second battalion—each battalion to consist of seven companies, or 700 men, but we do not hear of any steps being taken towards carrying out the suggestions of the War Office.

TOWLAW LIBRARY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTION.—A very successful concert was given on Tuesday evening in this institution by the celebrated Stanhope band, assisted by the well known vocalist Miss Leybourne, and Mr R. De Lacy, to a very numerous and delighted audience. The programme presented such a selection of classical and popular music, as could scarcely fail to be attractive to all classes. A correspondent says:—"This concert will be the precursor, we hope, of many of a similar description; why should we be content to listen to the vapid, the disgusting, and the barbarous, when we might be edified and enlightened by an entrance into the lofty realms of thought and imagination? Why should we "suckle fools, and chronicle small beer"—or "feed on garbage," when we can drink "from the crystal fountains of Castalia," sip "honey from the bees of Hybla," or regale ourselves on "nectar and ambrosia?"

IRON IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—In the course of the past twelve months, attention has been occasionally called in the *Times* to the development of a mineral wealth in Lincolnshire. It may now be stated that a "Kirlon-in-Lindsey, Iron Ore Company" has been organised; that ore is being shipped regularly from Grimsby to the Tees, the Hartlepool, and the Tyne; and that the company have completed a branch line of the Manchesters Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway into one of their pits, and are about laying a tramway into others. When the arrangements in progress are completed the company expect to be able to forward to the northern blast furnaces as much as 1,000 tons of iron ore per day. It appears from some observations made by Mr Sollitt, analytical chemist, that the ore contains from 49½ to 64¾ per cent of metal of a quality so fine that it rivals the Swedish ores employed in the cutlery manufacture; in fact, Mr Sollitt pronounces the ore the finest he has ever seen.

FRAUD AND IMPOSTURE.—Under this heading a letter appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 24th ult., giving the particulars of a gross fraud committed on a poor widow, residing at Timperley, by a family calling themselves Brown, and consisting of an elderly woman, from 40 to 50; a daughter, from 20 to 25; son, from 25 to 30; and the grandson, from 10 to 15. They have with them a black and tan terrier dog. They have also been successful in imposing on several parties at Liverpool, subsequent to their operations at Timperley. Their mode of procedure is as follows:—They engage to board and lodge, for probably three months, and promise to pay once a fortnight, but at the time, advance an excuse for not doing so, and at the termination of the second fortnight, when the bill has become a large amount, they, by some very expert arrangements, made under the pretence of calling on a medical practitioner, previously consulted for a fancied disease of the daughter, take their departure, and of course are not again heard of. Their apparent respectability and an educated demeanour are admirably calculated to impose upon the unwary. A correspondent informs us that these persons managed to swindle numerous parties in this neighbourhood a short time ago.

TOW LAW LITERARY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTION.—A lecture was lately delivered in this institution, on the "Proper Uses and Benefits of the Turkish Bath," by L. R. Sang, Esq., surgeon. The subject was singularly appropriate, and the able lecturer treated it in a most masterly manner: it was appropriate, because the baths recently erected in this place have been the all-engrossing theme of the public for some time, and in the estimation of a few enthusiastic individuals the only cure for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" the lecturer, on this occasion, however, proved by incontestable arguments that there are diseases to which it is fatally unsuited, and as clearly showed that there are others to which it may be of incalculable benefit: thus giving a good criterion to the many credulous individuals in this place, and indeed in the surrounding neighbourhood, who have been induced by a highly-coloured description of this bath, to try its effect. We would take this opportunity of suggesting to every one, the propriety of their first consulting a medical man before resorting to such an *extreme* measure, and thus prevent the possibility of serious consequences. The unfavourable weather prevented many of a great treat, but we hope Mr Sang will take another opportunity of giving us the benefit of his superior judgment.—*Correspondent.*

"LIGHT, MORE LIGHT."—We had a letter last week from Mr. Anderson, manager of the Shotley Bridge Gas Works, which coming to hand at the last moment, we were compelled to omit. It would now, perhaps, be too late to give it in *extenso*, but in justice to Mr. Anderson we will state the substance of his communication. Accepting our flattering remarks as to the boon which gas lamps have proved to the neighbourhood, he says: "The Gas Company are not called upon to repair the lamps when the glass gets broken; that last winter the company purchased a large quantity of patent burners so as to secure a good light, but the increased consumption has decreased the brilliancy of the light, a result which will be remedied when the new stock gas-holder is completed; that with regard to the dirty state of the lamps the weather has been such as to prevent the company's servants from giving them elbow grease; that he makes it his study by day and dreams by night to do his utmost for the public welfare, whilst avoiding all nocturnal strolls; that as to his 'presiding at a festive board,' he was proud in being allowed to join in the honour done to a hard working son of toil—the proprietor of the Highflyer Coach; and finally, he denies that he is 'a sitter in the lap of luxury,' but admits that the inspectors connected with the gas works are men of intelligence." We are sure that Mr. Anderson has justified himself, and can only hope that yet there may be more light and a purer supply.

COLONIAL WARS WITH THE NATIVES.—On Tuesday night, Mr J. S. Abingdon delivered a lecture in St. James' Chapel, in connection with the Aborigines Protection Society. Mr Abingdon has been for some years resident in Southern Africa, and in the history of our little wars with the natives in the various colonies of England he showed himself well "posted." It was to prevent the recurrence of these petty but disastrous encounters between our colonists and the natives that the society was established in 1846, since which time, the lecturer said, we had the Caffir war arising out of a native having stolen a hatchet worth a shilling; and the present war in New Zealand arising out of a dispute as to the ownership of a piece of land of about 600 acres in extent. They placed upon the shoulders of the Governor of New Zealand the *onus* of having brought up the conflict that is going on now in that colony; and his argument leaned to the conclusion that our troubles, or the major part of them, arise out of the almost unlimited and irresponsible power which the Home Government has vested in the hands of the colonial governors. The lecture was interesting and the society was shown to be very single in its purpose and humane in its character. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and a similar compliment to the Rev. F. Stephens, who occupied the chair.

LECTURE.—A lecture was given in the theatre, Consett, on Saturday evening last, by Mr Duffy, of Newcastle, on "Sound Religious Education—The great power of Civilization in all Nations." The lecturer urged that the Catholic religion was the only one to be relied upon, and the only one that had come down pure to the present time.

On Tuesday, Patrick Palia, residing in Dixon's Buildings, whilst in a state of intoxication fell down a flight of stairs, beating upon the back of his head and inflicting such injuries as produced death on the night of that day.

A meeting of influential inhabitants of South Shields was convened on Monday night to originate a movement for presenting the ex-Mayor with a testimonial of public esteem. Mr Williamson, however, promptly yet respectfully declined any personal testimonial; and there is every prospect that a Ragged School, so much needed in the town, will be brought into operation in connection with his name.

"OUR STREETS."—The late rainy weather has been anything but tolerable to the wayfaring man though not a stranger. All attempts to wallow through our roads and streets have required an amount of courage of almost a Crimean character, and compels us to exclaim that the scavenger, mayhap like the schoolmaster, is abroad. It might not be out of place to remind our surveyor that now, as various public footpaths have been "penned," a small portion from the "Slonks" trough into the main street might be done so too—in doing which he would command the thanks no less than the respect of the female water bearers that hourly bear their burdens along this piece of ground. The surveyor, too, of the Lobley Hill portion of the road might afford to make his visits more unlike those of angels. Should he do so at this time he would find his portion of the road, constituting one of our principal thoroughfares, in a state more fitly to be navigated with the understanders encased in a pair of fisherman's boots than in an ordinary pair of hob-nailed shoes.

ANNIVERSARY.—On Saturday evening last, the fourth anniversary meeting of the Enginemen's Benefit Society was held at the house of Mrs Robson, Crown and Thistle Inn, Consett. After the examination of the accounts it was found that the funds were not in so healthy a condition as on former occasions, owing to the great amount of sickness which had prevailed during the past twelve months. The contributions during the year amounted to £25 6s. The expenditure had been £22 17s 6d, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hand of £2 8s 6d. It was proposed, in order to enhance the value of this excellent society, to admit all mechanics as subscribers, the society hitherto having been for engineers alone. The following officers were then unanimously elected for the ensuing year—President and treasurer, Mr Richard Pearson; committee, Messrs James Robson, Thomas Jackson, George Renshaw, John Curry, and Joseph Brown; stewards, Messrs William Robson and Benjamin Dobson; secretary, Mr Robert Charlton. After the business of the meeting, the members sat down to supper, provided for the occasion by the worthy hostess, and served up in her best style. After the cloth had been drawn, Mr Renshaw was called to the chair and ably presided over the meeting, giving the usual loyal and local toasts in quick succession. The evening was passed with song and jest, to the satisfaction of all present.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Thursday se'nnight no small anxiety was created in this village that a young girl of the name of Isabella Brown, one of the "finishing" girls at the paper mill had drowned herself. Some disturbance had arisen between the mother of the young woman and herself. The latter left a note upon the table stating that if "they wished to find her body they were to search the mill-dam." Upon the proclamation of the contents every suspicious part of the river, from Shotley Bridge to the paper mills, was subjected to a severe scrutiny without falling in, however, with the body, which was ultimately not found in the river, but sitting as a quiet spectator in an adjacent plantation of the anxiety manifested in the search for her body. The reason assigned for the poor girl's sudden alteration of intellect appears to be that a criminal assault had been committed upon her a day or so previously, which she had not divulged, and this seems to have preyed upon her mind. A young man, of the name of Eley, has been apprehended charged with the offence, and was brought before P. Annandale, Esq., on Monday last, and remanded until Monday next, when the case will be fully investigated before the sitting magistrates

NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—On Wednesday, the regular monthly meeting of this Board was held at the house of Mr Seymour, Puddlers' Arms Inn. Present, Mr Marriage (in the chair), Mr Thompson, inspector, and Messrs Calvert, Murray, Collinson, Almond, Seymour, and Whitfield. The minutes of the last meeting were read over and confirmed; and after the ordinary business of the meeting the committee proceeded to examine several places complained of, some of which were found worse than had been represented, particularly those in Trafalgar-street, Roker's alley, Raglan-street, and a place between Victoria-street, the property of Mr J. Nicholson, of Shotley Bridge. Some of the streets are in such a state as to render them impassable. Notice was ordered to be served upon Mr J. Nicholson, to abate, without delay, the nuisance existing upon his premises in Back Victoria street. [A person was passing along this place the other night, when he stuck fast in the mud, and had to call for assistance to get out.] After some other formal business, the meeting closed. It is understood that prompt measures are about to be used to enforce the removal of nuisances, and to make good the streets.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS WORKS.—On Thursday, an explosion of gas took place at these works, which might have been attended with fearful consequences both in the destruction of property and loss of life. On the present occasion, however, the damage is confined to the purifying-house, the rafters of which had been much shaken and injured, as well as that of the adjoining building. The cause of the explosion is not yet fully made known, but it would appear that some of the men had been placing a cover on one of the lime purifiers, when, from some cause not stated, the accident had occurred. Assistance being at hand the fire which had taken place was speedily extinguished, or the result might have been very serious. It will be the duty of the directors to investigate the cause fully, and to use their authority and power, as far as possible, in preventing a recurrence again of a similar accident, which might not only entail considerable loss upon the shareholders, but sacrifice human life. The employment of strange and inexperienced men in places of risk and danger, is a system which cannot be too much deprecated, and which ought to be impressed on the manager, who cannot always, from the multiplicity of his duties, be present.

WALKER IRON WORKS.—A miscellaneous concert was given in the Girls' School-room this day week, by the Walker Choral Society, to a crowded audience. The concert commenced with Rossini's "The Night is Advancing." Interspersed with six Welsh melodies, which were sung admirably; also a few catches, the most diverting being Dr. Harrington's "Stammers," Martini's "Tickling Trio," and Paxton's "Sneezing Catch." There were also sung—Auber's "Away, Away," Handel's "We with Redoubled Rage Return," and Bishop's "Sleep, Gentle Lady." Mr and Mrs Evans ought to be particularly noticed for the admirable manner in which they sung Parry's "O, Tell Me, Gentle Stranger." The most diverting piece was "Cruiskeen Lawn," sung by Mr Silas Evans, in the Irish costume; the most pathetic, "Nelly Grey," by Mr M. Davis. Mr Watson, of Newcastle, officiated as pianist.

ANOTHER COLLISION ON THE NORTH-EASTERN.—On Tuesday morning, another collision—the second within a week—took place on this line. It appears that a cattle train from York was shunting near to the junction of the Bedale and Leybourn branch with the main line, (which is a few hundred yards this side of Northallerton), when, what is called the "beef" train from Newcastle made its appearance, and rushed upon the slowly-moving cattle-train. Several carriages were thrown across the line, many of them being shattered to pieces. The obstruction caused a cessation of traffic, as regards both up and down lines, for some time. The passenger train leaving York at 6 a.m., and due at Darlington at 8, did not arrive at the latter place until near 10; and that leaving Darlington at 7·10 would not reach York, its destination, until near noon, although due a few minutes after 9. The enginemen escaped death, having, after doing all they could to prevent the inevitable issue, leaped off their engines. The cause of the accident was a mis-management of signals.

THE ZEALOUS AND INDEFATIGABLE POLICE.—THE MISFORTUNE OF BEING LIKE SMITH.—Marmaduke Leeming, of Ripon, a native of that place, and a maltster by trade, was pounced upon by some Bedale policemen, early on the morning of the 15th ult., and taken to the lock-up and kept there *for twenty-four hours*, on some *misty* impression that he was the man Smith—the suspected Winlaton murderer. Leeming is a hard-working inoffensive man. He had been employed about Bowes, near Barnard Castle, on the railway; and work failing there, he made his way back to Ripon. On the night of the 14th ult he lodged at Pinkney's public house, in Crakehall. Next morning, on the road to Bedale, he was accosted by a policeman, and asked several questions. The "Blue-bottle" left him, with this remarkable caution. "Mind, you're not taken before you get into Bedale." Conscious that he was guilty of no offence, Leeming walked on to Bedale; and, on the road, met another policeman, who also questioned him, and left him with the same singular caution as the first. At Bedale town end, Leeming was surrounded by three or four of the police, who requested his company; and after a call at a public-house, he was taken to the lock-up, and, as we before stated, kept for twenty four hours. He was then told he was at liberty, and, as a mighty satisfaction and compensation, a dirty piece of paper was given him, stating that he was *not* Smith. Surely the law requires altering, if it allows the police to treat honest wayfarers in the above fashion!—*Richmond Chronicle.*

DURHAM ASSIZES.—Yesterday (Friday) the trial of Smith for the Winlaton murder proceeded before Mr Justice Hill. It was not concluded when the *Guardian* went to the steam printing machine. Our reporter was in court, and a full report will appear next week.

The new coinage has been brought into circulation in the establishments of Mr W. Stewart, the tea-dealer, in this town. Persons who wish to see these coins (of which an ample supply has been received) may have their curiosity gratified by a visit to these celebrated emporiums.

On Monday night, Mr Hoyle held an inquest at the Infirmary on the body of James Smith, 39, who was burnt in a shocking manner at the Skinner Burn coke ovens on the 18th ult. The accident occurred while Smith was asleep, and he was subsequently removed to the Infirmary, where he died on Monday. Verdict: accidental death.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.—Mr Taylor resigned last Saturday, so that the contest laid between Mr Carstairs and Mr Beaumont. Thursday was fixed by the Sheriff for the nomination, which took place on hustings at the Sandhill, before a very large assembly. Mr Carstairs was nominated by Mr Bainbridge (barrister), and seconded by Mr F. Staniford; Mr Beaumont by Sir William Armstrong, and seconded by Mr. R. W. Hodgson. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr Carstairs. Yesterday (Friday) the polling took place, and at twelve o'clock the numbers stood:—

Beaumont	1494
Carstairs	1090

[This is the Sheriff's statement.]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—John Riddell and George Green, pitmen, belonging to Cowpen Colliery, were apprehended on Monday by Serjeant Buglass, on a charge of highway robbery with violence, on the person of James McQuin, near the Central Hall, Blyth, on Friday night, the 30th ult., and robbing him of £1 9s 6d and other articles. Both prisoners stand remanded until Friday first, when the case will be heard at Bedlington Petty Sessions.

The billyboy, Roberts, got upon Seaton Rocks on Sunday, and became a total wreck. None of her crew were members of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society; and, in consequence, they have had to look to the sympathy and benevolence of the public for the means of getting to their homes. For this purpose a subscription has been raised.

GATESHEAD POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the board was held on Tuesday; Mr Cook presiding. The conduct of a boy named Boggans, bound apprentice by this union to Mrs Taylor, provision dealer, Hetton, came under consideration, the youngster having deserted his occupation. Boggans was brought in by the "Bumble," reprimanded, and ordered to return to Hetton, which he agreed to do.—Mr Procter then proposed the following motion, of which he had given the requisite notice:—"That, in consequence of the large increase of labour and responsibility which the master and matron of the Workhouse have to perform and undertake, caused by the number of inmates being more than formerly, and also by the addition of schools and hospitals, it is but reasonable that some equivalent should be allowed them; and that therefore, the salary of the master be increased from £45 to £60 per annum, and the salary of the matron increased from £25 to £30 per annum, making their joint salaries £90 per annum."—Mr Greene seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr Watson. Mr Tucker moved as an amendment, "that the salaries of the master and matron be not increased," which was supported by Mr Bagnall and Mr Hewitt. On going to the vote the original motion was lost, the chairman giving his casting vote against.

ALARMING FIRE AT THE OUSEBURN.

An alarming fire broke out in the mill occupied by Mr. Willis, Ouseburn, on Saturday morning, shortly before two o'clock. The premises in question are situated on the banks of the Ouseburn, to which they have a frontage, while the back and upper portion face Ouse Street. The premises were formerly used as a flour mill, but latterly, under Mr Willis, they have been devoted to the purpose of grinding seeds. They were four storeys high, built of brick, with wood beams, floor, &c., and having some extensive orders on hand, the mill was kept going day and night, and was consequently at work at the time the fire broke out.

Shortly before two o'clock in the morning the miller, Robert Douglas, discovered the fire in the third storey of the building or "stone flat." An alarm was given, and every endeavour that buckets and water could make was made at once, but, unfortunately, without the desired result, the flames steadily increasing.

Inspector Potts and a *posse* of police were soon upon the spot, and shortly afterwards the Superintendent of police, Mr Sabbage, and the engines of the Newcastle and North British Fire Offices followed, but by this time, short as was the interval, the roof had fallen in. This being the state of affairs—all hope of saving the building in which the fire originated having been cut off, attention was very properly turned towards securing the adjacent houses.

One by one the floors of the mill fell in, and the scene, as says the penny-a-liner, "became awfully grand." It was assuredly a very serious matter to look upon. However, its ravages were confined to the mill—the owners, Messrs. Willis, Brown, and Son—rendering all the assistance in their power to direct the exertions of the fire brigades. A young Yankee named Joseph Jeffrey was conspicuous for his daring in the whole affair. It appeared that he, in witnessing fires in America, had become a kind of Salamander.

The fire brigades succeeded in extinguishing the flames by about three o'clock, but the building was completely gutted, and a very large amount of loss will be found to have been sustained. The occupier of the mill, is, however, insured.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From last Friday's Gazette.)

Wm. M. Smith, H. Wm. Withers, Chas. Wm. Cohn, and G. Parkson, Deptford, Middlesex, coal merchants.—Charles Heath, Southampton, coffee-house keeper—W. Arnold, New Church West, Monmouth, innkeeper—S. Barker Hirst, Holme, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—A. Hinton, Highbury, Middlesex, victualler—S. H. Coombs, Oswestry, Salop, bootmaker—S. Davies, Tredegar, Monmouth, shoemaker—M. T. Wilton, Southport, Lancashire, grocer—M. Hutchinson, Mark Lane, London, Blackheath, Kent, hemp dealer—H. Martin, Southampton tailor—H. Pace, Broad Street Buildings, London, merchant—W. North Rees, London, printer—T. Townson, Leamington Prior, chemist—Joseph Crofts, Walsall, Stafford, builder—W. Gibson, Castle Donington, draper—J. Mackintosh, Merthyr Tydvil, dealer.

(From Tuesday's Gazette, Dec. 4.)

Edward Watson Freestone, Islington, builder.—William Cole, Jun., Mark Lane, iron merchant.—George James M'Lennan and John William Bird, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, builders.—William Harris jun., late of Ilford, miller.—John Brook, Birmingham, electo plater—Samuel Hopkins, Bewdley, horn worker.—Henry Parris, Bridport, machine maker.—Richard Baker, Barustaple, smith.—John Nippax, East Retford, Nottingham, watchmaker.—Benjamin Hinchcliffe, Pudsey, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—Daniel Murdoch, Liverpool, grocer.—Charles Eston, the younger, Manchester, leather factor.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.—Dec. 2, H. Jones, Newcastle, licensed dealer in tobacco.—Dec. 7, G. Ditchburn, Claypath, Durham, journeyman whitesmith and engine fitter.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—T. Lilley, North Shields, merchant tailor—second div. of 3s 4d (in addition to 6s 8d previously declared), on Saturday, Dec. 8, or any following Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Thomson, Glasgow, commission merchant.—J. Halliday, Middlebie, Dumfries-shire, wool-carder.—R. Hamilton, Glasgow, tea merchant and general agent

NEWCASTLE RETAIL MARKETS.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Per lb	s. d. s. d.	Per lb	s. d. s. d.
Beef, best roast	0 0 .. 0 8½	Mutton best	0 0 0 8
Do. 2nd quality	0 6 0 8	Do. 2nd quality	0 7 0 8
Best boiling	0 0 0 8	Veal	0 7 0 9
Do. 2nd quality	0 7 .. 0 7½	Pork	0 8 0 9
Do. 3rd quality	0 5½ 0 6	Lamb	0 7 0 8

FISH MARKET.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Soles, per pair	2 0 .. 2 6	Halibut, per lb	0 6 .. 0 3
Cod, each	2 0 .. 4 0	Salmon, do	0 0 .. 0 0
Lobsters, each	1 0 .. 2 0	Ling	0 4 .. 0 6
Crabs, each	0 4 .. 0 6	Sperlings, score	1 6 .. 2 0
Turbot, each	7 6 .. 10 0		

PROVISIONS.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Best Butter, lb	1 4 .. 0 0	Flour, best white	2 4 .. 2 9
Salt Ditto, lb	1 2 .. 0 0	Do. household	2 0 .. 2 4
Eggs, 9 for	1 0 .. 0 0	Do. second	0 0 .. 2 0
Cheese, best	0 10 .. 0 0	Best Bacon, lb	0 9 .. 0 9½
Do. Derby	0 9 .. 0 0	American do.	0 7 .. 0 8
Do. Common	0 7 .. 0 6	Irish do.	0 8 .. 0 0
Boxings, per st.	1 1 .. 0 0	Maslin Meal	1 6 .. 1 2
Scotch Oatmeal	2 6 .. 0 0	Barley do.	1 4 .. 0 8
English do.	2 6 .. 0 0	Pea do.	1 4 .. 1 0
Wheat Meal	1 10 .. 0 0	Potatoes, stone	0 8 .. 0 0

POULTRY MARKET.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Chickens, each	1 6 .. 2 6	Widgeons	2 0 .. 2 6
Ducks, each	1 8 .. 2 6	Partridges, brace	2 0 .. 2 6
Rabbits, couple	1 9 .. 2 0	Landrails, brace	1 0 .. 1 0
Golden Plovers, be	0 0 .. 1 6	Turkeys	5 0 .. 7 0
Snipes	1 0 .. 0 0	Guinea Fowls	3 6 .. 6 0
Wood Pigeons, bel	3 0 .. 0 0	Grouse	0 0 .. 5 0
Leverets	2 0 .. 3 0	Black Game, brace	0 0 .. 7 0
Hares	2 0 .. 3 0	Teal	2 0 .. 0 0
Wild Ducks brace	0 0 .. 4 6	Pheasants, brace	6 0 .. 7 6

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unusually hot weather in the summer months is often productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels, in such cases, are more or less seriously affected, so that the natives of England are, at certain seasons, liable to some of the disorders which rage in warm climates. People cannot have a more powerful curative than Holloway's justly celebrated pills. They cool and purify the blood, and render the system less liable to any sort of irregularity; or, when disease is present, they abate its force, and at last, totally destroy it. Dysentery, biliousness, acidity of stomach, sick headache, and debility soon disappear before a course of these admirable pills.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CROYDON STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY.—The Croydon Stakes (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. About three miles.
Johnny, 5 yrs, 9st 10lb ....(Nightingall) 1
Heads or Tails, 6 yrs, 10st 2lb ....(J. Land) 1
Chester, 6 yrs, 10st 2lb ....(Barnett) 3
5 to 2 each agst Heads or Tails and Doubtful, 4 to 1 agst Johnny. Won by ten lengths; bad third.
The Railway Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. About two miles.
Harlequin ......(Searle) 1 Surprise ......(Stinton) 2
The Innkeepers' Plate (handicap) of £30 sovs. About two miles and a half.
St. Mark, aged, 10st 7lb ....(Nightingall) 1
Red Rover, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb ....(J. Land) 2
4 to 1 agst St. Mark, 4 to 1 each agst Sunbeam and The Rover, 8 to 1 agst Babylon, 10 to 1 agst Contention, 12 to 1 agst any other. Won by six lengths.
A Hunter's Stake of 5 sovs each, with 20 added. About two miles and a half.
The Dodger...(Mr Edwards) 1 | Yoicks ......(Owner) 2
6 to 4 on the winner. Won in a canter.
THURSDAY.—The Stand Plate (handicap) of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. About two miles and a half.
Red Rover ....(J. Land) 1
Sunbeam ....(G. Holman) 2
7 to 4 agst The Curate, 2 to 2 agst Red Rover, 4 to 1 agst Sunbeam. Won by a length.
The Grand Metropolitan Steeple Chase Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. About three miles and a half of fair hunting country.
Johnny, 5 yrs, 10st 3lb ....(Nightingall) 1
Longrange, 6 yrs, 9st 7lb ....(Sherrard) 2
Fearless, aged, 10st ....(Oliver) 3
5 to 1 each agst Marmion and Johnny, 6 to 1 each agst Topsy and Tumbler, 10 to 1 agst the others. Won by three lengths.
A Selling Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. About two miles.
Crinoline ....(Curtis) 1
Contention ....(Searle) 2
Mufti ....(Mews) 3
6 to 4 on Contention. Won by a head.
An Open Steeplechase of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; 12st 7lb each. Gentleman riders About three miles.
Romeo ....(Mr Grant) 1
Heads or Tails ....(Mr Weston) 2
The Dodger 3
Even on Heads or Tails, 2 to 1 agst The Dodger. Won in a canter.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the growers, but a fair quantity coastwise (mostly thin Lincolnshire), and a good arrival from abroad. There was a firmer feeling in the trade; old and fine dry new brought, in some instances, 1s advance on the rates of this day week; while secondary sorts had more attention, at full prices. Fine old high mixed Konisberg brought 70s. Wolgast 68s to 69s, new 60lb Norfolk red 62s, thin Lincolnshire 52s, and 60lb Fehmern 60s per qr, 504lb. Rye unchanged, Barley for malting sold very slowly, at lower rates; grinding unchanged, but very dull. Malt flat at lower prices. Old oats firm, but new were neglected, and the same may be said of beans. Peas as before. Flour held more firmly.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our imports during the past week consisted of 230 remarkably good heifers and 263 prime pork pigs from Ireland. The former were from Dublin market and the latter from the County Cavan. The show of stock presented for sale here to day exhibits a decline of 197 beasts and 790 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is a decided improvement to notice, especially in cattle. The Irish lot was superior; also a sprinkling of well-finished bullocks from Berwick and Roxburghshire. Sheep were also better than for some weeks past. The supply of beef comprised 872 head. There is a complete change to note in the beef trade to-day, and prices advanced fully 3d, and in some instances 6d per stone on the rates of last week. A small lot of full-fed bullocks, from the Kelso district, made 7d per lb; but the general top figure for beef was 8s per imperial stone. Business was unusually brisk, and all were disposed of. The number of sheep was 4,360. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state. Prices gave way ¼d per lb from the rates of last Tuesday, and a clearance was barely effected. Pigs: 583 were shown. The pork trade was in an exceedingly active state. Prices had an upward movement, and all sold. Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; good steers, 8s 0d to 0s 0d; middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, 6s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; small dairy-fed, 8s 3d to 8s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 7¾d to 7¾d; middling, 6½d to 7¼d; tups, ewes, &c., 5¼d to 6¼d per lb. sinking offal.

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

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	Sheep and Lambs.	Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1857	1108	5s 6d to 7s 6d	5920	0d to 0d	6½d to 7d
1858	882	5s 6d to 7s 6d	5170	0d to 0d	5½d to 7¼
1859	1122	6s 0d to 7s 9d	6210	0d to 0d	6¼ to 7¼

The New Cattle Market will be opened next week. Our Christmas show will be held on the 18th inst.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—New land hay, this year's growth, £4 10s to £6 8s; old land hay, £0 0s per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 1d to 3s 3d; oat ditto, 2s 1d to 3s 0d per thrave. 129 carts of hay, 40 ditto of straw at market.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 0s 0d to 9s 0d; hams, 0s 0d to 9s 6d; butter, 56s per firkin, Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 8s 6d; ditto, small, 0s 0d to 8s 9d; hams, large, 9s 3d; ditto, small, 9s 6d; butter, 56s per firkin.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat, the condition mostly poor, which met a dull sale, at about last week's prices.

DURHAM CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of new grain. Business was languid. Wheat, 10s 6d; barley, 8s to 8s; oats, 5s 9d to 7s 6d per boll.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Leadgate, on the 1st inst., at Fletcher's Buildings, the wife of Mr Edward Keenleyside, of a daughter.

At Newcastle, at Dey-street, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr Thos. Burgess Winter, of a son

At Scots House, on the 30th ult., the wife of Hugh Lee Pattinson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bywell Hall, on the 2nd inst, Lady Margaret Beaumont, of a son and heir.

At Alnwick, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr Geo. Dickman, of a daughter.

At Branxton Villa, Northumberland, on the 1st inst., Mrs James Matthewson, of a daughter.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 6th August, the wife of Mr Wm. Mason, native of this town, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Brooms Chapel, on the 2nd inst., Mr Lalley to Miss Richardson, of Tow Law.

At Newcastle, at St. Andrew's Church, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Thos. R. Green, Frederick, youngest son of the late Chris. Liddell, Esq., of this town, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Dryden, Esq., North Shields

At the Register Office, on the 3rd inst., Mr Geo. Elliot, of Low Common House, to Ann, only daughter of Mr Joseph Robson.

At Gosforth Church, on the 5th inst., Mr John Meikle, draper, Newcastle, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late Robert Bone, Esq., farmer, West Denton.

At Tynemouth, at the Parish Church, on the 1st inst., Mr Matthew Cockburn to Miss Elizabeth Lancaster. On the 3rd inst., Mr Vernon Jack to Miss Elizabeth Grey Gibson.

At South Shields, at St. Hilda's Church, on the 2nd inst., Mr Adam Hutton, shoemaker, to Miss Jessie Parker.—Same day, Mr Thomas Plumb, mariner, to Miss Susannah Dunn.—On the 6th inst., Mr John Burgess, mariner, to Miss Jessie Berson.

At Sunderland Church, on the 3rd inst., Mr Wm. Waddle to Miss Margaret Moor.—Same day, Mr Robert Cagdon to Miss Ann Hume Hood.—Same day, Mr Thomas Gowland Lister, to Miss Hannah Hodgson.—Same day, Mr John Reay to Miss Mary Ann Calvert.

DEATHS.

At Berry Edge, on the 6th ult., aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr Edward Routledge, surgeon, formerly of Alston, Cumberland.

At Lanchester, at the Workhouse, on the 2nd inst., aged 77, Mr John Hobkirk.

At Trymal, near Lanchester, on the 28th ult., aged 96, Elizabeth Robson, greatly respected by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

At Half-moon-court, Newgate-street, on the 1st inst., aged 18, James, youngest son of Mr James Turnbull, butcher.

At Shieldfield, on the 2nd inst., James Dryden, infant son of Mr John Moffett.

At Grenville street, on the 2nd inst., John, infant son of Mr James Hall.

At Lovaine-crescent, on the 3rd inst., aged 58, Anne, widow of Mr Errington Dunford, shipowner, of this town.

At Butcher-bank, on the 3rd inst., aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Robert Ramsay, baker.

At Causey-bank, on the 5th inst., aged 10, Jane, wife of Mr William Heads, waterman.

At Union-street, on the 5th inst., aged 36, much respected, Mr Thomas Ferguson, painter, of Alnwick.

At Gateshead Low Fell, on the 2nd inst., aged 74, Mrs Robertson, widow of Mr Robertson, merchant, Edinburgh.

At Scotswood, at the Rokeby Arms, on the 1st inst., aged 66, Mary, wife of Mr Joseph Wren.

At Sunderland, in Spring Garden-lane, on the 4th inst, aged 87, Mr John Taylor, tailor.—At Millingate, on the 1st inst, Ann, infant daughter of Mr Edward Downes, blacksmith.—At Nesham-place, on the same day, Mary, infant daughter of Mr George Perkin, mariner.—At Mariners'-lane, on the 2nd inst, aged 71, Mr John Dixon, labourer.

At Seaton Delaval Colliery, on the 30th ult., aged 66, Mrs Mary Bates, widow of the late Mr Thomas Bates.

At Ash Tree, near Hedley, on the 1st inst., aged 49, Mr Gabriel Hedley, jun.

At Bishopwearmouth, in Peel-street, on the 1st inst., aged 58, Sarah, wife of Mr David Wilson, boat builder.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by GEORGE BRADLEY, of No. 21, Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood: Mr. DUFOUR, Office, High-street, Medomsley-road, Consett.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.