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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 24. CONSETT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

LOST, from the BOUNDARY HOUSE, near Houghton-le-Spring, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1861, TWO BAY HORSES, the property of Mr JAMES BELL, of Castleside. One stands 14 hands high, with two bits of light spots on the back, and slightly spavined. The other is about 15 hands high, slack in the back. Whoever will restore the same to their Owner will be rewarded for their trouble.

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an ACTIVE LAD, as an APPRENTICE, or a SECOND ASSISTANT to the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Apply to Mr RETHERINGTON, Linen and Woollen Draper, Blackhill.

Public Notices.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY,
TO BE HELD IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT.

THIS LIBRARY will be OPENED on SATURDAY, March 2nd, 1861, and each succeeding Saturday between the hours of Seven and Eight o'clock p.m.
Terms: 4d. per Month, in advance.
Donations or Books will be thankfully received by Messrs. JOHN DAVIDSON and JOHN ROUTLEDGE.

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 Mcleod'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.

CASTLESIDE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SABBATH, February 24, 1861, (D.V.), SERMONS will be Preached in the above Chapel, in the MORNING, at Half-past Ten O'clock, by the Rev. R. SHIELDS, Circuit Minister; and in the AFTERNOON at Two, and in the EVENING at Six o'clock, by the Rev. R. WEARMOUTH, from Weardale.
☞ Collections will be taken after each Service in Aid of the Chapel Fund.
On SATURDAY, February 23, there will be a FRUIT SOIREE and BANQUET, to commence at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, when Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. R. SHIELDS, T. PARSONS, R. WEARMOUTH, and other Friends.
TICKETS, 6d each, to be had of the Members and at the door.
N.B.—The Consett Choir has kindly consented to attend, and sing several pieces of sacred music.

MESMERISM.

"To all who wish to pass a few hours, and to be enlightened on the subject of Mesmerism, we would cordially recommend "a night with Morgan."—Northern Daily Express.
THEATRE, BERRYEDGE,
On SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY Nights, February 16th, 18th, and 19th, 1861.

PROFESSOR MORGAN will develope this wonderful Mesmeric Power in a number of Novel and Startling Illustrations, making a highly interesting, instructive, and laughable Entertainment!!! Mr M's. Experiments and Illustrations are so numerous and varied in their character, that to attempt to name them would be futile; but they will be found to combine all that is marvellous in the science, and far more amusing than any dramatic performance, while its philosophy and utility will be fully set forth.
Doors open at Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission:—BOXES, 1s.; PIT, 6d.; GALLERY, 3d.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS
AND
COLOURED OPERA TROUPE
ARE COMING.

Assurance Notice

ESTABLISHED 1717.
INSURANCE.
WESTMINSTER FIRE AND WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
AGENT—J. ROUTLEDGE, Builder, &c., Consett.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.
Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall Mall.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES on liberal terms.
Life Assurances, with or without participation in Profits.
Division of Profits every Five Years.
Any sum up to £15,000 insurable on the same Life.
A liberal participation in Profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of partnership.
A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the additional guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock.
The advantage of modern practice with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.
A Prospectus and Table of Bonus will be forwarded on application.
The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 18 *per cent.* upon the Premiums paid, or very nearly 2 *per cent. per annum* upon the sum assured.
The Corporation have always allowed the assured to serve in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, within the United Kingdom, free of charge.
ISAAC DIXON, Grocer, Agent for Shotley Bridge and vicinity.

Business Addresses.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
BUTCHER,
RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments for Favours conferred, and respectfully announces that he is about to REMOVE to the premises now occupied by Messrs. INNES & URWIN, Watchmakers, Front-street, Consett, where he hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

VICTORIA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

J. JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, &c., respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon the premises as above, lately occupied by Mr T. Walton, where he has always on hand a large STOCK of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Men and Women's WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c., which he is offering at unprecedented Low Prices.
J. J. also begs respectfully to Announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, from time to time, large quantities of FURNITURE, &c., of which due Notice will be Given.
A large STOCK of Real Welsh FLANNELS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, &c., which he assures his friends are of the best Make and Warranted Genuine.

WM. HEADS, Wholesale and Retail CONFECTIONER, GROCER, and PROVISION MERCHANT, Front Street, Blackhill, respectfully tenders his thanks to his Friends and the Public generally for their flattering patronage bestowed upon him for upwards of six years, and begs to assure them that it will ever be his ambition to merit a continuance of the same.
He would call especial attention to his stock of BOILED SUGARS, which he can confidently recommend as pure and wholesome.
A large stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and CLOGS, at very low prices.

LOOK HERE!
A GOLD WATCH FOR A SHILLING!

W. H. REA begs to inform the Inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, that he intends to have a GRAND LOTTERY consisting of the following Prizes:—

1. Prize, a Gold Watch	7. Prize, pair of Wax Flowers
2. " French Time Piece	8. " Basket of Wax Fruit
3. " Eight day Clock	9. " 2 pair China Vases
4. " Eight-day Clock	10. " pair Wax Flowers
5. " Pair of China Vases	11. " 1 Swiss Clock
6. " Basket of Wax Fruit	12. " pair Wax Flowers

400 Members at 1s. per Lot.
Tickets to be had at the following places:—Mr HESLOP, Innkeeper, Blackhill; Messrs STERLING and ANDERSON, Berry Edge; Mr CARTER, Golden Lion, Leadgate; Mr BECKWITH, Shotley Bridge; and of Mr W. H. REA.
To be drawn as soon as full.
The Prizes can be seen at Mr W. H. REA'S, Clock and Watchmaker, Blackhill.
☞ W. H. REA begs of his Friends and the Public to make an early application for Tickets.—One Shilling each.

Business Addresses.

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

WOOD TURNER AND JOINER.
JOSEPH REED
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business as TURNER and JOINER, in the premises situate in the corner of Back Middle street, Consett, where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to all orders entrusted to his charge, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
BENCH and HAND-SCREWS made to Order.

REES THOMAS Returns his grateful acknowledgments for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him since his entrance upon the premises in MIDDLE STREET, Consett, and begs to call their attention to his Stock of Prime DURHAM ALES, Bottled and Draught, which he can confidently Recommend as being of the finest quality. London and Dublin Bottled Stout, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water, Cordials, &c., &c.
GOOD STABLING. WELL AIRED BEDS.

W. H. REA, CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, from Newcastle, begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Blackhill and surrounding district, that he has commenced the above Business, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to meet with that encouragement and support which it will be his constant endeavour to merit.
N.B. All kinds of Jewellery, Clocks, and Watches Cleaned and neatly Repaired, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
A Large Assortment of WAX FLOWERS and ORNAMENTS on Sale.
☞ Front Street, Blackhill, adjoining Shop to J. H. Waugh, Hair-dresser.

T. N. CATHRALL,
ACCOUNTANT AND ARBITRATOR,
62, GRAINGER-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Arrangements with Creditors, Bankrupts, Balance Sheets Prepared, Books Balanced, &c. &c.
DISTRICT MANAGER TO THE CONSOLS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, based on Government Security. Guarantee for Fidelity and Fire Insurances effected.

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.

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

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.

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

T. ROE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
&c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement eight years ago, and begs to state that he has greatly enlarged his manufactory, and that he is now able to undertake orders for any quantity of confectionery, which he can confidently recommend as being pure and wholesome.
The Trade supplied on the most eligible terms.
Good SPICE LOAVES from 4d to 1s 6d per lb. SPONGE CAKE, FANCY BISCUITS, &c., equally reasonable.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES, OR AN OVERCOAT,
GO TO
GEORGE BROWN'S, TAILOR and DRAPER, TOW LAW, where fit and superior quality of article are guaranteed.
N.B. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOUR TAILORS. None but first-rate workmen, and of temperate habits, need apply. Highest wages given, and constant employment.

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.

DENTISTRY.—NOTICE.
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
IN THE
CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their residence, 61, Blackett-street (facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
APPOINTMENTS FOR 1861.
One of the firm attends SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 52, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every alternate Saturday, Feb. 23, at 81, New Elvet.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, March 5, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
BERWICK—On Saturday, January 16th, and every alternate Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.

Business Addresses.

THE CHEAP FRUIT CAKE SHOP ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
IF you want a GOOD FRUIT CAKE, go to J. O. STURGEON'S. The Thousands of Pounds he sells, year after year, is a proof that the public get 's Legitimate Article. Also, a good assortment of CHINESE LANTERNS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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.

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.

IF you want to get your Money's Worth, give your orders to R. ALMOND, GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT, Consett, who has always on Hand choice selection of TEAS, COFFEES, &c., at the lowest price. Also a Large Stock of NEW FRUITS, suitable for the approaching Season.
PRIME CHESHIRE CHEESE, HAMS, BRITISH WINES, PICKLES, SAUCES.
AGENT FOR JONES' PATENT FLOUR.
BLASTING POWDER IN ¼ and ½ BARRELS.
IRISH MOSS FOR FEEDING CATTLE.
AGENT FOR GARBUTT'S SPICED VINEGAR.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE, FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS, PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.
THOMAS POTTS,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, &c.,
BERRY EDGE.
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public in general, his GREAT ANNUAL SALE, commencing on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1861, when the whole of his Valuable Stock will be offered at prices that cannot but convince each purchaser of the Great Reduction that has been made, and the desirability of embracing this rare and important opportunity. As it only falls to the lot of his numerous customers once in the year, he wishes to impress on them the necessity of an early call.
As each article has been separately gone through, and re-marked cost price, and in many instances considerably under, the Sale will not be prolonged at the end of the 28 days, as at the expiration of that time Stock-Taking will commence.
The Stock consists of Furs, Shawls, Mantles, Cloaks, Dress Materials, Mohairs, Winceys, Coburgs, and French Merinos; Prints, Blankets, Green Quilts, Flannels, Ginghams, &c. Bonnet Ribbons, and General Fancy Goods.
Ready-made Department all reduced to cost price.—Gentlemen's Cloth Coats, Over ditto, Pilot Jackets, Trousers, Vests, &c. Men's Mole Trousers, Vests, and Jackets.
T. P. will also clear out Gentlemen's Fancy Wool Shirts, Shirtings, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c. All Soiled Goods, particularly in Bonnets, to be nearly given away.

FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND A-YEAR.
THE eyes of the People were opened when we announced our Tea Sales, in 1859, to have reached 44,054lb., and such was their amazement when we expressed our determination to reach 52,000 during 1860, that the most sanguine declared it impossible. We had faith in ourselves and the people. Our profits were reduced to correspond with the increased returns of our Business. THE MYSTIC THIRTEEN THOUSANDS OF HER SPELL BOUND PEOPLE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT, and now we announce the FACT that, during the Year 1860, we have Sold over our Counters 53,671lb. of our Celebrated Teas, showing an increase, in one year, of 9,617lb. This immense Sale has not been confined to our Teas alone. We wrote to our Coffee Roaster to ascertain the Quantities Roasted during the year. We append his reply:—
"Bell's Court, Newcastle.
"Mr WM. STEWART,—
"SIR,—In answer to your question, I find, on reference to my Books, that I have Roasted for you, during 1860, THIRTY THREE TONS ELEVEN HUNDREDWEIGHT OF COFFEE AND CHICORY.
"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"GEORGE DODDS, COFFEE ROASTER.
"December 28, 1860.
These Facts and Figures speak for themselves, and require no comment. We have determined that the Year before us shall be one of still greater success. Our unprecedented Sales warrant us in making another Reduction that will place us beyond the reach of competition, as our Trade will enable us to flourish on Half the Profit of ordinary men. It is for you to say how far these Facts and Results are in harmony with your experience.
WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

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

R. A. HARKER, JUN.,
CABINET MAKER AND JOINER,
LEADGATE,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced FURNITURE BROKER, and trusts to merit a share of their kind patronage.
Leadgate, January 17.

CHARLES WHITFIELD, SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND NEWCASTLE CARRIER, leaves Mr. Joel's, White Cart Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Three o'Clock.

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, &c.,
NEAR VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has Removed from John Street to more eligible premises as above, and hopes by strict attention and punctuality to business, together with moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
Carriages and Conveyances of every description neatly Decorated and Varnished.
☞ Country Orders punctually attended to.

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.

THE NEW SHOP.
KEENLEYSIDE & CO. beg to return their thanks to their friends and the public for the very extensive support received by them since opening the above establishment.
J. K. having had six years experience in the first wholesale houses in London, begs to assure his friends that from his thorough knowledge of the business, and from being in possession of the great secret WHERE TO BUY, and HOW TO BUY, they may rely on getting first-class articles at prices unprecedentedly low.
Buy for cash and sell for cash being the principle upon which our business is conducted, we again assure our friends that it will be our constant study to deserve the same amount of confidence we now feel so proud to acknowledge.
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!
J. KEENLEYSIDE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, &c.,
VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.
N. B. Parcels sent to any part of the neighbourhood free of carriage.

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.

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.

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

JOHN ROUTLEDGE, PLUMBER, GLAZIER, and GAS FITTER, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, begs to return his sincere Thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon him since he commenced Business in the above Line, and hopes still to merit a share of those orders with which he may be entrusted.
TIN WORK in all its Branches done with accuracy and neatness, and with the greatest possible despatch.
GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDENTS, and BRACKETS, of the newest design and from the Manufacturing House, always on Hand.

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, Pease, Beans, and Oatmeal. Horse Corn Crushed. All kinds of Grain Dried and Crushed on the Shortest Notice.
December 5, 1860.

THE NEW YEAR!
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.

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.

WAGGON INN, WHITELEYHEAD.
ROBERT THOMPSON, WHITELEYHEAD,
NEAR TANFIELD, DURHAM.
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now occupied the above Inn for upwards of Six Months, and hopes by assiduity and attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of public patronage and support, which it will ever be his endeavour to deserve.
DRAUGHT & BOTTLED PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON, & BITTER BEER, SPIRITS, &c., of Superior Quality.
R. T. hopes by conducting his house in such a manner as to command respect he will meet with that support he seeks.

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."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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.

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.

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

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

HEARTS OF OAK,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
PETER WATSON,
EATING HOUSE,
ALES, PORTER, &c.

GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, &c., &c., considerably below Prime Cost, at W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.
The whole of the remaining Stock must be cleared out without reserve.

LIVERY STABLES, BLACKHILL.
R. CHRISTOPHER respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he has added to his Establishment a handsome
NEW CARRIAGE,
Which can be used either as an Open or Close Carriage, suitable for Family Visits and other Private Purposes.
R. C. reminds his Friends that he has always ready a stud of HORSES and CONVEYANCES, which he can confidently recommend, and which he is determined to supply on the lowest terms.

An excellent HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, &c., &c., complete.

GREAT SALE OF WOOLLEN BLANKETS,
GREEN AND BLUE WOOLLEN QUILTS,
Commencing on SATURDAY FIRST,
at LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE,
WILLIAM PATTISON, PROPRIETOR.
The best and Cheapest FLANNELS on Sale at London House, Berry Edge.
On Sale at London House, Berry Edge, Cheap DRESSES, SHAWLS, and MANTLES.

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.

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.

ADAM LITTLE, BUTCHER, Victoria-street, Consett, returns his thanks to his Friends and the Public for the favours conferred upon him for the seventeen years he has been in business, begs to announce that he will in future conduct his business upon the READY MONEY PRINCIPLE, and trusts that, by adopting this plan, he will carry out the often-expressed idea of selling cheap.
Cattle of superior quality may be relied upon as always being killed and retailed out at the lowest remunerating profits.

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. DENT, Delves-lane, or at his Music Shop, Middle-street, Consett.

JOHN MOLE,
(LATE A. MOLE,)
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
CASTLESIDE.
TENDERS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends for favours conferred upon him and his late father for 42 years, and trusts, by continuing to make articles of first-class quality, punctuality and attention to all orders entrusted to him, combined with moderate charges, to ensure a continuance of public patronage.
J. M. guarantees every article of first-class quality, and not to be excelled.
N.B.—J. M. attends Consett, Blackhill, and Crookhall, every Saturday and Monday.

BAILEY'S
IMPROVED £5 5s. 0d. PATENT LEVER
WATCH.
For STYLE, QUALITY, and CORRECT TIME-KEEPING, this Watch is unequalled.
BAILEY,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 6, SIDE, NEAR THE QUAY.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
SOLICITORS, AUCTIONEERS, Persons requiring assistants or situations, and others who desire to advertise in the LONDON, MANCHESTER, or other newspapers in the United Kingdom, can transmit their communications through the *Newcastle Guardian* Office, where an Advertising Agency has been opened.
Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton Street.

THOMAS WARDHAUGH,
HIGH GATE, BENFIELDSIDE,
BLACK and WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, HORSE-SHOER, &c.
PLUMBER, BRAZIER, and GAS FITTER.
PLOUGHS of the Newest Patterns, and all other Agricultural Implements made to order.
Wrought and Cast-Iron PALLISADING, HURDLING, FIELD GATES, METAL SPOUTING, &c., contracted for.
HOT WATER APPARATUS for Churches, Chapels, Vineries, &c.
MILLS, of all descriptions, Re-Cut, Tempered, or Repaired.
IRON BEDSTEADS of every description Made to Order on the most reasonable Terms, and on the Shortest Notice.
DOMESTIC ENGINEER.
☞ Please to note the Address:—
THOMAS WARDHAUGH,
(Near HIGH GATE,
BENFIELDSIDE.

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.

REMOVAL.
JOHN BELL, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, respectfully acknowledges the kind favours conferred upon him for the many years he has been in business in Shotley Bridge, and begs to announce that he has Removed to his New Premises,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL,
(Adjoining Mr. J. Nicholson's, Grocer), where he hopes by always supplying a first-rate article of the best Workmanship, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto so liberally contributed to him.
REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (for Ready Money), at Mr Henry Brown's Sale Room, Front-street, Consett, on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1861, (of and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued from the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge), the following GOODS, belonging to Mary Hogg, consisting of one Oak Press Bedstead, one high Chest Drawers, four Kitchen Chairs, two Arm ditto, one Looking-glass, two Forms, one large Corn Bin, and Feather Bed, one Druggett, and several other articles.
☞ The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.
W. J. CLEMENTS, Deputy Bailiff.

Business Addresses.

To be Let.

COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN AND FIELD, TO LET, AT BENFIELDSIDE.
TO LET, a COTTAGE, consisting of Two good Rooms and Pantry, with GARDEN, GRASS FIELD, and COW BYER; situated at Benfieldside. To be entered on at May-day next.
Apply to Mr FRANCIS SMAITH, Builder, Shotley Bridge.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
TO be LET, FURNISHED, and may be entered on immediately, a comfortable SITTING ROOM, with One or Two BED ROOMS.—For particulars apply to Mr JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Grocer, &c., High-street, Blackhill.

TO LET, COTTAGE HOUSES or Single ROOMS, situated at Leadgate. Also, for SALE, a WATER CART, little worse than new. Apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, Two convenient COTTAGES, pleasantly situate in Delves Lane.
For further particulars apply to Mr THOMAS LITTLE, The Delves.

TO LET,
TWO ELIGIBLE COTTAGES, with every Convenience and Appurtenance, situate in Pont-row, Leadgate.—For further particulars apply to Mr GEORGE HAWDON, Butcher, Leadgate.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate near the Theatre, Consett, containing a Large Shop, Kitchen, and Two Rooms, with Yard and other conveniences.—Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, Mining Agent, Castleside; or to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Builder, &c., Consett.

Sales by Private Contract.

TURNIPS FOR SALE.—Apply to JAMES EDWARDS, West Law Farm.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, TURNIPS, in excellent condition. Apply to Mr BALLANY, Little Greencroft, near Consett.

FOR SALE, about 10 Tons of Prime Well-won Old Land HAY.—Apply to Mr CLARKE, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
TWO HOUSES and TWO SHOPS, situated in Consett.—For particulars apply to WILLIAM PARKER, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, in Lots to suit Purchasers, TWELVE eligible Copyhold DWELLING HOUSES, adjoining the Durham Turnpike Road. Also TEN COTTAGES, being the East Side of Silver-street, Blackhill.
This is an excellent opening for any one wanting an investment, as they will be sold cheap, and the Station of the projected Railway to Newcastle joins these Premises, rendering them very valuable for Business purposes.
For further particulars apply to Mr ROBERT WHITFIELD, Berry Edge.
Feb. 12, 1861.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, FOUR COTTAGES, built in a square, with other appurtenances, situated in John Street, Consett; might be disposed of in one or two separate lots to suit purchasers, or might easily be converted into an excellent Shop or Beerhouse. A part of the purchase money might remain on mortgage.
Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD,
Register and Commission Office,
CONSETT.

Sales by Auction.

TO BEER-HOUSE KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE, by AUCTION, a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr William Wilson, at Mr H. Brown's, Front street, Berry Edge, on Saturday, February 16, 1861,
H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
Comprising 1 excellent Clock, 1 Press, 4 strong Kitchen Tables, 1½ Dozen Chairs, Forms, 1 Large Dining Table, 1 large Tap Room Table, Fenders and Fire Irons, 1 American Clock, 1 German Ditto, 1 Four-pole Bedstead, 1 Camp Ditto, Pots, Pans, Glasses, Crockery, &c., &c. Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS AND FURNITURE TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Mr. Marshall's Shop, Leadgate, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, February 16th and 18th, 1861, and following days,
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,
ALL the DRAPERY STOCK, &c., belonging to a party declining Business, comprising Cobourgs, Alpacas, Prints, Calicos, Flannels, Crinolines, Stays, Ladies' Jackets, Children's Ready-Made Dresses and Coats, Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificial Flowers and Feathers in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Caps and Ties, Hosiery, &c., &c.
The Furniture comprises Mahogany Centre Dining Table, do. Folding Tea Table, Mahogany Arm Chair, Two Kitchen Chairs, Mahogany Night Commode, Mahogany Window Cornice, Mahogany Chair, Towel Horse, Swing Dressing Glass, a number of Books and Pictures, Bronze Fender, One Set of Fire Irons, Paraffin Lamp, Candlesticks, Dinner and other Ware, with other Household Requisites.
N.B.—The Furniture will be Sold on the Monday. Sale to Commence each day at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE by AUCTION, at Collinson's Buildings, Blackhill,
MR H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
On Monday, February 18, 1861, belonging to Mr Joseph Nickels, who is leaving the neighbourhood; comprising one three-quarters Chest of Mahogany Drawers; one half-dozen French-polished Kitchen Chairs; two Do.; half-a-dozen Cane-bottom Chairs; one Desk Bed; two Camp Bedsteads; two Mattresses; one Arm Chair; one excellent Feather Bed; three Pair of Blankets; Cotton Sheets; one Dressing Table; one Mahogany Turn-over Table; one Tea Table; one Clothes Horse; one Long Settle; two Kitchen Tables; one Knife Box; three Fenders; one Trunk; Kits, Pails, Metal Pots and Pans; one Tea Kettle; Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1861, at H. Brown's, Front-street, Consett, a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to different parties,
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER,
Comprising 1 excellent Eight-days' Clock, 1 American do., 1 Mahogany Chest of Drawers, 1 Book-case, 1 Mahogany Desk Bedstead, 6 Hair-seated Chairs, 1 Mahogany Folding Table, 2 Small Tables, 1 Arm Chair, 2 Bed-room Chairs, 2 Children's Chairs, 1 Iron Bedstead, 1 Dressing Table and Wash-stand, Clothes Horses, Towel Racks, 1 Set of Tea Trays, 2 Sets of China, Decanters, Glasses, Foss-tub and Staff, Metal Pots and Pans, 1 Set of Chamber Service, 1 Carpet and Hearth rugs, a quantity of Books, 2 Sets of Fenders and Fire Irons, 3 pair of Blankets, Candlesticks, Crockery Ware, with a variety of other useful articles.
Sale to commence at One o'clock.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15th, 1861, at Messrs Innes and Urwin's Watchmaker's Shop, High Street, Consett, (who are dissolving Partnership), Mr J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, a large quantity of JEWELLERY, consisting of several clocks, of all descriptions; six patent lever watches, in first-class condition; a quantity of verge watches; gold rings; Albert guards; an assortment of first-class brooches and pins; a first rate organ accordian; and a large quantity of hardware.
Sale to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening.
Also, on MONDAY, Feb. 18th at the same place, the Furniture and Fixtures, comprising 1 mahogany sofa, spring bottom; 1 four pole bedstead; chairs and tables; several good oil paintings; counter; glass cases; excellent swing and other glasses, &c., &c.

J. INNES begs to intimate to his Friends, and the Public that he will OPEN the shop opposite Mr Jenkins, Furniture Broker, Victoria-street, during the ensuing week, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, and moderate charges, to merit public patronage and support.

BANKRUPTCY LIST.
(*From Tuesday's Gazette, Feb. 12.*)
Frederick Cogman, Norwich, tailor.—Henry Bateman, Old Broad-street, London, timber merchant.—George Pinkerton and Ernest Hawkins, London, metal brokers.—Compton Prescott, Farnton, Oxfordshire, corn dealer.—Henry Owen and George Edglow, London and New Kesbury, hosiers.—John Genders, Darlaston, Staffordshire, boot maker.—Herbert Danton and Edmund Dutton, Kidderminster, builders.—Charles Richards, Worcester, skinner and tanner.—John Chapman and George Granger, Oldbury, Worcester, ironmongers.—William Ross, Birmingham, rope maker.—Walter Green and John Griffiths Bevan Sayse, Worcester, Malvern, and Llandudno, wine merchants.—Andrew Armstrong, York, provision merchant.—Enoch Hayard, William Hargreaves, Joseph Owen, and James Perkin, Bradford, wrought iron manufacturers.—William Kilner, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.—Daniel Jones, Wrexham, ironmonger.—Edward Flower, Liverpool, silversmith.—John Cowell and James Cowell, Blackburn, iron-founders.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES.

The latest advices from New York are to January 30. Virginia was about to appoint Commissioners to meet representatives of each of the other States at Washington, "with a view to arrive, if practicable, on an adjustment of the pending difficulties upon the basis of the Crittenden propositions."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that, in consequence of the mediation of Virginia, the President had sent despatches to the commander of the Brooklyn, ordering him not to enter Pensacola harbour, but to act strictly on the defensive, unless Fort Pickens should be attacked. The Secession movement, in the meantime, is still going on, but no direct act of hostility has taken place, and matters are in such a state as to warrant the hope that after all a peaceful solution of the difficulty may be arrived at. *The Springfield Journal* (the organ of the President elect) of the 29th ult., contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington despatch to the press, stating that Mr Lincoln had written to his congressional friends recommending reconciliatory measures. It says the country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln they have a Republican President—one who will give them a Republican administration. Mr Lincoln is not committed to the border state compromise, nor to any other. He stands immoveably on the Chicago platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor consult his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

At Washington, scheme after scheme continues to be brought forward for compromise with the hope of satisfying the border slave states. It seems probable now that Mr Crittenden's proposition, with amendments, may obtain a majority of votes, but what these amendments are we are not informed. It is said, however, that Mr Seward and Mr Lincoln himself are not unwilling to give their assent to this amended scheme. On the other hand, the *Tribune* warns the Republicans of the danger which threatens them, for, in the opinion of this leading journal, the concession thus made would be a shameful abandonment of principle. The language said to have been lately used by Mr Lincoln is quoted to sustain this view:—"I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganised state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose."

But it is on every account desirable (says the correspondent of a London paper) that actual warfare may be averted. We need not, therefore, regret the strange forbearance of the Government under the insults to the flag and the seizure of public property. To put obstacles in the way of the further carrying out of their plans by the seceding States seems the true wisdom—to make no attack upon them, but stand strictly on the defensive. Thus far the provocation has been, it is true, very great; yet, with all the losses the Government has sustained by seizure of military posts, the most important points are still held. At Pensacola, the only naval station of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, where the navy yard and the Government property were yielded without any attempt at defence, a fort outside, Fort Pickens—like Fort Sumter, the key of the harbour—is held by a brave and faithful officer with a force of 225 men. The greatest interest is felt in the defence of this fort, for on its preservation depends, in a great measure, the security of the trade of the Gulf. A war steamer, the Wyandotte, lies in the harbour, ready to give aid in case of an attack, and reinforcements are supposed to be on the way to the fort. Lieutenant Slemmer is the officer in command, a Pennsylvanian, and strong confidence is felt that he will make a good defence: he is surrounded by 2,000 troops from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, under the command of Major Chase, formerly of the United States Corps of Engineers, said to be a brave, hot-headed fellow, who will doubtless do what he can with the material at his command. The attack may come at any moment.

Another most important fortification, or rather two others—they are in a manner connected—are Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, and Fort Taylor, which commands the harbour of Key West. These, I am happy to say, have just been reinforced, and are now amply provided to resist any attack. They are among the most powerful fortresses in the world, and every vessel that crosses the Gulf passes within sight of both. Captain Meigs is in command of Fort Jefferson, a distinguished and reliable officer, well known to us here in Philadelphia, his native city. You will see, by referring to the map, how important these fortresses are as commanding the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. If, in connection with these, Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, can be held, it will be impossible for any vessel of war with the flag of the Southern Confederation to show itself in the Gulf of Mexico.

In regard to Fort Sumter matters continue without change since my last letter. Major Anderson seems calmly to await the attack which is sure to come. The armed men, some 3,000 in number, who are gathered at Charleston, are beginning to murmur that they are kept so long in inaction. As to the reception they would meet from Major Anderson, you can judge from the following extract from a private letter of his to his brother, dated Fort Sumter, January 11th:—

"Whether a bloodless separation can now be effected, after her (South Carolina) foolishly firing upon a vessel bearing our flag, the other day, I think very doubtful. I was sorely tempted to open my battery, but, perhaps fortunately for the chance of having matters settled without bloodshed, I could not have touched the battery that opened upon her, and my defences were just then in such a condition that I could not have opened the war. I am now nearly ready. The people have supposed that this work was ready to be defended when I came in. It was far from it—and it would take me, even now, one week's hard work to have it in a complete state. My command is only about one-eighth of what it should be in time of war—but though small in number, I feel strong in the confidence that Providence will guard and guide me safely through any danger that may threaten. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON."

The extract is interesting as furnishing the only explanation which has yet been given why the batteries of Fort Sumter were not opened in defence of the *Star of the West*.

The cotton states are beginning to feel the pressure, and a majority of them propose to open immediate communication with England and Europe, making the vessels of Old England the medium of transport for their produce.

CANADA.—THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The Canadian correspondent of the *Morning Star and Dial* furnishes us with some additional information concerning the extradition case, which has so largely excited the interest of the British public. The judges, it appears, have decided that there is no power of appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench, before which the case was first brought, to the Court of Error. Anderson has, therefore, been simply returned to the prison in which he was first confined, where he would await the action of the Canadian executive. The matter, however, as our readers know, has been taken out of their hands, by the Court of Queen's Bench in this country having issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring the prisoner to be sent to England, so that the case may be dealt with in our courts. A great deal of feeling on the subject existed in Canada, a great meeting having been held at Montreal for the purpose of protesting against the proposed surrender of the fugitive, and of recommending an appeal to the Privy Council. At Toronto, Mr Gerritt Smith has delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he gave the substance of a conversation he had held with Lord Ashburton on the subject of the treaty. He said that his lordship had distinctly assured him that the treaty was not intended to apply to anything which a fugitive slave might do in the attempt to effect his escape.

CHINA.

The news from China is to the 31st Dec. The troops are in winter quarters, comfortable and in good health. Mr Adkins, minister at Pekin, has not been assassinated. The treaty of Tien-tsin had come into operation, but neither the treaty nor the convention are believed by the Chinese in the south to be authentic documents, and they have not been published in the usual manner by the Governor-General of Kwang-tung.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin was still at Shanghai when the latest advices left. We understand that an expedition will be sent up the Yang-tze early in spring, with the view of opening up that river. General Grant and all who were not to pass the winter there, left Tien-tsin in the beginning of November, and embarked at Taku. The garrison is now settling down into comfortable quarters. The 31st were located inside the South gate, the 60th inside the East, and the artillery and military train in different yamuns all along the street which runs from the East to the West gates. The 67th were stationed on the south bank of the grand canal, just outside the N.E. part of the city wall; and Fane's Horse were in the S.E. suburb. The French and British Embassies were in two of the best places in Tien-tsin, on the west side of the river, and but a short distance from the city wall. The French troops had their quarters on the east side of the Peiho and the north of the grand canal.

Besides the departure of the generals, the only circumstance worthy of note was the arrival and delivery over of two instalments of the indemnity money. The first was 200,000 taels, and the second 300,000 taels; and similar amounts were paid over to the French.

The natives were very civil, and ready to adapt themselves to foreigners in a wonderful degree. They inquire anxiously regarding the prospect of trade in spring; and merchants will find them eager to do business when they come up next year. Opium, rice, iron, tin, and long-cloths, will, no doubt, find a good market, as all these commodities excepting iron are already extensively imported at a cost much greater than if brought by foreign ships right up the Peiho, or to the mouth of it. Native iron is used to a considerable extent, but is much dearer than imported iron would be. It is not yet quite clear what the exports will be beyond peas and medicines. A man who got a hint on the subject last August, says that he is preparing a cargo of ice for the Hong Kong market.

"The shopkeeper class are most extortionate in their prices, but will probably after a little more experience content themselves with more moderate profits. In spite of their extreme civility, the Tien-tsin people fleece to an alarming extent.

"Some information has just been received which tends to the belief that the late collision in Japan between the native and foreign authorities is continuing to look serious. A despatch from Yokohama was brought to the Admiral while lying at the mouth of the Peiho, in consequence of which he departed immediately to Japan. We trust that the matter may not after all turn out to be of a very serious character."

ITALY.

The most important matter from Italy is the continued siege of Gaeta. The Ex-King of Naples holds out with a tenacity of purpose and a courage which would have done honour to a better cause. The following are the latest telegrams:—

ROME, Feb. 13.—On the 6th a powder magazine exploded near the Porta di Terra. The cause of the explosion is not known. A general and fifty men were buried in the ruins. This explosion opened a breach at the extremity of the fortifications facing the sea. The Sardinians bombarded the city by land and sea with great violence until midnight. The bombardment proved, however, a second failure. The place suffered less damage from the fire of the besiegers than on the 22nd January. Many houses have been burnt. The resolution of the King and the garrison to continue the defence is still unshaken. General Ferrari and Duke Sangro are dead. A French priest has also been killed. Count Averepere and Majors Sangro and Sanseverino have had their legs amputated.

GAETA, February 9. Morning.—The armistice expires at ten o'clock to-day. Several persons remain buried in the ruins. M. Jacquemin, commander of a battery recently received from Rome, has died suddenly. A Sardinian vessel has conveyed 200 Neapolitans wounded from Gaeta to Mola di Gaeta and Naples. The enthusiasm for De Vincke, of Berlin, is terrific in Italy. The Milanese subscribe *con furore* for a presentation medal. It is reported from Turin that the opening of the Chambers, which was fixed for the 18th, will be postponed for a few days, in consequence of the building not being ready. Victor Emmanuel is going to Milan. The *Opinione* gives a denial to the report that Garibaldi has made a journey to Turin in order to confer with King Victor Emmanuel.

TURIN, Feb. 12.—The garrison of Gaeta has demanded an armistice of fifteen days, in order to negotiate for the surrender of the place. The demand has been rejected by General Cialdini, who has, however, declared himself ready to enter into negotiations. During the last two days the Sardinian batteries have caused great devastation.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 12.—Letters from Naples to the 9th inst. state that there were 100 dead in Gaeta. The Sardinian fleet bombarded the place with good effect on the night of the 8th inst. The frigate Monarca, however, suffered some damage.

MOLA DI GAETA, Tuesday.—General Cialdini and the Commandant of Gaeta have appointed a mixed commission for discussing and drawing up the capitulation of the fortress of Gaeta. The firing has not, however, been suspended, but has only slackened until the conditions of surrender shall have been arranged.

NAPLES, Tuesday, 4·40 p.m.—The firing from Gaeta continues, and is replied to by the Sardinians. M. Depennes, attaché to the French Embassy at Rome, has demanded permission of General Cialdini to convey a letter from the Empress of the French to the young Queen at Gaeta. This permission has been granted. The French steamer Mouette is said to have received orders to be in readiness to receive the family of Francis II. at Gaeta. The surrender of the place cannot be delayed much longer.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* says—"M. de Quelen, orderly officer of the Emperor, went to Rome solely on account of his private affairs, and has not brought back any autograph letter for the Emperor."

TURIN, Wednesday Evening.—The bombardment of Gaeta by the Sardinians has blown up another powder magazine in the fortress. The whole of the Transylvania Bastion has been destroyed. In consequence of these events the negotiations for the surrender of the place, which remained yesterday without result, have been taken up. General Cialdini maintains all the honourable conditions which he offered before having obtained these recent successes. General Ritucci, who had written a letter in discourteous terms to General Cialdini, has been deprived of his command, and has been replaced by General Milon.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Advices from Rome state that strong columns of Piedmontese troops are marching through Umbria towards Naples. A portion has already arrived at Perugia.

The committee at Rome for annexation to Sardinia has advised the citizens to participate in the gaieties of the Carnival, as the aspect of affairs is satisfactory.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says that it is still believed there that the present state of things will end in the departure of the French army and probably of Pius IV.

There are persons, however, who believe that the Pope will remain with Piedmontese to guard him—that is to say, that he will submit to be dispossessed of his temporal power. I can tell you nothing positive as to the prospects of a transaction of that kind, but I have reason to believe that efforts are being made to bring it about, and that persons not wont to be over sanguine cherish hopes of their success. I believe that the national party have no wish to expel the Pope from Italy, and that they would gladly secure him a splendid position in Rome on the sole condition of his abdicating that temporal power of which, in fact, but the shadow now remains to him.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord CHELMSFORD laid on the table a Bill for regulating the mode of procedure before Grand Juries in the Metropolis.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read Her Majesty's reply to the address of their Lordships, which was as follows:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I rely with confidence on your careful consideration of the measures that will be laid before you, for the improvement of the law and other purposes."

The Bishop of OXFORD presented a petition from Berkshire against the abolition of Church rates, and the Bishop of LONDON and Marquis of BATH presented petitions to the same effect.

Lord MONTEAGLE laid on the table a Bill to prevent certain banks from assuming that title.

The Earl of GRANVILLE moved for a select committee on the public business of the House. He remarked that a similar committee had been appointed in the other House. And although he suggested that they should become a joint committee, Government thought that it should be a separate committee, with the power of communicating with each other.

The Earl of DERBY cordially agreed in the propriety of appointing a committee, and trusted that the result of its enquiry would lead to improvements in the mode of transacting public business which, at present, was in a most unsatisfactory state.

Lord REDESDALE contended that the great difficulty originated in the House of Commons, in whose power he believed it chiefly lay to remove the obstacles which were now so generally complained of in the progress of legislation.

After some remarks from the Lord CHANCELLOR, Earl GREY, and the Marquis of NORMANBY, the motion was agreed to.

The Bishop of OXFORD laid on the table a bill for the more effectual repression of disorderly houses.

Lord HERBERT, of Lea, gave notice that on Thursday next he would move a vote of thanks to Her Majesty's forces in China.

The House then adjourned at 6·15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, when Mr Heygate took the oaths and seat for Leicester, and Mr Clive for Ludlow.

Mr E. BAINES gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill on Tuesday, to extend the borough franchise in England and Wales; and Mr D. GRIFFITH gave notice that on the second reading of Mr Locke King's Bill, he should move a resolution, asserting that it was inexpedient to reduce the county franchise under £20.

On the motion that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday, Mr MILNES intimated that at an early date he should introduce a Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Sir F. SMITH asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether there is any objection to apply the principle of open competition in the appointment of Marine Cadets?

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE said that he understood that the vacancy in the office of Surveyor to the Navy, occasioned by the retirement of Sir Baldwin Walker, had been filled up. He trusted, however, that the appointment was only temporary, as the whole system of our Dockyard management ought to be remodelled. He regretted that the Government had directed the construction of vessels similar to the Warrior before the sea-going qualities of that vessel had been ascertained.

Mr BAILLIE believed great reductions might be effected in the naval and civil departments and asked what steps the Government proposed to take to effect that object.

Sir J. PAKINGTON agreed with Sir J. Elphinstone that the Government ought to have ascertained the sea-going qualities of the Warrior before they directed the construction of other similar vessels.

Lord C. PAGET said he would lay the navy estimates on the table in a few days, and all questions as to iron-cased vessels should then be fully discussed. With regard to the introduction of the system of competition in the appointment of marine cadets it had already been introduced to a limited extent, and had worked satisfactorily.

In answer to Mr H. B. Sheridan, Lord PALMERSTON said that the fugitive slave, Anderson, would not be given up to the United States' authorities until it had been proved that he had committed murder within the meaning of the English law. In answer to other members, his Lordship said that there were so many bills before the House on Church-rates that Government had no intention to introduce one.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, preliminary to the introduction of a bill to provide further facilities for the investment of small savings, by the agency of money order offices which afford a most extensive and economical machinery for this purpose. The Government would be able to avail themselves of this and afford very great facilities to the investors of small savings; the interest to be allowed would be fixed at a minimum of 2½ per cent., and the system would be managed solely by the Government office who would pay over the money to the Commissioners of national debt for investment.

Mr CROSSLEY expressed his cordial approval of the proposed system, which would confer a great boon on the working classes. After a brief conversation, in which the proposal was very highly approved of, the resolution was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 10·55 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

The Lord CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill for repealing certain obsolete statutes, with a view to the consolidation of the statute law.

In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord WODEHOUSE stated that the correspondence between the English and Prussian Governments relative to the arrest of English subjects in Prussia was not yet completed; but when it was, he would have no objection to lay it on the table.

Lord COLVILLE asked if it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill founded upon the report of the select committee of the House of Lords on Salmon Fisheries in Scotland?—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said a bill would be introduced shortly, mainly founded upon the report of the select committee.

The Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) bill was read a second time.—The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for a copy of the memorial from the Protestant Alliance Society presented to Lord John Russell on the subject of alleged persecutions in Spain.—Lord WODEHOUSE said Government would have no objection to lay the memorial on the table.—After a few words from Lord SHAFTESBURY, the motion was agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned at 5·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir G. C. LEWIS gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring a bill to assign the seats forfeited by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury.

THE COAL TAX.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr E. James, said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill in reference to the Metropolitan Coal Tax.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to a question from Mr H. Baillie, said he anticipated an increase of three and a half millions in Indian revenue, and a decrease of expenditure of three millions, and therefore he was entitled to expect an equilibrium in 1861.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

The report of the committee, recommending a dividend of 4½ per cent. to the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, was brought up and agreed to.

In reply to Mr H. Baillie, who asked if the line would be open at the stipulated time, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that this question involved a point of great legal nicety, and would be referred to the select committee which the bill would be laid before. He believed that sections of the line were open at the stipulated time, but not the whole line.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL deeply regretted having been obliged to abandon the bill of last year. His object then was to consolidate the whole law of bankruptcy, which was entirely stationary, and contained in many Acts of Parliament. Contrary to his own judgment, he was willing to bow to the opinion of the House and confine himself to the amendment of the system of bankruptcy. He would briefly state the provisions of the measure. As last year, his object was still to separate the judicial and executive functions of the Court of Bankruptcy. Another great feature of the measure would be the restoration of the principle of allowing the creditors to take the management of a bankruptcy estate into their own hands, with provisions to obviate the evils which had previously prevailed under the old system, and the heavy official costs which interfered with the dividend under the one which was now in force. Another feature of the late bill was the subjection of the conduct of the bankrupt, when accused of a criminal charge, to a criminal tribunal, and this he proposed to retain. He had made a separate branch of the important point of abolishing the distinction between the trader and the non trader. At present the law was administered by numerous officials. He had thought it right to continue the five commissioners in London as they now existed, but with one chief judge of appeal, for the purpose of securing uniformity of decision. The Insolvent Debtors Court could be abolished. There would, therefore, be in London a chief judge and five commissioners. The former bill proposed, that with the consent of a majority of the creditors, an estate should be removed from the Court of Bankruptcy to the County Court, and this provision would not be continued. With regard to the course of procedure, the first thing most desirable to secure to the creditors was the right of determining whether they would enter the court at all. It was the fault of the present system that an estate could not be administered without entering the court, and when it had once done so that it could not leave it. In many cases it was of great importance for the debtors to avoid it. The first thing then would be an immediate meeting of the creditors, who would decide whether the debtor would be likely to go into the court or whether the estate would be wound up. The proof of debts was, at present, attended with great inconvenience and expenditure. The law provided a very simple machinery by which the declaration of the debtor and the assignees should be received. Facilities would be given for the meeting of the creditors and their control over the progress of the case. He proposed to arm the chief justice with power to examine the conduct of the bankrupt in reference to acts which might not entirely amount to misdemeanour, and three kinds of certificates would be awarded. The first declared that the bankruptcy was owing to misfortunes beyond the control of the bankrupt; the second, that it was not altogether owing to misfortunes beyond his control; and the third, that it had arisen in consequence of want of caution or reckless trading. He had described in the bill several acts of misconduct, which did not absolutely amount to misdemeanour, such as trading with false capital; but the difficulty was to render criminal what was only criminal in the excess. He did not propose to leave the power of imprisoning a bankrupt, or influencing a criminal sentence, to the caprice of the creditors; but, on the contrary, he gave to the judge alone the power of deciding what amount of imprisonment a dishonest bankrupt should receive. If a bankrupt, accused of a criminal offence, desired to be tried by a jury, he would be tried in the ordinary way; but, if he preferred to leave the case in the hands of the judge appointed to administer the new law, and who would be a judge of the highest rank, equal to the judges of the Westminster Hall, power was conferred upon the judge by the bill to settle the amount of punishment to be inflicted. It was part of the proposition last year that the non-trader should be brought within the area of the same tribunal as the trader, and this was the universal opinion of all who had bestowed any attention on the question. It was desirable that every mark of encouragement should be given to the debtor, and there was not the slightest reason for sending him to prison before he could give in a statement of his estate. This system was cruel and harsh. It was no benefit to the creditor, whilst it was destructive to the debtor. As the law stood at present, it inflicted great injustice upon the non trader, who frequently committed dishonesty in order to avoid the penalty of imprisonment, having no inducement at all to make an honest surrender of his property. It was, therefore, a boon to all parties to place the law of insolvency on the same footing as the law of bankruptcy, and he proposed as tests of insolvency, in the case of non-traders, certainly unmistakeable proofs, such as a debtor absconding, and living abroad, in order to deprive his creditors of any participation in the property he might possess, remaining abroad in order to defeat or delay the creditors in the recovery of their just rights, or staying in gaol enjoying his property instead of giving it up for the benefit of his creditors. As to pauper traders they would have power to present a petition to the Court, upon receiving which a notice would be sent by the Court to the executive creditor, and at the expiration of not more than twenty days the creditor might attend at the gaol, and the examination of the debtor would take place; after which the registrar could give an order, vesting the case of the prisoner in an official assignee, and giving an order of protection. By that means it would be impossible for a man to remain in prison purely from debt for a longer period than twenty days. There was a further addition to the bill, which was of some importance, viz., a power which enabled the debtor to assign over his property for the benefit of his creditors, where a majority of his creditors were willing to accept an arrangement, and which assignment would afford him as complete protection as if he had obtained the assent of the whole of his creditors. These were the main features of the bill and he trusted they would meet the acceptance of the House. He had adopted the recommendation of the commissioners that the compensation in 1831 to the officers then discharged should be paid. The incomes of the assignees in London would be £1,200 a-year, in the country £1,000.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the second reading was fixed for Thursday.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, it was ordered that the select committee on Public Business do consist of 21 members, viz:—Viscount Palmerston, Mr Disraeli, Sir J. Graham, Lord Stanley, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Pakington, Sir G. Grey, Mr Walpole, Mr Bright, Mr Estcourt, Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr Hardie, Mr Bouverie, Col. Wilson Patten, Mr Gregory, Mr McGuire, Mr Dunlop, Mr Kennaway, Mr Massey, Mr Dundas, and Mr Wm. Ewart.

The House adjourned at 9·30 p.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock, when the LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill, the object of which was to provide a remedy against the practice of forging trade marks. The present course of proceedings in such cases was both dilatory and expensive; but he proposed in this bill to make the forging of trade marks a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment. He also proposed that it should be a misdemeanour to represent the article labelled to be greater in quality than it really was; and that it should also be punishable to imitate the monograms of well-known artists on works of art.—The bill was read a first time.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved the second reading of the Fictitious Savings' Bank Bill, the object of which was to render it a misdemeanour to establish, under the name of a savings' bank, any institute which did not comply with the Government rules, and which had not been regularly registered.—The bill was read a second time.

The Earl of LEITRIM presented a petition from the farmers and inhabitants of the southern part of the county of Leitrim praying for protection, and that the laws may be duly administered, and complaining in strong terms of the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leitrim, of the manner in which they had overlooked the existence and operations of the various Ribbon Societies in Ireland.

The House adjourned at 7·40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at four o'clock.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE gave notice that, on Friday, he should ask leave to bring in a bill for enabling tramroads to be made on turnpike roads in Scotland.—The Navy estimates were laid on the table by Sir C. Paget.—Mr Baring also laid the Army estimates on the table.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr BRISTOW asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what measures have been taken, or are in contemplation, to protect British interests in Mexico?

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was very difficult to carry out any measure for the protection of British interests in this country, as both antagonistic parties were carrying on civil war by robbery, but he hoped that the struggle would soon cease.

In reply to Mr A. Mills, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the disputes concerning the respective rights of Great Britain and America in the Straits of St Juan de Fuca arose under the Oregon treaty, and were not yet adjusted. A proposition had been made to the American Government, which he believed would be acceded to, as it was conceived in a fair spirit. With regard to the fugitive slave, Anderson, there had been no correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States beyond the demand that the man should be given up under the extradition treaty and an acknowledgment of its receipt.

THE TESTIMONY OF UNBELIEVERS.

In reply to Sir J. Trelawney, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had communicated with Mr Temple, judge of the County Court at Rochdale, in reference to a case in which the learned judge nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground of her inability to affirm her belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, and found that the reports of the case were quite accurate. It appeared, however, that the judge had acted strictly in accordance with the rules of evidence, and Government did not intend to introduce a bill to amend the law upon the subject.

"BIT BY BIT" REFORM.

Mr COLLIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit payment for the conveyance of voters in boroughs to the polls. At some length he stated that although he regretted that the bill of last session was withdrawn, the fault rested with the House, and not with the Government.—Mr MELLOR seconded the motion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he intended shortly to bring in a bill to deal with corrupt practices at elections, which would be framed on the report of the select committee of last session and it would include the bill of his learned friend Mr Collier.

Mr JAMES objected to private members bringing in small measures of reform when the whole question ought to be taken up by Government in the discharge of its engagements when it ejected Lord Derby's Government from office. Lord John Russell had a great deal to answer for. Although his bill had withered under the criticism of the house he was not absolved from his pledge, especially as he had prevented a bill of the late Government from passing.

Mr DIGBY SEYMOUR said that he had only brought in his bill to redeem his pledges when he found that Government had abandoned theirs. As the hon. member for Leeds had given notice of a similar measure, he should willingly retire in his favour.—After a few words from Mr MCKINNON, leave was given to bring in a bill.

COUNTY EXPENDITURE.

Sir JOHN TRELAWNEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish County Financial Boards for the assessing of county rates and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

THE OFFICE HOLDERS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr WHITE moved for a return of every member of the house holding office under the Crown, with the amount of his salary or pension, and the date of his appointment.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the motion as unnecessary, for the information required could easily be obtained from the votes.

Mr HADFIELD and Mr BASS supported the motion.

Mr CONINGHAM indignantly denounced the conduct of the Government, who had abandoned their Reform Bill from a desire to maintain the present corrupt system of patronage.—The House divided: For the motion, 53; against, 122; majority against, 69. The motion was therefore rejected.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr HUBBARD moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of Church Rates, and explained that the principal object of the bill was to enable those who were not members of the Church to emancipate themselves from the liability to Church Rates by a simple declaration.—Mr HADFIELD strongly denounced the bill, which was supported by Mr D. GRIFFITHS. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The House adjourned at 7 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took his seat at two o'clock.

Mr Forster took his seat for Bradford.

On the motion of Mr BRISTOW, a return showing the number of bills introduced into both Houses of Parliament relating to Church rates during the last twenty years, with the names of the members who introduced them, was ordered.

The second reading of the Trustees of Charities Bill was postponed till Thursday.

On the motion of Mr DISRAELI, the House then adjourned at 2·40 p.m.

Miscellaneous News.

THE EXHIBITION PALACE, 1862.—The International Exhibition of 1862 is to be on a vast scale of extent and grandeur. The picture galleries, to be built of brick, are to be 2,300 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet high, and from 35 to 55 feet wide. But the great feature of the new edifice will be a stupendous and magnificent hall, 550 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 220 feet high! The nave and transepts are to be 2,200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The buildings, sheds, &c., are to be on a similar scale of vastness. The whole of the buildings must be completed before the 12th of February, 1862. The Exhibition is to be held at South Kensington, on the site granted by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. A list of the guarantors appeared in the *London Review* of Aug. 18th. The Prince Consort headed the guarantee fund with £10,000 (conditional upon £249,000 being previously subscribed). The total amount of the guarantee fund, as advertised in this journal, was £278,250; there was promised, in addition, £80,000 from the Metropolitan lines of railway, making a full total of more than £350,000. The gigantic character of the works proposed to be undertaken by the Exhibition Commissioners appears to have excited some alarm among the guarantors. Sir Joseph Paxton, who is on the guarantee fund for £1,000, warns the guarantors that the works cannot be executed for much less than a quarter of a million. The building is to be made sufficiently strong to remain as a permanent structure, yet the contractors are not to bind themselves to remove it, if the Commissioners at the close of 1862 so determine. Another alarmed guarantor writes to say that the great hall will contain a cubical area more than ten times as large as that of the great transept of the Hyde Park building. It would contain five of the centre transepts of the Crystal Palace, while its height will be as great as the Crystal Palace, with the Birmingham Town-hall on the top of it! What productions of art or nature can be displayed at such an altitude the Commissioners have not yet explained.

At the *soirée* of the Southampton Athenæum last week, Sir Henry James, the director of the Ordnance Survey, said that they had received authority, at least that they had inserted it in their estimates, and trusted that Parliament would grant the sum of £1,000 to enable them to connect the great triangulation of this kingdom, from which they had derived the exact—or as they believed, the exact—measurement, extent, dimensions, figure, and density of the earth with that of the continent. They now found that the trigonometrical surveys of Belgium, Prussia, and Russia were so far advanced that if they could connect our triangulation with that of Belgium we should have the means of giving a still severer test to this measurement, and to measure an arc of parallel, extending from the West of Ireland to beyond the Oural mountains—no less than one-fifth of the entire circuit of the globe, and he trusted that if they were favoured with seasonable weather in the spring they would carry it through and bring it to a close. This would be the greatest trigonometrical effort ever attempted.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

It is understood that the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill will be on Monday, the 18th.

The Queen has appointed the Marquis of Huntley Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the county of Aberdeen.

John Plimley Edwards, late merchant at Birmingham, whose name has recently been prominently before the public in reference to bankruptcy proceedings, has become insane, and has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—From a voluminous return of the value of property assessed to the property and income-tax we make the following abstract: Schedule A (lands, mines, railways, fisheries, &c.) for England and Wales, 117,982,749l.; Scotland, 13,374,808l.; total, 131,[illegible]. Schedule B (farming profits), England and Wales, 42,955,969l.; Scotland, 6,341,682l.; total, 49,297,651l. Schedule D (profits of trades and professions), England and Wales, 76,990,377l.; Scotland, 7,[illegible]; total, [illegible]. Total of the three schedules, 253,[illegible].

There is reason to believe that no startling reduction will be made in the amount of the Navy Estimates for the year, although there may be a good round sum saved in the votes for dockyards and miscellaneous expenditure, amounting, as we are informed, to about four-fifths of a million sterling. If that be correct, the vote will be about 11,000,000l. Notwithstanding the pressure on the Government it is likely the full number of sailors will be maintained for the navy, and that there will be no diminution in the vote for wages.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR RIFLES.—A War-office circular has been issued relative to the recent order respecting the rifles purchased by Volunteers. A return is asked for of the number and description of private arms in each corps; and Mr. Baring says:—"I am to add that the purchase by the Government of the private arms of Volunteers will not be carried into effect until the Secretary of State has had an opportunity of considering these returns; but that in future corps will, on being newly raised or augmented, or requiring a renewal of their arms, be provided with them from the Government stores."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—Whilst some men, employed upon the branch railway at Gosport, were engaged in excavating, they turned up a large fragment of bone, which evidently, from its gigantic proportions, must have belonged to an elephantine race long since extinct in this island. This fragment, measuring twenty-one inches across and nearly two feet long, evidently a femur, excited no small amount of speculation. It was inspected by Mr. Randle, geologist, who has given it as his opinion that it formerly belonged to the elephantoid species, which embraces the mammoth, mastodon, megalonyx, and megatherium, and that most probably it belonged to the latter.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, a fire, attended with great loss of property, occurred at Peckham. The premises in which the disaster commenced were in the occupation of Mr. Williams, builder and carpenter, 10, Carlton-place, Lower Park-road, Peckham. The police on duty observing sparks issuing from the workshops, instantly raised an alarm. The engines quickly arrived, but owing to the nature of the stock the flames spread with unusual rapidity, and in a very few minutes the fire had gained possession of the premises, and the flames rushing out of the various windows reached the houses on both sides. The damage done was very considerable, as besides the great destruction of property at Mr. Williams's, five other houses are most seriously injured. The cause of the misfortune is unknown.

DESTRUCTION OF A WOOLLEN MILL AT HOLMFIRTH.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire, most disastrous in its character, broke out in a woollen mill called Sudehill Mill, about one and a half miles from Holmfirth. The mill, which contained valuable machinery, is occupied by Mr. George Booth, manufacturer, of Shadehill. It is four storeys in height, and only a few years ago had undergone considerable improvements. The fire was first discovered by a person who was passing, and who immediately gave an alarm, and presently a large concourse of persons were assembled upon the spot. The Unity fire engine was also sent for to Holmfirth, but owing to the high wind that prevailed at the time the flames spread with awful rapidity, and before the engine arrived the roof had fallen in, and the building was one complete mass of fire. How it originated yet remains a mystery, and in all probability is likely to remain so for a considerable period. The loss must be very heavy. Mr. Booth, the occupier, has been a hard-working man, and has raised himself solely by honest industry.

THE KING'S CROSS ACCIDENT.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Feb. 8th, was tried the case Hacker and wife v. the Great Northern Railway Company. It was an action for damages sustained by the female plaintiff in the accident which happened at the King's-cross Station on the 30th May last, when a train came with such force into the station that the engine dashed through into the public road. The company paid 100l. into court, and pleaded that this was sufficient to compensate the plaintiffs. The male plaintiff was a labourer in the Arsenal at Woolwich, his wife had been a laundress, and their earnings were from 16s. to 1l. a week each. Mrs. Hacker was taken soon after the accident to the Victoria Hotel, where she remained until the 23rd June, when her husband fetched her home in a cab. She had spit blood several times since the accident, and one or two of her ribs had been broken. At the time of the accident her age was about 40, and she had been a strong woman; but since the accident she had had several convulsive fits, she had had constant pains in her head, and she had not been able to work, or even to make her bed.—For the defence the evidence was that she had sustained no injury to the spine, or any permanent injury at all.—The jury found that the amount paid into court was sufficient; and at their request the company [illegible] the declaration, and not to ask for costs against the plaintiff.—Verdict for the defendants.

BILL TO ABOLISH CHURCH RATES.—The following is the bill prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Sir J. Trelawny, Mr. Dillwyn, and Sir Chas. Douglas:—"Whereas church-rates have for some years ceased to be made or collected in many parishes by reason of the opposition thereto, and in many other parishes where church-rates have been made the levying thereof has given rise to litigation and ill-feeling: And whereas, it is expedient that the power to take church-rates should be abolished: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—1. From and after the passing of this Act, no church-rate shall be made or levied in any parish in England or Wales. 2. Provided always, that in any parish where a sum of money is at the time of the passing of this Act due on the security of church-rates to be made or levied in such parish under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, such rates may still be made and levied pursuant to such provisions for the purpose of paying off the money so due, but not otherwise, until the same shall have been liquidated. 3. Any church-rate made at any time before the passing of this Act may be collected and recovered in the same way as if this Act had not been passed. 4. This Act may be cited as 'The Church-rate Abolition Act, 1861.'"

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT CONVICTED OF LIBEL.—In the Irish Court of Exchequer, on the 8th inst., Mr. P. E. Gill, proprietor of the *Tipperary Advocate*, brought an action for libel against Mr. Lanigan, M.P. for Cashel. The circumstances of the case may be briefly stated as follows:—Shortly after Mr. Lanigan's election in 1859, he gave several votes which displeased the plaintiff, who in the columns of his newspaper taunted the defendant with having sold his principles to the Ministry, and called upon the hon. gentleman to explain his conduct. These remarks greatly exasperated Mr. Lanigan, who published in the columns of the *Limerick Reporter* an article which constituted the alleged libel. This article charged the plaintiff with having "earned for himself a place on the list of infamy beside Dobbyn and Spillane and Gould, who swore against Smith O'Brien * * * as he stands now before the world a convicted liar, a would-be-assassin, a base and blackened reprobate." The counsel for the defendant admitted the publication of the article in question, but pleaded justification on the ground that the attack first made by the plaintiff upon Mr. Lanigan was libellous. On the other hand, it was contended that the plaintiff, as a public journalist, was entitled to canvass the votes of the defendant as a public man, and, further, that he had done so in a justifiable manner.—The Chief Baron having summed up, pointed out that the publication of a libel did not justify a retort, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Feb. 8, the case of Burridge v. Prisshard was tried. This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendant for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff in this action is a housemaid, about 29 years of age, and the defendant is a publican, the landlord of the Hoop and Toy, at Thurloe-place, Brompton. He is a widower, with one child, a daughter, and his age is about 40. The plaintiff was residing at the house of a married sister, by whom she was introduced to the defendant in October, 1858. The defendant called the next day, and on the 26th of October he wrote to ask her to meet him in the evening at the corner of the square at seven o'clock, and in November he requested her to be at church in the morning. The defendant appeared to be growing more ardent in his affection for the plaintiff, for in one of his letters he promised "to watch over her as a mother does over her infant child." It had been arranged, according to the plaintiff's case, that the marriage should take place in two years from the period at which the parties became acquainted, which would have been in October last. In the meantime the defendant was in the habit of meeting the plaintiff, taking her to places of amusement, and on one occasion wanted her to accompany him to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum *fete* at Cremorne. One of the plaintiff's sisters deposed that the defendant frequently spoke of himself as a rich man, and on one occasion stated that when his daughter came of age he could give her 20,000l., without damage to his own fortune. He had promised that when the plaintiff became his wife, her sisters should come to live with them, and he expressed his wish that the plaintiff's sister should be the bridesmaid, and should wear "a white dress as much like the bride's as possible." The plaintiff one evening called at the defendant's house, and inquired why he had not been to see her, when he told her he had written to her that he could not as he had been busy. For the defence, amongst the witnesses called was a younger sister of the plaintiff, who stated that she had heard her sister say she hated the defendant, and on one occasion, when he made her a present of a mantle, she said, "See what the old fool has bought me." It was, however, insinuated for the plaintiff that the defendant had transferred his attention to the sister of the plaintiff. Evidence was also given that the defendant's means were not anything like as great as had been represented.—The jury retired, and on their return into court found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 50l.

THE LATE FIRE AT BLENHEIM PALACE.—The *Builder* says that the pictures by Titian destroyed at this fire were the Loves of—Mars and Venus, Cupid and Psyche, Apollo and Daphne, Pluto and Proserpine, Hercules and Dejanira, Vulcan and Ceres, Bacchus and Ariadne, Jupiter, Juno, and Io, Neptune and Amphitrite. The only other painting destroyed is one by Peter Paul Rubens, the Rape of Proserpine, 8 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet 1 inch wide—a fine work.

Mr. W. E. Forster, of Burley, was on Monday elected, without opposition, M.P. for Bradford.

Dr. Lee has been elected president of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The excavations at Pompeii have been resumed, and several objects of interest discovered, amongst them some vases and other utensils of a druggist's shop.

The Oxford local examinations will be held this year at Oxford, London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Brighton, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, and Southampton.

On Sunday evening the nave of Westminster-abbey was well filled by an attentive auditory. The Rev. Dr. Goulburn, prebendary of St. Paul's, preached a practical discourse, dealing especially with the most flagrant sins with which the metropolis abounds.

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, shortly after six o'clock, a young man, aged 18 years, named Thomas Henry Butterworth, was caught by the machinery and killed, in Seville's Mill, Hopton-road, Oldham. The deceased worked for Messrs. Thomas Hague and Sons, as an under carder. On Saturday the strap was taken off the carding engine, and it is supposed the deceased was trying to put it on again on Monday morning, when he was caught by it, taken round the shaft, and dashed against the ceiling of the room; for a man named Thomas Taylor entering the room about five minutes past six found the body of the deceased most horribly mutilated, lying on the floor, and at some distance on, one of the legs, which had been torn off at the hip joint.

GREAT FLOOD AT DONCASTER.—A MAN DROWNED.—A heavy fall of rain on Friday and Saturday caused the Don to rise with extraordinary rapidity on the afternoon of the last-named day. In the neighbourhood of Doncaster the river overflowed its banks, and the waters soon began to spread over the surrounding country, laying acres of acres of fertile land some feet under water. A large tract of land behind the Great Northern Railway plant works, called Crimpsall, was first flooded, and the current set in for Marshgate, a part of the town most densely populated, chiefly by watermen employed in the Don navigation. Houses were soon under water, and by midnight it was in some places at least six feet in depth, and in the road and alleys fully three feet deep. Scores of families had to take refuge in the upper rooms, and people had to be conveyed to and from their residences in boats, and on Sunday in vehicles. On the north side of the town the waters spread far and wide, and in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant there has never previously been such a flood. A man named Charles Hanson, aged about fifty-five, has lost his life. At a quarter to ten o'clock on Sunday morning he was proceeding towards his own house, and foolishly insisting upon advancing on foot, two men volunteered to accompany him. They went in safety, but with great difficulty, as far as Cherry Tree-lane, when the current carried one of them off his feet, and the other would not venture further. They returned after vainly endeavouring to prevail upon the deceased to return also. He would proceed, and in a few minutes after he was drowned. Some hours after he was found within a few yards of his own house. Great damage has been done to property; the navigation of the river was suspended temporarily, and much misery prevails among the poor people whose dwellings have been thus so rapidly inundated.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT ON BOARD A GOVERNMENT EMIGRANT SHIP.—The following are extracts from a letter received at Woolwich, on Saturday last, from Staff-Sergeant John Brown, Royal Artillery, who left Chatham about a fortnight since, on board the African freight-ship, hired by the War Department, for the transport of detachments of various corps for New Zealand:—"Ship African, Feb. 7, 1861. (By the Pilot.)—Dear Friend,—I wish to inform you how we are situated on board this ship. You will read in the newspapers that the embarking officers at Chatham were satisfied that arrangements were made to secure the comfort of the troops. It is a great shame that such a statement should be made; for we are stowed in a place not fit to put pigs into—in fact, a number of those animals are stowed on the upper deck, and the filth all runs through on to the women's berths underneath. The women are all staying in the same place as the single men; they have what they call a screen; but when the ship is lighted up you can see through it. I should like some of those gentlemen who are trying to do away with the social evil to visit this ship. The single men themselves are quite disgusted with it. I claimed a second-class passage, but the brigade-major told me he could not alter the arrangements, and that I must report it when I got to Auckland—a great consolation that. There is also another terrible affair—seven of the women expect to be confined before we get to New Zealand, and there is no place fitted up for them, so that it must take place among the single men; in fact the whole arrangements are a disgrace to a Christian country. We have a second-class passenger on board connected with the Emigration Society, and he says that if he can do anything in it Messrs. Shaw and Saville shall charter no more ships for New Zealand, for there are fifty souls too many on board. I should take it as a great favour if you could get these facts inserted in the newspapers, so as to contradict the statement that the arrangements were satisfactory."—*Morning Post.*

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF CONVICTS AT CHATHAM.—The number of convicts employed on St. Mary's Island on Friday was 350, and these were marched over to their work at the usual hour that morning, the whole being in charge of Mr. Burton, principal warder, and thirty other warders, all armed in the usual manner. The convicts proceeded with their work during the whole of the morning until the time for dinner, an hour being allowed for that meal. It is usual for 250 men to remain on the island to dine in two large buildings erected for that purpose, the remaining number being marched over to the prison. The dinner was served out to the men on the island in the usual manner, when several began complaining that the food was not good enough for them, and that the soup was "poor." On the complaint being made by the convicts that their food was not to their liking, Mr. Burton, the principal warder, promised that their complaint should be inquired into, when he was answered with an oath, and the contents of one of the soup tins dashed in his face. This was the signal agreed upon for the commencement of the outbreak, and immediately afterwards the contents of innumerable tins of soup were thrown over Mr. Burton, who was quickly drenched to the skin. The greatest uproar now ensued, the convicts yelling, hooting, and swearing, hurling their dinner utensils about, smashing the windows, throwing the remainder of their dinner at the warders, and commencing to tear up the tables and other articles of furniture. During the uproar Bassett, a convict, mounted a table at one end of the room and addressed the convicts in the most violent language, urging them to "stick by" each other and to make their escape, at the same time exhorting them not to resume their work, and to murder any of the warders who interfered. This was answered by loud cheers from the men. Several of the more desperate characters likewise commenced pulling down the spouting round the building, with which they armed themselves, while others endeavoured for this purpose to force away the iron bars of the windows. The free workmen employed on the island, fearing that murder would inevitably ensue, rushed into their boats and rowed away into the middle of the river. After resorting to other acts of violence most of the convicts resumed their work with the exception of about nine of the worst characters, including Bassett, all of whom had been foremost in the mutiny. A strong body of warders subsequently proceeded to the island, where the whole were secured, and, having been ironed, were chained together and marched to the prison, where they were all heavily ironed and placed in the punishment cells. On Saturday, a number of the other convicts, whose names were taken by the warders, were also removed to the punishment cells for being concerned in the mutinous outrage. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday the convicts in these cells created the greatest disturbance by kicking the doors, hooting, and yelling.

EQUALIZATION OF THE POOR RATES AND RE-ASSESSMENT.—The question of a general revision of the assessment to the poor-rates is of far more importance than would appear at first sight, not only with the view of having the assessment placed on a surer and fairer basis, but as a groundwork upon which the Reform Bill of some future period will be constructed. The principle of a franchise based upon the rating has been tried both by Lord John Russell and Mr. Disraeli, and in neither case could any satisfactory results be arrived at, owing to the inequalities of the assessment. The bill of the Government proposes to remedy these abuses, by enacting that the whole of the property in England and Wales shall be re-assessed—that the assessors shall be appointed by the county justices from their own body, so that they shall not be less than five nor more than eleven—and that those gentlemen shall form the Assessment Board for the county. In the case of boroughs which are not subject to county rates it is proposed that the Town Council shall appoint a similar committee, and that the powers of the two boards of committees shall be co-ordinate. These boards will be entrusted with power to compel the production of the rate-book, to require returns from overseers, and have power to examine witnesses, and generally to discharge all the judicial functions requisite for their office. The bill is so framed that, whilst it will occasion, perhaps, a good deal of consternation amongst those who profit by the present system, it will not involve in the slightest degree the vexed question of centralization. It is presumed by the framers of the bill that those parties who are to be appointed as assessors will be selected from those who are supposed not to have any individual interests. The question of re-assessment, once settled, the equalization of the poor-rate will naturally follow. The metropolis is, perhaps, the most pregnant instance that can be adduced of the injustice of the law as it now stands. Some rich parishes do not actually pay more than one farthing in the pound, whilst the very poor districts pay as much as fifteen shillings in the pound to the relief of the poor. The equalization of the poor-rate, however, involves a still more important question—viz., the settlement of the poor. This point costs the different parishes in the United Kingdom tens of thousands of pounds in legal expenses, besides generating an immense amount of angry feeling. If a uniform system of rating were applied throughout the country, this question would be set at rest at once, seeing that in such cases it would be a matter of little moment whether a pauper was chargeable to one parish or to another, expenses, cost of maintenance, &c., being charged upon the general fund. This proposition necessarily involves again the question of centralization; but it is, if possible, to render this system less unpopular that the President of the Poor-law Board has moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of relief to the poor. When the committee shall hold its sittings, the question of the best means of bringing about an equalization of the poor rates will form the principal subject of inquiry; and, from the expressed feeling of the Government, as well as from the tone of the House of Commons, there is little doubt that, if anything like a feasible scheme is proposed, it will be adopted.—*Observer.*

The committee of the Syrian Fund have published a correspondence between their own body and Cardinal Wiseman, arising out of the charges made against them by the Rev. W. Palgrave, a Jesuit missionary at Beyrout, that the funds were not impartially distributed. The Cardinal backs out of the correspondence in a rather undignified manner.

APPALLING STORM ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND SHIPPING.

A gale which sprung up on Friday afternoon week has proved the most calamitous of any storm that has visited the north-east coast for a long period. In our own town the afternoon was wet, blowy, and uncomfortable, but by no means portentous of the hurricane that succeeded. A heavy and continuous shower of rain which fell during the evening, was succeeded towards midnight by a strong breeze which, whilst it dried up the rain and left the streets clean and dry—a state of things very much to be desired—swelled into the dimensions of a very powerful north-east gale, not confined to this locality, but unhappily extended from Alnmouth north, away round the south-east and west coasts, and apparently terminating in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven or a little to the north of that port. From this it would appear as if the gale had struck across the island in an almost direct line, whilst on both coasts its ravages were of an appalling description. The following details from various parts of the coast will prove of melancholy interest:—

THE STORM AT TYNEMOUTH BAR.

About one hundred laden vessels left our harbour on Friday afternoon, regarding which the impending storm gave room for great anxiety. That the storm king was on the main there could be no doubt, and as usual on such occasions the pilots of North and South Shields were called to the look out, nor was it long before their invaluable services were called into requisition. The first-fruits of the storm appeared soon after midnight, when a vessel came in sight, and bearing for the harbour, got too far south of the channel, and struck upon the foundation stones of the south pier. Seeing the inevitable fate of this vessel, which proved to be the Minerva, of and from Whitby, the pilots manned the "Providence"—well-manned in this case—life-boat, and dashing gallantly through the treacherous surf, got alongside the wreck and rescued the crew, with but one accident, that of a sailor boy singularly named Storm, who had a leg broken in his effort to get into the Providence. The crew of the Minerva were transferred at once to comfortable berths in the house of Mr Robson, Cobble Landing, North Shields, and the boy was sent to the Infirmary, in this town. In the meantime the ill-fated vessel Minerva had dashed herself to pieces, and in less than half an hour from first striking, a few broken spars and timbers were all that remained to tell of her fate. Almost simultaneously with the Minerva striking the south pier, the Sarah Ann, of North Shields, came on shore at the Herd Sand. The "Tyne," another lifeboat, found immediately a ready and competent crew, and, in a few minutes, those on board the Sarah Ann were rescued from their perilous position, whilst their good ship was washed up high and dry on the beach. So the night sped, and morning broke to witness scenes compared with which the excitement consequent upon the forenamed vessels coming on shore were as nothing. Shortly before seven o'clock, the Fowlis, of Inverness, laden with staves, hove in sight and made for the harbour. After struggling for some time, she was driven right on to the stones at the end of the south pier, near to the place where the Minerva had so shortly before gone to pieces. "The Providence" lifeboat was immediately manned, and pushed off to the vessel. It was found, however, that a communication could not be effected. The crew of the lifeboat returned, and attempted to launch the lifeboat stationed on the Lawe, but they could not get her off the beach. The rocket apparatus was in readiness on the pier, and several shots were fired, but these did not succeed in effecting a communication. The Tyne lifeboat had also been manned and had proceeded towards the vessel, but could not approach near enough for the stones. The pier was crowded with spectators, who manifested the greatest anxiety for the crew, who were seen standing together on the deck. The Tyne lifeboat, after her fruitless attempts, then came to the pier and took two of the coastguard on board, and were in the act of taking in the rocket apparatus when a cry was raised among the spectators of a man over board, and loud shouts for the crew of the lifeboat to cut the rocket lines and proceed to his assistance were raised. This was immediately done, and the lifeboat pushed off to the rescue amid the cheers of the spectators. The man, whose name was Peter McKenzie, was then standing on a rock, and a sea had already passed over him when the lifeboat came within a short distance of him. Another heavy sea was coming, (which would have inevitably washed him from his precarious footing), when Mr Hutchinson, pilot, South Shields, who was in the lifeboat, with admirable promptitude and great skill threw a life buoy to McKenzie. It fell near to him and in a stroke or two McKenzie had hold of it. A line was then thrown from the lifeboat, which he secured, and was thereby safely drawn into the boat, and landed at the pier amid loud cheers. He was taken to the pier office, where, being well cared for, he soon rallied. The lifeboat, with the rocket apparatus on board, again approached the Fowlis, and two shots were fired, the first missing, and the second, the last they had, happily falling over the vessel, abaft the mainmast. A line with a lifebuoy attached was then sent on board, and Farquhar Fraser, the mate, having fastened the line about him, jumped overboard, and was dragged through the surf, often entirely buried in it, until at last he was taken in the boat, the spectators on shore raising another cheer. In like manner the master, George Fraser, was safely rescued. The line now, however, became so entangled in the rocks that further communication was impossible. By this time, the William Wake and Providence lifeboats had also reached the scene to render what assistance they could. Shortly after the captain and mate had been landed, the vessel began rapidly to break up, and matters assumed a very serious aspect, there being still three of the crew on board, namely, Hugh Fraser, Alexander Jack, and George Patience. The mainmast fell by the board to leeward, and the three men were seen standing in the weather gangway. The crews of the lifeboats tried to reach them with lines, but without success. A tremendous sea struck the vessel, the foremast came down and fell to leeward, and the vessel was broken to pieces. It was at first thought that all three men had perished, but it was afterwards seen that George Patience was clinging to one portion of the wreck, and Hugh Fraser and Alexander Jack to another. Great excitement now prevailed among the spectators on the pier, and loud cries for the lifeboats to save the men were raised. The lifeboats dashed gallantly up, but could not succeed. Another heavy sea struck that portion of the vessel to which Hugh Fraser and Alex. Jack were clinging. Both were at once engulphed, and the latter was not again seen. In a few moments, Fraser was seen to rise and drift rapidly towards the pier. The William Wake followed as rapidly after, but could not succeed in getting hold of him. A heavy sea dashed him against a rock, and in a few minutes he was thrown on to the pier, life all but extinct. Three medical gentlemen were in immediate attendance, but the man died almost immediately after reaching the pier. A third man still remained manfully clinging to a stanchion. Sea after sea overwhelmed him; and yet at every pause he was seen maintaining a firm grasp on the stanchion. The tide now flowing, the piece of wreck to which he clung gradually drifted towards the pier, and at last struck against it, and the man was safely rescued from the jaws of death by the spectators, amid great cheers. We must not omit to mention Robert Hardy, of North Shields, who gallantly plunged into the water and fastened a line to George Patience, whereby he was saved. He was then carried to the Pier Office, and supplied by Mrs Herron with dry and warm clothing. The crews of the lifeboats now made to the harbour, where they landed at their respective stations. The crew of the Tyne were much exhausted, they having been on the water, the sea continually breaking over them, from half-past seven in the morning until half-past 12 at noon. The body of the boy washed up about an hour afterwards, and was conveyed, with that of Fraser, to the dead-house. The Tyne and Providence lifeboats were both holed in their bottoms by the rocks. About half-past twelve at noon, a large brig was seen making rapidly for the harbour, but being laden, and the tide being only about one third flood, she struck the bar and then drifted on to the Herd Sand. Three lifeboats, the Tyne, Providence, and Northumberland, were manned immediately and towed to the broken water, and then cast off. Away they sped, like three racers, through the surf, often engulphed, and anxiously watched by the spectators, who thronged the sea banks on both side. The rain and sleet were falling heavily, and the gallant little craft were sometimes lost sight of. At last, the Northumberland was seen alongside of the brig, the other boats close following, and in a short time they were all seen coming up the Narrows, bringing in triumph the crew of the shipwrecked vessel which proved to be the Indus, of Newcastle, coal laden, and had left the Tyne on the previous day. She broke up early on the following morning. About half-past two, a laden schooner, the Cæsar, of Colchester, (coal laden) was seen coming up. She was, however, out of her course, and came inside the Herd Buoy, crossed the Herd, and ultimately struck. The Northumberland and Providence lifeboats were off immediately to her assistance, and the former boat speedily succeeded in getting the crew out and landed them at North Shields.

By the morning tide, seven vessels succeeded in safely making the harbour; and several also succeeded in doing so at the evening tide. A schooner from Cromarty, in entering the harbour, caught the In-Sand, hove athwart, and came to the ground at Mr Bushell's slipway without damage. Shortly after the Cæsar came ashore, the brig Star, of South Shields, entered the harbour with mainmast gone. The Lightning, of Newcastle, came in about the same time, with maintopsail-yard broke. A vessel, name unknown, was seen with mast gone, passing southward, eight miles off.

The gale began to moderate about five o'clock on Sunday morning. About an hour before that time, however, the billy-boy Treaty, in entering the harbour, was driven on the Herd Sand, to the north of the south pier. The crew were taken out and landed by the South Shields lifeboat. The Treaty, which was laden with potatoes, was from the Tay, and was bound to London, and, in consequence of having lost her mainsail at sea during the gale, had to run for the Tyne. About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, she was got off, and brought into the harbour in tow of a steamboat. During the whole of Sunday the pier and the sands at South Shields were crowded with persons, attracted thither by the distressing events which had occurred on Saturday, and who appeared to look with a painful interest upon those portions of wrecked vessels which had drifted on shore. The brig Indus, which drove on shore on the Herd Sand at noon on Saturday, went to pieces—making the third vessel which has shared this fate. A great quantity of the staves with which the schooner Fowlis was laden washed on shore on Monday, and the river and land police kept watch to prevent them being taken away. The brig Sarah and Ann, of North Shields, and the schooner Cæsar, of Whitstable, still remain on shore. Mr Jas. Reed, of South Shields, the honorary agent to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society has forwarded three of the crew of the brig Minerva, of Whitby, to Seaham; three of the crew of the brig Sarah and Ann, to London; one to Maldon; and one to Dundee.

SUNDERLAND.

The coast has been again visited by one of those severe gales which are of such frequent occurrence at this season of the year, and which are uniformly accompanied by extensive loss or injury of property, and not unfrequently with loss of life. We are happy to say that, at this port, no lives have been lost, although three ships have been driven ashore, and several others more or less damaged. On Friday afternoon, after a fleet of ships left the harbour, the wind suddenly veered from NW to ENE, and began to blow "great guns," accompanied by heavy showers of rain. During the night, it blew with increased violence, and heavy showers of sleet and hail fell. The sea was lashed into fury, and so far as the eye could see it was one mass of foam. Several vessels made for the harbour at the morning's tide, the wind then blowing from the east; and, with two exceptions, they were fortunate in reaching it in safety. About half past four in the morning, as the brigantine Conrad, coal laden, from Blyth to Yarmouth, was running to the harbour for shelter, she came ashore about 200 yards south of the south pier. Several of the Commissioners' men, under the direction of Mr Cockerill, the dock master, and the sailors, who are nightly on the watch at the sailors' lifeboat, were speedily on the spot, and, by means of the rocket apparatus, the crew—four in number—were brought safely on shore. She was driven well up the beach, and but little difficulty was therefore experienced in getting the men off. The men were taken to the Humane Society's establishment, and every attention paid to them by Mrs Clark. From this reason, it was thought at first that she might be got off again if the storm abated; but its violence increased during the day, and the waves broke over her with great force. When the tide rose again, in less than two hours she was a complete wreck, her timbers and cargo being strewed about the beach, and many a poor family had a blazing fire that night out of the cargo of the wrecked vessel. About the same hour in the morning, the brig Rose, of Hartlepool, coal laden, for Yarmouth, endeavoured to make for the south entrance of the dock, but was unsuccessful, and she was driven on shore near the Blue House at Hendon. She was driven close up to the banks, and the crew were therefore saved without much difficulty. In the afternoon, she still lay beating there, with a portion of her sails set, and from the manner in which she was being knocked about by the wind and waves, little hopes were entertained of her being saved. About five o'clock, the barque Sarah Love, the property of Mr W. Wight, made the harbour with difficulty, and under most unfavourable circumstances. She left London, in tow of the steam-tug Vigilant, of this port, on Wednesday night, for the purpose of coming down here for repairs. She was caught in the gale; and when a little north of Hartlepool, the storm increasing, the tug was compelled to cut her adrift. She was then left to make the best of her way to the port, with only a portion of her sails bent—having her topsail yards up, and leaking very much. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the crew, though few, managed to get her to this port, though in a sinking state, and were heartily glad to run her ashore on the sandbank on the north shore, nearly opposite Wood's Wharf. The gale abated not a whit during the whole day; and as several ships were seen in the morning beating in the offing, the people began to gather about mid-day on the piers and the Promenade, and the banks on both sides of the river commanding a view of the harbour. A few vessels got in before twelve o'clock; and a light brig, which had been observed beating up for the harbour, was driven ashore on Ryhope Snook. It proved to be the Sir William Wallace, of North Shields, from London. As soon as it was known that she had gone ashore, Commander Heard, with a number of his men, proceeded to the Sunderland Station on the Seaham line, and as soon as the train arrived, by the kind consideration of the railway officials, the engine was detached, and the commander and his men were carried to the scene of the disaster. They had, however, been forestalled by the coastguard men and others from Seaham Harbour, also brought by a special engine; and just as the Sunderland men reached the top of the cliff, the rocket was fired by the coastguard men under Mr Dixon. The rocket was well aimed, and the apparatus was speedily attached to the ship, which was rocking fearfully, her casks, ladder, &c., washing around her. The first man who attempted to land had a narrow escape from being hanged or having his head broken, through a line from one of the yards being athwart the apparatus. He soon, however, cleared his way with his knife, and in a minute was landed safely on the beach, amidst the cheers of a large concourse of people who had gathered from the neighbouring villages and Seaham. Seven times was the chair drawn over the foam-covered waters, and seven times did it bring back a human being safe, and, with one exception, dry. The captain, Robert Dounes, a weather-beaten old tar, was the last to leave the ship, and while those on shore were sympathising with him because of his years, and wishing him more than all the rest, safely on shore, a heavy sea caught the vessel, which lurching right over, the rope on which the chair was slung was slackened beyond the expectations of those holding it, and the old sailor was partly immerged. But it was only for a moment, and as he rose from the wave, he raised his hand with joy, and in a second he was high and dry on terra firma, amid the heartfelt cheers of the spectators. A woman with a bottle in her hand, rushed through the crowd, at the same time asking eagerly, Where is he? With tears in her eyes she presented the bottle of spirits to him, and told him to drink, saying, "I have known what it is to lose by a wreck." After he had drunk, she pressed the bottle on his comrades. She had come from Ryhope, a quarter of a mile off, with only a shawl thrown over her head, through a heavy shower of sleet, and over two or three newly ploughed fields. The storm at this period was fearful, and the foam, like snow, was blown far up the banks. The vessel had made Shields about 8 o'clock the previous night, but being too late for the tide she put about, and after beating off all night, was thus driven ashore. She is the property of Mrs Temple, a widow lady of North Shields, who lost her husband the last voyage. The crew, who were much exhausted, were taken to the village, and had refreshments supplied to them. The readiness with which the coast guardsmen and others proceeded to the spot, and the kindness of the railway officials in sending special engines, are deserving of all praise; for by their aid, within an hour after she struck, the men were landed, delivered from danger, and relieved from fear. Several vessels had by this time hove in sight, and still greater crowds of people had gathered on every eminence or favourable place for seeing. The piers were crowded, as far as it was safe for the people to go; for the waves washed over the end and swept the lower sides of the piers. Not a few persons got well drenched; and two ladies, who ventured along the wooden portion of the pier, where even the sterner sex shrank from going, had no small portion of their attire spoiled by their temerity. The vessels happily all got safely in, the waves washing over the decks of many of them. Most of them, however, had suffered some injury,—some had broken bulwarks, others sails split, and one had a yard carried away. The Black Boy (s), from London, had a portion of her bulwarks carried away at the stern and midships. Some of the vessels which entered were laden, and one, the Thomas and Joseph, of Shields, struck near the battery; and, leaking very much, she was run on the sand bank at the north shore. There was a great deal of fresh in the river, and a quantity of timber came down. There was a heavy swell in the harbour, and near Wood's wharf, the Lord Hawkesbury, the vessel which went ashore in the storm on the 1st ult., was being repaired, and to prevent her being further injured, she was scuttled; but she continued to beat with great force on the gridiron, and it was feared that she would be in a worse state than before they began to repair her.

In the afternoon, the Snowdrop, Hudson, from Portsmouth, arrived at this port, having on board two of the crew of the Wave, of Dundee, from Aberdeen, which she had picked up under the following circumstances, three of the crew being drowned:—About eleven o'clock in the morning, when about eight miles off Tynemouth, they sighted the Wave, with a signal of distress flying, and her mainmast gone. They bore down to her and found that she was leaking fast. Her pumps were choked, her ballast having shifted, and they were obliged to cut the mainmast away. A cork fender and line was thrown from the Snowdrop, and on being caught by the Wave, one of the crew, an old man, made the line fast round his waist, and was drawn on board the Snowdrop. Unfortunately, however, he had made a "clew hitch" instead of a "bowline knot," and the consequence was that it drew tight round him, and when he was got on board he was quite dead. The crew of the Wave then got a boat out, and the mate got into it, but, the painter breaking, the boat was upset, and the mate, after swimming about for a few minutes, was drowned, his sea boots and heavy jacket preventing him swimming until assistance could be rendered. The two ships were then put close together, and one of the men and a boy got on the jibboom. A heavy sea shook the vessel very much, and the boy fell upon the quarter deck of the Snowdrop, but the man was flung into the sea, and speedily sank. The captain was the only person left on board, and a line being flung to him, he stripped off his coat, and, with the rope round his waist, he was safely drawn to the other vessel. Great credit is due to the captain of the Snowdrop for the efforts he made to save the crew, which two schooners had previously passed, but left to their fate. On Sunday, the storm had quite abated, and, in the afternoon, hundreds of people were on the pier, but not a ship entered the harbour.

THE GALE AT HARTLEPOOL.

The gale here was most disastrous, and whether viewed in its relation to the loss of shipping, property, or human life, presents features of the most deplorable character. The wind, which during Friday night continued to increase in violence, in the morning was a perfect hurricane,—the bay and the sea, nearly as far as the eye could reach, being covered with broken water. The vessels which were then in this vicinity ran to port for shelter. Most of them were laden, and as they all attempted to enter before the tide had sufficiently risen, they took the ground. The barque Cyrus, of London, broke on the rocks near the Stone buoy, and in a few minutes went to pieces. She had formerly been in the Greenland fishing trade, and was a very old vessel. She was followed by a schooner, which, when at a short distance from the new pier, suddenly foundered, and sunk with all on board; while a light schooner, at a short distance from her, was thrown on her broadside. The crew of the latter held on, and the vessel drifted into the harbour. At intervals during Saturday forenoon, a schooner and a brig, both laden, foundered, with their crews, at a short distance from the Longscar buoy. About ten o'clock in the morning of that day a schooner got on the Longscar rock, being unable to beat to the northward, and in a short time broke up. About an hour afterwards, another schooner drove on the same rock a little further seaward, and being a stout ship, held together for some time. The brig Express, of London, came in with her bowsprit gone, took the ground, and drove on to the Middleton Sand. She had on board one of the crew of the brig Rising Sun, of Sunderland, with which she had been in collision. About twelve o'clock the Rising Sun was observed to the north of the lighthouse, with her bowsprit gone, and in a short time she drifted on the rocks. The rocket apparatus was got out, and a line fired on board; but, from some cause, it was of no avail. The poor fellows remained in the rigging for about an hour, when another line was fired; but the masts fell over, and they were all drowned, except one boy, within sight and almost hearing of hundreds of spectators. The scene in the bay and on Middleton Sand, and near the entrance to West Hartlepool, was one of the most distressing that can be conceived. Between 40 and 50 sail of vessels were to be seen, all in a state more or less of shipwreck. Several sank in the bay, the water covering them some feet; whilst those upon the sand were driving about, crashing into each other. The gale continued with unabated fury during the whole of Saturday. On Sunday morning it had settled a little, but there continued a heavy sea outside the bay. On Saturday night the schooner Eclipse, of Ipswich, went on shore on the rocks near the new pier; the crew were rescued by means of the rocket apparatus. About ten o'clock, a fine large ship, the Kelso, of South Shields, bound for China, got on the Longscar Rock, and sank. The crew, owing to some misunderstanding, it is said, between the crews of the Seaton and the West Hartlepool lifeboats (each of whom expected the other to attend to the wreck) remained in the rigging all night, and were not taken off till Sunday morning. There was a crew of twenty, one of whom was drowned. A brig, said to be the Sprig[ht] of Weymouth, was said to have foundered, with all hands, on the same rock, during the night. On Sunday morning the brig Royal William, of London, took the ground, and sank at a short distance from West Hartlepool pier, and, close alongside, the brig Welcome, of London, also sank. The brig Mary Ann got on the wreck of the Cyrus, and remained on the bar till the afternoon. The scene of disaster was such as has never before been seen here. The south end of Middleton Sand was on Monday covered with wreck of all descriptions, whilst hundreds of persons were employed in stripping the vessels not quite destroyed, or in carrying away portions of the wreck. The brigs Princess and Mirror, of, and from Shields, coal laden, attempted to take the harbour, but as the tide was ebbing, they struck on the bar and sank. A schooner and brig also went ashore on the sands near the West Dock Piers. All the crews were saved by the lifeboats. A schooner was observed to sink opposite the New Pier, a few yards from the stone-buoy, and all hands went down with her. The schooner Washington, of Seaham, ran up, after striking the bar, on to the sand near the jetty. The schooner Savannah, of Hartlepool, laden, is also sunk on the bar. The brig Orbit, Shepherd, of Shields, in making for the harbour, struck heavily and sunk on the bar. The crew were all saved. A brig went on to Longscar Rocks, and after contending with the sea a short time, her stem went over the rock, and only the bowsprit was afterwards visible; the men necessarily all perished. Scarcely had the brig disappeared than a schooner ran on to the rocks close where the brig was. The crew, seven in number, a short time after, were observed to enter a small boat; but only seen a short time before it disappeared. The Seaton lifeboat was making in the direction of the schooner, but could not get near enough to be of any avail. A brig then came into the bay, but being very deep, struck heavily on the bar, and drifted on to the Middleton Sands against the west dock pier; it turned out to be the Express, of London, and had, it appears, through the night, run into another brig, and sank her, all hands going down with her. The Elizabeth and Sarah, of Whitby, then went ashore on the Middleton Sands; and other two brigs sank in the bay; the crews were taken out by the lifeboats. At twelve o'clock on Monday, other two brigs and a schooner came aground in the bay, and the scene of destruction at this time was fearful in the extreme, the rigging and sails of the shipping were hanging in shreds, the masts of some of them every now and then giving way, and the ships, being all abandoned, were coming occasionally in contact with each other, and thus aiding to each others destruction. A laden brig came close by the new pier; but owing to some reason the captain kept her head to the Tees instead of coming straight into the bay, and the consequence was, when she got into more heavy sea, she sank like a stone, taking with her her crew; a short time after her masts were discernable, but they were soon again lost sight of. The Ruby, of Shields, and the Ruby, of Hartlepool, both came into the bay together, and were left by their crews in the same position as the other ships. At one o'clock on Monday afternoon a brig came on to the rocks, opposite the Naval Reserve battery, on the Moor, and the men took to the rigging. The rocket apparatus was brought, and a rope was put on board the brig; but the men on board not understanding the arrangements, they merely fastened the small line on board, and then went into the rigging again; there they remained for nearly three hours, every sea threatening their destruction, till at last, after waving their hands until their arms must have tired, the mast broke away, and amid the shouts of hundreds of spectators, the poor fellows met a watery grave. One boy, however, clung to the rope made fast to the ship from the shore, and was saved. The ship, the Rising Sun, of Sunderland, has become a total wreck. About 3 o'clock (Saturday afternoon), as tide time was drawing on, a number of ships were gradually making for Hartlepool, but few got safe into the harbour. A schooner, about two miles from land, was suddenly seen to disappear, and about ten minutes afterwards her hull was observed bottom upwards. A full rigged ship attempted West Hartlepool, but failing, she ran up the beach adjoining the pier. The barque Mataree, from Shields, is sunk at the entrance of the west harbour, and amid the 60 sail of ships that are lying at the mercy of the waves, totally abandoned, we have obtained the names of the following, which are either broken to fragments or are so far damaged that they are ranked as total wrecks:—On Middleton Sand: Elizabeth and Sarah, brig, Whitby; Atalanta, brig, Sunderland; William and Mary, brig, Grimsby; Desirez Constance, Cherbourg; Cicely, brig, Southampton; Dr. Winterbottom, brig, South Shields; Yatch, Seaham; Chalonge, St Malo; Richard Foley, brig, Shoreham; Duncombe, brig, Seaton Sluice. On shore on Middleton Sands, but will probably be got off if the weather moderates:—Union, brig, Shields; Ebonar, brig; William Gregory, brig, Sunderland; Legtus, Shields; Weardale, brig, Blyth; Sarah Anne, schooner, Ipswich; Elizabeth and Ellen, schooner, Carnarvon; Isabella, brig, Whitby; Barbara, brig, Sunderland; Integrity, brig, North Shields; Una, brig Newcastle; Mathoree, brig, London; Bosphorus, barque, Shields; Ellen Oliver, barque, Newcastle; Hull, brig, Malden; Spring, brig, Colchester; Laing, brig, London; Rumswell, ship, Hull; Williams, brig, South Shields; Robino, brig, Aberdeen. On Seaton Sand—total wrecks:—Celene, Caen; Claret, brig, Whitby; Ruby, brig, Hartlepool; Ruby, brig, Shields; Memnon, brig, South Shields; Savannah, schooner, Hartlepool; Clyde, Carnarvon; Orbits, Shields; Rambler; Promise, brig, Shields; Friendship, brig, Shields; Plenty, brig, Shields. The following are likely to be got off:—Patriot, schooner, Carnarvon; Magna Charta, barque, Shields; Venus, brig, Stockton; Corunna, brig, Yarmouth. About half a dozen vessels are on shore near Redcar. The loss of life has been fearful during the gale. In the immediate neighbourhood of Hartlepool alone 50 persons, at least, must have perished.

The loss of life and shipping in Hartlepool bay appears to have been fearful. Many ships entered the two tidal harbours and were saved; but in the course of the day upwards of 50 ships were wrecked. As nearly as can be calculated 30 of these are total losses; of many not a vestige remains, and eight foundered with every soul, while thousands of persons on shore were looking on unable to render assistance. Not less than £150,000 worth of property and a large number of valuable lives have thus been sacrificed in Hartlepool Bay alone in a few hours of broad daylight.

SCARBOROUGH.

The Express, of Scarborough, is on shore at Grimsby. Put in through stress of weather—The Friends' Adventure, from Hartlepool for Robin Hood's Bay, coals; George and Elizabeth, Younger, of and for Jersey, coal, from Hartlepool. Put in with loss of canvas—The brig Una, Mears, of and for Sunderland from London, ballast; carried away jibboom, &c., on entering the harbour. The schooner Agnes, Shadwell, of and for Grangemouth for Dunkirk, pig iron, in attempting to take this harbour drove to leeward; let go the anchor, but she afterwards dragged and drove on the beach; crew landed by the lifeboat. The vessel is not much the worse apparently, and she is being dismantled.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY.

Captain Adams and crew of brig Cumberland, of South Shields, were taken off their vessel, then in a sinking state, at 5 p.m. on the 9th, off Whitby, by Captain Forditch, of the Pride, of London, and landed here on Sunday. The Duncan Dunbar, Bland, from London for Scarborough (general cargo), had to slip from both anchors and chains. She was assisted into Bridlington.

SEATON CAREW.

On Sunday morning the Seaton Carew lifeboat, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, saved the crew of eight men of the brig Providence, of Warkworth, which, during the gale, was stranded a mile to the north of Seaton Carew. Again, at eight a.m., when the storm was raging in its full fury, the same lifeboat went out and took off the crew, eight in number, of the brig Mayflower, of Newcastle, wrecked on the EastGase Sand, at the entrance of the Tees. The boat behaved very well on both occasions.

STAITHES.

A large brig ran for this beach. She proved to be the Odessa, Page, from Sunderland for London. As soon as the vessel came to the ground the crew (10 in number) took to the rigging. The chief officer of the coastguard station immediately fired the rockets with great skill. Fears were entertained for the safety of the crew, but the ship stood firm, and they were safely landed in a fishing coble, manned by seven brave-hearted fishermen.

WHITBY—LOSS OF A LIFE BOAT'S CREW.

The storm broke over this coast on Saturday morning, and in the course of the day seven vessels came on shore. The crews of four of these vessels were safely landed by the lifeboat. The gallant men who had manned the boat in these successful attempts refused offered relief, and put off once more to the rescue of the crew of the fifth vessel. They had some difficulty in getting to the ship, as there was a heavy sea running, and there was a schooner between the shore and the vessel they were going to. However, they succeeded in getting to the vessel, but a nasty cross sea, which came round both ends of the vessel, drove them back several times. At length a sea from the north took the boat broad-side on, and turned her right over. The shrieks, the anxiety of mind, at seeing all the poor men floating about crying for help, was heartrending, and the scene will never be forgotten. Thousands, regardless of the sea washing over them, lined the piers and shore, and among them were the wives, children, and relatives of the ill-fated crew. Some were restrained only by force from jumping overboard with the vain hope of rescuing their dear friends. The death struggles of the poor fellows were witnessed for about five minutes, amid the tears of men and the shrieks of women and children. No assistance could be rendered. One poor man got on the bottom of the boat, and succeeded in holding on some time, although very often buried in the sea; at length a heavy sea threw him on his back. He had his arm down one of the air tubes, it is supposed; his arm broke, but he held on a minute or so longer; at last he was washed off and drowned. Only one man was saved, Harry Freeman, and he was saved entirely by the life belt he had on. He had it close up to his arms; all the others had them round their waists, too low down. Ten widows and more than forty children by this appalling catastrophe are left totally unprovided for. By the subsequent use of Manby's apparatus, the crew of the vessel which the lifeboat had been put off to save, were rescued from their perilous position. In the afternoon another laden brig came on shore near the "Second Nab." Rockets fired failed to establish a communication, and the crew took to the rigging, from whence they were rescued on the tide receding. Another vessel came on shore late on Saturday evening, and ultimately another lifeboat was manned and brought the crew to shore. The cries of these men for assistance could be distinctly heard long before succour could be sent them. About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the schooner Tribune, of Brixham, came on shore, but the crew were, with the exception of one, washed overboard, landed by the old lifeboat. The vessel shortly afterwards became a total wreck. Six bodies of the lifeboat crew have been recovered. This boat, which had only been out once since it was launched in September last, will, doubtless, be condemned, and steps taken forthwith to secure a boat in connection with the National Lifeboat Institution. During Saturday night a schooner foundered with all hands; and the crew of a Dutch vessel were drowned, on Saturday afternoon, near Robin Hood's Bay. The following is a correct list of the vessels which came ashore at Whitby, all of which, except the Gamma and Utility, have become total wrecks:—John and Ann, of Sunderland; Prussian barque Clara, of Memel; Gamma, of Newcastle; Graces, of South Shields; Juno, of Sunderland; Utility, of London; Brazilian Packet, of Whitby; Merchants, of Maldon; Tribune, of Brixham; and Roe, of Dundee.

List of the Lost Crew.—John Dixon—widow, eight children, three married, ages of four youngest from 8 to 20 years; Robert Leadley—widow, seven children, ages from 3 to 17 years; Robert Harland—widow, six children, ages from 1¼ to 20 years; William Walker—widow, five children, three married, age of youngest 9 years; Isaac Dobson—widow, six children, ages from 1½ to 14 years. To be confined. John Philpot—widow, five children, ages from 1½ to 12 years. To be confined. William Storr—wife dead, three children, ages from 11 to 18 years; William Tyreman—widow, two children, aged 1 and 3 years; Matthew Leadley—widow, two children, aged 9 and 12 years; George Martin—widow, one child, 1 month old; John Storr—widow, one child, aged 16 years; Christopher Collins—single. Henry Freeman—single—saved.

LOSS OF A LIFEBOAT AND CREW AT CROMER.

Another catastrophe of a similar character took place in the vicinity of Wells, on the Norfolk coast, near Cromer. While the gale was at its height on Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, a barque, called the Favourite, Captain Summers, bound to Torre del Mar from Hartlepool, was driven on shore on the Blakeney West Sands. The moment the ship was seen a party of eight fishermen nobly ventured out to the rescue of the crew of the stranded barque. The sea was running very high, and on nearing the sand the boat was capsized, and, melancholy to relate, the whole of the poor fellows were drowned. They were all married and have left large families.

REDCAR.

During the gale here the Marys, brig, of and from Sunderland, coals, for London, struck on Redcar rocks and went to pieces; crew saved by their own boat. The Roman Empress, brig, Driver, of and from Shields for Naples, coals, driven on shore on Marsk Sand; crew, consisting of ten persons, saved by the Redcar lifeboat; vessel likely to be a wreck. The schooner Marie Clotilde, Cieulbeaux, of St. Malo, ballast, for Hartlepool, driven on shore at Redcar; crew saved; vessel not much worse. The brig Eustace, Thompson, of and for Sunderland, ballast, from London, also driven on shore at Redcar; crew saved; vessel will be got off. The barque Koh-i-Noor, Wildridge, of North Shields, from hence for London, driven on shore in Tees Bay; crew saved; vessel likely to become a wreck. The galliot Apollos, Hockland, of Schiedam, coals and gas retorts, on Redcar rocks; crew drowned. The brig Lady de Crespigny, Price, of Colchester, from Hartlepool, on Redcar rocks; crew drowned.

FILEY.

The night of Friday was terrific, and from the fact of there being seen from here, before dark, vast numbers of both light and laden vessels about Flamborough Head, the morning was looked for with intense anxiety. Three vessels were seen close in, one of which was the brig Mary and Ann, Noble, of Seaham, from London, which had got near to Whitby when the gale from the E.N.E. caught her, and she was obliged to bear up and run for Filey Bay. She came close round the Brigg, evidently making for shore. The lifeboat was immediately got out, and the apparatus by the coast guard, but the vessel was no sooner in the bay than the captain steered her through broken into comparatively smooth water under the Brigg, and brought her up. Here she rode, but, pitching a good deal, one of the chains broke; more chain was immediately payed out to the other anchor, by which she rode for nearly six hours, when it broke also, and to the beach she came. Being high water at the time, and a light vessel, she came high up on the beach. The crew remained on board, and when dry walked on shore. One of the other vessels was a laden brig, the Driver, of Blyth, which, it was expected, would weather the Head. The Mary and Ann is, apparently not much worse, and as the weather is moderating, she will, it is expected, be got off.

HULL—47 VESSELS LOST—CREWS OF SEVEN VESSELS DROWNED.

The gale raged here with great violence. Seven vessels went down with all hands within sight of the pier. About forty vessels are ashore immediately outside the harbour. The whole are expected to become total wrecks.

THE STORM IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

The accounts from Liverpool do not tell of any serious disaster at that port. On Saturday at noon, a flat and a schooner were reported to be in distress at the mouth of the river. As soon as possible, the Point of Ayr, Hoylake, and Liverpool life-boats put out to sea, accompanied by two steam tugs. These two vessels soon afterwards went on shore on the Great Benho. The sea made a complete breach over the schooner, the crew were observed taking refuge in the rigging, and there appeared great danger of the craft breaking up before the poor fellows could be rescued. The crew were ultimately rescued. Another schooner, with signals of distress flying, was then seen outside the Banks at 9.45 a.m. She was in a sinking state, and drifting before the wind. Later on in the day the Kite, outward bound in the river, ran into the Martin Luther, from Portland, and was so severely damaged that she had to go into dock for repair.

LOSS OF EIGHT MANX VESSELS.

Owing to a continuance of south and westerly winds, the ports on the Solway have for the past few weeks been crowded with shipping. A change of wind on Friday induced many to put to sea, and not fewer than 146 sail left Whitehaven on Friday morning. The wind continued fair and moderate during the day, but towards evening gradually increased, and before morning blew one of the most violent hurricanes that has visited the Solway for years past. The damage to shipping is considerable, telegrams have come to hand that eight small vessels, which left Whitehaven on Friday morning, are totally lost. They were bound for Romney, Isle of Man, and, owing to the gale, went on shore behind the south pier there, becoming total wrecks. The crews, were saved. The brig Manchester, from Whitehaven for Dublin, is reported as lost, with all hands.

DREADFUL SCENES ON THE IRISH COAST, CATASTROPHE AT KINGSTON.

The *Freeman's Journal* contains copious accounts of the terrible destruction done to life and property on the Irish coast by the gale of Saturday. The circumstances attending the loss of Captain Boyd, and five of his seamen, are thus related:—"Two colliers, the Industry and Neptune, of Whitehaven, were labouring at the East Pier, Kingston, struggling stoutly against a raging sea, which every moment brought them nearer to their doom. Perceiving the imminent peril of the vessels, Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Marnell, and about one hundred of the crew of the Ajax, landed from that vessel, and proceeded to render all the aid in their power. The vessels came on, and were smashed on the rocks. The shrieks of those on board were heard high above the tempest. Ropes were thrown towards them, but they were driven back with the force of the storm. A mortar was used to throw a line, but it was utterly useless, the wind being too strong. Some of Captain Boyd's men procured ropes, lashed themselves with them, and plunged into the surf, to endeavour to get on board either of the ill-fated vessels, but the sea was too powerful. Captain Boyd saved a few of his own men from death by pulling them out of the surf. At last, a tremendous sea struck the part of the breakwater upon which Captain Boyd and a number of his men were standing, dashing them with violence against the rocks. When the waves receded it was ascertained by those who had escaped that their gallant commander and five men had been washed away by it. The crew of the Industry consisted of four men, of whom three were saved—the captain, James Collins, was drowned. All the crew of the Neptune, consisting of six men, were, with one exception, lost. The bodies of four of the seamen of the Ajax, namely—Thomas Murphy, John Russell, John Curty, and James Johnson were recovered shortly afterwards on the side of the pier, some of them beneath the rocks, which the waves appeared to have rolled upon them, but up to the present time no trace has been found of Captain Boyd and the fifth sailor, whose name is Alexander Forsythe, beyond the fact that a boot which was washed ashore is stated to be one of those worn by the captain. Lieutenant Marnell and several seamen of the Ajax sustained very severe injuries, in consequence of being dashed against the rocks. Mr Walsh (Lloyd's agent) was standing near Captain Boyd, and was washed into the sea along with him. He was, however, thrown back on the pier, but with such violence that he had several ribs broken, besides receiving severe injuries on the head and throat. Captain Boyd was greatly beloved by all classes. While commanding the flagship in Queenstown he was one of the most popular naval officers who ever filled the rank; and after the Ajax took up her position in Kingston, which is now several years past, Captain Boyd lost none of the esteem he had acquired in the south. He was universally respected and endeared to his crew by the care and kindness he always displayed."

Lord Carlisle visited the scene of the disaster on Saturday afternoon, and was much affected by the recital of the terrible occurrence. From other parts of the Irish coast we hear fearful accounts of the ravages of the storm. "At Bray," says the *Freeman's Journal*, "where the storm raged with no less fury, one of those heroic deeds which exalt human nature was performed by James Lacy. We would associate with him James Boden, who deserves almost equal commendation. A large brig went on shore, and the men clung to the rigging, while a frightful sea broke over the vessel. Boden succeeded in casting a rope to the men, of whom four got ashore. One remained on board, and he was believed to be too faint to make his escape. He showed no signs of animation, and was reported by his fellows to be in a sinking state. How was he to be rescued? No boat could venture out in such a sea, and the rope was unavailing. Lacy volunteered to work his way to the brig along the rope, and nearly perished in the attempt. He succeeded in reaching the ship—lashed the half-dead man to the rope, and, with the aid of some of the fishermen of Bray, the last of the men was drawn to land through the raging surf. Along the Northern shore, as might have been expected, the scene was still more harrowing, if one terrible disaster could be surpassed in horror by another. From Howth to the mouth of the Boyne, the coast is strewed with the fragments of wrecks. Several vessels, some of them of large tonnage, were driven ashore, and, of course, went to pieces. They attempted to beat off, but that dreadful north easter forbade escape, and they broke up. The crews are mostly reported to have escaped, but one very sad occurrence, in which every man on board perished, took place in the forenoon of Saturday at Skerries. A large schooner-rigged vessel struck on the rocks, and went down in deep water. Not a particle of her hull or rigging could be discovered a few minutes after, and with the ship perished the crew to a man. They are supposed to consist of about ten. A little to the north of the Skerries rocks, the lifeboat, well manned by a coastguard crew, saved the captain and crew of a brig which went to pieces in a few minutes after having struck. We shall soon hear of far greater losses in property and life. The weather was so delusively fair up to a few hours before the hurricane broke that no vessel thought of making any preparations against so dreadful a visitation, or looking out for some place of refuge, even if they were in a condition to reach it in safety. It was not until long after night set in that the wind rose. At midnight, or a little later, it reached its highest point, and continued with unabated severity for about 15 hours. The heel of the hurricane was accompanied with the heaviest sleet we ever saw in Dublin—an accessory which must have told with dreadful effect on the poor crews who struggled for life, and the heroic men who would save them."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Prussian Gazette* affirms that there is no truth in the statement that the Princess of Hohenzollern is about to marry the King of Portugal.

The ladies of India, with Lady Canning at the head of their committee, purpose to erect a monument over the too-famous well at Cawnpore. Mr Scott, R.A., has furnished designs for the work.

Prince Alfred's progress through South Africa cost the Colonial Government £10,000. The bill for furnishing Government House, in Capetown, for his reception, is supposed to be not less than £2,000.—*Cape and Natal News*.

Garibaldi has accepted the sword of De La Tour d'Auvergne, but with a life interest in it only. On his death, the sword is to revert to the family of the donor.

Prince Napoleon addressed the French Senate on Friday last on Italian Unity, and expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when Italy would be consolidated into one kingdom, with Rome for its capital.

The celebrated cause, Paterson v. Bonaparte, stood adjourned from Friday week to yesterday for decision. The public minister has summed-up in favour of Miss Paterson's claim to be acknowledged the wife of Jerome Bonaparte.

At Mirto, in the province of Messina, during the progress of the elections, a party of Bourbonists forced their way into the hall and killed the President of the Electoral College, and his sons, who chanced to be present. The murderers had not been captured up to the last accounts.

A letter in the *Indépendance Belge* says that a distinguished chemist (M. Rousseau) has made a discovery by means of which any private family may make sugar for its own consumption. With a peculiar apparatus, an ordinary cook can fabricate a whole week's supply of the article at one time, and the raw materials may be purchased in any market.

Queen Christina has sold Malmaison to the Emperor, and has announced her intention of spending the remainder of her life at Rome, in order to accomplish the salvation of her soul. The superb monument erected in the chapel of Malmaison to the memory of her first husband, Ferdinand VII., is forthwith to be transported to the Holy City.—*Paris correspondent of the Star*.

The following singular statement is made by the *Nuremberg Courier*:—"A German refugee, compromised in the attack of Frankfort, Herr Koerner, settled in the United States, at Belville, in the state of Illinois, which numbers amongst its 12,000 inhabitants 8,000 Germans. A distinguished lawyer, he was elected by the legislature, and discharged for some time the functions of Vice-Governor of Illinois. He was on intimate terms with Mr Lincoln; and it is to the votes of the Germans inhabiting the five states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin, that the new President is indebted for his majority. Herr Koerner, who had placed his oratorical talents at the service of his friend, is to be appointed Minister of the United States at Berlin. The political refugee returns to his country as an ambassador."

The Poets' Corner.

FUN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Little John, here's your good luck;
You have shown both nous and pluck,
Diplomatic knaves outwitted,
Tricksters honestly admitted.
Fairly, that is, let them in,
And can laugh with those who win.
Sharing in the noble mirth
Of Italians, men of worth,
Who their liberty have won
By your help, my little John,
You, with Garibaldi laughing,
Mind, an Emperor you're chaffing. —*Punch*.

The Literary Guardian.

The Royal House of Savoy.—As regards the House of Savoy, originally German, though the State is small and poor, its history is important as being at once remarkable for its antiquity and its many illustrious princes, its good and bad fortune, the warlike and chivalrous bearing of its princes (Prince Eugene amongst the rest), down to the noble and unfortunate Charles Albert, at once the hero and the martyr of Italian liberty! The tale shows a series of fights, either at one time seeking to repel encroachments, or at another supporting some ally, or seeking to recover some contested inheritance. Savoy has changed masters more than once. Louis XIV. conquered it, but it was restored at the peace of Ryswick. Again Savoy and Nice were added to France in 1791, and restored to Piedmont in 1814. The great struggle of Charles Albert against Austria ended with his defeat, 23rd March, 1849, when he abdicated, dying on the 29th July in the same year, at Oporto. Victor Emmanuel succeeded him, and it is to be hoped he will retain the liberty of his own State, and obtain it for the whole of the Italian peninsula.—*Once a Week*.

Curious Specimen of Fijian Etiquette.—The funniest of all these marks of respect, or, as I suppose I should call it "etiquette," is the "bale mari," which is, that if the master makes a false step and tumbles down, the servants must do so also. I once saw a very amusing example of this, and certainly a strong proof of the tenacity with which these extraordinary people cling to their ideas of right and wrong. The great men were particularly fond of coming on board and dining with us, and as many of them could get on pretty well with a sort of broken English, and moreover were jolly fellows, always giving us something to laugh at in their queer ways and blunders, we were seldom a day without one or two. One old gentleman came pretty often; he was, I suppose, a great swell among the Fijians, as he brought a couple of servants with him on every occasion. It so happened, one day when he was dining with us, we had champagne; our friend took to it kindly, imbibing glass after glass with a gusto it did one's heart good to see. The result may be imagined; he got very much excited, volunteered a dance, &c, and finally, when a party of us who were going ashore landed him, he would hear of nothing but our accompanying him home. Nothing loth to see the end, three of us went, and I certainly never regretted it, or laughed so much in my life. We had but gone two hundred yards, when his highness capsized, and came down with a run, head foremost. What was our astonishment when down went the two fellows also, in precisely the same manner! Then up staggered the chief—ditto his servants. A few steps further on, up went the old fellow's toes, and this time he lit upon his beam-end. By Jove, it was ditto with his followers too, and we, after assisting the dignitary to rise, kept half an eye behind, watching the movements going on, expecting the Jacks had been plying the servants with rum; but no, they rose with the greatest gravity, and marched on as steady as grenadiers, only going down as often as their master came to grief. Now I began to see the real state of the case, and every muscle in my face ached the day after, with the constant roar of laughter we had kept up during our wonderful progress. After sundry falls and risings again the chief subsided into a slight hollow, out of which he made one or two efforts to rise; then quietly crossing his legs, and smiling benignly, he began reciting a long story, containing, I have no doubt, the narrative of the mighty deeds he had done. We watched him a short time, and then, tired of laughing, wished him good night. The last thing we saw, on turning back, were the recumbent forms of master and men. Such was my personal introduction to the "bale mari," which is, without exception, the most curious custom I ever met with.—*A Cruise in the Pacific*.

Coal used by the Romans in Britain.—That the Romans were acquainted with the use of coal during their occupation of Britain is highly probable, both from what we know of the character of the race and from circumstantial evidence. They had stations in many places close to the out-crop of valuable coal-seams, and cinders have been found amongst the ruins of Roman towns and villas. I may here mention a case which has always appeared to me probably referable to this period. Wigan, in Lancashire, was a Roman station. Not far to the north of that town a bed of coal—one of the most valuable in Lancashire, and known as the "Arley Mine"—out-crops along the banks of the river Douglas. Not long since, while driving a tunnel to divert the course of the river, this coal seam of six feet in thickness was found to have been hitherto mined in a manner altogether unknown. It was found to have been excavated into a series of polygonal chambers, with vertical walls opening into each other by short passages, and on the whole presenting on a ground plan something of the appearance of a honeycomb. The chambers were stated to be regular both in size and form over an area of at least 100 yards in one direction, and were altogether different from anything within the experience of the miners of the district. Local tradition ascribed these excavations to the Danes, though I could not discover upon what grounds. We should probably be nearer the truth in assigning them to the Romans during their sojourn in those parts. There is something in the symmetrical arrangement and regularity of the works peculiarly Roman, reminding one of their tesselated pavements, or the ground plans of their baths and villas, in which symmetry of form appears to be the guiding spirit. It would, however, have been more satisfactory had the evidence rested on the discovery of works of art within the excavations. But it is time to return from this digression to the more sure word of history. If Whittaker, the historian of Manchester, has been unsuccessful, in my opinion at least, in establishing upon satisfactory evidence the use of coal by the ancient Britons, he has been more fortunate in showing that fossil fuel from the Lancashire coalfields was burnt by their successors, the Romans. Castle Field—an original settlement of the Britons—was afterwards possessed by the Romans under the name of Mancunium. In the course of time it has slightly changed its name, and developed into the metropolis of the northern counties of England. Amongst other Roman remains turned up about a century ago, cinders and scoriæ were discovered in several places, as well as the "actual refuse of some considerable coal fires."—*Hull's Coalfields of Great Britain*.

The Old Colonel's Story.—He found him stretched at full length, his face towards the ground, his head propped on both hands, his eyes on a little open book. Ned started, for staining the white margin was a rusty spot about the size of the blood-spot on the sea-mew's breast. "Ha, youngster!" said the colonel, without looking up, "think it odd to find an old soldier poring over a prayer-book, eh?" "Colonel, what is that stain upon the margin?" was the answer. "A drop of a brave man's blood, boy," said the Colonel. He turned round, sat up, and sent a searching look into the lad's countenance. It was also solemn, and he was moved to speak when otherwise he had kept strict silence. "Sit down, and I'll tell you how I came by it." Edward sat down. "It's in Latin, you see," holding the book towards him; "but the name on the fly-leaf"—turning to it—"is in German." "Gretli Steiner" was written there in a thin-pointed female hand; underneath, in strong, awkward, masculine characters, "Muss oft gelesen seyn." "Must oft be read." "I was on divisional staff, in 1815, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Late on the latter day, when the French game was up, I went galloping with a message to the Prussians in pursuit. None but the chiefs—and they not always—know at the time the importance of even great victories. Yet, somehow, that evening, as I rode back over the field, thick-strewn with dead and dying, I felt that I had played my little part in one of the great events of history. A desire seized on me to carry some memento from that bloody battle-ground. I dismounted, threw the bridle over my arm, and went picking my way through piteous obstacles. I thought, at first, of taking a cross or medal for a keepsake, but could not bring myself to tear from a defenceless breast what its brave owner would have defended at cost of life itself. Presently I came upon a group of men and horses overthrown in confusion; corpses of them I mean, of course; three slain lancers of the Polish Guard, and, evidently, their slayer with them. You remember I said 'a brave man's blood?'" He nodded assent. "His horse had fallen first; perhaps that alone lost him. He had not been killed outright, for he was sitting propped against the poor brute's carcase. By the skull and cross-bones on its trapping and his uniform, I knew him for a Death's-head Brunswicker. Poor fellow! he was cold and stiff—his dying grip fast on this little book, open at this very page. He had a wound, among others, on his forehead. This drop must have fallen as he bent over the book. I took it, put it in my sabre tasch, mounted, and rode fast away. For days and days I was uneasy, as if I had robbed the dead. I did not once take out or open the little book of prayers. When at last I did, the sentence on the fly-leaf read like an absolution and a pious bequest. Must oft be read!' Ay, boy, I have read and read, learnt and repeated these old Latin prayers, till I fancy sometimes some of their spirit has passed into mine. At war, in peace, in camp, at home, I have treasured and carried the dead Brunswicker's book. They shall put it in my shroud with me. I wish I could take it bodily with me into 'kingdom come' to return it to the Brunswicker. Pray God I may meet him there, with 'Gretli' too, to thank them for the loan of it."—"*An Only Son*," *in the Dublin University Magazine*.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

Weekly Retrospect.

Our columns contain a fearful account of dire disasters arising from the storm on *Friday* and *Saturday* last—a storm which will be memorable in our maritime annals. Its range was more than usually extensive, but the wind blowing furiously from the E.N.E., the coast between Shields and Flamborough Head felt its full fury, and was literally strewn with wrecks, many brave fellows losing their valuable lives within sight of the harbour's mouth, and in some cases almost within reach of help and succour. Six vessels were wrecked at the entrance to the Tyne, and two seamen belonging to the *Fowlis* perished. It is said that if the rocket apparatus had been in good order these lives might have been saved, but it is difficult to judge on this point, for the parsimony of the Durham county justices has prevented a proper inquiry being made. At Hartlepool the losses were extensive and lamentable, but perhaps the most painful catastrophe was the loss of the life-boat at Whitby and eleven of her gallant crew. The incumbent of that town, with a zeal and promptitude which do him honor, has appealed to the public on behalf of the bereaved families, and the appeal will not be in vain. Charity alone would prompt to this good work, but a munificent subscription is necessary to show our pilots and fishermen that if they peril their lives to save their fellows, and should perish in the laudable attempt, those whose interests and happiness lie near their hearts will not be left to the cold charity of the world or the niggardly allowance of the poor-law union. We hardly dare, as yet, make the remark that, after all, good may spring out of this evil. Those who are smarting from the fresh wounds which this storm has inflicted will not be prepared to listen to the preacher or journalist as he draws the moral and seeks to persuade them that their loss may conduce to others' gain. So, however, it is. If there had been harbours of refuge along the north-east coast, the frightful destruction of life and property, which shocks and appals, would not have taken place; and we are well assured that the representatives of the shipping interest will not let this opportunity slip of urging upon the Government their duty in this matter. The terrible effects of the late storm will give singular emphasis to a demand which in itself, ought to have proved irresistible. We observe that Admiral Fitzroy takes credit to himself for having predicted the gale, and some of our contemporaries are blaming the commanders of those vessels which sailed on Friday for not having taken heed to certain barometical indications. But this is really trifling with a serious subject. Active and energetic men, used to brave if not to defy the elements, do not weigh atmospherical conditions and considerations with the nicety of philosophers versed in the dogmas of physical science; and when they fall in the path of duty, we may well spare aspersions on their want of care and skill. Let us rather sympathize with surviving relatives in their sorrow and seek to lessen such calamities by providing sheltering harbours for shipping and efficient lifeboats and other means for rescuing those who are in imminent peril of drowning.

The Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday discharged the rule *nisi* which had been obtained by Mr W. H. Leatham against his conviction on technical grounds. Mr Leatham will shortly be brought up for judgment. This decision shows that the laws against bribery are sufficiently strong to both catch and to hold those who break their provisions. If the Judges should act in the spirit of Lord Brougham's declaration on this subject, the disbursement of money in corrupt practices at elections will be greatly discouraged.

The Parliamentary business of the week has been varied and important. Last Friday evening (after our first edition had gone to press) the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced a measure, the object of which is to make the 2,500 money-order offices throughout the country so many banks of deposit for the humbler classes of the community. It is proposed to receive sums from 1s. upwards, paying an interest at the rate of £2 10s. per cent, with power to increase that amount within certain limits. As the machinery will be worked entirely by Government officers, the guarantee of the State will be complete, and all chance of the scandals that have arisen in connexion with the Savings-bank system will be entirely obviated. By charging a fair remunerative price for the work thus performed, the plan will be made self-supporting. The Government bankruptcy measure was introduced by the Attorney General on Monday evening. It is shorter than that of last year, which proposed to consolidate as well as amend the law on this subject. As it stands its main purpose is to render bankrupts more strictly amenable to the tribunals for misconduct, and to provide for a more economical realization and a more equitable distribution of their assets. Its details will be best gathered from the speech of the learned gentleman who introduced it. During the week measures have been introduced with the view of improving the representation, and Lord John Russell has been severely censured for abandoning his reform bill. Perhaps, however, reform will advance the more and the further without the patronage of the Government. Indeed, another finality speech from Lord John would help it on much more than all his assistance in the Cabinet or out of it.

The electors of Bradford have this week returned Mr. W. E. Forster unopposed. Mr. Forster, it will be remembered, came down to Newcastle with the view of offering himself for the vacant seat in 1859, but being preceded a few hours by Mr. Carstairs, he did not carry out his intention. Had he been first in the field then it is probable that he would now have been one of our sitting members. The Liberal party will lose a seat for South Wilts, Lieut.-Col. Bathurst, the Tory candidate, having been also returned without opposition.

The Secessionists in the United States are gathering increased forces and strength. By the last advices we learn the State of Louisiana, with New Orleans for its chief city, has thrown in its lot with them, and is likely to be followed by Texas. While the breach is thus becoming widened, and the Federal property is still being seized in the Southern States, the Legislature of Virginia have, through the President and Congress, invited all the States, non-slaveholding as well as slaveholding, to send commissioners to meet in Washington on the 4th February, "to consider and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment,"—the resolutions of Mr Crittenden being regarded by the Virginians as most favourable for a compromise. One Commissioner is sent to the President, and one to each each of the seceding States, to request them to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the resolutions, from any acts calculated to produce a collision. Several of the other States have already appointed Commissioners to meet the Virginian Commissioners, under the belief that something may yet be done to harmonise public opinion in the Border States. But the North, though disposed to an arrangement, is not likely to accept Mr Crittenden's scheme, and the report from Springfield, the residence of Mr Lincoln, is that the in-coming President adheres to the Chicago platform, on which he was elected. Mr. Buchanan openly favours the South, although he professes his anxiety for a compromise.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A finely modelled iron screw steamer, the Elfin, was launched from the ship-building yard of Mr Wm. Toward, at Blackwall, Gateshead, on Tuesday. She is intended for the goods trade, and the [illegible] her construction, has certainly attained all [illegible] towards speed, combined with [illegible] boiler, [illegible] that could be desired as [illegible] exceedingly large carrying accommodation, whilst the [illegible] light draught of water will render her a handy craft as a river steamer. The engines are from the firm of Wm. Toward, jun., of this town. The launch, which was highly satisfactory, was witnessed by a large number of friends.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Mr Headlam has a notice of motion on the paper of the House of Commons, asking for leave for a fortnight to Mr Somerset Beaumont, on the ground of illness.

A man named Joseph Donaghan was found dead at the bottom of an embankment, near the house of Mr Thomas Bell, Seaton Delaval Colliery, on Saturday morning. Deceased left the house of Mr Bell about 11 o'clock on Friday night in a state of intoxication.

We are requested to state that the soiree and banquet announced last week to take place in the Wesleyan Chapel, Watergate, will be held in the Chapel at Castleside.

Some of the cuttings on the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway line, above Barnardcastle, were, on Monday last, blocked up with snow, to a depth of from 10 to 20 feet.

On Sunday, between 400 and 500 people left the Stockton Station for Hartlepool, their intention being to see the wrecks strewn on the shore by the gale on Friday night.

On Saturday, the water in the river Tees rose a foot and a half higher than the ordinary spring tide, owing to the quantity of "fresh" that had come down, together with the strong north wind which prevailed that morning.

The report of the liquidators of the District Bank is now overdue. A proposition has been mooted for a general meeting of the creditors to urge on the settlement of the bank's affairs.

There was a great fall of snow at Bowes on Friday night and Saturday last. The road over Stanemoor was blocked up on the latter day, and several carts completely embedded at High Spital. The snow was blown level with the tops of the huts near Spital toll-bar. Several persons who started from Barnardcastle, on Saturday afternoon, with the intention of proceeding to Bowes, were compelled to return.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—Mr Joseph Armstrong Broadlee, West Allendale, has a short-horned cow, which has lately calved two calves, being seven in four years. What makes the matter more remarkable still is that the animal is only five years and seven months of age.

THE STORM AT EDMONDBYERS.—We have had a very severe storm here and to the west still heavier. The roads are blocked up with upwards of two feet of snow. Our valiant old postman has, however, arrived every day. Saturday last was the most stormy day the oldest man here ever witnessed. Some of the telegraph posts between Riding Mill and Cold Rowley stations were torn up by the gale.

NEW LIBRARY.—It appears that a library of useful books is at last vouchsafed to Consett. It will be seen by advertisement that donations are requested and subscribers solicited to the "Wesleyan Sunday School Library." Although this library is connected with the Sunday school, yet it is understood that it will not be entirely devoted to that class of literature which is generally found in libraries of that description, but that the shelves will admit of works in history, biography, astronomy, geology, and all others calculated to improve the mind. Nor will it be exclusively confined to members of the Wesleyan body, but open to the public. It is hoped, under these circumstances, it will meet the support and success such an institution deserves.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last as some of the workmen at the Consett Ironworks, were unloading metal, called "pinions," each of which weigh about 7 cwt., one of the men slipped his hold when the piece swung round and jambed a man's leg between two pinions severely injuring the limb. The man was immediately placed under medical aid, where he is doing well, the injury not being so extensive as it at first appeared, although severe.

FOOTBALL.—The people of Sedgefield, as usual on Shrove Tuesday, witnessed this annual game. The tradesmen, it appears, were more numerous than the agriculturists, and the former won the game easily in twenty-five minutes. After a lapse of half an hour another ball was thrown up. With this the agriculturists struggled with a little more energy, but were a second time compelled to succumb to the superior force of the tradesmen. A large concourse of people visited the town.

SNOW STORM AT CONSETT.—A great fall of snow took place here on Friday night. It had been raining with heavy gusts of wind during the day, but the wind increased and the rain was succeeded by snow towards night. The quantity of the latter that fell during the night far exceeded the quantity that had fallen in the same space of time this winter. At Edmondbyers, the roads were blocked up and men were employed to cut the snow before any transit could be obtained. Some of these cuts measured more than 6 feet; and yet, strange as it may appear, at Allensford, Shotley Bridge, and down the vale of the Derwent, a mere covering of snow has fallen. On Tuesday more snow fell at intervals, and ultimately it averaged from 14 to 20 inches in thickness, but from the heavy wind which prevailed drifts of from 4 to 6 feet cross the street at every point. The coaches, mail, and even the train to Towlaw have been partially stopped.

EXTENSIVE BRASS ROBBERY.—FIVE HUNDRED MEN LAID OFF WORK THROUGH IT.—John Hornsby was charged before the Sunderland magistrates on Monday, with stealing two brasses, weighing 200lbs, and valued at £15, the property of the Consett and Derwent Iron Company. The prisoner had been in the employment of the Company at the Bishopwearmouth Works, and on Friday night week the brasses were stolen. The brasses belonged to the engine, and the consequence was that 500 men were laid off work. On Friday night last, the prisoner was found in Hope-street, carrying one of the pieces of brass, and the other was found buried in a field near the works. The superintendent of police asked for a remand, in order that the evidence against the prisoner might be completed. The application was granted. The prisoner has since been committed for trial. The loss and his robberies is said to be about £160.

"WANTEDS."—The letters of our correspondents warrant us in saying that there are several "wants" requiring immediate supply in Consett and its neighbourhood: cemeteries for the dead; boards of health for the living; paving, flagging, draining, and fresh water to ensure decency, comfort, and health. An inspector is coming from the Secretary of State, so they say, to inquire not so much into the matter of a cemetery, as to ascertain what should be its cost. On all these matters our correspondents suggest—a public meeting. This seems to be regarded as the panacea for all our ills; and we confess to having some faith in public meetings. They are the Englishman's birthright—the safety-valve through which dangerous steam is allowed to escape, doing no more harm than filling the room for a minute or so with its vapour, and then passing into the land of vapour, no more to be seen or felt. This is the objectional side of public meetings; but the other side far out-balances it. Neighbours come together to discuss grievances; latent talent is first brought into play, and then into usefulness. Thought rules against thought, and like flint and steel in contact, light is evolved. Only do it temperately, friendly, cordially, and with the one desire of doing something *pro bono publico*, and that good will be accomplished. But don't let Mr So and So imagine that because he is Mr So and So, he is therefore "Sir Oracle," and that when he speaks every dog must cease to bark. If he pursues this course, there will be found some one equally dogmatic and equally self-opinionated to thwart his views, and vex his soul. All we say then is let there be public meetings, they will do good, even if a little sharp firing is the result. Our correspondents' letters to which we have adverted, remind us of one we have received from another correspondent, "Indigo," who addresses himself to the administration of justice in Shotley Bridge; and we prefer to summarize his epistle, because in some respects we happen to know that it would be personally offensive. As a whole, we can say that the administration of justice at Shotley is meted out with a fair and impartial hand. Our correspondent complains of the insufficient number of magistrates on that Bench. So far as this goes, he has reason to complain. The remedy is, however, both speedy and easy. It can be effected by a memorial from a public meeting to the Secretary of State or to the Lord Chancellor, setting forth the necessity for an additional number of magistrates, and naming from the resident gentlemen those whom such meeting think most deserving of that honour and best qualified for to discharge the duties of that office.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND SINGULAR ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On Tuesday week a stone from the roof of the working where some men were employed in Delves Lane Pit, fell down upon a young man of the name of Wm. Christer, which so injured his spine that he died on Monday last. An inquest was held on Wednesday when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Christer was about 22 years of age, and was to have been married on the day he died. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a young man was killed upon the railway, who also was upon the point of marriage. On Saturday morning last, a young man who was also engaged to be married to the sister of Christer's intended bride, paid him a visit to enquire after his health, and left the house to return home, for which purpose he passed on to the railway to Leadgate. The morning being extremely boisterous, and the snow falling in one mass, he did not hear the engine approaching, nor did the engine driver perceive any one on the line until close upon the object. He pulled up, but not till the engine had knocked the man down and gone over him. As soon [illegible] as the engine could be stopped they returned to see the result, [illegible] fully persuaded that the man must be crushed to atoms. However, [illegible] body having rolled over on the signs of some heavy [illegible] inquiries it was found that the snow. On subsequent [illegible] down and passed completely over him, only amputating [illegible] some of his fingers, which he did not discover till he had run [illegible] several yards. His hand having been properly dressed, he is doing well, not having received any further injury than a slight blow on the back.

John Ridley, Esq., of [illegible] House, per Mr John Dawson, has presented a donation of £5 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution Building Fund.

The High Sheriff of Northumberland has appointed the Rev. E. W. Goodenough, Vicar of Whittingham, to be his chaplain for the ensuing year.

The Rectory of Houghton-le-Skerne in the county and diocese of Durham, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, M.A., of New College, Oxford. The benefice, which is worth £1,200 a-year, is in the gift of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, Bishop of Durham, and has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. E. Cheese, his lordship's chaplain.

A fire was discovered on the farmstead of Mrs Harper, Hylton-lane, Sunderland, on Monday night, which is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. There were ten stacks of corn and hay in the farm yard, three of which were destroyed, value about £100, but insured. This is the fourth fire of a similar nature which has taken place in that neighbourhood within a very short time.

On Tuesday night, a gas explosion—fortunately not attended with any more serious result than some damage to property—occurred in the house of Mr Ricalton, Sussex-street, Westmoreland-road. About ten o'clock, Mr Ricalton, with a lighted candle, entered a room where gas had been escaping from the burner, and the result was an explosion, which blew out the window and a portion of the front wall. Mr Ricalton fortunately escaped with a slight scorching about the neck.

The Roman Catholic Chapel in course of erection at Jarrow, will, it is anticipated, be opened in by May. The proceeds of a juvenile amateur theatrical performance, in Jarrow theatre, the subject being the "Hidden Gem," by Cardinal Wiseman, will be given in aid of the fund.

The South Shields Loyal Standard Association has already paid to its members wrecked in the late storm the sum of nearly £400. There are still many members who have not yet made their claims. The funds of the society have been able to meet this extraordinary demand without calling for more than the ordinary contributions from its members.

The new Primitive Methodist Chapel, in course of erection in Saville-street West, North Shields, is nearly completed. When finished, it will be one of the most substantial dissenting chapels in the town, and will reflect much credit on the builders, Messrs Robson, of North Shields.

At a meeting of the North Shields Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, George S. Tynsch, Esq., in the chair—the following gentlemen were appointed to wait on the directors of the North Eastern Railway, with a view to obtain a reduction of the charges for the conveyance of goods between Liverpool and the Tyne—S. Mease Esq. (Mayor), and Messrs G. S. Tynsch, Robert Mease, Dennis Hill, J. S. Twizell, and R. Turnbull (secretary).

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Board of Guardians met on Thursday last, at the usual hour, the Rev J. Thompson, chairman, H. Falward, Esq., Messrs Cummins, Murray, Joyce, Smith, Ballany, Humphrey, Rippon, and Mitcheson were present. The business was of the ordinary routine character, a remark was made that Mr Thompson, the relieving officer ought to have a pair of white gloves from the fact that although the weather has been intensely severe, there was not one single personal application for relief, and fewer paupers in the house then there had been for some time past.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.—Hannah, wife of Fenwick Batey, Hightown, was found burnt to death on Sunday morning. Deceased was an old woman, subject to fits; and it is supposed she had set fire to herself when lighting her pipe.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, Mr Hoyle held an inquest at the Black Bull Inn, Todd's Nook, on the body of Roger Keillay, who had met his death through an accident at Stephenson's Factory. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the unfortunate man had fallen from a crane, and sustained injuries about the head and other parts of his person, which proved fatal within a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased, who was fifty-one years of age, has left a widow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr Hoyle, jun., deputy-coroner, held an inquest at the Infirmary, on Wednesday night, on the body of John Bradley, aged thirty-eight years, who died from injuries sustained by getting his leg crushed between the wire rope and the sheave at Walker Iron Works, on Tuesday morning. Verdict "Accidental death."

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The usual meeting of these guardians was held on Tuesday, Mr Cook presiding. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the Clerk was instructed to prepare a petition to Parliament in favour of the establishment of county financial boards for the administration of county expenditure, to be laid before the Board at the next meeting.—It was resolved to advance the salary of Mr Smith, medical officer for Heworth district, from £30 to £40, the cases he had to attend having been nearly doubled.—On the motion of Mr Burney, it was resolved that the Clerk should write to Mr Hutt, the member for the borough, requesting him to furnish the Board with all bills that may be brought in relating to the operations of the Poor law. The Board then adjourned.

BLAYDON LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Rev. J. W. Lance, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture, on Tuesday evening, in his usual masterly style, on "Men who have not risen," to the members and friends of the above institute; the Rev. Wm. Brown in the chair. The attendance, considering the stormy weather, was numerous, and the lecture was listened to with great attention, the most striking parts being well applauded. At the close Mr Watson proposed, and J. C. Lamb, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with acclamation. The next lecture, in connection with the above institute, is on the 26th inst., by the Rev. G. T. Fox, of Durham, on "Money: its use and abuse."

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—The subject of harbours of refuge has been revived throughout the towns on the north-east coast during the past week, owing to the loss of life and property occasioned by the late storm. The subject came under the notice of the North Shields Chamber of Commerce the other day, and a petition to the House of Commons was adopted, which, after stating an opinion that the recent appalling loss of life and destruction of property would have been, to a large extent, "prevented had harbours of refuge been constructed agreeably and in accordance with the report of the Refuge Harbour Commissioners," says:—"Your petitioners cannot believe that the Legislature is indifferent to the lives of the mariners of England, and therefore entreat your Honourable House, at the very earliest possible period, to take into consideration the report of the Harbour of Refuge Commissioners, in order to give the sanction of the Legislature by enactments to the recommendations of that report, and cause the construction of such Harbours of Refuge with the least possible delay on this coast as are worthy of the greatest maritime nation of the world."

WEATHER WISE.—Mr Saxby, of H.M.'s ship Devonshire, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Sunderland, asserting that had his intimations of the coming storm been attended to, much of, if not all, the disaster and loss of life that occurred on Friday and Saturday last, would have been avoided. It seems (however incredulous the many may be upon the matter) that Mr Saxby and others have studied the heavens to such an extent, and noted the portentions of its varied changes with such minuteness as to enable them to found a theory which, if practised, may prove almost as unerring to the seamen in the prediction of coming storms as the compass or the rudder. Mr Saxby admits that his warning as to the 29th was a "miss," so far as the coasts of England are concerned, "and even yet," he says, "I fully expect to hear of disasters on the 29th, miles away from us. As it proved, the period of the 29th was a time of visible disturbance or change—change to a most unusually brilliant day at this season, and was accompanied by a fall of 6 degs. of temperature, while on the evening of the 28th, the most gorgeous sunset I ever saw in any part of the world, too plainly seemed to betoken the worst of weather. Millions in England must have seen this, and will remember the delicate pinks and the rich carmines and the deep scarlets of the huge flaming mare's tails (generally a sailor's warning at all times), which seemed to have been torn and flung in all directions from a western sky, built of emerald or molten silver. My attention was called to it by one of the most experienced warrant officers in her Majesty's navy as an extraordinary and novel sight. It is no exaggeration. I would ask, Is such a sight common? Let any man living explain it under any other system. It happened at a time which I had foretold as a time of extraordinary change, and extraordinary it proved to be! However, there were three other periods in January which I had also warned against as probably suspicious. What of them?" He shows by reference to the *Nautical Almanack* that those days were of foul weather where therein predicted. Admiral Fitzroy writes to the *Times* that all the much-frequented parts of our coasts might have been warned—a *few* places were actually warned—three days before the recent storm. On Wednesday last the following notice was given at Aberdeen, Hull, Yarmouth, Dover, Liverpool, Queenstown, Valentia, and Galway (besides other places) by telegraph:—"Caution: Gale threatening from south-west and then northward. Show signal drum." The gallant admiral suggests certain signals to be used on such occasions, and adds:—"Adverting to frequent expressions of surprise at the rising of a barometer with or before northerly gales, I would here repeat what has been reiterated and explained elsewhere—that the air is lighter, as well as warmer, during southerly winds; heavier and colder before and during northerly; and that the influence of either is shown by instruments some hours, if not days, before actual alteration is visible to ordinary notice."

THE COMPETING RAILWAYS.

No Legislative enactment, which we hope will during the present session of parliament be placed upon the statute book, can hardly create more interest to the inhabitants of this locality, than will the decision of that committee upon whom will devolve to say whether or not the teeming population of this district shall be brought into direct communication with "Canny Newcassel." The agents of the two companies, which proffer us this great boon, have shown, for a long time past, unceasing activity, in daily preparing for the "coming struggle," which is to determine the fate of the Derwent Valley Bill, and that of the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

The former bill has been supported by the unanimous voice of the neighbourhood, while that of the latter cannot boast, unless we greatly err, of a single supporter. Petitions to the Legislature have during the course of the past week been presented for signature to the inhabitants of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, and Consett, in favour of the Derwent Valley project, and have not—so at least says our authority—met with a single refusal. The agents of the North Eastern Company made their appearance upon a similar errand last week, but speedily beat a retreat, not having succeeded in obtaining the support they had anticipated.

The unpopularity of the latter company in this neighbourhood must be anything but encouraging to the directors in their efforts to obtain their bill. In truth, it is the general opinion, that were they to obtain it, it would prove a calamity, and be of no benefit at all, inasmuch as the belief is entertained that they would not make the line, having, as they have, or soon will have, two lines to Consett when the Lanchester Branch is completed. It is ardently hoped that the promoters of the Derwent Valley Bill will continue to prosecute their labours, which, as far as the public voice goes, are ably seconded, and that they will allow every individual on the route of their proposed line to have the opportunity of recording his name for or against the project.

The teeming population of merchants and artisans in this part of the country has been sufficiently long at the mercy of the North Eastern; but we anticipate that the day of their emancipation is at hand—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NUISANCES REMOVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—In your notice of the proceedings of the Nuisances Removal Committee, reported last week, it is evident that, that body has little weight with the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood.

It is also stated that parties have been summoned before the magistrates and ordered to remove nuisances, but in which of these cases have those orders been complied with? Not one. In Jackson's case the order has in some measure been complied with, in commencing to erect two privies instead of *four*, and I would ask, would these two have been put up merely from the order of the magistrates? I rather think not. I am of opinion it was from the frequent appearance of his name before the public in reference to this abominable affair, that he has half carried out the order of the magistrates.

Then of what utility are this summonsing and orders of magistrates, or of the "Nuisance Removal Committee?"

If any good is to be done in Consett in the shape of sanitary reform it must be done by a more powerful hand, namely, by a regularly elected Board of Health. The district that ought to adopt this measure, comprises upwards of 22,000 inhabitants, with every advantage of proper outlet for sewerage, material for making roads, and an easy market for the sewerage.

It is hoped that the Water Company will commence operations in a short time, and if so, would this not be an opportune time to adopt the Board of Health Act, so that when the streets are broken up for the Water Company's pipes they may be put down again under the surveillance of the inspector, and properly levelled? I fully anticipated that from my last letter some one would have made some suggestion or comment upon this subject. I trust, however, some of your readers will take it up, and that it may be properly considered by the inhabitants of Consett. I would suggest that a public meeting should be called and the *pros* and *cons* discussed.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

SIR,—With thanks for the insertion of my last, will you oblige, in the first place, by correcting an error? Instead of £500 £5,000 was the sum proposed by the Chairman for the completion of the Cemetery. With your permission I will now resume the subject by examining the cost of fencing. With all respect I demur to the extravagance in this branch. I ask, what need for a wall 2ft. 4in. thick at the bottom, 18in. at the top, 8ft. from the foundation, coped with stones 18in. by 12, in lengths of not less than 15in.? Moreover, I object to a battened wall as less permanent than a perpendicular one. The water trickles down the former in wet weather, and during a thaw covers its surface and enters the wall; and in frosty weather freezes and brings the lime out of the joints. I appeal to practical men, is not an 18in. wall sufficient, with a 22-in. foundation? or, dispensing with the present cumbrous and expensive plan, say a wall 6ft. high from the surface; foundation 12in. deep, 22in. broad, which gives a 2-in. scarcement on either side; and if I mistake not, three sides of the land, as laid out, measures 469 yards in length, the height being 2¼, gives 1,094 yards. Instead of sneck walling, which will cost, with the heavy coping, about 6s per yard, let it be neatly walled in courses, pointed as walled, with a neat hammered coping, which can be done at 3s 6d per yard. This gives 1,094 yards at 3s 6d, £191 10s 2d. We come now to the side facing the Durham road, which, I believe, is 110 yards, at 2¼, gives 256. Taking walling, coping, and iron paling at 6s per yard, gives £77; allowing £23 for gates and stone pillars brings it up to £100. I now come to the sexton's house, which, I propose, should be 36 feet by 18, and 10 feet high. Without troubling your numerous readers with the details, the cost of this house will be £170. This gives drainage, £113 5s; fencing, £291 10s; sexton's house, £170; total, £574 15s.

In reference to the chapels, having gone through the measurements of the different branches connected with them, allow me to say that two neat and substantial edifices can be erected for £250 each, of the following dimensions—27 feet by 21, 12 feet high, walls 2 feet thick; two windows in the end, 8 feet by 2; two in each side, 6 feet by 2, blocking course; the windows and doors, with in and out bands, drafted and broached, with springers at the top of the windows, with open roof, stained inside, pitch, 10¼ feet. This will give the total cost—Drainage, fencing, sexton's house, £574 15s; land, £800; chapels, £500; incidental expenses, £350; total, £2,224 15s.

I leave the public to be the judge of how much better it would be to lay out the other part of the money in improving our streets, laying down common sewers to drain, flagging and paving in front of our dwellings, and erecting proper dwellings instead of *hovels* for our population—huddling them together like the Irishman's pigs, all in a litter. I hope the ratepayers will get up a meeting immediately to appoint a committee to meet the Inspector. As the Board has laid the case before the Secretary of State, let us be prepared with an argument and demonstration to meet him. I am sorry to learn that some of the Board are determined to carry things with a high hand.

Yours respectfully,
"OBSERVER."

Shotley Bridge, Feb. 16, 1861.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock.

THANKS TO THE TROOPS IN CHINA.

Lord HERBERT moved a vote of thanks to her Majesty's forces recently engaged in China. He expressed his admiration of the skill and energy which had been displayed by the naval and military officers in command of the forces, and detailed at some length the operations of the troops from their landing in China down to the capture of Pekin. He urged that the operations in an unknown country were of a most difficult character, but that from beginning to end every movement had been a success, so admirable had been the arrangements and so indomitable the courage and energy of the troops. The Armstrong gun had proved eminently successful, both in reference to its range and capabilities, and he believed the Government might congratulate itself upon possessing at this moment the best gun in the world. Adverting to the massacre of Capt. Anderson, Capt. Brabazon, Mr Bowlby, and Mr De Norman, he expressed his abhorrence of the act of treachery by which they were captured, and of the cruelties to which they were subsequently exposed; and defended the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace upon the necessity of doing something to convince the enemy that they were not to be allowed to perpetrate such atrocities without ample reparation being taken. He concluded by proposing that the thanks of the house should be given to Sir Hope Grant, Admiral Hope, and the officers and men under their command, for the services they had rendered to the country in the recent expedition into China.

EARL DERBY, in seconding the motion, expressed his satisfaction at the perfect manner in which the expedition had been organised. The efforts which had been made to fit it out, and the energy with which it had been despatched, reflected the highest credit on all the departments concerned, especially the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief. The manner in which so small a force should have penetrated to the heart of China and dictated terms of peace, read more like a fable and romance than reality. There was only one thing, however, which he regretted in the operations in China itself, and that was the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace, which he thought might produce a bad effect upon the Chinese.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE expressed his concurrence in the vote; and called particular attention to the valuable services which had been rendered by the native Indian troops.

Lord CLYDE also approved of the vote, and spoke from personal knowledge of the services which Sir Hope Grant had rendered to the country.

Earl GREY did not oppose the vote of thanks, though still of opinion that the war was unjust. He did not think the troops who had done their duty well should be held responsible for any acts of impolicy on the part of government.

After some remarks from the Duke of Somerset and the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in supporting the vote, eulogised Lord Elgin for the judgment, firmness, and decision which he had displayed.

The vote was then agreed to.

The House then adjourned at 7 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

Mr BLACKBURN, in moving the second reading of the Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Scottish Central Railways Bill, explained that the object of the bill was to amalgamate three Scotch Railway Companies. A bill, similar in principle, was promoted during the last session, but was rejected by the Select Committee on the ground that sufficient public advantage was not shown to induce Parliament to consent to the amalgamation of three such important companies. This year, in order to meet that objection, the bill had been altered; and it was proposed to make a material reduction in the rates charged to the public; for instance, the passenger rate would be reduced to the extent, in some cases, of 35 per cent.

After an animated debate, the House divided. For the second reading, 131; against, 85; majority, 46.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that he would, on the first vacant day, move for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, with a view of rendering it more effective for the public service.

DRAINAGE OF LAND.

Sir J. SHELLEY inquired whether Government intended to bring in a bill for further draining of land, by the improvement of outfalls and arterial drainage?—Sir G. LEWIS replied that such a measure would be brought in as soon as possible.

SALMON FISHERIES.

Mr E. STEWART inquired of the Lord Advocate whether it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill on the subject of salmon fisheries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Lords' Committee last session.—The LORD ADVOCATE said that a measure for that purpose was in preparation, and would shortly be presented to the house.

THANKS TO THE TROOPS IN CHINA.

Lord PALMERSTON moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the late naval and military operations in China. He observed that those operations had been conducted from the first to last with most brilliant success, and without experiencing any check whatever. The only delay caused at all was in consequence of the loss, by shipwreck, of a portion of French stores. There had been no deficiency in the equipment or in the transporting of the army from place to place; and, though the difficulties of the campaign were enormous, they were successfully surmounted, and the whole campaign was one brilliant success. The noble lord then gave a rapid sketch of the proceedings of the allied army, from their first assembling at Hong Kong, on the 19th May, until the capture of Pekin and the burning of the Emperor's summer palace, as a retributory act for the cruel treachery which the Chinese had been guilty of in capturing Mr Parkes, and other civil and military men, while under a flag of truce. He spoke with indignation of the barbarous treatment which those unhappy persons had received—treatment under which several of them had died. The noble lord said that the capture of those gentlemen was only a portion of a deep-laid scheme to capture all the British generals and plenipotentiaries, and subject them to like treatment; but that scheme had fortunately failed. He justified the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace, though it was certainly destroyed without the consent of the French generals; but the British government fully adopted and commended the acts of Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant in every step they had taken, on the plea that it was necessary to teach a semi-barbarous nation that it could not deal with a civilised European nation as it dealt with a similarly barbarous people. He pointed out the principal advantages which Europe, and especially England, would obtain by an extension of commerce with China; and after adverting to the skilful nature of the operations, he concluded by moving a series of resolutions conveying the thanks of the house to General Sir Hope Grant, Admiral Hope, and the naval and military officers and men under their command, engaged in the operations in China (cheers).

Mr DISRAELI cordially seconded the motion, and expressed his great gratification at the uniform and signal success which had distinguished the operations.

Mr SCULLY condemned at some length, the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace, which he characterised as an act of futile barbarity.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the policy of Lord Elgin in ordering the destruction of the Emperor's summer palace. For his conduct in this affair, Lord Elgin was entitled to the gratitude of the house; and his policy was only opposed by the French general from the belief that it would delay the signing of the treaty which the events showed was unfounded.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill, Mr ROEBUCK said the bill introduced useless, expensive, mischievous changes, but no amendment of the law; it was a bill dictated by attorneys, and would be a great failure.

Mr MOFFATT believed the bill would be most useful, but he was not satisfied that it would greatly reduce the expenses.

Mr BOVILL regretted that the bill was fragmentary, as it did not consolidate the whole law of bankruptcy.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the experience of last year induced him to prefer a bill simply amending the procedure in bankruptcy. He should be happy to consider any suggestion in committee.—The bill was read a second time.

The Bank of England's Payment Bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Red Sea Telegraph Company's Bill,

Mr CONINGHAM severely condemned the conduct of the officials of the company.—The bill was read a second time.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for Consolidating the Statutes in reference to offences against the person, malicious injury to property, larceny, forgery, coining, and accessories to indictable offences. It was the intention of the Government to refer the bills, after they had been read a second time, to a select committee.

SUDBURY AND ST. ALBANS.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to assign the seats forfeited by the boroughs of St Albans and Sudbury. Many places had great claims to urge, and it was impossible to satisfy all of them. The vacancies were created by the disfranchisement of two boroughs; but Government did not think that they were for that reason bound to assign them all to boroughs. They, therefore, proposed to assign two to the two largest counties—one to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the other to South Lancashire. The two other seats would be assigned to boroughs. The first would be given to the united parishes of Chelsea and Kensington, and the second to Birkenhead, which was the most populous borough unrepresented.

Mr BENTINCK protested against any addition to the Metropolitan constituencies whilst justice was denied to the counties.

Mr STIRLING regretted that the Government had not thought it right to assign one of the seats to Scotland.

Mr MAGUIRE indignantly demanded that justice should be done to Ireland.

Mr. AYRTON denounced the miserable policy of the Government in bringing forward such a bill as this, instead of a comprehensive measure of reform.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Government could not bring in a comprehensive bill after the manner in which their bill last year was received, for it was shelved quite as much by the lengthened criticisms of the professed friends of reform as by its avowed enemies. He therefore repudiated all these charges brought against Government of having abandoned their pledges, for they were not prepared to incur the responsibility of wasting another session.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr VILLIERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the removal of the poor and the contribution to the common funds in unions; also a bill for the removal of poor persons to Scotland and Ireland.

The house adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No medicine can surpass these Pills in their purifying and curative power over every organ of the body. Stomach, liver, lungs, heart, and kidneys soon display subjection to its influence, by which all diseases of those organs is arrested, all obstructions removed, and every function is healthfully performed; the digestion is, by their influence, so improved that scarcely any food disagrees; acidity and flatulency are alike checked; nausea and biliousness disappear; firmness is given to every muscle, and tone to every nerve; the mind becomes exhilirated, and the thoughts cheerful. These wonderful pills correct dyspeptic habits; whether resulting from residence in hot climates or over indulgence, they secure by night sound and refreshing sleep, which fits the body for renewed exertions.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACING FIXTURES FOR 1861.

FEBRUARY.			
Lincoln	18	Derby Spring	19
MARCH.			
Nottingham Spring	5	Warwick Spring	19
Liverpool Spring	12	Coventry	19
Shrewsbury	14		
APRIL.			
Northampton	2	Thirsk	18
Croxton Park	3	Doncaster Spring	23
Epsom Spring	11	Newmarket First Spring	29
Newmarket Craven	15		

DEATH OF TOUCHSTONE.—This most distinguished of England's sires died recently at Eaton Paddocks, near Chester, in his 30th year. Touchstone was bred in 1831, by the Marquis of Westminster, was by Camel out of Banter by Master Henry, and was trained by John Scott, who says he was the best six year-old horse he ever saw.

CHAMBERS AND THE AMERICAN CHAMPION.—The challenge of Chambers, the celebrated waterman of the Tyne, to row Joshua Ward, of Newbury, United States, a right away sculler's race of five miles, on the Hudson, for 2,000 dollars a-side, has just been accepted by the American champion. The match is to take place within twenty-five days of the signing of the articles, and is to be conducted in accordance with the regulations published by the Thames Regatta Committee; Chambers stipulating to receive 500 dollars by way of expenses, and to be accompanied by Harry Clasper, as trainer. Should any difficulty arise as to the proposed locality in which the race is to be decided, Chambers agrees to contend with Ward on one of the rivers of France; allowing him £100 for his travelling expenses from America.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, but a good arrival coastwise, and a few parcels by Hamburg steamer. Having a thin attendance of buyers, there was in consequence only a limited business done, but the rates of this day week were maintained for all descriptions. Some fine new English yellow brought 65s, and a very nice parcel of Rostock 63s 6d, while Kiel red moved off slowly at 61s to 62s per qr. 504lb. Fine Baltic white is scarce and wanted. For a parcel of 63lb Scotch 60s was refused. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley of fine malting quality brought full prices, but secondary had little attention. Grinding sorts were in request, and brought 33s for 448lb. Malt dull. Oats, with a large arrival, were not quite such a ready sale at late rates, say 28s per qr for 40lb Scotch. Flour in fair demand, at late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from a distance consist of 60 pigs and 23 head of cattle by sea, and 13½ by rail, from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, against 275 head in the corresponding week of last year. Also, 438 pigs of a very superior quality were from County Cavan, Ireland, by route of Glasgow. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 76 beasts, but a decline of 1,390 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, some remarkably good bullocks were from Berwick and Roxburghshire, but generally speaking it was scarcely an average for the time of year, while sheep were only middling. Our supplies still continue small from the north of Scotland, but seasonably large from Cumberland. The supply of beef comprised 1,042 head. There is a decided change to note in the beef trade to-day, and heifers advanced 3d per stone on the rates of last week. Good bullocks also moved freely off, and prices were in favour of the seller. A superior lot made 7d per lb. Buyers were numerous, both local and distant, with a good clearance, at extreme rates. The number of sheep was 3,760. The mutton trade is in a fluctuating state and, from the great quantity of turnips in the north, in all probability it will continue so until after the slip. The finest description of wethers sold freely at 9d per lb; however it may be stated as a dear, slow selling market, with a dull finish. Pigs 745 were shown. A better feeling pervaded the pork trade than last week. The larger kinds met with a more active inquiry, at previous rates, and all were disposed of.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; first class oxen, 8s 6d to 8s 0d; middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 9d; stags, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; small dairy-fed, 6s 6d to 8s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 8¾d to 9d; middling, 8¼d to 8¾d; tups, ewes, &c., 7½d to 8d 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.
1858	929	5s 0d to 7s 3d	2860	7d to 7½d	0d to 0d
1859	1044	5s 6d to 7s 9d	3560	7d to 7¼d	0d to 0d
1860	1234	5s 9d to 7s 9d	4180	7¼d to 8¼d	0d to 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—New-land hay, £5 0s to £7 0s; ditto, this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s; clover hay, £4 0s to £5 3s; old land hay, £4 0s to £6 14s; ditto, this year's growth, £0 0s to £0 0s per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; oat ditto, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; barley ditto, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per thrave.—152 carts of hay, 76 ditto of straw at market.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Monday.—An account of the quantities and prices of the several sorts of British corn sold in this market, or the said town, during the week ending Saturday last, according to the returns made to the Inspector by the corn factors, &c., computed by the standard imperial measure:—Wheat, 72 qrs 3 bush, £2 16s 1d; barley, 32 qrs, £1 15s 7d; oats, 19 qrs 7 bush, £1 8s 3d.

CARLISLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—There was a supply of all kinds of grain this morning.—For wheat there was a good demand, at fully 6d per bushel advance.—Oats in good demand, but prices much the same as last week.

DURHAM PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Beef, 7d to 8d; mutton, 7d to 8d; pork, 7d to 8d; veal, 7d to 8d per lb. Butter, 1s 6d to 0s 0d per lb; eggs, 12 for 1s; chickens, 2s to 2s 6d each; ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 6d each; geese, 0s to 0s 0d each; turkeys, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; potatoes, 11s per stone; apples, 1s to 1s 6d per stone; onions, 1s 4d to 2s per peck.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Shotley Lodge, on the 12th inst., the wife of Jonathan B. Richardson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Crook, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr B. Peacock, grocer, of a daughter.—On the 10th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Hall, butcher, of a son.

At Newcastle, at Commercial-buildings, Quayside, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr Matthew Hogarth, of a daughter.

At 17, West-parade, on the 12th inst., Mrs Ingledew, of a son.

At Gateshead, at Walker-terrace, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr James Joicey, of a son.

At Birtley Villa, on the 6th inst., the wife of George Gibson, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At the Hermitage, on the 10th inst., the wife of the Rev. James Allgood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Crook Church, on the 11th inst., Mr Wm. Fulton to Miss Dorothy Stoker, both of Grabamsley.

At Newcastle, at St. Peter's, on the 11th inst., Mr Robt. Davidson Harvey, cooper, to Elizabeth Mary Bennett.

At Blackett street United Presbyterian Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr McNaughton, Mr Leithard, engineer, to Jane Ann, eldest daughter of Mr John Scott, both of this town.

At St. John's Church, on the 16th inst., Mr James Smith to Miss Diana Burrell, both of this town.

At All Saints Church, on the 10th inst., Mr Geo. Rutherford to Frances, daughter of Mr James Sword.—On the 11th inst., Mr John Livingston to Ann, third daughter of the late Mr Thos. Cook, all of this town.

At Gateshead, on the 9th inst., Mr William Richardson, of Snow Green, to Miss Ann Archer, of Shotley Field.

At Tynemouth Parish Church, on the 13th inst., Mr Wm. Burns, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr George Murray, Albert terrace, North Shields.—On the 9th inst., Mr John Crow to Miss Mary Lambton.—On the 11th inst., Mr Thomas Watson to Miss Isabella Dixon.—On the same day, Mr Alexander Craig to Miss Jane Redford.—On the same day, Mr Wm. Young to Miss Ann Forster.—At St. Andrew's Chapel, on the 11th inst., Mr John Taylor, druggist, to Mary, only daughter of Captain A. Sharpe.

DEATHS.

At Consett, at Staffordshire-row, on the 6th inst., aged 1 year and 10 months, Joseph Henry, youngest son of Mr Joseph Harrison, blacksmith.

At Crook, on the 10th inst., suddenly, aged 56, Elizabeth Dunn, lodging-house keeper.

At Billy Row, on the 7th inst., aged 1 year, Ann Pemberton.—On the 10th inst., John Thomas, infant son of Mr Willis.

At Tow Law, at the house of her nephew (Mr Thomas Hewitt), in the 72nd year of her age, Miss Turpin, formerly of Gateshead.

At Burnopfield Colliery, on the 12th inst., aged 3 years, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr James Bowes.

At Newcastle, at Clayton-street, on the 10th inst., aged 46, Mr John Dixon, fitter, late of Alnwick.

At 25, Napier-street, Shieldfield, on the 10th inst., aged 59, Mr John Purves.

At Swan-street, on the 10th inst., aged 13 months, Dorothy, daughter of Mr Emmerson, smith.

At 66, Elswick-row, on the 9th inst., Jefferson Vinall, infant son of Mr Charles T. Lloyd.

At New Bridge-street, on the 11th inst., aged 80, Mrs Ann Widdrington, many years matron to the Lying-in Hospital.

At St. Mary street, on the 11th inst., aged 85, Mr James Costley.

At Blagdon-street, on the 12th inst., aged 81, Mrs Ann Mandling.

At Clarence-street, on the 11th inst., the infant daughter of Mr Alexander Cay, master mariner.

At the Close, on the 8th inst., aged 47 years, Ellen, wife of Mr John Fisher, moulder.

At Gateshead, at James-street, on the 11th inst., aged 74, Mr John McAllum, surgeon, late of Heworth Shore.—On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Hirst, forge foreman at the Park Works.—At Ellison street, on the 13th inst., aged 19, Mr John Hall, of Bavington New Onstead.—At Charles-street, on the 9th inst., aged 40, Mr Donald McDonald, Wind Mill Inn.

At Gateshead Low Fell, on the 11th inst., aged 74, Jane, widow of Mr John Paxton.

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Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood: Mr. DUFOUR, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle street, Consett.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.