STER HIGHWAY BOARD.
ing of the waywardens of the Lanchester
was held on Thursday, the 28th ult., at the
tuart, Lanchester. Present:—Major J.
air), Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, Rev. R.
W. J. Joicey, G. Walker, T. Elliott, G.
on, W. Annandale, D. Balleny, R. Waugh,
R. Davison.
of last meeting were read and confirmed.
NT asked the assistance of the Board in the
who had built property in a quarry, and
w occupied. It was decided to allow the
over for a time, and inquiry to be made on

AN said the next duty of the Board was to
o examine the accounts of the Board. The
erstonhaugh and Messrs J. Dolphin, W. J.
er, J. Calvert, W. Watson, and D. Balleny
ted.
ting to the sum of £79 11s. 5d. were then
paid, and a cheque for the amount signed.
then adjourned.

porting Intelligence.

OF ENGLAND COURSING CLUB.

Messrs. T. Howe, W. Atkinson, John Aiken,
Wigham. Field Steward:—Mr H. Barlow.
eward:—Mr H. Wightman. Judge:—Mr R.
. Slipper:—Mr W. Ridley. Hon. Sec.:—Mr
ieson.
l meeting of the season of the above club took
nesday, over Belsay Manor, by the kind per-
Sir C. M. L. Monck. The weather was off the
able character, as compared to what has prevailed
ttle time past, and indeed more resembled a day
an one in January; and although there were at
e indications of rain, it, however, kept off until
ng was finished. The sport on the whole was
s being plentiful, though unfortunately springing
the wrong time or place, so that many of them
The attendance was remarkably good, though
short of the two previous meetings. The follow-
return of the running:—
ELSAY CUP, by 16 greyhounds at £5 10s. each.
Trial Courses.
Holmes's Brisk beat Mr Forsyth's Glendale.
es's Beckie Sharp (1 dr.) beat Mr McLachlan na
e Dignal.
ilson na Maccaroni beat Mr W. Atkinson na
(1).
ompson na Elastic beat Mr J. Potts na Speaker.
orn na Leo Priemier (1) beat Mr Sayer na Gallant
nam.
ster's Blair Athol beat Mr A. Donald na Linton.
. Dinning's Iron Master beat Mr W. Wilkinson na
y Queen.
arlow na The Brewer beat Mr R. Tood's Tramp.
First Ties.
at Beckie Sharp. | Blair Athol beat Leo Priemier.
eat Maccaroni. | The Brewer beat Iron Master.
Second Ties.
eat Brisk. | The Brewer beat Blail Athol.
Deciding Course.
hompson na f b Elastic beat Mr H. Barlow na bk d
The Brewer (late Tim Whiffler), and won.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.
CASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At to-day's
the delivery of wheat from the growers was mode-
nd met a fair sale at last week's prices. The trade
tors ruled firm, with a limited sale for English and
at the rates of this day week. Barley slow sale,
nd peas unaltered; Rye little doing; Malt good sale,
at last week's prices. Prices:—Wheats, 47s to 53s;
32s to 33s; beans, 40s to 41s; peas, 40s to 41s;
to 28s; malt, 60s to 62s; flour—households, 35s
; whites, 37s to 38s per sack.
CASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's
; there was a thin attendance of buyers, and the few
f wheat were at 1s per qr reduction on the rates of
y week. Barley quiet for both malting and grinding
Oats in fair request. No change in any other
s.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
, English red, per qr	47	0	to	51	0
– Scotch red and white	46	0	—	55	0
– Danzig and Konigsberg	48	0	—	55	0
– Stettin, red	50	0	—	52	0
" Uckermarks, marks	51	0	—	52	0
" Polish, mixed and white ...	49	0	—	55	0
" Silesian red 00 0...00 0... white	00	0	—	00	0
– Pommeranean and Rostock, red ...	52	0	—	53	0
– Hamburg and Bremen runs of red...	45	0	—	49	0
– Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	43	0	—	48	0
– Danish and East Coast of Holstein...	48	0	—	51	0
– Swedish	43	0	—	45	0
y, English malting, new, per qr	32	0	—	35	0
– Scotch	32	0	—	33	0
– Saal	38	0	—	41	0
– Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting...	00	0	—	00	0
– Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
– Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	32	0	—	33	0
Ditto ditto thin	30	0	—	31	0
Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	31	0	—	32	0
Danish, Baltic, Friesland	25	0	—	26	0
Scotch	28	0	—	29	0
Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers, ℔ qr.	42	0	—	44	0
Ditto ditto feeders	39	0	—	40	0

umbers shown — Beasts, 1,264; sheep and lambs,
4; pigs, 4'9; store cattle, 0.
EXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small
ty of all kinds of grain at to-day's market, and sales
dull, at late rates.

CATTLE MARKETS.
EWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals
a distance consisted of 113 head of cattle from Aber-
and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland,
39 beasts and 141 pigs were from Ireland, and 40
ts and 6 sheep were from foreign. The show of stock
ented for sale exhibited an increase of 298 beasts and
4 sheep, as compared with that of last week. There is
und bill of health to report to-day, and the whole of the
e were in good condition. Respecting quality, there
a great discrepancy. Some remarkably good cattle
on offer, but generally speaking, the quality was indif-
nt for the time of year, while sheep were fully a season-
average. The supply of beef comprised 1,264 head.
beef trade was in a sluggish state, and prices were
ular, at a reduction of fully 3d per stone on the better
ities, and rather more on the middling and inferior
, with a slow dull finish, and part remained unsold.
number of sheep was 5,164. The mutton trade was
pletely devoid of animation and prices receded from ½d
d per lb from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a
y finish, and a considerable portion were driven away
old. Pigs—419 were shown. The pork trade ruled
dy, the rates of last Tuesday being fully maintained,
all were disposed of at the close of business.
rices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d;
ondary sorts, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 9d. to
3d.; good steers, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d; middling, 6s. 6d.
s 6d; cows, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork
3d. to 7s. 6d; ditto, small, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d. per st. of
. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9d to 9½d; large fat
to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior,
to 7d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb sinking offal.
umber and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last
ee years:—

	Beasts.	℔ st.	Sheep.	℔ lb
3	1,146	5s 9d to 7s 9d ...	3,719	5½d to 7¼d
4	888	6s 0d to 8s 6d ...	3,810	6½d to 8½d
5	886	6s 0d to 9s 3d ...	4,730	6d to 8½d

ALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a
w trade for all descriptions of stock, at lower prices.
sts, 2,129; sheep, 6,382; calves, 48. Best beef 6½d
d per lb; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5½d
t wedders, 8½d to 9d; middling, 8d to 8½d; inferior, 7d
½d; calves, 6d to 10d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.
NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.
TUESDAY.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	0	0	0	to	4	10	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth..	4	0	0	to	5	10	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth...	5	4	0	to	7	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	0	0	to	5	0	0	℔ thrave.
Wheat straw	0	2	11	to	0	3	6	"
Barley straw	0	2	3	to	0	2	10	"
Oat straw	0	2	2	to	0	3	1	"

Carts at market: Hay 121; straw 33.
NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—There was an
rage supply of potatoes at this day's market. The fol-
ving were the prices: English Regents, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per
d of 20 stones. Scotch Regents, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per load
20 stones.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.
At the Lints, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr William
Hindhaugh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On the 30th December, Mr John Hardy, brick manufac-
turer, of Ox-hill, to Miss Parker, only daughter of Mr
Thomas Parker, of Annfield House.

DEATHS.
At Leadgate, on the 23rd ult., aged 20, Mr John Postle.
At Tantobie, on the 2nd instant, aged 22, Elizabeth,
daughter of the late Mr Thomas Watson, of Tanfield.
At Low Bradley, near Medomsley, on the 27th ult., aged
15 years, John, son of the late Mr Ralph Smith.
At Consett, on the 31st ult., aged 25 years, Mr G. Storey,
millfurnaceman.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, New-
castle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No 21,
Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr.
R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-
street, Consett.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866.

Printed and Published at 65, Clayton Street
Newcastle on Tyne By the Proprietor
Bradley
R Bradley

The Consett Guardian
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 275 CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Money.

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

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP. The House contains Four Rooms, with Back Yard and all Conveniences.
Apply to THOMAS BELL, 3, Annfield Plain.

FARM TO LET.
THE FARM OF CASTLE DEAN, in the County of Durham, in the Township of Consett and Knitsley, containing 17 acres or thereabouts, and now in a high state of cultivation, one acre of which is laid out and suitable for a Kitchen Garden.

The owner on the Premises will, on application, shew the Farm; and receive Tenders up to the 18th of January, 1866. For further and full particulars, apply to JOHN H. HUDSON.

Castle Dean, January 4th, 1866.

FARM TO LET.
TO BE LET, and entered upon at May-day, 1866, a FARM, called CARRIBEES, in the Parish of Lanchester, and County of Durham, containing 113 Acres, or thereabouts, together with the EATAGE of about 47 Acres of PLANTATIONS, adjoining thereto.

The Farm is particularly well situated for Markets and Manure, being about 1½ Miles from the Towns of Berry-edge and Leadgate, and nearly the same distance from the North-Eastern Railway Station at Carr House, and the Knitsley Railway Station adjoining the Farm.

Nearly the whole of it has been Tile-Drained.

The highest, or any offer, may not be accepted.

For further Particulars apply to Mr JOSEPH THOMPSON, David's Town, near Knitsley, by Gateshead, by whom Offers in Writing will be received to the 1st of February, 1866.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS.
TO LET,
On CARRIBEES FARM, near Consett, in the Chapelry of Medomsley, Parish of Lanchester, County of Durham,
THE EATAGE of 29 ACRES of NEW LAND GRASS up to the 11th day of May, 1866; also, 15 ACRES of SEEDS and excellent take up to the 11th day of May; also, 18 ACRES of OLD GRASS LAND and 40 ACRES of PLANTATION to the 6th day of April, 1866.

For further Particulars, apply to Mr M. SPENCER, on the Farm, Carribees, by Consett.

January 9th, 1866.

Education.

EDUCATION.
WOODBINE HOUSE, TENTER'S-STREET,
BISHOP AUCKLAND.
THE MISSES McCULLAGH, assisted by eminent Masters, continue to receive Young Ladies to Board and Educate.

The Duties of the School will be RESUMED (D.V.) on THURSDAY, the 18th of July, 1866.

January, 1865.

Lost.

LOST, between Leadgate and Carr House Station, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1865, a LOCKET, with Brown Guard attached.

Any one Finding it and returning it to the *Guardian* Office will be Rewarded.

Public Notices.

PIANO FORTE AND SINGING INSTRUCTION.
MR JOHN NICHOLSON will Resume his Instructions in Shotley Bridge, Consett, and Neighbourhood, on TUESDAY, 23rd inst. Terms on application.

Orchard Place, Hexham.

THE THOMPSON TESTIMONIAL.
NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING will be held at Mr Joseph Armstrong's, Railway Hotel, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18th, at Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening, to Wind-up the Accounts.

ROBERT HEDLEY, } Secs.
JOHN KER, }

£20 REWARD.
WHEREAS on the Night of Thursday, the 4th instant, a Haystack, belonging to Mr Matthew Jewitt, of Forest Mount, near Healey, was destroyed by Fire, and as it is supposed to have been the work of an Incendiary, any Person giving such Information as will lead to the Apprehension and Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, will receive the above Reward.

Healey, January 6th, 1866.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held at the house of Mrs Brown, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, January 1st, 1866.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the above Association, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we continue to use our utmost endeavours for detecting, apprehending, and punishing, with the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall commit or attempt to commit, any Robbery, Burglary, Felony, Theft, or Misdemeanour whatsoever, whereby the Person or Property of any Member of this Association shall or may be injured or affected; and, also, to Detect and Prosecute, to the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall be found Breaking the Hedges or Fences, injuring Trees or plantations, or making Footpaths over, or otherwise Trespassing upon any of our Farms, Lands, or Grounds, or Entering (unauthorised) any of our Gardens, Out-houses, or other Buildings, Robbing our Gardens or Orchards, or Pulling or Destroying Turnips, Potatoes, or other Produce growing upon our said Farms, or who shall wilfully Injure, Furiously Drive, or otherwise Ill-use any of our Horses, Cattle, or other Stock.

MEMBERS' NAMES.
M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley—Wood and Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside—Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside—House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs Brown, Shotley Bridge—House and Medomsley Lands
c Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge
c Mr Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange
Mr John Ritson, Shotley Bridge—House and Blackhill Candle House
Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms, Blackhill Saw Mills and Forge, and Pasture Drift Lands
c Mr Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill Farm and Carr House Farm
c Mr Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge—House and Land
Mr Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr John Roxby, Hedley-on-the-Hill
Consett Iron Company—Houses and Land at Medomsley
c Mr Martin Bell, Cutlers' Hall
c Mr Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
c Mr Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr John Robson, Healey Field and Derwent Grange Farms
Mr John Johnstone Hunter, Bradley Brick Works
Mr John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
c Mr Matthew Coupland, West Wood House, Ebchester, and Ebchester Colliery
Mr John Calvert—House and Shop, Consett
Mrs Bradley—Guardian Office, Consett
Mr John Barron—Inn and Land, Berryedge
Mr William Thomas Bolton, Ebchester Hill
Mr William Turner, Blackhill
Mr Matthew Spencer, Carribees
c Mr C. G. Randall, Shotley Bridge
Mr George Ritson, Quaking House and Kyo Laws Farm
Mr John Moody, Ebchester Dye Mills
Mr Robert Jackson, Consett—Shop, Printing Office, and Dwelling House
Mr George Thompson, Berryedge—House
Jonathan Backhouse Richardson, Esq., Shotley Lodge—House and Land
Mr Robert Munro Allan, Solicitor, Newcastle
Mr George Hedley, Cutlers' Hall—House and Shop
Mr Joseph Huntley, Ebchester—House, Shop, and Land
Mr Pattison Osborne, Shotley Bridge—House, Shop, and Land
Mr John Jameson, Blackhill—House
Mr William Lovatt, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr William Heslop, Blackhill—House
Mr Thomas Thompson, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr William Nicholson, Blackhill—Quarry
Mr Elliott Legbourne, Healeyfield—Lands
Mr Joseph Makepeace, Cowshet Leases Farm
Mr John Bland, Leadgate—House and Farms at Iveston and Black House.

The Names marked thus (c) are the Committee for this year.

R. J. SHAFTO, Solicitor, Durham.
JOHN RITSON, Clerk and Treasurer.

☞ The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Mrs Brown's, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the First Monday in January, 1867. Dinner at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

Public Notices.

SECOND TOWLAW BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

PATRON—J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P.
SOLICITOR—JOHN PROUD, Esq.
SECRETARY—Mr. H. BLACKLOCK.

£25 SHARES—
Monthly Payments, before advanced ... 2s 6d
" after advanced...... 5s 3d
No Charge for Premium or Interest.
Money advanced on application to the Secretary.
Shares may be withdrawn at a Week's Notice.
Low Charges and Inspector's Fees fixed and moderate.

581 Shares have already been subscribed for; and the next Meeting, the Fourth, will be held at the Golden Lion Inn, Towlaw, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.
AT a Meeting of the Ratepayers and Owners of Property within the District of Leadgate, on Monday, the 8th Day of January, 1866, at the Hour of Three in the Afternoon, in pursuance of a requisition, duly signed, for the purpose of considering a Resolution for the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, for the Township of Iveston, including part of the Township of Medomsley,

The REV. JOSEPH WHYTE MITCHELL, Incumbent of Leadgate, in the Chair,

The following Resolution was put to the Meeting by the Chairman:

"That the Local Government Act, 1858, be adopted in the District of Leadgate, in the County of Durham," which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

It was further resolved—

"That the number of Members to be elected to serve upon the Board be Twelve."

Signed, this 8th Day of January, 1866.

MATTHEW COUPLAND,
Summoning Officer.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

(ORDERS IN COUNCIL.)
11 AND 12 VIC., CAP. 107.

DURHAM (TO WIT).
AT the GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, holden at Durham, in and for the County of Durham, on MONDAY, the First day of January, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady, Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before Rowland Burdon (chairman), William Scurfield Grey, John Fogg Elliott, Henry Fenwick, M.P., Esquires, and others their Fellows, Justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lady the Queen, in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanours done and committed in the said county:

In pursuance of the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, dated 16th December, 1865, transferring all the power contained in the Orders of the said Privy Council of the 23rd November last, to the Justices of the Peace for the County in Quarter Sessions assembled, as the local authority for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Orders in Council, the said Justices at these Quarter Sessions, having weighed and considered the several matters referred to them, do make and pass the Resolutions and Orders next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

1st.—IT IS RESOLVED and ORDERED that with the view to PREVENT the SPREAD of the CATTLE PLAGUE, from the 5th day of January, 1866, all notices heretofore published, declarations made, acts done, and proceedings taken by local authorities in the several Petty Sessional Divisions of the County of Durham, under or by virtue of the Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, dated the 23rd day of November, 1865, respecting the Cattle Plague, be, and the same are hereby revoked.

2nd.—That henceforth until the 1st day of March next, no COW, HEIFER, BULL, BULLOCK, OX, CALF, SHEEP, LAMB, GOAT, or SWINE be brought from any other part of Great Britain into any part of the County of Durham, over which this Court has jurisdiction, except that it shall not be unlawful for any person to send or carry any such animal by railway through or out of such jurisdiction, or to send or carry any such animal, if brought by sea, from any place out of Great Britain into such jurisdiction, to the nearest convenient railway station, for the purpose of carrying and conveying the same through or out of such jurisdiction.

3rd.—That until the 1st day of March next, no Cow, Heifer, Bull, Bullock, Ox, or Calf be removed from any place within the jurisdiction aforesaid to any other place within the same jurisdiction.

4th.—That it shall not be deemed a contravention of this order for any person to remove any such animals as aforesaid from one part of a Farm to another adjoining part of the same Farm within the jurisdiction aforesaid, although in order to effect such removal it may be necessary to drive or convey such animals over a Public Highway, or for any person to remove any such animals as aforesaid from one farm to another farm *bona fide* in his or her own occupation, however distant from each other such farms may be respectively, or to drive or take a cow to a bull on another farm within such jurisdiction, provided that in all such several cases the person intending so to remove or take such animals, shall, previous to such removal, obtain the written consent of Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the Petty Sessional Division of the County from which it is intended to take or remove the said animals, such consent to be granted only on proof to the satisfaction of such Justices that CATTLE PLAGUE does not exist at or in the neighbourhood of the place from whence such removal is proposed to be made, or along the route on which it is proposed to drive, take, remove, or convey the said animals.

5th.—That the person in charge of animals permitted to be removed as aforesaid shall carry with and when thereunto required produce to all Inspectors, Policemen, Constables, Overseers, and other Public Officers requiring the same the order or consent for such removal.

Lastly.—That where a farm is situate partly in the County of Durham and partly in another adjoining County animals may be removed from any such part of the farm as is without the County of Durham to the adjoining part of the farm within the said County.

By the Court,
PHILIPSON, Clerk of the Peace.

Business Addresses

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

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

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

THOMAS LEWIS,
HIGH-STREET,
BLACKHILL,
PROFESSIONAL HAIR DRESSER, &c., &c.,
BEGS to return Thanks for the very liberal Support he has received since his commencing Business, and begs to inform the Town and Country that he still continues his Business in all its Branches.

N.B.—Families attended any day during the week except Saturday.

JOHN BARRON,
No. 1, DUN COW INN, BERRY EDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HORSES, GIGS, DOG CARTS, &c., FOR HIRE.

FURNITURE REMOVED,
On the Shortest Notice and on the most Reasonable Terms.

GENERAL CART WORK DONE.

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

Pickles, British Wines, Orange Tonic, Sauces, &c.
Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco.

PRINTING
AT THE
NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN PRINTING OFFICES,
WEST CLAYTON STREET.

Business Addresses.

CHEAP GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

MRS. M. ALMOND,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
BEGS to return her sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Berryedge, Leadgate, Blackhill, and surrounding Neighbourhood for the liberal patronage bestowed on her late Husband during a period of Nineteen Years, and begs to solicit a continuance of the same, as no effort will be wanting to supply the Best Goods at the Lowest remunerative Prices.

TEAS, COFFEES, and every Article in the Grocery Trade, of the Best Quality.
CUMBERLAND BACON, HAMS, CHESHIRE and other CHEESES, &c., &c., of Prime Quality.

Observe:—
MRS. ALMOND'S,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

HARRY'S CHRISTMAS LETTER.
"IT is a Letter from Newcastle, from my son Henry, to inform me he has forwarded me a Parcel by Rail. He thought the best way of wishing me a Happy Christmas was by sending me a Package of the Finest Tea from STEWART'S, the Tea Dealer. Good fellow! he never forgets the poor; he has enclosed a Packet for the Widow in the Cottage. He says it will help to remind her of the old days when Harry was at home. STEWART, the Tea Dealer, informs him that his Calendar for 1866 will be presented to all the Customers who visit his Grainger-street, Sandhill, and Mosley-street Tea Establishments during the Christmas and New Year's Weeks. He describes it as a beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, from Emmerson's celebrated Picture (now in the possession of Mr Henry Gilpin), "The Hartley Sufferers Reading the Queen's Letter." The execution of this work of art has been entrusted to M. & M. W. Lambert, who have produced an exquisite design, and furnished a work of art fitted for the Palace of the Queen. Harry has promised to call on Christmas week and forward me a copy by post."

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
CHIMNEY VENT LINING,
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
GLAZED SINK STONES,
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES,
FERNERY STANDS,
ORNAMENTAL VASES,
GARDEN BORDERS,
GAS RETORTS,
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

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

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

Prime Ales, Porters, &c.

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.

J. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER AND FURNITURE BROKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, AND RABBIT DOWN.
COOPERY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE GOODS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

THOMAS ROWE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
CONFECTIONER,
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
AND
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends for past favours, and begs to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit their future orders.

BRIDES' CAKES, Plain and Ornamental, made on the shortest notice.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied to any extent by means of a large Tea Apparatus kept for that purpose.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

BUY YOUR WEDDING DRESS AND GEM RINGS,
AT W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

Brooches, Gold, Silver, and other Guards; Ironmongery, Paper Hangings in great variety from 3½d per piece; Britannia Metal Goods, &c., &c., at
W. COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

LEONARD GIBSON,
GENERAL DRAPER, HOSIER, HABERDASHER,
HATTER, &c.
3, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS KEPT.

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

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, and all other Instruments carefully Tuned and Repaired.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.
ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.
Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.

☞ District Agent and Reporter for the *Consett Guardian*; Accredited Correspondent to the *Northern Daily* and *Weekly Express*, the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*, and *Newcastle Guardian*.

All Orders left at the *Guardian* Office, Consett, or at the LIBRARY, Blackhill, will be immediately attended to.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT JACKSON
RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends, and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District, that he

HAS REMOVED
TO
THE GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
Behind which he has erected New Premises, and
A LARGE STEAM PRINTING MACHINE,
And hopes, from the increased facilities, at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

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

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

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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

HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE LONDON AND LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

ROBERT JACKSON,
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Sales by Private Contract.

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

HOUSES and BUILDING SITES For Sale.—Apply to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Consett.

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

Sales by Auction.

FARMING STOCK, HAY, CORN, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c.,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At Castle Dean, near Conside,
Belonging to Mr John H. Hudson, who is declining Farming on account of ill health,
On THURSDAY, January the 18th, 1866,
Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,
COMPRISING One Black Horse, Four Milch Cows, One Two-Year-Old Quey, One One-Year-Old Do., Two Store Pigs, One Coup Cart, nearly new, One Stone Do., One Iron Plough, One Pair Harrows, Cart Harness, One Stone Roller, Saddle and Bridle, Shovels, Spades, Gripes, Forks, Hay Rakes, One Wheelbarrow, Garden Tools, &c.; One Stack of excellent New Land Hay, One Stack of Oats, One Do. Tares, a quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbages; One Hay Cutter, One Turnip Do., One Rain Tub, One Barrel Churn, with all the Dairy Utensils, and part of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Sale to commence at One o'Clock.
New Market Sale Rooms, Jan. 4, 1866.

NOTICE
ALL Buyers of Stock at Castle Dean Sale, on Thursday next, will be furnished with Legal Permission to Remove the same, signed by the Magistrates.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
MR W. J. SCOTT WILL SELL by AUCTION at CONSETT CHURCH, on Wednesday, Jan. 17th, 1866, the whole of the SCAFFOLDING and other Materials used in the erection of that building, comprising Poles, Planks, Battens, Ladders, Barrows, Putlocks, Ropes, Wetich, Block Chains, Blacksmith's Bellows, and Tools of every description.

Sale to commence punctually at half-past One o'clock.

BLANKETS AND DRAPERIES FOR SALE
UNDER CONSIGNMENT,
At the NEW MARKET SALE ROOM, CONSETT,
Commencing on Monday, Jan. 15, 1866,
MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer,
COMPRISING upwards of 100 Pairs of excellent Blankets, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Saxony Tweeds, Gent.'s Body Shirts and Pants, Wool and Wincey Shirtings of various Patterns, a large quantity of Aberdeen and other Winceys, Wool Shawls, Cotton Sheets, Linen Ditto, Linen Tickings, Stuff Goods, Alpacas, Ties, Cravats, Towellings, Napkins, Scotch Hosiery of first-rate quality, and a variety of other Goods in the Drapery Line.

The above are entirely new, being part of a Manufacturer's Stock, and are in excellent condition.

ORDER OF SALE.—Privately during the Day; Sales by Auction in the Evenings of every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, commencing at Seven o'clock, until the whole is cleared out.

New Market Sale Room, Consett.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, whether acquired or constitutional. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, 35, Newland, Lincoln. Sent to any address on receipt of sixty stamps.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!
DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT.
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office, Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; H. Snowball, Druggist; W. Smith, J. Robinson, and J. Hillary, Grocers, Tow law; and may be had of all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mr. Robert Dixon, Chester-le-Street, Durham, says Downie's Pills and Balsam completely cured his wife of asthma and difficulty of breathing of *many years'* standing.—Nov. 14th, 1864.

Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing, by taking only two small boxes of the pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Denton Chare, Newcastle, November 18th, 1864.—Mr. Downie, Dear Sir.—Your Life Preserving Pills and Universal Healing Ointment have made a complete cure of my bad leg, after ten months of intense suffering. The large sore on the ancle is now quite healed by a short use of your invaluable medicine, and after a physician had failed in doing me any good. I would highly recommend all sufferers to try them.—Yours respectfully, JOHN ROBSON.

Mr. Alexander Wishart, Ballast Hills, Newcastle, was cured in three days of a violent cough, with spit, and pain in the chest, by the use of only *one* small box of pills, and *one* small bottle of balsam.—Dec. 1st, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, North Shore, Newcastle, was cured in ten days of a bad leg of 15 years' standing.

Mrs. Mary Elliott, Skinners' Burn, Newcastle, was cure in three days of bronchitis and a cough of 13 years' standing. Dec., 1863.

Mr. Wm. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of dropsy, liver complaint, and nervous debility.—Aug. 8th, 1863.

Mrs. Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in four days of a cough with spit, soreness in the chest, &c., of two and a half years' standing.—Feb. 6th, 1864.

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; Mr Imrie, Chemist, Consett

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 untold, 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, gravel, 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. R." "I had been troubled for year with an eruption on my face. Your Pills have quite cured me.—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rehumatism 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."

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 bood, 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 vigours 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.

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.

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

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Sen. 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 6d 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.
Mr GREENWELL HUDSON, 36, Woodbine-street, Sunderland.
Mr JONATHAN STRATFORD, Tudhoe Ironworks, near Durham.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, Slaley, near Hexham.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

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

GAME! GAME!! GAME!!!
GEORGE P. OUTLOCK begs most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has again procured a License to DEAL IN GAME, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a share of Public Patronage.

OBSERVE:—MIDDLE STREET (OPPOSITE THE THEATRE).

MR. J. G. POTHECARY,
TEACHER OF THE HARMONIUM, HARP,
PIANOFORTE AND SINGING,
(Organist of Consett Church.)
BEGS to inform his numerous Friends and Pupils that his professional duties will re-commence on MONDAY, January 22, 1866. Distance no object.

Terms—
Single Pupil £1 1s 0d
Two £1 11s 6d
Choral Societies attended.
Residence—2, Ledger Terrace, Blackhill.

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.

☞ Adress, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C."

THE COAL TRADE.
During 1865, the coal trade brought into London district and port amounted to nearly 6,000,000 tons, viz.: By sea, 3,160,000 tons; by rail and land, 2,741,000 tons. The London and North-Western Railway brought a little more than 100,000 tons, and the Great Northern nearly 160,000 tons.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.
The *Telegraph* says the resolution to re-appoint Mr Denison as Speaker will be moved by Mr Monsell, member for the county of Limerick, and Lord Grosvenor, member for Flintshire, will second the nomination. The address to the Commons will be moved by Lord Frederick Cavendish, who sits among the members for West Yorkshire; and it will be seconded by Mr Graham, who represents Glasgow. Each of the above-named gentlemen represents a section of the United Kingdom.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.
VIENNA, January 5th.—Ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce between England and Austria were exchanged yesterday.

ITALY.
ROME, Jan. 4.—It is officially announced that nearly all the brigands in the Roman territories have surrendered to the Papal authorities since the promulgation of the edict concerning brigandage.

167 kilometers of railways between Rome and Foligno have been opened.

RATIFICATION OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.
VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between England and Austria were exchanged yesterday.

MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.
MADRID, January 4th (Evening).—It is asserted that the military insurgents, after leaving Ocana, destroyed the bridges over the Tagus, in order to delay General Zavala in his pursuit, and to reach another town.

MADRID, January 5th.—The latest intelligence received yesterday evening announces that the insurgents were in full retreat. General Zavala was on the point of reaching them, being only one hour's march in their rear, when the insurgents having crossed the Tagus, destroyed the bridges of Fuenteduenã, in order to delay the pursuit. The cry of the insurgents was "Viva Espartero!" "Viva Prim!"

Madrid is perfectly tranquil, and the news from the provinces is satisfactory.

BAYONNE, January 5th.—Advices received here from Madrid state that General Prim and Carlos Latoire are at the head of the military insurgents, and that the movement has been organised by the progressists. 300 men had left Madrid by railway for the south. It was asserted that Martial law would be proclaimed in Madrid.

AMERICA.
(Per *Java*.)
NEW YORK, December 26th (Morning.)—The provisional governors of North Carolina and Mississippi were removed and the governors elected directly to assume office. The Governor of South Carolina, in doing so, telegraphed to President Johnson an assurance of his unaltered purpose to aid in upholding the Federal laws.

The country population of portions of Virginia and Missippi is flocking to large towns, fearing the Christmas outbreak. No negro riot is yet reported, except at Manchester, Virginia. The coloured mob released two coloured prisoners from gaol at Alexandria, Virginia. A fight occurred between the blacks and the whites, and six negroes and four whites are reported killed.

Mr Seward, in reply to the request of the New York merchants for the friendly intervention of the United States in the Spanish-Chillian dispute, replied that the friendly offices of the States had already been made, and that it was reported good would result therefrom.

The owners of the ship *Nora*, in consequence of the repudiation of the British Government of their claim for damages for the destruction by the *Alabama*, have appealed to the Federal Government to support them in their claim, as they are private citizens and have no other means of redress.

It is reported that a compromise movement is on foo between the Fenian factions. Masses of people are said to favour the retirement both of O'Mahoney and of the Senate.

The Merchants' Exchange, Montreal, has been destroyed by fire.

The Hamburg ship *Newton*, from New York for Hambork, has been totally wrecked off Nantucket, and all hands lost.

Brownsville advices of the 7th state that additional correspondence had taken place between Weitzell and Mejia, arranging mutual grivances. Weitzel intimates to Mejia by Sheridan's authority that, if outrages upon American citizens, such as he complains of, were continued, no excuses for such conduct will be accepted. He added—"You will not be permitted to commit acts against the United Seates which are no accidents. The Federal Government will not accept your personal apologies for your bad faith." Mejia returned Weitzel's letter with a verbal message; and the latter informed Mejia he conidered his letter unanswered.

The Government has arrested Captain Semmes on th ground that, during the fight with the *Kearsage*, he raised a white flag, and escaped under cover of cessation of hostilities. Semmes claims that he was included in Sherman and Johnson's capitulation.

The Chilian Minister at Washington has instructions to treat as pirates all persons aboard privateers not natives.

The *Mobile Register* of the 19th pronounces the Government cotton agency system of the South a total failure—a social mis-ortune, and a source of the greatest robbery and corruption.

General Grant will shortly visit Rio Grand in the flag ship of the Gulf squadron.

Doubtful Mexican advices, bearing no date, via San Francisco, state that a revolution has broken out against Maximillian, said that General Lopez and officers are driven from power.

There are rumours current from Vera Cruz, that Juarez has regned the Presidency.

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail has arrived, and has brought Bombay newspapers of the 13th December.

The following summary of intelligence is taken from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th December.

The latest [illegible] date received via the Indo-European line is the 29th November.

The Governor is on a tour in the southern Maratha country. He held a grand durbar at Belgaum, which was very fully attended by the native chiefs.

Great preparations continue to be made for the approaching Exhibition at Nagpore. A special train is to start from Bombay on the 21st instant, and will run on the Nagpore extension as far as can be done in safety, from whence conveyances are to be provided by the Exhibition Committee.

The ship *[illegible]* was burned at sea on the 15th ult.; the crew took to their boats and were picked up by the mail steamer *Malta* on the 22nd inst., when within 160 miles of Aden, and were brought into Bombay.

The internal commotions in Cabul continue, and the insurgent Ameers are reported to be marching on Cabul with large forces. It has been since reported that Abdool Rahman, the son of Ulzul Khan, has entered and taken possession of Cabul.

Great devastation is being made among the cattle in Burmah by the murrain, and in some places the disease has infected the inhabitants.

The report that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and suite were fired upon by a fanatic while crossing a river turns out to be unfounded.

Very little reliance is placed in the stability of the treaty of peace concluded with Bhootan.

An envoy from Kahtan has arrived at Cashmere. He is to have an interview with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at Attock. The object of his visit is said to be to offer the Empress of India the allegiance of Kahtan in return for an assurance of protection against the Russians.

Captain Grant, the explorer of the Nile, has arrived in Calcutta, and been entertained at a banquet on the 4th instant.

The inhabitants of Soket, in the hills north of Jullunder, lately made an attack on Mundi and plundered it, wounding numbers of the people. Measures have been taken for the prevention of such another occurrence.

Locusts are still observed in the country between Golowthy and Secunderabad, in the Boolundshur district, but little damage has been done.

Grain is said to be selling at famine prices in the central provinces.

An affray recently took place between the sepoys of the Jeypore Rajah and the Rajah of Khetra, in which several lives were lost. Government has called upon the former chief for explanations.

Advices from the north-western frontier indicate the necessity for being more than ever on the alert against the increasing raids by various sects. Letters recently received report that the Wahabee Moulvies at Sittna have been purchasing the favour of the Akhoond of Swat, who was to stir up the tribes to a united effort against the British. It is reported from Peshawur that the Afreedies are very restless, and inclined to give trouble. This tribe occupies the hills along the western side of the Peshawur valley, and their territory interposes between the Peshawur and Kohat districts. They can muster some 20,000 fighting men, all of them as good soldiers as can be found on the frontier.

The plan of a line of railway for Central India and Rajpootana from Baroda and Neemuch, has been approved both by the Bombay and the Supreme Governments. A railway is to be also constructed through the Kishengur territory.

It is currently reported that Sir W. Denison is to be succeeded in the government of Madras by Lord Napier.

Very severe weather has been experienced off the Madras coast, and several vessels have been lost and others disabled.

The *Times of India* says :—

The Viceroy has under consideration measures for putting a stop to the slave trade between India and Africa. It appears to be kept up chiefly to supply the Zenanas throughout India.

There is well-grounded fears that Bengal will suffer severely from drought this season. Some of the crops have totally failed, and serious apprehensions are entertained about those growing.

The Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, who visited England fourteen years ago, intends paying a second visit very shortly. He will be accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Lawrence.

Dr. Livingstone has been presented with 6,450 (£645) by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in aid of his projected exploration of Africa.

The re-marriage of a young Hindoo widow has taken place in Bombay. As this is the first instance of any properly celebrated marriage in the Presidency, the event has been a subject of congratulation among the more liberal members of the Hindoo community.

An awful tragedy has taken place at Cannanore. The daughter of the Prime Minister of the Ex-Queen of that place had been married, and while the wedding festivities were being celebrated, the brother-in-law of the Rajah rushed into the house, sword in hand, and cut down the bride, her mother, and a servant. He then attacked the bridegroom and the bride's father, but was disarmed and arrested before he had inflicted any serious wounds. The Rajah has been arrested.

THE MILITARY RISING IN SPAIN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A letter received in Paris from Madrid, dated the 4th inst., contains the following account of the insurrectionary movement which has broken out in Spain :—"The disquietude prevalent during the last few days was not unfounded. In fact, the Government was apprised early yesterday morning that at daybreak part of the two regiments of cavalry, the Bailen and Calatrava Hussars, stationed at Arsejoez and Ocana, had revolted. These two corps, commanded by Colonels Heredia and Aldama, formed a brigade of insurrection under Brigadier Contrado. In order to draw the Calatrava regiment from their quarters at Aranjuez, several soldiers armed with muskets, and led by a subaltern, surprised the lieutenant of the guard, bound him with cords, and placed him in a cell with the trumpeter and the quartermaster. Masters of the barrack gate, the insurgents went out in a body shouting 'Viva la constitucion,' 'Viva el General Prim.' The regiment has more than forty officers, of whom only eight joined the mutineers, a commandant, a captain, an adjutant-major, two lieutenants, and three sub-lieutenants. In the Bailen regiment the movement was led by Captain Terrones and a very small number of officers. The insurgents twice unsuccessfully attempted to get possession of the telegraph station at Aranjuez. In this town twenty civilians, who arrived the previous evening from Madrid by the railway, joined the insurgents. The person who appeared to be the leader of the movement, Commandant Bastos, formerly served in the Cuban army, and in 1858 entered the Mexican service under Santa Anna. Some years afterwards he returned to Spain, and was reincorporated in the Spanish cavalry with the grade of captain. He was at Valentia in the spring of last year, when disturbances were expected in that city. Captain General Villalonga, entertaining some suspicion of this officer, sent him to Madrid to await the orders of the Minister of War. He was in the capital when he was appointed commander of a squadron by seniority, and only joined his regiment eleven days before he put himself at the head of the present revolt. Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, the insurgents arrived at Arganda del Rey; but finding they were ill-received by the people they withdrew to Villarejo de Salvanes. Here they were met by the officers of the two regiments who remained faithful to the Government, under Colonel Aldama, who, after a few shots had been exchanged, endeavoured to induce the soldiers to return to their duty. The military chest of the corps was restored to him by the hussar who escorted it. Disorder then commenced to manifest itself among the squadrons, and several detachments surrendered themselves to the alcades of the neighbouring villages. The civil guard, who were ordered out, have already picked up arms and caught horses at different points. The insurgents fatigued by a forced march and short of forage and provisions, could not go very far. Some of to-day's papers, usually well informed, state, however, that two telegrams had been received announcing that General Prim had put himself at the head of the insurrection and that a battalion of infantry of the Almansa Regiment, 18th of the line, had left Avila, under the command of a major, by railway, for Valladolid, in order to propagate the insurrection at that point. General Otero, who commands in the latter city, has taken measures to repulse the insurgents. With respect to General Prim, it appears certain that an officer from the Ministry of War proceeded to his residence yesterday in order to request him to call upon the Minister. He was informed, however, that the general had left the previous evening in a light carriage with several friends, upon a hunting excursion in the Sierra de Toledo. Immediately the Government were informed of the direction taken by the insurgents towards the province of Cuenca, the Ministers remained permanently in council. The Minister of Marine, General Zavala, organised a division of 1,000 cavalry and 4 000 infantry, with which he set out yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the direction of the bridge of Fuente-Duena, on the Tagus. At four o'clock another column, preceded by a body of scouts, and composed of a battalion of Engineers, a battalion of Chasseurs of Cindad Rodrigo, two batteries of artillery, and four squadrons of Cuirassiers, took the road for Valencia, via Arganda and the river Jarama. The cavalry brigade, under Brigadier Vera, has arrived from Alcala de Henares, and the garrison of Madrid, comprising, besides two regiments of Engineers, three of artillery, presents an effective force considerably exceeding 6,000 men. On receipt of the first intelligence, Marshal O'Donnell made a careful inspection of all the barracks. Marshal Serrano commands one part of the garrison, and Marshal Narvaez was the first to wait upon the Minister to receive his orders after the news reached Madrid. This example was followed by all the general, superior, and other officers staying in Madrid."

THE SCENE IN THE CAPITAL.

The *Times* has already a correspondent in Madrid, and in his first letter, written on the 3rd instant, he describes the scene immediately after the intelligence had been received of the insurrection. Writing from his quarters at an inn in the Calle del Arsenal, a street which constitutes almost the only convenient thoroughfare between the Queen's Palace, the most important Ministerial offices, and the general military command at the Palacio de la Gobernacion, or Home Office, at the Puerta del Sol, he says :—"From the very earliest hour in the frosty morning, I had observed an unusual stir in the street below. Mounted officers, patrols, civil guards or gendarmes, and every variety of orderlies were running to and fro at the top of their horses' speed, regardless of the slippery pavements; and, occasionally, a general at the head of his staff, was seen hastening from one to the other of the town barracks. The report of the move among the troops soon received confirmation. The signal had been given by two cavalry regiments, Baylen and Calatrava, quartered, not in the capital, but at the well known Royal country residence of Aranjuez, placed at the distance of 49 kilometres from Madrid (one hour and a half by rail), and at Ocana, a town about an hour further. These regiments, we were told, had set up the cry '*Viva Prim! viva la Reina!* Down with the Government!' and had then set off in the direction of Chinchon. Other movements were expected to come off at Alcala de Henares, a station on the Zaragoza Railway, one hour from Madrid, and, altogether, it was said that no less than six regiments had made common cause with the insurgents. Other news of the wildest nature were added—that the Queen had fled as a matter of course, and taken refuge at the Pardo; that the King Consort had endeavoured to induce her to sign an act of abdication, and had gone so far in his violent behaviour as to strike her—an occurrence not easily believed by any one familar with the personal appearance of the royal pair, as the odds are not certainly on the side of the stronger sex—and, finally, that the long-threatened 'cataclysm' had come upon us good earnest. Of course, not a few of these rumours fell to the ground on a close investigation, and by the time I had sifted evidence by personal inquiry at some well-known haunts, I found that the only correct information was limited to the movement of the two cavalry regiments at Aranjuez and Ocana. Up to twelve and one o'clock p.m. the town exhibited no token of emotion. The trotting up and down of the orderlies every minute was, however, an incontrovertible and most significant fact, and no less important was the driving about of civil and military authorities in cabs and private carriages." In reference to the leaders of the movement the same writer says :—"Those who know General Prim and his friends, and happen to have seen them of late, had no doubt that they are at the bottom of the affair, and that they have been preparing it for some time. Four general officers of note are said to be implicated in the plot—Prim, Contreras, a dashing *sabreur*, Pierrad, Noucillas, and the Brigadier Milans del Bosch. Pierrad was, it is said, arrested at Valladolid, as he was travelling northward; Noucillas was said to be on the move for Bilbao, but was still in Madrid this afternoon. The conspiracy appears to have its ramifications far and near; but it evidently failed at Alcala, as the regiments stationed there, instead of joining the insurgents at Chinchon, have obeyed the orders of the Government, and, led by Brigadier Osga, they have come to swell the garrison of Madrid. The two regiments of the insurgents, however, after leaving Aranjuez for Chinchon, marched on towards Madrid, and towards evening they were said to have reached Arganda, only four leagues from this place. Colonel Heredia, one of the commanding officers who are said to have followed their regiments with a view to bring them back to their allegiance, has been, if the report is correct, received with blows by the soldiers, and compelled to withdraw. Here, in town, it is bruited, but I have no means of ascertaining the truth of the report, that the Arapiles Regiment and one of the Engineers had to be disarmed on account of their mutinous attitude. It is added that as the Minister of the Marine, Zabala, Marquis de Sierra Bullones, put himself at the head of the troops who were to go out against the insurgents, he was bidden with seditious cries to 'fall to the rear,' as the soldiers would not march under such a leader. The artillery and part of the infantry are drawn up on the skirts of the Montana del Principe Pio, the culminating point near Madrid, close to the Queen's Palace, commanding the broad valley of the Manzanares and the adjoining country. This eminence crowned by a huge barrack, lately built, an eyesore in the landscape, but conveniently placed as a central citadel in a vast intrenched camp."

FRANCE.

Earl Cowley having been unable to pay his respects to the French Emperor on New Year's Day, was on Saturday received in private audience for the purpose of expressing to his Majesty the good wishes of his Sovereign. This visit of ceremony is carefully chronicled, with a view, no doubt, to prevent the gossips saying that the relations of the two countries have been in any way disturbed by the action of the French Government respecting the extradition treaty.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Shanghae telegram of the 26th of November has been published as sententious as usual, and not so clear as to be safely paraphrased. It says :—"Sir Rutherford Alcock has arrived at Peking at a critical moment. The anti-foreign party are endeavouring to carry out an exclusive policy. The Inspector-General of Customs has been dismissed without a cause. Articles of war are being manufactured in large quantities. General dissatisfaction is felt at the irregularity of the mail service. Several mails in succession have been days behindhand. Trade generally is brisk. The cotton crop has failed." Then we are told, on the authority of letters from Japan, that the Mikado had refused to open the ports of Ossaca and Hioga. The information to the contrary, published a day or two ago, was, however, derived from a despatch received by way of Galle, a fortnight later from Shanghae than the present telegram.

AUSTRALASIA.

The war in New Zealand still continues. The news which reaches us by telegram, however, seems to indicate that it is being slowly extinguished. The ringleaders are falling into the hands of the authorities, and by the next mail peace will probably have been once more restored. In Australia, the conflict between the Legislative Assembly and the Government has not yet ended. A vote of want of confidence in the Ministry had been defeated, but it was known when the mail left that the Government intended to prorogue Parliament and appeal to the country. Great dissatisfaction prevailed in the colony, and a petition was being prepared to the Queen praying for the recall of the Governor.

THE JAMAICA OUTBREAK.

The West India and Pacific Company's steamer *Hayti* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday night, with advices from Colon to the 9th December, and from Kingston to the 18th.

The *Morning Journal*, of the 18th December, says :—

The following is the bill presented to the Assembly on Thursday last, by the Executive Committee, to amend an act passed in the present session, entitled "An act to alter and amend the political constitution of this island :"—

"Whereas an act was passed by the Legislature of this island during the present session, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the political constitution of this island,' and whereas it is desirable that the same should be amended. Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of this island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

"First.—To repeal sections from 1 to 36.

"Second.—It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by letters patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, or by an order, or orders, in Council to create and constitute, and from time to time to alter and amend, such form of legislature for this island as shall to Her Majesty seem meet and best in the place of the legislature abolished by the first section of the said recited act, 29th Victoria, chapter 11; and also to alter the administrative machinery now existing under the designation of an Executive Committee, by virtue of the 17th Victoria, chapter 29, and in lieu thereof to create, and from time to time to vary whatever administrative machinery to Her Majesty shall seem meet and best; and such letters patent, and each such order in Council, or any instructions under Her Majesty's royal signet and sign manual, in furtherance thereof, shall have the same force and effect, and be as valid in law, as if the same had been enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of Jamaica, or by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Third.—This act shall not come into operation until the same shall have received Her Majesty's royal assent, and such assent shall have been notified in the *London Gazette*."

The *County Union* says :—"We learn that the troops stationed in this town have been ordered to Kew Park, in the county of Westmoreland, as, we are informed, an outbreak of the people is anticipated in that quarter. They have not yet left, in consequence of the non-arrival of a vessel of war momentarily expected here, and which will remain in port until their return. They are, however, equipped and ready to march off as soon as the steamer makes her appearance."

The *Kingston Gleaner* of the 18th says :—"We learn that eleven men have been arrested and committed at Old Harbour for trial at the next Circuit Court, for secretly drilling with fire-arms. One of the number was found with eighty bullets, and this secret body has been drilling from a book of instruction."

Mr Levien, proprietor and editor of the *County Union* newspaper, who had been arrested for high treason, had been released by order of the Chief Justice.

All was quiet at Hayti. General Baez had been elected president of St. Domingo.

The rebellion at Santa Martha was suppressed. News from Cathagena states that the insurrection there had been suppressed by the Government. The insurrection at Magdalena continued.

MR CARDWELL'S DESPATCH TO GOVERNOR EYRE.

On the 12th December the following extracts from a despatch of Mr Cardwell to Governor Eyre were laid before the House :—

"Downing-street, 17th November, 1865.

"Sir,—By the mail from the West Indies, the arrival of which did not take place until yesterday, I have received your despatch No. 251 of the 20th October, reporting the breaking out of a rebellion of the negroes in the eastern districts of Jamaica, which has involved the cruel massacre of many of the principal white and coloured persons in that part of the island, and acquainting me with the measures which, in concert with the officers in command of Her Majesty's military and naval forces, you have taken to suppress the insurrection, and to prevent its spreading to other parts of the island.

"2. I have been greatly shocked at the barbarities which you describe, and I wish you in the first place to inform the inhabitants of Jamaica how deeply Her Majesty's Government deplore the losses which the colony in general has sustained, and how sincerely they sympathise with those who have to lament family bereavements incurred under circumstances so distressing.

"3. I will not fail to bring under the notice of the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief and the Lords of the Admiralty the high sense you entertain of the services rendered by Major-General O'Connor and Captain De Horsey, R.N.; and the other officers of the army and navy whom you mention, and of the sailors and marines under the orders. And it is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive the high, and I doubt not deserved commendation, which you bestow upon the members of the Executive Committee, the Custos of Kingston, Inspector Ramsey of the police, and the volunteer and militia officers, who accompanied you in the *Wolverine*.

"3. I recognise with great satisfaction the alacrity with which the well-affected subjects of Her Majesty placed themselves at your disposal, and I shall bring under Her Majesty's special notice the loyal and gallant behaviour of the Maroons.—I have, &c.,

(Signed). "E. Cardwell.

"Governor Eyre, &c."

AUSTRIA.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Austria and England have been exchanged. On Thursday, at noon, Count Mensdorff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Wallersdorff, Minister of Commerce on the part of Austria, and Lord Bloomfield, on the part of England, met at the Foreign-office in Vienna, and exchanged the ratifications.

An elaborate report on the Austrian Budget of 1866 from the pen of Count Larisch, Finance Minister, has been published. The expenditure is estimated at £53,127,000, and the total revenue at £49 113,000, showing a deficit of about £4,000,000 only, which is to be covered by means of a loan. The expenditure for the army is estimated at only £8,876,000, and the interest on the debt is £12,462,000. The details of the taxation show how complicated a system the Austrian taxation still is. The largest single sum is realised by a land-tax, which appears to yield £6,475,000. Tobacco yields £5,630,000, and salt £3,894. There is a tax on meat yielding upwards of half a million, a house tax yielding £2,300,000, and an income tax of £2,059,000. The land-tax and house-tax would have yielded still more, but that Count Larisch, observing that they press so heavily on national industry as to sap the very resources of revenue, has, in spite of the deficit, reduced them. The customs' duties appear to yield only £322,000, little more than a seventh of the sum yielded by lotteries, which yield near £2,000,000.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

A report has been received from Captain Wilson, chief of the first expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund, dated Damascus, December 20, from which it appears that the party arrived at Beyrout at the end of November, and left it for Damascus on the 10th of December. Astronomical observations have been obtained fixing the position of Beyrout, Mejdel-Anjar, Baalbek, Surghaya, Suk Wady Barada, Damascus, Tell Salhiyeh, and Harran el-Awamid, and the lakes east of Damascus were in course of exploration. Plans with detailed drawings and photographs have been made of the old Temple at Deir el Kalah (near Beyrout), the temple at Mejdel-Anjar, the old city of Chalsis, a small Greek church at Masi, the Basilica of Theodosius at Baalbek (in the great quadrangle abutting on the western end of the great Temple the back of the apsis resting on steps), the Temple at Ain Fijeh, and the Roman gate at Damascus—Bab Shurky. The exploration of the Assyrian Mound at Tell Salhiyeh, near Damascus had been commenced, and a plan of the great mosque at Damascus, with photographs of details, was in course of execution. Photographs of a large size had been taken of various objects of interest along the road between Beyrout and Damascus; some of these for the first time. At Tell Salhiyeh and Harran el-Awamid inscriptions had been found apparently hitherto known. The expense of travelling appears to have risen greatly in Syria, owing to the locust plague of the summer, and the murrain, which swept off the cattle in the spring, and which is still raging violently in the north of Palestine. The exact route to be taken by the party south of Damascus will naturally depend somewhat on circumstances, but it is intended and hoped that it will include the following places:—Bonias, Kedes, Tell-Hum and Khan Minyeh (Capernaum), Beisan, Zerin (Jezreel), Nablus and Mount Gerizim, Sebartiyeh (Samaria), Tibueh, Beitin, and that explorations to good purpose may be accomplished at each of these before the setting in of summer, in April or May, obliges the expedition to return. About £3,000 has been raised for the purposes of the expedition, but the committee, to whom Mr George Grove is the secretary, earnestly appeal to those who sympathize with them in their object for more money.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT ROME.

On Monday, the 1st instant, the Pope held the usual reception at the Vatican, at which the Diplomatic Body, the members of the various episcopal colleges, the Ministers, the Council of State, the municipality, the officers of the Pontifical army, and many other high functionaries, offered their congratulations for the new year. General Count de Montebello and the officers of the French army of occupation paid their respects to his Holiness at noon in the hall of the Consistory. In reply to their congratulations the Pope is stated to have expressed himself in the following terms :—"I accept with pleasure the good wishes expressed by your General. As in previous years I give you my apostolic benediction. I have been informed, and have repeatedly heard, that the French army is to leave Rome. It is therefore the last time that I have the satisfaction of giving you my benediction. I bestow it upon you, then, with all my heart, full of affection and love. I will remind you of what was said by the great Apostle Paul, '*Scio quoniam intrabunt post discessionem lupi rapaces*,' and, applying it to present circumstances, thus translate it—'I know that after your departure the savage beasts will enter.' Then, I shall be like Jesus before ascending Golgotha, when he prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane, and an angel came, strengthening him. I am too miserable to be compared to Jesus Christ; yet I, also, shall pray to obtain consolation; I shall pray for poor Italy, which has been made an unhappy country, and has been precipitated into an abyss of misery, impiety, and irreligion. But I am departing from the subject before me. I shall pray for France, for the whole French army, whom I esteem, and for the Imperial family. I shall pray for you all, to whom I owe so much. May God, therefore, God the Father, Author of all good, bless you; may the Son, eternal wisdom of the Father, communicate to you that wisdom so necessary amid the difficulties of life; may the Holy Ghost, eternal love of the Father and the Son, inspire you with that love, so that you may love one another." All the officers were subsequently permitted to kiss the ring of St. Peter. In receiving the Finance Minister the Pope is represented to have again expressed his unshaken resolution to ignore the September Convention, and not to accept, either on the question of the debt or any other, any arrangement implying the abandonment of the rights of the Holy See and the recognition of facts accomplished in defiance of those rights. The Holy Father is also said to have communicated to the Finance Ministry a letter that he had written to the Emperor on the subject of the proposal contained in the Convention that Italy should pay that portion of the Pontifical debt due from the former provinces of the Church. His Holiness promised to acquaint the Ministry with the Emperor's reply as soon as he received it.

MUTINY ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LEANDER.

Particulars have reached this country of a serious disturbance on board Her Majesty's steamer Leander. This vessel, commanded by Rear-Admiral Harvey, went to Valparaiso on the rupture between Spain and Chili. While lying off that port it was ascertained that small-pox was committing great ravages on shore, and Captain Pratten refused leave to the men to sleep on shore, but they were allowed to go on shore and return at nine p.m. This incensed the blue jackets, and on Nov. 9, when the watches were called, no one came to answer the pipe, but all on the lower deck commenced shouting and yelling, singing in chorus the Yankee air, "John Brown," with the words altered to "We'll hang Commander Pratten on an old apple tree." Rear-Admiral—then Commodore Harvey, instantly summoned the marines on deck, and they obeyed the command with the utmost promptitude. The deck was cleared of the mutineers, though not without some skirmishing, during which Sub-Lieutenant Pugh was struck. The whole of the crew were then called together, and the commodore asked them what their grievance was. They made no reply, and ten men having been pointed out as concerned in the disturbance, were tried by court-martial. Some were acquitted, and of the others one was sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes and two years' imprisonment, five to be imprisoned for a year, and the petty officers to be disrated. Another account makes Commander Pratten responsible for the disturbance, inasmuch as he undertook to refuse leave without asking the commodore. He himself, moreover, sat on the court-martial, although in a certain sense a party in the case. It is stated that this is the nineteenth court-martial since the ship was commissioned, in April, 1863, and that all the best men have left the ship as their time expired, while others ran away before she had been three months in commission.

BISHOP COLENSO'S RETURN TO NATAL.

The arrival of Dr Colenso in his diocese has been signalised by a disturbance of a peculiarly unpleasant description. The Bishop announced his intention to preach at the cathedral on the Sunday following his arrival. On this the wardens, Messrs Williams and Dickinson, attended and presented their protest against his doing so. He heard them to the end, but declared his intention of carrying out his promise. As soon as the result of the interview, says the *Natal Times*, was made known in the city public curiosity was aroused, it being quite uncertain what steps would be taken by "the Dean's party." It was well known that the Dean had caused the communion plate to be removed from the Cathedral, and it was reported that the harmonium and seats remained, but we understand the former was locked. Saturday evening came, and still it was uncertain what would be done, and whether the Bishop would really meet with any opposition. It should be noticed that the Bishop had clearly and firmly announced his line of conduct. He purposed to present himself at the church door on Sunday morning, and if a protest was presented to listen to it, but assert and carry out his right to preach in the sacred edifice. Should, however, he find his entry forcibly denied, he intended to create no scene, but to quietly walk away, and at some future time hold service either at St. Andrew's or St. Mary's. On Saturday it became pretty well known in the city that the entry of the bishop would be forcibly denied, and the bishop's friends, we believe, then made up their minds to appeal to the strong arm of the law. Accordingly Mr Advocate Shepstone, the bishop's registrar, waited upon the Chief Justice, at his Lordship's residence, as late as ten o'clock on Saturday night, and made an affidavit, in consequence of which the Chief Justice issued an interdict forbidding the churchwardens to keep the church doors closed, as they threatened to do. Immediate steps were taken to serve this document upon the churchwardens, which service, we understand, was performed about eleven o'clock on Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, before ten o'clock, Church-street presented a most unwonted appearance. Instead of its customary quietude, groups of persons were congregated at intervals, several already taking up their station in front of the cathedral doors. As soon as we commenced making inquiries we ascertained that the dean had ordered the bell ropes to be taken from the bells, which are outside the building, thus causing an unusual silence. An adventurous, but somewhat rash, friend of the bishop's, however, climbed up to one of the bells, and attaching a rope to it, quickly caused the customary peal to resound through the city. This, although soon stopped in some way or other, brought numbers to the spot. We were then informed that the churchwardens intended to respect the interdict, and as eleven o'clock approached the crowd, amongst whom were a few ladies, gathered thickly in front of the north door, the gates of which were still closed. At about three minutes to eleven the bishop, accompanied by the registrar, walked through another crowd assembled at the vestry door. His lordship was respectfully saluted, and repeatedly acknowledged the welcome. We are informed that on knocking at the vestry door the dean, who was inside, wished to know who was there; on being told "the bishop," he said there was no admittance there. Meantime, Mr Dickinson came out of the north door, and, standing inside the locked gates, addressed the crowd to the following effect. He assured them that it had been the intention of the churchwardens to close the cathedral that day, but they were compelled to bow to the highest legal authority in the colony—the Supreme Court—from which court they last night had received an interdict; and in obedience to that document he now opened the doors, but before doing so he would read the protest which he and his brother churchwardens had presented on Friday to Dr. Colenso. Mr Dickinson then read the protest, and having done so, unlocked the gates, and the crowd pushed in, filling the sacred edifice in a few moments.

Whilst the crowd was arranging itself we noticed the Very Rev. Dean Green and the Rev. F. S. Robinson kneeling with their backs to the congregation in front of the communion table, which had been divested of the customary white cloth, and we also noticed that the Prayer Books and Bible ordinarily used had also been removed. The aisle was yet choked up with people. The bishop, who, as we just now observed, had been refused an entrance at the vestry door, entered with the crowd at the north door, and proceeded up the aisle. On reaching the step which raises the chancel above the body of the cathedral, Mr Dickinson stopped his Lordship and again explained why he had opened the cathedral; he also read the protest and the interdict again. Whilst this was going on a scene ensued which called up anything but reverential or devout feeling. We may observe that of the regular attendants at the cathedral there were but few present; of professing Churchmen there were undoubtedly a great number; of Dissenters but a sprinkling; whilst the rest was made up of those who, we are bound to say, never enter a place of worship from one year's end to another. These chiefly consisted of artizans and day labourers, many of them in their fustian and corduroys, and more than one we noticed in his shirt sleeves. These pressed up close to the chancel step, and as soon as Mr Dickinson commenced, so many of them actually stood up on the seats, that those at the east end of the church could not hear a word of what was going on. After Mr Dickinson concluded, we believe, the Bishop, in a calm but dignified voice, said :—"I am come to discharge in this church and diocese the duties committed to me by the Queen." Mr J. W. Turnbull, in his capacity as registrar to the Bishop of Capetown, then read the sentence of deprivation which had been passed upon the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown in the same building. The Dean, who had during the proceedings turned towards the congregation, then solemnly pronounced the following adjuration :—"That which ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven. That stands ratified before the presence of the Almighty. Depart. Go away from this House of God!"

The Bishop, however, ascended the chancel step, and the vestry door being shut, quietly robed himself, assisted by his steward, Mr E. S. Forster; and a prayer-book which he had brought being placed on the reading-desk, he proceeded to read the usual service. Whilst the service was going on the dean and the Rev. F. S. Robinson knelt as before until the reading of the lessons; they then stood up, still with their backs to the congregation, until the bishop walked to the communion table, when the dean took a seat on the north side of the chancel. We should mention that when his lordship commenced the service the aisle was still crowded with people standing. At the request of the bishop, several of them were seated in the chancel, but, notwithstanding this, the east end of the building was so crowded that numbers had to stand during the whole service. At the end of the Litany, there being no harmonium his lordship gave out a psalm and started the tune, in which he was joined by a large part of the congregation. After reading the communion service, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and, after the usual collect, delivered, amidst the most profound silence, a discourse from the text—"Philippians i., 9, 10.—And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment, that ye may approve the things that are excellent."

At the conclusion of the sermon his lordship pronounced the benediction, and the congregation quietly dispersed.

At the usual hour of opening the cathedral, six o'clock, there was again a large crowd against the cathedral doors. Not less than 400 could have been present; there were more ladies than in the morning, notwithstanding a drizzling rain. About twenty-five minutes past six, Mr Dickinson came up and apologised to the crowd for the inconvenience they were put to; he assured them that Mr Williams had promised to have the cathedral opened and lighted by a quarter-past six, and he could not understand why it had not been done. He repeated that the fault did not lie with him. Still no Mr Williams appeared, and at five minutes past the hour for opening the doors, the bishop came into the crowd and said that through some misunderstanding the cathedral was not opened. A large number of persons then went away, and it subsequently appeared that Mr Williams turned up at about ten minutes to seven, opened the cathedral, and lighted it up. It remained so opened and lighted till a quarter-past seven, when the lights were extinguished, and the building closed.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The increase and fearful mortality attending the cattle plague has naturally called forth a great number of sugestions as to the means of compensating the sufferers for the loss sustained. Amongst these suggestions is the proposal to throw the responsibility upon the State, and in a letter addressed by Sir Thomas D. Lloyd, M.P., to Mr Gladstone, the Hon. Member for Cardiganshire appeals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the subject his consideration. In reply, Mr Gladstone has addressed an important letter to Sir Thomas Lloyd, which at once sets at rest the question of national compensation. Mr Gladstone points out the difficulty, if not impossibility, of preventing carelessness, waste, and fraud, from the moment it should become known that the ultimate responsibility lay with the public purse, whilst it would neutralise all the efforts now being made to master the disease; and remarks that, on the one hand, if the plague should not extend itself on a large scale, and only affect a small fraction of the farming class, there would be an impropriety in relieving landlords, neighbours, and rateable property, from the duty of assisting, and, on the other, if the plague should extend very widely, and so augment the price of meat, it would be unjust to levy a rate, as the community would then have to pay twice over—first, for their meat in extra price, and second, in rates for cattle lost. He suggests the resource, if necessary, of public subscription, and also a legal charge upon the rateable property of the description liable to suffer. He also suggests that special attention should be given to the best measures of preventing the outbreak of the disease, and of checking it when it has broken out.

The London Newspapers contain a letter from a London surgeon stating that in Pimlico a dairyman has succeeded in keeping a large stock of cows free from disease by simply vaccinating them when they were brought into his shed. A neighbour, whose sheds are "within a cannon-shot" (whatever that distance may be) lost eighty cows from the plague in a fortnight. This story appears to confirm the theory of Dr Murchison, that the disease is really small-pox, and may be stopped by prompt vaccination.

A letter from Mr Disraeli on the cattle plague was read at a meeting of landowners and agriculturists, held at Windsor, on Saturday, for the purpose of framing rules for a mutual cattle insurance association, the benefits of which were to extend to all places within a ten mile radius of that town. Mr Disraeli observed "that he had great doubts as to whether the mutual association proposed would be able to bear the burden of the pressure which would be put upon it if the pestilence should fall upon the heads of its members. The county of Buckingham ought to have established at the outset an assurance association upon the principal of limited liability, with a capital of £50,000, in 5,000 shares, £1 to be paid on each share. Every owner of stock ought to pay a regular premium on his policy, and take shares to the amount of 25 per cent. on the sum insured. These conditions would ensure prudence. Thus the landed proprietors might take any number of shares they liked, the £1 per share paid being an immediate contribution to the fund, while the policies would represent their amount of guarantee to the community. Again, 50 shares would represent an immediate subscription of £50, and a guarantee of £450. These suggestions were based upon sound commercial principles. Premiums would be received, a dividend shared, and shares distributed, and the amount of premiums being considerable, there would be a large and efficient capital for purposes of compensation. When the nature of the calamity was first known, he proposed to hold a county meeting, when he would have brought forward for adoption some plan of the kind; but, unfortunately, the graziers and the farmers in the Vale with whom he communicated believed for a time that the Government would interfere.

The local magistrates are using their best energies to, as far as possible, prevent the transfer of cattle from infected districts. Several prosecutions have been instituted against farmers and others offending in this matter, and at the Castle Eden Petty Sessions, on Monday, George Simpson and William Simpson, butchers, Thornley, were charged on the information of Edward Clarke, also a Thornley butcher, with wilfully driving and bringing certain cattle from Newcastle into Thornley, the same not being for the purpose of immediate slaughter. Edward Clarke, on being sworn, said: He was at Newcastle market on Tuesday, the 12th ult., and the defendants each bought two heifers there, and they came by rail in trucks to Wingate station, and were driven to Thornley. They were placed in a byre adjoining complainant's byre. One of each of the defendants killed one of the beasts the following day, Wednesday, and on the Saturday morning they both sent the hides to Durham with the carrier. He passed George Simpson's shop on Saturday night, and he had only a portion of the first beast hanging up, and on the Monday morning a whole beast was hanging up. William Simpson's other animal was not killed until the Monday. The defendants admitted having kept the animals contrary to the orders of the Justices, and the Bench fined them in the mitigated penalty of £1, and 10s. costs, in consequence of the order having ceased to exist through the establishment of recent orders at the County Sessions.

THE WRECKS ON THE TYNEMOUTH ROCKS.

IMPORTANT SALVAGE CASE.

At the North Shields Police Court, on Tuesday, Edward Appleby, the Captain of the *William Wake* salvage boat, and twenty-eight others, made a claim against Edward Oliver, and others of North Shields, owners of the brig *Levis*, which went ashore on the rocks at Tynemouth, for salvage services rendered in taking that vessel off. Mr C. A. Adamson and Mr Brignal appeared for the salvors, and Mr Geo. Kewney for the owners. On the night of the 29th December, the *Levis*, *Wynyard*, and *Union* got ashore on the rocks at the Spanish Battery, Tynemouth, during the gales. When it was known that there were three vessels on the rocks, the captain and crew of the *William Wake* went down for the purpose of saving the crews. They took the crew out of the *Wynyard*, and the South Shields lifeboats came down and succeeded in rescuing the crews of the other two crafts. After the men had all been landed, and while busy with the *Wynyard*, the captain of the *William Wake* noticed the *Levis* go athwart the sea. The captain of the salvage boat thought from the position she was lying in that he could get her off, and with his crew made an effort to do so. Finding one steamtug not sufficient, they got two, and after towing at the *Levis* for half an hour, she came off, and was brought into the harbour. On Saturday, the 30th, Mr Oliver, the owner of the *Levis*, met the captain of the *William Wake* at the Commercial Hotel, and offered him £100 for his services, which was refused. The case for the owners was that an agreement had been made, and the salvors had thought it proper to refuse that amount, and demand a much larger sum. The question which the Bench had to decide was, therefore, what was the real value of the services rendered. The captain and Mr Oliver, the owner of the vessel, gave evidence to the effect that the vessel was in no danger, and that an agreement was made with the crew of the *William Wake*. The magistrates, however, made an order for the payment of £150.

M. DU CHAILLU'S TRAVELS.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, M. P. B. Du Chaillu read a paper describing his second journey into Western Equatorial Africa. He said he left London on the 6th of August, 1863, and on the 9th of October in the same year he reached a point called Ferman Bay, on the African coast, immediately to the south of the Equator. He advanced eastwards to the Ashira country, where he had been on a former journey, and where he was well remembered and kindly received. He had many offers of marriage pressed upon him, but these he respectfully declined. (A laugh.) In reading the works of Grant, Speke, and Burton, he observed many words which were identical with, and which closely resembled, words used in the districts he had traversed, and he had no doubt that the tribes of Western and Eastern Africa had formed originally one common stock. He had seen during his travels numbers of gorillas, and he saw nothing after his renewed experience to retract in the account he had already given of those animals. (Cheers.) After he and his party had been about three weeks in Ashira a visitation of small-pox ravaged the country. Misery and destruction were spread on every side, and he was himself reduced to a most dejected and prostrate condition. He could not procure sufficient nourishment, and he and his 11 companions had upon one occasion nothing to eat for four days but two monkeys, and very agreeable food they thought them.—(A laugh.) He was ultimately enabled to continue his journey eastward, and in the course of those travels he met with a singularly diminutive race, their average height being only from 4ft. 4in. to 4ft. 5in. After he had advanced 200 miles further than any European had yet penetrated, his undertaking was brought to an unexpected termination by an accident. He reached a village in which one of his men fired off a gun, and, contrary to his intention, two of the natives—a man and a woman—were thus unfortunately killed. The villagers became at once excited, and attacked himself and his party with their bows and arrows. He could not blame them for the suspicion and irritation under which they acted, and he, therefore, forbade his men to fire on them. He then ordered his followers to retire, which they did, at first in good order, whilst he himself remained in their rear, as he believed he was in a less degree than they an object of resentment to the excited natives. A panic, however, soon seized his party; he found it impossible to check them; they threw away all the articles which they carried; he himself felt compelled to join them in their flight and to part with many of the most valuable things which he had in his possession. The result was that, although his men energetically rallied, he lost all his instruments as well as his ammunition, and all that could have enabled him to continue his journey with advantage. He at once, therefore, retraced his steps westward, and immediately afterwards made his way back to England.—Professor Owen spoke in support of the veracity of M. Du Chaillu, remarking that all the statements for which he had been most attacked had been borne out by subsequent evidence. He had, for instance, made the unwelcome announcement that he had met with a race of cannibals. That statement had been called in question; but it had been confirmed by Captain Burton, who had followed him over the district he had traversed. Then with respect to the gorillas, he felt sure that if M. Du Chaillu had given any false account of their habits he should have found some traces of that falsehood in the knowledge he had been able to obtain of the conformation of those animals. He had not, however, the slightest reason to suppose that what had been said by M. Du Chaillu on the subject was in the slightest respect untrue.—(Hear, hear.)—Mr Dunkin, one of the assistants of the Greenwich Observatory, stated that he had been astonished at the multitude and the accuracy of the astronomical observations which M. Du Chaillu had made.—Mr J. Crawford said he felt it to be his duty to declare that he found it impossible to believe in the existence of the race of dwarfs which M. Du Chaillu stated he had met in Africa. These people, if the statement were correct, were smaller than any human beings that had yet been known, and he could not understand how it was possible that they could live in the midst of other races who appeared to speak the same language.—M. Du Chaillu observed that these people ran away when he approached them, and he had been able to examine only one or two of their number; but, with respect to them, he had only to repeat facts as they had come under his actual observation. (Hear, hear).

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

The ship Palinurus, 1,061 tons register, Captain Barry, belonging to Messrs. R. Allen and Co., Liverpool, left that port on Monday, 28th November, with a cargo of coal for New York. All went on well with her until she reached long. 39 degrees 30 minutes west, and lat. 43 degrees north, when she was caught in a very peculiar cyclone for thirty hours. Such was the effect of the cyclone on the timbers of the vessel, that she sprung a fearful leak. Nearly one half of the crew, now 25 (one having been washed overboard), was required at the pumps. The captain resolved to make for the nearest port. By working day and night at the pumps, about one-half of them were disabled, and the other half had to do double work, beside attending on their sick comrades. Having sighted Ireland in the distance, they failed to make for any of its harbours, by contrary winds and they had to make for Holyhead. On Wednesday and Thursday week, the water had gained such ascendancy over the pumps, that there was ten feet of water below. It then became a serious matter, and the captain ran the vessel ashore at Cwmerran Bay, 7 miles from Holyhead on the west coast of Anglesea. The ship struck on a rock jutting out to the sea, and signs were made by the crew for aid from land. The crew of the Rhoscolyn life-boat made two unsuccessful attempts to stem the sea, which was like a boiling cauldron when the ship struck. Capt. R. Jones, Lloyd's agent; Mr. Rowe, chief of the coast-guard station; and Mr. Cunnah, of the customs at Holyhead, were all by the scene of the wreck, three hours after the ship's entering the bay and consulted as to the methods of saving the distressed ship's-crew who were on the wreck crying for aid. The masts had been torn from the sockets by force of the wind after the ship struck, and all lives were imperilled. It was now pitch dark, which added to the difficulty of any successful attempt to save the crew. Six of the brave fellows who had formed part of the Rhoscolyn lifeboat crew volunteered to form part of the crew to save the ship's hands. It was no easy task to obtain an outfit. There was a large boat belonging to Evan Hughes, which was inured to storms, and had been the means of saving the crews of thirteen vessels. Hughes did not shrink from a fourteenth successful attempt with his amateur lifeboat, but manned it with his two sons; a complement was soon found, and there were abundant voices for a second boat. It was now eight o'clock, the wind blowing hard, and the sea running high across the bar. No unnecessary time was lost, the Evan Hughes, amateur boat, manned with sturdy and brave hands, was pushed from shore, amidst hurrahs and blessings which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them. The boat emerged out of sight in the dreadful sea—all was silent from all human voices for about half an hour, when it was broken by a hearty peal of cheers from the ship's crew, who sighted the brave fellows coming to the rescue. Twenty of the crew were landed in safety in this boat, and the remaining five succeeded in landing in a boat from the ship. Lloyd's agent, a Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Cunnah, together with the neighbouring houses contributed in every possible way to the comforts of the crew after landing. On Friday, about forty persons were employed in saving from the wreck what they could. Though the sea was very boisterous, nothing occurred to mar the day's proceedings.

On Saturday, however, a melancholy accident occurred. Evan Hughes's amateur lifeboat had taken about 25 workmen about eight o'clock in the morning for the ship, and a second followed of 25-feet keel, with about 12 persons. Among them were two of Evan Hughes's sons, one acting as coxswain. Both had served the day previous together with four other persons in the boat. This boat had almost reached the stranded vessel—some say within fifteen and twenty yards—when a fearful squall set in over the bar, and this, together with the curly breakers, caused the boat to capsize. All were thrown into the fearful sea. Those who saw the accident from the ship or from shore describe the scene as heartrending. Two of the men managed to reach the ship's side, and were slung in. The rest were either carried out to sea, instantly submerged not to rise more alive, or were picked up by Evan Hughes's boat, which had already reached the vessel. The boat, having capsized, remained in that position, and four of the men managed to cling to it. Six of the men were lost. These are, Thomas Hughes, Cwmerran, aged 20, unmarried, son of Enoch Hughes, proprietor of the boat, and a brother of Hugh Hughes, who was saved; Edward Griffith, aged 20, unmarried, Brynbar; John Roberts, aged 33, unmarried, Llain-y-Brenhin; Richard Owen, aged 35, married, having eight young children, and the youngest but one week old, of Dinas Bach; Robert Emanuel Williams, about 40, unmarried, having an aged mother dependent on him, Rhoscolyn; and William Owen, Holyhead, aged 30, married, and three children. Evan Hughes was seen resting on a gate, looking out towards the receding tide, for tidings of his son, who was steering the boat, and had, amongst others, saved 20 lives just 36 hours previously. The other son, who was saved, has received medical aid, and is likely to recover.

THE BATLEY DOUBLE MURDER.

Eli Sykes, who was condemned to death for murdering his sweetheart and her mother, and who attempted to commit suicide at Armley gaol, Leeds, by throwing himself over the second gallery on to the stone as a beneath, has succumbed to his self-inflicted injuries. In his fall he alighted upon his feet, and his left foot was so seriously shattered that it was found necessary to remove five small bones from it. Excessive hemorrhage set in on two occasions, and the medical men contemplated amputation of the foot, but abandoned it in consequence of the convict's exhaustion. At the same time it was considered that if a third return of hemorrhage should occur, Sykes could not possibly survive. About six o'clock on Saturday afternoon the crisis occurred; but as the surgeon to the gaol, Mr. W. N. Price, was then present, the flow of blood was immediately, though only temporarily checked. Sykes then appeared to rally, and though at times he was somewhat violent in the language he used towards the warders in attendance upon him, at other periods he conversed freely upon the treatment he received in the Dewsbury lock-up and the Wakefield gaol. The last change came about half-past nine o'clock, and though the convict appeared to be suffering severely, his consciousness was retained until within a few minutes of his death. He was attended in his dying moments by the chaplain, the Rev. C. H. Middleton, and the governor Mr. C. A. Keene.

It is well known that Sykes has been violent almost to madness on many occasions since he was prostrated by lameness, and it has been supposed that he wilfully exerted himself to defeat the surgeons' good intentions in order that he might "die in his bed" rather than "in his shoes;" but there is no doubt that even had the patient been of the most docile character, secondary hemorrhage supervening might not have been avoidable.

Many of the officers of the goal are men of great experience, and some of them have been soldiers of Great Britain, doing duty in many parts of the world. They have met with many blackguards and been familiar with much profaneness, but they are unanimous in declaring that such savagery as the tongue is capable of they never saw so fully and fearfully proved as by this unhappy young man now no more. Some of the supernumeraries in the goal who had been engaged during the time that there were prisoners under sentence of death have resigned rather than undertake the responsibility of watching and waiting upon so profane a miscreant.

Exactly a fortnight—almost to the hour—had elapsed since Sykes became injured fatally in the way with which the public are already familiar.

The Duke of Nemours visited the Queen and dined with Her Majesty and the Royal Family, at Osborne, on Friday.

The name of the Earl of Belmore has been added to the Railway Commission (in addition to that of Mr. Monsell, M.P., already announced), to represent Irish interests.

We (*Globe*) understand that Mr. Mallet and Mr. Morier are to receive the Companionship of the Bath, as a recognition of their valuable assistance in arranging the commercial treaty with Austria.

The Opening of Parliament.—At the meeting of Parliament Mr. Denison will be moved into the Speaker's chair by the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P. for the county of Limerick, and seconded by Earl Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester,—not by Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. for the county of Flint, as erroneously stated. The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the House of Commons by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P. for the West Riding of York, and seconded by Mr. William Graham, M.P. for the City of Glasgow.—Observer.

Shot by a Burglar.—Early on the morning of the 24th ult. Mr. Francis Smith, a provision merchant, was robbed and shot at his residence, New York. Mr. Smith had brought from his store, on the previous evening, the sum of 1,220 dollars, which fact was, no doubt, well known to the robber. At four o'clock, while Mr. Smith was sound asleep with his wife and only child, he was awoke by his wife's screams. On looking up he saw a man with blackened face standing at the head of his bed, with a pistol in his hand. As soon as their eyes met, the burglar presented his pistol to Smith's head, saying, "Your money or your life." The threatened and half-asleep merchant [illegible] deadly weapon in such proximity, [illegible] over him. The burglar [illegible] of this apparent fearfulness, [illegible] off the bed, leaving the husband [illegible] night-clothes. By this [illegible] brown paper parcel at the foot [illegible] above amount of money, which [illegible] stated [illegible] this, [illegible] had rifled Mr. Smith's pockets of [illegible] 25 [illegible] cash, and [illegible] burglar got possession of the parcel [illegible] dollars he immediately started [illegible] his time Mr. Smith began [illegible] jumping out of bed, [illegible] room and [illegible] collared him. [illegible] Both men [illegible] and at the moment when [illegible] the villain from his [illegible] and fired [illegible] barrel [illegible] two [illegible] taking effect [illegible], Smith sank upon the floor, [illegible] out of the window, [illegible] jumped a distance of some [illegible] escaped. Mr. Smith lies in a [illegible].—*New York Paper.*

FACETIÆ.

THE WAY OF LIFE.—Broadway.—*American Paper.*

KISS.—A receipt given on "paying your addresses."

"I never saw such stirring times,' as the spoon said to the saucepan.

WANTED.—Some of the beer produced when "mischief is brewing."

A SURE TEST OF MELTING WEATHER.—The number of dips at sea-side.

NORTHERN MYTHOLOGY.—"A chieftain to the Highlands bound"—Prometheus.

When was Ruth very rude to Boaz?—When she pulled his *ears* and trod on his *corn.*

A WINK.—Why talk about not sleeping a wink, when people in their *sleep* never wink.

QUITE RIGHT.—It is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

Why is the toothache like an unanswerable argument? Because it makes people hold their jaw.

THE DIFFERENCE.—It makes a great difference whether glasses are used under or over the nose.

Why is an Irish row like the dialect spoken in Lower Canada?—Because it's a *Pat-war* (patois).

DRIVEN TO DISTRACTION.—The young lady who "was driven to distraction" now fears she will have to walk back.

TOUGH.—Why should marriage be spoken of as a tender tie, when it is so confounded tough that nothing but death can cut it?

RIBBING.—"Don't you mean to marry, my dear sir?" —"No, my dear widow. I'd rather lose all the ribs I've got than take another."

PROFESSIONS.—Why are lawyers and doctors safe people by whom to take example? Because they always practice their professions.

WHAT HE TOOK.—"What do you take for your cold?" said a lady to a sufferer. "Four pocket-handkerchiefs a day, madam," was the prompt reply.

A GOOD IMPRESSION.—At a recent masked ball in Norwich a young lady was completely dressed in newspapers. She made a "good impression."

A FEW RAW.—A "creature" being asked by a lady, the other evening, if he loved oysters, replied, "My dear madam, my love for oysters amounts to a *few raw* (*furore*)."

CAN'T KISS.—Little Sidney, seeing a man with a heavy beard, asked, anxiously, "Mamma, when I am a big man will the whiskers grow over my mouth so that I can't kiss?"

A wag who has heard of the Parisian society for supplying the emancipated negroes with trousers, gives it as his opinion, that "nigger-bockers" would be a more appropriate costume.

EAR MARKS.—An Irish witness in a court of justice being asked what kind of "ear marks" the hog in question had, replied "He had no particular ear-marks, except a very short tail."

On the departure of Bishop Selwyn for his diocese in New Zealand, Sydney Smith took leave of him as follows:—"Good-by, my dear Selwyn; I hope you will not disagree with the man who eats you."

THE FINNISH OF FENIANISM.—A patriotic party has sprung up in Finland, advocating national independence. These repealers style themselves Fenomen. The similarity of this name to the Irish Fenians is a curious *Fenomen-on.*

A STRONG STORY.—It is recorded that a soap merchant was recently caught at sea during a violent storm, when he saved his life by taking a cake of his soap, and washing himself ashore. The soap, or the story, must be made from strong *lie.*

AWFUL MEMORY.—"Joe, my dear," said a fond wife to her husband, who followed the piscatory profession on the banks of Newfoundland, "do fix up a little, you look so slovenly. Oh, what an awful memory it would be for me if you should get drowned looking so!"

WEALTH.—A contemporary says, sarcastically, and funnily, that "The sole and whole object of individual labour in this world, is the accumulation of wealth. And the sole and whole object of the accumulation of wealth is to enable the wealthy to live without labour."

PLEASURE.—Brown is a married man now. A few days since he thought of taking a trip to Paris. One of his friends, meeting him in the street, inquired, "Well, my boy, when are you off?"—"Next week."—"Going to take your wife with you?"—"No; it is a voyage of pleasure."

"MY LIFE IS INSURED."—In a storm at sea, when the sailors were all at prayers, expecting every moment to go to the bottom, a passenger appeared quite unconcerned. The captain asked him how he could be so much at his ease in this awful situation?—"Sir," said the passenger, "my life is insured!"

INSPIRATION.—Those who would tap speakers and writers for special occasions, and compliment their vanity by saying they know how easy it is for them to write, should read the anecdote of Lady Morgan's visit to Rossini—"Ah," says she, "I have you in a moment of inspiration."—"You have; but this inspiration is very hard work."

RAILWAY MAXIMS.—Delays are dangerous. A train in time saves nine. There is no place like home—the difficulty is to get there. Do not halloo till you are safe. A railway train is the thief of time. The great charm of a railroad accident is, no matter how many are killed and mangled, no blame is attached to any body. A railway is long, life is short, but the longer the railway the shorter the life.

A GOOD OLD SOUL.—"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a parson of a landlady one day, during a conversation about the old Saints and the apostles.—"Ah! he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

WHAT THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW.—The Rev. Dr. Mason stopped to read a theatrical placard which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along said to him: "Good morning, sir—do ministers of the gospel read such things?"—"Why not, sir," said the doctor; "ministers of the gospel have a right to know what Satan is about as well as other folks."

COLD FIRE.—One very cold night, a jolly old fellow, who had partaken rather too freely of flip at the tavern, started for home in a trap, and on the way was upset and left by the side of the road. Some persons passing the same way a short time after discovered the old fellow holding his feet up to the moon, ejaculating to some invisible person, named John—"Pile on the wood—it's a miserably cold fire!"

CLERICAL INGENUITY.—A clergyman has shown recently the power of stating debtor or creditor account better than has ever been done by even the most intelligent accountant. In his new church he has two distinct pews, one side of the church being for those who have paid pew rent, who are his creditors, the other side having pews for those who do not pay rent—that is, the reverend gentleman's debtors.

SWORN NOT TO SPEAK.—The following is, perhaps, one of the most laughable incidents that has ever occurred in reference to a locked-up jury:—A Galway bailiff, having been questioned as to whether he had spoken to the jury during the night, gravely answered, "No, my lord, they kept calling out for me to bring them whisky, but I always said, 'Gentlemen of the jury, it is my duty to tell you that I am sworn not to speak to you.'"

OUR MARKET REPORTS.—Butter is firmer than it was last month. Stocks are about the same as at last quotations. Darker colours used than in summer seasons. Clergymen and doctors wear still white. Gloves.—The market shows an increased supply, and many buyers have their last purchases still on their hands. Balloons have gone up a good deal—at the Crystal Palace.—Rain.—The supply has not been large, but has shown a tendancy to fall. Thermometers are tending downward.

TABLE DISHES.—What dish may you always conclude to have been stolen, no matter on whose table you meet it?—Poached eggs. Which is the softest you can put on the table?—Gooseberry-fool. Which is the merriest?—Caper sauce. Which is the quickest?—Hasty pudding. And which is the coolest?—Ice cream. And which may you suppose the cook to have prepared in a regular bad temper?—Whipped cream. What dish is named after one of the fathers of the human race?—Ham. And which after a country in Europe?—Turkey.

DISREGULAR VERBS.—A Frenchman, just arrived, who had been taking lessons on the voyage from a fellow-passenger, complained much of the difficulty of our grammar, especially the irregular verbs. For instance, said he: "Ze verb to go. Did you ever see one such verb?" And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper: "I go, thou departest, he clears out, we cut stick, ye or you make tracks, they absquatulate. *Mon dieu! Mon dieu!* What disregular verbs you have in your English language."

A LONG NOSE.—A gentleman, having put out a candle by accident one night, ordered his servant (who was a simple being) to light it again in the kitchen. "But take care, John," added he, "that you do not hit yourself against anything in the dark." Mindful of the caution, John stretched out both his arms at full length before him; but unluckily a door, which stood half open, passed between his hands, and struck him a woeful blow upon the nose. "Dickens!" muttered he, when he recovered his senses a little," I always heard that I had a plaguy long nose, but I vow I never should have thought before that it was *longer than my arm!*"

LORD ELDON AND THE CHIMNEY-SWEEP.—Travelling the circuit with a companion, who according to a custom not uncommon in those days, always carried pistols, and placed them under his pillow, they slept one night at an inn, and at dawn of day Mr. Scott discovered in his room a man's figure, seemingly dressed in black. The intruder being sharply challenged, said: "Please your honour, I am only a poor sweep, and I believe I've come down the wrong chimney."—"My friend," was the reply, "you have come down the right; for I give you a sixpence to buy a pot of beer; while the gentleman in the next room sleeps with pistols under his pillow, and had you paid him a visit, he would have blown your brains out."

The *Globe* confirms the statement of a London correspondent that Mr Mallet and Mr Morier are to be made Companions of the Bath, for their services in arranging the commercial treaty with Austria. Mr Mallet, it may be remembered, was associated with Mr Cobden in the commercial negotiations at Paris.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

Sir Stafford Northcote distributed the prizes at the annual meeting of the Exeter Science Classes, on Monday evening. In the course of an address he delivered on the occasion, he observed that it was only in very recent times that the attention which had been given, and which was about to be given, to physical science had arisen. But at the same time he rejoiced to think that attention had really now been attracted to that important subject. With regard to that matter, he was in a position to speak with something like authority, because during the time that he sat upon the commission on public schools this subject of physical science was very prominently brought before him, and some very curious and interesting evidence was adduced, both as to the ignorance which generally prevailed on the subject of physical sciences, and also as to its value as a means of education and training of the mind. Now, upon that point he thought it was desirable there should be no mistake. A great many persons spoke of the importance of education in science, looking at it as the means of giving the people information which might be very useful to them in the course of the life which they were about to pursue, and, especially with regard to artisans and persons engaged in business, said, "It is very important they should be educated in chemistry, geology, or mechanics, or other branches of science." But he thought they would be taking a narrow and degraded view of the subject if they confined their appreciation of natural sciences to those reasons. They must feel after all there was something more in education than that of merely imparting to men knowledge which would, as it were, "pay." They did not want to take merely a utilitarian view of education, but they ought always to remember that education was given one to develope a man's faculties, and to make him a better citizen and better able to take his part in the general business of life, and not merely for the purpose of enabling him to fulfil the special duties of his profession. On both these points they had some curious evidence. Professor Faraday, who was an officer of Trinity House, stated that he had often observed how difficult it was to find men even of ordinary intelligence acquainted with anything at all out of their ordinary way. That was a lamentable picture of the state of English education in a class of men who were of the greatest value to them as a nation, because the greatness of this nation depended not only upon its mineral wealth, its accumulated capital, and its central position, but far more upon the energy and ability of the men who composed the nation. (Applause.) And they must remember this, that the acquired advantages, and even the natural advantages to some extent, of this country were slipping away from us in consequence of the great development of means of communication between one part of the globe and the other. The raw material of industry had been discovered in other parts of the world. Therefore, the pre-eminence of England was in danger so far as it depended on those supports. But what they had to look to was the character, energy, and intelligence of our people; and, therefore, as their material supports comparatively diminished, and slipped away from them, they ought to be more careful that they improved and strengthened the intelligence of the people. In France, Prussia, and other parts of Europe, great attention was paid to the education of the working men; and they might depend upon it if they allowed other nations to advance upon them in those particulars the foreigners would outstrip them in the race, and they would find themselves in a very unpleasant position. Dr. Hooker, who had charge of the gardens at Kew, gave evidence with regard to the middle and upper classes, showing that some knowledge of science would be of great value, and that scientific knowledge was by no means up to the pitch at which it should be in this country. The question, then, that they should ask themselves was—What kind of education was most likely to develope the powers of man? Upon that he remembered that Mr Acland, some years ago, in a paper he put out, said:—"It is now pretty well-agreed that for those who are to deal with men—for clergymen, for professional men, and for statesmen—a training in language is most important, because it facilitates dealing with men: but for those who had to deal chiefly with material force the knowledge of science, which enables them to deal with nature, is more important." He thought they must feel that both the one and the other were important to every man who could be called properly educated. Every man in this country ought to be able in his measure to deal with men, because there was not one of them who did not take part in the management of the country, and not one of them who was not called in upon some way or other to deal with men. Neither ought they to ignore the importance of being able to understand the operations of nature, and dealing with nature as being a power with which they were continuously brought into contract. There was no kind of study which was better qualified for bringing out certain faculties of the mind, and improving its nature, than what were called the natural sciences. In proof of this, he quoted the evidence given by Professor Owen, and also read an extract from the evidence of [illegible], with reference to the value of physical sciences. The hon. Baronet then referred to the objection which had been raised, viz. that they should not give a boy more to do than was good for his health, because if they gave him new subjects without taking away the old ones, the lad would be overtasked. Dr Acland's evidence, however, was that it would be desirable to diminish some part of the teaching, which operated as a great strain on the boy's mind, and that they should substitute a moderate amount of teaching of natural sciences, which would exercise the faculties of observation and judgment in a manner that would be most valuable and important for the boy. He (Sir Stafford) was perfectly persuaded from the evidence he had heard, and from all he had observed on that point, that if they only economised the methods of teaching—teaching upon a proper principle, so as to economise the power both of the master and of the boy—a great deal might be added to the present course of teaching, without in the least infringing upon the amount of play now allowed to boys, or overtasking them; on the contrary, it would afford a proper distraction of the minds of those whom they were about to teach. That being so, he sincerely rejoiced that this subject was attracting the attention which it deserved. They were only now beginning; but he hoped that they should be so successful as to carry their measures on a good deal further. He was sure that the attention of the middle class in particular was becoming alive to this matter, and after what they had heard of the foundation of these classes in Exeter, and what they had seen of persons ready to come forward to assist, it showed that they had begun a good work, and that it would not be allowed to drop. The Government was doing in this matter not only as much as it could be expected to do, but as much as it ought to do. Science education was not a thing which the Government ought to take into its own hands; the people must work it themselves. The Government had given them that kind of help which they could hardly by any means have got by themselves. When the importance of teaching natural science was referred to a complaint was made that they could not get teachers, but the Government were taking a very fair step towards supplying them with teachers. It was not exactly training them and sending them down to the schools, but it enabled the schools to test the teachers whom they could get to train themselves. In the first place Government gave certificates to those who passed examination as teachers, and who showed that they were competent to teach. It also gave encouragement to those teachers by making grants to them upon the success of a certain number of their pupils. It gave them also the means of testing the work which the classes were doing by an examination. This was an incentive on the part of the Government to different parts of the country to do a certain work which they must do for themselves.

A WALK IN "CANNY NEWCASTLE."

Under the above title, C. C. H., a correspondent of the *Builder*, gives a brief and rapid survey of the salient points of interest connected with the town of Newcastle. His remarks on the miserably foul and pestilential condition of several of its localities are both pertinent and pungent; and the town authorities cannot inaugurate the New Year better than by becoming active disciples of this unprejudiced observer. No half measures will suffice to remove the evils indicated. He says:—

"I have just had a survey of Newcastle, on my journey south. It is not my first visit to the town; but it is the first time I have had an opportunity of seeing through it. If the capital of Roman Northumbria is not a 'canny' place, certain I am that its people are; so the name is not misapplied. Unless accommodated by some aeronaut for a half an hour skyward, I should fail to convey to the reader its contour; but I will content myself, hap-hazard, by saying that it is a most up-and-down, in-and-out, eccentric-looking place. I was certainly struck with surprise each time I looked upon the Tyne, whose water for miles is dotted with such a wealth of shipping, and its banks studded with such a mine of wealth, that the quays of such a river (if quays I can properly call them) should be so dingy, despicable, and dilapidated-looking. With a coal trade of two centuries' standing, and an iron trade rivalling that of the Clyde, not speaking of its chemical and other kindred branches, here is Newcastle this day, with a worse landing-place for its import and export trade than any town with half its pretensions that I wot of. Speculating landlords and speculating and philanthropic builders and citizens, and self-made engineers as self-made men, have done much for Newcastle that she can never forget; but her corporations, old and new, must have been woefully remiss, for they have been and must be undeniably rich, to neglect the evident and essential improvements that the town required. However, they are talking of attempting these now.

"Newcastle possesses a few good streets. Grey-street, for instance, at the head of which stands the Grey testimonial, a not unhandsome column, surmounted by a statue of the earl. Grainger-street and Clayton-street are also fine streets; but the majority are merely so-so. Leaving the Quayside, you pass up a thoroughfare called The Side. It is an antiquated, if not the most antique street in the town. The old cage-work structures in it and its approaches remind you of Elizabeth or Queen Anne's time. Crow-step gables and projecting windows, while the shop-fronts recede beneath, are still characteristic of the Newcastle Side. Half way up the Side, at the foot of Dean-street, a noble stone arch, cutting obliquely at a great altitude, carries the North-Eastern Railway above the level of the highest houses in this street. You may pass up Dean-street, which is the modern route, at once into the heart of the town; or, if you choose, you may pursue your way, with your hand on your knee cap, up the remainder of the very steep Side, which will bring you up to St. Nicholas' buildings, the approaches to the Stephenson High Level Bridge, spanning the Tyne (a roadway and railway both) from Newcastle to Gateshead.

"Overhanging the river, at the entrance to the High Level, is the old castle, whose wall in thickness covers as much as it encompasses. Within the castle is the Antiquarian Museum, and the Society of Antiquaries meets there. It contains a very good collection of divers antiquities, and is well worth a visit. A time-gun surmounts the castle, and at one o'clock (Greenwich) each day, it rattles and shakes, by its report, the musty tenements of the Castle Garth and crumbling Side. The steeple of St. Nicholas' Church, deftly and delicately poised by the springing of flying buttresses from either angle of the tower, is a miracle to the amazed beholder, who looks up from below, and is puzzled to divine by what subtle art and cunning hand it was raised there. In 'Old' Aberdeen, at the College, the Imperial Crown is somewhat similarly supported, but St. Nicholas surpasses it. The new public buildings of Newcastle do not betray much architectural taste internally or externally. The Central Exchange rooms are spacious enough for the purpose, but it strikes me that the interior arrangement might have been better. The Town Hall might have assumed another shape to the benefit and beauty of the town. Its large public room is ill adapted to the wants of either hearer or speaker. I speak independently of mere accomodation and inner embellishment.

"The Central Railway Station is a commodious one, and covers a large extent of ground. It has a very fine and wide approach, and a very railway-like appearance. If it lacks taste in any way, this is compensated with what the public need most—usefulness. Crossing direct from the Central Station, a few yards will bring you face to face with vestiges of the Roman wall that anciently surrounded the town. If you have a keen sight and an insatiable desire, by condescending to a little humility, and inquiry, you may trace the circuit of the wall, and the town also; and you will, I doubt not, be repaid for your trouble by the pleasing reflections, and the immemorial echoes that will break upon your ear.

"From the end of Clayton-street you are carried out upon the Scotswood-road along to Sir Wm. Armstrong's iron and ordnance manufactory. The Scotswood-road side is of recent growth. Like a succulent fibre, it shows the offshoot of the new town creeping out, still out, clasping the fresh loam and the green meadows in its gripe. There is a public common called the Leazes, somehow or other vested in the hands of the "freemen" of Newcastle. This common is a great acquisition to the town. It answers as a place of recreation and walk for the townspeople on Sundays or other days when time permits. There is another large common further out of town, called the Moor, where the "Newcastle races" are held. Notwithstanding the existence of these large tracts of ground, Newcastle, with all its trade, cannot boast of a public park. Why, Sunderland, though not very sweet-scented, has begun to deodorise filth in her foul lanes, and develope a public park.

"A reverend gentleman has lately told some wholesome truths under the heading of 'The Night Side of Newcastle;' but, saving for the charm of alliteration, he might as well have written it the Day Side of Newcastle. I have strolled in midday and twilight down its sooty Sandgate, up its shadowy Sandhill, and through its ominous Ouseburn; and I have seen the self-same pictures of poverty, filth, and abandonment. The whole panorama was a struggle for life and living. And who was to blame? Not the ill-housed, but those who overcrowded those houses, and stigmatised their inmates for causing the contagion that they themselves created. Windows cobwebbed and muffed with layers of dust; backyards minus ashpits or urinals; or, where existing, perches for privy seats, through surrounding filth, inaccessible. Yet hereabouts Sin and Shame hide their faces, and revel within, while the policeman walks without in the name of 'Law and Order.' This is Sandgate in Newcastle—who shall gainsay it? There is a large contingent of an Irish population in Newcastle, and some attempts were made lately to fasten upon them the fever and filth producing cause. This was most unjust: a *la* Ironside in Sheffield—some one ashamed of his name, said, 'It's Paddy's fault;' but the terror-stricken censor grew scared, and abandoned his charge. In justice to the Irish element in Newcastle, I have visited the districts where they most congregate, and I find the charge unfounded. Many of the worst spots in Newcastle and Gateshead contain scarcely an Irish person, and some of the places very few. Rigid inquiry and inspection have convinced me that the dirt, and plague, and cholera of Newcastle and Gateshead are proverbial and chronic. In the year 1831-32 the Irish element was very sparse indeed—there were perhaps a few dozen—and yet what havoc disease made in the town. Even two-thirds of a century since the filth and dirt of Newcastle were terribly censured by an Englishman, and I believe a north-countryman.

"Collier, in his 'Essay on Charters,' thus speaks of 'canny' Newcastle:—'While our lower classes of females and children, and even males, during hard frost, absence of ships, and roughness of weather, stand starving, begging, or stealing for want of employment; and not having been taught the value of time, nor tasted the sweets of industry when young, they wallow in the two extremes of poverty and filth, excess and extravagance in their middle age, and become useless and chargeable in their old age. Their wives are dirty, shiftless, and insolent; their children lazy, ragged, and thievish; themselves rude, saucy, and debauched; their parents uncomfortable to themselves, useless to their families, and a burthen to the public; and thus our streets swarm with beggars, our alehouses are crowded with sots, and our parishes saddled unmercifully with poor.'—P. 94.

"This terrible picture of Newcastle about 1780, I must say, is not all true of it in 1865, though much of it would stand comparison. The streets certainly are not crowded with beggars, but the alehouses are crowded with unthinking working men; and the natural sequence is, that the workhouses are swarmed with premature old age, and the public are burthened in consequence. Trade having revolutionised the capital of the North, and the learning of trades been so much facilitated of late years, none need have an excuse for idleness; and few are altogether dependent. But the filth that Collier saw and complained of has quadrupled, and become chronic, in sooth, in several places, within Newcastle and without it, along the Tyne side in this year of grace.

"What on earth the Corporation of Newcastle thinks in the face of all its plague spots and fever dens, and putrid cesspools betwixt Sandgate and Ouseburn, Heaven only knows; while they are privy to the existence of such neglect, rottenness, and ruin, the part they play is little short of moral assassination. The sewerage of the town in those districts under review is wofully deficient and defective. Slops and suds may find a channel for themselves at the doorsteps of many of those wretched tenements, or form stagnant pools, for the barefooted children to dabble in, for scavengers' visits in these quarters are 'few and far between.' The town lacks sufficient public 'stopping-places,' even contiguous to its leading thoroughfares; and a few public fountains might be erected; their sparseness is conspicuous. The General Post-office ought to make a move frontward, or shift its quarters elsewhere, if not inclined to dress up and improve.

"Between Newcastle and Sunderland, the Tyne and the Wear, a little factious spirit of rivalry exists. It is mostly confined to the shipping interests of the respective ports; and their growing capacities. So long as it takes its present direction, it can be productive of nothing but what is good. The Wear has certainly improved apace these last fifteen or twenty years, but there is a deal to be developed and utilized in connection with both rivers. The ferry stations and approaches on the Tyne are certainly rough and uncouth, and the banks on each side of the river are as broken, as jagged, and as ungraceful as can be.

"The press of Newcastle needs a passing remark. They are doing all they can to make public the crying evils of the town; but the civil Solons seem to be members of the 'stand-still movement,' and are invariably standing upon the ceremony of doing, instead of acting, in sanitary matters. While Newcastle is getting old and wealthy, her working population,—a main source of her greatness,—are dropping into premature graves. These are truths anent the boasted capital of the North. Who shall gainsay them?—Answer."

THE GALES.

Another terrific storm has passed over the west coast, and the damage done both to shipping and inland property has been very great. On Saturday and Sunday the weather was fine; no signs of a storm were visible, and the consequence was that a large number of vessels put to sea with a fair wind. On Monday morning, however, about three o'clock, the wind veered round from the S.W. to W.N.W. and blew one of the most terrific gales that have occurred for some time. Accounts received at Liverpool contain additional particulars of the disastrous effects of the gale. The ship *T. S. De Wolf* has been towed into Newry with loss of sails, bulwarks, and decks swept. The barque *Paramount* from Galveston, is ashore at Colonsay, dismasted; the *Delia* is at the same place, waterlogged; and the *St. George*, from Quebec to the Bristol Channel, is a total wreck near the *Paramount.* A large ship was totally wrecked off Colonsay on the 28th December, and the crew are believed to have perished. The American ship *J. P. Wheeler* is ashore in Oban Bay; and the *La Gloire*, from St John's, has run into Queenstown, with loss of fore and main masts. Fears are entertained of the loss of the *Red Jacket*, as a despatch from Ballinskelligs Bay, county Kerry, states that seven casks of palm oil and a lifebuoy, marked "Red Jacket, Liverpool," have been washed ashore in the bay. The *Margaret* has become a total wreck near Castletown, but the crew are reported safe. Captain Neilson, of the ship *Triton*, of Sonderburg, at Liverpool from New York, reports that on the 23rd of the last month he fell in with the American ship *Tigress*, Captain Saybon, bound from Navasso, West Indies, to Hull, with a cargo of guano. The *Tigress* was in a very disabled condition, having met with fearful weather in the Atlantic, and her commander requested Captain Neilson to stand by him while he abandoned his vessel, as she was then in a sinking state. Notwithstanding that a heavy and dangerous sea was running at the time, Captain Neilson hove to, and after some hazardous work, the captain and crew of the disabled ship, 19 in number, were landed safely on the deck of the *Triton*, which brought them on to Liverpool. It was in lat. 33 30 and lon. 49 30 where the *Tigress* was abandoned. The large New York ship *J. F. Foster, jun.*, outward to New York, was driven from her anchorage in the river, and went ashore in Bootle Bay. The vessel was eventually got off by tugs.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT HULL.

An accident of an appalling character occurred on Monday morning at Hull. For some time past there has been in course of erection, upon ground adjoining the Paragon-street Railway Station, a large coachbuilding manufactory for Mr Collinson, of Hull. In the rear of this building—which at the time of the accident was in an advanced stage of erection—is Temperance-street, which runs into South-street. The manufactory already towered high above the houses in Temperance-street, which are two stories high; and during the last week or two, when gales and storms have been so very prevalent, remarks are said to have been made on the apparently dangerous condition of the building. On Monday morning there was a strong gale of wind from the south-west. The wind at times blew in violent gusts, which threatened to test the strength of such buildings as the one we are referring to. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, a violent gust made the huge walls of the manufactory shake, and in a moment down came a great portion of it. A few cries were heard, and then it was seen that two of the houses in Temperance-street—those next to the new building—and several of the houses in a square in the same street, were absolutely buried beneath the *debris.* As soon as possible a number of navvies were set to work to clear away the rubbish, and to extricate those who were buried in the ruins. A strong staff of policemen were also sent down to the spot, most of whom were employed in keeping back the crowd who thronged into the street. The scene of desolation which was presented can hardly be described. Those who had been fortunate enough to effect their escape were seen weeping and wringing their hands, or vigorously assisting to clear away the *debris*, in search of their missing relatives. Presently the bodies of three children were brought out. These were recognised as the bodies of John Scott (twelve years of age) and a younger sister and brother. The body of a man, named Robert Brown, porter to Mr Newbent, corn factor, was next extricated. Mr Henry Gibson, surgeon, and chairman of the Hull Infirmary Board, who was early on the spot, found that life was not extinct, and he ordered Brown to be taken to the Infirmary, but the man died on the road. Several other persons were recovered:—Sarah Bielby (24), wife of Brian Bielby, labourer, who had received a scalp wound; Mary A. Blake (45), wife of William Blake, cabinet maker, contused; Sarah Scott (36), wife of John Scott, boiler maker, contused—this person is mother of the children of the same name already mentioned; John Nary, injured; Sarah Scott (14), daughter of Mrs Sarah Scott, contused ancle; John Newmarch (55), tailor, contused knee; Mrs E. Newmarch is missing. The girl Sarah Scott escaped death most marvellously. When the house was crushed in, she put her arms and feet round a falling beam, and slipped under it. One end of the beam rested against a wall, just leaving room for her body underneath, and she was only injured from the weight of the *debris* upon her feet. On being rescued she cried out, "Where's mother; don't mind me; look for mother." In another case, two children, who were sitting by the fireside, were wonderfully protected by two beams falling against each other and forming a cavity, in which the children remained uninjured until the navvies came to their assistance. A still more marvellous escape was that of a whole family in one of the two front houses which have been destroyed. A man and his wife and seven children were getting breakfast together in one room, and that room was the only one in the house left standing. Nine or ten persons have been taken to the Hull General Infirmary, but there are other cases of injury which have been elsewhere attended to. The amount of damage done to the buildings cannot at present be estimated with anything like accuracy, but it must be very considerable.

Miscellaneous News.

Under the head of "Accident," the *Boston Transcript* chronicles the prompt arrival of the railroad train.

The *Reader* says there is no foundation for the report that Mr Delane has resigned the editorship of the *Times*, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Mr Walter.

A new iron ore has been described by Mr John Sutherland, of Glasgow. It somewhat resembles plumbago, and is extremely rich in oxide.

A fossil spider has been found in a shale from the "coal measures" of Upper Silesia. Hitherto spiders have not been found in any rocks older than the Jurassic.

On the 18th instant, the Judges of the common law courts will meet in the Court of Exchequer, and choose their spring circuits.

A WINTRY FORECAST.—Mr Plant, the Birmingham weather prophet, writes, January 2nd:—"The coming winter, in my opinion, will be one of great severity."

The *Era* contradicts the report of the death of Mrs Charles Dillon, which has appeared in many of the daily papers.

The Americans have given us a new word. They head their accounts of railway accidents, ominously, "Viatricide," in the New York papers.

It is said that the marriage of the Princess Dagmar with the Cesarewitch will take place at Moscow during next summer, and that the Prince and Princess of Wales will be present on that occasion.

M. Guizot is said to have sketched the proper policy of France to a friend in the Ministry in these words:—"Stop at Rome, get away from Mexico as quickly as you can, and don't go near Belgium."

The new major domo of the Tuileries, M. Dupuis, has hit upon a successful remedy against the mysterious disappearance of delicacies, silver plate, &c., at the Imperial balls. The attendants who wait on these occasions have now only one pocket in their livery suit, and there is room in it for only a handkerchief, and nothing more.

The traveller Miani, who disputed the claim of the English travellers to the credit of having discovered the Nile sources, is now in Paris, making preparations for another journey of exploration. The Turkish Government is said to supply him with the necessary funds.

JOSH BILLINGS ON PREACHING.—"I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in boreing forty minutes he has either got a poor gimblet or else he is a boreing in the rong place."—*Trubner's Literary Record.*

THE FENIANS AND THE "REPEAL BUTTON."—In the old Repeal times the members of Daniel O'Connell's society were distinguished by wearing a button on their breasts called the Repeal button, ornamented with shamrocks and the usual harp. The Fenians are reviving this badge, which had been originated again in New York, and has appeared in Ireland. The Fenian "button" is the size of a shilling, and consists of a gilt Irish harp on the ground of green silk. A brooch also of an emblematic character has been introduced.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO LIEUT.-COL. RONEY.—A complimentary dinner was given on Wednesday evening to that gentleman and most meritorious officer, Lieut.-Colonel Roney, the Inspector of Volunteers for this district, at the Queen's Hotel, on his removal from the district. About 30 gentlemen, chiefly officers in the Volunteer force, sat down to the dinner. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Sunderland (Lieut.-Colonel Gourley), and the vice-chairs by Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Fife and Lieut.-Colonel A'thutes.

LIFE.—A modern philosopher has apportioned man's full existence as follows:—

Seven years in childhood's sport and play—7
Seven years in school from day to day—14
Seven years at a trade or college life—21
Seven years to find a place and a wife—28
Seven years to pleasure's follies given—35
Seven years by business hardly driven—42
Seven years for some, a wild goose chase—49
Seven years for wealth, a bootless race—56
Seven years for hoarding for your heir—63
Seven years in weakness spent and care—70
Then die and go—you should know where!

AN AUSTRALIAN BANK ROBBERY.—CURIOUS DEFECT IN THE LAW.—A well-dressed man, named Fletcher, was brought before Mr Alderman Finnis, at the Mansion House, London, on Saturday, charged on his own confession with having robbed the Melbourne branch of the Union Bank of Australia of securities to the value of £10,000. The robbery took place more than a year ago, and the prisoner came to this country to give himself up; but although persons representing both the bank and the customer whose bonds were stolen were present in court, neither would make any charge, and the prisoner was discharged on his own recognizances. It appeared that the owner of the bonds has commenced an action at law against the bank to recover for their loss, and both parties seemed to fear that if they prosecuted the prisoner it would prejudice their case in the civil action.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE UNITY OF CHRISTENDOM.—Archbishop Manning, in a recent sermon at a church in Islington, took for his subject the new movement for promoting the unity of Christendom. He denounced it and said that any union founded on compromise would not be real unity of faith, but practically indifferentism. He held up the Apostle St John as a perfect example of charity, combined with fidelity to doctrinal truth. He added:—"The union at Babel led to confusion; but the union on the day of Pentecost led to real unity. But, in the truly Catholic mind, there would always be a loving tenderness towards those of other religions. The Catholic, who was harshly controversial and bitter, and intolerant, was a monster. Where there was entire faith, there would be entire charity; and where there was only fragmentary faith, there would be only fragmentary charity. True unity consisted in that world-wide development of truth which would result in all becoming of the one faith."

Telegram stamps are now issued in Belgium. They are of two colours, black for half a franc, and green for a franc. In shape they are hexagonal.

The Prussian troops are gradually retiring from Schleswig-Holstein. Two other regiments have received orders to withdraw, "for the purpose of lightening the burdens of the country.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on Professor Simpson, the eminent Edinburgh physician.

We understand that Mr. Davidson, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, all of the parliamentary bar, are about to be made Queen's Counsel.

A bust of the late Mr. Cobden, the Gift of the Belgian Political Economy Association, is to be received by the Chamber of Commerce of Verviers on the 22d, with all the honours of a public ceremonial.

MIDLAND RAILWAY TERMINUS AND HOTEL, LONDON.—The directors of the Midland Railway Company have selected the elaborate gothic design of the celebrated architect, George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., for their new terminus in the metropolis. The cost of the building will be upwards of two hundred thousand pounds, and when finished, after the Houses of Parliament, this will be far the most important gothic building in London. We need hardly add that everything appertaining both to the station and hotel will be of the most complete description.

A SCENE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The train which left Euston-square at seven o'clock on Saturday evening was the scene of great excitement among the second-class passengers, and which it may be as well to bring before the public. The passengers who came a few minutes before the time found the compartments or boxes devoted to the second-class ticket holders without lights, and on speaking to the officials they were informed that the lamps would be put in as quickly as possible. Thus induced to enter the train they waited quietly enough for the promised lights, but the train started off with the whole of seventeen compartments crowded with passengers totally unprovided. As the train moved slowly from the platform the occupants of each compartment, thinking they only had been overlooked, as there was a truckload of lighted lamps at hand, called out for the mistake to be remedied, and when the trains arrived at Camden (Chalk-farm) several gentlemen jumped out to speak to the officials. They were, however, only laughed at by those in authority, and told it was "nothing new." Nearly the whole of the beguiled passengers then shouted out for "lights," and exclamations, loud and deep too, were made against those who had sent a train on a long journey in this uncomfortable plight. This want of lights converted the usually quiet body of travelling people into a yelling, bawling mob, into whose grasp it was well a director did not fall, and the calling for lights was kept up for several stations.—*Times.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE GAME LAWS.—The following has been addressed by the agent of a noble lord in the county of Norfolk to a leading gentleman in the same county:—"I send you a sketch of a memorial to the Prince of Wales. It strikes me that a few earnest men should form themselves into a committee of management, and that a fund should be raised for advertising, on a broad scale, the form of the memorial. The more the subject is pressed on the attention of the public just now the better; there is nothing like striking when the iron is hot. My recommendation is that you should go boldly and firmly to work, so as to give an opportunity to as many as possible to attach their signature in addition to fastening the whole question on the public." The following is the main portion of the memorial:—"It is not in the nature of Englishmen to be averse to field sports; but the excessive preservation of game which prevails in these days has become of such magnitude as to create and foster positive disquietude and misery among us. The evil cannot be met by game rents or 'compensation clauses,' as they are called, in agreements with our landlords. A reciprocal good feeling between landlord and tenant cannot be secured by such expedients as these. For the sake of maintaining mutual confidence, without which there can be neither prosperity nor comfort, we ask, on the one hand, for liberty to protect ourselves against the depredations of the ground game, and on the other, we seek to be entrusted with the preservation of the winged game for the landlord's use. Far be it from us to weary your Royal Highness with details. There is the fretting sore—here, under God, is the remedy. We trust, therefore, that the influence of your Royal Highness may be exercised in our behalf, so that this game question, which long has been and is now the fruitful source of discord, may become and continue to be a bond of union."

THE LATE FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—After eleven days' sitting, the Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances of the collision between the mail packet Samphire and the American barque Fanny Buck was concluded, at Dover, on Saturday last. The Mayor of Dover, in delivering the judgment of the court, said:—We have come to the conclusion that the captain of the Samphire is culpable in having driven his vessel at so great a speed across one of the most frequented and narrow seas in the world on so dark and hazy a night as that of the 13th of December. The attendant circumstances, however, are such, and the default of the barque in not properly exhibiting a sufficient light from the lamps having to some extent contributed to the damage and loss of life, we do not think we should be justified in awarding so severe a sentence as either the deprivation or the suspension of his certificate. The circumstances to which we allude, and which we think it right now to mention, without awaiting for the publication of our report, are:—1. The provisions of the contract for carrying the mails, which holds out a direct premium for quick passages in all weathers, and the natural desire of the captain to gain the premium and avoid the penalty on the behalf of his employers. 2. The great moral pressure put upon both the owners and commanders of the vessels by the passengers frequenting the route for quick passages—a desire which can only be gratified, in cases like the present, by the neglect of some of those precautions which we think indispensable for safety. The great interest evinced by the public in these proceedings has induced us in thus announcing our decision to go further into detail than we should otherwise have considered it incumbent on us. The various other questions arising on this inquiry as to the conduct of the crew of the Samphire after the collision, and other matters, will be more fully entered into in our detailed report to the Board of Trade. The Mayor (then addressing Captain Bennett)—"The court has great pleasure in handing back your certificate, and at the same time testifying to your laudable exertions in endeavouring to save life after the collision." An outburst of applause from the assembly in court greeted the announcement of the decision.

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—The *Glasgow Daily Mail* reports the wreck of the Alfaretta, of Miramichi, and the great sufferings of the survivors. The *Mail* says:—The brig Peerless, 146 tons, Mearns master, belonging to Messrs. Kerr and M'Cride, of this port, which sailed from Greenock bound for St. John's, Newfoundland, about a month ago, encountered such severe weather that she was compelled to put back, and she arrived here late on Saturday night, having on board 14 men—the master and crew of the barque Alfaretta, Peter Williams master, of Miramichi, which had been picked off the wreck, after undergoing most dreadful sufferings, the narrative of which is harrowing in the extreme. The Alfaretta was a bran new vessel, of 627 tons, owned by Mr. Addow, of Dalhousie, and bound to Clyde, with a cargo of timber and deals. She left Dalhousie on the 29th of November, and having on board a crew of fourteen men, a lad who was working his passage, and a Mrs. Enright, aged 24, wife of the mate, as a passenger—16 souls in all. Bad weather at the start of the voyage compelled them to put back, and the vessel sailed a second time from Dalhousie on the 2nd December. On the 4th they began to experience heavy gales, and on the 8th they were obliged to throw their deck load overboard. From that time up till the 24th they continued to experience very heavy gales from S.W. and S.E., and by that date the vessel had drifted into lat. 56.26, long. 19.24 W. About nine p.m. on that day, while under bare poles, a heavy hurricane capsized the ship on her beam ends, and all on board were left clinging outside to the hull, the sea making a breach over them. Thus they continued for nearly two hours. Whilst in this helpless condition the main and mizen masts broke away by the deck, and the fore topmast also broke away, after which the ship righted. All survivors were then mustered on deck, when it was found that two were missing. These were the mate's wife and John Louis, one of the crew, her brother. The probability is that he had perished in trying to save her. They belonged to Jersey. The roofs had been partly off the cabin and other deck houses, and all the stores, provisions, and water had been washed out of the ship. This was the condition of things on the 25th, with still tempestuous weather, the detached masts and broken rigging knocking over the vessel, no tools available to cut them adrift, and not a particle of food to eat or a drop of fresh water to drink. When the ship capsized, Captain Williams was in the act of shifting his clothing, and had then nothing on but trousers and flannel shirt, not even stockings on his feet, and in this state he had to encounter the fearful sufferings which followed. He was indeed in a worse plight, in so far as clothing was concerned, than any one else on board. The fourteen survivors huddled together in a sheltered corner of the deck-house forward, and endeavoured to keep each other warm. Some cried from hunger, some from thirst, some from the pain of sores arising out of exposure to the wind and the sea, and some from the fear of death, as every succeeding wave threatened to engulph them for ever. A piece of raw salt meat was providentially found, and this was carefully divided out in rations of one ounce per day per man while it lasted; yet even this helped to aggravate thirst, which there was no means of quenching. After the lapse of five days, heavy showers of hail fell, and the sufferers eagerly collected what they could, and quenched their burning thirst, but this relief was but short-lived, they having no means of preserving any water for their future use. One of the crew found a few fine apples among his remaining traps in the forecastle, and one apple was carefully divided among the fourteen men each day. On the eighth day they sighted a brig, which proved to be the Peerless, but the weather was too tempestuous for her to come close to the wreck, and she kept sailing round it during that day. The sufferers signalled to the Peerless that they were starving. On the ninth day (2nd, January), about daylight, the Peerless was about seven miles off from the Alfaretta, and a heavy sea was still running. The Peerless then sent a boat to their assistance, but as it was dangerous to touch the wreck, the survivors had to jump overboard in succession, and were picked up out of the troubled sea. This greatly weakened the already famished men, some of whom were dragged into the boat in a state of unconsciousness. [illegible] ever, they were all rescued and got on board the Peerless, where they experienced the most humane treatment at the hands of the Captain Mearns, and his crew, who had themselves suffered greatly from the effects of the tempest, and report that their own escape from death was almost miraculous.

The honour conferred by Her Majesty on Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, is said to be the first time a baronetcy has been given to a Scottish professor, or to a medical practitioner in Scotland.

The contest for the North Riding of Yorkshire at the late general election cost the two parties an enormous sum—close upon £28,000. The expenses of the Tory candidates are put down in the sheriff's return at £14,634—those of Mr Millbank at £13,289.

JUVENILE DUELLISTS.—Two schoolboys recently quarrelled at their academy near Darmstadt, and resolved to settle the matter according to the code of honour; but as they could only get hold of one pistol, they actually drew lots. Luckily, though touched by the ball, the one who stood fire first was but slightly injured. These lads' ages are respectively eleven and thirteen.—*Globe.*

THE REPRESENTATION OF TIVERTON.—The Conservatives have determined to contest the seat which it was popularly supposed that Mr Denman, Q.C., would resume without opposition. Sir John Hay, who was defeated at Wakefield in July by Mr Leatham, has consented to stand for Tiverton, and was to arrive at Tiverton on Monday evening, and address the electors. Parties in Tiverton are balanced with sufficient evenness to allow of the election of such a candidate being far from a remote contingency.—*Western Morning News.*

"THE ALBERT MEDAL."—We understand that it is very probable that a new decoration will be instituted immediately. At present the marks of distinction given to those who exhibit gallantry in the rescue of life from shipwreck are conferred by private associations only. It is now likely that a national decoration will take the place of these less formal tokens of recognition. It will be given in her Majesty's name, and will be in the form of a medal, under the designation of "The Albert Medal."—*Sunday Gazette.*

THE PRIEST AND HIS INCOME TAX.—The goods of the Rev. Dr Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic parish priest of Ballingarry, in the county of Limerick, having been sold a day or two ago for income tax, he writes to the Irish journals, contending that the ecclesiastical dues of the Roman Catholic clergy are "not of their nature a fit subject for taxation, being precarious and eleemosynary and also generally inadequate to their support." "As we neither receive," he then adds, "anything from the state, nor desire it, the limited resources derived from the spontaneous offerings of the people should be left untaxed."

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA.—The *Sunday Gazette* says:—In all probability Prince Christian of Augustenburg, the future husband of the Princess Helena, will be invested with the rank of "Royal Highness." It is, we believe, arranged that the Royal couple are to reside in England, and that Frogmore is to be their home. The provision, for which the assent of Parliament will be asked, is likely to be a dowry of £30,000 and £6,000 a year. The marriage of Prince Christian and the Princess Helena will not take place until about June next.

STRIKE OF THE CARPET WEAVERS AT KIDDERMINSTER.—The carpet weavers of Kidderminster, who are at war with their masters relative to a scheme for the employment of apprentices, decided, at a meeting held on Saturday, to abstain at present from a strike. It was, however, resolved to take measures for raising an emigration fund. On the previous evening, a delegate from the Durham weavers, who had counselled acceptance of the masters' proposal, was savagely attacked in the street, and the services of the police were required to protect the man and a brother delegate from further violence.

THE GETHIN EXPLOSION.—A tradesman in the Merthyr district took upon himself to write a letter to the Queen, setting forth the destitute condition of the widows and orphans of the men who were killed in the recent terrible colliery accident. Her Majesty immediately ordered Sir Charles Phipps to write a note in reply, saying that the Queen considered the sufferers had a right to look for aid in the first instance to those immediately about them, and desiring that a list of the local contributions might be sent to her. The proprietor of the colliery where the accident happened, Mr W. Crawshay, has, however, announced that there will be no need to appeal to the public, as he intends providing for the sufferers himself.

A NOVEL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE.—A "special service" was held at St. Martin's Hall, on Sunday evening, in connection with a movement set on foot for the delivery of scientific lectures on Sunday evenings, in conjunction with the performance of sacred music. The lecture was given by Professor Huxley on "The Desirableness of Improving Natural Knowledge." Selections were given from Haydn's "Creation," and other pieces; the principal vocalists being Miss Rose Hersee, Mr Miranda, and Mr Renwick. Mr Jennings conducted a specially organized choir, Mr Jolly being the organist, and Mr Harper the pianist. Among the promoters of this movement are Sir Charles Lyell, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., Mr A. H. Layard, M.P., Sir John Bowring, Sir James Clark, Mr J. Stuart Mill, M.P., Mr Charles Dickens, Sir J. G. Wilkinson, Professor Owen, Professor Martineau, Dr Carpenter, Mr Schofield, M.P., Mr Erasmus Williams, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr P. A. Taylor, M.P., Professor Key, and other gentlemen.

EXECUTION AT STAFFORD.—Charles Christopher Robinson was executed at Stafford, on Tuesday, for the murder of Harriet Seagar, at Wolverhampton, on the 28th of August last. Robinson, who was about 18 years of age, and who upon attaining his majority would, under the will of his deceased mother, have become entitled to a sum of about £4,000, resided up to the time of the murder being committed at the house of Mr Isaiah Fisher, a house agent, in Wolverhampton, the executor of his mother's will. The deceased Harriet Seagar, who was a relative of Mr Fisher by marriage, also lived there in the capacity of domestic servant. Robinson became attached to the girl, and appeared to pay his addresses to her. On the 28th of August, while they were alone in Mr Fisher's house Robinson cut the girl's throat, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide. The wounds in his own throat were serious, but after a time he recovered. Jealousy is assigned as the motive for the crime. The prisoner behaved with considerable firmness on the scaffold.

The inquest upon Eli Sykes, the Batley murderer, was held at Armley Gaol on Tuesday. The evidence showed conclusively that the unhappy man, when he escaped from his cell and threw himself from the upper landing of the prison, was in a sound state of mind, and that his determined attempt at self-destruction had been prompted by the desire to escape an ignominious public death. There appears little room for doubt that the cell door had been left open unintentionally by the chaplain after a visit to the wretched prisoner, but there must also have been great negligence on the part of the warder in charge of Sykes, who omitted to close the door which he could have secured from the inside, and also on the part of the warder whose duty it was to take care that the doors of all the cells were double locked in the evening. For negligence in this particular one of the warders has been dismissed by the visiting justices, and the warder who was in the prisoner's cell when he escaped has been suspended. The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*, and in consequence of that verdict the body would be buried at midnight, without any religious ceremony, within the precincts of the gaol, and, we believe, near the graves of Sargisson and Myers, the two men executed after the first assizes at Leeds.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY.—About six o'clock, on the evening of the 23rd ult., William H. Russ, a clerk employed in an office in New York, attempted to take the life of Miss Francis Dayton by shooting her with a pistol. The affair occurred in Clinton-street, Brooklyn. As the parties were walking together, Russ suddenly turned upon his companion, and placing the muzzle of a revolver at Miss Dayton's head, fired. The shot took effect, and she fell. He then fired another shot, and walked about the distance of ten paces, when he returned and standing over her body, fired a third time. A gentleman pursued Russ, who at first walked away very leisurely, but as soon as he found he had been discovered ran quite briskly away, and was lost sight of by his pursuer. Russ turned towards the river, and on reaching the dock, jumped in with the intention of drowning himself. Owing to the low tide, he could not accomplish his purpose, and extricating himself from the mud, made his way to shore. On regaining the land, according to his own statement to the police, he shot himself twice, with the intention of ending his existence at once. In this he also failed, and returned up Pacific to Atlantic Street, all muddy and wet, and his clothing stiffly frozen. He was here seen by an officer, who took him into custody. Miss Dayton was brought to her boarding house, where it was found that three balls had entered the brain. It is thought that she cannot recover. Russ's wounds are not of a fatal character. He states that the deed was committed from motives of revenge, and not from jealousy, Miss Dayton having proved ungrateful for services rendered by him to her.—*New York Times.*

THE FENIANS.—Charles J. K. Kickham, a Fenian prisoner, was found guilty in the special commission trials at Dublin on Saturday, and was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. The prisoner, whose hearing is very defective, addressed the court in a speech characterised by ability and modesty, and much sympathy was manifested for his unhappy position. The *Cork Constitution* gives publicity to a rumour that two of the Fenian convicts have been flogged. It says:—O'Donovan (Rossa) and Lynch have been showing off in their accustomed style. The morning after their arrival at Dartmoor they were ordered to begin the washing of their cells, but they refused. They were then shown into a dark room, where they took to cursing the Queen and execrating the tyranny of British rule. For this they were taken out and had twelve lashes administered. *Saunders's News*, commenting on this rumour (which it says is founded on a private letter received by a gentleman in Cork), remarks "that the statement is of doubtful authenticity, and in one respect certainly is inaccurate, for the prisoners are not confined at Dartmoor, but in Pentonville Gaol. We are inclined to think that if O'Donovan behaved improperly, as from his character is highly probable, the punishment inflicted upon him would be confinement in the dark cell rather than flogging, which is rarely resorted to." The *Dublin Express* says:—"Charles Underwood O'Connell, who was convicted of treason-felony at the special commission in Cork, has been brought to Dublin *en route* for Pentonville Prison, England."

SPIRITUALISM AT FAULT.—An old gentleman, apparently from the country, one day entered the room of this medium and expressed a desire for a "sperit communication." He was told to take a seat at the table, and to write the names of his deceased relatives. The medium, like many others, incorrectly pronounced the term "deceased" the same as "diseased"—sounding the *s* like *z*. The old gentleman carefully adjusted his "specs," and did what was required of him. A name and relationship having been selected from those written, the investigator was desired to examine and state if they referred to one party. "Wal, I declare they do," said he. "But, I say, mister, what has them papers to do with a sperit communication?" "You will see directly," replied the medium. Whereupon the latter spasmodically wrote a communication, which read something [illegible] husband [illegible] am very glad [illegible] the channel. Keep on in [illegible] convinced of the great fact [illegible] my spirit home, [illegible] will join me here, [illegible] investigation [illegible] "Did [illegible] the medium [illegible] 'deceased' relatives?"— [illegible] the old man. "Wal, she ain't anything [illegible] she's [illegible] the rumatis orfully for six months."—*Barnum's History of Humbug.*

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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

The *Guardian* Office, Front-street, Consett, is open till ten o'clock on Thursday evening, for the reception of news and advertisements. Orders may be left at the Library, Blackhill, up to 7·30 on Friday morning.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

Tuesday, Jan. 16..................Leadgate.
" " ....Consett.
Wednesday " 17..................Shotley Bridge.
" " ....Blackhill.
" " ....Consett.
Thursday " 18..................Dipton.
" " ....Catchgate.
" " ....Annfield Plain.
" " ....Lanchester.
" " ....Leadgate.
" " ....Consett.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—JAN. 14, 1866.

MORNING.—Psalms 71-72; First Lesson, Isaiah 51; Second Lesson, Matthew, 12. Hymns, 59 and 376.

EVENING.—Psalms 73-74; First Lesson, Isaiah 45; Second Lesson, Romans 12.

EVENING.—Anthem—"Blessed be Thou, Lord God.—Kent. Hymn 127.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

THE ENGLISH LABOURER.

THE "west countrie" has ever been a tempting subject for poets and song-writers. It has been described as almost one sunny spot of greenery, with its ash woods, and rills which drip from pool to pool, over ledges of grey slate, deep bedded in dark sedge, and eil-broad rings and tufts of king, and crown, and lady-fern, and all the semi-tropic luxuriance of the fat western soil, and steaming western woods; and then its boggy moor all fragrant with the gold-tipped gale, where the turf is enamelled with the hectic marsh violet, and the pink pimpernel, and the pale yellow leaf-stars of the butterwort, and the blue bells and green threads of the ivy-leaved campanula. The description is KINGSLEY'S, and the scene a western woodland, where the earth lies like one great emerald, ringed and roofed with sapphire; blue hills all around, blue sky overhead.

But the west country has another and a more lasting fame than this; it is as notorious for the hard lot of its labouring population, as for the beauty of its natural scenery. The case of JOHN CROSS has just called attention afresh to the subject, and shewed how the agricultural labourers of Dorsetshire work and live. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, a labouring man in Dorsetshire, named JOHN CROSS, was convicted by a bench of justices, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, for having stolen a hurdle. Cross, it appeared, took the hurdle for the purpose of kindling a fire for the comfort of his wife, who was lying ill in child-bed. In consequence of other revelations made during the examination of the prisoner, the sympathy of the public was excited, and a sum of £300 was raised for his benefit. The disposal of this sum was, of course, a matter of considerable difficulty, and some of the subscribers in Manchester, not satisfied on this point, deputed one of their number to inquire into the circumstances of the case. This gentleman discovered some startling and curious facts, which shed a light into the cottage homes of England, which, on the authority of MRS HEMANS, are everything that is beautiful and happy. Cross is a labourer, and had had nineteen children of his own, when he married a young widow with five. He had thus never had less than nine in his family for thirty years, and had won a prize at an agricultural show for having reared so many children without parochial aid. And yet the wages of this first-class labourer was only 8s. per week, and this miserable pittance was further reduced by the operation of the "truck" system, which still prevails in Devonshire. Still Cross's case was no worse than that of many of his fellow-labourers; the evil is of the class, not an individual or exceptional case.

What can be done to remedy such an evil is a question of great difficulty. The public generosity may do much for JOHN CROSS, but it leaves his thousand fellow labourers unhelped and untouched. The people do right, no doubt, in expressing their sympathy in so practical and tangible a way, but their generosity is no cure for the evil. There are remedies, no doubt, and the difficulty is in applying them. Professor FAWCETT, in his recent work on the condition of the English labourer, maintains that we must reform our unexcusable land laws, abolish the monopoly of the soil, introduce a better system of cultivation, and give the labourer an interest in his work. But to do this must be a work of time. Opinions and prejudices are not changed in a day; but until these desiderata are gained, we can only hope in the growing intelligence of the working classes, in the free operation of the laws of supply and demand, and in the working of the new Union Chargeability Bill. Perhaps no class in England has suffered such wrongs as GOLDSMITH'S "bold peasantry;" surely none has contributed more to the greatness and prosperity of the country, and none of us will grudge the agricultural labourer his brighter prospects.

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

DESPERATE diseases, an old proverb tells us, require desperate remedies, and this, we fancy, is the only reason for the late outbreak in Spain, which has, as usual, taken the form of a military rising. The condition of Spain is, indeed, an ineffable disgrace to her rulers and her people. She possesses every requisite for being great and prosperous: her mineral wealth is almost boundless, her position central, her harbours excellent, her people intelligent and enterprising, and her constitution presumably and apparently liberal and progressive. How great she might become may be judged from the brilliant deeds recorded in the history of the reigns of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, CHARLES V., and PHILIP II., which shine out like stars in her black and dark historic records. What is the cause of her decline, how she has sunk from being a great Power in Europe to a position scarcely equal to that of Norway or Sweden, we can't stay to inquire. Suffice it that according to Mr BUCKLE, the whole history of the country from the fall of the Roman power to the period of the Reformation is occupied by wars at once national and religious. In the midst of these wars Liberalism has spread and increased, though the people distrust, and neither know nor sympathise with Liberal principles and aspirations. The history of the country for the last thirty years is a record of revolution and changes. The Spaniards have become men of revolutions and acquainted with tumults. Perhaps no people know so well as they how to make a barricade, and when they want a Reform they have an uncomfortable method of solving the knotty question by the ALEXANDRINE device of the sword. Thus the country has been retarded in her progress, for progress can only be the handmaid of peace, and has become the scene of perpetually recurring tumults and revolts. From 1836 to 1844 (to return to the history of later times) the Conservative party held the reins of Government, and apparently ruled on constitutional principles. If they had chosen to continue to rule in good faith they might have fixed themselves in a magnificent position, and secured the support of a large section of the nation. They chose, however, to make an unnatural alliance with the Progressistas, and they together set up a centralized Government, much on the model of that which exists in France. This state of things, however, disgusted the sincere part of the Progressista party, and led to the revolt of 1854, which for two years gave power to ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL. A sort of counter-revolution took place in 1856 in the Conservative direction, and at present the party in power is what is called the "Liberal Union," of which O'DONNELL is the head. It is a sort of coalition formed out of men of all parties, disliked by most, and heartily trusted by none. Still, under O'DONNELL'S vigorous rule the country had had a breathing time of tranquillity. Trade and commerce increased, the kingdom grew in prosperity, and a bright future appeared opening up before the Castilian Government. But by their own folly they destroyed all the hopes that had been formed of them. The Government returned to its old ways; and hardly had O'DONNELL restored order than he commenced a policy of external aggression, which wasted the resources of Spain on profitless enterprises, and stirred up once more the old internal discords. The barren Morocco campaign, the unsuccessful invasion of San Domingo, the inglorious foray on Peru, and the unprovoked attack on Chili, have only resulted in checking the development of the country without raising its prestige abroad, or adding one tittle to the national glory.

In this state of things—with a Government disliked and distrusted, and a QUEEN surrendered entirely to the influence of a depraved priesthood, and possessing none of the respect of the people—it was no wonder that a revolt should take place. General PRIM, a prominent Progressista, and a dashing officer in great favour with a section of the Spanish army, has long been laying his plans for a military rising. Early last week the cavalry regiments at Aranjuez and Avila raised the standard of revolt, though their principal officers refused to join them. Troops were promptly sent after them and the revolt met by the Government with considerable promptitude and energy. For a time the insurgents delayed the pursuit by breaking down the bridges, but the aid they had hoped for seems not to have come. The Government seems to have got ahead of the insurrection—the garrison of Avila having been obliged to seek refuge in Portuguese territory, and the insurgents of Aranjuez headed by PRIM himself, having retreated to the mountains of Toledo, from which his passage into Andalusia, a province supposed to be favourable to the insurrection, has been barred by the royal troops. The latest telegrams state that it is rumoured that the insurgents had defeated the royal troops, and that "considerable uneasiness" prevails in Madrid. The Government, have control of the press, and the news is both meagre and condensed. Whether the news shall be true or not it appears undoubted that there is a real and deep-seated division of parties in Spain, which will ever be a cause of trouble whilst the Government commands not the affections of the people.

The condition of Spain is altogether a terrible and grave warning. She stands a mark for the world's scorn, an example of unfulfilled hopes, and destinies unaccomplished. Had she been true to herself, been earnest and sincere in her work of social reform, and developed to the utmost her unrivalled natural resources, she might have been a power in Europe, the very antithesis of what she now is. But she sought for glory, and won it dearly. By it she has forfeited every atom of respect, and she stands now an example of misplaced advantages, and unseized opportunities despised and neglected by the world, and a prey to internal and domestic commotion and discord.

Local and District News.

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The tenth quarterly meeting of the above society was held in the Boys' School Room, Consett, on Saturday evening,—Mr Curry, the president in the chair. The secretary read the quarterly report, which showed that goods had been sold to the amount of £2,198 5s. 6½d., realising a net profit of £165 4s. 11d., which after reducing the fixed stock at the rate of five per cent. per annum, paying interest on members investments, which now amount to £1,923 18s. 5d., enabled the committee to declare a dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound on members' purchases. The usual vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR NENTHEAD.—On Friday last an accident of a very serious nature occurred near Nenthead. On the day in question, as the cashiers belonging to the mines were preparing for their journey after making their yearly payments, the horses attached to their vehicle suddenly started off, startled, it is supposed, by the shrill blast of the huntsman's horn, and dashed away at a tremendous pace. The driver lost all command over them, and they galloped unrestrained for several minutes, till they approached the bridge leading into the village, when the carriage struck against the wall and upset. The pole of the conveyance having been detached by the shock, the horses proceeded at full speed, but were eventually pulled up. The driver, a particularly steady man, was very severely injured, but those in the carriage escaped with comparatively little harm.

HEXHAM FARMERS' CLUB.—On Tuesday, at the annual dinner of the Hexham Farmers' Club, Mr C. G. Grey, of Dilston, in the chair, after the routine business had been disposed of a discussion took place in regard to the cattle plague. It appeared to be the general opinion of the members that the Government ought to adopt regulations of a more stringent character, which could be uniformly applied throughout the country. As to the treatment of the disease no particular system obtained favour, and in view of the serious results arising from the ravages of the plague, the formation of a national system of insurance was strongly urged. The only resolution agreed upon was one affirming the desirability of uniformity of action, and the necessity of Government issuing an Order in Council in conformity with the resolutions passed at the county meeting and by the magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO MEN IN A BOAT AT SEA.—On Sunday night, the steamboat *Fury*, belonging to North Shields, brought two men and a boat into the harbour, having picked them up at sea while out in search of vessels making for the Tyne. The men, one of whom was a sailor, and the other a slater, had left Sunderland in a small coble for pleasure in the morning, and had not got far out to sea when a stiff breeze of wind sprang up with a heavy sea, carrying the boat further into the offing than they intended. They took to their oars, and made every endeavour to reach the Wear, but after pulling about for some time, they were compelled to give up, owing to the heavy sea which was running. The captain of the *Fury*, who was on the look-out, observed the boat tacking about before the wind, under a single sail. When the men were taken aboard the steamer they were in a very exhausted state, and the boat was half full of water. Had darkness overtaken them, it is doubtful whether they would have seen land again. They were brought into the harbour, and landed at the New Quay, North Shields, and subsequently left for Sunderland.

FAREWELL SUPPER.—On Friday evening last, the choir of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, were kindly entertained by one of the members, Mr T. W. Thomas, to an excellent supper in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, prepared by Messrs Wilson Brothers, in their usual first-class style. To give the room a Christmas-like appearance, two large trees, beautifully ornamented, were removed to a side-table, neatly arranged with an endless variety of fruit and cakes of the season. Glees, songs, and sundry games were in their turn heartily enjoyed, and the evening was spent in a very harmonious manner. Mr Thomas, in the course of the evening, in a pleasing speech, thanked the choir for their attendance there in compliment to his leaving, and assured them that he should always carry with him the happy remembrance that his pleasantest time was spent in joining with them in their practices of singing both sacred and secular. Mr Siddell responded, and for himself and on behalf of the choir, was obliged to Mr Thomas for his kindness in inviting them all, and tendered their best wishes for his future welfare, expressing also the regret they all felt at his leaving, and of losing his valuable assistance in their singing.

BYWELL PLOUGHING SOCIETY.—The annual competition of the Bywell Ploughing Society came off on Wednesday, on the farm of Mr J. B. Lee, Stockfield Hall, near Stocksfield Station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The competitors in class 1, open to ploughs of any description, were arranged in a field south of the Gateshead and Hexham turnpike, which, besides being on the north slope of a hill, was strong clay soil, the furrows cutting up square. Although heavy for both horses and men, this was considered rather an advantage, as it shewed the quality of the work in greater perfection. To the competitors of classes 2 and 3 were allotted a field on the north side of the railway, and adjoining the homestead, which, in addition to being level, was also very dry, comparatively speaking, the soil being as loose and friable as it generally is in the summer months. Whatever disadvantage the competitors laboured under on this account, from the furrows breaking in the operation of turning, and presenting a less sharp outline to the eye, the work, on the whole, was fully equal to that performed on the other field. The ploughing of the lads, in particular, was very much admired. In class 1, the first prize was awarded to Thomas Eltringham, Croxdale, Durham; 2nd, Andrew Kerr, servant to T. James, Esq., Rudchester; 3rd, J. Dalrymple, servant to Mr J. Angus, Bearl. Class 2, first prize, Joseph Batey, servant to Mr B. Spraggon, Nafferton; 2nd, J. Pigg, servant to Messrs Annandale, Shotley Bridge; 3rd, J. Bell, servant to Mr Charlton, Welton. Class 3, first prize, R. Richardson, Ouston Colliery; 2nd, R. Steels, servant to Mr Spraggon, Nafferton; 3rd, R. T. Rutter, Marley; 4th, R. Roggerson, Bullock Stead: highly commended, W. Hislop, Garden House; W. England, with Mr Mather, South Acomb: commended, W. Langlands, Fallowfield. The judges were Mr Silas Angus, Matfen High House; Mr John Coulson, Killingworth; Mr Usher, of Simonburn. The dinner was held at the Bywell Inn,—Mr R. Wallis presiding.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—The Best Friends.—When bad health overtakes mankind, what would not be given to be free from it! Holloway presents to all invalids the means of recovering their health and renewing failing strength for a mere trifle. His Pills invariably produce the most satisfactory results where the digestion, circulation, or nerves are at fault. The Pills purify the blood, balance its circulation, strengthen the stomach, induce healthy action in the liver, and overcome all painful affections of the intestines, upon which they gently but effectually operate as aperients. Illnesses of the most alarming character, which have withstood all other treatment, have gradually yielded to a course of Holloway's Pills, which will ever prove the invalid's safest friend.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT HARTLEPOOL.—On Tuesday afternoon, a married man, named John Turnbull, residing in Thornton-street, Hartlepool, met with a serious accident while working on board a new steamer in the Victoria Dock. He was at the bottom of one of the ventilation tubes, and one of the workmen who was on deck had unfastened some portion of a "winch" which was at the top of the tube, for the purpose of raising the ashes. A piece of iron work 28lbs. weight fell on to Turnbull's neck as he was in a reclining position, and rendered him insensible. He was conveyed home, and has since been delirious. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY (LIMITED.)—The fourteenth quarterly meeting of this society was held in the committee room on the 6th inst. There was a large attendance of members—the president, Mr W. Telford, presiding. The balance sheet, which was read and adopted, was of a most satisfactory character. The amount of cash received for goods sold was £698 16s 10d, an increase of £115 over the previous quarter, and after the usual allowances to depreciation fund, &c., a dividend of 2s in the pound was declared on members' purchases, leaving a balance of £12 to be carried forward to next quarter. The society is about to extend its operations, having taken premises in which to commence the drapery business.

TOW LAW LITERARY AND SOCIAL INSTITUTION.—The committee of the above institution having resolved on giving a series of penny readings, the first took place on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., in the spacious hall, which (notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather) was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by William Thomas, Esq., Vice-President of the Institute, who, in addition to an introductory address, read, with much applause, the very amusing case of breach of promise, "Bardell v. Pickwick." The quadrille band played a choice selection of popular music. Two glees, "I love my love in the morning," and "From Oberon in Fairy Land," were very effectively sung by the choir. After which a reading by the Rev. Ernest Scott, "The Mistress didn't know," and a recitation, "The Newcastle Apothecary," by Mr J. Thompson, Towlaw, were well received. The songs, "The Irish Schoolmaster," by Mr J. Reeves; "Paddle your own Canoe," by Mr J. Thompson, of Thornley, chorused by the choir; and "Belle Brandon," Master J. Hughes, also chorused by the choir, elicited much applause, and were deservedly encored. Miss Brown sung "On the Banks of Allan Water," with accompaniment by Mr B. Robinson. The entertainment was brought to a close by the band playing "Forget me not" polka and the "National Anthem." It is the intention of the committee to continue these highly popular entertainments fortnightly during the winter months, and from the talent displayed on this occasion, and the just appreciation of it by the numerous audience, there is little doubt that their endeavours will be crowned with success.

BLACKHILL PENNY READINGS.—The second of a series of Penny Readings for the benefit of the Blackhill Library was held in the low school-room, Blackhill, on Wednesday evening. The chair was occupied by Jonathan Priestman, Esq. The readings and recitations were "King Edward's Dream," effectively rendered by Mr Paton; "The Red Fisherman," an extraordinarily long piece, was then given by Mr Cole in such excellent style as to call forth repeatedly the plaudits of the audience; "The Field of Waterloo," was then recited by Mr Harrison; the Chairman next gave a highly interesting reading on "The condition of England 150 years ago," by Lord Macaulay, which was well appreciated; in "Lochiel's Warning" Messrs Lax and Paton acquitted themselves well; and in "The Newcastle Apothecary" Mr Lax appeared quite at home, reciting that somewhat difficult piece with good taste, and was deservedly applauded by the company. The recitations and readings were first-class, and better than we remember to have heard elsewhere; nor was the singing a whit behind, the singing of Mrs Birkett being particularly appreciated. The choir gave "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," and "Here in cool grot," in excellent style; Mr Siddle sang "A Father's Love" and "The Postman," in his usual happy manner, and received an encore; "Be kind to the lov'd ones at home" was sweetly and tastefully sung by Mr E. Dixon; "Come to the Sunset Tree" was given by Mrs Birkett; and this lady also, with the assistance of Mr J. Heymer, gave "Hunting Tower," in which both singers were heard to advantage; "Autumn Winds," with hum accompaniment, was then given by Mrs Birkett, and Messrs Hymer, Porteus, Walton, and Whinney, the singing of which by Mr Hymer was done in good taste; "The Echo," by Mrs Birkett, and Messrs Hymer and Porteus, was also well rendered. Annandale Town, Esq., J.P., rendered effective service by his careful and well-executed accompaniment to the various singers. "God Save the Queen" was then given, and the audience, which was of a most respectable character, and of which the spacious school-room was completely filled, slowly dispersed, the excellent treat just heard being the prominent subject of discussion.

PRESENTATION AT CONSETT.—On Saturday evening last, the agents of the Consett Iron Works met together at the Commercial Inn to honour one of their number, Mr William Prosser, mill manager, on the occasion of his removal from Consett to take the more responsible position of managing director of the West Stockton Iron Company. The supper was served up in Mrs Anderson's well-known style, and reflected great credit on the worthy host and hostess. On the removal of the cloth, Mr Siddle, manager of the puddling department, was called to the chair, and Mr Willey, of the rail mill, to the vice. After the usual toasts were disposed of, the chairman introduced the toast of the evening in a neat and appropriate speech. He said they had met together on a most auspicious occasion, and it gave him great pleasure to bear testimony to the high character his friend had established for himself. His present success was the natural result of the intelligence, the energy, the unwearied attention to his duties, and the suavity and tact for which they all knew he was distinguished. He would augur for him a brilliant and successful career. He then presented, on behalf of his friends then present, as a small memento of their regard and esteem to Mr Prosser, a gold chain and locket, bearing a suitable inscription, and concluded by proposing "The health of Mr Prosser, and the success of the West Stockton Iron Company." Mr Prosser, in reply, said he accepted their beautiful gift in the spirit in which it had been presented. He should never forget their kindness. His feelings were of a mixed character, the satisfaction and he felt at their conduct, not only that night but during the seven years he had been among them, was inexpressible, but it was dashed by the regret that he was about to break the pleasant connection, to separate himself from friends so hearty and so true. His aim had always been and he trusted would always be to do his duty to his employers, his associates, and to the men at various times under his charge. Consett, he said, had only a bleak exterior, but it had within warm hearts, true hands, and good fellowship. The works were distinguished by the good feeling and unanimity of its different managers and foremen; it had its head gentlemen distinguished for commercial sagacity, and above all for the honourable manner in which they behaved to every grade of men in their employment. With such men at its head, assisted by such a staff of efficient managers, Consett Iron Works could not fail to have many years of prosperity before it. (Cheers.) The Chairman then proposed the healths of Messrs Dale, Priestman, and Radcliffe, and success to the Consett Iron Works, which was drank with enthusiasm. Toast and song succeeded each other in rapid succession, and at a late hour the company separated.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

The general meeting of the Lanchester Highway Board, was held on Thursday, in the Justice Room, Lanchester.

Present: Major Joicey (in the chair), Messrs D. Balleny, W. J. Joicey, W. Annandale, N. Clark, G. Alder, R. Davison, G. Walker, J. Calvert, J. Urwin, G. Errington, W. Watson, T. Humphrey, R. H. Gee, and the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, and R. Willis.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read over and signed by the chairman,

Mr CLARK proposed that the Highways be let as before provided the contractors be better looked after.

Mr WATSON seconded the motion. He quite concurred in the remarks of Mr Clark, and thought that the contract should be let in smaller portions.

The SURVEYOR said it was necessary to know, before he made out the estimates, how the districts which had recently or were about to become Local Boards, would be doing with their roads.

Mr CALVERT, in reply, said he believed that it was the intention of the Local Boards to take the Highways into their own hands.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be necessary for the estimates to be prepared, whether the roads were let in future or not. He thought it would be well for the auditors in going over the accounts, to report as to what they would advise the Board on the subject, and they might consider at their next meeting as to whether it would be better that the roads should be let or to take them into their own hands, and he therefore proposed that the auditors consider the subject, and report at the general meeting.

Mr ELLIOTT seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr SMITH said he understood their treasurer had received some money and put it down as church rate instead of highway rate.

Mr CUMMINGS, treasurer, explained the matter satisfactorily to the Board.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the surveyor have the estimates of the ensuing year ready that day month, the 8th of February.

Mr SMITH seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr J. CALVERT moved that the clerk should take proceedings against the township which stood arrears, which was ordered to be done.

Mr SMITH said as soon as the North-Eastern Railway Company paid up the rate, Mr Innes would hand it over to the treasurer.

Mr GEE hoped in future that the surveyor's estimates would not be exceeded as heretofore. Public feeling was somewhat against highways boards, and such excesses would, he feared, somewhat increase the dissatisfaction.

Mr SMITH on behalf of the surveyor said it was the first year, and they could not expect everything to go on well at first.

The SURVEYOR said it was no interest to him, he could assure them, that the estimates had been exceeded, as he did not wish to go above the estimates if it could have been avoided.

The CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately last year there was but little opposition, but he hoped this year they would have greater competition. The labour market was still looking up, and he did not know how far it might rise. He hoped that the surveyor would be careful in preparing the estimates so as to give satisfaction both to the highway board and the ratepayers generally.

Mr N. CLARK supposed that the surveyor would consult the various waywardens before letting the contracts.

The SURVEYOR said such was his intention.

Pay bills amounting to £292 12s. were then, on the motion of chairman, ordered to be paid.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.
IMPORTANT SEIZURES.

DUBLIN, Wednesday Evening.—A telegram received in town this afternoon states that twenty-one Fenians, fully armed with revolvers and other weapons, landed in ligo this morning, and were immediately arrested. Great alarm prevails in the town.—*Evening Express.*

This morning, early, the police seized over 300 pikes and a large quantity of percussion caps in the workshop of a man named Tracey, in Blackhall-row. The wife, and a man supposed to be an accomplice, have been arrested, but Tracey is not yet in custody.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT WIDEOPEN.

On Thursday, at the Moot Hall Police Court, before R. B. Sanderson, Esq., *John Cook* was brought up, on remand, charged with the wilful murder of Margaret Cook, at Wideopen, on the 24th December last. Mr Stewart, of the firm of Daglish and Stewart, prosecuted; Mr Joel defended the prisoner.

Evidence was given at great length on behalf of the prosecution, but it was all in effect the same as that given at the inquest, and reported at length in the *Guardian*. At the conclusion of the enquiry the prisoner was committed for trial on the minor charge of manslaughter.

AMERICA.

The steamer *Damascus* has arrived with New York advices to the 30th ult. There is no news of importance. The *New York Times* says that the correspondence with France respecting Mexico will be laid before Congress immediately on its re-assembling, and that the body will be invited to indicate its views as to future action. The correspondence (the *Times* says) will show that the Government has not for a moment abandoned the Monroe doctrine, but has taken the measures most likely to secure the triumph of that doctrine without involving the nation in war. But if Congress should think that more energetic steps ought to be taken, at the risk of war, Government will place no obstacle in the way of such an opinion being reduced to action. There was a rumour at Washington that France, England, Spain, Italy, and Austria, were about to form an alliance to keep Maximilian on the throne. The Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico (Republican) has declared that Juarez cannot continue to hold office as President. The reported mutiny of Zouaves in Mexico is confirmed. It is semi-officially announced that General Schofield, respecting whose visit to Europe so much has been said on this side the Atlantic, has no political mission in Europe. Fresh French troops have arrived at Vera Cruz, and have been sent into the field. Gen. Strong, who has been through Texas, says that a terrible state of destitution and lawlessness exists there among both blacks and whites. The Governor of North Carolina has assumed office, and has assured President Johnson of his hearty co-operation in the work of restoring harmonious relations between the State and the Federal Governments. Gold 145.

SPAIN.
THE MILITARY REVOLT.
REPORTED VICTORY OF THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—A rumour is current here that the insurgents under General Prim have defeated the column commanded by General Concha. It is further stated that Marshal Serrano has gone to the assistance of the latter, General Zavala is believed to be at Villarubia, and General Prim at Urda. A state of seige has been proclaimed in Aragon as a precautionary measure. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Madrid. The *Official Gazette* announces that, in consequence of hostile demonstrations having taken place at Barcelona yesterday, the authorities had ordered the troops to fire upon the crowds. Order had been re-established.

PERPIGNAN, Jan. 10.—Advices received here from Barcelona state that a few shots were fired at the crowds which had assembled in the streets, and some persons were killed and wounded. Tranquillity had been restored.

ITALY.
PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Jan. 10.—A Royal decree has been issued to-day proroguing the Italian Parliament till the 22nd instant. The decree is preceded by a Ministerial report, explaining that this measure has been adopted in order that the Government may conscientiously examine the important financial and other proposals of the late Ministry, with the object of determining what portions of the said proposals shall be accepted, and what portions shall be modified. Upon the re-assembling of the Chambers, the Ministry will immediately bring before them the chief basis of the system by which it proposes to provide for the present state of the finance.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and H. C. SILVERTOP, Esqs.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.—*John Carnan*, of Berry Edge, labourer, was charged by John Atkinson, of Edmondbyers, gamekeeper, with trespassing in pursuit of game on lands belonging to Harris Hollands, Esq., on the 18th of November, 1865.—Fined £2 and costs.

KILLING GAME WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE.—*Richard Jackson*, of Berry Edge, labourer, was charged by John Waugh, of Castleside, gamekeeper, with killing game without a certificate, on lands in the occupation of John Drummond. The defendant contended that he was shooting a woodpigeon.—Fined £2 and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—*Jas. Finnigan* and *Patrick O'Brien*, of Berry Edge, labourers, were charged by Supt. Thompson, with being drunk and disorderly at Berry Edge, on the 6th inst.—Each fined 5s and costs.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—*Forster Stokoe*, of Blackhill, a roller at the Consett works, was placed at the bar charged with committing an unlawful assault on Tabitha Kirkun, of Blackhill, single woman, on the afternoon of the 25th of December, 1865. Mr Bush, solicitor, of Newcastle, appeared on behalf of the defendant. The complainant stated that on the afternoon in question, between five and six o'clock, she was going from Blackhill to Berryedge, when the defendant, who is a married man, came up to her and commenced to take liberties with her. He at length seized hold of her and thrust her beside a wood fence, and there indecently assaulted her. She managed, however, to get from his grasp, and ran to a person's house in Berryedge, who corroborated the statement of complainant as to her clothes being torn. Mr Bush, in defence, contended that the evidence of the complainant had not been sufficiently corroborated to substantiate the charge of indecent assault, and hoped that the Bench would consider the charge fully met by imposing a small fine on defendant. In corroboration of the prosecutor's evidence a witness deposed that the defendant had called at the complainant's house and wished to make the matter up, which she declined, and told him she would bring him before his betters. Fined £2 and costs.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board Room, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present:—Rev. J. Thompson, presiding; Major Joicey, Messrs D. Balleny, G. Hobson, W. J. Joicey, J. Calvert, T. Humphrey, G. Alder, J. Bowey, T. Elliott, N. Clark, E. T. Smith, R. H. Gee, E. Leybourne, and J. Cummings.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read over by the Clerk, were approved of, and signed by the chairman.

Mr CALVERT then brought forward, according to notice, his motion for an increase of the salary of Mr Wilson, the surgeon to the Workhouse. The salary of Dr. Wilson for attendance and medicines supplied to the inmates of the Workhouse was at present only £10 per annum, although Dr. Wilson was attending the Workhouse daily, and, if required, two or three times a day. He therefore proposed that the salary in future be £20 a year.

Mr G. ALDER seconded the motion.

Mr T. HUMPHREY thought the salary was sufficient. (Laughter.)

Mr J. BOWEY said that he felt that a rise of salary was necessary, but he thought a less sum than £20 would do, and he therefore moved, as an amendment, that the salary be in future £15.

Mr E. LEYBOURNE seconded the amendment.

On a show of hands being taken, only three were held up for the amendment; the whole of the remaining members of the Board voting for the motion, which was therefore carried.

The CLERK then read the correspondence received since last meeting, which included letters from the clerk to the Stockton Union, referring to the expense of supporting lunatic paupers at Sedgfield, compared with the cost of their support at the North Riding Asylum. The cost to the union for each pauper lunatic at Sedgfield was 9s 6d per week, while at the North Riding Asylum the cost per week was 7s 7d. This difference of 1s 11d each lunatic was stated to arise from the fact that the North Riding Asylum possessed a large farm and garden on which the patients did certain work, the proceeds of which went to their support; while at Sedgfield the land was not sufficiently large to allow the patients a sufficient quantity of work. It was stated in the Board-room that they were about to increase the quantity of land attached to the Sedgfield Asylum, so that the cost of maintenance would be decreased, and the Guardians were of opinion that they would keep their patients at Sedgfield until they saw further. A letter had also been received from the Durham Union respecting the proposed increase of the salary to the chief constable by the magistrates.

Mr CLARK proposed that they co-operate with the Durham Union on the subject.

Mr CALVERT seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, the Board considering that the salary was already sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN stated that when Mr Gouland got the contract for the roads, four or five years ago, he laid two waggons of stones on the road at Browney Bridge, near Satley, half of these were still lying, and that was about the whole of the work which had been done during that time at that place. This was one example of the management at Durham.

Major JOICEY proposed that bills amounting to £21 6s 2d be paid.

Mr E. T. SMITH seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the amount in the hands of the treasurer was £346 4s 0½d.

The expenditure for the past fortnight was £115 16s 3d; corresponding time last year £114 16s 4½d.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

A bill was presented for attendance on the late Mrs Clark, of Leadgate, who died from injuries received from the hand of her husband. This account was ordered to be presented to the person who employed them.

The Board then adjourned.

Sporting Intelligence.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD HARRIERS will meet on
Monday, Jan. 15, at.......... Washington.
Friday, Jan. 19, at.......... Backworth.
At half-past ten in the morning.

THE MORPETH FOXHOUNDS will meet on
Saturday, Jan. 13, at .... Cockle Park Tower.
At a quarter before eleven in the morning.

THE TYNEDALE FOXHOUNDS will meet on
Monday, Jan. 15, at.......... Beaufort Castle.
Wednesday, Jan. 17, at...... Shaw House.
Friday, Jan. 19, at .... Iron Sign.
At a quarter before eleven in the morning.

THE HURWORTH FOXHOUNDS will meet on
Saturday, Jan. 13, at ....Hurworth.
At eleven in the morning.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS' FOXHOUNDS will meet on
Saturday, Jan. 13, at ....Hirsel Toll Bar.
At half-past ten in the morning.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING, MARCH 6.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

Age st. lb.
Arbutus
Begum
Blithfield
Bradamante
Bramah
Caithness
*Cambuscan
Champion
Convent
Cutaway
Dalby
Dark Agnes
Delight
Double Shot
Drum
Duneany
Eltham
Fan
Fantail
Farce
Filbert
Grapeshot
Helen
*Holstein
Hopbine
Jezebel
Joker
Junius

Age st. lb.
King Fisher
Lady Durham
Lima filly
Little Guy (h. b.)
Lord Conyngham
*Lord Zetland
Lozenge
Mephistopheles
Merry Heart
Miss Harriette
Miss Williams
Nizam
Oracle
Palm Leaf colt
Pirate
*Provisor
Salpinctes
Sandford
Sergeant
Sidewind
Slieve Carne
Three per Cent
Tina
Twilight (h. b.)
Valiant
WanderingMinstrel
Watchbox
Welbeck

* These horses having been entered without the knowledge of their owners, will be struck out at the time prescribed, unless especially ordered to remain in.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Age st. lb.
Accident
Ace of Hearts
Acolite
Agag
Alcibiades
Apethorpe
Balder
Ballyshannon
Blood Royal
Blue Light
Bridegroom
Bristles
Cabin Boy
Cheerful Boy
Chester
Church Militant
Columbia
Cortolvin
Creole
Cutaway
Cutter
Dermot Asthore
Duchess (h. b.)
Effenberg
Eltham
Emblem
Emblematic
Frank (h. b.)
Gamecock
Garrotter
Gayhurst
Glasgow
G—Emma—Storm
G by Ribst. Pippin
Glencairn
Hall Court
Harcourt
Heurlys
Hornet
Ibex
Innellan
Ivanhoff
Jack o' Newberry
Jerry
King of Hearts

Age st. lb.
Knave of Trups
L'Africain
Laura
Light Heart
Lord George
L. S. D.
Magenta
Marksman
Merrimac
Milltown
Mistake
Montrose
Old Oswestry
Overton
Penarth
Philosopher
Reporter
Real Jam
Rhoebus
Rhodomontade
Robin Rood
Rook the Gardener
Salamander
Shanghaery
Signal
Sinking Fund
Sir William
Skiff
Stanton
Stella
St. Lawrence
Stormcock
Sugar Candy
Surney
Sutton
The Beau
The Czar
The Doctor
The Game Chicken
The Rogue
Thomastown
Vixen
Volta
West End
Wilverley

CHESTER MEETING, APRIL 24.

CHESTER CUP.

Age st. lb.
Ackworth
Alberta
Aldcroft
Attache
Attack filly
Auditor
*Balham
Baragah
Barege colt
Beelzebub
Belgrave
Belmont
*Breadalbane
Black Prince
Black Prince by Knt. of Kars
Blithfield
Blue Riband
Billet-doux
Bosworth
Bradamante
Brewer
Buck
Buckfoot
*Cambuscan
Castaner
Charley
Clown
Chimney Sweep
Claxton
Convent
Copenhagen
Countess
Crown Prince
Cutaway
Czar
Dagmar
Dark Agnes
Dalby
Delight
Don Basilio
Doralice colt
*Double Stout
Dr Swishtail
Dr Syntax
Dubiety
Ecclesten
Elastic
Eltham
Endsleigh
Fan
Fantail
Fidelite
Gay Tom
Genetyllis
Goojerat
Ghillie Callum
Glendale
*Gladiateur
*Gibraltar
Gomera
Gong
Grappler
Grinder
Harry Brailsford
Hawkswell
Helen
Hollyfox
Holstein
Honesty
*Hopvine
I Dare
Ion
John Davis
Junius
Jupiter
Justice to England
Kangaroo
King Charming

Age st. lb.
King Fisher
Lady Durham
Lady Florence
Lady of the Manor
Lanslown
Leprechaun
Life Guardsman
Lion
Lord Zetland
Lima filly
Little Goy
Lively
Lizard
*Lytham
Mail Train
Marco Spada
Mephistopheles
Merry Heart
Messmate
Miss Harriette
Miss Williams
Monitor
Morris Dancer
Moulsey
Mr Pitt
Mrs Allan
Melvern
Nukuheva
Nutrition
Oracle
Palm Leaf colt
Pearl Diver
Pepper's Ghost
Perfumer
Persuasion
*Provisor
Pintail
Planet
Primate
Plutus
Queen Mary
Rather High colt
Real Jam
Redmire
Redcap
*Richmond
Rose Cherry
Salpinctes
Saladin
Sandal
Scarborough
School Girl
Slieve Carne
Solon
Sportsman
Staghound
Success
Surney
Tolleben
*Tommy Jones
Treachery gelding
Treasure Trove
Vacuna gelding
Valiant
Vandervelde
Vanguard
Victorious
Vulture
Watchbox
Wildair
William Pitt
Windham
Wolf Dog
*Welbeck
Whip
XI
Zimbesi
Zenobia

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

By the above return it will be seen that the number of entries it still lower by sixteen as compared to last year, and is the smallest—except in 1864—during the last seven years

STEAMER BLOWS UP AT BLYTH.—On Saturday afternoon, the steamtug *Blue Bonnet*, of Sunderland, was blown up at Blyth. She had come round to the latter port for the purpose of towing a wherry laden with iron from the Bedlington Iron Works to Sunderland, and was lying at the quay when her boiler suddenly exploded, between four and five o'clock. The master, John Turpin, and the fireman, John Crighton, were scalded, the latter very severely. Assistance was at once afforded; but the poor fellows were inhumanly refused admittance at two or three public houses. At length they were taken in by Mrs Jane Watson, lodging house keeper (whose mother lost her life in the exercise of the same active, kindly sympathy, whilst nursing cholera patients), and their wants immediately attended to by Dr Ward and Son. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by the weakness of one of the boiler plates. Little or no damage is done to the vessel. On Monday Crighton died from the injuries he had received.—The inquest was held on Thursday, at the Black Bull Inn, Blyth, before L. M. Cockcroft, Esq., coroner. Several witnesses were examined, amongst them Walter Hannah, Engineer Surveyor of the Board of Trade for the Northern District, who deposed that he had examined the boiler and found that it had exploded from a deficiency of water and overheating, and that there was no steam-guage on it. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding that the owner of the boat should have had a steam-guage on the boiler.

TESTIMONIAL TO ROBERT COOPER, THE TYNESIDE OARSMAN.

On Tuesday evening a large number of friends and admirers of Robert Cooper, one of the most distinguished Tyneside rowers, assembled in the Cumberland Arms, Newgate-street, Newcastle, to witness the presentation to him of a testimonial for the skill he had shown in supporting the aquatic ability of Tyneside. The company having partaken of an excellent supper, Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., who occupied the chair, rose to present the testimonial, which consisted of a purse of 100 sovereigns, and a gold medal of the value of six sovereigns. Before making the presentation, the chairman referred to the admirable manner in which the rowers of the Tyne, and especially the professionals, had distinguished themselves, not only on their own river but in any river competition for which they had entered themselves. Aquatic sports were of a most exhilarating and health-inspiring nature, and he hoped the company, many of whom were already well skilled as oarsmen, would continue not only to maintain their present reputation, but strive to equal their guest, who had become one of the best oarsmen of the kingdom. Although Cooper had been unsuccessful last year in the match at King's Lynn, he hoped that that defeat would not be the cause of his being dispirited, but that it would rather prove an incentive to further exertion, so that the championship would be regained to the Tyne. The chairman also expressed the hope that the petty jealousies which existed among skilled rowers would at once cease to exist, and that each would only strive to rival his opponent by his superiority of skill. The presentation was then made, amid the applause of the audience. The medal, which has been tastefully designed, is to bear the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr Robert Cooper, together with a purse of 100 sovereigns, by a circle of friends, as a token of respect and sympathy for his disappointment at the King's Lynn sweepstakes in 1865. January 9th, 1866." Mr Cooper appropriately acknowledged the testimonial, and expressed a hope that he should in future regain for the Tyne the aquatic laurels which it formerly possessed.—We understand that Cooper intends to devote the contents of the purse presented to him to the purchase of a new boat.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a better feeling in the wheat trade, and on the sales made the full rates of this day week were obtained for both English and foreign. Barley quiet for malting, grinding sorts scarce and in demand. Oats firm. Beans and peas rather lower.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	47	0	to	51	0
— Scotch red and white	46	0	—	56	0
— Dantzig and Konigsberg	48	0	—	55	0
— Stettin, red	50	0	—	52	0
— " Uckermarks, marks	51	0	—	52	0
— " Polish, mixed and white	49	0	—	55	0
— " Silesian red	00	0	...	00	0
white	00	0	—	60	0
— Pommeranian and Rostock, red	52	0	—	53	0
— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	45	0	—	49	0
— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	43	0	—	48	0
— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	48	0	—	51	0
— Swedish	43	0	—	45	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	32	0	—	35	0
— Scotch	32	0	—	33	0
— Saal	38	0	—	41	0
— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0	—	00	0
— Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	32	0	—	33	0
— Ditto ditto thin	30	0	—	31	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	31	0	—	32	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	25	0	—	26	0
— Scotch	28	0	—	29	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers, ℔ qr.	42	0	—	44	0
— Ditto ditto feeders	39	0	—	40	0
Beans, Hamburg, Hanovr, Friesland, large,	40	0	...	41	0
Ditto ditto small	42	0	...	43	0
Flour, English, per sack	33	0	...	35	0

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—There was a good attendance of farmers and millers. Wheat was in large supply, and sold at about the quotations of last week, perhaps not quite so firm. Barley was in good request and sold quickly. There was, however, but a short supply. Oats were in good supply, and sold at the prices of last week.

HULL CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply of wheat at to-day's market, all dry samples made last week's rates. Barley met a fair sale at late rates. Beans easier to buy. Oats very little doing, but holders firm.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 93 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, also 12 beasts and 409 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 346 beasts and 724 sheep, as compared with that of last week. The general health of the stock was exceedingly good, and the whole of the cattle were in good condition. Respecting quality, cattle were indifferent, while sheep were about a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 918 head. There is a change to note in the general state of trade, and all breeds moved freely off, at an advance of 3d to 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight, with a remarkably good finish. The number of sheep was 4,440. At the commencement of business the mutton trade was in an active state, after which a lull ensued, and sales became languid; however prices did not vary to any quotable extent from that of Tuesday last, with a middling finish, and part remained unsold. Pigs—715 were shown. The pork trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, prices had a downward tendency, and all were not disposed of at the close of business.

Numbers shown — Beasts, 918; sheep and lambs, 4,440; pigs, 715; store cattle, 0.

Prices this day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 0d; secondary sorts, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; good steers, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d; middling, 6s. 9d. to 7s 9d; cows, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork 6s 6d. to 7s. 6d; ditto, small, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 9d to 9½d; large fat 8½d to 8¾d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6½d to 7d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	℔ st.	Sheep.	℔ lb
1863	1,079	5s 0d to 7s 9d	3,670	7d to 8½d
1864	1,027	5s 9d to 8s 3d	4,020	6½d to 8½d
1865	1,263	6s 0d to 9s 3d	5,000	6d to 8½d

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a slow trade for all descriptions of stock, at lower prices. Beasts, 2,129; sheep, 6,382; calves, 48. Best beef, 6½d to 7d per lb; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5½d. Best wedders, 8½d to 9d; middling, 8d to 8½d; inferior, 7d to 7½d; calves, 6d to 10d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.
NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	8	6	0	to	7	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4	0	0	to	6	10	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	5	10	0	to	7	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	4	0	to	4	10	0	℔ thrave.
Wheat straw	0	2	9	to	0	3	6	"
Barley straw	0	2	10	to	0	3	0	"
Oat straw	0	2	9	to	0	3	0	"

Carts at market: Hay 81: straw 12.

DARLINGTON PROVISION MARKET, Monday.—A good supply, especially of turkeys, which sold at from 6s 6d to 7s 0d; geese, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; fowls, 1s 9d to 2s 9d each. Butter, 1s 4½d per lb. Eggs, 12 for 1s 0d.

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At Wesley-street, Jan. 7, the wife of Mr. Martin Taylor, of a daughter.

At East-parade, Jan. 5, the wife of Mr. R. Catcheside, of a daughter.

At 10, Ashfield-terrace, Jan. 9, the wife of Mr. Thomas Crossling, glass merchant, of a son.

At North Carolina-terrace, Jan. 10, the wife of Mr. Robt. Horsley, of a son.

GATESHEAD.—At 21, St. Cuthbert's-place, Jan. 2, the wife of Mr. A. Dryden, of a daughter.

WALLSEND.—Jan. 8, the wife of Mr. John Robson, boiler maker, of a son and daughter.

Jan. 7, the wife of Mr. Wilkinson Ridley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKHILL.—At the United Presbyterian Church, Jan. 6, by the Rev. W. Lauder, Robert Turnbull to Jane Scott, both of Blackhill.

NEWCASTLE.—At St. John's Church, Jan. 4, Mr. Thomas Snowdon, farmer, Auston North Farm, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Parker Braban, Three Tuns Inn, Birtley.

At St. Andrew's Church, Jan. 6, Mr. William Yewdale, Drigg, Cumberland, to Ann Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. John Harrison, Newcastle.

At St. Andrew's Church, Jan. 9, by the Rev. Rowland East, Mr. T. B. Sanderson, to Jinney, youngest daughter of Mr. T. M. Waite, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Jan. 7, by the Rev. Father Edwards, O.S.D., Charles M'Iver, Blackhill, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, broker, Berwick.

JARROW.—At the Roman Catholic Church, Jan. 7, Mr. Thomas Coyne to Miss Mary Holborn.

DEATHS.

EBCHESTER.—At Slade's House, on the 9th inst., Jane, the beloved wife of William Coupland, Esq.

NEWCASTLE.—At Norfolk-street, Scotswood-road, Jan. 10, aged 23 years, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Gibson, and eldest daughter of Mr. George Joyce, foreman moulder, Spring Garden's Engine Works; deeply lamented.

At Stanhope-street, Barrack-road, Jan. 6, the infant son of Mr. Geo. Gent.

At No. 4, Saville-court, Jan. 7, aged 35, Isabella Rose Burgess.

GATESHEAD.—At James-street, Jan. 6, Henry, infant son of Mr. W. Wilkinson.

At Bensham-terrace, Jan. 6, aged 32, Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Hawdon.

WINLATON.—Jan. 10, aged 74, Jane, widow of Mr. Richard Parker.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No 21, Leazes-terrace, in the same town.
Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.