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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 324. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

SITUATIONS WANTED for FEMALE SERVANTS, at Mrs PROUD'S, Register Office, Front-street, Consett.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Grocery and Provision Business. Apply to WILSON BROS., Shotley Bridge.

WANTED immediately, TWO QUARRYMEN. Apply to Mr W. BURRELL, Builder, Lanchester.

FOR SALE, a useful Pony, 14½ hands high and a light service Spring Cart, in excellent condition. Apply to Mr. George Godley, Front Street, Consett.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HOUSE AND SHOP. Also A COTTAGE containing Four Rooms, fit up in first-class style. Also a BEER-HOUSE, at present in the occupation of T. M'CARTIE, all situate in Mount Pleasant Street, Consett, on the intended new road to Blackhill, all freehold property. The Beerhouse stands in a good position for getting the Spirit License. The whole can be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to JAMES McIVER, on the premises.

EXPECTED to Arrive in a Few Days, 20 IN-CALVING COWS. Apply to JOHN MURRAY and Son, Leadgate.

FOR SALE.

A FINE COW within a Fortnight of Calving. Apply to Broom's Cottage, Leadgate.

TO CARTMEN AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the leading of Walling Stones, Bricks, &c., at Edmondsly Colliery.—Apply to Mr W. BURRELL, Builder, Lanchester.
Lanchester, July 10th, 1867.

TO BE LET, a FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. William Dixon, Leadgate.

TO LET, at Leadgate, a House and Shop, with Cellar, Warehouse, Stables, Cart-shed, and other Conveniences.—Apply to Mr. John Bolam, Ewehurst Farm, near Dipton.

TO LET, a good House, Stable, Cellar, and enclosed Yard, at Leadgate, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Rowe.—Apply to Mr. T. Allen, Annfield Plain, Gateshead.

FOR SALE, at fair market prices.—Excellent over year HAY, in quantities to suit buyers.—Also, 60 FAT SHEEP.—Apply to Low Woodside, near Iveston.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FREEHOLD LAND suitable for Building Sites.—Apply to Edward Wood, Hill Top, Dipton.

A HOUSE to LET, containing Five Rooms. Apply to ISAAC MURRAY, Front Street, Consett.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Medomsey Road, Consett. Apply to Mr OWEN MATTHEWS, on the premises.

TO LET.—A HOUSE containing Four Rooms, with every convenience attached, situate at Cemetery Row, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr William Hay, Leadgate.

EDUCATION.

THE Duties of MISS LOWRIE'S SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, January 14th, 1867.

WOODBINE HOUSE,
TENTERS ST., BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MRS. CLEMINSON (Miss McCullagh) assisted by Efficient Resident Governess and Masters, will (D.V.) Re-open her School, on the 21st inst.
January, 1867.

MR E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of Christ Church, Consett, (Successor to Mr J. G. POTHECARY), will Commence TEACHING PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, &c., for the ensuing Quarter, on MONDAY, January 21, 1867. First-class References. Terms on application.
Residence—Delves Terrace, Delves Lane, Consett.

GEO. GODLEY,
PORK BUTCHER, FISHMONGER, AND POULTERER,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Consett and the Neighbourhood that he has received a Large Supply of GEESE, RABBITS, &c.
FRESH FISH, SHELL FISH, PORK, &c.

COLPIKE MILL AND MIDDLEWOOD FARMS, NEAR LANCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867 (under a distress for Rent),
Mr ROBERT JACKSON
Begs to announce that he will OFFER for PUBLIC COMPETITION, on Colpike Mill Farm, now in the occupation of Mr Anthony Whitfield, the LIVE and DEAD STOCK, &c., &c.
For Particulars, see Handbills.
Durham, January 10, 1867.

GEORGE WATSON,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS to return thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers for their liberal support to him for the last 27 Years he has been in Business, and also begs to inform them he has taken into Partnership his Nephew, Mr GEORGE RICHARDSON, who has had the management of his Establishment 14 Years, and hopes by strict attention to customers, the new firm will receive the same support as the late one has had.

All Debts will after this date be paid and received by the Firm of
"WATSON & RICHARDSON."

THE BARNSLEY CATASTROPHE.

THE POSTPONED ENTERTAINMENT in Aid of the Fund for the Relief of the Bereaved Families through the above appalling Accident, will be given in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 16, 1867.

John Nicholson, Esq., Organist of the Abbey Church, Hexham, will preside at the Piano.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission:—Front Seats, 1s 6d; Second Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d.
Tickets to be had of Mr Lax, and Messrs Wilson Brothers, Shotley Bridge; at the Library, Blackhill; and and at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

FARM TO BE LET, UPON A LEASE, NEAR CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE LET, BY PROPOSAL,
And Entered upon on May 13th, 1867,

ROWLEY FARM, situate near CASTLESIDE within 1½ miles from Consett Iron Works and a quarter of a mile from Cold Rowley Station, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, containing 90 Acres of Land, in Grass and Tillage.
The Buildings on the Farm are good, and in excellent condition.
Also, all that GRASS FIELD near to the above, containing 14 Acres.
The whole being now in the occupation of Joseph Willes, a tenant thereof.
Conditions for Letting can be seen at Mr. ROBT. DAVIDSON'S, Three Lane Ends, near Castleside; and at Mr W. J. SCOTT'S, Merchant, Consett, to whom written Proposals must be sent, on or before the 21st day of January, 1867.
The Landlord reserves the right of choosing the Tenant.

TO ROAD SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

WANTED, in consequence of the Resignation of the present Surveyor, a thoroughly competent Man to act as SURVEYOR for the Highways in the Lanchester District. He will be required to reside within the district, and devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office, and to enter upon such duties on the 25th day of March next. Salary, £200 per annum.
Candidates must send in their applications, accompanied by Testimonials as to character, ability, &c., not later than WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January next, to Major JOICEY, the Chairman of the Lanchester Highway Board, Urpeth Lodge, Chester-le-Street, Fence Houses, marked "Application for Surveyorship."
Any further information as to the extent of district, duties, &c., can be obtained on application to CROFTON MAYNARD, Solicitor, Durham, Clerk to the said Lanchester Highway Board.
December 28, 1866.

Public Notices.

MR E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.

PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.

SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.

Residence:—
DELVES TERRACE, DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, & FLORIST,
SLADES HOUSE,
EBCHESTER HILL,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has now for disposal Fine healthy Fruit Trees, Gooseberry Bushes, Improved Black Grape, Black Currant do., Haughton Castle Red Currant do., Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard Weeping Willows for Cemetery Grounds, Forest Trees, Quicksets, Herbaceous Plants, Mitchell's Prince Albert Rhubarb Roots, Hyacinths in Pots and Glasses, &c., &c.
Also a choice selection of Dwarf and Standard Roses, including the justly esteemed (*Hybrid Perpetuals*), Hybrid Bourbon, French, Belgic, China, Banksian, Moss, Double Yellow, Scottish and other sorts, Flower Baskets and Vases, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, Russian Bass Matts, &c.
N.B. New Grounds experimentally laid out. Professional Gardeners sent out by the day.
Derwent Nursery,
Slades House, Ebchester Hill,
December 13th, 1866.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two substantially-built DWELLING HOUSES, containing Five Rooms each; fit up with Gas, Water, and all other conveniences; together with A GARDEN to each, situate in Benfieldside Lane.
Particulars may be obtained on application to Mr JOHN DOWSON, Jun., 6, Radcliffe Terrace, Hartlepool; or Messrs ALLAN and DAVIES, Solicitors, 23, Grainger-street, Newcastle.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THREE FREEHOLD COTTAGES, with LARGE GARDENS attached; and likewise a GRASS GARTH of about Half-an-Acre, situated at Mosswood, near Consett. Mrs Lee will show the premises.—Apply to Mr R. HENDERSON, Bolton, Wigton, Cumberland.

TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

JOHN WRIGHTSON, JUN., for many years Traveller to Mr R. Murray, Front Street, Consett, begs to inform the Clergy, Gentry, and general Public of Consett and its vicinity, that he, in conjunction with his Brother, has succeeded Mr Murray, who is declining Business, and intends carrying on the Grocery and Provision Business in that old-established and well-known Shop so long occupied by the aforesaid Mr Murray, hoping by strict attention being paid to all orders entrusted to him, by keeping articles of the best quality, and by working on the good old principle of small profits and quick returns, to receive a share of the Patronage so largely bestowed upon his predecessor.

LIST OF PRICES.

A Good Family Tea, 2s 6d and 3s; Finest Imported, 3s 6d. Sugars, Coffees, Soaps, Fruits, Spices, and all other Articles in the Trade equally Cheap. Cumberland Bacon, Hams, Bladder Lard, Cheese, and Flour, from the Cheapest and Best Markets.

Observe the Address—
WRIGHTSON, BROTHERS,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).
This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.
Letters, with details of case promptly answered.
Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

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

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL.

WILL Purify the Blood Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Towlaw; William Barkas, Grocer, Blackhill; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs for eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.
Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asma and difficulty of breathing of *many* years' standing. Nov. 14th, 1864.
Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.
Mr. T. Carter, New Road, cured of a fearful bad leg of 8 years standing.



Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.
CONSETT—IMRIE, CHEMIST
CHESTER-LE-STREET—Robinson, Chemist.
GATESHEAD—Rippon, Chemist.
" Urwin, do.
" Co-operative Stores.
WILLINGTON—Lisle, Chemist.
SUNDERLAND—Scarrow, Apothecaries' Hall.
" Aslin & Co., 163, High-street.
DURHAM—Co-operative Stores, Claypath.
STAINDROP—Spence, Chemist.
CROOK—Dodsworth, Draper, &c.
THORNLEY—Winpenny, Grocer, &c.

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY,
37A, ST. MARY AXE
LONDON E.C.

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

THE GREAT TEA RACE OF 1866.

The people thought us plucky when we ran off 74,707lbs. of our celebrated Tea in 1865, and then declared we meant to aim at selling 100,000lbs. per year. With us it was only a question of time. We meant to do it. We knew there was no Racer so sound, and certainly none so fine, and nothing that could go as fast as Stewart's Celebrated Tea. Off we went with the year 1866, and ran well until Money panic pulled the reins tight, still we went ahead. Next came the Great Iron Horse Strike, and stood like an iron statue blocking the course, but the mettle of our steed was too true to stand, and bounding over, whipped by keen competition, came in a winner, after running off 86,844lbs. of our celebrated Teas, thus beating the sales of 1865 by 12,137lbs. Now, let us tell you how this is done. We are fond of working, know our business well, can select Teas just suited to the taste of the district, doing one of the largest Retail Tea Businesses in England, gives us the pick of the Market, and, what is better, enables us to flourish on half of the profits of smaller men.

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND 27 & 33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL POTATO DEALER,

BEGS to Inform the Public of Consett and the surrounding neighbourhood that he has opened that Shop at the corner of Market Street, opposite the New Church, for the sale of Potatoes, &c.

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS LEWIS begs most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has succeeded Mr Blades in that old-established Shaving and Haircutting Establishment carried on by him for the last Eighteen Years, in Front-street, Consett, and hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of the favours bestowed on that gentleman.

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

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.
To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.
Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.
WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS.
Messrs HIRST, BROOKE, & TOMLINSON, Chemists, Leeds.
Mr ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.
Messrs SCAVIN & WORTLEY, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.

CONSETT MACHINE PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he has erected
A LARGE PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.
The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

Posting Bills.	Check Books.
Hand Bills.	Account Books.
Bill Heads.	Tickets, every description.
Invoices.	Club Rules.
Trade Cards.	Circulars (all sorts).
Window Cards (in elegant style).	Direction Labels.
	Tea Papers.
Funeral Cards.	Tobacco Papers.
Funeral Circulars.	Cloth and Parchment Tallies

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND
HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS
POOR'S RATE BOOKS.
POOR'S RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTING
In the most artistic style, and moderate prices.

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!

The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage,	2s. 0d.	Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage,	2s. 6d.	"
The Genuine Household Beverage,	3s. 0d.	"
The Celebrated Popular Beverage,	3s. 6d.	"
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage,	4s. 0d.	"

"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.

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

JOHN HOPE, JUN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &c.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

INSTANT CURE OF TOOTH-ACHE. Bunter's Nervine gives immediate and permanent relief in ordinary Tooth-Ache. It also forms a stopping, and saves the tooth, thus rendering extraction unnecessary. It does not injure the other teeth.
From the Medical Testimonials received, the following are selected:—
From J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, Dorsetshire, "I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Tooth-Ache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief. I therefore give my testimony of having used it with invariable success, and recommend its use to the Profession and the Public as invaluable to all who suffer from Tooth-Ache."
From E. Smith, Esq., Surgeon, Sherston, near Cirencester.—"I have tried BUNTER'S NERVINE in many cases of severe Tooth-Ache, and in every instance permanent relief has been obtained; I therefore strongly recommend it to the public."
Ask for "BUNTER'S NERVINE;" it may be had of any chemist, at 1s 1½d per packet, or post free for 15 stamps from J. R. COOPER, Chemist, Maidstone.

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

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Dr. RUSSELL'S KALONICA is the most efficient wash ever discovered for cleansing the skin of all diseases and eruptions, erysipelas, &c., eradicating tan, pimples, black spots, freckles, small pox marks, redness and other disfigurements and discolorations; preserving and invigorating those important functions on which the purity, softness and beauty of the skin depend.—Price 2s. 9d. per bottle, sent post free on receipt of 33 penny stamps by Dr. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Entirely New Edition, 200 Pages.

THE FRIEND IN NEED. An Original Work on Marriage, its duties and hindrances, and Symptoms of Nervous Debility, relaxation, langour, listlessness, depression, dislike to society, spermatorrhœa, local weakness, gravel, stone gout, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of memory, dimness of sight, &c.; with prescription in plain English, diet rules, and all necessary directions for the speedy cure of nervous and general debility, loss of mental and physical power, premature decline, and all diseases of youth and maturity. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road, London (near Euston-square.) Opinions of the press, &c. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood; and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful.—*Dublin Gazette*." "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is valued, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician.—*Baptist Magazine*." "Independently of great professional skill and experience, I consider it the work of a highly gifted, noble and well cultivated mind, acting upon Christian principles.—Rev. H. Knight." Consultations daily, 11 till 1, Sunday excepted.

DR THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a well known certain remedy, for pains in the back, gravell lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. In all cases of general debility, low spirits, melancholy, noises in the head, fear, blushing, dislike to society, sleeplessness, headache, dimness of sight, loss of memory, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, indigestion, fits, epilepsy, and the long train of fearful symptoms commonly known as nervous complaints, they are a positive specific, eradicating every trace of disease, purifying the blood, and invigorating the whole system. The enormous sale these Pills have attained all over the world, and the daily receipt of testimonials (thousands of which may be inspected by any one,) warrant the proprietor in asserting that they are the most efficacious medicine ever issued. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d, per box. (To Protect the public from imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation.) Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, or 33 postage stamps, by Dr. Thomson, 21, Harrington-square, Hampstead Road, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years.—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours.—G. E." "I had been troubled for years with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills.—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache, and billious attacks.—Mrs Ellis." "The pains in my back are cured: I can stoop with ease now.—J. Weiss."

QUACKERY DEFEATED. A Physician, upwards of 55 years Resident House Surgeon in a London Hospital, having been successful in curing thousands of sufferers from nervous and general debility, loss of memory indigestion, pains in the back, consumption, rheumatism gravel, gout, and many painful symptoms too numerous to mention, resulting from imprudence and other causes, is desirous of imparting to those who need it, the means by which their restoration to health was effected, and will send his book, containing all the necessary information for the self-treatment, &c., of all the "ills that flesh is heir to," on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope. Address—Dr. RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "Your book is worth anything to those who need a doctor.—J. Short." "I adopted your advice, and my giddiness is all gone.—I. Merry." "I value your book, and wish you to send me three copies to give away.—Rev. J. Leigh."

VITAL PILLS. All Sufferers from General Nervous Debility, and other symptoms of nervousness, morbid feelings, melancholy or low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, imaginative fears, mental irritability, failure of the powers of body and mind, weakness of the nerves, nervous headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr RUSSELL'S VITAL PILLS, a medicine that cures all pain and disease of whatever nature, restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and strengthens all the vital organs on which health and long life depend. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, sent post free on receipt of 14 or 33 penny stamps, by Dr Russell, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish Town, London. Sold by Mr Ismay and H. Downie & Co., Chemists, Newcastle, Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world. With every box is enclosed a Pamphlet of 64 pages, a perfect hand-book of health. Observe Dr R's Signature and Trade Mark on the label outside of every package.

DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR, Restores health strength and power, to the most shattered constitution, and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa, exhaustions, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the blood, removing secondary symptoms, scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health and the functions of manhood; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers, who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves privately, at little or no expense, with this medicine. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations of this medicine, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMPSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation.) Sold by Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct from the establishment on receipt of a Post-office Order for 11s, or 33s, payable to Dr. Ralph Thompson, 21, Harrington-square Hampstead-road, London.

HUNTING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DAY WITH THE CLEVELAND FOXHOUNDS,

AND SKETCH OF

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA,

AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

In a very recent impression we briefly stated that this celebrated pack met at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, and afforded its followers as brilliant and as exciting a day's sport as the most ardent and enthusiastic sportsman could have longed for. We very vaguely alluded to the events of the day, but purpose on the present occasion to chronicle as faithfully as it is possible to do, the "ins and outs" which took place, on the 10th of this month.

Notwithstanding the daring hardihood and prowess of the riders who were present at the beginning, very few were able to hold on till the end, the majority of the best mounted were distanced, and it was a case of left behind with some of the best and sternest riders; others who had bravely fought their way over a difficult hunting country upwards of [illegible] hounds were still running, determined as ever for blood. Ere long the approach of darkness, gave warning to those who were urging on their steeds, to save their necks by taking the "Queen's Highway," and trust to the hounds to take care of themselves. On went the "beauties," their joyous notes, now and again, rising and falling in the distance, the echoes "lending enchantment to the ear." How long the run would have continued it would be impossible for us to say; it was evident the hounds meant slaughter; and, luckily, after a time, the remnant of the field fell in with the pack upon the Aysdale Gate estate, and succeeded with some difficulty in stopping the chase.

So far exhausted were the horses and riders at this juncture that we don't hesitate to say, if the hounds had not been stopped, they would have pursued their fox, pulled him down, enjoyed their supper, slaked their thirst at the first stream, and would have been the first to have reached home, unless the sound of the horn had perchance caught their ear.

In March, 1863, we witnessed several runs with the Cleveland. One of the meets was at "Cross Keys," found a fox at eleven o'clock, the sun shining brilliantly at the time, ran him seven miles over a grand country in thirty minutes without a check, when he went to ground near the residence of Watson Dixon, Esq., whose ready tact and science in the hunting field is "unanimously" acknowledged and justly appreciated, found a second fox closed hand, gave us two hours run, and was lost on the heights of Eston Nab. These runs are recorded in the diary, (April 11th, 1863,) and are now introduced for the purpose of showing that the Cleveland Pack is to be depended upon, not only in "a southerly wind and cloudy sky," but in all kinds of weather; and the 10th of this month proves that the ancient prestige of the Saltburn pack continues from year to year intact, and that their speed and lasting qualities are as perfect as it is possible for hounds to possess. The master seldom "lifts" them, and they never wait for his assistance when a check occurs, but forthwith make their own casts. It is a treat to watch this pack making a cast, and cleverly hitting on the right track again, a proof what proper training will do for hounds, as well as for the rising generation.

On the 10th inst., the meet took place at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, the hounds appeared in splendid condition, the worthy master looking as "cheery" as ever, and the riders ready for a charge—they had not long to wait, for reynard was at home in the new plantation belonging to "Squire Wharton." The grand castle of Skelton and its vast revenues, belong to this much respected gentleman, who is a strict preserver of foxes, and a liberal supporter of the hunt. His coverts are a sure find, notwithstanding his domain abounds with game. The hounds got away with their fox upon good terms, driving him through Mount Shandy Wood to the castle across the lawns over the Gisbro' road, up to Backlane Farm, right away over airy hill and rock hole, darting past the well known hostelry the "Fox and Hounds," Slape Wath, making for Gisbro' banks, but being headed, he wheeled to the right for Waterfall Gill, which he crossed, passing the residence of R. Stevenson, Esq., for Tocketts Lythe, recrossing the Gisbro'-road, rushing past Tocketts Mill to Eller's Bridge, where he crossed the Upleatham Road, into Capon Wood, past the quaint old church of Upleatham, to Apple Orchard Bridge, and away to the old grotto near Skelton Castle, where he went to ground. Time 1 hour, 10 minutes.

The order was then given for Marley's Plantations. Here the matin chorus was soon heard floating along the breeze, reynard doing his utmost to get away at the south-west corner. Not finding that practicable, he made his way from the north-east, facing the open at a "stagging" pace, over Skelton Green to Bowsman's Hill, sinking the declivity, and through Barnes' farm to Fanny Bank, over the brook, to Fur Ridge. Here he was headed, and turned to the left, passing the peaceful village of Upleatham, over the Low Park, facing the Beck, on to Howla Hag farm, and away to Skelton Park, through Forty Fence to Lamb Hag, dashing away over Airy Hill, to Combe Bank, and cautiously glided alongside the Cleveland Railway to Bousbeck, and on to Manless Green Quarries, over the Skelton road, to Priescrofts, the residence of D. T. Petch, Esq.; crossing the north end of Coles Gill and to Nova Scotia plantation, thence to Greenhill farm, pointing to Lockwood beck White, where he was headed and a slight check occurred, no doubt to the great relief of many of the horsemen, as the pace up to this time had been terribly tiring.

No time was lost, the gallant master with his usual tact, made one of those casts, so illustrative of his genius and efficient mode of handling a pack of hounds, where aid is deemed necessary, and they were at work again almost immediately, rattling him across the Cleveland Railway, down the Valley to Mill Lane, thence to Hag-farm Whin, when, unfortunately, a fresh fox was started. Time, two hours.

The newly-aroused fox was evidently a teazer, and away he went bounding over hill and dale like a wild deer, to Saltburn Gill, through Robinson's Ings, directing his course to Hob Hill Wood. Being headed in the Saltburn road, he turned short to the left to Layland's Beck, down the wood, and again to Saltburn Gill. Here taking a short turn, he took the bottoms and through Hutchinson's Gill where he was compelled to brave the open. The pace was as severe as ever, and was telling sadly upon the "equestrians;" some gave up in despair, others were faint, but pressed onwards; some followed hopelessly along, hesitating what was best to be done; but forward was the cry, and the hounds were still sticking to their work in earnest, going on to Fogga Farm, past Apple Orchard wood, over the railway, to Kilton Thorpe, having the renowned Kilton Woods on their left.

"The hounds went on with unwearied pace,
Leaving behind the panting chase;
To many a mingled sound at once
The awakened mountains gave response.
'Tom's' horn its silver notes rang out,
And through the woods went many a shout.

Past Buckrush Farm to Moorsholme Wood. Here some of the horses were about "pumped out," and their heads were turned homewards, some having a long distance to wend; the riders, too, were almost used up, and ere they reached home night must have been far spent. The gallant pack drove him through the wood to the village in fine style, making all ring again. Some of the horsemen were able to cross the wood, here the hounds turned to the right, and over Swindales, recrossing the wood, passing Plimbtree House and Kate Ridding, over the Stanghow Road to Scarth's plantation. Here it was evident that reynard's strength was giving way, as he took to the road from this point to Bick Brow, where he was driven through the plantation towards Margrove Park, here he turned to the left making for the "impregnable" recesses and "strongholds" of Cat Gill, which bid defiance to hounds. The hounds were holding on as firmly as ever, chanting with deep toned melody their evening song, and with unflagging zeal drove him up to the Whitby and Gisbro' road and on to the Aysdale Gate estate, where, as darkness was approaching, it was deemed advisable to stop the chase.

Then through the valley "the horn resounds,"
From hot pursuit to call the hounds.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant day's sport on record. Time with this fox, one hour and 35 minutes.

With the exception of one slight check the hounds swiftly pursued their prey for 4 hours and 45 minutes. We have as accurately as possible traced the ground covered during the day, by a recently-published map of Cleveland, and award the distance traversed to be about 37 miles—Crossing and re-crossing woodland, moor, and vales,
Over Cleveland's famous hills and sweetly-scented dales.

We close our notice of this eventful day's sport by wishing the master, T. P. Andrew, Esq., his gallant troupe of supporters, and the Cleveland fox preservers a happy new year, and trust that this, the fiftieth, season of the hunt, will be deemed a fitting time for recognising the valuable services of him who has so frequently and so dauntlessly lead the Cleveland pack on to victory.

SALTBURN BY THE SEA.

In referring to this fashionable sea side resort in our last week's edition in connection with the Cleveland Hounds, we designated it the "Brighton of the North." Before we proceed to give our promised brief report of this charming new town, we will quote what the famous historian, J. Walker Ord, F.G.S.L., said of it twenty years ago. "Saltburn is a small hamlet, containing about sixteen houses situated on the sea and under a mountain. I remarked to the inhabitants if they could keep peace with themselves they would keep it with all the world, for nobody would come to quarrel with them; nor could a more abstracted spot be found, if man chose to hide himself from man. It is shut out from the world into a nook or corner of creation, with lofty hills screening it from the south, and almost swallowed up by the sea on the north, which in winter dashes up to the doors of the houses. Eastward the massive overhanging cliffs of Huntcliff tower proudly into the heavens, assuming a most sublime and terrible aspect when wrestling with the sea."

About eight years ago we visited this romantic spot, and found it just as described; for extreme seclusion and retreat, for entire remoteness from the "craft and subtlety of man," for complete and entire banishment from all the allurements of worldly pleasures, Saltburn might have claimed priority over every other place in the three kingdoms. Save the roar of the waves and the singing of birds, all appeared as "silent as the tomb." Strolling as far as Whitehouse, for upwards of a century the residence of the Andrew family, the natural beauty and magnificence of the country riveted our attention. It was a bright, beautiful, autumnal morning, the heavens displaying a lovely azure, and the sun in all his glory spreading a tinted hue over one of England's most charming glens, and radiating the beautiful hills and dales far away in the distance. Feeling, as did Sairy Gamp when on her pilgrimage to Mrs Harris, "a goneness in the inards," we gladly discussed the good things set before us by the "Gude Wife" of White House, and the merit of the hounds with Master Andrew; and after a chat about olden times, we walked down to the beach, where the sea presents a spectacle of vast grandeur, wafting on its bosom a thousand richly laden vessels to and beyond parts of the [illegible]. Here the sands, which extend beyond Marske and [illegible] land. Visitors take daily rides and drives. Races are held annually; rural sports and games are enjoyed, especially croquet, on this matchless beach!

Mr Ord says, "We have, from our earliest childhood, wandered yearly on its sea-banks, gathered lovely shells on the silvery beach, sailed on its familiar waters, and at morning and evening gazed with rapture on the unapproachable glory of its rising and setting suns. And when the moon rode high in the heavens, and myriads of stars twinkled with delight, and the delicious murmur of falling waves sounded like songs of sea-nymphs in their shells—oh! then, is it to be marvelled that something of romance should be entwined with our destiny—that storied vision and poetic dream will even sometimes intrude over this dull historic page?"

This gentleman, Cleveland's great historian, "passed from our midst some years ago, leaving behind an unperishable fame," and is doubtless resting upon a firmer and more radiant shore, than that which he was wonted to when basking in the rising and setting sun upon Cleveland's "happy" beaches. Since that period Saltburn has been re-christened, and is now known far and near as SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA. The small antiquated village or hamlet remains as of yore, under the cliff, but proudly situated upon an eminence 150 feet above the sea, stands a newly-built town, commanding a most sublime view of the majestic ocean, and the natural grandeur of the surrounding country, which extends as far as the eye can behold. The Zetland hotel is a grand building, containing about 100 apartments, with first-class stabling for hunters and carriage horses, and adjoins the railway station, and is at present occupied by Mr Wilkins, a well-known and efficient public caterer. This hotel commands from every part a most varied prospect of the "glorious" and "everlasting" hills of Cleveland, extending from the hotel is a terrace of houses, terminating near the end of the cliff, with a very fine building, the Alexandra Hotel. This house is charmingly situated, and commands similar views of sea and land, and is much frequented by visitors. Rushpool Hall is a "lordly mansion," situated at the top of the glen, and is the property of J. Bell, Esq. Wm. Morley, Esq., of London, has completed a beautiful residence nearer the sea, and "merchant princes" are taking up their abode at this once isolated "hamlet." At the opposite side of the glen, through which a glittering streamlet ripples, stands White House, the "manor" of T. P. Andrew, Esq., Master of the hounds, and close to are the kennels and grounds where this famous pack rusticates. The streets are well built and wide, the lodging houses are all that visitors could desire, the shops are well stocked with useful articles, both as regards dress and provisions. There is a good reading room, first-class private baths, sea bathing, churches, chapels, and everything that is wanting to ensure health and comfort. Promenade, assembly, concert, reading, and lecture rooms, are about to be erected upon a very commodious scale.

Since we issued our last edition, we have been favoured by a gentleman, residing at Gisbro', with a small guide book containing twenty pages of information, and two maps, published by W. H. Brownless, of Darlington, and sold at most stations. We can recommend it to our readers. It gives a very faithful and interesting account of this rapidly rising and favourite watering place—Saltburn-by-the-Sea. There is no seaside place in the kingdom affords the visitors so many enchanting rides and drives. We direct the tourist's attention to a few of the noted places situated within an easy distance of Saltburn, and we feel certain that where the utmost is expected disappointment will not be felt. We select the few from amongst the many places so richly abounding in that part of Cleveland.—Skelton, with its castle and grounds, the birthplace of kings and nobles; Upleatham Hall, the seat of the Grand Master of Mascus; Gisbro', with its old ancient abbey and priory grounds: visitors are admitted by ticket, which are issued by its liberal possessor, Capt. Chaloner, R.N., of Longhall. Gisbro' is a nice quiet market town, situated in a valley, and surrounded by classic scenery; it contains about 4,000 inhabitants—distinguished by all the old Yorkshire hospitality—and has a good town hall, fine church, well-built houses, reading rooms, several good inns, and one first-class hotel, the "Roebuck," which is most ably conducted by Mr Henry Watson. We make it a rule to hang up our hat at this hotel when in the district; the bill of fare is first-rate, the accommodation everything that could be desired either for commercial gentlemen, tourists, or private families, and the charges strictly moderate. Gisbro' is very central for the meets of the Cleveland hounds. The Seven Stars is a well conducted house. There are also, amongst the places of interest and attraction, Wilton Castle, Kirkleatham Hall and Hospital, Marske, and Redcar, Runswick Bay, Lofthouse, Staithes, Mulgrave Castle, Free burgh Hill, Birk Brow Moor, the Dales of Danby, Kirkdale, Mount Grace, Scutterskelfe, and that towering mountain of world-wide renown, Rosebury Topping.

Mr Ord then descants upon dear old familiar Rosebury: "The elevation of Rosebury is said to be 1,488 feet above the level of the sea. The base facing the south is broad and abrupt, the western boundary thickly covered with oakwood, afterwards it rises almost precipitously in a cone-like form, like an enormous sugar-loaf. The whole is covered with the most delicious green sward, interspersed with a plentiful pasture of fern or bracken; and numerous mountain sheep are seen nibbling the tender herbage, their lambs running playfully around them. The apex of the cone, has been considerably diminished of late years, owing to the barbarous irruptions of certain Visigoths, who have actually worked our classic mount as a quarry."

To persons residing in Cleveland it may seem equally unnecessary to describe its peculiarities as to detail to a native of London the scenes of Richmond Hill or Greenwich Park. The prospect from the summit combines at once the extreme of beauty and sublimity—nature in her loveliest and most majestic attire; mountains, moors, river, ocean, with a vast and almost absolute infinity of intermediate scenery; towns, villages, halls, castles, steeples, towers, and spires—farm-houses, cottages, and simple huts—with forests, woods, groves, corn-fields, pastures, hedgerows, green lanes—these, with sounds and sights of rural life and rural enjoyment, constitute one of the noblest scenes which it is possible for the mind of man to conceive.

Thus, the immense range of the distant Hambleton and eastern moorlands; the far-towering heights of the Cumberland and Westmoreland hills, dimly shrouded by curtains of mist; the broad expanse of the German Ocean, bearing on his lordly bosom countless argosies of merchandise; the magnificent bay of the Tees, gleaming beneath the setting sun like a vast sheet of silver and gold, and the rich swell of the mountain river rolling onward in glory and in joy, by old mouldering castles, through dim umbrageous woods, along fields and valleys of boundless beauty and fertility; these on the one hand constitute the chief essentials of the sublime; whilst the lovely and picturesque vale of Kildale, the pretty distant villages, with their halls and churches, the diversified amplitude of woods around Gisbro', Stokesley, Carlton, Skelton, and Upleatham; the numerous glimpses of streams and rivulets dancing from their rocky chasms to the open plains; the rich variety of ripening crops, the feathery oats, the rustling barley, the tawny wheat: all these, on the other hand, the softer and more alluring charms of nature constitute, in the eye of the poet, the perfection of the beautiful. It may be doubted, indeed, whether any scene in Europe presents equal diversity and range of prospect.

The views from the Malvern Hills, from Middle Hill in Worcestershire, from Snowdon in Wales, from Skiddaw in Westmoreland, as well as those from Vesuvius, Fort St. Elmo, and the Carthusian Monastery of Naples, have secured the enthusiastic admiration of tourists; but for variety, extent and broad outline, we make bold to award the palm to Rosebury, at least over its British competitors."

The west side of Saltburn's lovely glen, which is close to the Zetland and the Alexandra Hotels, has been rendered a place of great attractiveness, and in the season is crowded by visitors. Walks have been made and finely gravelled, and well drained; here the lovers walk, there the lovers seat, sylvan retreats, summer-houses, shady bowers, exquisitely laid-out flower-beds, fountains, graceful avenues, grottos, velvety lawns, croquet grounds, and even at this season of the year tender annuals may be seen. "Ferns and mosses are always vividly green, and a perennial verdure, cherished by the genial atmosphere, clothes the soil."

Rosebury is about 8 miles from Saltburn, via Gisbro'. A drive to it will afford the lover of landscapes one of the richest and most romantic treats in England, going through Marske and Upleatham, and returning by way of Skelton.

Mr J. E. MacNay, in a recently-published letter, says:—"This town, in short, although quite in its infancy, is already furnished with all the common requirements of civilised life, and possessing as it does natural qualities and characteristics of so unusual an order must quickly grow into a vigorous and lasting maturity. Its natural advantages are such as to make it at once a most attractive and favourite resort. The foresight that has descried so favoured a spot and the enterprise that has seized upon it and brought it to its present condition, will still be engaged in developing and expanding its resources, and there can be little doubt that in a very short time hence Saltburn-by-the-Sea is destined to become one of the most celebrated marine watering places in the British Isles."

We have no doubt about Saltburn-by-the-Sea ere long becoming a renowned watering place. If the "Improvement Company" could secure the eastern side of the glen, and throw a carriage-way across, very few years would suffice to make it one of the most fashionable and celebrated watering places either at home or abroad. The owner of the east side of the glen clings no doubt to the old familiar spot, the home of his ancestors, but we are confident that he would not stand in the way if its retention would retard the prosperity of the place. It is a valuable property, and a most desirable estate for the company to possess, and one they can well afford to pay a compensation price for. Have it they must, and then Saltburn-by-the-Sea will not only become a grand town, but one of profit to its inhabitants. Gisbro', which is conveniently and more centrally situated, for the Cleveland meets, would cheerfully welcome the Master of the Cleveland Hunt and his pack of "darlings," and an eligible site would soon be found to build a suitable residence, also for the erection of kennels for the hounds not only in the vicinity of Gisbro', but at numerous other places.

This description of the scenery and beauties of Saltburn has already extended [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

The *Moniteur* on Monday, in its bulletin, states that "the latest advices from Rome and Florence establish the fact that rapid progress is being made in the negotiations entrusted to Signor Tonello. Henceforth the principal difficulties which caused the mission of Signor Vegezzi to fail may be considered as disposed of, and the few points of difference still remaining do not appear to be of a nature long to retard a definitive solution."

The Minister of War has addressed a report to the King proposing certain reductions in the military expenditure, which will diminish the budget of the War Department for 1867 to about 140 million lire.

RUSSIA.

Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date the 19th December, have been issued. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and establishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January Poland shall be divided into five instead of ten provincial governments, and eighty-five districts, and that offices for the payments of the taxes shall be established on that day in the governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom. It also grants fuller powers to the governors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards.

The *Invalide Russe* says that the object of these decrees is the practical union and equalisation of the regulations existing in Poland with those in force in Russia. "Administrative assimilation," it adds, "will enable the Government to extend to Poland all the improvements which have been introduced in Russia."

GREECE.

The programme of the new Ministry declares that they intend to pursue a policy of moderation, on the ground that Greece requires the preservation of public order for the development of her resources. The Ministry is not a party to the rising in Crete, and does not wish to see disturbances in Turkey. The occurrence of such disturbances is in no way caused by the Greek Government. Greece, notwithstanding her sympathy with the Candiotes, will respect the principle of neutrality towards Turkey.

TURKEY.

Once more it is officially stated from Constantinople that the insurrection in Candia is suppressed. Turkish rule is everywhere recognised, save in some few places in the mountains where bands of foreign adventurers have taken refuge. Substantially the statement might be true, as the Porte has given permission for English, French, and Russian men-of-war to convey families desirous of emigrating from the island of Candia to Greece, and large numbers have left the island.

A deputation of Bulgarians has presented an address to the Sultan professing devotion to his Government, and also expressing their wish to be relieved from the obnoxious pressure of the Greek Church.

Great exasperation is said to prevail among all classes of the Turkish population against Greece.

FRANCE.

It seems that the French Emperor has found it advisable to yield to the popular feeling, and modify his army reorganisation project. The annual contingent is kept up at 100,000 men, and the period of service reduced by one year. It is divided into two parts—the active army and the depots. The rest of the class who are drawn for the conscription will form the reserve. The young men who compose it are to be drilled in the chief town of the canton where they reside, that they should be taken as little as possible from their ordinary occupations. They will be allowed to marry at twenty-five, and in time of war they will not be called out to active service, except in virtue of a law to that effect. The moveable National Guard will be composed of soldiers of the active army and of soldiers of the reserve after their discharge. They will be bound to serve in this sort of militia only for three years, and in time of peace will only be liable to be called out for reviews similar to those of the present National Guard. Exemptions and substitutions are to be authorised as before, excepting only in the moveable National Guard. As thus modified, the *Times'* correspondent says the scheme is far from palatable to the French people.

It is stated by way of Berlin that negotiations have recently taken place between the Governments of France and England relative to the differences which have arisen between Greece and Turkey, and that the two Governments have resolved not to interfere in the matter, excepting in case of intervention on the part of Russia. This latter eventuality is not considered probable.

GERMANY.

Several Governments belonging to the North German Confederation have notified their adhesion to the decision of Prussia to assemble the Parliament in February. A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior ordering the electoral lists for the North German Parliament to be drawn up by the 15th of January, and the elections throughout the entire monarchy to take place on the 12th of February.

The draught of the Constitution for the North German Confederation makes the distribution of votes in the plenum of the old Frankfort Diet the basis of the system of voting in the Federal Council which is to be attached to the North German Parliament. It is proposed to exclude Government functionaries, not from the future Diet of the Confederation (Reichstag), but only from the Parliament which is about to assemble.

The hereditary Prince of Augustenburg has issued an address to the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, dated Baden, January 2. In this address, while reserving the Augustenburg claims, he releases the Schleswig-Holsteiners from all obligations undertaken towards him by oaths or promises of allegiance.

The public functionaries in the annexed provinces are not to be superseded. They will remain in office, and are shortly to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial Patent was on the 2nd inst. issued. It announces that the Government has opened negotiations with the representatives of the countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown, and that in consideration of the point which those negotiations have reached, and with the view of attaining as speedily as possible a thorough settlement of this all-important task, which shall at the same time do justice to all parties, his Majesty has resolved to convoke and ask the co-operation of the representatives of the other kingdoms and countries. The Emperor declares that he considers it to be his first and holiest duty to hold firmly and unshakeably to the safe continuance of the monarchy as the object to be kept in view. The necessities of the times and the state of the empire require that the negotiations on the constitutional question should be concluded in as short a time as possible, and consequently that the rights and claims of the non-Hungarian Crown-lands should be discussed in a common Assembly. The Emperor, therefore, feels himself impelled to convoke representatives of the non-Hungarian Crown-lands to an extraordinary Reichsrath Assembly. The Upper House is also called together. The Patent further decrees the dissolution of the non-Hungarian Provincial Diets, the period of six years, for which the members composing them were elected, being about to expire. It also orders new elections for those Diets, and convokes the newly-elected members for the 11th of February. The elections of deputies to the extraordinary Reichsrath will be the sole object of the meeting of the Provincial Diets. The extraordinary Reichsrath is convoked for the 25th of February, and it will only be occupied with deliberating upon the question of a Constitution.

It is stated from Pesth that the new Imperial patent has caused great dissatisfaction in Hungary, and will create fresh obstacles to a reconciliation between Hungary and Austria.

AMERICA.

IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8

The resolution distinctly impeaching President Johnson has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and has been passed.

The *Times* publishes the following telegram:—"The House has passed a resolution directing a committee to inquire into offences (committed by) the President by 108 Ayes to 38 Noes. This is the first step to an impeachment. The Radicals are determined to press it. The President has vetoed the Negro Suffrage Bill."

The ordinary advices from New York are to Dec. 26th. Tranquillity being restored in Missouri, General Grant has countermanded the order for stationing national troops at Lexington and other points. Increasing demoralisation was reported among the negroes of Virginia and Carolina. The Freedmen's Bureau was working satisfactorily in Alabama. The *New York Herald* says the President has decided firmly to adhere to his reconstruction policy. M. Berthemy, the new French Minister, has been presented to the President. Hopes were expressed for the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries. Another Sweetsburg Fenian has been sentenced to death; several others have been released.

Respecting Mexican affairs, it is stated that General Sherman and Mr Campbell returned on account of the inaccessibility and unpopularity of the Juarez Government. A change was expected in the Mexican policy of the Federal Government. By advices from Vera Cruz, we learn that the French have seized the Custom-house at Vera Cruz, with a quarter of a million of dollars of imperial treasure, and that 1,000 French troops had left for France.

SPAIN.

It seems that the arrests in Spain were by no means confined to the four or five deputies whose names were mentioned in the first telegram. There were 164 others; and there does not appear to be any intention on the part of the Government to deal with them in any spirit of mildness. The last and most important arrest was that of Marshal Serrano:—

On the afternoon of the 30th, says a Paris paper, the Marshal went to the palace, and having obtained an interview he besought her Majesty to stop short in the course in which others were driving her. He represented to her that the policy of the Ministry tended to the abolition of the Constitution and to the proclamation of an absolute monarchy, but it was a mistake to suppose the nation would support a *coup d'etat*. The Queen replied that she expected the visit of the Marshal, and thanked him for it. "But do not believe," she said, "that I wish to bring back absolutism. I never will be an absolutist Queen." Coming to the document signed by the deputies, and which was the cause of their arrest, the Marshal said, "If your Majesty wishes I shall bring you this document, and your Majesty can then do with it what you wish—were it to throw it into the fire. This act would annul the rigorous measures taken against those who signed it." "No, no, no," the Queen replied, "I wish to see nothing; I can in no way modify the proceedings of the Ministry, nor modify itself, for I agree to all their acts." The Marshal had not time to change his court dress when the Captain-General Pezuela presented himself before him with his aide-de-camp and an armed force. Having, in a somewhat rude maner, told those who were with the Marshal to retire, he, with his own hand, arrested Serrano, who now remains at Alicante awaiting his embarkation.

REVOLT AT A FRENCH PENITENTIARY.

14 BOYS ROASTED ALIVE.

On the 3rd of October last the Penitentiary of the Levant, the largest of the group of isles known as the Islands of Hyeres (a reformatory where young boys are trained to husbandry), rose in open revolt; and that rebellion had the most appalling consequences, for no less than fourteen boys were literally roasted alive by the ringleaders, who stood deaf to the supplications and the agonising cries of the victims, all the while preventing their escaping by the only issue left to them, with a ferocity rendered more revolting by the youth of the criminals. The whole isle of the Levant belongs to the Count of Pourtales, who, following family traditions, conceived the philanthropic idea of establishing in it an agricultural penitentiary colony, of founding there an establishment like the one created at Mettray, near Tours, by M. de Metz. M. de Pourtales asked for no assistance, did not apply for charity, public or private. The foundation dates from 1860. Since that time the colony, wisely administered, has given splendid results. Every boy, although costing only twopence a day to the State, was receiving on the average £12 on leaving the establishment. The disposition and the temper of the prisoners were excellent. The colony had 250 boys at one time, and 230 were living there when the revolt occurred. And it is a remarkable fact that the day after the revolt the bulk of the prisoners tracked on the heath of the ringleaders, and arrested them themselves. Moreover, when the revolt was raging, many of them had spontaneously formed a guard to protect the residence of the director of the colony. The director is M. Fauveau, who has been a long time at the head of the central prison of Clairvaux, near Arcissur-Aube. On the 28th September sixty-five boys from the penal training colony of Ajaccio, in Corsica, were sent to the Levant. In less than six days from their arrival they contrived to raise up a rebellion in the colony, which had till then being a model of discipline. The boys complained that they had too little to eat, and too much work to do. They asked for meat at every meal, for tobacco and coffee, and for six hours' play a day. The rebellion was soon concocted, and on Tuesday, October 2nd, it was ushered in by seditious songs. It burst out in the evening, after bed-time. The ringleaders got up from their beds, put down the lights, broke the windows, demolished the partitions, and expelled the guardians. In view of preventing more devastation, one of the latter suggested to the prisoners to go down into the yard; they went down, vociferating and making awful noises. Then they formed a band, and went towards the house of M. Fauveau, which is situated not far from the penitentiary, and called the Castle. According to the act of accusation, they intended to pillage that house, and, perhaps, to commit crimes more terrible. But they were prevented from doing so by the improvised guard protecting M. Fauveau's house, as we have already said. The chief of the rioters is named Condurier. It was he who proposed to liberate the boys who were undergoing disciplinary imprisonment. His proposal was eagerly adopted, and the rebels, armed with axes, marched to the doors of the cells where the prisoners were confined. They broke open the nine cells, and, of course, their prisoners enlarged the number of the revolted. Then they went down to the cellars, the hogsheads were brought into the courtyard, they were broken open, and every one drank as much as he could. The aim of the revolt was the death of the spies. First, it had been settled that they should be taken to the heath and to the bogs, there to be killed with stones, but that idea was given up for another tenfold more atrocious. The victual storehouse was pillaged, and another warehouse, containing petroleum oil and inflammable matter, was contiguous to it. They broke open three doors giving access to the passage leading to that warehouse. A fourth door, opening into the warehouse itself, more solid than the three others, resisted, and the only portion of it that they could break was an upper panel, and to enter the petroleum warehouse through that aperture they were obliged to scale the door to get up to it. The most daring went into the warehouses through that breach, and pillaged all the provisions. They found out quantities of sugar, sausages, brandy, bacon, &c. After the older boys had satisfied their gluttony, Condurier communicated to them an idea of his. "Let us shut in there the spies, and then we shall set the place on fire." The plan was adopted by the followers of Condurier, all of them more or less intoxicated. Two fellows, chosen from among the worst, were entrusted with the fulfilment of the diabolical deed, and they executed it too well. The young ones, enticed to come and pillage the victuals in their turn, hastened to do it, having not a shade of distrust. The arch plotter kept away some of them, and admitted the intended victims. Fourteen boys were in the warehouse. He judged that the moment was opportune, and he told a certain Ferandon to light a heap of paper, prepared for the purpose. They had also taken the precaution of pouring on the floor a large vase full of petroleum. The flames, therefore, rapidly ran over the whole place. That fire was to devour the fourteen boys who had been admitted into the warehouse; one could escape only through the broken upper panel of the door, and a jet of fire at that spot rendered such escape a sheer impossibility. The flames had not yet ascended to the panel, when one of the unfortunate boys, named Garibaldi, saw the danger, jumped at the panel, and tried to get out. But another boy, Allard, true to his orders, ran at him and thrice thrust his knife in Garibaldi's legs and chest. The blood flowed in torrents, and the poor fellow fell back in the flames. Then a heart-rending scene occurred. All the boys inside managed to get to the window, clung to the bars, and cried for assistance with the accents of the most moving despair, but the ringleaders now surveyed the victims with an implacable coolness, while they repressed by words and threats every mark of interest, every sign of pity, given to those unfortunate boys. The watchman of the semaphore established in the isle, prompted by a generous feeling, tried to save them. To use his own words, he was carried off as a feather, and thrown into a ditch, where he broke his legs. One of the boys who had tried to give a wet blanket to his friends, suffered the same fate. The poor fellows suffered the most excruciating agony; their faces were black; their cheeks melted in the fiery flames, their hair blazed; but soon death put an end to their sufferings. When the warehouse was entered next day their carbonised corpses were but shapeless remains. Then the rebels wallowed in the grossest orgies. The next day they had a mind to begin again, and when they saw the chaplain and the family of the director go out to sea to escape danger and seek assistance, deadly vows and dreadful imprecations were uttered against them. It was only during the evening of the 4th that assistance came to hand. The fire was still raging, and if there had been a little fresh wind the whole range of the buildings would have been destroyed. Four of the accused were confined to the galleys for life, and many others were sentenced to lighter penalties, three only being acquitted. The trial of the prisoners commenced on the 2nd inst., and concluded on the 7th when judgment was given.

THE REIGNING FAMILIES OF EUROPE.

The study of the *Almanach de Gotha* has, says the correspondent of the *Times*, been rarely so interesting as in the present year, the past having been uncommonly fertile in family and political events affecting the illustrious subjects of the tiny yet so weighty volume. Sixteen deaths are recorded in the sovereign families of Europe, eight of the male sex, and eight females, viz.:—The Landgrave Ferdinand of Hesse-Homburg, last of his race, whose patrimony devolved upon Hesse-Darmstadt, and has since been conquered by Prussia; Dom Miguel of Portugal, great uncle of the King; Prince Otto of Italy, son of the King; Prince Louis Philippe De Conde, son of the Duke D'Aumale, 21 years of age; Prince Anton of Hohenzollern-Seigmaringen, age 25; Prince Henry XII. Reuss, junior branch; Prince Sigismund of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince, two years old; and the youngest son of the Queen of Spain, only three weeks old. The eight females are two dowagers—Queen Marie Amelia, ex-Queen of the French (*nee* Princess of Sicily), and the Countess Caroline De Waldeck (*nee* Baroness Lanstatt); three married Princesses—Princess Louise Von Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (wife of the Prince Michael Handjeri), Princess Sophy of Lichtenstein (wife of Prince Frederick, (*nee* Lowe), and Frau Von Frankenberg, morganatic wife of Prince Charles of Bavaria (*nee* Schaller); three unmarried Princesses—Princess Philippine of Reus Schleiz (sister of the reigning Prince, aged 85 years), Princess Catherine of Oldenburg (20 years), and Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria (daughter of Archduke Joseph, aged one year). Of Cardinals, five have died—Scitovsky, archbishop of Gran and primate of Hungary; Gousset, archbishop of Rheims; Balussi, bishop of Imola; Mottencci, and Tosti. The births number eight princes and five princesses. Sons were born to the Sultan, to the Queen of Spain (since deceased), to the Infante Sebastian of Spain, to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, to the Duke of Montpensier, to the Duke of Chatres, to the Prince Charles of Tuscany, and to the Prince August of Saxe Coburg Gotha (married to a daughter of the Emperor of the Brazils). Daughters were born to the Crown Prince of Prussia, to the Prince Napoleon, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse-Darmstadt, to Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and to Prince Henry XV. Reuss (junior line). Four marriages were celebrated. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch Alexander of Russia was married to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg to Princess Helena of Great Britain; Prince Teck to Princess Mary of Cambridge; and Prince William of Hanau, son of the ex-Elector of Cassel, to Princess Elizabeth of Schaumburg Lippe. By the death of the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, and the dethronement of the King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse, and the Duke of Nassau, the number of European sovereigns has been reduced to forty; namely, five emperors (including the Emperor of Mexico), one Sultan, one Pope, ten kings, two queens, six grand dukes, ten princes (including the Prince of Monaco). The oldest sovereign is the Prince of Reuss-Schleitz (past 77). The Pope, the Prince of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and the Duke of Anhalt are past 70. Of the other crowned heads five are between 60 and 70; one between 50 and 60, 18 between 40 and 50 seven between 30 and 40, five between 20 and 30. The youngest is the Prince Reuss (senior line), a minor. The average age of the reigning potentates is 46½ years. Twenty have exceeded this age. The longest reign is that of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who, including the years of his minority, has held the sceptre for 59¾ years. The Duke of Anhalt, the next in seniority, has been a sovereign for 45½ years. Four have reigned between 30 and 40, five between 20 and 30; 14 between 10 and 20; all the others, 15 in number, have succeeded to their thrones within the last 10 years—one of them, the Duke of Saxe-Meningen, in 1866. The average length of reign amounts to 16 years. Fifteen have exceeded this. Six sovereigns have never been married, the Pope, the Kings of Bavaria and Greece, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princes of Lichtenstein, and Reuss (senior line). One, the Queen of Great Britain, is a widow. Five, the King of Italy, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (the latter for the second time), the Duke of Anhalt, and the Prince of Monaco, are widowers. The Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen is divorced; the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has a morganatic wife, and the Sultan many wives. 24 Christian sovereigns and the Queen of Spain are married to members of royal families, one of them for the second time. Of their consorts, the oldest are the Princess of Reuss-Schleitz and the Queen of Saxony, both passed 60. One is between 50 and 60, eleven between 40 and 50, five between 30 and 40, four between 20 and 30. The youngest, the Queen of Portugal, is 19. The average age is rather above 40 years. The successors of 24 sovereigns are sons. One, the Emperor of the Brazils, will be succeeded by a daughter; eight (including the kings of Bavaria, Greece, and Sweden) by brothers; three (including the Sultan) by other relatives; two, the Dukes of Brunswick and Fuhse (senior line), are the last of their race. The Pope has an elective successor, and the Emperor of Mexico no successor at all. Of the 37 heirs to thrones, the oldest, a Prince of Schwartzburg-Rodoladadt is 63¾ years. The three youngest, the Crown Princes of Belgium, Portugal, and Waldeck are respectively 7¼, 2¼, and 1½ years. The average in this section of royal society is 26¾ years. Of the heirs (exclusive of the Turkish Crown Prince, whoever that may be), 12 are married; one, the eldest, is a widower; nine have children. Of their consorts, the oldest is Princess Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt (mother of Prince Louis), 51¾ years of age; the youngest, the Crown Princess of Russia, just 19.

A DISCUSSION ON DEMOCRACY.

The discussion on democracy at Edinburgh between Professor Blackie and Mr Ernest Jones commenced on Thursday, when the Greek Professor took the first evening. He began by remarking that man, of all animals, was the most difficult to govern, and that the government of man was of all arts the most difficult. After a statement of the democratic argument that all men are naturally free and equal, and are entitled to self-government through representatives of their will, deciding by a majority, the learned Professor disputed the various propositions in their naked or unqualified form, and produced a great array of ancient as well as modern authority against them. He then adduced the examples of Democratic States, remarking that for 100 years of unfettered democracy, Athens had paid with 2,000 years of political servitude; that in Rome, though aristocracy had helped her ruin, democracy had increased as she rushed to her degradation; that the Italian republics and Holland had been very shortlived, and that in the Helvetic republic, which owned her preservation to mountainous barriers and restricted territory, democratic government was most oppressive, "universal suffrage" having, according to De Tocqueville, "stifled public opinion." Turning to America, the Professor had abundant evidence to show of political corruption. There, he said, the original sin of all democracy, the assumed right of the majority to dictate to the minority, had developed itself in the most gigantic form. Having, as he remarked, brushed away the paint from the face of the fair Transatlantic harlot, Professor Blackie adverted to the situation of our own country. He believed that the Whig Government had been borne along by a current which they ought to have controlled, and had submitted to a dictation which they ought to have scorned. He was opposed to the recent Reform Bills on the ground that they were purely democratic. He would not object to give the working classes additional representation, but he objected to giving it on the principle of mere numbers. It seemed to him like a madness to talk of a Reform Bill at all so close on the back of the sweeping measure of 1832. That measure was certainly brought in as a final one, final at least in the direction of representing mere numbers. Any other measure for the curtailment of aristocratic influence was certainly not wanted, for the whole history of this country showed that the power of the monarchic and aristocratic elements in the Constitution had been step by step diminishing. What was now required was not an increase of democratic force, but some regulative and counteractive principle. The whole course of recent legislation had been popular, and no class received more attention from Parliament than the working classes, who had been rising rapidly into social weight and significance, and who were now in far more danger of being spoiled by flattery than oppressed by tyranny. The House of Commons was now as democratic as it could be made with due regard to the just influence of the middle and upper classes. Already signs were abroad of the democratic habit, men of high character and intelligence being rudely assailed because they had spoken in the national councils with courage and independence, while others were found afraid to speak the truth, and supporting measures of which they disapproved merely to tide over an emergency. Professor Blackie concluded by saying that a bill in the direction of American democracy would inevitably lead to the overthrow of the British Constitution. Before a House of Commons nominated by trades' unions and overawed by fervid demagogues, the Constitution of this country would not last a year. The House of Lords, that wonderful incarnation of all that is stable, graceful, and chivalrous in society, would be voted an incumbrance, the Crown denounced as an expensive toy, and the multitude and Mammon—the mechanical forces and the material interests—would enter into the undisputed heirship of the British Constitution.

Mr Ernest Jones delivered his reply on Friday evening. Starting from the ground that "democracy does not mean the rule of a class, but of a nation—embraces all, and tempers one class with another," Mr Jones contended that former failures were no good argument against democratic institutions; and proceeded at great length to show, from the highest historical authorities, that in Greece, Rome, France, Australia, and America, "democracy had been the founder and the saviour of the people's greatness." He vindicated the formation and defended the operation of trades' unions; traced to the influence of the people all the great humane and liberal measures of the last forty years; demanded to know on what ground "this noble people" was shut out from the constituencies; and charged Professor Blackie with having "invented a new crime—the crime of numbers." He went on to maintain that manhood suffrage met the very objections of the opponents of democracy, for it winnowed the chaff from the corn better than any other mode of qualification, and, above all, made sure of the good. He cited the purity of the large constituencies like Birmingham and Tower Hamlets in vindication of the view; urged that immediate Reform was needed to save the country from the fate of Rome and mediæval France; and quoted the writings of St. Paul and of the Evangelists, against Plato and Aristotle, in support of his principle of the equality of all men in respect of political power.

A vote of thanks to Mr Jones was moved by Mr Duncan M'Laren, M.P., who asserted that Mr Jones had "completely refuted" his opponent.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE GREAT SPRING HANDICAPS.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

Tuesday, March 26.

Entries for the CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP of 15 sovs each, with 200 sovs added. Last mile and a quarter.

	Yrs		Yrs
Wolsey	4	Fitz Ivan	3
The Beadle	6	Apollo's Temple	3
Wild Agnes	5	F by Ld of the Isles out of Miss Ann	3
Sultan	5	Mirella	4
Apsley	4	Christmas Carol	5
Weather Star	3	Castanet	4
Lady Rosehill	3	C by Rataplan out of Amanda	3
Defiance	3	Clarice	3
Corsair	4	Copenhagen	6
Claverhouse	4	Ostregor	5
Primrose	3	Pirate Chief	3
Goojerat	4	Actæa	4
Plutus	4	Cecrops	4
Puebla	4	Vigorous	4
Auguste	4	Violent	4
Montaguard	3	Proserpine	4
Dalesman	4	Tormentor	4
Jasper	3	Sea Mew	3
Gretna	3	Sportsman	4
Bradamante	6	Pyrrhic	2
Dulcimer	5	La Dauphine	4
Allesbury	3	Endsleigh	5
Impostor (late Black Draught)	5	Dick Turpin	3
Ackworth	6	Jollity	4
Caithness	4	Python	3
Chepstow	4	Prelate	3
Aldcroft	4	Tynedale	3
Marmella	3	Miss Bateman	3
King Charming	5	John Halifax	4
Mount Palatine	4	Rose Cheri	4
The Rescue	3	Scipio	3
Cannon Ball	3	Mail Train	6
King Victor	3	Camelia	5
Skirmish	5	Rolomonte	4
Cranmore	4	Leading Suit	3
Brown Tommy	3	Godmersham	5
Thalia	4	Scarborough	5
Foresight	3	Freemason	3
Timolaus	3	Sis. to Vedette	3
Lady Lambton	3	The Special	4
F by Surplice out of My Niece	3	Armourer	3
Rose Stock	3	Jeannie Deans	3
Fal-lal	3	Leases	3
War	4	Barrington	3
Conundrum	4	Breadalbane	5
Mrs Allan	4	Broomielaw	5
Treasure Trove	4	Vespasian	4
Mon. of the Glen	4	Blinkhoolie	3
Hawthorn	4	Knt of the Garter	5
Lochabar	3	Othello	4
Overture	a	Little Rover	3
Langhams	4	Knight Errant	3
F by King Tom out of Mayonnaise	4	Ettrick	3
Pepper's Ghost	5	Anchorite	3
Longdown	5	Minster (late Marco Spada)	4
Spes	3	Abergeldie	4
Archiracodi	5		
Scipio	3	*The Beadle	6
Minster	4	Belmont	4
Proserpine	4	Izaak Walton	6
Othello	4	*War	4
Miss Harriette	4	*Pluto	4
Orne	3	Strathconan	4
Numa Pompilius	3	Lord of the Dales	3
Sea Mew	3	Fan	5
*Goojerat	4	Defiance	3
Red Wine	3	Eccleston	4
*Wave	4	*Dr Syntax	a
*Bradamante	6	Salpinctes	5
*Nu	5	*John Halifax	4
The King's Daughter	3	*Pearl Diver	a
Urania	4	Redmire	5
Fistcatcher	4	Whirligig	3
*Holstein	5	*Rococo	4
*Lion	5	Convent	5
Miss Alice	3	Stokeley	3
*The Rescue	3	Sportsman	4
*East Lynn	5	*The Clown	6
*Fortunatus	4	Skirmish	5
*Empress of India	6	Arkansas	5
*Trapeze	5	Arkenside	5
*Staghound	4	*Selim	4

Those horses marked (*) having been entered without the knowledge of their owners, will be struck out at the time prescribed unless specially ordered to remain in.

Entries for the GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (handicap) of 25 sovs each, with 200 added. Two miles and a quarter.

	Yrs		Yrs
Mischief	4	Fan	5
Apsley	4	Leap Year	3
Greenback	3	Oracle	5
Wild Agnes	5	Lord of the Dales	3
Weather Star	3	C by Rataplan out of Amanda	3
Corsair	4	Quick March	4
Sealskin	4	Clarice	3
Claverhouse	4	Pirate Chief	3
Primrose	3	Ambition	4
Auguste	4	Salpinctes	5
Bretoline	3	Lady Vane	4
Tourmalin	4	Dunsany	5
Camilla	3	Rose Cheri	5
Sydmonton	5	Fortunatus	4
East Lancashire	a	Cranford	5
Pintail	6	Scarborough	5
Ackworth	6	Freemason	3
Planet	6	Sister to Vedette	3
Whalebone	4	The Special	5
Regalia	5	Armourer	3
Caithness	4	My Love	3
Chepstow	4	Leases	3
Steamboat	4	Barrington	3
The Rescue	3	Blinkhoolie	3
Retribution	4	Friday	5
Lucifer	4	Othello	4
Beeswing	4	Miss Harriette	4
Gipsy King	3	Orne	3
Edgbaston	3	Numa Pompilius	3
Rama	4	Minster	4
Gilead	3	Policy	3
Thalia	4	Proserpine	4
Foresight	3	Tormentor	4
Fal-lal	3	Buckfoot	6
War	4	Sportsman	4
Conundrum	4	Pyrrhic	3
Treasure Trove	4	La Dauphine	4
C by Marsyas out of Augusta	4	Jezebel	4
C by Newminster out of Barege	4	Douro	4
Langham	4	Stokeley	3
C by Skirmisher out of Tight-fit	3	Endsleigh	5

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Monday, April 8.

Entries for the NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, with 200 added. 1m. 6fur. 67yds.

	Yrs.		Yrs
Apsley	4	Treasure Trove	4
Greenback	3	Christmas Carol	5
Sealskin	4	Musketeer	5
Claverhouse	4	Proserpine	4
Corsair	4	Actæa	4
Primrose	3	Pirate Chief	3
Jasper	3	Archimedes	5
Janua	3	Leap Year	3
Pintail	6	Ambition	4
Sydmonton	5	Tormentor	4
Nemea	3	Leases	3
Plutus	4	Gomera	5
Auguste	4	Ischia	4
Renfrew	5	Seringapatam	3
Whalebone	4	Rose Cheri	4
Regalia	5	Buckfoot	6
Mancella	5	Scipio	3
Chepstow	4	Dr Syntax	a
The Rescue	3	The Lizard	5
Usurper	3	Othello	4
Brown Tommy	3	Miss Harriette	4
Foresight	3	Orne	3
Gilead	3	Numa Pompilius	3
Langham	4	Brown Bread	5
C by Skirmisher out of Tight-fit	3	Blinkhoolie	3
Ploughboy	3	Red Shoes	3
Wild Briar	4	Sportsman	4
Clarice	3	Stokeley	3
Retrousse	4	Whirligig	3
		Gauntlet	4

CHESTER MEETING.

Tuesday, April 30.

Entries for the TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 200 sovs, in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. About 2 miles and a quarter.

	Yrs		Yrs
C by Rataplan out of Amanda	3	Dutch Admiral	3
Weather Star	3	Archimedes	5
Sergeant Pargoot	4	Arundel	3
Tormentor	4	Leap Year	3
Cora	4	Busybody	
Cross Fire by Rataplan out of Chance Shot	3	Primate	
Caithness	4	Mirella	4
Chepstow	3	F by Ld of the Isles out of Miss Ann	4
Manuella	3	F by Thormanby out of Sunflower	3
Aldcroft	4	C by Marsyas out of Augusta	4
Sweet Home	3	Wild Briar	4
Dubiety	5	Monitress	4
Fire Eater by Artillery—Rachel	4	Actæa	4
Fair Wind	3	Oracle	4
Endsleigh	5	The Drone	4
Bracken	3	Helen	6
Fat Bob	3	Harry Brailsford	5
Dalby	6	King of the Fairies	3
Buckfoot	6	Mendicant	4
Salamanca	3	Treasure Trove	4
Lively	5	Stilton	4
Russian Bee	4	Gontran	5
Mdlle. Cleopatre	4	Jollity	4
East Lancashire	a	Retrousse	4
Wellesley	4	Quick March	4
Manilla	4	Lady Vane	4
Pintail	6	Harrogate	3
Steamboat	4	Langham	4
Surrey	5	Diamond	3
Allesbury	3	Gomera	3
Alcibiades	a	The Duke	5
The Celt	4	Redcap	6
Ackworth	6	Lecturer	4
Planet	6	Black Prince, by Voltigeur	4
Lucifer	4	John Davis	6
Beeswing	4	Uncas	3
Rama	4	Broadlands	3
Gilead	3	Land Tax	3
Foresight	3	Scarborough	5
Pepper's Ghost	4	Freemason	3
Life Guardsman	4	Sister to Vedette	3
Abergeldie	4	Newland	3
Conundrum	4	Barrington	3
C by Romulus out of Attack	3	Leases	3
Honeymoon	4	Brown Bread	5
Mrs Allan	4	Viscount St. Albans	3
Nutrition	4	Lion King	3
Moulsey	6	Armourer (late O.K.)	3
Tribune	4	The Special	4
		Red Shoes	3

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (William Hunter, Esq.), Ald. NICHOL and Ald. WILSON.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON AN OLD MAN IN WESTMORLAND-STREET.—Two ruffians, who had figured some score of times in police courts, sessions, and assizes, and whose names are William Bell and Robert Elliott, both residing in the neighbourhood of Churchill-street, were charged, Elliott with assaulting and attempting to rob, and Bell with assaulting, Foster Angus, an old man, in Westmorland-street on Saturday night. Prosecutor, who appeared in court with his head bandaged, said he was walking quietly down Westmorland-street about eight o'clock on Saturday night, on his way to the Tyne Concert Hall, when he was accosted by the prisoners. Elliott stood behind him, and was putting his hands into prosecutor's pockets, when he offered some resistance. Bell, who was standing before prosecutor then struck him, when the latter showed fight, and was about to have the better of it, when Elliott tripped him up from behind, and kicked him most severely on the head. The ground, which was covered with snow, was coloured with blood for some considerable distance round about. A crowd collected, and while the prisoners were continuing their ill-usage of him, a workman, named Sellars, interfered, and was rewarded by a blow on the eye from Bell, who is a massive pugilistic looking fellow. A young man, named Thomas Farrer, in the crowd, likewise remonstrated on the conduct of the prisoners, and was similarly treated by Bell.—Dr. Rayne said he had seen the prosecutor; he was severely bruised, and a very large portion of the scalp had been turned completely black by a kick, apparently from a boot toe. Although there were no symptoms, yet it might happen that erysipelas would ensue.—Remanded for a week.

SHOP DOOR ROBBERY IN CLAYTON-STREET.—Thomas Barber, who described himself as a mason, residing in Gateshead, was charged with stealing three woollen mufflers from the shop door of Mr Gill, Clayton-street, on Saturday. The prisoner had been caught in the act by one of Mr Gill's apprentices, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

CURIOUS "TILL" DEPREDATIONS BY A CHILD.—A child, apparently ten or eleven years of age, named Elizabeth Lisle, and who sobbed bitterly when placed in the dock, was charged with stealing the sum of 5s. from the till of the Prince of Wales public-house (Mr John Graham), Byron-street, Shieldfield. Mrs Graham, wife of the prosecutor, said:—On the day preceding New Year's Day, your worships, this little girl came into the bar and enquired the price of a bottle of orange wine. I told her we had none; but, notwithstanding, she came three successive times to the bar that day. On the second occasion, I gave away with her a written list of the prices of orange and port wines. The next day I missed 9s. from the till. The same day she came again, and I afterwards missed 4s. or 5s. She came again the following day, and I determined to watch her. While she thought I was not at the bar, I pounced upon her in the act of taking some money out of the till and had her taken into custody. I do not wish to press the charge.—Mrs Lisle, the mother of the prisoner, said her daughter was in a situation.—The Bench: In a situation; she had better far have been at school.—Mrs Lisle: Your worships, she has been in place these two years.—The Bench discharged the prisoner with a caution.

CLEVERLY CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Thomas Ratcliffe, a young man, was charged with stealing 5lbs. of beef, from the shop of Mr Hindhaugh, 167, Butcher Market, on the 10th of December.—Robert Hall, an apprentice in the shop, said he went to open out the shop, when he found it open. The prisoner was about to come out, when Hall asked him what he was doing there. Prisoner replied, "What am I doing here? your shop has been broken into; run and fetch a policeman." The little fellow ran off, and on his return found that the prisoner had decamped with a piece of beef.—Mr Hindhaugh said he found the shop had been broken into, and besides the beef that had been stolen, a fore-chine had been cut into, worth about 20s., but this had not been removed.—Detective George Anderson said he apprehended the prisoner in Grosvenor-street, Gateshead, and charged him with entering the shop. He found in his possession a cut key which opened some dozen of the locks that had been picked in the market lately. These locks, the officer said, were in the Corporation weigh-house, and he had gone there and found it fitted a great many of them.—Twelve months ago the prisoner had been convicted of stealing tallow.—Sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

DAVID DAVIS ONCE MORE.—David Davis, the eccentric street-preacher, was brought in charged with having created a disturbance in Newgate-street, that morning. P.C. Ewbank (73 B) proved the disturbance; and the usual contradictions, comments upon justice, and matters in general having been made by the defendant, he was discharged. Immediately on knowing the decision of the Bench, Davis, rushing past Inspector Curtain, and heedless of the injunction—"None but magistrates allowed to pass"—he ran to the Bench, and grasping each magistrate by the hand, gave the usual "God bless you," and wishing them many happy returns, left the Court.

TUESDAY.—Before Ald. NICHOL and R. HOYLE, Esq.

SERIOUS CASE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Jane Wilson, the keeper of an eating house and boarding establishment in the Milk Market, was charged with cutting and wounding a hawker, named James Jones. Mr Thomas Forster appeared to prosecute, Mr Joel being for the defence. Mr Forster stated that between 12 and 1 o'clock on New Year's morning, some lads were throwing snowballs in the vicinity of the prisoner's place of business in the Milk Market. One of the balls so thrown hit a person who was lodging with Mrs Wilson. This lodger thereupon picked up a stone and threw it at a man named Dixon, who was with the prosecutor. The missle hit the man in the stomach, and there was a deal of noise created. In the midst of it, the prisoner, it was alleged, rushed out of her house with a carving knife in her hand. She made an attempt to strike Jones on the head with this formidable weapon, but the prosecutor seeing this, put both his arms up, and received the blow on his elbow. The flesh was cut right to the bone. Mrs Wilson then followed Jones as far as the water pant, a few yards off, and there made another blow at him. This he received on one of his fingers. A policeman came up, and the accused was given into custody. The prosecutor bled for eight hours, and was very severely injured.—James Jones and John Parker spoke to these facts.—James Dixon also corroborated them. He added that the prisoner, when she rushed out with the carving knife, exclaimed "I have killed many men, and I will kill more yet." She made three blows with the weapon at the witness, but he evaded them and got away from the woman.—Mr Spencer, assistant to Dr. Rayne, stated that the wounds on the elbow and the finger were very severe ones, and in fact that on the elbow was rather dangerous.—Mr Joel submitted that this was a case of mistaken identity. He called several witnesses, all of whom denied that the accused was the woman who had inflicted the injuries. The magistrates, on account of the conflicting character of the evidence, adjourned the case until Wednesday, when additional witnesses will be called for the prosecution.

THE ROBBERY OF DOOR MATS.—Elizabeth Legender, a young woman of dejected appearance, was charged, on remand, with stealing two door mats on the 27th of December last. On that day Detective Fawcett met the prisoner walking down Dean-street with the mats in her possession. Knowing her to be a thief, he charged her, on suspicion, with having stolen the articles. She replied that she had received them from a servant girl on the Moor for the assistance she had rendered in dusting carpets.—The mats were claimed as the property of Mrs Metcalf, of St. Thomas' Square, and Mrs Spencer, of Leazes Terrace. In both cases they had been stolen from the door.—She was sent to prison for 14 days.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the MAYOR (Wm. Hunter, Esq.), Ald. NICHOL, and RICHARD HOYLE, Esq.

SERIOUS CASE OF INTIMIDATION.—William Story, John Story, Margaret Story, and Jane Penman, remanded from Monday, were brought up charged with threatening the life of a Mrs Robinson, living in Gallowgate. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that on a recent occasion, after having prosecuted some friends of the prisoners residing in Gallowgate, for a violent assault on her person, prosecutrix was subjected to great annoyance from the prisoners, who had, in fact, threatened her life. On the night of the day on which the disturbance took place, a number of snowballs and some ice were thrown at the prosecutrix's window, and seven panes of glass were broken. Her effigy was also burnt, which nearly set fire to her house, and she was in such fear of farther violence being offered to her by the mob, that she had to escape from the house, and seek the protection of the police. Mr Joel appeared for the prisoners. The case had been adjourned in order that four witnesses might be summoned for the prosecution, they declining to attend unless summoned, on account of the threats of the prisoners and their companions.—Evidence having been heard for the prosecution, a number of witnesses were called for the defence, and the two female prisoners were discharged, John and William Story being bound over to keep the peace.

THE CUTTING AND WOUNDING CASE.—POLICEMEN'S EVIDENCE.—Jane Wilson was charged, on remand, with cutting and wounding James Jones, on the morning of New Year's Day. Mr Thomas Forster appeared to prosecute, the prisoner being defended by Mr Joel. The following new evidence was received:—P.C. D 148, James Allan, stated that on the morning of the 1st of January he had occasion to accompany his brother officer (Brown) to the Milk Market. There was a great crowd there assembled. The complainant came forward and held up his arm, and said he had been stabbed. Some one in the crowd shouted that "it was the captain that stabbed the man." Witness saw the man called the "captain" run away down towards the cook shop. When he (the officer) went to the prisoner's house, the prosecutor charged Mrs Wilson with having inflicted the injury. Witness took the woman into custody. Two officers in plain clothes then came up. He first saw them standing at the door.—By Mr Joel: There was some hesitation about taking the prisoner. He followed the "captain" into the house, and Jones pointed out the prisoner as being the person who had inflicted the injuries. She denied the charge. When he (the officer) got outside he saw two policemen in plain clothes, and had a conversation with them.—He did not remember the conversation, but it was about the question as to whether they should take the accused or not.—P.C. Charles Stephenson (one of the officers in plain clothes) stated that when he and P.C. Bell (the other privately clad policeman) got into the Milk Market on the morning of the 1st of January the prosecutor came forward and said he had been stabbed. Persons in the crowd shouted "It was the 'captain,' take him into custody." Witness could not get any satisfaction from either the prosecutor or his witnesses, Parker and Dixon. He therefore took Jones into Mr Scott's public-house, and there asked him who the person was that had inflicted the blow. He replied "It was the cook-shop wife." Parker and Dixon went into Wilson's shop, and the former had some difficulty in identifying the prisoner, but Dixon said "that (pointing to Mrs Wilson) is her, but she was not in the cap." There was nothing said by Jones or any of his witnesses about the "captain."—P.C. Bell corroborated Stephenson's evidence.—Mr Joel called several witnesses for the defence, who contradicted the evidence as given by policemen Brown and Allan, and also, in a great measure, the statements made by Jones, Parker, and Dixon. They stated that the two officers named seized the "captain" who was in the house, and gave him a good shaking.—The magistrates retired, but before they did so, Ald. Nichol said it was the most peculiar case he had ever had to deal with. On the return of their worships into court, the Mayor said the magistrates had decided to dismiss the case. At the same time, they could not but regret that the policemen had given their evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner. They, therefore, recommended Mr Sabbage, the chief constable, to bring the matter before the Watch Committee.—Mr Sabbage inquired if any dissatisfaction existed with regard to Stephenson and Bell.—The Mayor said there was not. If, continued his worship, there is any chance of getting more evidence to contradict Jones, Parker, and Dixon, he hoped it would be brought forward, in order that the men named might be indicted for perjury. It was a question whether this course ought not to be pursued now.

GATESHEAD POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (G. Miller, Esq.), E. CRAWSHAY, JAMES HEWITT, HENRY MILVAIN, and W. KIMPSTER, Esqrs.

"SMASHERS" AT GATESHEAD.—William Armstrong and John Conway were brought up on remand, charged with uttering counterfeit shillings, well knowing the same to be bad. On Wednesday last the two prisoners were seen in company; Conway succeeded in passing one base shilling, and attempted to pass another. P.C. Nesbitt apprehended Conway, and Sergeant Dodds apprehended Armstrong. Whilst on the way to the police station Armstrong dropped a bag, which was found to contain eight counterfeit shillings. The prisoners were committed for trial at the assizes.

A STRANGE CASE.—Joseph Patterson, of the Oakwellgate Brewery, Gateshead, was summoned by Wm. Walker, landlord of the Oakwellgate Inn, for having entered his cellar and taken away four barrels of beer. Mr T. Forster appeared for the complainant, and Mr T. Hoyle for the defendant. The complainant's house is attached to the brewery of the defendant, who on the 17th December supplied four barrels of bitter beer, which was placed in the cellar of the inn. At one o'clock on the morning of the 22nd December, the beer was in the cellar, but at five o'clock the same morning it was gone, and it was afterwards found in defendant's stable. The drayman was called and stated that he had removed the beer by defendant's orders, because it was not paid for.—The case was dismissed.

ROBBERY FROM A SHOP DOOR.—A pitman, named Edward Young, was sent to gaol for one month, for having stolen a shirt from the door of the shop of Mr Jackson, Bottle Bank.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before G. H. RAMSAY and J. WALKER, Esqs.

THE ROADS AT BILL QUAY.—Matthew Reay and Wm. Boutland, of Bill Quay, were summoned for non-payment of small sums due as highway rates. Being asked by the Bench their reason for refusing to pay, Reay said it was because they could get nothing done to the roads by the Board at Heworth. He had complained over and over again, and had attended meeting after meeting to no purpose. All the money was spent in another part of the district.—The Bench told him he might indict the authorities; but this he regarded as too expensive a course. If he could summon them to the court he would do so.—The Clerk said he could have a summons, and he thereupon declared his intention to take out a summons against the authorities for allowing the roads to remain in such a filthy condition. He was ordered to pay the rate and costs. [illegible] that of Boutland.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.—Henry Gilchrist was fined £1 1s. 6d. for being drunk and disorderly at Bill Quay on New Year's night. In passing the public-house of William Matthewson he saw the landlord closing the house. For some reason or other Gilchrist suddenly became very abusive, but Matthewson took no notice. In a few minutes the fan light over the front door was broken by a heavy piece of slag being run through it. Two sailors saw Gilchrist running away with another lump of slag in his fist. He was caught and apprehended; but at court he was only accused of the minor offence.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE NEWCASTLE, OF SHIELDS.

LOSS OF LIFE AND HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW.

On Wednesday, the Dutch schooner, Dolphin, brought nine of the crew of the barque Newcastle, Capt. Harrison, of Shields, into Hartlepool Bay. The account given by them is of a most heartrending description. The barque left the Tyne last week, coal laden, bound to Alexandria, and during the gale of Saturday night her cargo shifted. On Sunday morning, as the vessel was unmanageable, she struck with terrific force on the Harsbro' Sands, between Cromer and Yarmouth, and it was evident she would speedily break up. The crew launched the long boat, and nine of them (named Wm. Kemp, George Stewart, John Scorey, Wm. Crockett, John Robson, Edward H[illegible]ell, Alfred Somebolt, John Vardy, and John Foster, all belonging to Shields), got into the small craft, together with John Marshall, the mate. The captain, who also belongs to North Shields, refused to leave the ship, and his son, a lad about sixteen years, said he would remain with his father. The boat, without either water or provisions, was pulled from the side of the ship, and the vessel almost immediately parted. The captain, when the boat was launched, went into the cabin on deck and knelt down to pray. His son had ascended the rigging, and was calling out for help, but the crew would not attempt to near the wreck, or they would probably all have been swamped. The lad's cries lasted but for a brief period, the portion of the vessel on which he was soon sank, and the poor lad and his father were drowned. The boat had to be pulled hastily away to avoid collision with the floating wreck. When the vessel struck it was about half-past six o'clock, and the sea was so boisterous that the crew in the boat scarcely expected their craft could live in such a storm. The boat filled twice with water, and all the oars except two were carried away. These were comparatively useless, and the boat had to be allowed to drive before the sea. All Sunday was passed without a hope of rescue, and as night approached the craving for water began to manifest itself amongst the poor fellows, who were also suffering tortures from wet and cold. The mate, John Marshall, exhibited symptoms of madness, and let out piteously for water. He began to tear his hair and to fret about his "canny wife and bairns." He at last could not stand the agonies of his thirst and jumped overboard. He was, however, picked up, and the immersion had the effect of exhausting him somewhat; but on the Monday he again showed symptoms, his whole cries being for water, and for his wife and children. Although his companions were also suffering from thirst and hunger, they did all that they could to pacify the poor fellow, but he was unable to keep him from tearing his hair and crying most piteously. He sprang out of the boat again and was nearly lost, but was a second time rescued. Another solitary day of hunger and thirst, in the midst of a heavy sea, and almost starved to death with cold, was passed by the crew, and as night approached they expected it would be their last. The mate had become worse and it took all the exertions of his companions to keep him in the boat. However he exhausted them, and having nothing aboard to fasten him down with he overcame their strength, in a state of madness sprang out of the boat again, and was drowned. When daybreak on Tuesday appeared the remainder of the crew were almost prostrate, and it was with difficulty they could manage to keep the boat facing the sea. Their hands and feet were swollen with the cold. On Tuesday noon they gave up all hopes, and were resigned to the fate which seemed inevitable. They were unable to assist themselves in guiding the boat, and it was left almost to the mercy of the waves. Thus they remained between life and death until late in the afternoon, when the Dutch schooner Dolphin sighted them and they were eventually got on board. The schooner was at that time off Flambro' Head, and the schooner, as already stated, brought the suffering crew to Hartlepool on Wednesday morning. Mr S. Armstrong, agent to the Shipwrecked Mariners Society, had the poor fellows properly cared for. They complained very much of the severe trial they had endured, and the effects of the cold is apparent in both the hands and feet of most of the men, and some of them were scarcely able to walk. They left on Thursday night by train for Shields, being forwarded by Mr Armstrong. The vessel was the property of Messrs Henderson and Co., of South Shields.

An accident which resulted fatally to two men occurred at the Court House Pit, Kingswinford, near Stourbridge, on Friday morning. James Brooks and Thomas Marsh entered the cage for the purpose of going down the shaft to cover the "sump," and the engine had been stopped to lower them when the rope by which the cage was attached to the pit-chain broke, and the cage and the men were dashed down the shaft. Their bodies were found at the bottom dreadfully mangled.

DARING AND ADROIT ROBBERY OF £1,100 AT THE LEEDS CORN EXCHANGE.

Some expert thief, at present at large, accomplished a daring and adroit robbery on Tuesday at the Leeds Corn Exchange. Mr C. Kilsey, a corn factor, of Hull, has a stand in the market, and he attended as usual on Tuesday morning, accompanied by his son. He had with him a large sum of money in gold, notes, and cheques, amounting to the aggregate to upwards of £1,100. This had been placed in a black leather bag, which about twelve o'clock was put on the shelf, fitted for the convenience of the factors, immediately under the table fixed for the sample bags. Mr Kilsey had occasion for a moment to move to the side of the stand, when the money was quite safe, but on his return to his original position he discovered to his great amazement that the bag had in the meantime disappeared. He at once raised an alarm respecting his loss, and the entrances to the hall were guarded to prevent the egress of the thief, but the latter had been on the alert, and immediately he had secured the booty he made the best of his way for a place of safety, and got clear of the building without detection. The announcement of this daring robbery, which occurred just at the busiest period of the transactions of the market, created quite a consternation amongst the factors. The police were immediately communicated with, and Mr Wetherell, the chief constable, was immediately on the spot to make inquiries respecting the circumstances of the robbery, and prompt measures were taken to secure the apprehension of the thief. During the afternoon a reward of £100 was offered for the apprehension and conviction of the thief and the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered. The money was comprised of about £345 in gold and £625 in notes, the latter, which, with the exception of a few country notes, were all Bank of England, consisting of two £50, about ten £20, and the remainder in £10 and £5 notes. In addition to this £970 in gold and notes, there were five cheques, viz., £89 10s, £17 2s, £8 13s, £1 8s 7d, and £23 7s, the last-mentioned being drawn by Messrs Greaves Brothers, Ossett, while the remainder were endorsed "James Thompson and Sons." The first-named cheque was drawn on Smiths', of Hull; that for the lowest amount on Clement, Boyds, and Co., Rochdale; and it is believed that one of the others was on Hardcastle and Co., Bolton.

GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Gateshead Board of Guardians was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Board Room, West-street—Mr B. J. Prockter in the chair. For the week ending Dec. 31st, the number of paupers relieved in the Workhouse was 296, and for the week January 7th, 284; the numbers for the corresponding weeks of last year were 246 and 261 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the Workhouse for the fortnight were—males 148, females 22, children 15. Imbeciles or idiots in the Workhouse 13; children in schools—boys 37, girls 44; girls receiving industrial training 7. Number of lunatics in asylum 54. Outdoor relief was given during the week ending Dec. 31st, to 2,446 persons, at a cost of £191 19s 4½d; for the week ending January 7th, to 2,303 persons, at a cost of £166 14s 6½d; for the corresponding weeks of last year the numbers were 2,075 and 2,147, at a cost of £152 7s 9d and £174 5s 11½d respectively.—A letter was read from Mr E. D. Davis, lessee of the Newcastle Theatre, soliciting the favour of the inmates of the Union Workhouse being permitted to witness the Pantomime. On the motion of Mr Burney, seconded by Mr Haggie, the kind invitation of Mr Davis was accepted.—The only medical report received was that from Mr Brecknell, Felling, who reported that during the fortnight there had been no fever in his district; there had been a few cases of scarlatina and measles, none of which had been fatal.—On the motion of Mr Burney, seconded by Mr Garbutt, it was agreed that the sum of £80 be paid to Mr Jonathan Robson for his valuation of the parish of Whickham.—Mr John Woolston moved the following resolution:—"That the new Porter's Lodge be erected at the entrance of the Workhouse grounds, and that the present railings and gates and stone base be removed to the entrance of the grounds; and also that metal railings on a six-inch coping stone be erected on the south wall, and four feet of walling on the north wall, subject to the approval of the Poor-law Board." He had made inquiries, and the cost of a new lodge would be £180, and with the cost of other alterations, the outlay would be nearly £300.—Mr Haggie seconded the motion.—Mr Spencer thought the entrance to the Workhouse grounds should be removed to the south side of the grounds, so as to put aside the necessity of persons having to pass the fever hospital on their way to the Workhouse.—Mr Burney agreed with Mr Spencer and moved, as an amendment, "That the erection of a Porter's Lodge be referred to the House Committee, and that they be requested to consider the expediency of erecting such lodge on the south of the grounds."—Mr Spencer seconded the amendment. On a show of hands the motion was carried. The Board then proceeded with the relief of the poor.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

On the 31st of December, 1850, a Spaniard named Velasquez, arrived at New York from Central America, bringing with him two extraordinary beings, of whom a very extraordinary story was told. It was said that these children were descended from the aborigines of Central America, and were worshipped by the Indians, south of Texas, as incarnations of their gods; that Velasquez, with some assistance, had carried them off stealthily from a country which probably no other white man had ever visited, and which was situated even beyond the ruined cities that European enterprise had discovered in the heart of that great isthmus which connects North and South America. Judged by their teeth—as one would judge a horse—the condition of their dentition showed that the boy was about nine years of age, and the girl under six. They were said to have been stolen from the medicine men of the Indians dwelling about the ruined city of Iximaya, and to have been chosen by lot from a number of the same tribe—the members of which were compelled to intermarry—that they might sit in the wigwams in one position all their lives. The strange malformation of their limbs seemed to support this statement, and, more curiously still, the lower limbs of the girl were distorted into a different shape from those of the boy. Not only the curiosity-loving public, but the savans of the United States, examined the children with interest; and controversy ran high whether they were purposely deformed by Velasquez and his companions, or whether his story was true. In 1853 the children were brought to England, and here they were called Aztecs, and were exhibited before the Queen on the 4th of July in that year. The Ethnological Society had a special meeting on the subject, and opinions differed about it just as much here as in America. Professor Owen decided that there was every probability of the story being true, and that the boy and the girl could not be brother and sister, as had been at first supposed, for that physical degeneracy had proceeded further in the case of the male than in that of the female. Thus, to take only one point, he had lost entirely one joint in his fingers, while she retained three joints, though she had lost the use of one. He predicted that they would at maturity attain the height of about four feet; and now that they have been all over Europe, and even back to America, they have returned to London, the male being almost exactly four feet in height, and the female about an inch less. The facial angles of both are very small, hardly so great as that of an eagle, especially in his case; while in both the contour of the nose, ear, and forehead resembles very closely that of the bird-headed figure which appears on Egyptian monuments. Yet their perceptive faculties seem to be, at least, up to the average, although their general intelligence is low. They speak very few words of English; and they display as much affection for, and obedience to, those who have charge of them as children of four or five years of age. In fact, in all mental quality, they now match children of three or four, and they display the same amount of personal vanity in articles of dress. It is very clear either that the girl is of a family which has degenerated less than the family of the boy, or that they are of different though indeed cognate tribes. He has probably the smallest head that was ever seen on the body of a human being of adult age, while her head is less disproportionate to the size of her body. The expression of his face, when he is excited about anything, is sufficiently pleasing; hers is even attractive—that is to say, it is more attractive than that of any African negro we have ever seen. The organs of the head, too, are better balanced than those of the majority of pure negroes; and there can be no doubt that although the brain is limited in size, it is of good quality so far as it goes. On Monday morning the bride was dressed in a Russian costume, presented to her by the Governor-General of Moscow; and the couple proceeded, with Mr J. M. Morris, their guardian, to the office of the registrar of St. George's, Hanover Square, where, in the presence of the Registrar-General, who had issued the license after due inquiry whether there was any bar to the union, the couple were made one by civil contract. They then returned to their lodgings, where the girl was attired in a white satin dress with a lace veil, and an orange blossom wreath. The bridegroom wore a well-fitting suit of evening dress, with a camellia in one button-hole, and the ribbon of some continental order, whereof he is a member, in the other. Soon after one o'clock they were taken to Willis's Rooms, where they were attended in the capacity of bridesmaids by the young persons who usually see to their wants, and where they were received by a numerous company. The girl, who carried a white bouquet, conducted herself as modestly, and, notwithstanding her olive skin, as blushingly as any other bride; and as for the "happy man," he was simply at his wit's end with exultation. The company afterwards adjourned to another apartment, where they had the satisfaction of seeing the couple under less restraint of etiquette than before, and where both created a very favourable impression by their general amiability and obvious mutual affection.

THE WEATHER ON THE COAST.

FEARFUL SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.

TOTAL LOSS OF FOUR VESSELS.

On Saturday night the wind suddenly chopped round to the S.S.E. and a fresh came on, and shortly before midnight the wind had increased to a gale, which between midnight and two o'clock on Sunday morning was an actual hurricane. It was accompanied by blinding showers of sleet and hail, the latter driven before the fierce blast cutting like a knife. The sea was mountains high, and about midnight, as the storm was gathering in force, the preventive officer on the look out saw a vessel driving ashore to the south of the south pier. He immediately burnt a blue light, and three guns were fired from the Spanish Battery to call out the Life Brigade. The preventive officer and the pier policeman got the apparatus for the saving of life down to the pier, but the gale was so strong that they had to crawl on their hands and knees to do so. About twenty of the Life Brigade were soon mustered, who increased to between fifty and sixty in a short period. By this time other vessels were ashore, and by two o'clock four ships, with their sails all blown to streamers, were grinding themselves to powder and bumping and beating against each other and the pier sides in a most frightful manner. The vessels which were thus so suddenly wrecked and which were in imminent peril of falling to pieces and drowning their crews were the Mary Mac, of Whitstable, the Cora, of Whitstable, the Lucerne, of Blyth, and the Merghee, of Whitstable. All the lifeboats were got out and fully manned and pulled down into the Narrows, but the force of the hurricane was so great that after contending with it for above two hours their crews were obliged to put about, completely exhausted, and leave the saving of life to the Life Brigade. This was a most difficult and perilous undertaking, as the lines had to be fired against a head wind; the piers were covered with ice, and the gale was so strong that the men could barely stand, and the crews on board the ships were so benumbed with cold that they could make little effort to help themselves. The crew of the Mary Mac got the long boat out, and put a boy into it to steady it; but it was stove under the ship's quarter, and the painter breaking, it drove away with the lad in it. He was washed out, but he held by the gunnel until it drifted into the broken water, when he was knocked off by the fierce seas and drowned, the boat going to pieces. The crew of the Cora, which vessel was close alongside the pier, managed to swing themselves ashore; the crew of the Blyth brig, acting under instructions from the Life Brigade, got aboard the Cora and were hauled ashore on the lines. They had not been ten minutes out of the brig when she slid over with her decks to the sea, and the waves had such immense power over her that they literally tore her in two, and pitched her stem on end like a boy standing on his head. The crew of the Merghee managed to spring on to the pier, all except one lad belonging to Canterbury, who was on his first voyage, and who was so paralysed with fear that he durst not follow the other men. He got into the rigging, but the vessel immediately heeled over, and after he was swung two or three times backwards and forwards in the air by the motion of the ship she broke to pieces and he was swallowed up in the sea and was drowned. After stilting over the sand for about half a mile from where she struck the Mary Mac got into a position where a communication was opened with the shore by one of the seamen throwing a lead line to a man, who plunged into the surf to get it, and a "cradle" was got off to the ship upon a hawser, which was made fast, and the seamen were all brought to land by the Life Brigade. The poor half-drowned crew were taken to the Half Moon public-house, where warm clothing were prepared for them, and after being comfortably refreshed with hot coffee they all recovered, and have been going about looking after the ships' stores. The Merghee and the Lucerne are entirely broken up and the Mary Mac and Cora are wrecks. A Whitby brig struck on the sand during the course of the morning. Her crew were taken off by the National Lifeboat the Pomfret and Goole, but the mate refused to leave her, and she was got off. Great crowds of people have been down to the shore to see the wrecks of the vessels, which gave an extraordinary idea of the destructive energy of the sea. The body of the boy belonging to the Mary Mac has been picked up, and some stores have been gathered, but infinitely little will be saved in proportion to the value of the vessels wrecked. The cause of the loss of the vessels was the masters mistaking the south for the north pier, having lost sight of Tynemouth light in the blinding showers. A large fleet of light and laden vessels put into the Tyne during Monday. At night the weather and sea became more moderate.

THE ICE ON THE TYNE.

On Tuesday great blocks of ice came rushing down the Tyne, and without doing anything like the damage which has attended the breaking up of the ice on the Wear, the shipping was in many cases placed in positions of considerable danger. A number of small craft were sunk, and so great was the pressure at times that the larger vessels had to look well to their moorings. In the morning the landing stages of the Shields penny ferry were entirely choked up, and the transit of passengers for some time suspended. About a quarter to six o'clock, while the penny ferry was crossing the river from the north side, her paddle wheels became entangled among the ice, and were rendered completely useless. She then drifted down the river with the ebb tide, and came in contact with the New Quay tier of ships; but, fortunately, not sustaining or doing any damage. A steamtug endeavoured to get her loose, but was totally powerless. Some of the blocks of ice which have come down the river are of extraordinary size. The ship tiers on both sides at the mouth of the river are all surrounded with ice. No damage to any great extent is reported.

THE ICE ON THE WEAR.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING PROPERTY.

Sunderland will long remember the night of Monday, January the 7th, as one of the most disastrous in her annals—when immense destruction of shipping property was caused by the coming away of ice in the upper parts of the river, carrying with it whole tiers of ships, and creating wreck and damage, which has only once been paralleled, viz., on the 18th of January, 1841, when, under somewhat similar circumstances to those we are about to enumerate, thousands of pounds of damage was done, several lives were lost, and many vessels were sunk.

The severe frost of the previous four days had frozen up the river to below Hylton Ferry, about three miles from the harbour mouth, and, from this point upwards, it was all fast, a solid sheet of ice. The thaw, which set in on Saturday night, had no perceptible effect on the icy covering, but many nautical men expressed their fears that the ice might come away suddenly, and inflict great damage. On Monday, the floating ice came down from the upper parts of the river, in large fields at a time, bearing with immense pressure upon the vessels at the Wrack, and it was evident that unless the ice could be got away it would carry away ships and all before it. The accumulating bodies of ice overlapped each other until in some parts they were as high as the ships' decks. About eleven o'clock, the pressure of the fresh and ice became irresistible. One of the first vessels to break its moorings was the Goliah dredger, the westernmost vessel at the Wrack, which was moored by two strong chains forward and two aft, as well as two warps. Moored just below the dredger were the Percy, of London, the Dart, of Sunderland, and the Airt, also of this port, all of which had out two chain cables fore, and as many aft, and further secured with warps fastened ashore. The ice, coming away with a rush, caught these vessels and tore them from their moorings, carrying them adrift, and in the passage down the river they cleared all the berths of the Hetton and Lambton Drops of vessels which lay in them, and a scene of the wildest disorder followed. As the mingled ships came down the river, three and four at a time, in inextricable disorder, the crash of spars, the collision of hulks, cries of the crews, and the thunder of the ice, was as though all Pandemonium had broken loose. To those who stood on the Bridge and saw vessel after vessel hurried down the river on the floating ice, some nearly on their sides, others sweeping along broadside on, the sight was terrific and beyond description. The Percy, one of the first ships to break away, had three of her crew and a little boy on board. The men, as the vessel was hurried past the Hetton drops, jumped from the rigging on to the deck of a screw steamer, and made their way ashore; the boy, however, was unable to jump, and he remained in the vessel, which was carried on until it passed under the bridge, when it was struck by another ship and driven on to the beach adjoining the glass works of Messrs Fenwick. Some of the glassmen rushed out of the works, and heard the cries of the lad for assistance; they were unable to reach him, but he threw a rope ashore, which was made fast, and the vessel was secured. Previous to leaving the Percy, the crew had dropped her anchor, and this, with 75 fathoms of chain, had run out. On her passage down, she was on her beam ends, and several times nearly capsized.

At the Hetton and Lambton Drops, which are immediately below the Hetton Drops, a great deal of damage was done. It was at the Bridge, however, where the wildest scenes of confusion took place, though, owing to the darkness of the night, this could not be seen from the shore. The glassmakers at Messrs Fenwicks, alarmed by the tremendous noise of the collisions above bridge, had gone out, and they saw four or five vessels come down in the ice, their masts catching the iron work of the beautiful bridge overhead, close to the North abutment. Here they were entangled together for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the bottlemakers every moment anticipating from the crashing sounds which succeeded each other, that the bridge itself would be carried away, when suddenly the dredger came with impetuous force against the vessels, and they were swept away like chaff before the wind, losing their masts, rigging, yards, bowsprits, &c. Just below the Bridge was a tier of three ships; these also were sent adrift, and two or three vessels on the outside of the tier off the Commissioners' ballast wharf joined their company in their course down the river.

Opposite to the front of Russell-street lies the ship Parthian in a very damaged condition. She was brought down by the ice, with a buoy attached to the mooring chain. A daring feat was performed by two of the river police, which nearly cost one of them his life. The vessel had no one on board, and as she passed the floating fire-engine, the station of the river police, two of the officers, Police-constables Softley and Scott, scrambled over the floes of ice for about fifty yards until they reached the vessel, up which they clambered, and, assisted by some of the crew of the Jane, which lay alongside, got a rope made fast to her. In returning across the ice, Softley slipped down between some loose pieces, and would have been drowned, but that he fortunately caught hold of a rope hanging over the side of the fire-engine, to which he held on.

At the Ferry-boat Landing, the darkness of the night prevented the assembled forces of the harbour-master and the river police from forming anything like an approximation of the damage done; the river was covered with ice, which, caught at the long tier, was blocked up as far as the bridge. No boat could venture, and it was only by crawling over the ships which lay together in a confused heap, that an idea could be formed of the state of things. As fast as men could be put on board the ships to secure them it was done. The hulk tier, above the ferry landing, and the loading and long tiers below it, were full of ships. In the two latter the ships were moored with their heads down stream, with fore and aft moorings; the latter gave way, and the ships swinging round, came in contact with each other, inflicting a large amount of damage. A new wood hopper, belonging to Mr John Smurthwaite, lying off his wharf, was carried out to sea, and is still missing. The schooner Arthur, of Harwich, laden and ready for sea, sunk on the rock in the Narrows, her stem below water, and next morning the ice nearly covered her. The captain, we understand, was the only person on board, and he had a very narrow escape, having barely time to make his way over the inside ships when his vessel sank.

Amongst the numerous casualties, we may chronicle the following:—The William and John broke from the hulk tier, drifted to the ferry landing with her foretopmast gone; the Arun of Arundel, had held by her moorings until the strain drew out her timber heads; the schooner South Sand, a collier vessel, had her stern knocked in; the brig Sarah, and the brig Rehobath, were both damaged, the latter having her stanchions carried away; the brig Thornley was driven from the Bridge to the Ferryboat Landing, and had her bulwarks and stanchions carried away—her cabin was driven in, and her companion smashed by her falling spars; the Favourite, of London, at Hardcastle's Slip, fell athwart the ice, and was damaged; the Arab, of Portsmouth, had her sails and masts swept, and her rigging all lying on deck; the Lady Constance, of Littlehampton, her stern carried away; the Express and Riga, in the long tier, were part injured; the barque Mildmay, of Swansea, and the Union Grove, of Portsey, were both worse for being in collision; the Norway lay at the North Quay, with a large amount of injury; the Jane, of Whitstable; Jennie, of Arundel; the Lurline, Hannah, and Henry, have all suffered more or less.

On Tuesday morning, at daylight, the scene was one of a most extraordinary nature. From the ferry up to the bridge the river was covered with floating ice, so that any person venturesome enough might walk across, though at great danger. Some persons were foolhardy enough to cross to nearly the middle of the river; some lads, belonging Messrs Fenwick's glassworks, walked across the ice to a boat lying on it, and succeeded in dragging it along to the quay, where it was lifted up by a crane. Ships lay embedded in the ice in every possible position, and in all stages of damage. The river police station was filled with clothes, clocks, chronometers, &c., which captains and crews of ships had brought ashore for safety.

£3,000 DAMAGES FOR COLOURING WHISKY WITH LOGWOOD.

On Monday, in the Court of Session, a jury trial, which commenced on Wednesday last, was brought to a close by the jury returning a verdict for the pursuer, and assessing the damages at £3,000. The question at issue was a somewhat novel one, relating as it did to the colouring of whisky with logwood instead of burnt sugar for the African market. The pursuers were Messrs Taylor and Co., merchants, Leith, and the defenders were M'Farlane and Co., distillers, Port Glasgow. The pursuers entered into a contract with the defenders in September, 1862, to be supplied with a large quantity of whisky, to be coloured according to a sample. The whisky was intended for the African market, and from the evidence it appeared that 20,554 proof gallons were supplied by the defenders, and sent out by the pursuers to Africa, where it was found that the negroes who used it became alarmed at certain results of using the whisky, on account of its being coloured with logwood instead of with burnt sugar. The whisky was then returned to the defenders as being contrary to contract, and an action of damages raised, in which £6,000 was sought from the defenders for cost of whisky, freight, insurance, and loss of profit in trading. The question put to the jury was:—

"Whether, on or about the 8th September, 1862, the defenders, on the order of the pursuers, agreed to supply them a quantity of whisky coloured with burnt sugar, or other innocent material, similar to a sample of Mackenzie and Co.'s whisky then shown to the defenders? Whether the defenders delivered to the pursuers a quantity of coloured whisky amounting to 20,544 proof gallons, or thereby, for which the pursuers duly paid the stipulated price? And whether the coloured whisky so delivered by the defenders to the pursuers was disconform to the said order, inasmuch as it was coloured with some colouring matter not being burnt sugar or other innocent material similar to said sample, to the loss, injury, and damage of the said pursuers?"

On Monday morning Lord Kinloch charged the jury, and reminded them that there was no question of fraud, as the defenders could not have had any pecuniary motive for fraudulently using logwood instead of burnt sugar in colouring the whisky. It had been proved that it was the almost universal practice to use burnt sugar, and that there was no instance in which logwood had been used for that purpose. It was for the jury to say, from the whole evidence, whether the defenders had violated the contract by using logwood instead of burnt sugar; and if they were of that opinion, they would examine carefully the question of damages, and assess them at what they considered to be a fair amount. The jury, after an absence of an hour and a quarter, returned with a verdict for the pursuers, assessing the damages at £3,000.

WHAT THE REFORM BILL MUST BE.

Unquestionably, it must be a liberal bill. There is no blinking the fact. And if the Conservatives are wise in their generation they will pass it with a good grace. They resisted every improvement to the uttermost, doggedly. And then, when it became inevitable, they have turned round and carried it. They resisted the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and carried it. They resisted the abolition of the corn laws, and carried it. They resisted the admission of the Jews into Parliament, and admitted them. They have resisted reform, a liberal reform, with equal pertinacity—let them be true to their antecedents, and carry a liberal Reform Bill. The time seems ripe that they should. It seems absolutely impossible that they can hope any longer in a policy of delay. Is it not then better, we do not say from our point of view, but from theirs, that they should carry a genuinely liberal Reform Bill, and get all that credit for it, of which at this moment their party stands in so much need in the eyes of the country? Besides, is it not one of their boasts that they, the true Conservatives, are also the true Liberals; that they do not fear the people: that they trust the working classes, and that the working classes trust them? Let them clench their professions by enfranchising the working man, and not at the same time betray their dread of him by giving the landowners additional powers to keep him in order. We know there is a class of men who, without professing the divine right of an aristocracy, or the divine wisdom of landowners, are haunted by the idea of the working man as a unionist, and they dread his admission into Parliament, when, as they say, from land's end to land's end, labour is in open insurrection against capital, and every servant's hand is against his master. Even if this were strictly true, it would be the crying reason above all others, for admitting the working classes to a share, a large share, in the open, public, and recognised debates of the country at large. This is a ground, above all others, which must have weight with the Conservatives. They most, above all other men, desire that questions so vital as those of labour and capital, master and servant, should rather be fought out in Parliament than settled secretly with closed doors in the teeth of Parliament by unrecognised societies. Those who maintain, as Mr Lowe maintains, that ours is the very best Parliament, in the very best country, forget that no Parliament is a good Parliament which leaves half the country unrepresented. And we are not here advocating—we are opposed to—manhood suffrage. We only want labour to be represented in the same sense as land is represented, and in that sense it is not represented at all. This is one defect which Mr Lowe's principles will not cover. Neither will they cover the sins of omission of the present Parliament. England is uneducated, England is the most pauper-ridden, the most crime-ridden country in the civilised world; and these three cardinal curses—we might go into further details, but let this suffice—we lay distinctly and with conviction at the door of a Parliament from which the working classes are excluded.—*British Quarterly Review*, January number.

Mr Edmond Beales, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, vindicating the Reform League from the charge made by Mr Lowe, M.P., of having fastened upon him statements which he had not made.

MR. J. A. FROUDE ON THE TIMES OF THE REFORMATION.

On Monday evening, Mr J. A. Froude, M.A., was introduced as "our greatest English living historian" to a large gathering of the members of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of this town; and delivered the first of three lectures on "The Times of the Reformation, especially on Erasmus and Luther." Addressing his audience as "gentlemen and ladies," the lecturer said he did not know whether he had made a very wise choice of a subject. There was a time not very long ago when the serious thoughts of mankind were occupied exclusively by religion and politics, and down to the sixteenth century science, and scarcely even literature, existed in the country except as in some way or other subordinate to theology. When they quarrelled in those days they quarrelled altogether, and the disturbers of settled beliefs were regarded as public enemies, and considered fit only to be destroyed like wild beasts, or trampled out like the seeds of contagion. Three centuries had passed since then, and the world was so changed that we could hardly recognise it was the same. The secrets of nature had been opened out in a thousand lines, and men of science of all creeds were pursuing side by side their common investigations. They read the same books, studied at the same academy, had seats in the same senate, presided together on the same judicial bench, and carried out without danger or difficulty the common business of the country. Those who had formerly hated each other, unconsciously found themselves friends; and as far as respected the world at large, the acrimony of controversy had almost disappeared. Imagine if they could put a person to death now for a speculative theological opinion, and the impossibility of this occurring in these days was the measure of the alteration undergone. Formulas remained the same; the secret was that on all sides men had learned to know each other better; and if he asked for a distinct proof that Europe was improving and not retrograding he would find his answer in this fact. This state of things had not been brought about by controversy. Men were fighting still about the same questions which they fought about at the Reformation. Protestant divines had not driven Catholics out of the field, nor Catholics Protestants; each wrote for his own partizans, and made no impression on the other. Sometimes he wished the laity of Europe would treat their controversial divines as two gentlemen treated their seconds when brought to fight a duel, knowing nothing about the quarrel. When being led to their places, one of the principals whispered to the other, "If you will shoot your second I will shoot mine. (Laughter.) If they asked why he himself proposed to depart from the rule he should give a lame answer. He should say he knew more about the history of the sixteenth century than anything else. He had spent the best years of his life reading and writing about it, and if he had anything to tell them worth their hearing it was probably on this subject. And, indeed, he might say that to the Reformation we could trace indirectly the best of those very things which he had been describing; and the Reformers also, without knowing what they were about, taught the lesson of religious toleration. It was not, however, for either of these reasons he was going to talk about Martin Luther, nor was toleration the point. But the Reformation was an historical fact—an objective something which might be studied like any of the effects of nature. The Reformers were a class who played a great part, for good or for evil, on the state of the world. If we excepted the Apostles, no body of human beings ever printed so deep a mark on the organization of human society, and if there were any meaning in society the lives and the actions of men, such as these, should be matters of indifference to none of them. There was some difficulty, however, in studying the subject. Turn to Protestant history of the Reformation, and all was bright on the one side and black on the other; turn to Catholic history of the same time, and the Church of the Saints was spoken of as having been fulfilling its mission of saving human souls when Satan a second time entered into Paradise, and tempted miserable man to his ruin—he aspired unto forbidden knowledge—the seamless robe of the Saviour was rent in pieces—and the earth became the habitation of fiends. Each side told its own story—each side took facts and melting them in its own theological crucible, run them into moulds diametrically opposite. "Blasphemous fables" was the usual expression in Protestant controversy books of the accounts given by Catholics. "Protestant tradition," said an eminent modern Catholic, "is based on lying—bold, wholesale, unscrupulous lying." It would be an excellent thing for the world when a more humane account of the Reformation was arrived at. Even now there was an alteration in feeling regarding some of the Reformers. Not long ago the Reformers were looked upon as little else than saints; now a party had risen up who desired simply to reverse everything the Reformers did. One of these gentlemen, a clergyman, writing of Luther, called him a heretic, fit only to be ranked with—whom did they think—Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet—(laughter)—and again he had been spoken of as a Philistine. One noticed these things not because of any great importance in themselves, but as showing which way the stream was running; and curiously enough in another direction we saw the same phenomenon. Our liberal philosophers, looking into the histories of Luther, and Calvin, and John Knox, and the rest of them, found that they came far short of their philosophic ideas—found them lacking sadly in many questions which the liberal mind could not dispense with. They were discovered to have been narrow-minded, and to have persecuted Catholics little better than the Catholics persecuted them. Lord Macaulay could hardly find epithets strong enough to express contempt for Archbishop Cranmer, and Mr Buckle felt so keenly on the subject that he went and invented facts—(laughter)—discovering that before Protestants were burned by Queen Mary Catholics were burned under Edward VII., which he believed was not true. A greater man than Macaulay or Buckle—the German poet Goethe—said of Luther that he threw back the intellectual progress of mankind for centuries, by calling in the passions of the multitude to decide on questions which ought to have been left to the learned. Goethe, in saying this, was alluding especially to Erasmus, and thought that Erasmus and men like him had struck upon the right track; and if they could have retained the direction of the mind of Europe, there would have been more truth and less falsehood amongst us, and the mind of mankind would have expanded with the growth of knowledge. Such an opinion was not to be lightly passed over, and it would be his endeavour to show what kind of man Erasmus was—what he had been aiming at—what he had been doing—and how Luther spoiled his work, if spoiling was the word to be used. Buckle might have remembered that Cranmer had laboured all his life with the prospect of being burned alive for his reward. When the Protestant feeling began to spread in the Netherlands, and before a single Catholic had been ill-treated there, an edict was issued by the authorities for the suppression of the new opinion; and in the Netherlands more than 50,000 human beings were deliberately murdered, and he must say proceedings of that kind seemed to him to explain, and in a great degree, to excuse the subsequent interference of the Protestants. (Applause.) Some time prior to the Reformation, the Church had ruled the State with the authority of conscience, and self-interest was never named but to be abhorred. The bishops and clergy were regarded virtually and simply as the ministers of the Almighty, and they seemed to him to have deserved that high estimation of their character. It was not because of the doctrines they taught that they were chiefly held in honour. Wisdom, justice, self-denial, nobleness, high-mindedness—these were qualities before which the very highest in Europe had been contented to bow, and among no order of men had such qualities been so specially found as they were found six hundred years ago among the clergy of the Catholic Church. (Applause.) They called themselves successors to the Apostles, claiming in their Master's name universal spiritual authority, and they made good their professions by the habits of their own lives. They were looked up to with the utmost reverence, and kings and nobles bowed before a power nearer to God than their own—a power which brought men really and truly to believe they had immortal souls. With them, too, the serf and his lord stood on the common level of simple humanity. They were themselves for the most part children of the people, and the son of the peasant in those days rose to the mitred crown, just as in these days we had seen the rail-splitter and the tailor become Presidents of the Republic of the West. (Applause.) Leaving his description of the Church in its vigour, he gave a vivid description of what it was before the Reformation. Their religion passed through a transformation which all religions had the tendency, sooner or later, to pass through. They ceased to be aids and incentives to holy life, and became what rather enabled man to sin, than to help him to escape the penalty of sin. The spiritual powers of its priests were turned to the gratification of their own selfish indulgence—when marriage was forbidden to the fourth degree of consanguinity, but when loving cousins, if rich and open-handed, could obtain the Church's consent to their union—when there were tollgates for the priests at every halting place on the road of life, at feasts, at weddings, at funerals, just whenever excuses could be found. It was money, entirely money—even in cases of real delinquency it was still money—money and not charity covered the multitude of sins. The state of the Church had become such that something must be done, and what should it be? There were three possible courses—either that the ancient discipline be restored by the heads; secondly, that a higher tone of feeling should be gradually introduced among clergy and laity alike; or, lastly, that the common sense of the laity should take the matter into their own hands, and make free use of the pruning knife and the sweeping brush. Mr Froude was attentively listened to throughout his lecture, which was most exhaustive, and of which we have given the merest outline.

Mr Froude's second lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening. The lecturer, in the first part of his address, narrated the birth (which took place in 1467 at Rotterdam) and life of Erasmus, who was one of the cleverest men that ever lived. He described his life as a monk, his ultimate discarding his vows, and his subsequent struggle with poverty, followed by a rapid rise to eminence and wealth after his introduction to the English Court. His reputation as a writer spread all over; the Latin language in which he wrote was in universal use, and no living man was a better master of it than Erasmus. After his call to Rome by Pope Leo X., and his return to his own country, Erasmus was in the zenith of his greatness. After referring to the writings of Erasmus, the lecturer turned to the companion picture of Martin Luther, who was born sixteen years after Erasmus. Giving an interesting account of Luther's life as a monk, he brought him to the year 1517 when Luther was thirty-five years old. At that time the Pope sold indulgences and dispensations in order to raise funds to complete his grand cathedral at Rome. The collection went on, and the money of the faithful came in, and the pedlars went on their rounds until they came to Saxony. When the priest who was selling the indulgences and dispensations came near Wittemburg, Luther set up a protest on the church door, and in ninety-five propositions challenged the whole Catholic Church to defend what was going on. Had Luther stood alone, he probably would have been silent; but he knew that his thoughts were the thoughts of thousands. His fellow-townsmen were with him, but killed undoubtedly he would have been had the clergy had their own way. The events which followed this bold line of conduct were interestingly stated, bringing the history of Luther down to the Diet of Worms, where, before Charles V. and the assembled dignitaries of the Church and the State, he was charged with having broken the laws of the Church, and taught doctrines which were declared to be false, and he was asked whether or not he would retract them? Luther replied briefly that he would retract, not when his doctrines were declared to be false, but proved to be false. In those words lay the whole meaning of the Reformation. Luther left the presence of the Emperor a free man—the spell of absolutism was broken and the victory of the Reformation was secured.

Miscellaneous News.

The *Westminster Gazette* (the new Roman Catholic paper) believes it to be a fact that the Government do not intend to bring in a Reform Bill this session, "though they are willing to meet the question by resolutions of the House, or by appointing a Commission." The late splits in the Cabinet "were purely on questions of finance. A dissolution before resignation is one of the courses resolved on, in order to appeal from the House of Commons to the country."

It is stated that, acting in conjunction with certain of the finance companies, special auctions of all securities connected with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway will be held next month by the London Stock and Share Company. The assumption is that a large proportion of the various stocks of this line are held by a class of the public who will gladly take an opportunity for transferring a portion of their holdings to capitalists, whose more ready co-operation would serve to extricate the concern from its apparently hopeless confusion.

On Thursday, as a labourer in the employ of Mr Cooper, of Pyrford—a village about seven miles from Guildford—was passing through Pondfield, in the neighbourhood of his master's found, he found in the ditch, nearly covered with snow, a man named Tappin, the Repley messenger, who delivers post letters in the outlying districts, of which Pyrford and Wisley form part. The messenger was assisted from his bed of snow, where he had been for some hours. His account is that he got into the drift and pitched headlong into the ditch, when he was too exhausted to extricate himself.

A sad accident is reported from Liverpool, where, on Thursday afternoon, a number of boys ventured upon a mill-dam—a large sheet of water, which, from the constant undercurrent flowing from an adjoining mill, is peculiarly dangerous. About twelve boys went upon the ice, and four of them, more venturesome than the rest, selected the part nearest the mill for sliding upon. Suddenly the ice broke, and all four were drawn under; but one of them, holding on by his hands, managed to scramble up again, and succeeded in reaching the shore. The other three disappeared under the ice and were drowned. Some of the bystanders improvised a raft, but as the ice between the shore and the break would not yield to an ordinary pressure this proved useless. A boat was then procured from a neighbouring yard, and the ice having been broken, the bodies were eventually recovered.

DEATH OF MR ALEXANDER SMITH.—Mr Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama," and other poems, and secretary of the University of Edinburgh, died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on Saturday morning, after an illness of several weeks. Mr Smith, who was the son of a pattern designer, was born at Kilmarnock on the 31st of December, 1830, so that he had just entered his 37th year. He received a fair education in youth, and showing uncommon talent was destined for the Church, but a severe illness led to a change of purpose, and young Smith was put to his father's business. While engaged in preparing patterns for a lace factory in Glasgow, he began to cultivate the Muses, and his first work, "A Life Drama," was published in the *Critic* in 1852, and afterwards in a volume, with other poems, in 1853. In 1855 he published, in conjunction with Mr Dobell, "Sonnets on the (Crimean) War," and in 1857, "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira." At a later period he distinguished himself as a prose writer, publishing in 1863 "Dreamthorp," in 1865, "A Summer in Skye" and "Alfred Hagart's Household." He was also a frequent contributor to *Good Words* and other serials. In 1854 he was appointed to the office of secretary of Edinburgh University. He married about ten years ago, and has left a widow and family.

A London, Chatham, and Dover shareholder has written to Lord Redesdale to say that he thinks the money required to relieve the company from their difficulties should be found by themselves; but he adds that when he expressed this opinion to the secretary he told him that there was no precedent for such a thing, and that it would be useless to originate any movement for parliamentary action in that sense. Lord Redesdale, in a letter to the *Times*, says that is the answer he should expect from an officer of the company, but he hopes they will find that, if they are to get any money at all, Parliament will originate action in that sense if they do not. His lordship goes on: "When a trader or other person subject to the bankrupt laws is unable to pay, his liability being unlimited, he has to surrender everything that he has, and walks out of court with nothing that he can call his own but the clothes upon his back, and what may perhaps prevent his being driven to the union-house for shelter. To protect persons who enter into certain speculations from such overwhelming risk and loss they are made subject to a limited liability only, whereby they escape the total confiscation of their property in the event of failure, but are liable for all they advance on those conditions. Will it not be a monstrous injustice to grant milder terms to a limited liability company than those to which insolvents with unlimited liability are subject? I say deliberately that if Parliament enacts what is asked by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, and allows such limited liability bankrupts to fleece their mortgagees in order that they may retain and improve their own property, while it leaves the law unaltered which compels others to surrender everything to their creditors, it will legislate unjustly, and lay the foundation of very evil consequences."

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.—An inquest was held on Monday evening, at Aspull, near Wigan, on view of the body of Thomas Holcroft, who was killed on Friday morning last, at a pit in the township, belonging to Mr Richard Morris, under circumstances which, in the opinion of the jury, showed a "systematic want of management." It was evident deceased lost his life by transgressing one of the simplest but most important regulations in force at every colliery. About eight o'clock on Friday morning, the hooker-on at the lowest seam in the pit, the yard mine, was above-ground at breakfast, and during his absence the engine was winding water from the sump-hole, which was then full. The deceased and a man named Oaks, a collier, determined to go up the pit, and they placed themselves on the top of the cage in which was the full water bucket. They had not ascended more than a few yards when a full tub, which had unfortunately been displaced from the balance cage, then just leaving the pit brow, fell down the shaft, and struck both men from their dangerous position. Oaks was precipitated into the sump-hole, and did not, singular to state, sustain any serious injury, but Holcroft was found by the fireman hanging by one foot to the chain across the water, and the hurts he had sustained caused death in a few hours. The fireman, James Howarth, stated in his evidence that it had been the habit of the workmen to go up the shaft in the tub and on the cage, and he had not cautioned them further than by saying "It would not do." The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but censured the fireman and other workmen for their negligence, and requested the coroner to draw the attention of the inspector of mines to the facts disclosed, with a view to an investigation, having for its object, the more stringent enforcement of colliery rules.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT BURSLEM.—A serious colliery accident, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred at the Sytch Colliery, Burslem, on Monday morning. This colliery is of small dimensions, and is the property of Mr Wood. There only six men employed in getting what is termed the "red shag" mine, consisting of coal and ironstone, there being an upper and a lower level, approached by two shafts, eighty yards and fifty yards deep. The colliery is situated almost in the midst of a thickly populated portion of Burslem. Early on Monday morning four miners, named James Yates, Isaac Mansfield, Samuel Yates, and George Simcock, began to work in the bottom level drift, about seven yards from the down-cast shaft. At about seven o'clock they had made a hole in the mineral for the reception of gunpowder, previous to a blast, when the roof suddenly fell in, burying the two men, James Yates and Isaac Mansfield, beneath some eight or ten tons of the fallen material, and killing them instantly. The other two men escaped unhurt, and made the best of their way to the pit mouth, which they reached with some difficulty, as they happened to be farthest from the shaft, and had to remove some of the fallen mineral. Mr Amor and Mr Jones, neighbouring colliery lessees, with Charles Hargraves and John Steele, miners, immediately volunteered to descend the mine to recover the bodies. The first body discovered was that of Mansfield, who was crushed in a fearful manner, his head slightly protruding beyond the fallen mass. In the course of half an hour the body was brought to the surface; but owing to the large quantity of the material which required removing and the accumulation of water the second body was not sent up until near three o'clock in the afternoon. There were then a large number of persons near the pit mouth, and the cries and moans of the females as the mangled remains of the unfortunate man were placed in the cart to be taken to his home were awful to listen to. It is somewhat singular that both the deceased had only worked in the mine about four days—in fact, this was the fourth time they had descended the mine. They were each butty colliers, having had much experience in getting this particular description of the mineral. Yates lived at Latebrook, near Burslem, is thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Mansfield resided at Tunstall, is twenty-nine years of age, and has left a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

The Duke of Sutherland has conveyed to his tenantry the information that such of them as suffered loss by the cattle plague, prior to the compensation clauses of the Cattle Diseases Act, 1866, coming into operation, will have half of such losses made good by his Grace.

The *Times* has authority to state that, in reply to a communication received from the Government of the United States, her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending difference arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply.

There is a probability of another colliery dispute in the neighbourhood of Leeds. A fortnight ago the miners in the Gildersome and Morley districts gave notice to their employers of a demand for an advance of ten per cent., and also to have house coals free, the ground on which the demand was made being that the price of coal to the public had been increased. The claim for coals has been given up, and the masters have offered an advance of 7½ per cent., but at present the men refuse to accept this compromise.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Government of India has declined to interfere with the revolting, and, undoubtedly, sometimes murderous practice of taking dying Hindoos to the Ganges, immersing them, and choking them with the holy mud. "Relying on the too partial representations of an orthodox Hindoo authority, Sir John Lawrence has decided to leave the matter to Hindoo opinion. The Bengal Government, on the other hand, urged that in all cases of taking the sick to the Ganges notice should first be given at the nearest police office."

An important document has been issued by the committee of the Oaks Colliery Relief Fund, giving some reliable information as to the extent of the disaster and the sum required to meet the large amount of distress it has caused. It appears that the number of persons at present dependent upon the fund supplied by the liberality of the public is 628, of whom 214 are women (153 of them widows) and 356 children, the remainder being men wholly or partly supported by sons who were killed by the explosion. Acting upon experience derived from the distribution of the Lundhill Relief Fund of 1857, the committee believe that they will require at least £75,000, if an adequate fund is to be provided for the "relief of the overwhelming distress occasioned by the greatest colliery accident ever known." At the present moment only £10,000 has been received. The committee, whilst appealing to the public for help express the hope that as an effort is being made to establish a permanent colliery accident fund for South Yorkshire, the present will be the last occasion on which such an appeal will be necessary.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT ON THE PART OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.—A coroner's jury, on Monday, passed a strong censure on Dr. Massingham, one of the Bethnal-green parish officers. Ann Terry, a married woman, expecting her confinement, had got an order for the Lying-in Hospital, City-road. On Wednesday she was seized at home with labour pains, and a cab was called to take her to the hospital; but the cabman refused to go unless more money was paid than could be raised. The altercation was scarcely over when a child was born. The sister of the woman got an order for the attendance of Dr. Massingham, and asked him to visit the deceased. He refused until his usual time for visiting came, and altogether, if the statements of the witnesses may be believed, he seems to have behaved in a heartless manner. The woman died on Thursday at noon. These facts were brought out at an inquest on Monday, and the jury declared Dr. Massingham to be unfit for the office he holds.

"LOVE TO HATRED TURNED."—A singular scene occurred two evenings back during the performance at the theatre of Nantes. An unmarried young lady Mdlle. G. seated in the dress circle, was observed to be in a state of great excitement, and during the interval between the first and second act of "Roland à Roncevaux," was seized with a nervous attack and had to be removed to the saloon, where she recovered and then resumed her place. Her agitation, however, again came on, and as soon as the curtain had dropped for the second time she got up, and walking straight to a gentleman who was seated with his newly-married wife in the same gallery, gave him a violent slap in the face. The wife maintained a perfect composure during this scene, and after waiting until the excitement had somewhat calmed down left the house, the police having in the meantime removed the assailant of her husband. The cause of this scandal may be partially conjectured. The gentleman had been for a period of five years on terms of intimacy with Mdlle. G. and had only abandoned her on the occasion of his marriage. The latter is said to be of very good family, and the daughter of a captain of the neighbourhood.—*Galignani*.

DR. NEWMAN AND THE PROPOSED ORATORY AT OXFORD.—Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham, writes to the *Westminster Gazette*:—"It is quite true that Dr. Newman has purchased a piece of land at Oxford, but it is not true that he ever decided on going there, or on doing anything there, although he was not without hope that by some means the scheme of building a church there might be brought about. It is still less true that Dr. Newman has ever intended to leave the Birmingham Oratory with the view of taking up his own residence at Oxford. But it is true that Dr Newman, encouraged by me, has had under deliberation the question of establishing a church and oratory at Oxford, in connection with the Birmingham oratory. As the plan, however, if carried out, involved among its elements one special privilege, the granting which was not within the power of the ordinary, but required a petition to the Holy See; believing in the reasonableness of the petition, I undertook to present it to the Holy See; and thus it has happened that whatever correspondence there has been with Rome on the subject has passed through the hands of the present writer and not of Dr. Newman. The privilege petitioned for was granted. And Dr. Newman has not only received no intimation of such an opinion, as asserted in your *Gazette*, from any Roman prelate, but is still, with the sanction of his undertaking implied in his petition being granted, in course of deliberation on the question. I have already mentioned as to whether he will establish a church and oratory at Oxford, or leave the work of building a church to others."

The *Spectator* reckons up the changes in the *personnel* of Parliament during the year. Taking first the House of Lords, we find that twenty-four peers have died. The mortality in the Commons has been exactly one-fourth of that in the Lords. Six members (four Liberals and two Conservatives) have died—a number rather below the average. The session witnessed the unseating of seventeen hon. gentlemen, twelve of whom were Liberals and five Conservatives. Eleven members have become peers, five by creation and six by succession. Three are Liberals and eight Conservatives. Three Conservatives have resigned their seats, four have left their former constituencies and have gone to others, and seven have been appointed to seats on the judicial bench. There are now in the House of Commons forty members who had no seats in that assembly at the beginning of last year. Of these twenty-one are Conservative, nineteen are Liberals. Of the forty constituencies which have changed their representatives, thirty are in England, six in Ireland, three in Wales, and one in Scotland. Eighteen have returned Conservatives in succession to Conservatives; twelve have returned Liberals in succession to Liberals; the former party has lost six seats, and the latter four. The Liberals gained two seats at Devonport, one in Aberdeenshire, one at Bridgewater, one at Petersfield, and one in Waterford. The Conservatives won seats at Brecon, Bridgnorth, Helston, and Sandwich, so that the year's contests result in a nett gain of two seats to the Liberal party. In addition to the changes above enumerated, there have been thirty-seven re-elections; nine on account of the formation of Lord Russell's Government, and twenty-eight through the acceptance of office by the Earl of Derby. There are now seven vacant seats: Armagh, Dublin University, Galway, and Bancaster (two), Totnes, and Reigate.

THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY, AND ITS EFFECT UPON CHEAP LITERATURE.—Mr John Francis writes to the *Publishers' Circular*, to give his opinion—founded on long familiarity with the facts of the case—that the repeal of the paper duty, by cheapening good periodicals, has almost extinguished the exciting and immoral publication of former days. He states:—"In the year preceding the repeal of the duty—1860—I counted a list of sixty publications of a notoriously objectionable character issued by one printing establishment alone, all of which are now discontinued. There are at present thirty publications of the 'Roving Jack' class, with an average weekly issue of 7,000 each. Among them is one called 'Black Bess;' this is a great favourite, and, I am assured, reaches 30,000 per week; but I have included this in the 7,000 as the average issue. This, you will perceive, makes a total issue of 210,000, or 290,000 less than the weekly issue of one of our newspapers. It is worthy of remark that the greater number of these publications, although most of them are of a vulgar, exciting, and injurious character, are not directly immoral. Immediately after the repeal of the duty on paper, an attempt was made to start three immoral publications, which within a few months were all discontinued. Several subsequent ventures of the kind have been equally unsuccessful." Mr Francis adds:—"The great collection of periodicals under the superintendence of Mr Henry Cole and Mr Charles A. Collins, and which is now complete, will, I am satisfied, bear me out in the opinion that immoral and unwholesome publications never were so rare, nor good, wholesome, and cheap publications so abundant, as they now are."

ARREST OF A GENTLEMAN ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—For several months past a gentleman named Stewart, said to be a captain in the army, has been living with his wife and family in the parish of Hurstbourne Tarrant, during which time he has become well known to the inhabitants of Andover and neighbourhood, and to the gentlemen of the Tedworth hunt, with which pack he was often seen hunting in scarlet. Some considerable consternation was caused on Friday afternoon last, when it became known that the captain was in the hands of the borough police, charged with robbing a Mr Henly, a farmer of Linkenholt, of some Bank of England notes. On the next morning he was taken before the Rev. C. Dodson, at Penton, who, after hearing the case, remanded him until Saturday, when a special meeting of the county magistrates was to be held to hear the case. The main features are these:—On the 14th of December last, Mr Henly and Captain Stewart were both in Andover, and went to Hurstbourne together, the captain riding with Mr Henly in his carriage. At this time, Mr Henly says he had a pocket-book containing amongst other papers, seven £5 Bank of England notes. When he arrived at home, he found that his pocket-book was missing. He communicated with the superintendent of police at Andover, Mr Campbell, and the pocket-book, papers, and notes were advertised for, and a reward offered for their recovery; at the same time, the numbers being known, the authorities of the Bank of England were communicated with, and the notes stopped. Mr Campbell, a few days after, received a letter from the Bank, stating that some of the notes had been paid in. He immediately proceeded to London, and traced the notes to the parties, who stated that they had received them from Captain Stewart for the purpose of getting them changed for notes of larger value. These are the bare facts of the case, so far as the prosecution is concerned. On the other hand, it is but justice to the accused to say that his answer to the charge is that Mr Henly lent him the notes. The captain has been the whole week in gaol, the magistrates having refused bail.—*Salisbury Journal*.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till eight o'clock every evening, for the reception of news and advertisements, after which time letters should be put into the letter box in the door. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Consett Guardian.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"A Ratepayer's" letter on the gas lamps will appear next week

"L. F. P.," "T. H.," "A Ratepayer,"—declined.

Several items of local news are unavoidably held over.

Local and District News.

INQUEST.—On Thursday last an inquest was held at the house of Mrs Allen, Annfield Plain, before J. M. Favell, Esq., on the body of Thomas Bell, a boy who died from injuries received by the kick of a horse in Pontop Pit some weeks ago, the particulars of which were given in the *Guardian* at the time. After hearing the evidence of the witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

GRAND CONCERT.—It is announced for a grand concert, under the patronage of the firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., to take place in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Elswick, on Monday, the 21st inst., in aid of the funds of the Elswick Church of England Sunday School, when Miss Annie Penman, Miss Emmeline Moore, Mr Wm. Patrick, and Mr Henry Nelson are engaged to appear, Mr C. F. Liddle as pianist. From the excellent programme which will be performed, and the nature of the proceedings, we hope they will attain a complete success.

TREMENDOUS STORM AND FLOOD AT LANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening the whole of Lanchester was flooded from the Smallhope and other burns, being unable to contain the quantity of water which fell on Wednesday in the district and from the rapid fresh which dissolved the snow on the hills and fields. At Fenhall the whole road was under water, which was so deep as to render the place dangerous for travellers or even a horse, some of whom were compelled to remain in Lanchester until the following morning. Sergeant Woodward, Mr R. Lumley, Mr J. Wilson, and Dr Wilson were kept busily employed until two o'clock on Thursday morning in assisting persons to remove cattle from the stables. Several of the houses are flooded, while the water ran down in such force in the middle of the street as to compel the natives to ferry themselves across in a handcart. On Thursday the water had considerably abated.

TRUE HEROISM.—At an explosion which recently took place at the Consett Ironworks, one of the sufferers a little fellow whose leg was rather seriously burnt, walked from the works to his residence rather than be carried, as it would put his mother so much about if she knew he was burnt. The poor lad, a short time after getting home, had to request to be put to bed, and it was not until nature could stand it no longer that he had to confess being worse than his friends imagined. His companion, who was unable to see, and consequently had to be carried, although suffering great pain, never complained or uttered a sentence to denote his sufferings.

TANFIELD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The members of this society held their twenty-second quarterly meeting at the house of Mrs Thompson, White-le-head, on Saturday evening—the president (Mr James Hunter) in the chair. The report and balance-sheet being read by the secretary, showed that goods to the amount of £3,117 had been sold, exceeding the amount realised during the previous quarter by £295. A profit of £350 had been realised, and after paying all expenses, and 5 per cent. on paid-up shares, £10 to depreciation of fixed stock, and £1 14s to reserve fund, they have been enabled to pay 2s in the pound on the members purchases. Twenty-one new members have entered and eleven withdrawn during the quarter. The balance-sheet was unanimously adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the various officers for their past services, the meeting terminated.

CARELESS DRIVING.—On Monday last, as some persons were walking on the footpaths on their way from Consett towards Leadgate, they were overtaken by a lad driving a horse and cart most carelessly at a furious rate along the footpath, and as a quantity of snow was on the ground they were unaware of his approach until one of the shafts of the cart caught one of the company, who was carrying a baby, on the shoulder, and knocked her some four or five yards one way, and her baby about the same distance in another direction, where both fell among the snow. Fortunately, neither of them were much worse for the accident, which might have been attended with more disastrous results. Another narrow escape was experienced by a lad at Dipton on Tuesday morning, who was run over by a person on horseback. We have before had to caution drivers for careless and furious driving in this district, and we feel convinced that severe measures will have to be taken in order to secure the protection of the public.

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning a hind, in the employ of H. Claytor, Esq., Witton Castle, near Bishop Auckland, found a man in an outhouse on the farm nearly frozen to death. He at first thought that he was dead, and Dr. Allworthy was immediately sent for. That gentleman had him removed, and after applying the usual restoratives the man showed signs of life, and gradually came round. It appears on Saturday evening he was travelling between Crook and Toft Hill, but being overcome by the cold he sought shelter from the storm in the outhouse, and on arriving within the doorway he fell down unconscious. He could remember nothing more. The doctor gave it as his opinion that if the man had lain a few minutes longer he would have been frozen to death. He was very much frost bitten, and though in a fair way of recovery, he is suffering very much. The snow in the neighbourhood of Crook is said to have been four and five feet deep. The road traffic has been completely stopped in consequence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CROOKGATE.—While Mr Robinson, carrier from Newcastle to Dipton, was proceeding homeward on Saturday night last he came to a serious loss which might have been attended with even more serious consequences. It appears as he was ascending the hill from Crookgate toll-bar, the person at the gate took his attention for a few minutes relative to a parcel. In the meantime Mr Robinson allowed his horses to proceed, and by the time he reached the shaft horse the waggons from Hobson Colliery came stealthily down the incline, just as the fore horse was on the line. Fortunately, the traces snapped which broke the communication, else the shaft horse and even Mr Robinson himself might have been drawn into the train. We need scarcely add that the trace horse was killed upon the spot. We think it a great oversight on the part of the railway authorities not to have gates at such a critical part of the road where the line crosses at the foot of a very steep hill, thereby being even more dangerous than crossings usually are. We would also direct the authorities of the same line to a crossing at Pickering Nook, when not even a man is stationed to preserve the people from danger, and as the locomotive often runs late at night, it is very improper that such a place should be left unguarded.

A COLLIERY DEPUTY ENDANGERING THE SAFETY OF A MINE.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court, on Monday, a colliery deputy, named Joseph Slater, was charged before a full bench of magistrates with endangering the safety of a colliery near Spennymoor, by opening a lamp. The evidence showed that Slater's lamp had gone out, and in order to get another light without trouble he had taken up another lamp and opened it, so as to procure a light. Information was accordingly given to the viewer, Mr Cook, who at once summoned Slater. It was stated that the part of the mine where Slater was engaged was very "gassy," and at the time he committed the rash act there were upwards of 100 men and boys in the pit. After referring to the recent colliery calamities, the Bench inflicted the highest penalty in their power, viz., £2, or one month's imprisonment. The viewer then made application to the Bench to break the bond of Slater, so as he would not be entitled to notice, and not be allowed to enter the pit any more; for if such was the case, all the men and boys employed in the colliery had threatened to lay the pit idle by turning out, as they refused to work where he was. The Bench, after a short deliberation, said the engagement—whether fortnightly or yearly—was now broken, and defendant would not be allowed to work in the pit any more.

BLAYDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The thirty-second quarterly meeting of the above flourishing store was held in the Lecture Hall, Blaydon, on Saturday night last. Mr Robert Eadie, in the absence of the president, was called on to preside, and briefly opened the proceedings. The secretary (Mr Thomas Spottiswoode) read the quarterly report, which showed the profit on goods sold in all the departments to be £839 6s. The receipts taken for the different departments were—Grocery, £4,797 13s 1d; shoemaking, £523 4s 4d; drapery, £1,069 0s 3d; tailoring, £145 5s 10d; butchering, £1,484 10s 3d. The contributions from new members received during the quarter had been £90 15s 9d. A dividend of 2s 1d in the pound was declared. On the motion of Mr Spoor, of Whickham, the report was carried unanimously. The annual election of president, treasurer, secretary, and three committeemen, next took place.—On the motion of Mr Spoor, Mr James Eadie, the president, was re-elected unanimously.—On the motion of Mr S. Veitch, Mr Wm. Douglass, the treasurer, was re-elected.—Mr Douglass, in thanking them for the compliment, said he would do all in his power to assist them, and hoped that all the members would strive together to further the interests of the store.—On the motion of Mr Nicholas Douglass, Mr Thomas Spottiswoode was re-elected secretary unanimously. Mr Spottiswoode said that the store was never in a more prosperous condition, that it was necessary now to extend its operations, and that premises had been got at Burnopfield for a branch store, on a lease of seven years, at a yearly rental of £21, to meet the requirements of the members residing at Marley Hill, The Lintz, and the surrounding district; and he had no doubt that a number of new members would join when the branch was rightly established.—Messrs Wm. Turner, Isaac Clark, and Samuel Robson were unanimously elected the three committeemen. A general conversation then took place about the advisability of having a clothing club, and also joining the wholesale store at Manchester. It was ultimately agreed to form a club, and also to join the wholesale store.—On the motion of Mr Jenkins, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the officers for their past services, and the proceedings then ended.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT CROOK.—On Monday Sergeant Greathead applied to the Bishop Auckland Bench for a further remand, which was granted, in the case of Coates against Trainor for a murderous assault. Coates is now dangerously ill, and very doubtful is his ultimate recovery.

SUICIDE FROM THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.—About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, as some persons were passing along the High Level Bridge, they saw a man climb over the railing; three or four men at once ran forward, but he at that moment gave a spring forward, and they were only able to get hold of his coat tails, and, owing to the strain, the cloth gave way, and the unfortunate man fell down into the river, and was drowned. The body has not yet been found.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT AT LANCHESTER.—At the meeting held on Friday last at Lanchester to consider the advisability of adopting the Local Government Act in that township—the Rev. J. Dingle in the chair—the proceedings were brought to a sudden termination by a motion against the measure being proposed and carried, only two persons present holding up their hands for the adoption of the Act.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—On Friday last, a serious accident occurred to a child at Satley. It appears that the mother of the child, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, went out to a neighbour's house, leaving two children, the eldest three years, and the other three months old. After the woman had been out a considerable time, the shrieks of the child brought in a neighbour, who found that it had set its clothes on fire; and she immediately endeavoured to put out the flames, which she succeeded in doing, not however before the child was severely burnt on the legs and body, herself receiving several burns while putting out the flames.

THE BARNSLEY CATASTROPHE.—Our readers will observe in our advertising columns that an entertainment in aid of the funds for the sufferers by the late calamitous explosion at Barnsley, will be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday evening. We hope we need say no more than the object is deserving of a full house on the occasion.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL, CONSETT.—On Monday evening, a concert was given in the Town Hall, Consett, by Mr W. Siddell, Miss Allister, and Mr George Duckett, to a thin house. We understand that the performances, probably owing to the effect a small audience has upon the performers, was not appreciated by those present. The absence, also, of Mr Phillips was a disappointment. Mr Henry Leslie presided at the piano with his usual ability.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND EPIPHANY SESSION.—At the close of these sessions a question arose whether the attorney for the prosecution in one of the cases should not be allowed his costs, because he had not forwarded a copy of the evidence of witnesses not given before the committing magistrates, so that the Court and the prisoners were taken by surprise. At the last Summer Assizes, in one of the southern circuits, one of the judges disallowed the costs on that account. The Court, upon this occasion, did not impose this penalty, but stated that, if it occurred again, they should certainly deprive the prosecutor's attorney of his costs.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Good appetite. Excellent digestion.—In the majority of persons, loss of appetite is the first indication of departing health, and should at once receive attention, or actual disease will follow. For the cure of disordered digestion and liver complaints, Holloway's excellent pills are probably unrivalled, certainly unsurpassed. The invalid will never experience disappointment or failure in the removal of his ailment by means of these purifying pills. On reaching the stomach they immediately correct heartburn, flatulency, and undue acidity; they secure the secretion of perfect bile, and passing into the intestinal canal they gently arouse it to natural activity without producing pain, irritation, or exhaustion. For these reasons Holloway's pills are peculiarly well adapted for a family aperient.

GRAND MASONIC BALL AT DURHAM.—On Tuesday evening, a grand masonic ball took place in the Town Hall, Durham, in aid of the funds for erecting a new lodge room in connection with the Granby Lodge of Free Masons. Upwards of 350 attended. The hall was tastefully decorated with masonic flags and emblems of the order. Among the distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady C. Churchill, Earl and Countess Vane, Lord and Lady Boyne, &c. The ball was led off by the Duchess of Marlborough, and Mr Fawcett. The supper was supplied by Mr. H. Carr, Half Moon Inn, New Elvet, and the wines by Messrs Hutchinson and Greenwell. Mr. Wood's Quadrille Band attended, Mr O. Simpson acting as conductor.

THE RECORDS OF 10,763 CURES OF ASTAMA, CONSUMPTION, AND OTHER DISORDERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS BY DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.—The benefit to society which has resulted from the discovery of this medicine is, however, far greater than these figures show, as many thousands of cures are effected, and not made known out of the circle of the friends of the parties. This has now been going on for more than 30 years in all quarters of the globe with the same unvarying result, so that, one after the other, all medicines previously relied upon for these disorders have nearly, if not entirely, dropped out of use—the supposed, or pretended, cures upon which they relied not standing the test of investigation. Dr Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per Box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY WORKMAN.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Boat House Inn, Wylam, before Mr Cockcroft, coroner, on the body of Edward Moorhead, a foreman platelayer, aged 56. Deceased had been for upwards of thirty years employed on the Carlisle section of the North Eastern Railway, and was much respected as a steady and useful servant. On Saturday morning last, about half-past seven o'clock, he was engaged putting some salt on one of the switches, near the Wylam station, a fellow-workman, named John Pigg, being a short distance from him. Pigg heard the whistle of an engine coming towards the station, and, fearing that deceased, who was deaf, might not have heard it, went towards him to apprise him of the approach of the engine. When he got close to him, deceased stepped on to the line of rail, and Pigg immediately jumped forward and caught hold of his clothes, but the buffer of the engine struck him a violent blow on the hand, causing him to let go his hold. Deceased was knocked down and pushed by the engine a distance of about forty yards, when he was thrown by the plough of the engine off the rails. The injuries he received were such as to cause his death the same day. No blame appeared attributable to the engine driver, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

PRESENTATION AT DURHAM TO J. H. CLASPER.—On Monday evening, the friends of Mr J. H. Clasper met at Mr Miller's Waterloo Hotel, Durham, for the purpose of presenting him with a suitable testimony of their respect and esteem. The supper did full credit to Mr Miller, and upwards of 70 friends sat down on the occasion. The idea of the presentation is in a great measure due to Mr Ralph Coxon, of Durham, who has used most energetic measures in endeavouring to bring the matter to a successful issue. The chair was taken by Mr H. J. Marshall, jun., and the vice by Mr Pickett, of Newcastle. Amongst the guests who sat down were Mr Robert Chambers (champion), J. Taylor, and other celebrated scullers. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character, the townspeople of the city themselves taking a great interest in the proceedings, more especially because Mr Clasper and his relations are about to remove to London, where it is their intention to take up their permanent residence. Since Mr J. Clasper's residence in Durham, he has won the respect and esteem of all. The testimonial took the shape of a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at 25 guineas and a purse of gold, the former being supplied by Mr Oswald, jeweller, of Durham. On the watch was inscribed the following:—"Presented to J. H. Clasper, with a purse of gold, for his skill as an oarsman, and also for his uniform upright character. 7th January, 1867." A variety of toasts were proposed in the course of the evening, the whole of the proceedings passing off with the greatest success. A vote of thanks to Mr Coxon was cordially passed.

ACCIDENT AT MEDOMSLEY PIT.—About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, an accident, which resulted fatally, occurred to a lad named John Stoker, aged twelve years, of Derwent Cottages, at a colliery near Medomsley, known as the Derwent Pit, the property of the Consett Iron Company. It appears that he had, with a number of others, "come to bank" about that time, and observing that a set of waggons were going in the direction of their residence, they ran towards them for the purpose of getting a ride. Several of the company succeeded in getting upon the waggons, and while Stoker was attempting to effect that end, his foot slipped upon the snow, and he fell upon the rails. One of the company named Samuel Carlton, an elderly person, belonging to the same village, seeing the lad's perilous position, instantly dashed forward and dragged him off the rails, but not before three wheels had gone over one of his legs, shattering it fearfully. The unfortunate youth was at once taken to Consett Infirmary, where he was attended to by Dr. Renton, who found it necessary to amputate the fractured limb above the knee. The poor lad gradually sunk, and expired about ten o'clock the same evening. On Monday, an inquest on the body was held at the house of Mr Bennison, Victoria Hotel, Victoria-street, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, when evidence in accordance with the above facts was given; after which a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. A melancholy and somewhat remarkable incident in connection with the death of this poor fellow, is that the day on which the accident occurred was the anniversary of his twelfth birthday, and, we understand, his mother had a spice cake ready on the girdle for his return home.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CONSETT IRONWORKS.—On Tuesday an accident of a serious character occurred at the Consett Ironworks, by which four persons received injuries. Between twelve and one o'clock a loud report was heard at Consett, which is situate about half a mile from the ironworks, and as some of the whistles connected with the boilers had been sounding an alarm for some time the general impression was that a boiler had exploded; but although this was fortunately not the case, yet an explosion had occurred by which four persons were seriously injured. It appears that a stocktaker, named David Little, was in his cabin at dinner, and was there joined by a young man named James Thompson, a boiler builder. These, with two boys, named Thomas Wilson and William White, who had carried down the dinners, were near the cabin, when a labourer who was employed in tipping the bogies came near with his bogie of molten slag. This he emptied near the cabin, and, unfortunately the slag, which had not "set," fell amongst some water, causing an immediate explosion. The poor lads, who had no chance of escape, were severely burnt, and were removed to their residence at Consett. Wilson had his face rather seriously burnt, but it is expected that his eyes are uninjured. Thompson's left eye, his left wrist, and the left part of his face is burnt, and had he not had on two pairs of trousers he would have suffered much more severely, as one of the pairs of trousers is completely destroyed. White's left leg is burnt somewhat seriously; and Little is slightly burnt on the face, but has rather a severe burn behind his right ear. Dr. McCree, who is stationed at the Infirmary, immediately visited each sufferer, who it is hoped will speedily be restored to health.

Correspondence.

ECCE ITERUM!

MR MURRAY AND THE GUARDIANS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I noticed in your paper a few weeks ago that at a meeting of the Lanchester Board of Guardians, a copy of the *Guardian* was produced, containing Mr Murray's letter, and that the Board were unanimously of opinion that statements so manifestly *untrue* and ridiculous required no contradiction from them, and were certainly unworthy the attention of the ratepayers.

Now, sir, the Guardians know well that those statements are *true*, and can be proved so by their own books. I can tell the Guardians that the ratepayers do think these things worthy of their attention, as well as a number of other things which have only come out since I wrote the last letter. The sooner, therefore, that the Guardians stop wasting the ratepayers' money the better.

Is it untrue, I would ask them, that Mr Ross offered to pay for his daughter's board in the workhouse? And when the Guardians agreed to this, did not the Poor Law Commissioners refuse to allow the workhouse to be made into a boarding-house? Is it untrue, again, that Miss Ross now receives £8 per year and her board for doing nothing, or for doing that which her mother ought to do? This is adding not less than £28 per year to Mr Ross' wages.

Is it untrue that the treasurer's salary is increased from £10 per year to £25 per year, and that in spite of what a ratepayer says he *does* get interest for what money lays at the bankers?

Is it untrue the clerk's salary has been increased from £50 per year to £75 per year for attending the Guardians three hours once a fortnight? Why, sir, a respectable solicitor would do the work for £30 per year, as the clerk is perfectly at liberty to do any kind of work he may choose during the remainder of the time.

Is it untrue that Mr Dougle gets £14 per year for doing what he is bound to do—namely, visiting his parishioners?

And, finally, is it untrue that the doctor's salary has been increased about one half?

It seems to me that the worst part of my letter was its *truth*, and this any ratepayer can see for himself if he will take the trouble.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
JOHN MURRAY.

[We will, according to the rules of fair play allow 'a Ratepayer' to reply, and then this correspondence must cease.—ED.]

BUZZER V. TIME.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As a knowledge of true time is of the greatest importance in the common business of life, it may not be out of place to give the time-keepers at Consett Works such information as may enable them to give the true time as indicated by the mean sun when on the meridian of Consett. Nothing is more astronomically absurd than for a number of "buzzers" to be buzzing together, all indicating one common time, and yet, strange to say, some of them separated by a great difference of longitude; for no sooner does the time-gun at Newcastle report one o'clock by Greenwich mean time, than a number of "buzzers" may be heard, all claiming that as their true time, as if actually situated on Greenwich meridian, the time-keepers seemingly not being aware that true time can only be read off the dial-plate of heaven, and that every meridian on the earth is, as it were, a tooth in the motion wheel. The difference between Greenwich mean time and Consett mean time is just the difference of longitude between those two places, or the mean regular distance of the solar transits of Greenwich and Consett meridians. It will be seen that before the true time at Consett can be found, the geographical position of that place must first be found. The following is therefore a mean result from a double observation, viz.:—Lat. 54° 56' 27" N. Long. 0h. 6m. 55s. W. Hence, the time as reported at Consett is 6 minutes 55 seconds too fast. Or instead of the "buzzer" reporting Consett mean time, it actually reports the mean time of some place on a meridian 60 geographical miles due east of Consett. There is, however, a correction to be made in order to get the true time; but as its value is so small, it is not necessary to take it into account for the common business of life.

The reason, Mr Editor, that I trouble you with these few remarks is this:—I think every public place like Consett ought to have its geographical position fixed in order to get the true time, as Greenwich mean time is now so easily got by the aid of the telegraph.—Yours, truly,

CHRONOS.

Mrs Vyse, who murdered two of her children some years ago in London, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has just received her Majesty's free pardon, and has returned to her family in a state of perfect health. She has been at Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum, near Salisbury, since her trial.

Miss Ada Isaacs Menken, or, as the Paris papers call her, "Adda Menken," had a narrow escape on Saturday. The bare-backed steed came to grief, and nearly rolled over the bare-backed rider. She is having a great success at Paris.

L'Africaine has been played at the Grand Opera at Paris 134 times. The first 130 representations brought to the treasury the sum of £41,220.

THE CARLTON MURDER.—On Wednesday John Watson and his wife Mary were brought up on remand before the sitting magistrates at the Shire Hall, Nottingham, charged with the murder of Mr Raynor at Carlton. No evidence whatever was gone into. Mr Smith (one of the magistrates) said that in consequence of Dr. Taylor's analysis not having been received, the prisoners were again remanded until Saturday, and were then removed from the dock.

Mr Welch, the Registrar of the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday appeared before the Commissioner to pass his last examination, and to receive his order of discharge. His total liabilities were stated to be £16,666, and the deficiency on the face of the account is something over £7,000. An adjournment was ordered until the 1st of March, and the bankrupt was ordered in the meantime to file a deficiency and cash account for twelve months.

Mr W. E. Forster M.P., addressed a meeting at Leeds on Wednesday on the position and prospects of Jamaica. In the course of his speech, the hon. gentleman said that "he was still unable to agree with some of his friends in thinking that a prosecution ought to be instituted against Mr Eyre, though he would not for one moment blame those who thought it their duty to join in such a prosecution."

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before C. F. HAMOND Esq., R. HOYLE, Esq., and Ald. WILSON.

STEALING A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Edward Bousfield, a young man, who has been convicted for forgery, was charged by Mr Micatt, a ship smith, lately in the service of Her Majesty's and the Turkish Governments, with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at about £22. Mr Joel prosecuted. It appears that the prosecutor, whose residence is in London, came to Newcastle in November last, on a visit to his sister. On the night of the 13th of that month he was under the influence of drink, and fell asleep in Gallowgate. When he came to his senses, he missed his watch and chain and found some marks of violence on him. The next day the prisoner offered the watch for sale to a broker named Isaac Onions who asked him where he got it. Prisoner replied, "from a man coming out of Bulmer's in Gallowgate." Onions refused to buy it and the prisoner then went to Sunderland and pawned it for £3 1s with Mr Ishmael Gilheskie. Detective Fawcett had charge of the case. He apprehended the man in an eating house in Darn Cook. In answer to the charge, he said, "I will gan against that." Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months, hard labour.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF FELONS.

The annual meeting of the members of the Shotley Bridge Association for the Prosecution of Felons was held on Monday, at the house of Mrs Brown, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge.

Before the business of the meeting commenced, the members partook of an excellent dinner prepared for them by the worthy hostess, who on that occasion was highly praised for the satisfactory manner in which she had provided for the comfort of her guests. After dinner, Henry Ritson, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and after thanking them for the honour due to him, he gave, amidst loud applause, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were most loyally drunk by the company.

The Chairman next gave "The Bishop of the diocese, together with the Ministers of other denominations, coupled with the health of Mr Thirlwell, one of their respected churchwardens." This was responded to in a suitable manner by Mr Thirlwell. In rising to propose the toast of the evening, the Chairman, who was loudly applauded, said the toast he had to propose was one in which, no doubt, every person present would most heartily join. During the past year they had been singularly fortunate, and their expenses had, in consequence, been necessarily light—a state of matters with which, he supposed, none of them would find fault. He had great pleasure in proposing "Success to the Shotley Bridge Association for the Prosecution of Felons"—(applause)—with which he begged to couple the health of their secretary, who for a number of years had devoted so much attention to the Association. (Cheers.)

Mr J. Ritson, who, on rising to respond, was received with loud and prolonged applause, said that he had been secretary to the Association for thirteen years. During that time he had done his duty as faithfully as lay in his power. (Hear, hear.) His time, however, would be but short in this world, and he considered it his duty to resign the office. ("No, no.") He was grateful to them for their kindness, but he had made up his mind on the subject, as he felt that his infirmities had rendered him incapable of doing the duties satisfactorily to himself.

The resolution of the worthy secretary was most reluctantly accepted by the members of the Association, who were unanimous in requesting him to continue in office.

After a short pause, Mr Ritson again stood up and said he had great pleasure in proposing Mr Martin Bell as their future secretary, which was properly seconded, and afterwards carried unanimously.

The toasts, including the trade of the district, the health of Mr Bell, the hostess, the press, &c., &c., were afterwards given, and suitably responded to; after which the members separated.

NORTHERN REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—A meeting of members of the Northern Reform League was held in Newcastle on Tuesday, to consider the best means of organising a demonstration on the subject of Reform. Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., took the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. Representatives from various societies stated that it was estimated that over 11,000 men were likely to take part in the procession. A resolution was carried that the demonstration be held on the 28th inst. It was stated by the chairman that besides three or four local members there was a probability of Mr Bright being present on the occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

The *Herald* says it is favoured with an intimation from Mr Beales that the Reform League has reconsidered its project for holding a demonstration in Westminster Hall on the Tuesday after the opening of the session. The project had been condemned by several Liberal journals.

MR LOWE AND THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The *Times* contains a reply from Mr Lowe to Mr E. Beales. Mr Lowe charges the League with preferring falsehood to truth for the purpose of working on the minds of the people. In his speech of last session, he says, the League perverted his meaning, by leaving out all reference to the constituencies. For this Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright had to apologise in the face of the House of Commons.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The *Times* remarks on the impeachment of President Johnson as evidence of the revolution through which the Union is passing. It is a hint of what may come after. The fate of Mr Johnson is a trifle compared with the safeguards of all personal liberty and individual freedom, which are thus subjected to the unchecked caprice of a fluctuating majority.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the room of the Literary Institute, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs E. Charlton (chairman), J. Parker, J. Fletcher, W. Todd, Watson Smith, J. Davison, W. Cheeseman, and J. Jobling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The minutes of last meeting having been read over, the Clerk read over a communication from the authorities of the North-Eastern Railway Company, stating that the directors had agreed to fix gas lamps at the crossing at Redwell Hills, near Leadgate, and asking the Board to undertake the erection of the same at the cost of the railway company.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr Burn, informing him that the Shotley Bridge Gas Company would attend to that matter.

The Clerk said he had written to Messrs Gibson, of Hexham, who act for the trustees of the Ellishaw and West Auckland Turnpike Trust, signifying the willingness of the Board to pay the amount asked by the trustees for the townships of Medomsley and Iveston, but had not received any reply.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS.

The report of the Surveyor of Highways was then read over, which showed that there had been some labour expended upon the Durham road, in the Medomsley township. That portion of the old main horse road between Ryton and Medomsley, upon the estate of Mr H. W. Watson, of Burnopfield (referred to in our report of a previous meeting) was noticed. That gentleman had put a gate upon the road 5 feet wide, which was according to the Highway Act, 5 and 6 William IV., sec. 81; but the surveyor suggested that unless he make the gate 8 feet wide the Board compel him to open the original road. In the Iveston township a great amount of labour had been bestowed upon the Leadgate road, the traffic upon which had become very considerable. Work had latterly been suspended on account of the storm; but as soon as the weather was more favourable great attention would be paid to all the highways.

The Chairman stated that they were the conservators of the rights of the township of Medomsley, and it was their duty to see that the old road upon the estate of Mr Watson was not taken from them. He would suggest that the recommendation of the surveyor be acted upon.

The suggestion was adopted, and the clerk was instructed to write to Mr Watson to that effect.

The Clerk was also requested to write to Mr Hodgson concerning the division of a piece of ancient road near Conniwell by the making of the Blaydon and Consett Railway.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Clerk read the Inspector's report, which stated that he had inspected the district during the month, and found it considerably improved, yet a great deal remained to be done. Several places were named that required more privy accommodation, and notices had been served upon parties for the cleansing of their piggeries. He recommended that time be given to them as the weather had been so very severe.

The recommendation of the Inspector was decided to be acted upon.

FINANCE.

The Chairman urged that the rate made at a previous meeting be collected forthwith, as they would speedily be wanting funds for the proposed sewer and other necessary expenses.

The Clerk said that they had funds in hands, and that the intended rate of ninepence in the pound would realise £195 in the township of Iveston, and £26 in that of Medomsley.

Mr W. Todd moved, and Mr J. Davison seconded, that the rent of the room in which they held their meetings, and the services of the woman that resides upon the premises, be £5 per year, and that a cheque be drawn for £2 10s for the half-year ending October.

Agreed to.

A cheque was then ordered to be drawn for the sum of £66 10s 2d, being the total amount of a number of accounts which had previously been examined, which was ordered to be paid by the clerk.

The Board then adjourned.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.—Before the Rev. G. P. WILKINSON, V. RIPPON, Esq., and Col. BLENKINSOPP.

LARCENY AT BAIL HILL.—John Lloyd Wooler, farmer, Thistlewood, was charged with feloniously stealing two hens and one cock of the Spanish breed, the property of Mr Richard Morrall, farmer, Bail Hill. Mr Wm. Hutchinson, solicitor, appeared to defend the prisoner who had been admitted to bail. Mr Hutchinson asked the Bench to allow his client to be seated as he was in a very delicate state of health, and that he intended to call medical evidence to that effect. Richard Morrall, the prosecutor, proved seeing that the poultry were fastened up in the hen-roost on the night of the 15th December, 1866, and that about 8·30 o'clock the same night his attention was called by his servant-man leaving his premises and going in the direction of Thistlewood with something of rather a bulky appearance under his coat, but could not swear that it was the prisoner. He called after him by name but he (prisoner) took no notice. The witness identified the poultry produced in court as his. James Fletcher, sworn, said: I am farm servant with Mr Morrall, at Bail Hill. I recollect the night of December 15th. About 8·30 o'clock, I saw the prisoner John Wooller come out of a byer at Bail Hill. As soon as prisoner saw me he made off in the direction of Thistlewood farm, where he lives; he was carrying something under his coat, of which had a bulky appearance. I called the attention of my master and told him that I had seen Jack Wooler come out of the byer. The master came out and called after him, but he took no notice, but kept running away. I then went to the byer along with my master when we missed a blue Spanish cock. The next morning we missed two more hens. I then followed some footprints in the direction the prisoner had gone the previous night, and about 100 yards from Bail Hill and found the cock dead in a holly bush where I had seen the prisoner halt when passing by. I then went to Thistlewood farm and found the two missing hens upon Mr Wooler's premises, which I identified to be my master's property. The police and my master then came. The police asked Mr Wooler how he came in possession of the two hens, when he replied that his wife bought them of Mr Cheatham at Wolsingham, who denied ever having sold the hens to Mrs Wooler, but pointed out another hen that he had sold to prisoner's wife. P.C. Reveley proved getting possession of the poultry and apprehending the prisoner. Mr Hutchinson, after cross examining the witnesses, delivered an able address to the Bench on behalf of his client. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the next ensuing Quarter Sessions.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and THOMAS WILSON, Esqrs.

Thomas Reed, of Edmondbyers, labourer, was charged by P.C. Smith with leaving his horse and cart on the highway at Shotley Bridge on the 24th ult. Fined 20s and 9s costs.

John Cronnon, of Ebchester, labourer, was charged by P.C. Scott with being drunk and riotous at that place on the 22nd ult. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

Patrick Dyer, of Berryedge, hawker, was charged by Francis Daly with unlawfully assaulting him on the 1st inst. Fined 5s and costs.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

Michael Quin, of Blackhill, labourer, was apprehended by P.C. Smith on a charge of being in such a state of drunkenness as not to be able to take care of himself on the 9th inst. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

NEWCASTLE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.

Re G. E. MOORE, shipbuilder, Sunderland.

His Honour delivered judgment in this case. He acquitted the bankrupt of extravagant living, but reprimanded him for fitting up his slip when he knew how his affairs stood. He considered the bankrupt had been guilty of rash and hazardous trading, and suspended his order of discharge for six months, with protection.

Re JOHN SCOTT, contractor, North Shields.

Mr H. A. Adamson, solicitor, appeared for an assignee, but did not offer any opposition, and the bankrupt obtained his order of discharge. The cause of bankruptcy was asserted to be law expenses in which he was involved, through the falling of some houses, caused by the building of a new theatre, of which the bankrupt was contractor.

LOCAL BANKRUPTS.

(*From Tuesday's London Gazette.*)

J. Quelch, Birmingham, currier.
J. Newark, Coventry, ironfounder.
J. Flemming, Redditch, needle manufacturer.
H. Grey, Leicester, ironmonger.
S. Bentley, Leeds, cloth manufacturer.
R. Wright, East Redford, butcher.
J. Done, Kidderminster, hay merchant.
W. Gardner, Liverpool, commission agent.
T. D. Horsfall, Liverpool, boot and shoe dealer.
S. Lilly, Llandudno, innkeeper.
W. G. Barton, Manchester and Liverpool, commission merchant.
E. Fourdes, Hyde, undertaker.
J. W. Best, Bolton, architect.

RACING FIXTURES, 1867.

FEBRUARY.			
Lincoln Spring	5, 6, 7	Nottingham	26, 27
Harrow	21, 22	Derby	28
MARCH.			
Liverpool Spring	5, 6, 7	Epsom Spring	26, 27
Chelmsford Spring	12, 13	Lewes Spring	28, 29
West Drayton	19, 20	Croxton Park	20
Bromley	21, 22		
APRIL.			
Northampton	2-3	Durham	22-23
Windsor Spring	4-5	Newmarket 1st Spring	22-26
Newmarket Craven	8-12	Catterick	25-26
Thirsk	11-12	Chester	30
MAY.			
Chester	1-3	Harpenden	17
York Spring	7-8	Epsom Summer	21-24
Salisbury	9-10	Newton	29-30
Doncaster Spring	9-10	Croydon	29-30
Bath	14-15		
JUNE.			
Ascot Summer	4-7	Chelmsford	25-26
Windsor Summer	11-12	Newcastle	25-27
Manchester Summer	12-13	Worcester Summer	27-28
Bibury	18	Ipswich	27-28
Stockbridge	19-20		
JULY.			
Carlisle	2-3	Huntingdon	23-24
Newmarket July	2-5	Winchester	23-24
Reading	9-10	Southampton	25-26
Nottingham July	16-17	Goodwood	30-31
Down Royal Corpration	16-17		
AUGUST.			
Goodwood	1-3	Dover	22-26
Brighton	6-7	West Drayton Summer	22-23
Brighton Club	8	Plymouth	23-24
Lewes	9-10	Canterbury	27-21
Egham	13-14	Litchfield	27-28
Stockton	15-16	Derby Summer	28-29
Oxford	16-16	Weymouth	28-29
Hastings	20-21	Tunbridge	29-30
York August	21-23		
SEPTEMBER.			
Margate	3-4	Monmouth	19-20
Leicester	5-6	Manchester Autumn	20-21
Doncaster	10-13	Newmarket 1st October	24-27
Richmond	17-18	Walsall	25-26
Henden	19-20		
OCTOBER.			
Newmarket Autumn	1-2	Newmarket Houghton	21-26
Newmarket 2nd October	7-12	Worcester Autumn	29-34
NOVEMBER.			
Liverpool Autumn	5-8		

STEEPLE CHASE FIXTURES.

FEBRUARY.			
Carmaerthen	5-7	Harrow Spring	21-22
Birmingham	12-13	Derby	28
MARCH.			
Liverpool Spring	5-7	Croydon	14-15
Grand Military	7-8	Cheltenham G. Annual	21-22
Chertsey	12-13	Bromley	21-52
Malton	13		
APRIL.			
Sevenoaks	25-26		

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD HARRIERS MEET ON
Monday, January 14, at .....Heddon-on-the-Wall.
Friday, January 18, at .....Tanfield.
At half-past ten o'clock.

THE MORPETH FOXHOUNDS MEET ON
Saturday, January 12, at .....Clifton.
Tuesday, January 15, at .....Cawsey Park Bridge.
Thursday, January 17, at .....Gosforth.
Saturday, January 19, at .....Harthurn Village.
At a quarter before eleven o'clock.

THE DURHAM COUNTY FOXHOUNDS MEET ON
Saturday, January 12, at .....Wynyard Park.
At twelve o'clock.

THE HAYDON FOXHOUNDS MEET ON
Saturday, January 12, at .....Linnels.
At ten o'clock.

SPORTING ITEMS.

York Steeple Chases have been brought forward from April 24 to April 10, the day before Thirsk Spring Meeting.

FIRE AT JOHN DAY'S STABLES AT BANSTEAD.—The stabling at the rear of the British Yeoman, at Burgh Heath, near Epsom Downs, was recently destroyed by fire. These stables were the property of John Day, and were used by him for the Danebury horses during the Epsom Meeting.

THE SOILED DOVE BETS.—Admiral Rous attended at Tattersall's on Monday last, in the hope of being able to make up a *quorum* to adjudicate upon the bets in this case; but there was not a sufficient number of the committee present. This is greatly to be regretted, as it is important that the matter should be settled without further delay.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT NEWTON HEATH.—At the Royal Oak Park Grounds, Newton Heath, on Tuesday afternoon, a pigeon shooting handicap came off, the prize being a new gun or its value in money. The entrance fee was 10s each, and the conditions were that the competitors should shoot at five birds each, with 1¼oz. shot, the handicap to be from 17 to 25 yards, H and T traps, and the boundary 60 yards. The number of entries was 17, and at the conclusion of the contest Mr Riley, of Timperley, and Mr Edwards, of Openshaw, having each killed the whole of their birds, divided the amount of the prize.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived on Tuesday at Marham House, on a three days' visit to Mr H. Villebois. Their Royal Highnesses, in company with their host and a select party, at once commenced shooting in the Contract Wood, and although the early part of the day was wet, they had some good sport. Mr Villebois, who was master of the West Norfolk Foxhounds up to the finish of the season of 1864, has for some time been forming a pack of staghounds.

PEDESTRIANISM.

FENHAM PARK GROUNDS.—The only event worth recording at these grounds on Saturday last was a race of 100 yards between two novices, of Blaydon (N. Collins and an Unknown), for £10 a-side; and they made a splendid contest, which eventuated in a dead-heat. Mr Sutton was referee. Owing to the unpropitious weather there were very few present.

W. BROWN, OF MANCHESTER, AND W. JOHNSON, OF STOCKTON.—These well-known men have signed articles and made a deposit of £5 a-side for a race of 130 yards, at Fenham Park, a month hence, for £50. Mr J. Sterling is stakeholder.

STOREY, OF DUDLEY, AND ARCHBOLD, OF SEATON.—The £100 match between these men continues to go on satisfactorily. £10 a-side is now down with Mr Sterling, and the remaining £40 a-side is to be made with Mr Blakey, Adelaide Hotel, Newcastle, on the morning of the race.

LINSLEY AND TALBOT.—These men have been matched to run 274 yards, at Fenham Park, on the 19th inst., for £25 a-side. Talbot receives four yards' start.

FOOT RACE AT LANGLEY.—A few days ago a match, which excited considerable interest, came off at Langley House, the competitors being W. Hunter and S. Potter, who ran 100 yards, for a small stake. Although the weather was unfavourable there was a good attendance to witness the spin. Potter got off with the lead, but at thirty yards he was collared and passed by Hunter, who won easily by four yards.

ROYAL OAK PARK, MANCHESTER.—The chief attraction on Saturday's running was a handicap, distance 315 yards, promoted by Mr J. Britain, of Hulme (known locally by the appellation of the "Admiral"), the prizes offered amounting to £12. Out of sixty-two entries thirty-two accepted their allotted starts, and these were classed in six lots. On Monday the handicap was brought to a close. The result of the final heat was as follows:—W. Oxley, Middlesbro', 52 yards' start, first; G. Jackson, Manchester, 50, second; W. Bennett, Red Bank, 52, third; E. Mansell, Hulme, 57, fourth; W. H. Nicholls, Hulme, 55, fifth. Won by two yards, with more in hand; three yards dividing the second and third. Oxley gets first prize (£10), Jackson second (30s), and Bennett the minimum one of 10s.

AQUATICS.

CHAMBERS AND KELLEY.—At the meeting held on Thursday last at Mr Blakey's, Adelaide Hotel, Newcastle, to discuss the terms of Kelley's articles, Chamber's party held out for May 6, as the date for the match to come off, or in the event of a toss being resorted to, then it must be for either April 24 or June 3. Kelley will not accede to this, but is willing to toss for May 6 or June 3. It will be a pity if the match is allowed to fall through on such slender grounds.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.—The Imperial Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 has announced to her Majesty's Commissioners that it is intended during the Exhibition to hold an International Rowing Regatta on the Seine, in which they invite this country to take part. Her Majesty's Commissioners have accordingly appointed the following committee to make the necessary arrangement on the part of Great Britain:—The Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Granard, Earl Vane, Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. G. Denman, M.P., Mr T. E. Chitty, Mr J. M'Gregor, Mr Allen Morrison, Mr J. White, and Mr C. Wylde (secretary). The Imperial Commission has appropriated a sum of £800 for prizes at the regatta, and contributions have also been promised by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P., the Hon. G. Denman, M.P., &c. The committee has recommended that the regatta should be held in the second week of July, and that it should comprise races for boats of all classes from sculling boats and canoes up to eight-oars. Boats duly entered for the races will be conveyed from London to Paris and back again free of expense.

QUOITING.

M'GREGOR AND GRAY.—The match between these men at quoits, distance eighteen yards, for £20 a-side, which was fixed to take place at Mr Anderson's Alley, High Felling, near Newcastle, on Saturday last, resulted in M'Gregor forfeiting. The last deposit of £18 a-side should have been made on Friday night, but the "champion" was unable to post, and the £2 down was paid over to Gray.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES.

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending Saturday, Jan. 5:—

	Quarters.	s.	d.
Wheat	46,674	60	2
Barley	45,899	43	6
Oats	6,595	24	2

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has partaken of a holiday character, with a small amount of business passing, at 1s per qr above last week's prices, with an improved feeling in the trade. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was moderate, and met a good sale at 1s per quarter above the prices of last week. The trade with factors ruled firm, with a good sale for English and foreign, at an advance of 2s on last week's prices. Barley steady sale. Beans and peas no change. Rye, little doing. Flour, firm, 1s on last week's prices. Wheat, 69s. to 71s; Barley, 40s. to 49s; Beans, 46s. to 50s; Peas, —s. to —s; Rye, 33s. to 35s; Malt, 68s to 72s; Flour, households 45s. to 46s; Whites, 46s. to 47s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A thin attendance, and the wheat trade ruled quiet at Saturday's rates. Only a limited business transpired. Barley and other articles as noted below.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	68	0 to	70	0
—— Scotch red and white	66	0 —	70	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	60	0 —	72	0
—— Stettin, red	67	0 —	69	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	67	0 —	69	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	60	0 —	72	0
—— " Silesian red	00	0 —	00	0
white	00	0 —	00	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	68	0 —	70	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	66	0 —	68	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	65	0 —	68	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	66	0 —	68	0
—— Swedish	00	0 —	00	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	45	0 —	49	0
—— Scotch	42	0 —	44	0
—— Saal	00	0 —	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	42	0 —	44	0
—— Chevalier	00	0 —	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	35	0 —	36	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	34	0 —	35	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	38	0 —	40	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	26	0 —	29	0
—— Scotch, new, per 42lbs	00	0 —	00	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers	44	0 —	45	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	43	0 —	44	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanover, Friesland, large	46	0 —	47	0
—— Ditto ditto small	46	0 —	47	0
Flour, English, per sack	44	0 —	46	0

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—A moderate supply of wheat, which met a slow demand at barely last week's prices. The supply of barley less than last week, with a good demand, at fully last week's prices. Good supply of oats, with a slow demand, at about last week's rates.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 64 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the north-east coast of Scotland, 18 were from Ireland, and 102 were from foreign.

Owing to stress of weather only part of the Irish pigs have arrived; the steam vessel having to put back into Belfast harbour.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 205 beasts and 1,070 sheep, as compared with that of last week.

Respecting quality, both that of cattle and sheep was fully an average for the time of year.

The supply of beef comprised 869 head. There was a decided change to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved off slowly at a decline of fully 6d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a slow dull finish, and part remained unsold.

The number of sheep was 4,210. The mutton trade was in an exceedingly sluggish state, and prices gave way about ½d per lb. from those of Tuesday last; towards the close sales were slowly effected, and part were driven away unsold.

Pigs—604 were shown. The pork trade ruled inactive, and part of the Irish lot were expected, caused prices to be somewhat irregular, with a middling finish.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 869; sheep, 4,210; pigs, 604; store cattle, —.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 3d; secondary sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 4d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 8d. to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; middling, 7s. 3d. to 8s 0d; cows, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 7¾d to 8d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 7¼d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5¼d to 6½d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb. sinking offal.

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

Beasts.	Price ℔ st.	
1864...1,207	5s 9d ...	8s 3d
1865...1,263	6s 0d ...	9s 3d
1866... 918	6s 0d to	9s 0d

	Sheep ℔ lb.	Lambs ℔ lb.
1864...4,020 sheep & lambs	6½d to 8½d...	0d to 0d
1865...5,000 do.	6d ... 8½d...	0d ... 0d
1866...4,440 do.	6½d... 9½d...	0d ... 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	8	0	to	7	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	5	12	0	to	7	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	3	14	0	to	4	12	0	"
Wheat straw	0	3	0	to	0	4	3	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	3	0	to	0	4	3	"
Oat straw	0	2	9	to	0	4	3	"

Carts at market: hay, 127; straw, 72.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths are inserted free of charge. Such notices must be left at the *Guardian* office, 65, West Clayton-street.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Victoria Villas, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr S. Arthur, of a daughter.

At 37, Cromwell-street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr William Spencer, of a daughter.

GATESHEAD.—At Woodbine Villa, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr Thos. Dodd, corn merchant, of a son.

FERRY HILL.—At Hardwick Hall, on the 3rd inst., the wife of J. C. H. Johnstone, Esq., of a son.

SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COTTAGES, near Dipton.—On the 8th inst., the wife of Mr Matthew Turnbull, of the seventh son.

BLACKHILL.—At Christopherson's Buildings, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr David Tweedy, of a son.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of George Marley, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

CARLISLE.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Major Lyndon, of the 6th Royal Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUMBERLAND.—At Kirkhampton, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Jno. Norman, of Little Stanmore, Middlesex, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Pattinson, James, second son of Thomas Nelson, Esq., of Morrell House, Carlisle, to Jane, only daughter of J. Johnstone, Esq., of Longburgh.

YORKSHIRE.—At Thornaby Church, on the 30th ult., Mr John Ward, to Mary Ann Hetherington, daughter of the late Mr Wilkinson Hetherington, tinsmith, 22 years with Mr Proctor, Side, Newcastle.

BARNSLEY.—At St. Mary's, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. H. J. Day, Henry, only son of Elijah Sutcliffe, colliery proprietor, Barnsley, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hobson, surgeon.

ROTHERHAM.—At the Parish Church, by the Rev. E. Mosley, vicar, A. J. Creswick, second son of the late Nat. Creswick, Esq., of Easy Hill House, Sheffield, to Mary Ellen, elder daughter of the late Richard Sorby, Esq., of Rotherwood, Rotherham.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—On the 8th inst., aged 19, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr John Allison.

NEWCASTLE.—At Pilgrim-street, on the 6th inst., aged 53, James Lunn Gilchrist, Esq., surgeon.

At 39, Liverpool-street, on the 7th inst., aged 1 year and 9 months, Georgina Augustina, daughter of Mr John Richardson, blacksmith, of this town.

At No. 4, Rye Hill, on the 8th inst., aged 64, Ann, widow of Mr W. S. Hotham.

At Brandling Place, on the 9th inst., aged 42, Mr John Thompson, agent.

At Bath Lane, on the 8th inst., aged 23, Mary Ann Goth.

GATESHEAD.—At Blyth Terrace, on the 6th inst., aged 5, Annie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr Henry Charlton.

BLAYDON.—On the 8th inst., Barbara Alice, born January 1, 1866, infant daughter of Mr John Nicholson, builder.

MOORSLEY.—On the 5th inst., aged 10 months, Isabella, daughter of Mr W. Bagburn.

CATCH GATE, near Annfield Plain.—On the 17th ult., David Wood, aged 6 years; and on the 30th ult., Geo. Wood, aged 2 years, sons of Mr Thomas Wood.

WIDEOPEN.—On the 3rd inst., Mr Mark Moor, joiner; and on the 7th inst., Mary, wife of the above.

Near Dinnington, on the 14th ult., aged 15, Mary Ann, eldest daughter; and on the 7th inst., aged 17, Thomas, eldest son, of Mr Joseph Wardle, shoemaker; and on the 9th inst., aged 40, Jane, mother of the above—all deeply lamented by a disconsolate father and husband, and by all who knew them.

NORTH SHIELDS.—At No. 1, Northumberland Square, on the 3rd inst., Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Robt. Clough, deeply regretted.

ARGYLESHIRE.—On the 4th inst., of disease of the heart, Duncan Macfarlane, Esq.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.—On the 28th ult., in the 69th year of her age, Annie, daughter of the late George Cooch, Esq., solicitor.

MANCHESTER.—On the 4th inst., aged 24, Mr Joseph Farrow, grocer, Strangeways.

STOCKPORT.—On the 8th inst., Wm. Rhind, Esq., banker.

LIVERPOOL.—On the 6th inst., aged 78, the Rev. Edward Hull, chaplain of St. Mary's School for the Blind.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1867.