The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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Henry R Bradley

No. 325. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE, at fair market prices.—Excellent over year HAY, in quantities to suit buyers.—Also, 40 FAT SHEEP.—Apply to Low Woodside, near Iveston.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE, 30 SHARES of the CONSETT NEW TOWN HALL COMPANY.—Apply to TOAL McNALLY, Consett.

AGENTS wanted for a well-known MANURE, which commands a ready sale, is highly recommended by Customers for several years, and sold carriage free. Liberal terms given.—Address, B.C., 5, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, London.

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

MR. R. S. SPENCER, Organist of St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, will Resume his Instructions on the Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmonium, on MONDAY, Janurry 21, 1867.
High Street, Blackhill, Jan. 14, 1867.

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

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.
THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD will receive written applications for the office of CLERK on the 6th day of February next.
12th January, 1867.

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

PUBLIC HOUSE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at the February term, the Public House called the "Royal Oak," together with a large Garden and a Blacksmith's Shop, in the village of Medomsley.—Application to be made to Mr THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, who will show the premises and treat for the same.
January 14th, 1867.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
A HOUSE AND SHOP. Also A COTTAGE containing Four Rooms, fit up in first-class style. Also a BEER-HOUSE, at present in the occupation of T. McCARTIN, all situate in Mount Pleasant Street, Consett, on the intended new road to Blackhill, all freehold property. The Beerhouse stands in a good position for getting the Spirit License. The whole can be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to JAMES McIVER, on the premises.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOLS.

UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

THE Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the above Schools will be OPENED on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867, under the management of Mr GEORGE TAGG, who has for several years conducted the Wesleyan Schools at Louth with great energy and success.
For Terms, &c., see future Announcements.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

CONSETT DISTRICT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Accounts of this Board will be Audited on Friday, the Eighth Day of February, 1867, at the Board-Room of the Board in the Town Hall, in Consett aforesaid, at half-past One o'clock in the Afternoon. A copy of the Accounts, together with all Rate Books, and other matters mentioned or referred to in the Accounts, will be deposited in the office of the Local Board, in the Town Hall aforesaid, and be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested, for seven days before the Audit.
By order,
W. S. DAGLISH, Clerk.
12th January, 1867.

TO ROAD SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

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

TOWLAW.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the Premises, on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1867, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, under absolute powers of sale in a Mortgage Deed,
By Mr JOHN ELLIOTT, Auctioneer,
ALL that extensive and well-accustomed PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the sign of the "Railway Hotel," together with the Stable, Out-offices, and Appurtenances thereto belonging, situated at Towlaw, in the County of Durham, as the same are now in the occupation of Mr James Black.
The Premises are in good repair, and well adapted for carrying on an extensive and remunerative trade.
The tenant will shew the property and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer or to
WILLIAM DALE TROTTER, Esq.,
Jan. 2nd, 1867. Solicitor, Bishop Auckland.

Public Notices.

ALL WOOL GREY BLANKETS,
AT
W. J. SCOTT'S SALE ROOMS,
CONSETT,
6s. 6d. A PAIR.

GEORGE WATSON,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS to return thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers for their liberal support to him for the last 27 Years he has been in Business, and also begs to inform them he has taken into Partnership his Nephew, Mr GEORGE RICHARDSON, who has had the management of his Establishment 14 Years, and hopes by strict attention to customers, the new firm will receive the same support as the late one has had.
All Debts will after this date be paid and received by the Firm of
"WATSON & RICHARDSON."

MR E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the Best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
To Suit all Classes of Purchasers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC.
Newest at Half Price.
Residence:—
DELVES TERRACE, DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

"Use MAIZENA as a Diet."
Vide THE TIMES, *September 25th.*
Only Prize Medal Corn Flour Reported by the Jury
"Exceedingly Excellent for Food."

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50,000 PERSONS annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be therefore prepared, during the wet and wintry season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as of curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the young or for the aged.
Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists in the World.

BAKER & BAKER'S
RICH, STRONG, DELICIOUS
TRUE UNCOLOURED TEAS
Are imported and sold free from all adulteration; they can therefore be relied on for uniform good quality, fine flavour, and lasting strength.
Sold in Packets from 2 ozs. to 1 lb.
At 2/4, 2/8 and 3/4 ₩ lb.
Choice Qualities, 3/8 & 4/- ₩ lb.
By Chemists, Confectioners, &c.

All Teas 8d. per Pound Cheaper.
AGENTS IN

NEWCASTLE	Mr Boe, Chemist, 2, Hinde-st, Scotswood-road.
"	Mr Berwick, Druggist, 64, Hinde-street.
"	Mr Kirkup, Druggist, Elswick-lane.
"	Mr Proctor, Chemist, 56, Dean Street.
"	Mr Bullock, 51, Grainger-street.
"	Mr McIntyre, 34, Front-street.
"	Mr Mallinson, Draper, Bulman Village.
GATESHEAD	Mr Garbutt, 32, Bridge-street.
SCOTSWOOD	Mr Reed, Grocer.
WINGATE	Mr Good, Grocer.
THORNLEY	Mr Martin, Post Office
BEDLINGTON	Mr Carr, Bookseller.
TYNEMOUTH	Mr Atkinson, 34, Front-street.
DURHAM	Messrs Robson and Peele, 4, Sadler-street.
SUNDERLAND	Messrs Ritson and Son, 4, High-street.
MORPETH	Mr Oliver, Bridge Street.



Duty off Tea. — Reduction in Price.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

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

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

Business Addresses.

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

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

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

THE GREAT TEA RACE OF 1866.
The people thought us plucky when we ran off 74,707lbs. of our celebrated Tea in 1865, and then declared we meant to aim at selling 100,000lbs. per year. With us it was only a question of time. We meant to do it. We knew there was no Racer so sound, and certainly none so fine, and nothing that could go as fast as Stewart's Celebrated Tea. Off we went with the year 1866, and ran well until Money panic pulled the reins tight, still we went ahead. Next came the Great Iron Horse Strike, and stood like an iron statue blocking the course, but the mettle of our steed was too true to stand, and bounding over, whipped by keen competition, came in a winner, after running off 86,844lbs. of our celebrated Teas, thus beating the saes of 1865 by 12,137lbs. Now, let us tell you how this is done. We are fond of working, know our business well, can select Teas just suited to the taste of the district, doing one of the largest Retail Tea Businesses in England, gives us the pick of the Market, and, what is better, enables us to flourish on half of the profits of smaller men.
WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 32, MOSLEY STREET, AND 27 & 33, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF
M. RIDLEY'S GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF
DRAPERY GOODS.
VISITORS to this bona-fide Sale will find such Goods shown as he has never before offered (at Sale Prices), as SURPLUS STOCK, previous to Stock-taking.
If you want to Save Money these hard times, come to this CHEAP SALE, which will Commence on
SATURDAY FIRST, JANUARY 19, 1867.
M. RIDLEY,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

JOHN RICHEY,
PRINCIPAL BILL POSTER IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND,
1, ELDON LANE EAST.
A Large PERAMBULATING VAN constantly travelling the Streets for the use of his Patrons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOPE'S INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE PEOPLE'S FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE!
The Wonderfully Cheap Beverage, 2s. 0d. Pound.
The Famous Economical Beverage, 2s. 6d.
The Genuine Household Beverage, 3s. 0d. "
The Celebrated Popular Beverage, 3s. 6d. "
The Unrivalled Imperial Beverage, 4s. 0d. "
"THE BEST TEAS ARE THE CHEAPEST."
First-Class Teas only Sold—No Common Tea kept.
Samples sent per Post to any Address.
Wholesale Buyers supplied on London Terms.
TERMS—CASH.
FINEST FRESH ROASTED COFFEE.
Every Article in the Grocery and Provision Trade supplied on the very best Terms.
JOHN HOPE, JUN.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA MERCHANT,
GROCER AND PROVISION FACTOR,
CANDLE MANUFACTURER AND FIELD SEEDSMAN
DEALER IN PERUVIAN GUANO AND BLAYDON MANURE,
LINSEED, RAPE, AND COTTON CAKE, &C.,
FORE STREET AND PRIESTPOPPLE, HEXHAM.

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

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

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, &c.
THE most efficacious expectorant ever brought before the public. It is peculiarly adapted for those suffering from Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints.
Nearly fifty years' practical experience has proved the above unparalleled medicine the most effective.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
Extraordinary cures are effected by this old-established and elegant preparation. In asthmas, chronic coughs, difficulty of breathing, and all pulmonary affections, it will be found peculiarly adapted for causing free expectoration; the tightness of the chest will be speedily removed; and after taking a few doses the sufferer will be enabled to take natural rest at night, and its beneficial effects will soon restore to the enjoyment of perfect health.
Prepared and sold by Thomas Powell, at No. 16, Blackfriar's-road, London.
Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the Kingdom, and at Australia, New Zealand, North and South America, &c.
In bottles only, at 1s 1½d., 2s 3d., and 11s each.
CAUTION.—Observe the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriar's-road, London," on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.
ASK FOR POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.
ALL the best Books of the Season, and of the past Twenty Years, are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.
Family and other Book Societies, Town and Village Libraries and Reading Rooms supplied on liberal terms.
Prospectuses, postage free, on application.
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY LIMITED, NEW OXFORD ST. LONDON.

CAPT. M'GWIRE'S PATENT HAMMOCKS.
These Hammocks are self-supporting, and applicable to in-door and out-door purposes, being alike serviceable in the field, the lawn, the boudoir, or on the yacht. Most invaluable to Officers in the army, Emigrants, and Tourists, as they can be readily adjusted in any situation.
Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Depot for M'Gwire's Patent Hammocks, 17, Great Portland-street (Oxford-street end), London, W., where the different kinds of Hammocks may be seen.

DENT'S PATENT FLUID SHIP AND BOAT COMPASS.—The attention of ship owners and others is solicited to the improvements made in these Instruments by the late E. J. Dent and F. Dent. These Compasses are approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are in general use in the Royal Navy, and have been selected in preference to all others by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; thus giving assurance of their decided superiority.
Ships' Compasses, without Binnacle £6 6 0
Boats' £4 0 0
The "Lifeboat" Compass, in Copper Binnacle......£4 4 0
DENT, Chronometer and Compass Maker to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, London.
Patent Chronometers, as supplied to the Government Reduced from 40 Guineas to 35 Guineas.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL OF THE VALUE OF
CUPISS'S CONSTITUTION BALLS
FOR HORSES AND NEAT CATTLE,
Which he has just voluntarily received from one of his Agents—Mr W. Kirk, 99, Walmgate, York, who considers that after the prevailing epidemic which has been so fearfully raging with unprecedented mortality amongst Neat Cattle, it is quite a boon to the Grazier to have such a valuable medicine to which he can resort in all cases of Ailment incident to his Stock.
York, October 22nd, 1866.
"My Customer begs to thank you for your advice respecting the troublesome Cough. 'The Cow is now in the field with the others, apparently all right, Milking well. I honestly believe when I wrote to you, nobody would have given £5 for her.'"
The Balls are not only valuable in disease, but by a liberal use of them young Animals will grow to a larger size, and fat to a greater weight with the same quantity of food.
Prepared by the Proprietor, FRANCIS CUPISS, M.R.V.C.S., Author of the "Prize Essay on the Diseases of the Liver of the Horse," Diss, Norfolk.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in packets with directions at 1s 9d and 3s 6d each; or 7 large packets for One Guinea, or 7 small for Half-a-Guinea.
Persons using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously by enclosing a stamp in a prepaid letter.

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL
WILL Purify the Blood, Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.
DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL
Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!
Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Sold at the *Guardian* Newspaper Office, Clayton-street, and by all Chemists, in Boxes, Pots, and Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.
RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.
Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs o eleven years' standing.—April 19, 1865.
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 eight years' standing.
Mr T. Carter, New Road, Newcastle, was cured of a earfully Bad Leg of 8 years' standing.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, and gantly 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 re-production 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; Imrie, Chemist, Consett

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THE CHOIR OF ST. NICHOLAS', NEWCASTLE.—PRESENTATIONS.—On Tuesday, two very interesting and suggestive presentations were made in connection with the choir of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. For nearly forty years Mr John Hornsby has rendered most efficient and able services, which were properly properly recognised by a presentation, made at a social gathering at Miss Anderson's, Half-moon, Mosley-street. The nature and source of the gift will be at once seen from the subjoined inscription:—"Presented, with a purse of twenty guineas, to Mr John Hornsby by the clergy, churchwardens, seat-holders, organist, and choir of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, as a token of their appreciation of his choir during his membership of nearly forty years.—Rev. Clement Moody, M.A., vicar; Rev. Thomas Brutton, M.A., curate; churchwardens—Messrs Burrell, Wilson, Gibson, and Heslop; organ and choir master—W. J. Ions; deputy-organist—W. J. Barker; treasurer and librarian—James Fordy.—January 15, 1867." In the course of the same day the admirable services of Miss Annie Cleugh were also recognised, as explained by the following inscription:—"Presented, with a purse of twenty guineas, to Miss Annie Cleugh, as a testimony of respect, and in acknowledgment of long and valued services in the choir of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. the Vicar, the curate, churchwardens, seat-holders, organist, and fellow members of the choir. Rev. Clement Moody, M.A., Vicar; Rev Thomas Brutton, M.A., curate; churchwardens—Messrs Burrell, Wilson, and Heslop; organist and choir-master: W. J. Ions; deputy-organist: W. J. Barker; treasurer and librarian: James Fordy. January 15th, 1867." These thoughtful marks of respect and recognition speak volumes at once for the givers and receivers.

Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES, 1867.

FEBRUARY.

Lincoln Spring	5,6,7	Nottingham	26, 27
Harrow	21 22	Derby	28

MARCH.

Liverpool Spring	5, 6, 7	Epsom Spring	26, 27
Chelmsford Spring	12, 13	Lewes Spring	28, 29
West Drayton	19, 20	Croxton Park	20
Bromley	21, 22		

APRIL.

Northampton	2-3	Durham	22-23
Windsor Spring	4-5	Newmarket 1st Spring	22-26
Newmarket Craven	8-12	Catterick	25-26
Thirsk	11-12	Chester	30

MAY.

Chester	1-3	Harpenden	17
York Spring	7-8	Epsom Summer	21-24
Salisbury	9-10	Newton	29-30
Doncaster Spring	9-10	Croydon	29-30
Bath	14-15		

JUNE.

Ascot Summer	4-7	Chelmsford	25-26
Windsor Summer	11-12	Newcastle	25-27
Manchester Summer	12-13	Worcester Summer	27-28
Bibury	18	Ipswich	27-28
Stockbridge	19-20		

JULY.

Carlisle	2-3	Huntingdon	23-24
Newmarket July	2-5	Winchester	23-24
Reading	9-10	Southampton	25-26
Nottingham July	16-17	Goodwood	30-31
Down Royal Corpration	16-17		

AUGUST.

d	1-3	Dover	22-26
Brighton	6-7	West Drayton Summer	22-23
Brighton Club	8	Plymouth	23-24
Lewes	9-10	Canterbury	27-21
Egham	13-14	Litchfield	27-28
Stockton	15-16	Derby Summer	28-29
Oxford	16-16	Weymouth	28-29
Hastings	20-21	Tunbridge	29-30
York August	21-23		

HUNTING.

In 1841, when the Marquis of Londonderry was the "Premier" of the old Sedgefield country, and hunted the district without any subscription, with John Glover as huntsman from the Fife, the shade of Mr Lambton was soothed by one of the most remarkable runs upon record. This is, indeed, one of the few runs which will bear comparison with those we have so frequently mentioned of the celebrated pack at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Cleveland, and the district:—

The morning (Feb. 16th, 1841), says its chronicler, was calm and dull, and the little wind that was blowing was from the South-West. The field was not numerous, as the Wynyard family were abroad for the season. Our meet was Newbiggin, and before the hounds had been in the old cover at Foxy Hill (our first draw) three minutes, and almost before they had time to find him, Tommy Arrowsmith, the whipper-in, hallooed him away at the south-west corner of the Ten Acre Gorse. The field were stationed at the other end, and the hounds were away and half over the first field with a blazing scent, before the leading men could get to the Halloo. Facing as fine a piece of country as hounds ever ran over, we were evidently (barring accidents) in for a run of the old sort from Foxy Hill, and so it proved. After pointing for Newton Grange and Sadburge, he turned northwards over Newbiggin Bottom, which was very deep, and, the "stell" brim-full of water, crossed the water by Dales House, leaving Barmpton a little to the left, and then straight for Byers Gill, to the south-west of Great Stainton, crossed the Sedgefield road, sank the hill to Little Stainton, and had another turn at the "stell," rather broader, and quite as full of water as we had found it above, and so straight to Bryan Harrison earths.

Up to this point the time was 45 minutes. The hounds were on the earths for two or three minutes, but the body of them (18 couple as it afterwards proved) came out of the small plantation round the south sides of the earths, and settled to a fair holding scent, and away across the Darlington turnpike road near Newton Grange, and the Yarm Road near Oak Tree, where they had their only check of importance, and had slow hunting down by Traffick Hill to the river Tees. We had then run 1 hour 25 minutes in Durham, the first 45 minutes as hard as we could split over about 17 miles of country. Then the river Tees, swollen nearly up to the top of the embankment, and sweeping down with a volume and rapidity which might have deterred any fox, brought us all to a stand. Such as were left of the field and the celebrated "black coat" of the country concluded that the day was over, when up came John Glover, who naturally, after such a run, was anxious to account for his fox, and cast them along the embankment, not thinking that the fox had crossed. After holding them along it for a few yards, every hound dashed in, having winded their fox from the opposite side, and in an instant the torrent was carrying them down at twenty miles an hour. After being carried down about 300 yards every hound landed, and they quietly cast themselves back exactly opposite to the spot where they had taken the water, struck the scent into Worsell Gill, and away up it, with as fine a cry as if they had just found. Now! Mr Glover, a pretty business you've made of it! It's a 100 to 1 against their being got home to-night. Worsell Gill is full of wild Cleveland hill foxes, and the chances are the hounds will go straight to the Hills. "Where is the nearest bridge?" say poor John. "Yarm or Dinsdale," is the reply, "and neither of them nearer than three miles," chimes in our friend of the black coat, and with a countenance as black with despair at the thoughts of the hounds out all night! John Glover is an entire stranger to the Yorkshire side of the Tees, and Arrowsmith almost as much, and the notes of hounds going direct south from the Gill, is dying away from the ear in the distance! Horses are nearly cooked, as well they might be.

Fortunately the manager was able to get a fresh horse at the Dinsdale Hotel, and with John and the whip crossed at Dinsdale Bridge, and held on towards Picton, in the direction of which the hounds seemed to be bending from Worsell Gill. Between Pickton and Appleton the cry was heard again, and at Appleton we found them still ahead, and at Enter Common they had crossed the Great North Road about ten minutes before us, going straight down for Lord Alvanley's Plantation in the Bedale country. At Cooper House near Cowton, and at least twelve miles from Worsell Gill (where the hounds entered Yorkshire), we heard a halloo, and found a countryman with the fox and eighteen couple of hounds baying round him. Every hound took the river at Traffick Hill, and they were all up at Cooper House, and had killed their fox according to the countryman's account in about 1 hour 20 minutes from crossing the river. There is no doubt that they had changed foxes at Bryan Harrison's earths, the only hounds wanting at the end of this extraordinary run being those which were recovered at Foxy Hill, where they had run their first fox back to cover, and some still think it was a fresh fox from Worsell Gill. And so ended this wonderful day.

SPORTING ITEMS.

DEATH OF CHARLES PECK.—On Wednesday morning, Malton was startled by the announcement of the somewhat sudden demise of the well-known trainer, Mr Charles Peck. Although Mr Peck had been for some time in poor health, yet his death came most unexpectedly upon even his most intimate friends, and has occasioned generally expressions of the greatest regret. Mr Peck was about 66 years of age, and up to within a few days had taken the greatest interest in his profession—from the active duties of which, however, he had for some time back retired. The late Charles Peck was a native of Beverley, in the East Riding, and in 1820 he came out as a jockey, and rode his first race over Middleham course in that year. On the retirement of the late W. Perrin as trainer at High Field, Mr Peck succeeded, and remained at Malton as public trainer for six years. He then removed to Middleham, and subsequently to Holywell, in North Wales, where for some years he was private trainer to Sir Richard Bulkley He left Holywell in 1842, and returned to Malton, where he succeeded the late Mr King as trainer at Grove House. After settling here for twenty years, the death of the late Major-General Norcliffe led to the partial enclosure of the famous training ground, Langton Wold, and Mr Peck, at the close of 1862, thought of removing to Hambleton. He remained at Grove House, however, in the present arrangement between Mr John Scott and the owner of Langton Wold, to continue the Grimstone side as a training ground, and at Grove House he died on Tuesday, universally esteemed and regretted. In 1860 the late Mr Peck received a broken leg in the hay-field, since which time his health has been gradually failing. On the occurrence of that accident the active duties of the stable were undertaken by his eldest son Charles, who for some years previously rendered his father great assistance, and who has since had the care of the horses, and is also an owner as well as trainer. Mr Peck leaves two sons, one the present trainer at Grove House, the second private trainer to Lord Stamford.

AQUATICS.

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—FOSTER AND WATSON.—On Monday morning, notwithstanding the large quantity ice on the river, these two oarsmen pitted themselves agains each other in an open skiff race, from the High Level to the Meadows, for £15 a-side. Mr John Blenkinsop was referee. A good start having been effected shortly after half-past eight, the men set to their work, but it soon became evident that Foster, who won the inside, had more than his match, and Watson left him gradually, winning by over 100 yards. The ice formed no great impediment until the Meadows were reached, where Foster got jammed and Watson's boat was slightly injured.

SHOOTING MATCH BETWEEN W. RENWICK, OF WINLATON AND T. BROWN, OF WYLAM.—On Monday afternoon these crack shots met in the Fenham Park Grounds to decide their contest at 15 pigeons each, 20 yards rise and 80 yards fall, with 2oz. shot each. The attendance was somewhat meagre, and the betting rather flat at something like evens. The shooting was scarcely of a first-class character, for after they had shot at their required number it was found they had each killed 10 birds, consequently it was a tie but we understand they will add a trifle to the stake and shoot off in a fortnight.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament is expected to meet about the 24th February. The new scheme fixes the war budget of the Confederation without the power of the Parliament to interfere with it.

A circular of Count Bismark to the representatives of Prussia abroad points out the good understanding that exists between Prussia and all other States, particularly Denmark and Holland, notwithstanding the pending questions of Northern Schleswig and Luxemburg. Peace is therefore assured everywhere, and Prussia, thus relieved of all care in respect of her foreign policy, can wholly devote herself to the new consolidation of Germany.

On Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Prussian Parliament the bill increasing the Chamber of Deputies by eighty members was the subject of a long and animated debate. The Minister of the Interior declared that the Government earnestly desired the continuance of the old friendly understanding between it and the Upper House, and that it would propose to the King that the number of members belonging to every rank in the Upper House should be increased. The first paragraph of the bill was adopted by 54 against 48 votes, and the amendment introduced by Herr von Krochen proposed that a Royal decree be issued increasing the number of members in the Upper House from among the families belonging to the nobility of the new incorporated States, and adding 80 members to the Chamber of Deputies was rejected.

AUSTRIA.

M. Deak has prepared a bold and vigorous address upon the subject of the Imperial patent for the reorganisation of the army in Hungary. He claims for the Diet the right—(a right which he says they will never surrender)—to decide all matters relating to the reorganisation of the army, and, declaring that the patent is illegal, expresses the hope that the Emperor will be induced to withdraw it. The indignation in the Hungarian towns is very great; crowds of young men parade in the streets declaring that they will oppose any enlistment that is not sanctioned by the Diet at Pesth. Three members of the Diet who had accepted posts under the Government have announced their resignation of their seats in the Diet. The Chamber passed a resolution declaring that it expected all members to adopt a similar course under such circumstances. Several obergespane and other high officials have announced that, should the Government determine upon carrying the Imperial patent into effect, they will at once tender their resignation. M. Bartel, Vice-President of the Governorship of Pesth, is said to have resigned.

ITALY.

On Sunday King Victor Emmanuel received the deputation charged to present to his Majesty the address of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the speech from the throne. The King addressed a few words to the deputation, in which his Majesty, after expressing congratulations at the results which Italy had obtained, said that there now remained two questions to be resolved—that of the finances and the Roman question. With respect to the finances, he hoped that the difficulties would be shortly surmounted, and that the financial statement of Signor Scialoja would disperse many clouds. Concerning Rome, his Majesty said that this was a question of time, which will resolve it agreeably to the national aspirations.

No great obstacles have, it would seem, hitherto impeded the progress of M. Tonello in his attempts to compose the religious difference with Rome. With one stroke of the pen the Italian Government renounces the oath of allegiance, renounces its rights of *placet* and of *exequatur*—rights for which blood has been poured forth like water in the days gone by. The advanced Liberal party views these concessions with mistrust, fearing that Baron Ricasoli has gone too far. As the Court of Rome has as yet been asked to receive everything, without giving anything in return, it is no wonder if all has gone well. The Minister of Public Instruction is on the way to Rome, with the view of trying whether an opening can be made on the political question.

TURKEY.

It is stated that Alli Pasha has sent a circular note to the protecting Powers of Greece, urgently requesting them to direct the serious attention of Greece to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon her by existing treaties, and to remonstrate energetically with the Greek Cabinet on the subject. Should these steps on the part of the protecting Powers have no result, the Porte would be compelled to take the necessary measures to defend its rights.

The Turkish Government continues to send reinforcements to the Greek frontier. Five infantry battalions have been despatched to Epirus, and five more are ready to march. It is stated that the Christian inhabitants of Thessaly refuse to supply provisions to the Greek bands who have entered that province.

The Turkish Government has received information of plans formed by the Greek party of action for fomenting insurrection in other islands of the Archipelago.

A pamphlet published at Bucharest urges that Bulgaria is entitled to at least as independent a position as that of Roumania and Servia, as its civilisation was once on an equal footing to that of those countries, and had only been retarded in its development by the Ottoman rule.

AMERICA.

Ordinary advices from New York are to January 1. The Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia have rejected the Constitutional Amendment. It is reported that the Radicals in a recent caucus have resolved to attempt the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendment if it be ratified by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress. President Johnson has expressed his belief that the Supreme Court will sustain the Southern States in rejecting the amendment. The Congressional committee of investigation into the riots at New Orleans throws upon General Sherman the responsibility of the rioters having escaped punishment. A decision of the Supreme Court has been published, declaring trials by military commission where martial law is not in force to be illegal. Minister Campbell has been ordered to await further instructions at New Orleans. The Fenian trials at Sweetsburg are concluded. Two more prisoners have been sentenced to death, and six discharged.

MEXICO.

According to intelligence from New York the Emperor Maximilian has been enthusiastically received in the capital. It was officially announced that General Bazaine had received instructions from the Emperor Napoleon to co-operate with Maximilian while the French troops remained in Mexico.

According to advices from Mexico, received at Miramar, the position of political parties in that country is of such a character that were a *plebiscitum* to be ordered by the Emperor Maximilian a majority in favour of the empire might be expected. Public opinion in Mexico is also stated to be adverse to any intervention on the part of the United States.

A HOUSE BLOWN TO PIECES AT SUNDERLAND.

About midnight, on Monday, a cottage in Milburn-street, Sunderland, was almost totally destroyed by a gas explosion. The cottage was occupied by Mr Watson, a tailor, who, on returning with his wife from the town, about nine o'clock, found a great deal of gas in his house, though none was laid in. Doors and windows were opened, but the accumulation did not diminish. At twelve o'clock Mrs Watson went to bed in the front room, but was unable to bear the stythe of gas, and returned to the kitchen, where her husband was, while he took up a candle to search for the escape. Instantly an explosion followed, blowing out the doors and windows of the kitchen, and bringing down the ceiling. Mr Watson caught his son out of bed and put him into the back yard, and returning to the room found the hearthstone on which his wife had been sitting was blown up. She had been overturned and injured about the head. In her night-dress she made her escape into the snow. The house is a perfect wreck, the front room having suffered the most. Here every piece of furniture is smashed to fragments, the floor is torn up and shattered to matchwood, the roof has been lifted up, the ceiling stripped of all its plaster, the roof-beams lifted from the walls, and the top course of brickwork lifted. One end of a large flooring baulk has been forced through the rafters, a Windsor chair was blown through the laths of the ceiling and remained fixed there, another chair was blown through the window into the street, every door was torn off its hinges, and every pane of glass has been blown out. The passage was wholly destroyed, and the building shaken to its foundations, so that it will probably have to be taken down. The cottages adjoining on each side suffered also a great deal of injury, the walls being so much out of the perpendicular that none of the doors will shut. The escape of Mr and Mrs Watson and their child is almost miraculous. The cause of the accident is a curious one. It appears that opposite the cottage door is a pillar lamp, and on Monday night, one of the lamplighters, in attempting to put a fresh burner on, had broken the gas pipe inside the pillar. Instead of informing the inspector of the damage, he had stopped the top of the pillar with a piece of cloth, but as the breakage was some distance down, the gas which escaped made its way down the hollow part of the pillar, and, passing under the footpath, had accumulated under the floor of Watson's cottage, where it exploded with the force of gunpowder, carrying all before it.

Two men were killed and several severely injured a day or two ago at a pit near Merthyr, under somewhat unusual circumstances. They were being lowered down the shaft when the engine (in some at present unexplained manner) was suddenly reversed, and two of them were thrown out of the cage, and thus escaped with life, though all were very much hurt.

GREAT FIRE NEAR GATESHEAD.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE AND TWO LOCOMOTIVES.

On Sunday afternoon, the large engine-shed at the junction of the old Carlisle Railway and the line to Allerdean Colliery, at Redheugh, near Gateshead, was burnt to the ground, and two locomotives, with their tenders, which were in the building at the time, were involved in the destruction. The engine building stands at the point where the railway runs upon a quay at the south side of the river, immediately below the wooded rising ground on which stands Redheugh Hall, formerly the residence of the late George Hawks, Esq., and close behind the shed stands a high timber incline used as standage for waggons. The engine-house was substantially built of wood and was about 60 feet in length, by 20 in breadth; into it ran two lines of rails, terminating at a heavy framework supporting two buffers, and two high brick chimneys, with fireplaces included in the building. Besides these means for warming the place, it is stated that a large brazier fire was placed in each of the four corners of the building, it being considered important to keep the engines, when not in work, from the action of intense cold; and to the overheating of one of these lampfires, as they are called, the disaster was attributed. The first notice of the fire was given about half-past three o'clock by some lads who were sliding on the high ground just above the shed, and who saw that the place was then all on fire. They gave an alarm, and in a few minutes more the flames had burst through the roof in two or three places. From the isolated position of the engine-house on the open quay at the bend of the river, the flames were plainly visible from the High Level Bridge, and a gentleman who witnessed the outbreak at once gave information to the police, and in a few minutes Mr Elliott, the chief constable, with a strong force of the fire brigade and the reel and hose, were on their way to the scene of the fire. In the meantime the progress of the flames had been extraordinarily rapid. Fanned by a brisk west wind which swept down the valley of the Tyne, the fire in a few minutes spread from one end of the building to the other, and shot upwards along the whole length of the roof. The flames streamed for a few seconds only out of the windows, and then the frail outer walls were licked into the burning mass behind, and a full view of the interior, which seemed like a glowing fiery furnace, was revealed. It was then seen that the two engines and tenders, which had been laid up in the shed at the conclusion of the previous week's work, were in a very bad case. Round them, and over them, and beneath them, the flames leapt and glared, and their scorched sides and whitened funnels loomed skeleton-like, out of the fiery mass. The engines were the two used in the traffic between the incline and Blaydon, and between the same place and the collieries on the Allerdean line. Soon the roof was completely consumed, and showers of sparks rose up high in the air; the whole of the outer walls, too, had been assimilated, and only the strong timber uprights, the two chimneys, and the water-tank for the supply of the engines, with its supporting posts, remained standing above the great body of burning material which was piled up on the floor. Suddenly the tank came down with a tremendous crash, scattering streams of hot water and volleys of burning fragments, and for the moment there was a general scattering of the crowd of spectators who were in the vicinity. On the timber incline behind the shed a set of waggons had been shunted, and as the outer walls fell in, and the flames in shooting masses filled their places, it was seen they were in great danger. The first work undertaken was to uncouple the waggons and run them down the short incline out of harm's way, and this was cleverly done, sufficient impetus being given them to prevent their stopping in the midst of the fiery ordeal through which they had to pass. It was at once pronounced impossible to get the engines out of the shed, the lines of rails on which they stood being piled high with burning timber and coke. The reel and hose were found to be utterly ineffectual, as the only hydrant near was in the midst of the burning building, and quite out of reach. The Corporation fire-engine, which arrived almost immediately after, drawn by two horses, was, by Mr Elliott's directions, taken to the edge of a small creek which joins the Tyne at this spot; but it being low water, and what liquid there was in it being congealed into ice of some inches in thickness, its services could not be made available. Under these perplexing circumstances, Mr Elliott organised a service of buckets from the creek to the burning mass. A line of men was soon formed, and the muddy water found on breaking the ice was handed along and applied first to the burning timbers of the incline, and when the fire there was quenched, a steady set was made at the out-lying portions of the shed itself. The fire was at its height just as evening was closing in, and the towering flames and burning fragments which filled the surrounding atmosphere were seen from all the low western part of Newcastle, and formed a striking object from the High Level Bridge, and hundreds of persons assembled on the structure to witness the progress of the fire. The scene was certainly a most singular one. The ice-covered river was illumined with a rich rosy tint, shifting and growing more or less vivid as the flames rose and fell and swayed about in the burning building. The snow-clad country round about was bathed with the same glowing light, and the white fields reflected it upon the evening sky with great power, and made the spot show a strong contrast with the cold and wintry appearance of everything around. About half-past five o'clock there seemed to be some little prospect of a supply of water being obtainable; but only a thin weak stream trickled from the hose of the Railway Company's engine. Nothing was therefore left but to allow the fire to die out, and the flames having consumed everything inflammable about the place a complete wreck was disclosed. The fire still continued at eight o'clock though only in a moderate degree, and at length was gradually extinguished. The destruction of everything in the building is most complete, and the loss to the North-Eastern Railway Company must be heavy.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE OF A GENTLEMAN.

An affair which promises to be as mysterious as the celebrated Road murder is just now agitating the public mind in Bristol. About a month ago a man named Charles Jones disappeared under very peculiar circumstances, and has never been seen or heard of since. The strangeness of the mysterious manner in which he has vanished leaves very little doubt but that he has been foully murdered, but up to the present time not the slightest clue has been obtained upon which the local police can go to work. Mr Charles Jones was about eighty years of age, very short in stature, and of very slight frame. His appearance was out of the common, and such that no one could meet him in the street without taking notice of the oddity of his look and manner. He resided at Stanley House, Upper Easton, near Bristol occupying only a part of the house, the other part being occupied by a working man. Mr Jones was a tailor by trade, and many years ago he went to Australia, where he acquired a competence. Returning to England, he took up his residence in Bristol. He is described as a man of peculiar habits, of an uncommunicative nature, and of a parsimonious disposition. He has a wife living, but they have been separated for some time. On Wednesday, December 12th, Mr Jones had a carpenter at work upon his premises, and as the job was not completed in the evening, the latter stated that he should finish it on the next day, to which Mr Jones replied that he should not be at home, as he was going to White Ladies'-road to buy some property. That same evening he called at the Reform Tavern in Broad-street, and saw Mr Walters, the landlord, with whom he has been on terms of great intimacy, many business transactions having taken place between them. It is distinctly alleged by several parties that he had nothing to drink there. The next night he did not return to his house, nor the night after, and the suspicions of his friends began to be aroused. Inquiries were made in various directions, and it was found that on Thursday afternoon last he had been to the North Somerset Railway Inn, in St. Philip's Marsh, kept by a man named Ramsden. This place is situated close to what is termed the Feeder, and at no great distance from the New-cut, in which there is a tidal stream. Near to the premises are two or three lime-kilns. Ramsden, in answer to inquiries, said that Jones came there about two o'clock, and remained till about a quarter past five, when he left very drunk. The servant states that he had a gold watch and chain, and it is well known that the missing gentleman wore one of the most magnificent chains ever seen. There had, it seems, been business transactions between the landlord and him, and he had lent Ramsden money. Now, the landlord states that he had paid Mr Jones £340—£10 more than he owed him—in a mistake, on this same afternoon, in notes and gold, for which he obtained a receipt, or rather a pencilled cross, purporting to be Charles Jones's mark. Since then no one has seen Mr Jones. Every search has been made. The police have dragged the Feeder and the Cut, and searched the kilns; rewards of different amounts have been offered, but nothing has yet turned up to throw the slightest light upon this mysterious affair. It is the intention of several gentlemen to get up a memorial to the Home Secretary asking him to offer a substantial reward and a free pardon to any accomplice who may not have actually committed the supposed murder. Meanwhile the public mind is in a state of ferment, and the subject is the theme of conversation in every circle.

The statement that Messrs Bright Brothers only contributed £50 to the Lancashire Relief Fund, is proved, as was anticipated, to be at least a deliberate misrepresentation. It is probable that the £50 was a contribution to the general fund, and, in addition to this, they contributed £150 to the Rochdale Fund, and Mr John Bright authorised the local treasurer (Mr G. L. Ashworth, J.P.) to enter their firm for such funds as from time to time might be needed. It must not be forgotten also that Messrs Bright were sufferers to the extent of many thousand pounds by the stoppage of their works. Mr Ormerod, one of the principal secretaries of the Rochdale Fund, in communicating these facts to a clergyman in London, adds, "You need never fear to give a positive contradiction to anything imputed to Mr Bright which is illiberal or discreditable to a gentleman or a Christian."

THE WEATHER ON THE COAST.

SUNDERLAND.

The storm which prevailed at Sunderland on Thursday and Friday somewhat moderated on Saturday morning, but a heavy sea continued to break along the coast. Great apprehension was entertained on Friday night at the non-arrival of the Havelock passenger steamer, trading between this port and London, which was considerably behind her time, but a telegram announcing that she had put into Lowestoft, having picked up a vessel in distress, quieted all fears. Early on Saturday morning, during some blinding snow showers, a Scotch schooner, the Violet, Anderson, of Dundee, was making for the harbour in tow of the Vigilant steam-tug, when the tow-line broke, and the vessel was in imminent danger. The warp was made fast again, and a second time it gave way, on the last occasion drawing out the "bitt heads." The Violet next attempted to sail into the harbour, but on the bar the wind fell slack, and she was caught by the ebb tide and heavy fresh, which carried her to the south amongst the heavy breakers. As she now became unmanageable she was allowed to drift to the beach, on her passage thither striking very heavily on the rocks south of the pier, and sustaining considerable injury. The lifeboat was in readiness for launching, but fortunately the schooner beat over the rocks, and ultimately came well up the beach near the pilot's look-out. The Violet is in ballast, and should the weather moderate she might be got off.

HARTLEPOOL.

On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a screw steamer came into Hartlepool Bay, and made towards West Hartlepool. She at last came into the entrance, and struck with considerable force in the middle of the channel. A flag that had been shown for a pilot was hauled down. Three steam-tugs put off at once to the assistance of the screw, but the rolling of the sea dashed her against the inner south pier, and being tossed about as the tide flowed, she struck heavily on the ground, and had her bottom knocked out. The vessel turned out to be the Scotia, Capt. Herald, belonging the Glasgow and Newcastle Steam Navigation Company, of which Mr Reed, of Glasgow, is the principal proprietor. The steamer was laden with pig iron from Bowness, bound to Middlesbro'. The crew were landed on the pier. As the tide rose the vessel filled, and at high-tide her hull was under water.

NEWCASTLE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY.—Before Mr Commissioner ABRAHALL.

Re JOSEPH NICHOLSON, innkeeper, Sunniside, Durham.

Mr T. Hoyle said this was an application for last examination and discharge; but as the accounts had not been filed in proper time, he wished to ask for a short adjournment.

His Honour assented.

Re J. JACKSON, dealer in watches, South Shields.

Mr T. Hoyle, who appeared for the bankrupt, applied that he might be allowed to pass his examination, and make application for his discharge. Special accounts were required, and these had been furnished. So far as the assignees were concerned, the accounts were satisfactory, and under the circumstances he applied for his discharge. The bankrupt was eventually allowed to pass, and received his discharge.

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before Alds. DODDS and PHILIPSON, and H. PARKER, Esq.

STRANGE THREATENED ATTACK UPON A SOLDIER.—A diminutive foreigner, who gave his name as William Kailsay, was charged under the following circumstances:—Henry Fox, a member of the regiment of Hussars stationed at present at the Barracks, stated that yesterday morning—12-30 a.m.—he was walking alone, *via* Gallowgate, to his quarters, when several men set upon him, and threatened to knock him down, some of the men had knives, which they flourished, vowing what they would do. Single-handed, and having nothing with which to defend himself, he came away and sought a policeman, by whom the prisoner was afterwards caught. The prisoner protested most earnestly, in broken English, his innocence of the charge, and swore he never had a knife in his possession.—Bound over to keep the peace.

ONE WAY OF MAKING PROVISION AGAINST THE SEASON.—James Burns (19), was charged with stealing a coat from the shop door of Mr Golding, pawnbroker, Blandford-street. The prisoner denied most strenuously any knowledge of the coat, but Detective Thorburn, who apprehended him, stated that when he met the prisoner and accosted him, he involuntarily exclaimed, "I know nothing about a coat."—Six months' imprisonment.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.—Rose Ann Melville—her appearance woefully at variance with such a pretty name—was charged with assaulting Margaret Finchin, and stealing from her the sum of 4s. Both, to say the least of them, from the evidence tendered, appeared to lead a dissolute life, and lodged in the same house. On Saturday Margaret was walking down a street in the locality of their residence, when Rose Ann, in the most unfriendly-like manner, knocked her down, and while her enemy was on the ground was at the trouble to relieve her of the sum mentioned. The prisoner behaved with characteristic composure in the dock till the last witness had been called, and pleading her innocence was about to be committed for trial, when, calling for the prosecutrix to the iron bars of the dock, she said, shaking her fist in her face, "I'll gie ye the caution when I come out." Pleading guilty, however, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and bound over to keep the peace for a twelvemonth after her release. She had been committed on several occasions from Sunderland; on one occasion to penal servitude.

TIMELY CAPTURE OF A MIDNIGHT DEPREDATOR.—Edward Stewart (39), an old pensioner, was charged with stealing a number of cab mats and a quantity of horse hair, the proprietor of Mr Cleghorn, Pilgrim-street, and Mr Jonas Crozier, Back Eldon-street, cab proprietors. It appears that for some considerable time past the police have received information that cab mats were being considerably stolen from the livery stables and cab stands, and Detectives Fawcett and Thorburn have at length succeeded in bringing the offender to justice. Mr Ralph Cleghorn said he had missed a great number of mats lately. Two were missed from a cab in Bell's-court. He could swear to the cloth produced as being the covering of the mats stolen. He never saw the prisoner before.—Ellen Cowen, George-street, Gateshead, said the prisoner was a pensioner, and had lodged with her, and gave her the cloth produced (the covers of the cab mats) to mend her husband's clothes with.—Detectives Fawcett and Thorburn went on Saturday night to the last witness's house, and found concealed under the mattress of the bed the cushion covers.—Mr Crozier said he had lost a number of cushions from his cabs. He missed three the other day, and could swear the cloth produced was the covers of them.—Chief Constable Sabbage remarked that there had been nine robberies in a very short time. The hair with which the cushions were stuffed had been sold by the prisoner. He called Isabella Horn, Newgate-street, who said, on the 19th December, the prisoner brought 6lbs of hair for sale, and she gave him 2s 6d for the lot.—The prisoner then pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—The police are deserving of every commendation for the energy and skill displayed by them in investigating the case.—The following parties have also been robbed and have given information to the police:—Mrs Cleghorn, Pilgrim-street; Mr W. Tweedy, Brunell-street; Mr J. Turnbull, White Swan Inn; Mr R. Winter, Colliery Field; Mr George White, New Bridge-street; Mr J. Kettlewell, Leazes-terrace; and Mr Jonas Crozier, Back Eldon-street.

ROBBERY OF BOOTS AT BENTINCK.—Hugh Mansel, boot maker, was charged with breaking into the premises of Mr Handyside, Bentinck, on the 26th December, and stealing therefrom nine and a half pairs of boots. Prisoner had broken into the shop in company with two other men who had been subsequently apprehended and sentenced.—Six months' imprisonment.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.—Jane Moor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing four shillings from the person of James Wilson, whilst in the Black Bull Inn, Westgate-street.

MOOT HALL POLICE.

SATURDAY.—Before G. C. ATKINSON and H. BELL, Esqs., and Captain BLACKETT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.—Geo. Martin, a powerful-looking young pitman, was charged with having committed a violent assault on P.C. 60 (Robert Smailes), at Scotswood, on the 30th ult. Mr Daglish prosecuted, and Mr Joel appeared on behalf of the prisoner. The prosecutor appeared in court with his head in bandages, and his weakly appearance bore testimony to the suffering which he has endured in consequence of the attack upon him. He stated that on the day in question he met the prisoner, who said, "You're a bad ——." He was requested to go into his house, when he replied: "I've been watching you for some time; for Colbeck and you got me convicted, and I'll be revenged." He then threw something at the officer, but it was a bad shot. He next went into the house, afterwards rushing out of it with a poker in his hand. With this dangerous weapon he struck the prosecutor on the head. Smailes got hold of the poker, and the struggle resulted in the powerful prisoner regaining possession of the weapon and knocking his antagonist to the ground, where he lay for some time in a state of insensibility. On recovering consciousness he heard the prisoner curse him. A man, named James Carr, took the prosecutor home, where he had since been attended by a surgeon. He had on a former occasion summoned Martin for being found in Mr Colbeck's works for an unlawful purpose. James Carr, a young man, corroborated the policeman's evidence, adding that when Smailes lay on the ground the prisoner said, "You ——, I've killed you now; you got me convicted, and I've had my revenge now." The defence was that the officer was drunk at the time, and that it was he who first attacked the prisoner. The number of witnesses on either side was very great, those for the prosecution swearing that the police was quite sober, and that he merely acted in self-defence; and the evidence for the defence went to establish that the officer was very drunk, and that Martin only protected himself against his assaults. After a long inquiry, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes, but the magistrates agreed to take bail for his appearance, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

It is announced that her Majesty will open the ensuing session of Parliament in person.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday last.

Present—Rev. J. Thompson (presiding). Messrs R. Dickinson, J. Bowey, J. Parker, W. J. Joicey, N. Clark, J. Thompson, R. H. Gee, E. T. Smith, and A. H. Talmadge.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and afterwards signed by the chairman.

The correspondence received during the past fortnight was then read over by the clerk, and included a letter from the Poor-law Board, requesting that the plans for the proposed enlargement of the Workhouse, which were some time ago submitted to the Board, be forwarded to them for inspection. The Clerk reported that he had forwarded them.

The Treasurer's balance-sheet was then handed in, and showed the following:—

	Amount of precept			Paid			Arrears		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Benfieldside	127	4	8	—			127	4	8
Billingside	11	18	4	—			11	18	4
Collierley & Pontop	99	12	3	40	0	0	59	12	3
Conside & Knitsley	214	11	6	—			214	11	6
Cornsay	80	8	2	20	0	0	60	8	2
Ebchester	41	15	5	—			41	15	5
Esh	38	1	4	38	1	4	—		
Greencroft	87	7	2	45	0	0	42	7	2
Healeyside	19	18	6	—			19	18	6
Hedleyhope	69	4	9	—			69	4	9
Iveston	93	8	3	64	8	3	29	0	0
Kyo	104	6	8	94	0	0	10	6	8
Lanchester	195	18	10	—			195	18	10
Langley	34	5	5	34	5	5	—		
Medomsley	120	1	0	70	1	0	50	0	0
Muggleswick	49	18	7	—			49	18	7
Satley	3	16	3	3	16	3	—		
Tanfield	299	8	8	100	0	0	199	8	8

Balance in hand.........£568 13 7½

A complaint against the relieving officer and medical officer by a person, named Hopper, then came before the Board and it was decided to submit the whole case before a committee, consisting of Messrs Joicey, R. Dickinson, R. H. Gee, and N. Clark.

PAUPER'S FUNERALS.

Mr R. H. Gee said he was sorry that he had to bring a rather painful case before the Board, but he considered it his duty to do so. On Friday last he saw something at a distance which appeared to him to be a funeral, he went to the church and found it to be one of their pauper's funeral. No bell was tolling, and there was no one accompanying the funeral save the persons carrying the coffin. When he went into the church he found a person standing ready to toll the bell; but although the corpse was there, no bell, up to his going, had been tolled, and there was no minister, and no soul in the church to hear the service read. He at once sent for the minister, and took his seat, and heard the service himself. He would suggest that in future the master should attend all funerals, and that as many of the aged paupers as could walk should also attend.

Everyone present approved of the suggestion, and it was therefore moved and carried.

The Clerk was then requested to make out a list of more suitable stations for the relieving officer to distribute relief to the poor.

Mr R. Dickinson gave notice of a motion to be moved by him that day fortnight that the vaccination cases in places where Dr. Renton had his surgeries be attended to by him.

Accounts amounting to £126 10s 5½d were then examined and ordered to be paid.

The Board then afterwards proceeded to the relief of the poor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—More than half the deaths of every year in England are from one or other of ten causes: phthisis, bronchitis, pneumonia, heart disease, old age, convulsions, atrophy and debility, scarlatina, typhus and diarrhœa. Of all these diseases, phthisis is the most extensively fatal.

SERIOUS SLEDGE ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on Tuesday afternoon to Mr Geo. Anthony Fenwick, who, in company with Mr John Cookson, was seated in a sledge, driving down the North-road, Newcastle. As they passed the Bull Park opening the horse in the vehicle took fright, and Mr Fenwick, in attempting to get out of the sledge, broke his leg. Information was speedily sent to the Prudhoe Street Station, and two constables with a stretcher carried the unfortunate gentleman to his residence in the Lambton Bank.

PREVENTION OF A PRIZE FIGHT.—On Sunday morning, a prize fight was arranged to have come off between two pitmen belonging the Spen, named Mark Hood and Thomas Anderson. The situation chosen for the "mill" was Colburns, and punctually at eight o'clock both combatants, attended by their "seconds and friends," had assembled there. Everything was in readiness for the commencement of this brutal display, when P.C. Benzies and a few other officers put in an appearance on the scene. The pugilists and their admirers then took to their heels, but they were followed about by the policemen until they reached Leadgate, and there the fighters agreed to draw the stakes.

Two destructive fires occurred at Nottingham on Monday night. The large hosiery factory of Messrs Lee and Gee, which contained a large quantity of valuable stock and machinery, was completely burnt down, and more than 300 hands will be thrown out of employment in consequence. The other fire was in the premises of Messrs Wilson and Son, which are not far distant from Messrs Lee and Gee's factory. In this case the building, which was fire-proof, was saved, but considerable damage was done to the stock, which consisted principally of hosiery.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indisputable remedies for bad legs, old wounds, sores, and ulcers, if used according to directions given with them; there is no wound, bad leg, ulcerous sore, or bad breasts, however obstinate, or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin, there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. In fact, for removing the worst forms of disease, dependent upon the condition of the blood, these medicines are irresistible.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARISM AT WESTFIELD HOUSE.—CONFESSION OF THE ACCUSED PARTY.—At Rothbury, on Monday last—before Messrs C. W. Orde and C. R. Ilderton—William Baxter, hind to Mr Havery, farmer, Link Hall, was brought up on remand, charged with firing the stack-yard of Mr John Storey, Westfield House Farm, on the 28th ult., by which 14 stacks of corn and hay were consumed. Superintendent Gillespie stated that on Sunday the prisoner sent for him, and dictated a confession of the offence, which was taken down in writing. The reason which the prisoner gave for firing the ricks was the harsh and unfeeling treatment which he had received from Mr Storey. On signing the confession, he remarked to the superintendent that he was a very bad man for what he had done. Baxter was committed by the magistrates to the county gaol for trial at the ensuing assizes.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY (LIMITED).—The eighteenth quarterly meeting of this society was held in the committee room on the 5th inst. The President occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting congratulated the members on the continued and increasing success of the society. During the past quarter thirty new members have joined, and the increase of sales over the previous quarter was upwards of £125, with an increase of share capital of £124. The balance sheet, which was read by the secretary, and adopted, showed:—Cash received for goods sold—provision department £920 2s 9d, drapery £131 1s 11d, realising a gross profit of £126. After paying expenses, interest on share capital, &c., a dividend of 1s 6d in the pound in the provision department, and 2s in the drapery, was declared on members' purchases. Votes of thanks to the officers and manager closed the proceedings.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL AUTHORITY.—A meeting of the Local Authority was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, the 7th inst. Present:—Mr William Barkas (chairman), Mr Lovatt, Mr Christopher, Mr Hall, and Mr Wilson. The minutes of the December meeting having been signed, Mr Carss, the inspector, reported that in consequence of the late snowstorm the sub-committee had been unable to comply with the decision of last meeting to survey the Black Fine Estate, with a view of its drainage, but thought that from the fearful state of R. Murray's property the people would have to leave the houses. He reported favourably of Mr H. Armstrong's property in Silver-street, Blackhill, stating it was considerably improved. The inspector stated that Flintoff's houses were still in a fearful condition; also that he had received a letter from Mr Neilson, referring him to Mr Clough about the property. Orders were given to the inspector respecting some new property, to issue notices to make yard drains, and connect them with the main sewer, &c. Resolutions were also passed to continue former minutes until complied with.

THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.—In consequence of the heavy expense and other difficulties, the design as originally agreed upon for a mortuary chapel at the eastern end of Romsey Abbey Church in memory of the late Lord Palmerston, who was a native and resident of the town, has been abandoned, and in its stead the sub-committee recommend the insertion of stained glass in the large windows at the western end of the church, so justly celebrated for their beauty. This memorial, if carried out, will be in close proximity to the tomb of the Temple family. The Hon. William Cowper has stated that the suggestion has the full approval of Lady Palmerston, and has also offered to receive from the committee the funds which have been contributed towards the erection of a memorial statue in the market-place of Romsey, and himself to supplement the sum to such an extent as may be necessary to secure a work of art from the hands of a sculptor of the highest reputation, whom he would select.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.—On Thursday morning se'nnight an occurrence took place in the island of Bryher, one of the group of the Scilly Isles, which has thrown the deepest gloom over the inhabitants. The islanders have been engaged lately in repairing their roads, and for this purpose they have opened what is locally called a ram pit. This work had been nearly completed—in fact, but another road or so was required to finish the undertaking. The pit had been worked perpendicularly from the surface, but the ram being near the bottom, they had been obliged to excavate to the extent of four or five feet. On the morning in question five of the parishioners were at their employment, and in the act of filling a cart, without the slightest previous warning, the whole of the earth above, about thirty tons, gave way and fell upon the workmen, completely burying three of them. One of the sufferers, David Trevellick, sixty years of age, fell in such a manner that one of his fingers was left unburied, thus forming a clue to his position. After some strenuous efforts on the part of the bystanders, in about a quarter of an hour he was extricated and conveyed home, with two ribs broken, and in a very shattered and precarious state. The other two Barnet Hicks, 74, and Christopher Ellis, 69—were not recovered until nearly two hours afterwards, when they were quite dead, their bodies having been fearfully crushed.

SELF-RELIANCE.

When the clouds are lowering o'er thee,
 And in loneliness and sorrow
Thou can'st see no star before thee,
 Heralding a bright to-morrow.

Let no coward thought persuade thee
 To resign a glorious strife—
Ask no human friend to aid thee
 In the battle-field of life.

In the chambers of thy soul,
 Where perchance they've slumbered long,
Thou hast still complete control
 O'er an army brave and strong.

Hope and energies are there,
 High resolve and mighty thought;
Brother! why with these despair?
 Nobler allies never fought.

Onward, then, without a fear:
 Rest not, faint not, by the way;
God will make the star appear,
 And usher in a brighter day.

THE VALUE OF HONESTY.

There is no man but, for his own interest, hath an obligation to be honest. There may be sometimes temptations to be otherwise; but, all cards cast up, he shall find it the greatest ease, the highest profit, the best of pleasures, the most safety, and the noblest fame, to hold the horns of this altar, which, in all essays, can in himself protect him. And though in the march of human life, over the stage of this world, a man shall find presented sometimes examples of thriving vice, and several opportunities to invite him on a seeming advantage to close with unhandsome practice: yet every man ought so to improve his progress in what is just and right, as to be able to discern the fraud and feigned pleasurableness of the bad, and to choose and follow what is good and warrantable.

VACCINATION ACT.

It is imperative that parents should have every child vaccinated within three calendar months after birth, either by the legally qualified medical attendant on the family or by the appointed public vaccinator. If other than the parents are left in charge of the child, the vaccination must then be within four months of the birth. If these provisions be not complied with, and the child be not taken in eight days after vaccination to be examined by the medical practitioner, in order to ascertain the result of the operation, parties not complying incur a penalty not exceeding 20s. The Registrars of each district are required to notify to parents or guardians of children whose births they have registered, the names and addresses of the public vaccinators, and the hours of attendance. Any further information required may be obtained on application to the registrar of the district.

PROSPECTIVE HAPPINESS.

Men spend their lives in anticipations, in determining to be vastly happy at some period or other, when they have time. But the present time has one advantage over every other, it is our own. Past opportunities are gone, future are not come. We may lay in a stock of pleasures, as we would lay in a stock of wine; but if we defer the tasting of them too long, we shall find that both are soured by age. Let our happiness, therefore, be a modest mansion which we can inhabit while we have our health and vigour to enjoy it; not a fabric so vast and expensive that it has cost us the best part of our lives to build it, and which we can expect to occupy only when we have less occasion for a habitation than a tomb. It has been well observed, that we should treat futurity as an aged friend, from whom we expect a rich legacy. Let us do nothing to forfeit his esteem, and treat him with respect, not servility. But let us not be too prodigal when we are young, or too parsimonious when we are old; otherwise we shall fall into the common error of those who, when they had the power to enjoy, had not the prudence to acquire; and when they had the prudence to acquire, had no longer the power to enjoy.—*Rev. C. C. Colton.*

GRAINS OF GOLD.

There is in the heart of women such a deep well of love that no age can freeze it.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

The love that has nought but beauty to keep it in good condition is short-lived.—*Erasmus.*

The taste of beauty, and the relish of what is decent, just, and amiable, perfect the character of the gentleman.—*Shaftesbury.*

A good-hearted woman in the rosy beauty of her joy is the loveliest object in the world.—*Hunt.*

If there be anything thoroughly lovely in the human heart, it is affection. All that makes hope elevated or fear generous belongs to the capacity of loving.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

The meaning of song goes deep. Who is there that in logical words can express the effect which music has on us? A kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into that.—*Carlyle.*

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—*Goethe.*

Humility is the first lesson we learn from reflection, and self-distrust the first proof we give of having obtained a knowledge of ourselves.—*Zimmerman.*

There is nothing so elevating to a woman as the love of a great and noble man. The worship she pays him, whether it be that of friendship or of love, exalts her mind, and fills her soul with a holy joy. There is nothing so degrading, so crushing to the spirit as to be the slave of a churl.—*Mrs Crowe.*

Women, so amiable to themselves, are never so amiable as when they are useful; and so for beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work.—*Cobbett.*

Marriage is the best state for man in general, and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.—*Dr. Johnson.*

A gallant was sitting beside his beloved and being unable to think of anything to say, asked her why she was like a tailor?—"I don't know," she said, with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I'm sitting beside a goose."

FEMININE LOGIC.—A lady once declared that she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It absolutely shortens lives," said she. "I don't know that" replied a gentleman. "There's my father who smokes every day, and he is now seventy years old." "Well," was the reply, "If he had never smoked he might have been eighty."

SANITARY AND HOUSEHOLD.

BLOWING OUT A CANDLE.—There is one small fact in domestic economy which is not generally known, but which is useful in saving time, trouble, and temper. If the candle be blown out, holding it above you, the wick will not smoulder down, and may therefore be easily lighted again; but if blown downward, the contrary is the case.

HIGH FEVER.—In case of severe fever, where ice is ordered to be applied to the head, it may be useful to know that the ice can be kept from melting by being wrapped up in thick flannel, or some other woollen substance.

A VERY GOOD RECEIPT FOR CLEANING MARBLE.—One pennyworth of pearl-ash, one cupful of the best whiting, with as much water as will cover it. Put it into the oven until dissolved, and when cold, lay it on with a brush, and wash off the next day with cold water.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—In obstinate cases, blow a little gum arabic powder up the nostrils through a quill, which will immediately stop the discharge.

TO RESTORE THE HAIR.—When the hair becomes thin from illness, use the following receipt:—Mix equal parts of olive oil and spirits of rosemary, add a few drops of oil of nutmeg, and anoint the head very sparingly before going to bed.

WATERPROOFING THE SOLES OF SHOES AND BOOTS.—This simple and effectual remedy is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton suet, warmed in a pipkin, until in a liquid state; then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet, and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM IRON OR STEEL.—First cover the rusted metal with some fat oil, allow the latter to remain for the space of one or two hours, then rub away the grease with a piece of cloth. Next rub the part with a mixture of sixteen parts of opodeldoc and eight parts of potassa fusa, allow the mixture to remain for the space of some minutes without touching, and dry by rubbing with a cloth.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—Keep your meat in a dry, cool place, your fish on ice, and your vegetables on a stone floor free from air. Cut your soap when it comes in, and let it dry slowly. Keep your sweet herbs in paper bags, each bag containing only one description of herb. They should be dried in the wind, and not in the sun; and when ordered in a receipt should be cautiously used, as a preponderance in any seasoning spoils it. When oranges or lemons are used for juice, chop down the peel, put it into small pots, and tie them down for use. Apples should be kept on dry straw, in a dry place; pears hung up by the stalk.

FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.—Shortly after one o'clock on Tuesday morning the shop of Thompson Fox, grocer, High-street West, was discovered to be on fire. The Garrison hose-barrow was brought to the spot by Inspectors Harrop and Elliott, but in consequence of the hydrant opposite the Baths and Washhouse being frozen, some delay was caused in getting a supply of water, which, however, was ultimately obtained by Mr Leiper, of the Londonderry Hotel, supplying a few pails of hot water for the purpose of thawing the hydrant. The fire appeared to be confined to the back shop, and P.C. Hayson, with the daring he always exhibits on such occasions, forced his way through the smoke, until he was able to apply the water with the best effect, and in the course of a short time the fire was extinguished. A considerable amount of damage was done to the stock, which, however, is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the overheating of a flue in an adjoining shop.

TRINITY CHURCH (NEWCASTLE) ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL SOIREE.—The annual soiree in connection with the Trinity Presbyterian Church, New Bridge-street, Newcastle, was held on Tuesday evening in the school-room underneath the church. The after-proceedings were presided over by the pastor of the congregation, the Rev. T. W. Brown, who spoke at some length on the present condition and future prospects of the Church. In conclusion, Mr Brown adverted to the opening for preaching the Gospel which had occurred in the villages of Benton and Killingworth, mainly through the instrumentality of one of their congregation, and they had good reason to hope that a very prosperous Christian church would be organised in that quarter. Other speakers addressed the meeting, and abstracts of the accounts of the Church and of the Missionary Association were read. The treasurer's accounts showed the total expenditure during the year had been £600 1s 7d, including a balance from the previous year of £51 15s 5d; and after meeting all expenses, a balance remained of £63 9s. In connection with the Missionary Association the total receipts had been £111 11s 1d.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

JANUARY, 1867.

Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.

1st Life Guards, Regent's park Barracks
2d Hyde-park
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards, Colchester
2nd do. Muttra Canterbury
3rd do. Ahmednuggar, Cant.
4th do. Newbridge
5th do. Newbridge
6th do. Cahir
7th do. Benares, Canterbury
1st Dragoons, Manchester
2nd, Dublin
3rd Hussars, Aldershot
4th do. Edinburgh
5th Lancers, Lucknow Canterbury
6th Dragoons, on pas from Bombay, Canterbury
7th Hussars, Sealcote, Cant.
8th do. Birmingham.
9th Lancers, Dublin
10th Hussars, Dundalk
11th do. Mhow, Cant.
12th Lancers, Cork
13th Hussars, Canada; Cant.
14th do. Hounslow
15th do. Aldershot
16th Lancers Bangalore, Cat.
17th do. Aldershot
18th Hussars, Secunderabad, Cant.
19th do. Meerut, Canterbury
20th do. Kamilpore, Canterbury
21st do. Umballa, Canterbury

Royal Artillery—
Head-quarters, Woolwich.
1st Troop, Curragh.
2nd — Aldershott
3rd — Curragh
4th — Kensington
5th — Woolwich
6th — Dublin
7th — Woolwich
8th — Dublin
9th — Woolwich
10th — Aldershott
11th — Aldershott
12th — Aldershott
13th — New Zealand
14th — New Zealand
15th — New Zealand
16th — New Zealand
17th — Aldershott
18th — Woolwich
19th — Portsmouth
20th — Woolwich
21st — Woolwich
22nd — Aldershott
23rd — Chatham
24th — Aldershott

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat. Chelsea; 2nd Wellington Barracks; 3rd bat. Tower, London
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat. Dublin 2d bat. Wellington Barracks
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. St. George's Barracks; 2nd bat. Windsor

INFANTRY—
1st, 1st bat. Kamptee, Chatham; 2nd bat. Nusseerabad, Chatham
2d, 1st bat. Aden, Chatham; 2d bat. Birr, Chatham
3d, 1st bat. Meerut, Shnclf. 2nd bat. Belfast
4th, 1st bat. Poona, Parkhurst; 2nd bat. Halifax, Parkhurst
5th, 1st bat Ferospore, Shrncliffe, 2nd Cape, Shorncliffe
6th, 1st bat. Fermoy; 2nd bat. Jamaica, Colchester
7th, 1st bat. Saugor, Walmer; 2nd, Canada Walmer
8th, 1st bat. Malta, Chatham; 2d bat. Malta, Chatham
9th, 1st bat. Cape, Pembroke; 2d bat. Japan Pembroke
10th, 1st bat. The Cape, Chatham; 2nd bat. Bangalore, Chatham
11th, 1st bat. Fyzabad Parkhurst; 2d bat. Cape Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th, 1st bat. New Zealand, Gosport; 2nd bat. Seetapore, Gosport
13th, 1st bat. Kinsale, 2d do Mauritius, Shorncliffe
14th, 1st bat. Curragh; 2nd bat. New S. Wales, Chatm
15th, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Gibraltar, Chatham
16th, 1st bat. Canada, Colchester; 2nd bat. Barbadoes, Colchester
17th, 1st bat. Devonport; 2nd bat. Toronto, Chathm
18th, 1st bat. Aldershot; 2nd bat. New Zealand, Colchester
19th, 1st bat. Nowshera, Sheffield, 2nd bat. Thyetmyoo, Sheffield.
20th, 1st bat. on pas. home, Shorncliffe; 2nd bat. Hong Kong, Shorncliffe
21st, 1st bat. Dublin; 2nd bat. Secunderabad Preston
22d, 1st bat. New Brunswick, Chatham; 2d bat. Mauritius, Chatham
23rd, 1st bat. Jubbulpore, Walmer; 2nd bat. Montreal, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Malta; Sheffield; 2nd bat. Rangoon, Sheffield
25th, 1st bat. Montreal, Preston; 2nd bat. Ceylon Preston
26th, Bombay, Preston
27th, Hazareebagh, Shorncliffe
28th, Mullingar
29th, Malta, Chatham
30th, Montreal, Chatham
31st, Kilkenny
32nd, Gibraltar, Colchester
33rd, Mhow, Sheffield
34th, on pas. home, Chathm
35th, Mooltan, Colchester
36th, Shahjehanpore, Pembroke
37th, Bareilly, Preston
38th, Sealcote, Parkhurst
39th, Enniskillen
40th, Portsmouth
41st, Agra, Colchester
42nd, Peshawur, Aberdeen
43d, Portsmouth
44th, Dover
45th, Bombay, Chatham
46th, Lucknow, Pembroke
47th, Halifax, N.S. Pembroke
48th, Curragh
49th, Bombay, Colchester
50th, N. Zealand, Chatham
51st, on passage home, Sheffield
52nd, Dublin
53rd, Canada, Shorncliffe
54th, Manchester
55th, Lucknow, Sheffield
56th, Portland
57th, New Zealand, Clchstr.
58th, Benares, Pembroke
59th, Athlone
60th, 1st bat. Malta; 2nd bat. Cork; 3d bat. Madras, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
61st, Bermuda, Gosport
62nd, Buttevant
63rd, Glasgow
64th, Templemore for Malta, Parkhurst
65th, Aldershot
66th, Aldershot
67th, Cork
68th, Portsmouth
69th, Jersey
70th, Dover
71st, Aldershot
72nd, Edinburgh
73rd, China
74th, Limerick
75th, Waterford
76th, Bellary, Shorncliffe
77th, Peshawur, Gosport
78th, Gibraltar, Stirling
79th, Roorkee, Aberdeen
80th, Devonport
81st, Aldershot
82nd, Meen Meer, Colchester
83rd, Dublin
84th, Malta, Colchester
85th, Dublin
86th, Gibraltar, Gosport
87th, Gibraltar, Shorncliffe
88th Rawul Pindee, Prkhrst
89th, Aldershot
90th, Subathoo, Preston
91st, Dum Dum, Stirling
92nd, Dublin
93rd, Jhansi, Aberdeen
94th, Umballa, Colchester
95th, Kurrachee, Pembroke
96th, Bombay, Colchester
97th, on passage home, Gosport
98th, Do. Colchester
99th, Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th, Canada, Colchester
101st, Cawnpore, Walmer
102nd, Cannanpore, Shorncliffe
103rd, Morar, Shorncliffe
104th, Dugshai, Walmer
105th, Dinapore, Parkhurst
106th, Jullundur, Chatham
107th, Allahabad, Preston
108th, Secunderabad, Gosprt
109th, Poona, Chatham

Rifle Brigade, 1st bat. Canada, Winchester; 2nd bat. Bengal, Winchester; 3d bat. Bengal, Winchester; 4th bat. Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone
2nd, Jamaica
3rd, Jamaica
4th, Sierra Leone
Ceylon Rifle Regt., Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape
Rl. Canadian Rifles, Kingstn
Rl. Malta Fencibles, Malta
Royal Engineers, Chatham
Army Hospital Corps, Netley

A (Horse Bgd.) Meerut
B — Aldershot
C — Woolwich
D — Bangalore
E — Kirwee
F — Umballa
Depot, R.H.A. Maidstone
1st Brigade, ord. to Halifax
2d — Mauritius
3d — Malta
4th — Canada
5th — Woolwich
6th — Portsmouth
7th — Plymouth
8th — India
9th — Dublin
10th — Canada
11th — Lucknow
12th — Gosport
13th — Dover
14th — Ahmedabad
15th — ord. to Gibraltar
16th — Barrackpore
17th St. Thomas' Mount
18th — Kurrachee
19th — Peshawur
20th — Kamptee
21st — Mhow
22nd — Morar
23rd — Secunderabad
24th — Mean Meer
25th — Benares
Coast Brigade, Woolwich
Depot Brigade, R. A.:—
1st Division, Sheerness
2nd Division Woolwich
3rd — Warley
A Troop, R.E. Train, Aldershot
B Troop Aldershot
1st Company Canada
2nd — Mauritius
3rd — Aldershott
4th — Halifax, N.S.
5th — Bermuda
6th — Chatham
7th — Isle of Grain
8th — Woolwich
9th — Bermuda
10th — Shorncliffe
11th — Dover
12th — C. of G. Hope
13th — Dublin (survey)
14th — Dublin (survey)
15th — Canada
16th — Southampton (survey)
17th — Gibraltar
18th — Halifax, N.S.
19th — Inverness (survey)
20th — Curragh
21st — Shorncliffe
22nd — Mauritius
23rd — Cape of G. H.
24th — Cape of G. H.
25th — Dover
26th — Weymouth
27th — Malta
28th — Chatham
29th — Portsmouth
30th — Gibraltar
31st — Gibraltar
32nd — St. Helena
33rd — Malta
34th — Bermuda
35th — Chatham
36th — Chatham
37th — Chatham
38th — Chatham
39th — Chatham
40th — Chatham

The number of wrecks reported since the 1st of January is 223.

According to official reports, the strength of the French army on the 1st instant, including the reserve, was 610,000 men.

The *Imperial Review* learns, on authority, that a petition will be presented in the Conservative interest against the return of Mr De Poer for Waterford.

The Queen of Holland has so far recovered from the effects of her recent fall upon the ice as to have been able to attend a theatrical performance.

The *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* announce that a subscription is being raised by the medical profession to mark its sense of the services rendered by the defendant in the case of Hunter *v.* Sharpe.

The *John Bull* is authorised to state that the assertion made by the *Imperial Review*, as to the Government intending to bring in a bill with regard to the conscience clause was unauthorised.

Mr Doulton, M.P., is invited by his supporters in Lambeth to a public dinner, to take place at the Horns, Kennington, on Thursday, the 31st inst.

Rajah Sir James Brooke, who was recently attacked by paralysis, is much better. Sir James is considered, indeed, to be regaining health.

It is stated that Sir Moses Montefiore has determined since his return last spring from the Holy Land, to erect another hospice at Jerusalem for the residence of seven poor Israelitish families. This building will be on a large scale, and is to be near to that which was erected in the year 1859.

BISHOP COLENSO.—There is announced, under the title of "Natal Sermons," a series of discourses preached by Bishop Colenso in his cathedral church of St. Peter's, Maritzburg, and which are to be republished here under his sanction. Among these are discourses on The Devouring Fire; The Fallibility of the Scriptures; Signs and Wonders; Demoniacal Possession, and Abraham's Sacrifice.

On Thursday afternoon Lord Leigh, the lord-lieutenant of Warwickshire, met with an accident while hunting, on the Stoneleigh estate, with the North Warwickshire hounds. In leaping a high quick-set fence his lordship was thrown from his horse. His lordship fell heavily to the ground, and his horse placed its hoof upon the back of his head, but fortunately he escaped without serious injury, although severely shaken by the fall.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT DURHAM.

In order to celebrate the return of Lord Derby and the Conservative party to power, and the reappointment of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P. for the city of Durham, as Judge-Advocate General, a public banquet was held on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall, Durham, and was numerously attended, notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, which, however, as will be seen from the report of the post-prandial proceedings below, had the effect of preventing some gentlemen from being present. The Town Hall of Durham, though not large, has still considerable claims to architectural beauty, and these were still further enhanced by the neat and tasteful decorations of the room for the occasion in question. In order to make more commodious accommodation for the noblemen and gentlemen who had been invited to support the chairman of the evening, the principal table was ranged along one side of the hall, two other tables being placed parallel to it, for the accommodation of the remainder of the guests, thus affording a more favourable opportunity for hearing the speeches after dinner. The position of the chair was distinguished by a very neatly executed device, representing a pointed arch, running round which was the motto, in white letters with a red ground, "Queen and Constitution." Rising right and left, at oblique angles, were two scarlet bannerets, bearing the names respectively of Derby and Mowbray, the point of the arch being surmounted by a Union Jack in banneret form. To the right of the entrance door was a temporary gallery for the accommodation of ladies who might grace the occasion by their presence. Covers were laid for 260 gentlemen, and fully that number were present. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl Vane, who was supported on his right by the guest of the evening (the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P.), the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Wood, K.C.B., the Ven. Archdeacon Bland, Lieut.-Colonel Hall, R.E., Heighington; R. W. Jackson, Esq., Greatham Hall; Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, the Rev. J. Cundill, Durham; A. Wilkinson, Esq.; W. Anderson, Esq., Bent House; R. Anderson, Esq.; N. Horn, Esq., Sunderland; J. W. Hays, Esq., Durham; and P. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Aldborough Hall. On the left of the noble chairman sat his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the Right Hon. Baron Brancepeth, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Blagdon; J. Wharton, Esq.; H. F. Surtees, Esq., M.P.; R. L. Pemberton, Esq., The Barnes; J. H. Aylmer, Esq., Walworth Castle; the Rev. Canon Chevallier; and F. D. Johnson, Esq., Aykley Heads. The vice-chair was occupied by Wm. Henderson, Esq., of Durham; and there were also present Captain Surtees, M.P., and nearly 200 of the leading Conservatives of the county.

The dinner, which was supplied by Mr Henry Carr, of the Half Moon Hotel, Durham, was of the most recherché description, embracing every delicacy of the season, the wines being of the choicest description, whilst the epergnes and other articles of plate in which the dessert was served added considerably to the adornment of the room, as well as of the tables. On the conclusion of the repast, ladies were admitted into the gallery, the following being, amongst others, present—the Hon. Mrs G. Liddell, Mrs W. Stoker, Mrs W. Henderson, Mrs Bulman, Miss Burrell, the Misses Stafford, Mrs R. Robinson, Mrs T. Scawin, Miss Chapman, Miss P. Wilkinson, &c. The following members of the Cathedral choir were in attendance, and sang several pieces of music at intervals between the speeches, namely, Messrs Martin, Walker, Bates, Whitehead, J. Lambert, D. Lambert, and Webster.

The NOBLE CHAIRMAN rose and said that before proceeding to the toasts which had been placed in his hands he wished to make one or two remarks. He regretted to state that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather and also in consequence of illness some gentlemen who intended to be present on the occasion had been prevented from attending. The Hon. George Barrington was unwell in London, and therefore unable to attend; Mr Hodgson Hinde was unwell in Edinburgh, and he was also unable to be present. Mr Morritt had written to say that he could not attend, and Mr Farrer was not able to be present in consequence of the illness of a relative. Mr Burdon was also unable to be present on that occasion, and so was the Mayor of Middlesbro'. Sir Wm. Eden could not be present as he intended, and Mr Brummell and Mr Hogg were also compelled to be absent. He was sure he could congratulate the party and the assembly present on the very large assembly which had met there notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the difficulties they had to encounter in their way to the town. He could have wished that the duties of the chair had fallen into abler hands, but he was, at the same time, sure that no one could more heartily wish success to the cause which they had in hand—(applause)—or was a more ardent follower of the banner which had been raised in that county, and which he trusted would ever have a prosperous career. (Renewed and prolonged cheering.) The honourable chairman then gave "The Queen," expressing the hope that the time was not far distant when her Majesty would honour the City of Durham with a visit. (Loud applause.)

The Noble CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," stating that he intended soon to meet his Royal Highness, and it was his purpose to request him to visit that county either as he went to or returned from Scotland during the present year, for the purpose of opening that most magnificent work which he hoped would be completed by then—the new dock at Sunderland. (Loud applause.) He then proceeded to speak in complimentary terms of the public and private life of the Prince of Wales. (The toast was drank enthusiastically with three cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN afterwards gave "The Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers." The army, he said, had always distinguished itself, and a gallant officer would return thanks who had served in nearly every part of the world. Although there were not now the same vessels in the navy, they were still manned by the "hearts of oak." He was sure the militia was ready to take its place in the defence of the country when called upon. As for the volunteers, it was a source of the greatest satisfaction that there was such a body of men ready, willing, and anxious to give their time in the service of their country. (Cheers.)

Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. WOOD, K.C.B., in responding on behalf of the army, made some lengthened observations on the present position of the defensive resources of the country, drawing lessons from the short history of the recent European war. Since he last addressed them—some 17 or 18 years ago—the Liberals had pledged themselves to support the principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform. Instead of peace there had been some of the most terrible wars; instead of reform they had had several bills brought into Parliament for the purpose of concentrating power in one class; and instead of retrenchment they had a great expenditure in wooden ships which were of no use now. (Loud applause.)

Staff-Commander ELLIS replied for the navy, congratulating the meeting on the return to office of Sir John Pakington.

Lieut.-Col. HALL, in responding on behalf of the militia, pointed out that that force was at present deficient in junior officers, a fact which he attributed to the existence of volunteer forces.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. WOOD responded on behalf of the Volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese."

The Rev. Canon CHEVALLIER and the Rev. Mr THOMSON responded.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Lord-Lieutenant of the County," stating that Lord Durham and he were always good friends, notwithstanding the difference in their political opinions.

Mr J. L. WHARTON gave "Lord Derby and her Majesty's Ministers," a toast which was arranged to be proposed by Mr W. S. Morritt. He believed that at present a very efficient body of men held the reins of Government, and he hoped they would long continue in office. (Cheers.)

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, on rising, was greeted with loud cheering, on the subsidence of which his Grace, in reply to the toast, said—When I consider the importance of the toast which has just been proposed to me, and also the enthusiastic reception which that toast has met with, I really feel, without using any exaggeration of speech, that I wish the task of responding to it had fallen into other and abler hands than mine. (Applause.) I cannot conceal from myself the fact that I come here as a stranger among you—(cries of "No, no")—but that, by your favour and courtesy, and by the kindness of my relative, Lord Vane, I have been enabled to attend this meeting. I feel that I am still in a somewhat exceptional position in taking part in a county gathering which is intended to act as a demonstration in favour of the great Conservative cause. (Applause.) But be this as it may, I feel that I must not shrink from doing whatever humbly lies in my power to show my sympathy and support for the great cause which we are met to-day to celebrate, namely, the great Conservative cause of England—(applause)—a cause which will go on prospering and to conquer, until—I will not say until it has placed its foot upon this country, because we are not going to bring into question any idea of domination—but until we have infused its principles into the whole body of Government. (Applause.) But I am called upon to respond to the toast which would have been much better responded to and more properly, by my right honourable friend (Mr Mowbray), who sits on the right hand of the chairman, and who, as one of her Majesty's Ministers, occupying a far more responsible and far more important post than I have the honour to fill in the present Government, might more appropriately have recounted to you some of those salient points which will form the policy of her Majesty's Government, and who might properly tender you thanks on behalf of himself and her Majesty's Ministers for the great honour you have done them in drinking their healths. (Applause.)

But, as I said before, it is not my wish to shrink from any duty imposed upon me. (Applause.) As occupying a position in her Majesty's household, which is a very honourable one, and which the noble Earl at the head of her Majesty's Government did me the great honour to ask me to accept, not only as occupying the responsible position as one of her Majesty's Ministers—but as one who has the greatest sympathy with the great Conservative movement in this country, I do not shrink from the duty which has been imposed upon me, of returning thanks for the honour you have done the Ministry. (Applause.) And now, in considering the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, and in congratulating ourselves upon the fact of their having resumed the reins of power, I think we may fairly consider the ground and mode by which that power has been entrusted to their hands. And I claim to be able to say, without fear of contradiction, that there was scarcely an occasion on which a responsible minister was called upon to undertake the duties of governing this country, in which that duty came into his hands in a more creditable manner, more apart, and more separated, from party action and party feeling, than was the case on the present occasion. (Loud cheers.) What are the facts of the case? We have seen two occasions on which a Conservative Government, within the last ten years, has been called upon to undertake the responsible duty of governing this country; and I ask you whether, on either of those occasions, that duty has been sought by the Conservative party. (Cries of "No, no.") You have seen the strong Liberal party, ever since the passing of the Reform Bill, or at all events since the time when Sir Robert Peel repealed the Corn Laws, and broke up the great Conservative body—whether he acted rightly or wrongly it is not our duty to determine—but you have seen the popular sympathy range alongside of the Liberal party—you have seen that party with great advantage from their possession enjoying the benefits of office, the power of office, and the patronage of office, and, with great facility, forming its measures so that those measures might most easily suit the general turn of public opinion, and taking the surface opinions of men, which are generally tending in a Liberal direction. (Applause.) With every advantage that could be possessed by a party, what has been the condition of that Liberal party? Why we have seen that it has been so split up into fragments, so divided in opinion, so inherently weak in itself, its principles have been—I will not say principles—its conduct has been founded upon such a total absence of principles—(applause)—that when the time of trial came, it has been utterly subverted—not by the action of a strong body acting against that party in an endeavour to get into power, but because of the inherent weakness of that party. (Applause.) Nothing could be more illustrative of that policy than what took place at the time when Earl Derby was called upon, in the year 1859, to form an administration. We all know that the subject of Reform was a subject which was uppermost in men's minds; it was a subject which it was difficult to avoid, and necessary to bring forward, and it was thought necessary by the Government to bring forward some measure to settle the question. And I believe I shall have your concurrence in saying that the measure of Reform then proposed was honestly prepared by the Conservative Government, and was an honest and sincere measure for the settlement of the question. (Loud applause.) What was the conduct of the Liberal Administration? The conduct of the Liberal Administration was this—they would not allow the noble earl who brought in the bill to pass it. So soon as the Conservative Administration was formed all sections of the Liberal camp—which had been at sixes and sevens before, and which had been disunited and warring and jarring against each other—were united at a celebrated meeting, and a determination was come to to oust the Conservative Government. It was done by moving an amendment to the speech. It was done by moving an amendment which was adopted. It was an amendment the speech. It was done by moving an amendment, to the effect of which was to pledge the House of Commons to pass a Reform Bill, and not the Reform Bill of the noble earl. What succeeded? During the six years when Lord Palmerston governed the country there was an attempt, and only one attempt made to pass a Reform Bill. During the administration of Lord Palmerston, whose name is respected, and ought to be respected by men for his great and good qualities—(applause)—during his administration, with the exception of that one occasion, the subject of Reform was not attempted by the noble lord. I mention this as an illustration of the total absence of principle in the Liberal party. It may be said of them in the language of the poet—

"To place and power all public virtues tend,
In place and power all public virtues end."

(Laughter and applause.) You will agree with me that the noble Earl has taken office, not called upon, not brought into office by the schemes or machinations of the Opposition, by any of the intrigues which party politics are able to put into force; but has been called into power simply by the inherent weakness of our opponents, by their utter absence of principle, and, consequently, by their utter absence of cohesion. And now, if this be the case, what should be our duty on the present occasion? What is the state of affairs that the noble Earl finds on coming into office? It is a very responsible one and very difficult one. The noble Earl certainly finds Europe in a very unsettled state. While great protestations of peace are being made,—while all the world is talking of the blessings of peace, and while that great exhibition is preparing which is to set forth before the whole world the benefits and blessings of peace, we, at the same time, see enormous armaments preparing. We do not see nations turning their swords into plough-shares; we do not see those indications of a universal peace which are to lead us to the conclusion that wars have for ever vanished from the world. Europe is in a very critical state. And on the other hand, if we turn to America, we see a great continent there rent into fragments, just recovering from the great throes of revolution, and hardly settled in itself; and it is impossible to say at what moment the embers of war may re-kindle into war again. Our colonial interests on the border of that country are very important, and it will require great care to guide those interests, so as to prevent a clash with that country. I trust we will do our best to prevent a clash, and it will require both care and circumspection. If we look at home we have great and important questions waiting for solution. We have the question of Ireland—a question which I trust the noble earl and his government will take into consideration, and I do not think that it is a question which can be considered without a very reasonable and considerable hope of finding a fair and proper solution. The idea has gone forth that no Conservative government can undertake anything like liberal measures. I believe it will be the purpose, and I hope and trust it will be the aim—an aim which must succeed under the noble earl and his administration—to show that a Conservative government can propound measures which not only are liberal in their tendency, and so satisfy the just demands of all parties in this country; but, at the same time, will retain all the salient points of the constitution which has descended to us. There is another great question pending, upon which it is impossible for me to say what will be the action of her Majesty's Ministers. If I was in their councils it would be out of my place and entirely beyond my province, and out of my power to utter or make any sort of remark as to what might be the policy of the Government. But not being in the council of the Ministry in any way, but only holding a post in her Majesty's household, and giving my support to Lord Derby and his administration, I may be allowed to say, with respect to the subject of reform, that it is a subject which I trust the Government will consider in the most serious and deliberate manner. It is a question which presses upon them, and it has assumed its present aspect, not from any fault of the Conservatives, but, you will agree with me, mainly in consequence of the action of the Liberal party. We have heard it repeated in many speeches which have recently been made by orators and others, that it is in consequence of the obstructive opposition of the Conservative party that the question of Reform has not been properly dealt with. I deny that altogether. (Applause.) The question of Reform has never been honestly dealt with by the Liberal party. (Cheers.) The question of Reform has been used as a stalking horse by the Liberal party—(applause)—when their popularity has been waning, or when it was necessary to give an impulse to public feeling—and Queen's speeches after Queen's speeches contained some protestations about Reform—it has been used as the means of rekindling public fervour in their favour, and enlisting public sympathies; but the question has never been really dealt with. I will only ask you to carry your recollection to what I stated at the opening of my remarks, that that very Government of Lord Palmerston which came in power on the question of carrying a Reform Bill, during the six years of its office, scarcely made an attempt to carry one. (Cheers.) Well then, this is the question which no doubt will press upon the Government, and what action they will take it is impossible for me, or any one here, to say. No doubt they have carefully and closely considered the question, but at the same time, I must be permitted to say that I do not trust that, in the aspect which this question has at present assumed, that portentous aspect, when you see large bodies of men congregating together, when you see the extremity of the demands made—that it is not a question of the extension of the suffrage, but a question of manhood suffrage—not a question of Reform, but of revolution—(applause)—for the question has been taken out of the area in which it originally rested, and has taken the far wider, the far more dangerous, and the far more critical ground of American democratic principle. (Cheers.) I say it is time to pause upon this question, and to give the public more time to calm and quiet down, to see how a measure can be proposed to meet all the exigencies of the case; to consider the measure carefully. Then come what may, whether Parliament is dissolved on this question, I believe that the opinion of the country will endorse the action of Government. (Cheers.) There are many important measures to which I trust the Government will turn their attention. The country demands quiet and repose. I trust the Conservative Government, while doing everything that is liberal with regard to the various sects of the different religions, will, at the same time, always maintain the Established Church—(applause)—for, depend upon it, there is no surer bulwark for the Conservative Government, for the Constitutional Government of social, religious, and civil liberty than the Established Church of this country. This institution may be said to exist between the two extremes of religion—between the Roman Catholic Church on the one hand, and the extreme sects of Protestantism on the other hand. It keeps this medium ground. And Government will be neglecting its duties if it does not maintain in all its integrity, and in all its efficiency—religious efficiency—the great establishment of the English Church. (Applause.) I trust her Majesty's Government will not neglect another great question—education. If there has been one subject in all these harangues we have heard lately—Radical harangues—if there has been one point upon which it may be said the shoe has pinched to a certain extent I think it is on the question of education. I think we require some measure for the proper spread of education in this country; and I trust the Government will take such measures, so that the reproach may no longer be properly applied to us that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands in this country who are not able to read or write their names. Much has been done in this direction, but much still remains to be done. Let it not be said that a Reform Parliament—a Parliament of £10 householders—was unable to devise some scheme by which the blessing of education could be given to all classes. (Applause.) I have detained you long enough. (Cries of "No, No," and "Go on.") Allow me to return to you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done her Majesty's Ministers. I can assure you of the great pleasure I have in meeting this great Conservative demonstration to-night; and I can only express the hope—in which I think you must all agree with me—that the result of the Conservative Government in holding the reins of power may be that it will continue in office, and that by their measures they will show that they wish to maintain and extend the peace and prosperity of our country. (His Grace resumed his seat amid loud cheering.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then gave the toast of the evening, "The health of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray," remarking at great length on the services which Mr Mowbray had during the last 13 or 14 years rendered to Durham and the country, and alluding to the urbanity and gentleness of his disposition. He believed that Mr Mowbray would continue to represent them in spite of the efforts of the opposite party, concluding by condemning the opinions held by Bright, Beales, and Co., and animadverting on Mr Bright's conduct as an employer of labour and a manufacturer.

The Right Hon. Mr MOWBRAY was cheered again and again as he rose to reply to the toast. He said,—My lords and gentlemen,—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the most gratifying reception which you have been kind enough to give me. I thank you, especially, my Lord Vane, for so kindly consenting to do me the honour to preside this day at this magnificent entertainment, and I thank you further for having kindly conceded to the request mentioned by Mr Henderson, and followed the precedent set last year on the occasion of the Conservatives of Gloucestershire entertaining their member, when the Duke of Beaufort, who was in the chair, did not give the toast of the evening. I thank your lordship for having allowed the same rule to be carried out on this occasion, because it has had the effect of enabling my name to come before you associated with one of our most distinguished citizens—an active partner in that industry which contributes so much to the wealth of this city—the founder, I may say, of this noble town hall in which we have met to-night—(applause)—whose portrait adorns its walls as one of your most distinguished chief magistrates, although we do not recognise in the slim and elegant juvenile figure depicted in that portrait the portly aspect, and the venerable beard which now adorns my honourable friend. (Laughter and applause.) I am sure you will agree with me, after having listened to his speech, that he has lost none of the buoyant force of his youth—that he is as ready to tilt a lance with any opponent, political or otherwise, as ever he was at any period of his life. (Cheers.) And it is with no little pleasure that I recollect that my venerable friend was, as he says, one of the sponsors—I believe I had three sponsors—upon my first introduction to this city. One of these sponsors was my old lamented friend, so much beloved by us, the brother of our respected chairman. He also has been taken from us. Another of the sponsors was my respected friend, Mr Wharton, of Dryburn, whose absence we all regret to-day—(hear, hear)—making, with Mr Henderson, three of the sincerest friends I have ever had in my life. One energetic friend, Mr Henderson, has been pleased to say a great deal too much about me. May I venture to say that in one respect he said too little. He has said that when on a previous occasion I held office, I was the best attender but one on Her Majesty's Government. May I intimate here, in this assembly, that I had the honour, at the whitebait dinner of 1858, of receiving the silver spoon as the best boy in attendance that session. (Great laughter.) My noble friend has been pleased to allude also to the kindly way in which I have been received by the citizens of Durham without distinction of party. I must say I do feel it to have been a very proud thing, looking back over the period of thirteen or fourteen years during which I have represented this city, to recollect that five times have I been re-elected a member without opposition, and that I do not recollect one single unkind word ever uttered by a political opponent of mine, while I do recollect many kind words of encouragement uttered by those who, in the event of a contest, could not perhaps have been induced to give me their votes. My friend has been pleased, in proposing my health, to allude to the office which I have the honour again to fill as Judge-Advocate-General. I have to speak on this occasion as a member of that Government which has been already most ably represented by the Duke of Marlborough. That Government, his Grace told you, came into power by no self-seeking of its own. It owes rather its position to the mismanagement of its opponents, aided by the votes of those not our habitual supporters, and who refused to share with us the responsibilities of office. We are in a minority in the House of Commons, but we hope to commend ourselves to the favourable opinion of Parliament and the country by our administrative ability and legislative success. I ask you if we have done nothing during the last six months in some way to merit that confidence? It has redounded highly to the credit of Sir Robert Peel that, soon after his accession to office in 1841, he sent Lord Ashburton on a mission of conciliation to America to determine the most difficult question relative to the boundaries. It is equally creditable to Lord Stanley that he has made overtures for the settlement by arbitration of the Alabama claims, and I hope his lordship will be equally successful in thus terminating an angry controversy which, so long as it is left open, may at any moment plunge both countries into war. Lord Carnarvon seems likely to have the crowning glory of completing that great work, the Confederation of the North American Provinces—a work so well begun and all but accomplished by Mr Cardwell. In the administration of the army, General Peel has exhibited an energy and ability which were to be expected from the way in which he had filled the post of War Minister before; and he has had an able coadjutor in Lord Longford. Never was the War Department better filled. When General Peel came into office he found that the 40,000 muskets which the late Government had ordered to be converted into breech-loaders, up to March 31, had already been converted. He required that a larger number should be converted at once. The result of his energy has been that the 40,000 which the late Government expected on the 31st March have already been converted, and the manufacturing department at Enfield are confident that, barring accidents, the number of 100,000 which General Peel has promised, will be forthcoming on that day. I am sure that my friend Sir John Pakington could give an equally successful account of his administration of the navy. In Ireland the Habeas Corpus Act still remains suspended, but thanks to the energy, the vigilance, and the foresight of Lord Abercorn and Lord Naas, the winter to which all looked with so much alarm and apprehension is passing away without a single outbreak or the shedding of a single drop of blood, and the discomfited emissaries of treason and rebellion, who found their way from across the Atlantic to promote civil war and insurrection here, are now again turning their faces westward, and crowding steamboats in such numbers that the proprietors have been happily enabled to raise the fares. (Laughter.) In the department of the law the most important commissions have been issued, one to inquire into the operation of our neutrality laws, and the other to inquire into the expediency of a digest of law, exhibiting in a compendious and accessible form the law embodied in judicial decisions. But I dare say there is an inquiry going round these tables, and an intelligent people out of doors, who have been led to expect great promises, would say this is all very well, but what are you going to do next session—what important measures are you going to bring forward for the amendment of the law in Ireland—what are you going to do in regard to limited liability companies—(great laughter and applause)—what are you going to do with regard to insolvent railway companies—what are you going to do, asks my noble friend, on education—and, above all, what are you going to do about Parliamentary Reform? (Hear.) I am like my friend, the noble duke, a member of the Government, but a subordinate member, and know little of the secrets of the Cabinet; nor am I here to-night to express the intentions of the Government and to draw aside, even partially, the veil which still shrouds these intentions. I speak as a local member to my own constituents—my neighbours and political friends. The present Government inherited difficulties which had already embarrassed others, and which had been immensely increased by our immediate predecessors. In this dilemma, with whom did the blame rest? The Conservatives were not answerable for the failure of the first miserable bantling of Lord John Russell, which expired still-born on the floor in the House in 1852, and perished without a mourner. If Lord Aberdeen allowed us to drift into the Russian war, and so necessitated the abandonment of the Bill of 1854, the Conservatives were not responsible for that abandonment any more than they were for the failure of his diplomacy, or the sufferings of our gallant army in the Crimea. If the Bill of 1859, which is now admitted to have been a carefully devised and comprehensive measure, fitted to become the basis of legislation, never got into committee, it was because the Liberal leaders were more anxious to regain office than they were intent upon reforming Parliament. If the Bill of 1860 was first talked out and then quietly dropped, we have it, on the testimony of Lord Russell himself, that it was defeated by the Liberal party, and not only by the Liberal party, but by those members of the Liberal party who represented large constituencies. I doubt whether its foster parent, Lord Palmerston, regarded it with any hearty affection. And, finally, if with a majority of eighty at their back, Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone failed to secure the passage of the Bill of 1866, it was because they introduced it piecemeal, because they brought forward an incomplete, a crude, and a fragmentary measure, which they tried first to cajole and then coerce the House into the passing. (Applause.) The Conservatives had never opposed the principle of a Reform Bill. They did not oppose the second reading of the Bill of 1854, the Bill of 1860, or the Bill of 1866. Nay, the very resolution of Earl Grosvenor, which we supported, professed a readiness to consider the question of Reform, with a view to a settlement. Were the Government then disqualified, by past expressions of opinions, from attempting to carry out the measure when, in their judgment, the proper time should have arrived to legislate on Reform? I believe some people were kind enough to say they might do it, if they thought it consistent with self-respect. Those who had climbed into power in 1859, on the programme adopted at Willis's Rooms, and had allowed the question to sleep for six years, are no great authorities on self-respect. Had Lord Derby—one of the authors of the Reform Act of 1832—not as good a right to take part in its amendment as Earl Russell? Had the chief of a Cabinet, which framed the Bill of 1859, no right, as the chief of another Cabinet to produce another Bill in 1866; or did their critics fear that the strategy of 1859 could not be repeated, and that another attempt might be attended with success? The Bill of 1866 was gone, with all its incongruities, its incomprehensible grouping, its strange neglect of great towns, its omission of any attempt to grapple with the monster evil of our electoral system, the bribery and corruption of which we had lamentable revelations during the past year, and its absurd and impracticable proposition for the extension of the boundaries of boroughs. (Applause.) You want to know the way in which they treated great towns. Let me ask the Mayor of Stockton what Stockton thinks of the Reform Bill of 1866? Or if there be here, as I have no doubt there are, many who have come from the busy and thriving and bustling town of Darlington, let them tell us what the Liberals of Darlington think of the Reform Bill of 1866. Let me add that whenever a fresh attempt is made to settle the question, the Government will prepare the public mind to bring in a measure so complete in itself, so well digested, and based upon such full knowledge and accurate information, that it may command its favourable acceptance, and secure its ultimate adoption by the moderate men of both parties. Until there is a chance of this, it is useless to take up time and to postpone practical legislation for discussions on abortive projects. But the question was now limited to the abstract one of the desirability of introducing a Reform Bill. The attempt of one man, whose name I need not mention, was to coerce and intimidate the Government into giving manhood suffrage. There was a remarkable letter written at Easter last, in which I find these words—"What should be done and what must be done under these circumstances? You know what your forefathers did thirty-four years ago, and you know the result. The men who in every speech they utter insult the working men, describing them as a multitude given up to ignorance and vice, will they fail to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed? If Parliament Street, from Charing Cross to the venerable Abbey, were filled with men, seeking a Reform Bill, as it was 2 years ago, with men come to do honour to an illustrious Italian, these slanderers of their countrymen would learn to be civil if they did not learn to love freedom. * * * If the population of the Birmingham districts would set apart a day not for humiliation, but for a firm assertion of their rights, in great meetings, or in one vast gathering, they might sustain this Franchise Bill and beat down, as by one blow, the power that threatens to bolt the door of Parliament against the people." This elaborate programme has been followed up through the autumn, and the climax would be found in the demonstrations announced for February 11th and 12th. But the orderly and educated masses of the present day were different from the angry mobs which assembled in the Palace Yard in 1832. I decidedly repudiate the idea that the Liberal party are entitled to claim a monopoly of interest in the working classes. (Loud applause.) The acts for the amelioration of the condition of persons employed in mines and factories and various departments of trade have, for the most part, proceeded from Conservative politicians. (Applause.) In the dark days of the Lancashire distress, the present Prime Minister had been, not only the most munificent contributor to that unparalleled fund, but the constant councillor and indefatigable attendant at the committee. Lord Shaftesbury, a Conservative nobleman, with great capacity for business and great openings for official life, had foregone them all, that he might specially devote his time to the good of the humbler classes. Coming nearer home in Durham, Lady Londonderry had ever been willing and solicitous to do her utmost to promote the welfare of the pitmen in her collieries, of the hardy workmen in her furnaces, her harbours, and her large landed estates. Mr Henderson, our vice-chairman, has been indefatigable in his endeavour to promote a good understanding between masters and men, and to prevent strikes in the carpet trade. But it is sometimes said while we are kind friends to the working classes in their private relations, while we are good masters, liberal employers, we had no confidence in them, and refused to concede to them political privileges. We have only said we could not so admit the working classes as to swamp all other classes. My noble friend the Duke of Marlborough has reminded you that we did not refuse to extend the franchise to the working classes, but we refused so to extend it that the working classes shall be enabled to swamp all other classes. But if we are told—and we are like to be reminded of the fact—of their frugal and industrious habits, of their improved education, of the accumulations in savings' banks, of the energy which they show by their co-operative societies; and are told that all this should entitle them to the franchise, let me read to you the glowing words of a Conservative statesman, used by him with reference to that point:—"To artizans of that kind, whatever their political creed, I am willing to grant the franchise. Willing, do I say? That word is too cold. I might almost wish that, like some old commonwealth of Greece, we could admit them to the franchise by acclamation, too proud of such fellow-citizens to ask what rent they pay for their houses." (Applause.) Did those glowing and eloquent words proceed from Liberal benches in the House of Commons? No. But they fell from the lips of Lord Lytton, then member for Herefordshire, who was a Secretary of State under the last Government of Lord Derby. Well, you talk about extending the franchise; but which is the party which has deprived the people of the franchise? The Liberals have, in fact, taken away political privileges from the working classes. They have extinguished the Potwallopers and Scot and Lot voters. They have persistently endeavoured from 1832 to 1854 to disfranchise the freemen. (Hear, hear.) I as a member for a city where there are 500 freemen, and representative of a constituency which consists in the large proportion of 40 per cent. of working men, have no reason to fear a further admission of them to the franchise. I know the political intelligence both of the electors and the non-electors, and their patient toleration of differences of opinion. I shall be ready to meet them when enfranchised, confident that all will tender me the right hand of friendship on my canvass, and that many will give me their voice at the poll. If then there is not, as I believe, any real hostility on the part of the working classes towards the Conservatives, whence came the difficulty of their position? It was from the continuance of the old party organisation after the distinctive differences of parties had disappeared. It was time that this should cease. I appeal to the representatives of those who 180 years ago fought the battle of civil and religious liberty against the house of Stuart—to the sons of those who thirty-five years ago rallied round the standard of Reform when unfurled by Earl Grey—to those who twenty-five years ago were the advocates of cheap food for the people, and contended for Free Trade. Are you satisfied upon the whole, with the progress which could be made with our present Legislature? I do not say, are you satisfied with the constitution, without any modifications; but are you satisfied that under the present system you can have all the reasonable amount of progress which you could desire? I answer that appeal, and I entreat your attention to some very remarkable statements which were spoken to us yesterday as from the tomb. In yesterday's *Times* we must all have read with the deepest possible interest the remarkable letter written by one of the most illustrious and eloquent members of the Whig party in 1846—I mean the late Lord Macaulay. Now Lord Macaulay says on the very point to which I have been alluding:—"You say that our present legislators have committed errors. No doubt all Governments err; for all Governments are composed of men; and you can no more make perfect Governments out of such imperfect materials than you can make a marble palace out of bricks. But between the errors into which our Parliaments have too often fallen and the errors of the Chartists, there is, in my opinion, a great distinction. The errors of our Parliament, however great, have not been such as to kill the very root of national prosperity. On the contrary, you would, I apprehend, admit that there is a general tendency towards improvement; that civilisation advances; that science makes constant progress; that many abuses, which were in full force within our memory, have disappeared, or are fast disappearing; that, in short, most of the changes which are made are changes for the better. I, therefore, though I do not think our present system perfect, look on it with hope and with complacency." Very well, I say, and I do not put it to this audience alone, for I know what the response will be on your part, but to the people of England at large, are you, as the noble duke has put it, for Reform and against revolution? (Applause.) If so, obsolete party distinctions ought not to prevent that unity of action which should follow upon unity of sentiment. If there were those who had a hankering after other forms of government, who were enamoured by the simplicity of an American Republic, and desired to see a President whom they might impeach every other year—(laughter)—and who preferred an Imperial despotism based on universal suffrage as they saw it on the other side of the Channel, or who had faith in some bran new Constitution to be improvised by a Bismarck—(laughter)—to them, and such as they were, I will not say a word; but to the great mass of sober Englishmen—of independent and reflecting citizens—of skilled artizans whose untiring and intelligent industry contributed so largely to the national wealth—and whose modest and blameless lives have added such dignity to honest and thoughtful labour—to men who have read history and understood the blessings which they enjoyed—I will say, join us in maintaining that ancient Monarchy which for so many centuries has given us order and stability—that hereditary Senate—that august assembly so remarkable for its sagacity, its wisdom, its moderation; so well qualified to assist in forming public opinion; so ready when occasion demanded, to accommodate itself to a deliberate expression of the people's will; and that Commons House of Parliament, reformed, indeed, from time to time, and capable at a fitting moment of being further reformed, for he was no advocate for finality, yet venerable from the traditions of 600 years and endeared to the English nation for many generations, from the way which it had fought our battles, asserted our privileges, upheld our freedom, and secured to us greater and more enduring blessings than any other representative assembly which ever before existed in the civilized world. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Sir M. W. RIDLEY, Bart., M.P., then proposed the "House of Lords," directing attention to the advantages of the constitution of this country.

Lord RAVENSWORTH replied in an able and long speech, in which he glanced at the functions and uses of the House of Lords, and applied to it a celebrated verse that was applied to the collective Parliament in the days of Sir Edward Coke, but which was now more especially applicable to the House of Lords:—

"Si antiquitatem spectes est rectissima
Si dignitatem est honoratissima
Si jurisdictionem est capacissima."

Lord Ravensworth concluded by proposing the health of the new peer, Lord Boyne.

Lord BOYNE, who, on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheers, briefly responded.

Mr R. L. PEMBERTON next proposed "The House of Commons," and in reference to the late defeat of the Conservative candidate in North Durham reminded them of the motto of the Lord-Lieutenant—"Le jour viendra." What had been done in the southern division of the county might be done in the northern. He also eloquently defended the House of Commons from the aspersions lately cast upon it.

Mr H. E. SURTEES, M.P., who was received with prolonged cheering, responded.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The health of the Hon. G. Barrington"—a gentleman to whom the northern division of the county was much indebted, he at the last moment having come forward and thrown the gauntlet down in the Conservative cause. He held there was no one friend or enemy who would not give Mr Barrington a good character.

Mr R. WARD JACKSON proposed "The Members of the County and Borough," expressing his hope that the claims of South Durham for more members would be attended to.

Capt. F. SURTEES, M.P., responded, and he trusted that in any Reform Bill attention would be paid to South Durham. (Applause.)

Archdeacon BLAND, in the absence of Sir Wm. Eden, through illness, proposed the health of the Chairman, who, he said, was a staunch and consistent Conservative nobleman. The toast was enthusiastically received, cheers being given for the Chairman, Lady Vane, and Lord Seaham.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, said he was free to confess that there had been a time when it was proposed that the minority in the northern and southern divisions of the county should be represented in any Reform bill. He differed from a gentleman who entertained that view. He maintained that the Conservative party, in both divisions, were not a minority; and he hoped that on a future occasion they would not allow themselves in the northern division to be eclipsed by those in the southern. (Cheers.) After expressing a hope that the Conservatives would keep well together, his lordship said he would beg their favour and kindness on behalf of one who, perhaps, in a few years, might be able to throw down the gauntlet in the cause which his father and uncle supported before him. He hoped, when his son was of age, that if he came forward and asked their suffrages they would give them to him. (Loud cheers.) Lord Seaham would be brought up carefully to merit their approval. (Applause.)

The healths of the Vice-Chairman of the Dinner Committee and the Ladies having been proposed and responded to, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

Miscellaneous News.

The owner of the Tornado, the capture of which was declared good and legal by the Admiralty Court of Cadiz, has lodged an appeal at the supreme military and naval court of Madrid.

Mount Baldo, in the Italian Tyrol, is giving signs of a probable eruption. The neighbourhood is frequently disturbed by shocks resembling those of an earthquake, and a livid brightness appears above the top of the mountain at night.

A pocket-book, given by Marie Antoinette to the Marquise de Caumont, governess of the Count d'Artois's children in 1781, was sold at the Paris auction mart on Thursday for 9,000f. It is understood that the Empress Eugenie is the purchaser.

In a compensation case, "Scott v. The Metropolitan District Railway," heard on Friday last, before Mr Humphreys, the Middlesex coroner, some evidence was given on the profit made on milk. The claimant lived at Brompton, and his profits were from 3½d. to 4d. per quart. He served the highest class. He admitted that he put some water to it, and said his customers liked water with their milk. His profits were £500 a year.

Mr Goschen, M.P., presided on Saturday at the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors at the International Working Men's Industrial Exhibition, recently held at the Agricultural Hall. Mr Goschen made an admirable speech. After pointing out the special interest of the particular exhibition, he spoke of these exhibitions generally as one of the most prominent proofs of the folly of those who talked of the incapacity of the working men to exercise political powers. Mr Beresford Hope subsequently addressed the meeting, and argued for the combination of the artistic with the useful.

The votes of Messrs Foley and Foster, the members for South Staffordshire, during the discussions last session on the Reform Bill, appear to have given much dissatisfaction to their constituents, and at a meeting held on Monday, at Wednesbury, after letters explaining their conduct had been read from these gentlemen, a resolution was passed, declaring that they had violated the spirit of their former pledges and forfeited the confidence and support of the Liberals of the district. A committee was also appointed to take such steps as they might deem necessary to secure a proper representation of Liberal views at the next election.

The following list of prices is taken from a butcher's advertisement, which appears in the *Sydney Herald* of November 23:—Hind quarter of mutton, 2½d per lb; fore quarter of mutton, 1½d; by whole or half sheep, 2d; mutton chops, 3d; rump steaks, 2½d; beefsteaks, 1½d; boiling beef, 1d; corn beef, 1d; ribs of roasting beef, 1½d; sirloin of roasting beef, 2½d; spice beef, 4d; round beef, cooked, 4d; German sausage, 4d; black pudding, 3d; beef sausage, 1½d; pork sausage, 6d; legs of pork, 6½d; loins of pork, 7d; veal, 5d; suet, 6d; white pudding, 6d per lb; and ox tongues, 1s 3d each.

A CLAIMANT TO THE THRONE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, a decently-dressed man speaking with a northern accent, stood up in the body of the Court, and holding up his right hand, in which he held a scrap of paper, addressed the Bench, saying—My Lord, my name is James Darbyshire, and I am authorised to come here to prove myself to be the heir of England, descended from K. James II.—The Lord Chief Justice: Have you anything further to say, or any further application to make?—Applicant: No.—The Lord Chief Justice: Very well, that will do.—Applicant then sat down and remained in Court, evidently taking much interest in the proceedings.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MISS FRAY.—This case was mentioned before Mr Commissioner Winslow on Friday. The bankrupt, Rosannah Dupin Fray, is well known in connection with certain actions brought against the Earl of Zetland, Mr Justice Blackburn, and other distinguished persons. She now applied by adjournment to pass her examination and for an order of discharge. The debts are returned at about £275, chiefly in respect of law costs, and there are no assets. The learned counsel who appeared for the Earl of Zetland, said that his client, who was a creditor for costs in an action brought by the bankrupt, had not the least desire to oppose her in her passage through the court; all he required was an assurance that further annoyance should cease. The bankrupt declined to give the necessary assurance, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned *sine die*, with protection for six months.

THE DOLPHIN.—This fish, usually from four to five feet in length, is built for rapid passage through the water; the tail forked like horns, together with the long dorsal fin reaching from head to tail, enable it to turn with an ease and celerity during even its swiftest transit through the sea. All who have written (in prose or poetry) upon the dolphin have attempted a description of its marvellous colouring. To convey, by word painting, the slightest idea of the changing, flashing, glowing radiance that plays around and upon this fish when fresh from the ocean, is as impossible as to describe the colours of the Aurora, or the phosphorescence of the tropical seas; it must be witnessed to be realised in all its magnificence. Flying-fish are its favourite food, and these the dolphins course as greyhounds course hares—what is called "flying" being merely an extended leap, aided by the immensely elongated pectoral fins, made in sheer desperation to escape the voracious sea-hounds so hotly pursuing them.

A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.—They tell a story that one day Rabbi Judah and his brethren sat in the court on fast-day, disputing about rest. One said it was to have attained sufficient wealth, yet without sin. The second said it was fame and praise of all men. The third said it was possession of power to rule the State. The fourth that it must be only in the old age of one who is rich, powerful, famous, and surrounded by children and children's children. The fifth said all were in vain unless a man kept all the ritual of Moses. And Rabbi Judah the venerable, the tallest of the brothers, said, "Ye have spoken wisely, but one thing more is necessary. He only can find rest who to all things addeth this—that he keeps the traditions of the elders." There sat a fair-haired boy playing with lilies in his lap; and hearing the talk, dropped them in astonishment from his hands and looked up—that boy of twelve—and said, "Nay, nay, fathers, he only can find rest who loves his brother as himself, and God with his whole heart and soul. He is greater than fame, wealth, and power; happier than a happy home without it; better than honoured age; he is law to himself above all traditions."

DR. RUSSELL AND LORD PALMERSTON.—At the end of the Crimean war a newspaper correspondent who had taken some part in causing a general, and not altogether unfounded, distrust in the public mind at home respecting the "system" of our army, was invited by Lord Palmerston to talk over the events of the late campaign. He frankly told his Lordship, who of all men living knew most, and felt most deeply the facts of importance which concerned the British army, all that he had witnessed or could decide upon its shortcomings. "Well, now," said my Lord, "as you have said all this, what do you propose?" It was a difficult question to answer, but the correspondent pointed out several conditions susceptible of change, if not improvement; and, in the course of his reply, had occasion to say, or did say two or three times, "as the French do." At last Lord Palmerston exclaimed, "Yes, as the French do! But don't you know we *can't* do as the French do? The English army is the army of England, and it is just as much a peculiar growth as the English Constitution. We can't take anything because it is good unless it is English too—*Cadit quæstio.*"

THE TICHBORNE BARONETCY.—A correspondent of the *Post* requests that, as considerable inaccuracies have appeared in the public journals respecting the three widows in the Tichborne family, the following authentic statement may be published:—"Lady Doughty, daughter of the ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, is the widow of Sir Edward, who succeeded to the title and property in 1845, and bore the name of Doughty only. He had issue an only son, who died in his sixth year, and a daughter, who is married to Mr J. P. Radcliffe, eldest son of Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart., of Rudding Park, Yorkshire. Sir Edward dying in 1853, was succeeded by his brother, James Francis Doughty Tichborne, who married Harriet, daughter of H. Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, and had issue two sons, Roger Charles, who quitted England in December, 1852, and was wrecked in the Bella, off the coast of South America, in April, 1854; secondly, Alfred Joseph. Sir James died in 1862. His widow still survives him. He was succeeded by his second son, Alfred, who married a daughter of the late eleventh Lord Arundell of Wardour. Sir Alfred died in February, 1866. His widow gave birth the following May to a posthumous son, the present Sir Henry Alfred Doughty Tichborne.

A RARE WIFE.—The following incident is related in the Shropshire "black country," in connection with the recent snowstorm. At Mount Pleasant, a little village between Shiffnal and Wellington, there live an aged couple named Shepherd, the husband being seventy-one years of age and the wife one year younger. Shepherd is engaged as a furnace-tender at the Old Park Company's works, and on Saturday night week he went on duty as usual, his time being up at six on the following morning. It will be remembered that during the night of Saturday week snow fell heavily, accompanied by violent gusts of wind, the snow forming deep drifts in exposed places. The old woman, on wakening early on the Sunday morning, perceived this state of things, and became anxious for the safety of her husband, who would have to cross two or three fields on his way home. She got up, lit the fire, and prepared everything for her husband's breakfast, and when all was done found that there was yet more than an hour before he would be home. She thereupon lit a lantern, and taking with her a shovel, set to work and cleared a path through the snow all the way to the foundry where her husband was at work, a distance of a quarter of a mile, completing her task in time to enable the old man "to walk home comfortable," as she said.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF DOG-FIGHTERS AND COCK-FIGHTERS.—A select party of the "fancy," amongst whom were several persons of high station, were surprised while engaged in cock-fighting, dog-fighting, and rat-killing at the notorious "Jack Brown's," the Two Brewers, Essex-street, Gravel Lane, Southwark, on Friday night, by officers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The officers, assisted by thirty police-constables, surrounded the public-house, and forced open the cock-pit while two fierce-looking dogs were engaged in combat. All the spectators were promptly secured and marched away, each in charge of a constable, to the Stones-end Police-station. The procession, which extended through two entire streets, was headed by Inspectors Wise and Manson, and the secretary and chief constable of the society, and was followed by an immense crowd of roughs, who threatened to rescue the prisoners. The efforts made by the offenders to escape when surprised by the officers were ludicrous. Several concealed themselves in bed-rooms; others fled to the lofts, stables, and cellars; some attempted to scale the walls, and others climbed to the roofs of the buildings. Much daring was shewn by the constables, and the arrangements were so well managed that between thirty and forty persons were arrested, and but one or two escaped.

THE WAGES DIFFICULTY IN THE IRON TRADE.—Extensive arrangements have been made for ascertaining the views of the ironworkers generally on the subject of the notice for a reduction of wages which has been given by the ironmasters in South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, and North Staffordshire. In conformity with a notice issued at a central union office, the workmen of "every district, lodge, or works," met on Saturday night to consider the subject, and a meeting of representatives to still further discuss the same subject was held on Monday. These meetings, however, are only preliminary to other meetings hereafter to be held. The representatives, at their meeting on Monday, will determine at what place a general meeting of delegates shall be held next Saturday; and a general meeting of the men will be held on Monday, the 21st inst., when the views of the delegates will be communicated to the men, who will then again determine upon either accepting or rejecting their masters' terms. Their further decision being communicated to the delegates, these will, in the event of the decision being to reject them—which it is the opinion of leading operatives will be the case—resolve upon the course to be pursued in the carrying out of that decision. The delegates will have to name the localities which shall form what is termed "the battle field;" in other words, what districts shall go on working at the reduction and in what districts it shall be refused. Similar steps resulted in the last great lock-out, in which the masters alike in the north and south of England combined. Excepting in the Brierly Hill district the mill men are taking separate action. The operatives at the blast furnaces, and the stone-getters and colliers in the thin-coal districts, who have all likewise received their notice, it is believed will not resist the notices.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MALTON WINE MERCHANT.—On Saturday, at Norton, a charge of obtaining money under false pretences was preferred by Mr H. E. Soulby, merchant, of Malton, against Mr M. Allan, late of Malton, wine merchant, now a bankrupt, and on bail on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Mr J. Soulby, brother to the present proprietor. Mr Wilson, of Malton, prosecuted; Mr Dale, of York, defended; and Mr Langborne, of Scarbro', represented Mr Poskitt, wine merchant, the prisoner's surety. The circumstances of the charge are shortly these:—On the dissolution of partnership between Mr H. E. Soulby and Mr John Soulby, whose servant, as a traveller, Allan originally was, the former agreed to take over certain debts. Of these there was one of £14, due from Mr Thomas Holden Watkinson, a farmer, at Skirpenbeck. This debt, among others, Mr H. E. Soulby instructed Mr Allan to obtain, or security for it, on the 18th May, 1865, Mr Allan then being in business on his own account. He did not obtain the money, but took an I.O.U. for £14 from Mr Watkinson, which was given to Mr Soulby. On this I.O.U. a county court action was based at Pocklington, where Mr Watkinson paid £4 into court, and produced a receipt from Allan for £10. It thus appeared that Allan had, without instructions called on Mr Watkinson on the 15th June, when he had received £10—all Mr Watkinson was then willing to pay. This £10 was never accounted for, and Allan had stated that Mr Watkinson had only paid him a private account of his own. Allan was again committed to the York assizes for trial, the committing magistrate (Lieut.-Col. Haworth) offering to liberate him on bail in £200. Mr Langborne applied on behalf of Mr Poskitt, of Scarbro', for a warrant to apprehend Allan in the event of his obtaining fresh bail, his first bail being anxious to surrender him. It was arranged that notice should be given to Mr Langborne in the event of Allan being at liberty on second bail.

SUSPENSION OF A PARISH SURGEON.—On Monday last a coroner's inquest was held at Bethnal-green on the body of Mrs Ann Ferry, aged thirty-six, the wife of a dock labourer. The deceased's sister stated that on Wednesday week the deceased was suddenly seized with the pains of labour and delivered of a child. At half-past six the witness obtained an order for the attendance of Mr Massingham, the parish doctor, and went to his house. He said he could not see the deceased till next day. At ten o'clock the witness returned to the doctor and told him that her sister was dying, but he said he could not help that, and again refused to come. He was reading a newspaper. Another witness said she had gone to the doctor at half-past eight next morning, but he could not be seen. At half-past ten a third witness, the daughter of the deceased, saw the doctor. She found him reading a newspaper, and said her mother was dying. He said, "Fiddle-de-dee, nonsense if your mother was put to bed yesterday, she will not die to-day." The witness cried, and the doctor added, "It's no use your kicking up that noise here." The deceased died at half-past twelve, before the doctor called. The medical evidence showed that the deceased had not died in consequence of the neglect of the doctor. She required very careful attendance, and might have died even had medical aid been obtained. The jury, however, pronounced the conduct of Dr. Massingham inhuman, and recommended his dismissal. In consequence of their letter the Board of Guardians examined the persons who had given evidence at the inquest, and received a written statement from the doctor in defence. In it he admits that the statements of the witnesses were so far true, but says that they had not described the case as being so serious as they say they had done, or as it really was. He had been prevented from seeing the woman earlier in the forenoon by an attack of dysentery, and had sent his son, who, however, is not a regularly qualified practitioner. He did not recollect saying, "Fiddle-de-dee, nonsense," to the daughter; but his daughter thought he did use the words, and the expression was a common one with him. After several members of the board had expressed strong condemnation of Mr Massingham's proceedings as stated by himself, Mr Fox moved that Mr Massingham be suspended, and that the evidence and Mr Massingham's statement be forwarded to the Poor Law Board. This motion having been seconded was carried unanimously.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"CLAUDE'S" letter next week.

"A Consettonian" does not send his name.

The correspondence on the Lanchester Guardians must now be closed.

Local and District News.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT CROOK.—The man Trainer was again brought before the Bishop Auckland magistrates on Monday, for committing a murderous assault on a man named Coates, at Crook, about a fortnight ago, under circumstances already reported. After hearing the evidence, the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at next Durham Assizes.

THE CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.—An influential meeting in support of the Curates' Augmentation Fund—an excellent society recently formed in London—was held on Wednesday in the city of Durham. The chair was occupied by the High Sheriff of the County; and admirable speeches in support of the object of the society were delivered by the Ven. Archdeacons Prest and Bland, the Rev. Canon Chevalier, and the Rev. W. Cockin (examining chaplain to the Bishop of Durham). It was resolved that a canvass for aid to the society be instituted throughout the county.

SERIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT BEAMISH COLLIERY.—On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, a melancholy accident occurred at Beamish Colliery, which resulted in the death of John Urwin, one of the agents, serious injury to Mr Kay and Mr Bryden, officials, and one of the workmen. The coals are run from Beamish Colliery to the main line by means of a self-acting incline, at the bottom of which was situated a temporary office, in which Mr Urwin, Mr Kay, Mr Bryden, and a workman were sitting. In consequence of the frost and the accumulation of snow, the apparatus on the incline had got out of order, and the men had been unable to get all the coals away for several days. From some cause or other, the apparatus broke, and some of the waggons rushed down the incline at a fearful speed into the temporary office, smashing it, and severely injuring Mr Urwin, Mr Kay, and Mr Bryden. Mr Urwin died soon afterwards.

SAD ACCIDENT TO THE MASTER OF A SHIP.—A coroner's jury, under J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner for the borough, were, for a considerable while, engaged on Saturday last, in the Durham Ox Inn, Clayton-street, inquiring into the death of Joseph Reed, 62 years of age, a master mariner, who died at the Infirmary on Friday, from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 6th inst., at Tyne Dock. Deceased, it would appear from the evidence given, had been under the influence of drink on the date mentioned, and wandering about the dock, reached the place at the entrance gates where some men were engaged in opening them. In consequence of the intensity of the frost the trap lids of the hydraulic machinery working the dock gates had to be removed ere they could be worked, and while the men were so engaged the deceased came behind one of the men unawares and stumbled down among the machinery, by which he was so severely injured before the works could be stopped as to necessitate his removal to the Infirmary. After hearing a number of witnesses, all of whom proved that deceased had no right to be in the neighbourhood of where the men were working at the time of the accident, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUSPECTED MURDER NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On Friday, as a lad named Race was walking by the Gaunless (a tributary of the river Wear), near Bishop Auckland, he found lying amongst the willows by the edge of the river the body of a man about sixty years of age. The lad at once gave information to the police-constables at South Church, who, with others, went to the spot. There were two wounds on deceased's forehead and one on the temple, the latter had bled freely, and appeared to be newly done. The body was afterwards identified as that of a pitman named James Johnson, who lived at St. Helen's, Auckland, and had been working at Tyndale Colliery, near that place. He had left his home on Tuesday last, having with him his fortnight's pay. He had been drinking in Bishop Auckland, and was last seen about eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening. He then had on his coat and vest, which was missing when the body was found. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday evening. Dr. Hutchinson, of Bishop Auckland, who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the wounds on the forehead had been caused after death, but that on the temple appeared to have been inflicted during life. The inquest was therefore adjourned till Thursday next, for the purpose of obtaining further evidence.

A MELANCHOLY CASE AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—Considerable anxiety is felt in South Shields at the sudden disappearance of a respectable married woman who has been suffering for some time past from mental derangement. She is the wife of a bottlemaker employed at Messrs Cookson's glassworks, and resided at the Mill Dam, South Shields. A few months ago she fell into a desponding state, bordering on monomania. Medical aid was procured, but not finding herself improving she went to Matlock to undergo the hydropathic treatment. Instead, however, of improving, she felt herself getting gradually worse, and found it advisable to come home. As she manifested wandering and absence of mind, the services of a woman were obtained to remain in attendance on her. Nothing, however, in her manner or conversation was observed to lead to any fear that she would commit self-destruction until last Tuesday morning, when she rose between five and six o'clock, dressed herself, and went down to the South Pier unknown to the other inmates of the house, until she returned and stated where she had been. Her husband remained beside her all day, and going out about seven o'clock in the evening, left her in the care of the nurse, to whom he gave strict charge to stay beside her. The attendant having occasion to go into another room, the unfortunate woman seized the opportunity and left the house by the back door with only her house habiliments on. She was immediately missed, her husband, who had only gone a quarter of an hour, was informed of the fact, and a diligent search made in different parts of the town, but without success. No trace can be found of her whereabouts, although a week has now elapsed since her disappearance.

A HARTLEPOOL FARMER'S SON FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—On Saturday night, about half-past eight o'clock, a young man, named Matthew Brown, residing with his father, on a farm at Middlethorpe, a few miles from Hartlepool, was found in a stable with his throat cut. He left the house along with three of the men-servants to "fodder," and it is stated by them that they went in one direction, he in another. One of the men named Matthew Forster, went half an hour afterwards into the stable and was shocked to find his master's son lying with a frightful gash across his throat, nearly severing the head from his body. On an alarm being raised, the police was sent for. A razor was missed from the house, but it has not been found, nor yet anything that might have inflicted the wound, when the police left. No cause can be assigned for the deceased having committed self-destruction, and there is no reason to suppose his death the result of any other hand than his own. An inquest was held on Monday, before Mr J. Settle, coroner, at the house of Mr Dent, publican, H rt. Several witnesses were examined, who corroborated the circumstances in which deceased was found. The medical evidence was given by Mr Allan Wilson, M.D., who said the deceased was a patient of his, suffering from a wound on the hip, cut with the spade, by Matthew Forster. On his seeing deceased's body, there was a deep incised wound from right to left on his neck. The instrument causing death had been twice drawn across the neck. He had been given to understand the deceased was left-handed. He found a razor on the day following the death of deceased about eight feet from the body. The haft of the razor was broken, and the blade covered with blood. A right-handed person could not have made a similar wound upon himself. Deceased was a very quiet man, and had an impediment in his speech.—Matthew Brown, father of the deceased, deposed that he had no doubt that his son had destroyed his own life.—The jury returned a verdict "That deceased destroyed his life whilst in a fit of temporary insanity."

THE NORTHERN REFORM DEMONSTRATION.—On Monday evening another meeting preliminary to the proposed "Northern Reform Demonstration" to take place on Monday, the 28th inst., was held in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street, in this town. Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., president of the Northern Reform League, was in the chair. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, repeated what he said on a former occasion—that three local members of Parliament might be expected to address the meeting to be held on the evening of the "demonstration" day, these three being Mr Cowen (Newcastle), Mr Trevelyan (Tynemouth), and Mr Candlish (Sunderland). There were others who might be expected from a distance, but as the weather was cold, and indeed as it was going to be cold on Monday week—the Chairman had looked into an almanac and found the 28th marked "frosty"—many of those invited might not come. But, indeed, it would not matter much, he said, as they did not want speeches—desiring rather the opinion of the unenfranchised masses, whose question it was, than the opinions of great orators. A procession would be formed during the day opposite the Central Station to march from thence to the Town Moor or some other place, where four or five platforms would be erected, and where speeches would be delivered and resolutions passed. They would try to have as long a procession as possible; but if there was only a muster of ten men they would go to the Town Moor just the same as if the muster was ten thousand. Opinions were afterwards given by various workmen as to how many of the men in the establishments in which they are employed were likely to "demonstrate," and the meeting was again adjourned for a week. A vague hope was held out that Mr Bright might conditionally come to Newcastle.

PROPOSED REFORM MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—We understand that it is proposed to hold a reform meeting at Shotley Bridge in the course of a few days, and that arrangements will then be made for parties joining in the procession at Newcastle on Monday, the 28th inst.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, a man fell over the quay, near the Lead Stairs, Newcastle, and would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the gallant conduct of a French captain, named Van Pouilli, of the schooner Pecheuse, of Dunkirk, who, on hearing the cries and seeing the perilous position of the man, immediately jumped overboard and succeeded in rescuing him.

CO-OPERATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—CONSETT INDUSTRIAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The fourteenth quarterly report of this society shows that goods had been sold in the grocery department to the amount of £2,117 6s 8d; shoe and drapery, £359 19s 11½d; butchering, £445 8s 7d; making a total of £2,922 15s 2½d; being an increase over last quarter's sales of £445 8s 7d. The nett profit, after paying all expenses, was £251 7s 10d, and the committee were enabled to declare a dividend of 2s in the pound on members' purchases. The members resolved to commence a reading and news room in connection with the society.

CONSETT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The fortnightly meeting of this society was held in the usual place of meeting—Mr Scott's saleroom—on Saturday evening,—Mr W. Westthorpe, Crookhall, presiding. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs R. Westthorpe and I. Unsworth, and melodies were sung by persons present. The attendance was as large as could be expected, considering the stormy character of the night, and one of the number signed the pledge at the close of the meeting. At an after meeting it was decided by the committee that a variety of readings and recitations would be given at their next meeting.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—Mr Thomas Evans, Baxton Burn Cottages, Cutler's Hall, Shotley Bridge, gave a splendid supper at his own house on Saturday night last. There was a fair gathering present, although a great many did not arrive owing to the inclement state of the weather. The guests partook of a hearty supper, beautifully served up by Mrs Evans, and then proceeded to another compartment set apart for amusement, when all present enjoyed themselves to their hearts content. A vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr and Mrs Evans, which was duly responded to, the doxology brought the entertainment to a close.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A NORTH SHIELDS SHIPMASTER.—On Friday morning information was received of North Shields of the sudden death of Captain Colledge, in the Syrophœnician, of North Shields, who expired at St. Thomas', in the West Indies, on the 29th of December, from an attack of yellow fever. The British consul and the principal merchants at St. Thomas' followed the remains of the deceased to the grave as a mark of the respect in which he was held by all who knew him. Capt. Colledge resided at Preston, and was thirty years of age at the time of his death. He was married about eleven months ago to a daughter of Mr Boston, ironmonger, Newcastle. He was looked upon as one of the most promising of Tyne captains, and was held in high esteem by the owners of the vessel he was in command of at the time of his death, viz., Messrs Robert Hansell and Son, of Norfolk-street, North Shields.

THE BARNSLEY CATASTROPHE.—On Wednesday evening, an entertainment was given in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, in aid of the funds for the relief of the bereaved families through the late melancholy explosion at Barnsley. There was a highly respectable company, and had the weather been more propitious there would, no doubt, have been a much larger number present. Mr John Nicholson, of Hexham and Newcastle, presided at the piano with great ability and played several fantasias. The readings were very excellent. Mr Cole gave the speech of Serjeant Buzfuz from the trial scene in Pickwick, and Cheap Jack; Mr Lax gave Macaulay's Lay of Horatius and the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius; and Mr Wilson, Hood's Bridge of Sighs. The songs were numerous, and were rendered by Mr F. Nicholson, of Newcastle; and Messrs Paton, Heymer, Dixon, Renton, and Whinney. The entertainment was altogether most successful, and we trust a large sum will be realised as the reward of the generous efforts of the various performers.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

AYRE v. FENWICK.

A special sitting of this court was held on Friday last, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. At the September sitting of this court the above case was heard, and judgment for plaintiff for damages amounting to £4 10s was given. Subsequently, Mr Brignall, jun., of Durham, solicitor to the defendant obtained leave from his Honour for a new trial, on the ground that defendant had obtained additional evidence to that already given, and this being the day appointed, and the case exciting some interest in the district the court was well filled.

His Honour, H. Stapylton Esq., took his seat at ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the jury:—Messrs William Barkas, Joseph Dickinson, Thomas Graydon, Matthew Ridley, and Robert Marshall.

Mr Patrick, of Durham, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr Brignall, of Durham, for defendant.

In opening the case, Mr Patrick stated that the plaintiff, Mr John Ayre, is a farmer, at Collierly, and the defendant, Mr John Fenwick, has the adjoining farm. It was much to be regretted that two neighbouring farmers shall have to come to this court, instead of amicably settling their difference between themselves. This, however, they had not done, and there was nothing left but for them to come and submit the whole case before a jury to assess damages. [A plan of a portion of plaintiff and defendant's farms was here handed to the jury; both plaintiff and defendant had each a separate plan, and it was to be regretted that these plans were not both marked alike, as it occasioned some inconvenience to the jury]. In the plan after the letter A there was a blue line across the road which goes into the adjoining field marked No. 1; this field, as well as those marked Nos. 2, 3, and 4, were occupied by Mr Fenwick, and the field immediately below No. 3 was where the damage was done. The water course was some time ago altered by the Lanchester Highway Board, who brought it into Mr Fenwick's field, and where at a certain point marked on the plan, the defendant had drained the water back, and cut some furrows with a plough for the purpose of irrigating Nos. 1 and 3 fields. The water had also been diverted near the road. In No. 2 field at a point marked C it seems there is a gateway made to the different fields, with conduit underneath. In field No. 3 there were certain points marked D to K and also E to L, and he said there were furrows made there for the purpose of bringing the water along by the hedge, and it was concentrated at that point, and by this means there were about 36 acres of extra water brought to this place, which caused the water to flow over the two fields which, he said, had been damaged, and the jury would, no doubt, find that the plaintiff had suffered damage to the amount of £8, and he would like to ask his friend whether that damage could have been done except by the act of defendant in bringing 36 acres of water over that place, instead of 5 acres; the usual quantity if the water had been allowed its natural course. The plaintiff had been tenant at this farm for ten years, and it had not been damaged before. Three years ago the Lanchester Highway Board altered the course of the water, and it was not until after that time that defendant could have diverted the water. The water passed by some cottages, and brought some valuable manures down with it. He had no doubt but that the jury would find that the fields were damaged by the water, and that this was caused by the overflow of water occasioned by the act of defendant in diverting the waters. He would now call upon his first witness.

Mr Hall, surveyor to the Lanchester Highway Board, said that he had prepared the plan produced from personal survey, since that time he had again surveyed it and found it correct. The defendant occupied the fields marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the plan. At the point O there was an alteration made in the water course, about three years ago. Formerly the water was allowed to go down by the channels, but since that the channel was put through defendant's field to suit his convenience, and the proper gutter was made inside the fence to the point N whence it would flow into a pond, it would then go past the letter P to the corner of No. 4, and then down to Collierley farm. On the 27th of August last his attention was first called to the point A where he found the marks of a dam across the gutter cut by the Highway Board from which furrows were cut to convey the water across the fields. At the point marked C the hedges all meet in the centre of the four fields belonging to defendant, and cross each other. There are two gates, one leading out of No. 1 into No. 2 field, and one from No. 1 into No. 3 field, and at this dam the quantity of water which would fall naturally upon 36 acres would be concentrated, instead of going by its usual channel, and in flood times the water would come and overflow the place, which would not be the case if the natural fall of water, which was about 17 acres, has alone flowed that way. There was an open gutter through Fenwick's fields into Ayre's, and there was a conduit to take the water from the open gutter through the two fields, which then went in a north-east direction. On the 31st August he found Ayre's field very much damaged by the water flowing down. As near as he could measure it appeared there had been about 100 cubic yards of soil washed away, which, at 1s per yard, came to £5; about 4 bolls of wheat destroyed at 10s made £2; straw 10s; barley 6s; and there was a quantity of stones washed over the surface, which would cost about £3 together. He thought the damage could not have been caused if the water had not been diverted.

Cross-examined by Mr Brignall: He know the Doctor's-lane, but did not think the water from there could do the damage, as it was not flow in that direction.

Martin Bell said he had had a good deal of experience in land surveying; he had not seen the plan, but he had seen the place. He took the levels on the 15th December. He agreed with Mr Hall that the water from the Doctor's-lane would not run in the direction and do the damage, as a higher portion of the field prevented it.

John Ayre said he was the plaintiff in the case, and had occupied the farm for seven years. The defendant had occupied his farm for a longer period. He sowed the field on the 9th October, 1865; part was sown with wheat and the other with barley. He saw the water coming from the defendant's fields above, through the gateway into the field. There was a large quantity of water, and the surface of the ground was all covered with it. He had told Mr Fenwick on the 13th May previously that by diverting the water he would be washing his fields away. He saw that the water was diverted by the plough furrows in defendant's fields, and he also noticed a dam formed with soil and protected by stones. When he spoke to defendant, he said he had nothing to do with it.

By his Honour: Why did you not go to defendant, and see him when the damage was first done? Because he would not pay any attention to me.

Cross-examined by Mr Brignall: Did Mr Fenwick impound some of your sheep, and had you to pay him 15s for them?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr Patrick: He had thrashed two stacks and I sent the bill, but never got the money.

John Watson, farmer, had occupied the farm for 41 years, and never knew it damaged by floods. Left the farm in 1869, and had frequently been in the Doctor's-lane, but he had never noticed the water come in by that way.

Sergeant John Brown, who was stationed at Dipton, had noticed the dam in Mr Fenwick's field, which was formed by sods and stones put into the water course. Had seen the son John repairing the furrows to keep the water from going across the fields, and had seen the water running across the fields.

Peter Charlton, a farm servant employed by Mr Ayre, had known the place for seven years. He saw the water coming down the field in large quantities in October, 1865, and running from Fenwick's fields into the one damaged. It came through an opening in the hedge. The conduit at that place was dammed up. He saw the damage done, which was caused by the conduit not being able to contain the whole of the water.

By Mr Brignall: He had had some conversation with Mr Fenwick, and said to him that if he had not impounded the sheep there would likely have been nothing done in the matter. He only said this to put away the time, he had never heard Mr Ayre say anything of the sort.

Joseph Irwin, grocer, of Dipton: Knew the water-course which was stopped up with sods and stones. In August last, Mr Fenwick came to him to go with him to see the water where it was in the field where the damage was done. On the 29th of August last it was a very rainy day, and the fields Nos. 1 and 3 were covered with water. Mr Fenwick wished to shew him that it was purely the rain water which had caused the damage. At that time the water was not diverted. He then took him down the Doctor's Lane, and led him to the point marked F to shew him that the water was running into Ayre's fields, but he did not see it so running. John Fenwick, jun., was there with a shovel. He did not make any particular remark, but in course of conversation it came out that he had been opening out a drain. We went back to see if the water was running down the damaged part of the field. I saw it running down from a hole in the conduit. I noticed nothing more.

Anthony Swinburne, farmer, residing at Collierley, had lived there for seven years next May. He had noticed the large quantity of water running into Mr Ayre's field in October, 1865. Had seen a son of Mr Fenwick in the high field turning up furrows to convey water from the place where it was dammed up.

George Soames knew the Doctor's Lane, and had seen the water go through into the field where it ran down by the side of the hedge. He had traced it for 40 or 50 yards but could not trace it further, as it disappeared there.

Stephen Atkinson, farmer, of Andrew's House, had seen the damaged field on the 5th and 19th of December. He thought it would require about 119 loads of soil to replace that washed away, which he valued at 1s 9d per load, making £9 18s. He had inquired from Messrs Hall, Ayre, and Swinburne.

A. D. Balleny, of Little Greencroft, had seen the damaged field yesterday, and valued the damage to the soil at about £6. It would require a great deal of water to do the damage. He looked at the drain at Mr Fenwick's request, and he thought it was sufficiently large to carry off the water.

Mr Brignall, for the defence, denied that the damage sustained by Mr Ayre was from the water from Mr Fenwick's fields, as it could not do so without getting over an embankment of three feet. He thought it was very suspicious for Mr Hall to manifest so much interest in the matter, which, perhaps, could be explained by the fact that defendant had impounded his cattle, for which he had to pay 10s 6d. He thought that the jury, after hearing his witnesses would come to the conclusion that the water had not come in by defendant's fields but from the Doctor's Lane.

John Fenwick, jun., had known the fields in question for 21 years, and had made a plan of the same with the levels. They had allowed the water to overflow and irrigate the land, but he did not know of the dam being put there. There was a large stone left there by the Highway Board, which, he supposed, had fallen into the dam. The water could not possibly get from these fields to Mr Ayre's unless it got over an embankment of three feet. Mr Ayre also irrigates his land where it is possible. Had no doubt of the water entering in at the Doctor's-lane causing the damage. It ran all along the field, and not as Mr Bell stated.

J. Fenwick, sen., defendant, had occupied the farm for eleven or twelve years, and had known it for about fifty years. Had known damage done to Mr Ayre's field several times by the water, which came down by the Doctor's-lane.

George Fenwick, son of defendant, had known the place for about twenty years. The water always ran down Mr Ayre's field when the damage was done. The water came down Ritchie's-lane or Doctor's-lane. He had always superintended the irrigation of his father's land. Never dam the water until after Christmas. At first there was a stone fell in, and the water sent over the field proved advantageous, and they then diverted it a little.

Mr Bellerby, farmer, said he had resided at Mr Ayre's farm for sixteen years. The water always overflowed the field when the damage was in floods. The water came from the Doctor's-lane.

John Knowles said he had seen the water come away forty years ago. It came out of the fields where the conduit could not accommodate the water, and overflowed the fields and washed the crops away. It could not get out of the high field, as there was an embankment.

John Knowles, jun., was servant with Mr Bellerby when he occupied the farm 21 years ago, and had known it overflow several times. The water came out of the Doctor's-lane.

Mr H. Brown, auctioneer, of Consett, had been valuing the property, and considered that 50s was abundance for the damage done.

By Mr Patrick: Was there in September, and thought ten carts was all that was required to put the place right. He thought ten carts was all that had been washed away at that time, but a very great number of cart loads had been washed away previous to that.

Mr R. Jackson, auctioneer, of Durham, said he was brought up to farming. He valued the place in November last. He saw the water coming down the Doctor's-lane, and running through the field. The drain, in his opinion, was insufficient to carry off the water in heavy rains. On the day he saw the place the water was running from the Doctor's-lane to the pond. Ten shillings would repair all the damage.

Mr Brignal then called witnesses in support of his statement, and at the close summed up his case. Mr Patrick replied, and

His Honour having gone carefully through the evidence, the jury retired for a few minutes; at the close of which they returned a verdict for plaintiff for 40s.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE and E. T. SMITH, Esqrs.

POACHING.—William Oxley and John Jefferson were charged by John Cummings with using a gun to kill game on the 1st inst. Fined 40s each.

TRESPASSING IN SEARCH OF GAME.—Abraham Ambrose was charged by George Green with trespassing in search of game, and also with having a net on his possession on the 5th inst. Fined 40s including costs.

ASSAULT.—James Gallagher was charged by John Trainer with assaulting him at Catchgate on the 28th ult.—Dismissed.

DESERTING WIFE.—William Hall, of Collierly Dykes, was charged by W. W. Thompson, clerk to the Lanchester Union, with allowing his wife to become chargeable to the Lanchester Union from the 10th inst. up to the present.—Ordered to pay costs.

CRUELTY TO A PONY.—Arthur McCann, of Collierly Dykes, was charged by Sergeant Brown with cruelty to a pony on the 7th inst., by starving it to death. Defendant was severely censured by the Bench for his cruelty to the animal. Fined £2 and costs.

LARCENY.—John Taylor, of Shotley Bridge, was charged by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Wesleyan minister, of Shotley Bridge, who stated that he had engaged prisoner to look after his horse, and since that time he had been entrusted with various sums of money. On the 29th ult. he received £1 15s for the purchase of oats, which he said he had paid to Mr Joseph Wilson. On the 1st inst. a bill was sent in from Mr Annandale for the oats for which he had paid. He never allowed prisoner to obtain goods for him on credit. Prisoner had then absconded. Witnesses were then heard corroborative of the statements made by complainant, after which the prisoner, who was willing to be tried by the magistrates, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Joseph Oley, Saul Brown, George Peetrey, and Richard Peetrey were severally charged by William Welsh, of Catchgate, publican, with assaulting him in his house on the 1st inst. It appeared that the prisoners had come to the door of the house at a little before twelve o'clock. After the door was opened, and as one of the parties was going past a table he took up a shilling. The servant said he had to let the shilling alone as it was to pay for some glasses. They then asked for some bottles of spirit, but as they were out of bottles they did not get them. After they went out they hammered at the windows for some time. Complainant had afterwards gone out and fired off a pistol, as he wanted to have it repaired in Newcastle. After that he was struck by some one, but he could not tell by whom. The servant corroborated the evidence of complainant, and in addition stated that she saw Oley strike at Welsh. Dr. Griffiths said that he attended the complainant and found him suffering severely from the effects of a blow, apparently from an instrument. Mr Salkeld appeared for the prisoners, and endeavoured to prove that the blow on Welsh's head had been caused by the scraper at the door on which he fell, and that the pistol had been fired for a different purpose than that stated by complainant. Oley was found guilty of assault, and was fined £1 and costs; the other prisoners were discharged.

Correspondence.

THE GUARDIANS AND MR MURRAY.

A PARTING WORD OR TWO TO FRIEND JOHN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As I understand this is to be the last letter to Mr Murray on the "Guardian" question, I will endeavour to put what I have into small compass. The first four paragraphs of Mr Murray's wonderful epistle of last week were answered by me in the preceding week, but Mr Murray takes a very convenient way of putting aside an opponent by taking no notice of him, but that will not so much annoy me as the taking of no notice of Mr Murray by the Guardians has evidently riled him.

No respectable man or attorney could undertake the duties, at present so satisfactorily performed by the clerk, at the price he names. Mr Dingle does not get £14 per year, and his salary has not been increased one-half since Mr Murray was Guardian.

And, finally, let me ask Mr Murray has he done his duty to the Guardians, and is it not through a neglect of duty for which he was brought to task that his late letters have appeared.—Yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATASTROPHE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

The *Times* says, at half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, twenty-four bodies formed the result of the day's dragging operations, which, with ten recovered the previous night, gives an aggregate of thirty-four.

THE PROPOSED REFORM LEAGUE DEMONSTRATION.

The Reform League appears still to be making preparations for a Reform demonstration by the trades of London on the 11th of February. Mr. Beales presided at a meeting on Wednesday night held for this purpose. Several of the delegates stated that they attended merely to watch the proceedings, and were not empowered to pledge the co-operation of their trades. Other delegates came with full powers, and a provisional committee was appointed.

ITEMS OF LATEST NEWS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* states that a modification of the Austrian Cabinet is expected, by which Baron von Beust will be raised to the supreme power. The Baron is said by the same authority to be quite persuaded of his power to effect an arrangement with Hungary.

The Queen has sent £200 to the Bishop of London, to be distributed during this inclement season amongst some of the different refuges for the homeless poor in the metropolis.

The *Times* says.—It is reported in the diocese that the Bishop of Exeter is about to resign, and that the Hon. Archdeacon Harris, a brother of the Earl of Malmesbury, is likely to have the appointment.

Prince Arthur having been examined before the Council of Military Education, and having passed it most satisfactorily, will join the military academy as a gentleman cadet on the 11th of February.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before the MAYOR (W. Hunter, Esq.), and Ald. DODDS.

ROBBERY OF SILVER PLATE.—Matthew Rogers, Peter Reynolds, Thomas Welsh alias Johnson, and Isabella Maguire alias Welsh, were severally brought up on remand, charged with breaking into the house No. 8, Waterloo-street, occupied by Mrs Laws, and stealing therefrom a quantity of silver plate. Owing to the absence of an important witness the prisoners were remanded till Friday.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Bartholomew Nicholson Story (22), was brought up on remand, charged with embezzling £1 7s, the moneys of his employer, Mr John Maxwell, provision dealer, Clayton-street. The prisoner had been sent out with loads of potatoes to customers on the 10th and 14th of December, and received the above amount, which he failed to account for.—Six months' imprisonment.

THURSDAY.—Before the MAYOR, Ald. DODDS, and H. PARKER, Esq.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Michael Early, a lad about 18 years of age, was charged with stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel and a silver watch from the house of Mr John Smith, Burns Tavern, Head of the Side. The articles stolen were left in the house on the evening of Tuesday week, the place being securely locked up. The following morning the house was found to have been broken into, the panel of the door being knocked in, and the lock wrenched off. £1 was missing from the till. Detective Anderson traced out the prisoner to his lodgings, and found the stolen clothing in his bedroom. The watch was subsequently found in his possession. Early had been at the Reformatory, and since leaving it had been convicted of theft. He pleaded guilty to this charge, and was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

LOCAL BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's London Gazette.)

J. W. Mason and J. F. Shotton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewers.
W. Richardson, Riding Mill, Northumberland, miller.
M. Wilson, Jarrow, clothier.
J. Marshall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, contractor and ship-owner.
Edward Busher, King William Street, City, commission agent.
H. Atkin, Netley, grocer.
G. Pitt, Dudley and Kidderminster, currier.
J. Randel, Birmingham, jeweller.
W. Quance, Devonport, butcher.
W. Dixon, Chesterfield, draper.
H. Brindreth and E. Clay, Manchester, saw manufacturers.

THE WEATHER.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

THIRTY SKATERS DROWNED.

The frost, at the close of last week, set in with redoubled intensity, and was attended by falls of snow and hail, which in many parts had blocked up the roads, and were whirled into deep drifts. At one o'clock on Monday morning the thermometer in London stood at 23 degs. On Sunday the fineness of the morning attracted large numbers of people to the parks, but the ice on the waters was very weak. The ornamental water in St. James's Park was only partially frozen, but notwithstanding several foolhardy men and boys ventured upon it, the majority of whom fell in before they had been on many minutes. At the Regent's Park water and at the Long Water in Kensington Gardens, where the water is about nine feet deep, several persons were only saved from drowning by great efforts on the part of the icemen and the use of the apparatus. At nine a.m. on Monday morning the thermometer at the receiving-house in Hyde Park stood at 13 deg. only, but between nine and twelve it had advanced to 25 deg. It again fell in the afternoon, until five o'clock, when it was again down to 20 deg. Early in the morning a yellow fog hung over the metropolis, which was extremely dense at the east-end, but by noon it had pretty well cleared away. In the Regent's Park about 3,000 persons were on the ice during the day. The members of the Skating Club, both ladies and gentlemen, mustered in large numbers. About two o'clock, when there were nearly 2,000 persons on the ice, an alarm was given that some one had fallen in. A rush took place towards the spot, and the consequence was the giving way of the ice in several directions, and no less than twenty-one persons were in the water, which was very deep at the spot. The icemen promptly came to the rescue with their lines, poles, and wicker boats, and several of them, who were provided with cork jackets, at once jumped into the water. In about five minutes they had succeeded in rescuing the whole of the twenty-one persons from their perilous position.

The snowstorm in the Highlands of Scotland has been very severe. Nothing like it has been seen for nearly a score of years. The railways are nearly all blocked up, and on Monday about twenty mail-bags for the North were overdue at Edinburgh. Two men were killed and three wounded by a collision on the Aberdeen line between two trains in the dark early on Sunday morning. The mail train for Aberdeen on Monday was brought to a stand about sixteen miles from the city. Skating and curling are going on vigorously on the lochs.

At Liverpool on Saturday snowballing in fun seems to have ended in something like rioting in earnest. From cotton-brokers to errand boys all joined in the sport. A number of policemen collected, and four detectives were sent from the central station. At length some venturesome youths attacked the police, and in return four or five were arrested. This greatly increased the excitement, and several officers were very roughly handled. As they were passing Cheapside on the way to the police-court, a formidable attack was made, and several other lads were seized. At noon fifteen clerks and office-boys were brought before Mr Raffles and were fined 20s. each, or committed to prison for fourteen days.

Several cases are reported in various parts of the country of persons being frozen to death. One of those was a farmer named Hugill, whose frozen remains were found on the top of Hambleton Hill, Yorkshire, on Monday afternoon. A postboy, named Dartnell, lay down in his employer's stables in a Surrey village, on Saturday morning, and was subsequently found in a dying state from the effects of the cold.

Many accidents are reported on the ice. On Sunday, a boy was sliding at Ashby-de-la-Zouch when the ice gave way and he was drowned. On Saturday night, a woman named Johanna Atkins was frozen to death in the snow at Aylestone, about four miles from Leicester. The deceased was in the habit of standing in the Leicester market house with eggs, &c., and, as is her custom, staid very late on Saturday night, notwithstanding the piercing cold. About 11 o'clock she went in the cart of a carrier named Bradshaw, along the Norborough-road, to the Aylestone turn, where she was usually met by her son-in-law, but who did not meet her on this occasion in consequence of deceased, when she left home in the morning, having said that she should stay at a relative's in Leicester all night. Being benumbed with the cold, she seems to have missed her way, and got into a field belonging to Mr Webb at the side of the road and lost her way, and, becoming exhausted, fell down and was frozen to death.—On Tuesday afternoon, an accident which terminated fatally, befel Caroline, second daughter of Viscount St. Vincent. Whilst skating on a pond in Godmersham Park, with other members of the family, the young lady fell, the back of her head coming in contact with the ice. Miss St. Vincent was carried into the mansion in an insensible state, and the medical adviser of the family was immediately sent for, who, on arrival, discovered the patient had sustained a fracture of the skull. Everything was done for the young lady that medical skill could devise, but she expired from the injuries early the following morning. The deceased was about 13 years of age.—On Monday, a sad accident happened at Leamington, by which two young ladies, Miss Emily and Miss Emma Place, were drowned in the River Leam. Whilst skating with four other friends, the ice suddenly broke, and the whole party were precipitated into the water. The son and daughter of the Rev. J. H. Smith struggled to the shore with great difficulty, and another young lady was rescued by means of a rope. The deceased were buoyed up for some time by their clothing and by holding on to the rope, but at last disappeared beneath the ice. Their bodies were not recovered until life was extinct. The deceased were sisters, and related to most respectable families in Leamington.

THE REGENT'S PARK CALAMITY.

Probably the finest day we have had this season was Tuesday, and the continuous frost rendered Regent's Park a point of fashionable attraction, as well as the resort of the lovers of skating. The park was not unusually crowded, but still there was a large number of gentlemen, ladies, and boys upon the ice, which in the fore part of the day presented no indication of danger, and the banks of the ornamental lake were crowded with people looking at the sport. No notices warning persons that the ice was unfit to use were posted up, and the gates of the enclosure were thrown open to the public. On that part of the ornamental water in the Regent's Park immediately opposite Sussex-terrace several thousand persons had been skating during the forenoon without any accident taking place, although the ice was looked upon as very unsafe. About half-past three o'clock in the afternoon there were near the same spot about 500 skaters, among whom were many ladies, there being at the same time on the banks from 2,000 to 3,000 spectators. The ice showed unmistakeable signs of breaking up. It was cracked to such an extent that there was not a sound piece of more than a foot or so broad, and the cracks were clearly marked by the water which rose through them. These alarming symptoms were noticed by everybody, and many who had sense enough made the best of their way off, expressing their opinion as they did so that the ice would not last many minutes longer. Even these in many instances got a wetting in getting out of danger, for, with hardly an exception, the ice had parted from the shore right round the lake. Notwithstanding the warning signs, more than 200 persons still remained on the ice skating and sliding. Shortly before four o'clock, three children and two men went through the ice together, at about a dozen feet from the south-western shore. A gentleman immediately plunged in and brought to the shore the three children, who clung round so as almost to drown him. Here one of the Royal Humane Society's men excited a great deal of indignation. He went a foot or so into the water, and there waited till the children were brought to him, and then, with another, claimed to have rescued them. One of the men who had fallen in scrambled out, and the other was taken from a boat by a Royal Humane Society's man. Immediately after this several other people fell in, but they were soon got out. Somewhat awakened to their position by these accidents and the shouts of the people on the banks, a few other persons left the ice, not, however, without in most cases falling through when near the shore. At this time a dozen people on the north-eastern side, near the boat-house, who were standing close together, watching the misfortunes of the others, next fell in together. This was witnessed from all parts, and created a panic among all who remained on the ice, and they all with one accord rushed towards the opposite shore. Before this movement commenced numbers were seen dropping through the ice in all parts. As the frightened groups made for the banks the whole field of ice gave two or three heaves, and then simultaneously broke up over the whole of the broad part of the lake. In an instant 200 men and children were thrown into the water. A fearful cry of dismay proceeded from them as they fell, which was mingled with a loud shout of horror from the thousands who lined the banks. Then all was confusion and distraction. For several minutes nothing effectual was even thought of, and there in the water could be seen children of from eight to twelve years of age clinging to the edges of the broken ice, crying every moment in frantic voices for the assistance which those who witnessed their sufferings were powerless to render them, and in a brief time giving up their short lease of life with a few last faint waves of their hands above the water. Those who witnessed these scenes cried and shrieked with even greater exhibition of feeling than the sufferers themselves. What made the scene the more dreadful was that the female relatives of many of those who fell into the water saw their struggles from the bank without the possibility of saving them. One lady saw her husband sink and lose his life, while two sisters were sending forth piercing screams, and calling on the people to save their brother. He was drowned, and the two ladies were taken away in the most pitiable state, and sent to their home in a cab. The first shock over, men rushed wildly about, seizing upon everything in the shape of a rope or spar to throw to the struggling and drowning; but by this time all direct communication with them was cut off by the general breaking up of the ice, and very few were reached for a long time. A cry was raised of "The boats, the boats!" and hundreds of willing workers ran off to return with the boats on their shoulders, but when they got them into the water the greatest difficulty was experienced in forcing them through the ice. Ropes were rapidly joined, and then one end of each being carried across the bridge they were stretched from shore to shore and dragged along. A few persons managed to grasp them, but they could not be dragged ashore and had to remain holding on to them till the boats picked them up. Some of them failed to hold on long enough, and the spectators were horrified to see, every now and then, a man thoroughly exhausted relax his hold and sink. Many instances of individual gallantry took place. One man, at the most imminent risk, plunged in and brought several children safely out. A gentleman, who broke through near the south-western shore, fell so that his head and chest rested on a large block of ice while his feet were in the water. There he lay smoking his pipe for a long time while the boats were further out picking up as fast as possible those in a worse position. He began, however, to realise his position, and, removing his pipe from his mouth, he called out, "£50 to anyone who will fetch me out!" Several abortive attempts were made to reach him with ropes, poles, and ladders. A man with the aid of a ladder reached a small piece of sound ice, and endeavoured to throw a rope to him, but it fell short. He then managed to push the ladder on to a piece of ice further out, and standing on the former he again threw the rope. In doing so he fell, and in clinging to the ladder he hurt himself, and was drawn ashore. A gentleman then got into an escape fitted up with barrels at the end. When pushed out as far as possible he got into the water and endeavoured to push the escape along, but he did not succeed. Eventually a man stripped to his shirt and trousers, and a rope having been fixed to his waist, he desperately fought his way through the ice, and seizing the skater round the body, they were both dragged to land amid tremendous cheers. A man, named Moore, who received a medal two years ago for saving people under similar circumstances, was very active, and saved several persons. Just as one of the boats approached a sufferer he sank, but a young man in the boat plunged after him into the water and brought him up. They were both got into the boat. A young man stood on a solitary piece of ice in the centre of the lake for an hour and a half, and was at last fetched off by a man who reached him in a boat. Within half an hour of the breaking of the ice large bodies of police began to arrive, and rendered great assistance in dragging ropes that had been caught by some of those in the water, in fetching and launching boats, and keeping idlers back. All this time the excitement was kept up by the frequent sinking of those who had lost all power to support themselves. In some directions splashes only indicated where a human being had disappeared; here and there a hatless head would emerge, revealing the agonised features of one who clutched at the broken slippery ice and again sunk; men were seen leaping from block to block, falling at length upon a piece large enough to sustain them for a moment, but small enough to tilt over before they had secured a place of refuge. Nearer the banks, in the shallow water, men and women floundered about with terror-stricken children in their arms; a few by their own exertions reached safe, after being immersed in the centre of the space for a long time; and disturbing the already troubled waters on every hand could be seen the upthrown arms of men and boys struggling face to face with death. These were the prominent features of the picture the eye took in at one hurried sweep. The majority of those who escaped were shivering on the brink before the appliances at hand could be brought into requisition. Well-dressed and lowly-dressed men vied with each other in acts of heroism. While many men shouted and wept, and women wrung their hands as they joined in the general bewailing, dozens of silent persons were plunging into the water and bringing the helpless to the shore. Those of the spectators who did not venture into the water tried hard in the main to encourage those who did, offering, in one or two cases, large rewards for the safety of a relative or friend. At the same time the efforts of some that, without payment or encouragement, would have been given to succour the immersed, were often impeded by the terror-stricken and unmanageable spectators. Some of the rescued will, perhaps, never know to whom they owe their preservation. A man, apparently a mechanic, was shrieking for help about 50 yards out, when his cries attracted the attention of a gentleman in the crowd. Without a moment's hesitation he sprang into the water, battered a passage through the ice with his fist, and made for the now sinking man, who immediately threw his arms round his neck and locked him in a perilous embrace. To the horrors of those who were watching the incident both disappeared for the instant, but they ultimately returned safe amid the actual plaudits of the bystanders. The gentleman, giving his companion into the charge of several willing persons, disappeared before anyone could speak to him.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"When I began to skate about noon the ice appeared sound, and there seemed no reason to apprehend any danger; but I afterwards regretted to observe the park *employes* breaking the ice around the islands; and to this circumstance I attribute the lamentable accident, because the ice, thus weakened, became cracked in pieces of oblong and sexagonal shape of about three or four feet in diameter, and at one point a water communication became established between an island and the land."

Among the incidents recorded is that of a father holding his two children, a boy and a girl, and who had held them all the long thirty minutes of the acting of this terrible scene. He stood up to his waist in the water, hemmed in by large masses of ice, holding his boy on one shoulder and the girl under the other arm. At length a boat made its way to him, and he and his children were brought safe ashore amid the acclamations of the crowd and some tears of mingled grief and joy. Amongst the first who were drowned were two women who were selling oranges; and as they were sucked underneath the ice their baskets floated overhead. Close to them was a lad about nine years of age, who fought for ten minutes with a small piece of floating ice, and then he disappeared. Near to the boy's elbow was an athletic young man, who struggled for at least half an hour before he went down. One lad battled his way through the broken ice to within a dozen yards of the southern embankment, and then, appealing for help, he suddenly disappeared; and about forty yards from this point, and almost at the same moment, two young gentlemen, who were on a small island of ice which suddenly collapsed, sank. So frantic did some of the eye-witnesses of the calamity become that a dozen or two of them rushed at a large tree, and, clinging to an enormous bough, by their united efforts broke it off. It fell on some of them and hurt more than one severely. As many as could then laid hold of each end, and, after swinging it several times, flung it into the water, and it was seized upon by those who were not far from the shore.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The scene in Regent's Park on Wednesday morning is not to be adequately described. The public were strictly prohibited from entering the enclosure; and among the many thousands congregated around the park railings many a tale of woe was narrated. Anxious mothers were inquiring after missing children; relatives and friends were on the same melancholy errand; and wives were crying frantically, and making eager inquiries as to their absent husbands. The moment daybreak set in, the *employes* of the Royal Humane Society, the whole of the park-keepers, and a number of supernumaries commenced breaking the ice to afford an opportunity of dragging for the bodies supposed to be underneath.

Twenty-three bodies have been recovered. This gives a total of 33 lives lost; but as half of the broadwater has not yet been thoroughly dragged, there is a dreadful probability that many more bodies remain to be found. All but six of the bodies have been identified.

The inquest was opened at five o'clock on Wednesday evening, but the proceedings were entirely of a preliminary nature.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has partaken of much inactivity, with a firm feeling on the part of sellers, so that the sales effected were at the full prices of last week. At to-day's market the supply of wheat from the growers was liberal, and met a good sale at 1s per quarter above the prices of last week. The trade with factors ruled firm, with a good sale for English and foreign, at an advance of 1s on last week's prices. Barley steady sale. Beans and peas no change. Rye, little doing. Flour, firm. Wheat, 69s. to 72s; Barley, 42s. to 49s; Beans, 46s. to 50s; Peas, —s. to —s; Rye, 33s. to 35s; Malt, 68s to 72s; Flour households 45s. to 46s; Whites, 46s. to 48s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade ruled quiet although firm, and on the limited business done the extreme rates of this day week were obtained. Barley, oats, &c., same as on Saturday.

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

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—At our market there was a good supply of wheat, which sold in some instances at 1s to 2s per qr advance. Barley and oats a large supply, with a fair demand, which sold at last week's prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 65 head of cattle and 40 sheep from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 33 beasts from foreign, and 317 pigs from Ireland.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 198 beasts, but an increase of 40 sheep, as compared with that of last week; but a decline of 781 beasts as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were about a seasonable average.

The supply of beef comprised 701 head. This was another fluctuating market, and in all probability it will continue so, as long as the restrictions are in operation. All breeds move freely off, at an advance of from 3d to 6d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight; buyers were numerous, and a tolerably good clearance was effected.

The number of sheep was 4,250. The mutton trade was dull, and prices varied very little from those of Tuesday last, with a heavy finish, and part remained unsold.

Pigs—650 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady. Previous rates were well supported, with a good finish.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 701; sheep, 4,250; pigs, 650; store cattle, —.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d; secondary sorts, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 5s. 9d. to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 3d; middling, 7s. 6d. to 8s 3d; cows, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 7¾d to 8d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 7¼d to 7½; tups, ewes, and inferior, 5¼d to 6¼d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb. sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	Price ꝑ st.
1864	931	6s 0d to 8s 6d
1865	1,045	6s 0d ... 9s 3d
1866	1,482	5s 9d ... 8s 9d

		Sheep ꝑ lb.	Lambs ꝑ lb.
1864	3,040 sheep & lambs	7d to 9d...	0d to 0d
1865	4,280 do.	6d ... 8½d...	0d ... 0d
1866	4,000 do.	6½d... 9½d...	0d ... 0d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

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

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

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Middle-street, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr J. Baty, pawnbroker, of a daughter.

NEWCASTLE.—At 11, Ashfield West Terrace, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Carl Muller, of a son.

At No. 6, Pleasant Row, Shieldfield, on the 13th inst., Mrs Robert Carr, of a daughter.

At Gloucester Road, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr Eugene Macarthy, of a son.

At 41, Westmoreland Terrace, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr David Moffatt, of a daughter.

At 18, York-street, Shieldfield, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Hornby, compositor, of a daughter.

SCOTSWOOD.—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr Walter Irvine, jun., of a son.

DUNSTON.—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr Alfred C. Coning, of a son.

ROTHERHAM.—At Barbot Hall, on the 11th inst., the wife of Thomas Ellison, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, of a son.

BLOOMSBURY.—At 18, Southampton-street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Wm. Leverton Donaldson, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

TORQUAY.—At 2, Hesketh Terrace, on the 12th inst., the Hon. Mrs Frederick Peel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEXHAM.—At the Independent Chapel, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. Wadland, B.A., Mr Utrick Alexander Ritson, eldest son of Wm. Ritson, Esq., of Redcar, to Annie, eldest daughter of John Ridley Esq., of Priestpopple House, Hexham. [No Cards.]

GATESHEAD.—At Bethesda Chapel, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. Sheldon, Mr James Wilson, clerk, to Miss Mary Audas, fourth daughter of Mr Joshua Audas, of Romulus Terrace.

FELLING.—At Christ's Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Scholefield, incumbent, Mr John Grieg, of the Felling, to Miss Ellenor Stafford, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

AUCKLAND.—At the Parish Church of St. Andrew, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. Cope, James, third son of John Whaley, Esq., attorney, to Isabella Jane, eldest daughter of the late Michael Robson Elliot, Esq., viewer, of Etherley, in the county of Durham.

GLANTON.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. James Blythe, M.A., the Rev. Robert H. Davidson, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Glanton, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late Mr Isaac Matthewson, senior partner of I. Matthewson and Sons, of Glanton.

STANNINGTON.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. F. Walsham, Mr Matthew Robert Grey, farmer, Clifton, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr John Straughan, Glororem.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Front-street, on the 27th ult., aged seven months, John George, son of Mr Geo. Suddes, joiner, Consett.

DERWENT COTTAGES.—At the Armstrong Hotel, on the 14th inst., aged five months, Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr Wm. Ker.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—In Alma-street, on the 13th inst., Meggie, daughter of Mr Robert Walton, formerly of Lanchester.

NEWCASTLE.—At 19, Belgrave Terrace, on the 14th inst., Mary, the wife of Mr Thomas Forster, solicitor, deeply lamented.

At 28, York-street, Rye-Hill, on the 14th inst., aged 2, Ellen Mary, daughter of Mr Martin Hall.

At 28, Picton Terrace, aged 2 years and 10 months, Mary Mabel, second daughter of Mr Jas. Smith.

At 10, St. Thomas'-street, on the 13th inst., aged 43, Mr Robert Smart Liddell.

BENWELL.—At Beech Grove, on the 16th inst., aged 32, deeply lamented, Joseph Mather, Esq., of Horncliffe House, Northumberland.

GATESHEAD.—At Brunswick Terrace, on the 10th inst., aged 33, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr Anthony Young, painter.

At 6, Catherine Terrace, on the 15th inst., aged 63, William Henry Brockett, Esq., J.P.

TRENCH HALL, near Gateshead.—On the 13th inst., aged 1 year and 11 months, Sarah Anne, second daughter of Mr John Jobson.

BLAYDON BURN.—On the 15th inst., much respected, Mr Thomas Smith, for many years in the service of Joseph Cowen and Co.

WINLATON.—On the 15th inst., aged 56, much respected, Mr Henry Armstrong, butcher.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On the 11th inst., aged 55, Mary, wife of Mr John Pescod, and daughter of the late Mr Thomas Shippen, of Blaydon Burn.

DURHAM.—On the 9th inst., in his 60th year, Mr William Waller.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1867.