Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle-on-Tyne By the Proprietor Sarah Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 224 — CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865. — [PRICE ONE PENNY.

JOHN BARLEYCORN IS COMING.

Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a JOINER.—Apply to R. A. HARKER, Leadgate. Also, a Youth who has served some little time to the Trade.

WANTED, SEVERAL TRAVELLERS in the WHOLESALE SPIRIT TRADE, CLERKS, SECRETARIES, CANVASSERS, GROCERS, and DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS, MECHANICS, BUTLERS, COACHMEN, &c.

Partnerships and Business for Disposal; others wanted.

A List of Places of Business to Let, &c.

Apply to WOOD and Co., North of England Employment and Commission Offices, 4, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle.

☞ *Letters One Stamp for Reply.*

Lost.

LOST, on the 17th JANUARY, 1865, between Hobson's Colliery and Catch Gate, a SMALL BAG, containing a Striped Paisley Shawl.

Whoever will return the same to W. Humphrey, Carrier; or T. Simpson, South Pontop Colliery, will be Rewarded for their trouble.

Public Notices.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, COLLIERLEY.

SERMONS will be PREACHED in the above Church, on SUNDAY, January 22, 1865, in the Morning by the Rev. BLYTHE HURST; and in the Afternoon, at Three o'Clock, by the Rev. J. HUGHES.

A Collection will be taken at each Service in Aid of the Funds towards Defraying the Expenses Incurred in Putting in a New Stained Glass Memorial Window, to the Memory of T. Teasdale, late Master of the National School.

NOTICE.

WRIGHT'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BLACKHILL, will be Opened with a BALL on MONDAY ing, January 23rd, 1865.

Admission by Ticket, 1s. each, including Refreshments.

M.C ....GENERAL MAKEPEACE.

A GRAND PLAY and CONCERT will be held in St. Mary's Catholic Schools, Blackhill, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 28, 1865. The Consett Amateur Band of Darkies will be in attendance.

WESTER HALL LEAD MINING COMPANY.

TWO SHARES in the above Company for SALE.—Apply to W. LAMB, Grocer, Trafalgar-street, Consett.

"WILL CAUSE A GREAT SENSATION."

MR. ROBERT FRASER,
The Great Comedian and Comic Vocalist.
MISS FLORA McDONALD,
MISS M. J. THYNNE,
AND COMPANY,

WILL shortly appear in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership Business hitherto carried on by JOHN MURRAY and RICHARD MURRAY, at Consett, as Grocers and Provision Merchants under the Firm of JOHN MURRAY & SONS, was this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

All liabilities of the aforesaid Firm will be paid by the aforesaid RICHARD MURRAY, and all debts due to the Firm will be received by the aforesaid RICHARD MURRAY, who will carry on the business in all its branches.

JOHN MURRAY.
RICHARD MURRAY.

Consett, Jan. 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

HENRY BROWN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public that he has commenced Business as CARRIER FROM LEADGATE TO NEWCASTLE.

He will leave the house of Mr. HARDY, QUEEN'S HEAD INN, LEADGATE, early in the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, returning from the WHEAT SHEAF INN, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, at Half-past Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same day.

Goods conveyed with great care.

All Orders and Goods left at the house of Mr. HARDY, Queen's Head Inn, Leadgate, will receive prompt attention.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

WE DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a MEETING will be holden at the house of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, PUDDLERS' ARMS INN, BERRY EDGE, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1865, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of a Requision duly Signed for the purpose of considering a Resolution for the ADOPTION of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858, for portions of Ebchester, Iveston, and Conside and Knitsley Townships.

JOHN DICKINSON, } Oversers.
JOHN SEYMOUR, }

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association was held at the House of Mrs. BROWN, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, January 2nd, 1865.

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

MEMBERS' NAMES.

M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley—Wood and Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside—Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside—House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs. Brown, Shotley Bridge—House and Medomsley Lands
•Mr. George Watson, Shotley Bridge
•Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange
Mr. John Ritson, Shotley Bridge—House and Blackhill Candle House
Mr. Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms, Blackhill Saw Mills and Forge, and Pasture Drift Lands
•Mr. Thomas Ritson, Knitsley Mill Farm, and Carr House Farm
Mr. Robert Armstrong, Shotley Field Farm and Blackstone Burn Cottages
•Mr. Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge—House and Land
Mr. Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr. John Roxby, Pear Tree
Consett Iron Company, Houses and Land at Medomsley
•Mr. Martin Bell, Cutler's Hall
•Mr. Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr. Charles Whitfield, Shotley Bridge
Mr. William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
•Mr. Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr. John Robson, Healey Field
Mr. John Johnstone Hunter, Bradley Brick Works
Mr. John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
Mr. Matthew Coupland, West Wood House, and Ebchester and Jefferson Main Collieries
Mr. John Calvert, House and Shop, Consett
Mrs. Bradley, Printing Office, Consett
•Mr. John Barron, Inn and Land, Berryedge
Mr. William Thomas Bolton, Ebchester Hill
Mr. William Turner, Blackhill
Mr. Matthew Spencer, Carribees
•Mr. C. G. Randall, Shotley Bridge
Mr. George Ritson, Quaking House and Kyo Laws Farm
Mr. John Moody, Ebchester Dye Mills
Mr. Robert Jackson, Consett—Printing Office and Dwelling House
Mr. George Thompson, Berryedge—House
Mr. Jonathan Backhouse Richardson, Shotley Bridge—House and Land
Mr. Robert Munro Allan, Solicitor, Newcastle
Mr. George Hedley, Cutlers' Hall—House and Shop
Mr. Joseph Huntley, Ebchester—House, Shop, and Land
Mr. Pattison Osborne, Shotley Bridge—House, Shop, and Lands
Mr. John Jameson, Blackhill—House
Mr. William Lovatt, Blackhill—House and Shop
Mr. William Heslop, Blackhill—House
Mr. Thomas Thompson, Blackhill—House and Shop

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

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

☞ The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Mrs. BROWN'S, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Shotley Bridge, on the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1866.—Dinner at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

TANFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS, &c.

WE, whose Names are hereunder written, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we will use every exertion to Detect and Prosecute to Conviction all Persons who shall be found Guilty of any Theft, Robbery, or Injury, done to the Persons or Property of any of us. And

ONE GUINEA REWARD

Is herewith offered to any Person or Persons who shall detect and give such information to the Committee as may be the means of Convicting the Offender or Offenders, such reward to be paid on Conviction; and all

PERSONS GUILTY OF STEALING TURNIPS, PEAS, POTATOES, ROBBING GARDENS,

Injuring Trees or Plantations, Trespassing in Fields, Breaking down Fences, &c., &c., will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. The Association are also determined to apprehend and bring to Justice all Disorderly and Suspected Persons strolling as Vagrants, and Punish all Lodgers of People of that description.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

The Owners of Tanfield Lea Colliery	J. Eden, Esq., Beamish Park
M. Lynn, Clough Dean	N. Clark, Esq., Beamish
W. Coupland, Ebchester	Thomas Smith, Burnopfield
George Dodds, Tantobie	R. Smith, Crook Bank
Robert Drummond, Fellside	A. Winship, Shield Row
R. Humble, Bushblades	J. A. Snaith, Burnopfield
Exrs. of the Marquis of Bute, Woodlands, Bryan's Leap	John Forster, Townhead
Matthew Irwin, Tanfield	John Armstrong, Tanfield Grange
c J. Watson, Tanfield	Thomas Hewitt, Fellside
Joseph Irwin, Catchgate	J. Robinson, Tanfield
William Handcock, Townhead and Baron's Close	R. Swinburn, Low Ewehurst
Elizabeth Handcock, Tanfield	Robert Laws, Westerles
James Gray, Burnhope	Robt. Bowman, Riding Barns
E. Reavely, Harperly	Lord Ravensworth, Woodlands, Tanfield Lea
c George Hobson, Harperly	Rev. B. Hurst, Collierley
Mrs. Parmella, Lofthouse	E. Wanless, Burnopfield
M. Adamson, Burnopfield	Nicholson Welsh, Catch Gate
The Owners of Beamish Colliery	L. Handy, Fines House
The Owners of East Tanfield Lea Colliery	S. Thompson, Esq., Burnopfield
R. L. Moffett, Tanfield Lea	J. Forster, Stanley
Rev. J. Mathwin, Tanfield	W. Watson, Tanfield
H. W. Watson, Esq., Burnopfield	Charles Smith, Kyo
Lintz Colliery Company	Thomas Turnbull, Stanley
	J. Thompson, Burnopfield
	George Ridley, Shield Row
	c William Scott, Burnopfield

Those marked (c) form the Committee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

IN the County Court of Durham, holden at Shotley Bridge, PATRICK RYAN, formerly of Wheatley's Houses, near Dipton, in the County of Durham, afterwards of Pit Hill, near Pelton, in the same County, and now of No. 25, Grosvenor Street, Gateshead, in the same County, Labourer, having been adjudged Bankrupt on the 14th day of December, 1864, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his Last Examination, and make application for his Discharge, will be held at the said Court at Shotley Bridge, on the 22nd day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, the day last aforesaid being the day limited for the said Bankrupt to surrender.

The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Thompson and Lisle, of Durham, are Solicitors acting in the Bankruptcy.

GEO. TAYLOR, High Bailiff.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1861.

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The Registrar of the Court is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. Thompson and Lisle, of Durham, are the Solicitors acting in the Bankruptcy.

GEO. TAYLOR, High Bailiff.

Business Addresses.

CARRHOUSE COAL DEPOT.

H. RITSON respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding neighbourhood, that he will have for Sale, at the Carrhouse Coal Depot, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 23RD, 1865, a supply of GOOD HOUSEHOLD COAL. Prices can be had on application at the Depot.

D. IMRIE,
DRUGGIST AND CONFECTIONER,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

LICENSED VENDOR OF PATENT MEDICINES.

All Drugs may be relied on as of the Best Quality.

Oils, Paints, Colours, and Varnishes.

N.B.—All Confectionery from the Best Makers.

HOME-MADE
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, BERRY EDGE.

H. SMITH respectfully announces that he has OPENED THE SHOP, lately occupied by Mr. J. HOWARD, as above, with a choice STOCK of HOME-MADE CLOTHING of every description, and solicits an Inspection.

All Orders executed with punctuality and on the Shortest Notice.

WILLIAM TURNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
STATION HOTEL,
BLACKHILL, NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Fine Old SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS, in large or small quantities, supplied to the Trade.

MELVIN'S CELEBRATED SCOTCH ALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

To Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, in a House pleasantly situated, near the Iron Works. Apply at the *Consett Guardian* Office.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At J. Jenkins' Sale Rooms, Trafalgar-street, Consett, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1865,

A LARGE Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Mahogany Lobby Drawers, Mahogany Sofas in Spring Bottoms, Couches and Easy Chairs, Cheffioneers, Mahogany Card, Loo, and Pembroke Tables; One Bedroom Suite, consisting of Cheffioneer, Bedstead, Painted Maple Drawers, One Night Commode, Chairs, and Towel Rails to match; Arabian, Pole, and Camp Bedsteads; Mahogany Corner Cupboard, Feather and Flock Beds, Blankets, Kitchen Chairs and Tables, Fenders and Fire Irons, with a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention. Also, a very useful Corking Machine.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

The Goods, being of first-class quality, will be on inspection from Nine o'clock to the commencement of the Sale.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., FOR SALE

AT the Newmarket Sale Rooms, on MONDAY, January 23, 1865, belonging to three different parties, Mr. HENRY BROWN Auctioneer, comprising 1 Eight-days' Clock in wainscot case, 1 American do., 2 mahogany high Chests of Drawers, 3 Four-poled Bedsteads and Mattresses, 1 Camp Bed, 1 Bookcase and Frame, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 6 Cane-bottom do., 1 mahogany Round Table, 1 Tea-table, 1 Night Commode, 2 Kitchen Tables, 1 Washstand and Dressing Table, 2 Forms, Kitchen Fenders and Fire-irons, Metal Pots and Pans, Crockery Ware, Spirit Casks; also 18 Hamburg Hams, with a variety of other articles consisting of 1 Feather Bed, Bedstead, and Mattress, 1 Oil Cloth, 1 Writing Desk, 1 Eight-days' Time-piece, 2 sets of Fire-irons, 3 Looking-glasses, 1 Chest of Drawers, 10 Chairs, 1 Patent Concertina, 1 Press Bed.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Newmarket Sale Rooms, Jan. 18, 1865.

Sales by Private Contract.

BUILDING SITES for Sale at Leadgate. Apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley, or to Mr. C. H. HINES, Solicitor, Sunderland.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

ON the BUNKER'S HILL ESTATE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect, Medomsley. September 13th, 1864.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

A BUILDING SITE for a COTTAGE, with good Streets, in a good situation, for £9. Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Grocer, Consett.

Business Addresses.

SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND A YEAR.

68 209 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART, the TEA DEALER, during 1864, showing an Increase on last Year's Sales of 3,164 Pounds. It is a mystery to many that in the strife for business and whipping competition of the times, this amazing Tea Dealer should maintain such power, and gather within his spell-bound circle such crowds of customers. He says he glories in competition, it is the life of his business, and declares there is no mystery about his continued success. He wills it, works for it, and it is done. He assures us the charm is in the Tea, and the spell is in the price. He says he offers no inducement except quality and price. The experience of the past gives him the assurance that at the end of 1865 his GRAINGER STREET and SANDHILL TEA ESTABLISHMENTS will stand still higher in the estimation of the Tea consuming public.

C C C
STURGEON'S MONSTER CAKE.

Master GEORGE JOHN TURNER, 3, Princess Street, Brewery Field, Gateshead, the Holder of Ticket 675, has RECEIVED the GOLD WATCH and GUARD from.

J. O. STURGEON'S, STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 44, CLAYTON-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR.

THIS VINEGAR will be found by Connoisseurs a most excellent relish for Cold Meat, Crabs, Fish of all descriptions, Cheese, &c., and is the best medium for mixing Mustard, preserving it from Moulding much longer than when mixed with water.

In using it is unnecessary to boil it, but simply Salt all Vegetables in the usual way, and then cover them over with the Vinegar. It is perfectly wholesome, and contains no deleterious ingredients whatever.

NOTICE.—I have laboured a great number of yearso t bring to perfection the Preparing and Spicing of this Vinegar, and have successfully created and established a reputation amongst the Principal Families in the Northern Counties, and it is acknowledged by all that have used it to be the best and quickest way to Pickle all descriptions of Vegetables, &c.

The extraordinary success attending the sale of "Garbutt's Original Spiced Vinegar" has given rise to a series of bad imitations by unscrupulous persons, who unblushingly pirate Mr. C. D. G.'s Labels, &c.

Frequent and numerous complaints of late having been made, has necessitated Mr. C. D. G. to make the Public acquainted with these Frauds and Impositions.

To protect all Purchasers in future, Mr. C. D. G. requests that they will see to get a fresh Label on the Bottle every time it is re-filled. The RED Label represents MALT VINEGAR, the WHITE Label DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Price, 2s. per Gallon, in Bulk or in any Quantity. Prepared and Sold Wholesale and Retail by

C. D. GARBUTT,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD.

AGENTS.

COWEY, JOHN, Annfield Plain. ALMOND, ROBERT, Grocer, Berry Edge.
S. ROBINSON, Chemist, Chester-le-Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GLAZED PIPES.	TRUSSES.
CHIMNEY TOP .	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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

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

D. IMRIE,
GENERAL HARDWAREMAN,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

BEGS to announce that he has on hand a Select and Useful Assortment of HARDWARE of every description. Also, Glass, China, and Stoneware. Mats, Matting, Paraffin Lamps and Oil, Globes, Chimneys, and Brushes.

He has also entered into an arrangement whereby he can supply New Furniture of all kinds, of the best quality, at moderate prices.

N.B.—A large Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS Selling Off Cheap.

J. LAX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. SNAITH & CO.),
IRONMONGER & FURNISHING HARDWAREMAN,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to tender his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a continuance of their esteemed orders.

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

JOHN AYRE, of COLLIERLEY, begs to inform his Neighbouring Friends, that he has a particular nice Roan Short Horned BULL, the charge to be 2s. 6d. per cow. The fees to be paid the first time the cow is bulled, the owner can fetch the same cow as often as he chooses.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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.

Finest English Oil Cake, Linseed, and Feeding Meals of every description, on the most favourable Terms.

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!



HAVE made Thousands of Marvellous CURES by Purifying the Blood, Healing all Sores and Diseases of the Skin, and removing all complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourselves.

N.B.—When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them; do not be put off with any other.

Prepared only by HENRY DOWNIE & CO., Wholesale Chemists, 43 and 44, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

Extraordinary Cures by Downie's Medicines.

Mrs Jane Hartburn, and her son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of Scurvy, &c., of Eight Years' standing, by taking only Two Small Boxes of the Pills.—Sept. 1, 1864.

Mr Brown, 70 years old, Gateshead, was cured in Four Days of a Cough, with Spit, Soreness in the Chest, &c., of Two-and-a-Half years standing.—Feb. 6, 1864.

Mrs Mary Elliott, Skinner Burn, Newcastle, was cured in Three Days of Bronchites and a Cough of Thirteen Years' standing.

Mr W. Purvis, 51 years old, Teams, Gateshead, was cured in a few days of Dropsy, Liver Complaints, and Nervous Debility.

Mr Thomas Spencer, General Steam Company's Wharf, New Quay, North Shore, Newcastle, has been cured in Ten Days of a Bad Leg of Fifteen Years' standing.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.

Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.

is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.

effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.

Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.

Agent—H. J. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge Durham.

MASCULINE VIGOUR GUARANTEED in FOURTEEN DAYS, without the possibility of failure by the use of DR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY, prepared in the form of a Lozenge, to insure secrecy. Invaluable in all cases of Generative and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c. Sent carefully packed, on receipt of 11s., free by post, 12s., for stamps or post-office order, or on application.

Address, Dr. BRIGHT, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.

Messrs. Parker have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.

Messrs. Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which, for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.

First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.

Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1864-5.

One of the Firm attends.

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street.
BISHOP AUCKLAND—First Monday in every Month, at the Talbot Inn.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
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Read the following extraordinary Cure.—Sir,—My daughter has for four years been troubled with a severe cough, and violent pain in the side, the result of an inflammation. Having seen one of your bills respecting your Pulmonic Cough Lozenges, I was induced to try them. I obtained a small box, which gave her great relief; and after taking four small boxes she was perfectly cured, and has not experienced any of the symptoms since.

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To Mr. Elliott,

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A. agent in this district—Mr. W. Smith, Chemist, Leadgate, Mr. P. Brown, Chemist, Shotley Bridge, and at the *Guardian* office, Consett.

GATESHEAD COUNTY POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before C. BULMER, G. H. RAMSAY, and R. O. LAMB, Esqrs.

SUSPECTED ROBBERY.—*Edward Armstrong* and *James Eadie*, two young men, were charged with having robbed James Wilson, a keelman, of the sum of 17s. and a purse on the night of the 13th inst. Mr. Theodore Hoyle appeared for Eadie. The prosecutor, after being sworn, said that he had not authorised the police to make the charge; he himself had no charge against the prisoners. It appeared, however, that the charge had been drawn up and signed by Wilson, but he said he was led into it by the police. Mr. Hoyle thought the conduct of the police in the case would not bear investigation. Mr. Ramsay, however, thought different, as the offence had been witnessed by a policeman, and he considered that the sergeant of the police had a right to take cognizance of the matter. P.C. Charles 21, was then sworn, he said that on the 13th January, near midnight, he was at Blaydon, when his attention was drawn to the prisoners and Wilson, all of whom were staggering about the streets. Wilson fell on his knees, and witness then distinctly observed the prisoners put their hands into Wilson's trouser pockets, and they shortly after left him and went into the Red Lion public house, where he saw them counting some money, which he supposed they were dividing. Witness then went back to Wilson, and asked him if he had been robbed, and he said he had been robbed of 17s. To this part of the evidence Mr. Hoyle objected, as the prisoners were not present at the time, but Mr. Ramsay told the learned gentleman that he had no right to put in those objections until the cross-examination. After a good deal of discussion between Mr. Hoyle and the Bench, and a decided refusal on the part of Wilson to prosecute, the prisoners were discharged.

TRESPASSING IN SEARCH OF GAME.—*Robson Brown* and *James Pentland* were charged with having, on the 9th inst., trespassed in search of game in a field at Winlaton, belonging to R. O. Lamb, Esq.; and also with having trespassed for a similar object on property belonging to G. H. Ramsay, Esq.; neither of those gentlemen took any part in the trial of the prisoners for trespassing on their own properties. P.C. William Craggs gave the necessary evidence in both of the cases. He saw both of the prisoners trespassing on the fields, and each of them had a gun in his possession, and they appeared to be searching for game. He apprehended Brown, but Pentland got away, and did not appear at the court on Tuesday in answer to the charge. Brown alleged that they had been looking for crows, and when they saw the officer they ran into the fields to escape from him. Pentland's father said he trusted the Bench would be lenient, as his son was an apprentice, and was only in receipt of 8s. 6d. a week, which was his (his father's) only support. In the first case they were each fined £1 and costs, and in the other 10s each and costs.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per the *Africa*.]

New Year's Day falling on Sunday, the usual New Year' holiday was observed on Monday, the 2nd. At Washington the President's mansion was freely thrown open, as is customary, and large crowds attended to pay their respects, including all the foreign ambassadors, &c. A telegram says the behaviour of the crowd was so unmannerly that it will lead to a restoration of the drawing rooms held by the earlier Presidents, to which only decently attired and well-behaved persons will be admitted.

An alleged peace mission to Richmond of Mr. Blair and his son had attracted some attention, but it had fallen through. A Washington despatch of the 3rd says of it:—"Mr. Blair and his son returned home from the front last evening, and the judge went to Baltimore. They only went to Grant's head-quarters, where they remained two days. Whether they could not get through the lines to Richmond, or whether they did not really mean to go there, is a topic of talk to-day."

Another Washington telegram says:—"A paragraph has been copied into many newspapers within the past three days, that the Brazilian representative near this Government has accepted Secretary Seward's letter in relation to the seizure of the *Florida* as satisfactory. This is not true, for the reason that the Charge d'Affairs was not authorised so to determine. The letter of the Secretary has, however, been transmitted to the Government of Brazil, and in due time an answer will be forwarded through the proper channel, which, it is not doubted, will be of a responsive, friendly character. The Brazilian Charge d'Affairs accompanied the other foreign representatives to pay his respects to the President yesterday, and afterwards called upon the Secretary of State at his residence."

Washington despatches say that advices from General Sherman must be received before the Federal Government will grant any permits to carry merchandise to Savannah.

Much interest was felt as to the probable decision of the United States' Supreme Court in the case of the prize steamer *Circassian*, which was claimed by British subjects.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* gives the following resumé of affairs on the evening of the 3rd inst.:—"Nearly all the steamers composing the portion of the expeditionary fleet, under the command of Major-General Butler, have returned in safety to Fortress Monroe, notwithstanding the severe storm experienced along the coast, and while anchored off Wilmington. A rebel despatch from Wilmington, dated the 28th ult., says:—The Federal fleet has disappeared. Only the usual blockaders remain. General Bragg reports that with the present means and disposition of forces no danger need be apprehended. Had reinforcements arrived sooner we might have captured many prisoners. The enemy drew up in a semi-circle, and poured a concentric fire into Fort Fisher, destroying every house, and ploughing up the ground. Col. Lamb and the garrison deserve much credit, as well as the junior reserves. The enemy threw over many horses in the gale, and suffered much otherwise.'"

Information from the Army of the Potomac to the evening of Saturday is as follows:—"About daybreak this morning our pickets on that portion of the front line between Forts Howard and Wadsworth, now occupied by the 1st and 3rd brigades of the 1st corps, were surprised by about 300 rebels, who charged them without any previous warning, and drove them back within the entrenchments, killing two, wounding three, and capturing 35. The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, &c., which our men left without losing a man. The attack was so entirely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket guard had not time even to give orders to the men, with a view to resistance until they had fallen back upon the entrenchments. The assault was of a most furious character, the enemy charging with yells and firing rapidly as they advanced, very naturally inducing the belief that this was an attack in force. The scattering fire maintained by our pickets during their retreat was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those behind the entrenchments to be aroused. Nothing further of interest has occurred here for a few days past."

Refugees from Charleston and other ports in South Carolina state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country. Great distress prevails. Scarcely any flour or other necessaries can be obtained at any price. Sherman's success occasions general alarm. Several blockade runners in Charleston harbour are waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have already engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston other than connected with blockade running and war matters.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 3rd says:—"The 80,000 bales of cotton captured at Savannah by General Sherman are to be brought to this city and sold. Collector Draper has been commissioned to proceed to Savannah and examine the cotton, and take testimony relative to its ownership and the rights of the owners, if they shall be found to have any rights, to be settled hereafter. Mr. Draper will leave for Savannah, *via* Port Royal, tomorrow."

The following are the latest telegrams from New York, published in the Halifax papers:—A telegram of the 4th says:—"Correspondence from Savannah shows a strong Union feeling among the citizens. The Mayor had called a public meeting, largely attended, in which pacific resolutions were adopted, among them one requesting the Governor to call a Convention of the people of Georgia, to say whether they want the war continued. Savannah river is being cleared of obstructions. Sherman was preparing for an advance on Charleston." A New York despatch of the 5th says:—"A Federal transport arrived here from Charleston Bar, on the 30th ult., reports that the fleet of ironclads had returned to Charleston harbour, and were to co-operate with General Sherman in an attack on that city. It is reported that Hardee had been brought to a stand, and would probably be obliged to surrender."

Despatches from Nashville state that news from General Thomas will hereafter be received from another direction. The whole army is under marching orders. All the sick and wounded have been sent to Nashville.

The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 21st ult. says:—"If we are overcome give us political alliance and association with England, France, Spain, or any other nation, rather than subjugation to the Yankees."

The storm through which Admiral Porter's fleet rode in safety was stated to have been the most severe that has occurred on that coast for years.

The Naval Board was about to meet at Washington to investigate the causes of the bursting of the Parrott guns in the late attack on Fort Fisher, Wilmington.

Despatches from General Butler's head-quarters state:—"On Sunday afternoon the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal was blown out in part, but the mass of disturbed earth fell back into the water. The explosion thus failing of its object, dredging will therefore become necessary should the projector persevere in continuing the work. The sound produced was low and rumbling, but accounts differ as to the large amount of powder used on the occasion."

FRANCE.

The letter of the Archbishop of Besancon respecting the Encyclical Letter has been referred to the Council of State as an abuse of ecclesiastical authority.

The *Temps* of Monday evening published a letter from its Naples correspondent, in which the writer relates a conversation that had taken place between himself and Cardinal Andrea. His Eminence declared himself a man of progress, and as such regretted the publication of the Encyclical. He sympathised with the liberal Catholics of France, and expressed a wish that Italy might be entirely independent, throwing off the yoke of Austria in Venetia. The correspondent further states that, in reply to his questions if there were any other cardinals having similar views, said, "I believe there are five or six."

The Pope has ordered Cardinal Andrea to return to Rome, under penalty of being deprived of the emoluments appertaining to his rank. His Eminence has, however, resolved to remain at Naples, notwithstanding any vigorous measures that may be adopted against him.

The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening publishes a private telegram announcing the arrival of the despatch-boat *Surcouf* at Suez, with despatches from Captain Tracault. The English military commandant at Aden is stated to have refused to afford satisfaction for the insults offered to French officers. "It will therefore be necessary," concludes the telegram, "to apply to the English Government direct upon the subject."

The Paris evening papers publish a telegram from Reunion, dated 19th ult., announcing that Mr Pakenham, the English consul at Madagascar, was about to proceed to Tananarivo to negotiate a new treaty.

The *Gazette du Midi* of Marseilles has received a second warning for publishing a letter from the Bishop of Nimes.

SPAIN.

In the Senate, on Friday Senor Pastor proposed an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and made a speech in which he attributed the present financial crisis to the organisation of the Bank of Deposit, and to the financial operations of the Government with the Bank of Spain at unfavourable rates. He added: "The Government must have recourse to foreign money markets, but must first settle the question of the Passive Debt."

Senor Barzanallana, Minister of Finance, in reply, declared that the state of the finances had been serious since 1859, and that the annual deficit was 280 millions of reals. The Government, he said, would take the necessary measures to re-establish the credit of the country, of which the most important was the consolidation of the floating debt. He acknowledged the necessity for the introduction of important modifications in order to open the foreign money markets to Spain.

The *Correspondencia* of Saturday says the Encyclical Letter will be read to-day in all the churches throughout Spain on Candlemas Day, by order of the ecclesiastical authorities.

ITALY.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the Italian Bishops reminding them that the Encyclical Letter and the document appended thereto must be submitted to the Royal Exequation. The circular further states that the Government reserved to itself the right of declaring by decree with what restrictions the Encyclical and appendix may be published, and what portions thereof may be suppressed as contrary to the laws of the State.

On Wednesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Cantu put a question to the Ministry relative to the dismissal of some functionaries for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He also demanded the abolition of the law enjoining this formality. The Minister of justice replied, and the Chamber consequently approved the conduct of the Minstry.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the Italian bishops, reminding them that the Encyclical letter, and the document appended thereto, must be submitted to the Royal Exequatur. The circular further states that the Government reserves to itself the right of declaring by decree with what restrictions the Encyclical and appendix may be published, and what portions thereof must be suppressed as contrary to the laws of the State.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Vienna *Presse* of Saturday says, we learn from a reliable source that the following is the purport of the notes lately exchanged between Count Mensdoff and Herr von Bismarck:—Austria decisively repudiates the participation proposed to her in forcible measures against the middle States represented as revolutionary by Herr Von Bismarck. Austria will not abandon the ground of Federal right, and reminds Herr Von Bismarck, in case Prussia should desire the annexation of the Duchies, of the suggestion formerly offered to King William through Count Kaorle—this was to the effect that Austria would only consent to annexation upon being compensated by her enlargement of German territory.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Saturday by King William in person, who delivered a speech in which he declared that the present organisation of the army has enabled him to carry on the war with Denmark without calling out the Landwehr, and that he, therefore, expects the Diet to support him in maintaining the existing arrangements. The navy of Prussia requires strengthening, "even at the cost of great sacrifices," and a plan for the increase of the fleet will, therefore, be laid before the Diet. The Prussian and Austrian Courts are "bound in a close alliance, firmly and everlastingly based on the German sentiments" of himself and of the Emperor of Austria. "The peace with Denmark," he said, "restored to Germany its disputed northern boundaries, and to the inhabitants of those countries the possibility of sharing our national existence. The objects of my policy will be to secure this acquisition by measures which shall facilitate the honourable duty of protecting those boundaries, allow the Duchies to develope their rich resources both by sea and land, and make them useful for the material interests of the common fatherland. 'For the maintenance of these well-founded claims we shall seek in their fulfilment to combine the legitimate demands both of the country and of the Princes. In order, therefore, to gain a secure basis for the solution of the legal questions, the law officers of the Crown have been summoned to give a legal opinion upon the subject. My convictions on the legal side of the question, and my duties towards my country, will guide me in my endeavour to come to an understanding with my illustrious ally, who has shared with me both the occupation and administration of the Duchies." His most earnest wish is to restore a good understanding between the House of Deputies and the Government, and he is resolved to respect the rights of the people's representatives; "but if Prussia is to retain her independence and her proper position as a European power, the Government must be firm and strong, and a good understanding with the representatives can only be secured on the basis of the maintenance of the military organisation, which is a guarantee for the safety and the defensive power of the fatherland.

At Monday's sitting of the Chambers of Deputies, Herr Grabow was re-elected President, and Herren Von Unruh and Von Bockum Dolffs vice presidents. Herr Grabow in his address to the House on assuming the chair said "that the Chamber had vainly hoped for an understanding with the Government. Far from this, the Liberal press, public functionaries, and citizens had been prosecuted. What was formerly considered in Prussia as a virtue in a public functionary was now subjected to prosecution. The commercial law of 1808 was even threatened." Herr Grabow further said, "The vital part of the constitution has been attacked, and it has been sought by military successes to silence public opinion, which has thrice distinctly declared itself, and to force the Chamber of Deputies into submission. But the conscience of the people holds the constitution as sacred, and will steadfastly remain faithful to it."

The Berlin papers announce that on Christmas Day the King of Prussia sent to Herr von Bismark a walking stick, having an ivory handle, upon which the King's own bust, crowned with a wreath of laurel, is artistically carved.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of discount for commercial bills and advances on merchandise to 5, and for securities to 5½ per cent.

The Catholic fraction of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, headed by Herr Reichensperker, have presented the draft of the address which contains the following passages:—"We shall most willingly meet any steps which the Government may take towards an understanding with the Chambers, but this is only possible by the Government acknowledging the constitutional rights of the country, which has been called into question by its conduct during the last three years. For the future a solution of the conflict will only be possible by the Government formally acknowledging the constitutional right of the Chamber to vote the Budget, and by coming forward with proposals to diminish the military expenses of the country as much as possible. It is the conviction of the people, based upon the military valour not only of the younger but also of the elder men in the Prussian army, that a military service of two years is quite sufficient."

ROME.

M. de Sartiges the French Minister at Rome, communicated to Cardinal Antonelli on Monday a despatch from Paris, announcing the measures adopted by the Imperial Government against the Pope's encyclical letter.

ALGERIA.

Official despatches which have reached Paris, to the 12th inst., state that the last remnants of the insurgents had manifested their intention of submitting.

The struggle was serious on the Tunisian frontier between the troops of the Bey and the insurgents, who were beaten with considerable loss. Many had taken refuge on Algerian territory.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed President, and Count Miliutine and General Loitkow Members, of the Council of the Empire.

The military estimates in the budget for 1865 are reduced by 24½ millions of roubles, and the navy estimates by 4½ millions, as compared with those for 1864.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Bucharest Chamber has unanimously voted the reply to Prince Couza's speech at the opening of the session. It sanctions the acts of the 2nd May, and those accomplished by the Prince since then.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government does not consider acceptable the reductions proposed by the Financial Committee of the Reichsrath. These reductions were to have been introduced into the war budget.

The *Presse* of Wednesday says the relations between Austria and Prussia are excellent. Count Mensdorff Pouilly is, however, said to be determined not to consent to any project for the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia, but rather to withdraw from the alliance. Prince Frederick is desirous that the Austro-Prussian alliance should be principally directed against any revolutionary movement. The reserved attitude which Russia, on the other hand, observes towards Austria and Prussia, is opposed to such a course.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says:—"There is another report now, to the effect that a marriage is being arranged between the Princess Mary of Cambridge and Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, whose eldest brother, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, is married to a sister of the present Duke of Richmond. He is thirty-eight years of age, and the Princess Mary thirty-two."

A BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.—On Sunday night, a fellow of the ... London type of burglars, and furnished with the well-known dark lantern, jemmy, and skeleton keys, entered the house of a small tradesman, in Wolverhampton, named Anstead, and was trying to pick the lock of a bedroom door, where £80 was stored, when Mrs. Anstead returned home, leaving her husband at Church. When the burglar came down stairs, and attempted to leave by the front door, she placed her back against the door on the inside, and, confronting him, called "Murder!" A neighbour came in, and the burglar then attempted to leave by the back door. Mrs. Anstead ran forward, and succeeded in fastening that door. The burglar then turned upon her, and taking up a chair, was using it as a weapon, when Mrs. Anstead laid hold of it, and was wrestling with her assailant, when efficient assistance, was forthcoming, and the man was arrested. He gave his name as William Tudor, and his residence as Ratcliff Highway, London.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN EDINBURGH.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE ROYAL BY FIRE.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

One of the most destructive conflagrations which have occurred in Edinburgh for many years took place on Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, at the Theatre Royal, in Broughton Street, and resulted in an immense destruction of property, and, we are sorry to add, a loss of seven lives. Before the flames could be subdued, the whole building was entirely destroyed; while, according to our information, the Catholic chapel adjoining and several houses have shared a similar fate. The fire, it appears—the origin of which is at present unknown — was first discovered about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. It is probable, however, that the fire was burning fiercely in the interior of the building before this time, as immediately after the alarm was raised the whole structure was enveloped in flames, which raged with great fury, notwithstanding the energetic efforts adopted to check the progress until the whole building was destroyed. The soldiers from the Castle were speedily on the scene, together with the police and the various fire engines in the town, from which unceasing streams of water were poured upon the flames, but with apparently little effect, as the fire seemed only to diminish in fury as the building and its contents were consumed. The scene during the time of the fire was truly appaling. The flames burst from the windows of the theatre literally in streams, enveloping the whole building in a fiery ball, and shooting high up into the air, while the heat was so great that it was with the utmost difficulty and danger that the men could work the engines. At this period a terrible catastrophe occurred. While the woodwork and everything inflammable within the theatre had been consumed, the heated walls, left without any support, fell with a terrific crash, and without a moment's warning, upon the adjoining Catholic chapel, killing seven unfortunate persons upon the spot, and injuring many others. It is feared that even more lives have been lost in the panic and confusion caused among the spectators by the fall of the crumbling walls. Those more or less injured were speedily extricated from the *debris* and removed to a place of safety. The Catholic chapel has been almost completely destroyed through the effects of the fire, and from the massive walls of the theatre crashing down upon it. Several other houses are either wholly or partially destroyed, though the full extent of the damage cannot yet be estimated. The Theatre and its contents, we understand, were insured. About eleven years ago the Theatre—the predecessor of that destroyed on Friday—was completely destroyed by fire in a somewhat similar manner, and about the same time in the afternoon.

The following interesting details are gleaned from the *Scotsman*:—

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRE.

The fire broke out shortly before four o'clock. Being the pantomime season, when rehearsals are light, and there is little to be done in the theatre beyond adjusting the scenery and preparing the stage for the evening's performance, there was nobody in the building but a few of the ordinary artificers, whose duty it is to see the house "lighted up." Shortly before four, Cassey, a gasman connected with the establishment, proceeded, in the discharge of his ordinary afternoon duty, to light up the rows of gas jets which run along what are called the "borders," or little strips of painted canvas which are stretched across the tops of the scenes to hide the machinery behind. These "border" lights, which are intended to cast a powerful reflection on the stage, are generally lit up before the men go to tea, and it appears that Cassey commenced to do this a little earlier than usual, in consequence of Friday being intended to be what is called a "juvenile night," when the pantomime precedes the other entertainments. He had lit up the second row of border lights all right, and was lighting up the first, when the border accidentally caught fire—an occurrence which is said to have happened on former occasions without serious consequences, the border having been torn away in time to prevent the fire spreading. On this occasion, however, the flames spread so rapidly that the man was unable to get the border down in time, and he rushed along the "flies" or wooden stages upon which the men walk when regulating the scenery, and called to his assistance the head carpenter, Stewart, an assistant named Glen, and Syme, the fireman. They at once ran to use every possible means to prevent the fire gaining too great a mastery in the "flies," which had become ignited. Syme, the most experienced of the men, tried to adjust the hose, in order to put out the fire by means of the plentiful supply of water which is kept in tanks and pails in readiness for such an emergency. While thus engaged with the hose, he was unfortunately overcome by the dense smoke, and the other men ran to rescue him. Meanwhile, the flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and the scenes, on account of the oils and turpentines applied to the canvas by the brush of the painter, were in a few minutes wrapped in a sheet of flame; the wooden "grooves" and stagings aloft quickly caught the flames, and the fire was speedily roaring to the roof, fed by the draughts which invariably pervade theatres. So rapid was the conflagration that the few men in the house had barely time to escape, after they saw their attempts to extinguish the flames were hopeless. Stewart, the head carpenter, fell in one of the galleries, overcome a second time by the smoke; but he was aided by his comrades, and they all got uninjured out of the building.

PROGRESS OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The fire had spread beyond all hope of subjugation before the intelligence of the event had been communicated in the city. Shortly after half-past four o'clock, the hose of the first engine was brought into play; but the men directed their efforts solely towards the preservation of the adjoining property. Part of the roof had given way before the arrival of the firemen, and by the time the first detachment began operations, its whole expanse was in a blaze. About a quarter to five, it fell in with a great crash, sending up a dense cloud of mingled sparks and smoke, and revealing but too plainly the terrible devastation which had already been wrought inside the building. The scene that presented itself to the eye when this occurred was one which is but rarely witnessed even at great fires. The large area of the building was a huge, confused, irresistible mass of flame, and every point and corner within glowed with the most fervent heat. To say that the sound emitted by the conflagration was like that of a mighty furnace is to give but a faint idea of the reality. The flames roared, and flickered, and swept out of the huge opening left by the demolished roof, and through the calcined window-holes, with a fury which no effort could subdue and no force tame. A gentle south-westerly wind was blowing at the time, and aggravated the power of the flames, which were forced violently out from the frequent gaps in the side wall that had served as windows. Shortly afterwards the attics of the line of houses immediately above the theatre, in Little King-street, caught fire, and began to burn furiously. Then it was found that the houses on the south side of the street facing the theatre had likewise become ignited in several places. Earnest efforts were made to remove the goods from these houses, and many volunteers undertook the duty of removing the chairs and beds, and other household articles. In due time the efforts of the firemen were successful, and these houses were placed out of danger, not, however, before they had been deluged with water and the roofs burnt through in many parts. By five o'clock, when other engines had arrived, the confusion, the uproar, and the picturesque but awful grandeur of the scene was at its height. From basement to copestone, the theatre was wrapped in flame, which shot high into the air, and scattered far and wide clouds of sparks and fragments of burnt timber.

FALL OF THE BUILDING.

As six o'clock approached, the complexion of affairs was in the highest degree critical. All eyes were now fixed upon the north and south walls of the Theatre, which by this time were burned almost bare, and glowed with a red heat like a live coal. Both walls were leaning outwards at a dangerous angle, and, as the flames effected their work of destruction, the fears of those in the front rank of the crowd redoubled, and they awaited with a half-wondering awe the catastrophe which every one who had a view of the walls expected. The Catholic chapel hid the north wall from the sight of the greater part of the onlookers, and it was only those who were within the barrier of soldiers that had a full view of the terrible catastrophe which was threatened from this cause. Between five and six o'clock the wall slowly but surely fell off more and more to the north, and its inevitable progress was watched with keen and painful anxiety. About five minutes to six, when expectation was at its height, a confused murmur arose from those who were watching the wall, many wrung their hands and gave vent to ejaculations of horror and pity; there was an indiscriminate rush to escape from the unwelcome sight; and, with a sharp crack, which deepened into a dull roar, the huge length of wall split in two and fell over with an awful crash that shook the ground perceptibly, and carried dismay into all hearts. Down through the roof of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel swept the dreadful mass of masonry, burying the cloister in a confused mass of ruins, and creating for the moment a sort of dreadful lull, the silence of which was more irksome to be borne than the preceding crash. The mass of masonry carried away a large portion of the roof of the chapel, and rendered the interior one confused heap of broken benches and pews, and of rafters reft from their bearings, and heaped in a hill of bewildering ruin.

THE CATASTROPHE.

From the first the Catholic chapel was in great danger from its close proximity to the burning edifice, and still greater fears were entertained for the safety of the side or cloister chapel, a narrow building close to the north side of the Theatre, and between it and St. Mary's Chapel. To the west of the chapel and side or cloister chapel, there was a dwelling-house for the clergymen, extending north from the wall of the theatre to the narrow lane leading from St. James's-place to Broughton-street. Shortly after four o'clock, Bishop Strain, the Rev. Messrs Bigg, Innes, Corbett, and Hannah were present, and took measures to save the property as much as possible, by removing the beautiful paintings and other articles of value from the chapel, the cloister chapel, and the dwelling-house. The large well-known picture representing the entombment of the Saviour, which stood immediately above the altar, was safely removed; and indeed nearly everything of value had been got out of the cloister and cloister chapel when the great disaster of the fire occurred. Shortly after five o'clock a chimney stack fell from the north wall of the theatre, right on to the cupola roof of the cloister chapel, and, carrying a portion of the roof with it, crashed into the vestry. Only two men were in the vestry at the time, and a number of those in the immediate vicinity, one or two of whom had made narrow escapes, immediately rushed to render assistance, when they found that one of the poor men was lying on the floor, with his head to the door, and quite dead, his body being almost completely covered with ruins. The other man was still alive, but was jammed up against the wall by stones and rubbish extending half-way up his body, and he cried most piteously to the men around him, "For God's sake try and save me." Great efforts were at once made to try and extricate the poor man, and among the most active in this was the Dean of Guild Lorimer, who had since the outbreak of the fire been exerting himself to the utmost in every direction to preserve order and save property. While he and others were engaged in this benevolent work, the alarm was raised that the northern wall of the theatre was about to fall, and Bailie Handyside, Councillor Dryborough, Mr Adam Beattie, and others, all entreated the Dean of Guild to come out of the place lest the theatre wall should fall. Mr Lorimer, eager in his work of humanity, overlooked all danger to himself, and in reply to the remonstrances made to him said, "I'll try to save the man's life, and risk my own." The fears of his friends, however, proved too well founded, for in a minute or two the greater part of the north gable wall of the theatre fell with a crash on the cloister chapel, burying Mr Lorimer and five others in the ruins.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.

Soon after the north wall had fallen a large force of labourers set to work to look for the bodies of those who had been buried beneath the ruins. About half-past seven the men came upon the first body, and from that time till late the next morning active and continuous efforts were made. The number of the lost was at first unknown, and this fact stimulated their energy and gave fresh impetus to their exertions. Six bodies in all were recovered from the ruins, namely, those of Mr. George Lorimer, Dean of Guild, aged 54; Mr. John Taylor, builder, St. James'-square, aged about 50; Mr. Thomas Henry Leake, Union-place, clerk, aged 26; John Clark, mason, Middle Arthur-place, aged 67; Bernard M'Vie, labourer, Lawnmarket, aged 36; and George Sweeney, gentleman's servant, 15, Leopold-place, aged 67. All of the deceased were married. At a meeting of the magistrates, held on Saturday, it was resolved to offer the testimony of a public funeral to the Dean of Guild, should the relatives approve, and to defray the whole funeral expenses of the poorer sufferers, besides giving temporary relief to their families. Steps were ordered to be taken for the removal of all dangerous walls, and barricading the front of the theatre. Votes of thanks were tendered to the military, and to the Leith authorities, who sent help at the fire.

The building which has been destroyed under circumstances, as to time and suddenness, singularly similar to those which marked the fate of its predecessor on the same site, was erected in the course of the years 1854-5, and opened to the public on the 15th of December of the latter year.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham, though doubtless suffering severe pecuniary loss, have not incurred such serious personal risk as they did on the occasion of the fire of twelve years ago. On that occasion Mr. Wyndham was in his own room in the theatre, when the property man rushed in to inform him that the house was in flames; and Mrs. Wyndham, who three days before had been confined, was in bed in the dwelling house connected with, and situated immediately over, the theatre. Mrs. Windham and her infant were carried out in blankets to a neighbouring hotel; and happily neither mother nor child suffered from the fright and exposure.

Shortly after three o'clock another portion of the northern wall fell among the ruins in the cloister, but fortunately the workmen escaped uninjured.

THE LATE STORM.

A gale commenced on Friday evening, which by Saturday morning had increased to a perfect hurricane. The force of the wind early on Saturday morning is said to have been greater than at any period since the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and it is feared that many serious disasters to shipping will have occurred. Many disasters are already recorded, and particulars of some of these are appended. The gale has been severely felt in Germany and France, and the telegraphic service in these countries was temporarily interrupted by the damage done to the wires.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY IN LONDON.

In London, on Saturday morning, a tall chimney, at the works of Pontifex and Co., Shoe Lane, was blown down, and in its fall destroyed a lodging-house, which contained thirty to forty persons, many of whom were severely injured, and several are not expected to survive.

SHIPWRECK AT PORTSMOUTH AND GALLANT RESCUE.

About eleven a.m. (says a despatch from Portsmouth), messengers arrived from Fort Cumberland and the Coastguard at the entrance to Langston harbour requesting immediate assistance for a schooner which had gone ashore on the dangerous shingle banks at the entrance to Langston harbour known as the "Woolsteners." The *Comet*, Government steamtug, with a lifeboat in tow, in charge of a Government Trinity pilot (W. Main), was sent out to afford assistance, but she could only approach within some 5,000 yards of the wrecked vessel, which could be seen, with her crew in the rigging (her hull just below water and her masts standing), in the very midst of the seething breakers, which rose in high sheets of white foam over the hard sand and shingle of the "East Winner," as marked in the Admiralty charts, and forming a portion of the shoals referred to as the Woolsteners. Fortunately, however, Fort Cumberland, the head-quarter of the Royal Marine Artillery, stands at the entrance of the harbour of Langston, and from this fort the schooner had been watched from the time she first approached the dangerous shoals, and on her striking a resolve was made to attempt the rescue of her crew. A large ten-oared cutter is kept at the fort for the purpose of fixing the targets on the shoals out seaward for practice from the guns at the fort. The schooner, afterwards found to be the *Ocean*, of Plymouth, with pottery clay, from Charlston (Cornwall), for Sunderland, was driven inshore and embayed by the force of the wind and heavy seas, and in attempting to tack when close in upon the shoals, at about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, her heel caught the outer edge of the shoal and caused her to miss stays. The crew let go both anchors immediately, but the vessel bumped heavily on the shoal and filled, and the crew were driven to the rigging for safety. At first five figures were seen in the rigging, but soon afterwards only three could be made out, and these it was evident must be rescued soon if their lives were to be saved. The cutter belonging to the fort was therefore, under the direction and personal superintendence of Major Festin, R.M.A., taken across the entrance of Langston harbour to the Hayling Island shore, and was there manned by the island fishermen (volunteers). The boat was launched as quickly as possible, Major Festin taking the helm, and after waiting some little time to allow the ebb tide to run out its greatest strength, the boat's head was laid for the schooner, and the men bent lustily to their oars. It was a matter of life or death to all those in the boat, as it was to the expectant men in the unfortunate schooner's rigging; and when the boat got at length fairly in among the breakers and close to the schooner, a minute, or may be longer, passed, during which the watchers on shore thought all had gone together,—the boat, vessel, and their crews,—all being hid in the blinding gray whirl that sprung up from the broken water. Immediately afterwards, however, the cutter, with her gallant crew was seen leaving the wreck, and in a few minutes more she was high and dry on Hayling Island beach, with the master, mate, and one man, part of the schooner's crew safe on board. The remainder of the crew, one man and a boy, were washed overboard and drowned before help could reach them.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

On the line of the Great Western Railway the hurricane led to a strange accident. It was between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, just when the wind was raging furiously, that two trucks were driven by the force of the hurricane from the siding at the Wallingford-road station on to the up line of rails to the distance of full a mile, without the station guard knowing what had occurred. One of these trucks was loaded with corn, and the other was empty. Between four and five o'clock a narrow-guage coal train from the north came up, and, as the darkness which prevailed was dense, the trucks ahead was not seen either by the driver or stoker of the train. In a short space of time after passing the station a crash was heard, and it is merciful that the men on the engine escaped with their lives. It appears that the last of the two trucks blown along the line was laden with corn, and the engine of the coal train, which was proceeding at a good speed, striking against it, forced it off the wheels. The foremost pair of wheels of the truck became so embedded in the earth that the engine, tender, and eleven of the coal trucks, by the collision were thrown off the rails. On examination the engine and tender were found to be extensively damaged, most of the trucks were more or less broken, and the coal was scattered over both lines of rail, completely stopping all traffic.

WRECK OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER, AND LOSS OF MANY LIVES.

A sad disaster occurred off Liverpool on Saturday. On the morning of that day the steamer *Lelia*, of 4,000 tons, manned by a crew of 50 men, and commanded by Captain Skinner, left the port of Liverpool, bound for Wilmington, *via* Bermuda. The wind was blowing a gale from the north-west, and a tremendous sea was running at the time. She got abreast Ormshead about two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the sea was running so heavily that the steamer was slowed for the purpose of taking the anchors in, for fear they would be lost. When the anchors were got on board the *Lelia* shipped a heavy sea, which knocked the pea of one of the arms of the anchors through the deck. The iron covering of a small scuttle in the fore part of the vessel was then washed away, and the *Lelia* shipped a succession of seas which soon filled the foremost part of the vessel. Two men, named Brodey and Curry, were steering at the time, and in a few minutes they discovered that the steamer would not answer her helm. They then told the pilot that they thought the vessel was filling with water, and orders were given to have her speed still further slackened for the purpose of discovering, if possible, where the water was getting in. This they were unable to do, as the decks were flooded, and presently another sea broke over her, smashing the forward hatches; another sea lifted the anchor from the portion of the deck in which it was embedded, and again sent the pea through with tremendous force. Attempts were then made to change the position of the steamer for the purpose of running her back, but she refused to answer her helm. At this time she was about six miles west of the North-west Lightship. She came up to the sea and lay a helpless body. She rapidly filled with water, and in a very few minutes her forward compartments had sunk, and her stern was raised high out of the water. Orders were then given for her boats, four in number, to be lowered. Captain Sinclair, the two pilots, and several of the passengers got into the first boat, which was almost immediately swamped and the whole of the crew were lost. The port quarter boat was next lowered in the waist, and was filled by twelve of the crew. Amongst the crew in that boat was the steward, who fell overboard, and after some difficulty was rescued. This boat was lowered on the weather side, and after many fruitless attempts she was got round, and just as she came by the quarter the quarter-boat was lowered, and the two came into collision. Eighteen men got into the third boat, and while it was hanging in the tackles one of the seamen, named Brodey, asked Capt. Skinner if he would go in the boat. He said, "Yes, Brodey; you go down first and I will follow you." This, however, he was unable to do, as a heavy sea washed the boat from the steamer. A fourth boat was lowered from the starboard waist, and that was immediately upset, and it was supposed that she sunk under the paddle-boxes. At this time only the captain and another man named Curry were left on board the steamer. They were on the port side of the tackle, close to the water. It was supposed that there was a small lifeboat on board at this time, but none of the survivors appeared to have seen it owing to the tremendous sea which was running, and the pitchy darkness by which they were surrounded. In the boat containing eighteen of the crew was Mr. Thomas Miller, who pulled an oar from the time the boat left the steamer until she arrived at the lightship. When they got close underneath the lightship two lines were thrown to them. At this time the second mate was steering the boat. She got underneath the stern of the lightship, when a heavy sea caught her athwart and capsized her, and all hands were immersed in the water. Four of the crew—two men and two boys—got on the top of the keel. The two men succeeded in reaching one of the other boats that had come alongside, containing twelve men, but the two boys were drifted away, and nothing more was heard of them. A number of lines were thrown to the two boats, and by these means the whole of the crew of the last-named boat, with the exception of four, were pulled on board the lightship. The four men who were drowned jumped overboard for the purpose of getting hold of the lines, being under the apprehension that the boat would capsize and they would be lost. Mr. Miller had hold of one of the lines until the boat on which he was got close to the lightship, when, evidently from sheer exhaustion, he let go his hold and was battling with the raging sea. He succeeded in clutching Brodey by the collar, and the mate of the ship also seized Brodey by the leg. The men on board the lightship lowered a life buoy, and Brodey having got inside, placed his arms across it. Mr. Miller still clung to him, but the mate had released his hold. The crew of the lightship, with a view of pulling the three men on board, attempted to reef the line through a block, but in so doing they slackened the rope down into the water and Mr. Miller let go his hold and sunk, Brodey alone being rescued grom a watery grave. Only twelve were rescued, and the master, the three mates, stewards, boatswains, Mr. Thomas Miller, Captain Sinclair, and others, said to be 44 in all, were drowned. The lifeboat, No. 1, dispatched from Liverpool to rescue the twelve men from the lightship was capsized, and seven of her crew of eleven were drowned. The survivors of the *Lelia* were brought into Liverpool on Monday, where the distress and excitement consequent upon this sad affair are very great.

During the gale on Saturday morning, Her Majesty's paddle-wheel steamer, *Terrible*, fitting for sea in the Medway, broke away from her moorings in the river about an hour or two after daylight, with the tide about three-quarters ebb, and was driven on shore close to the dockyard. After a few hours she was towed off, but the extent of the damage she has sustained is not yet known.

In the British Channel the storm was severely felt. In the neighbourhood of Bristol much damage was done to property by the gale.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT TYNE MAIN COLLIERY.

On Monday afternoon two men descended the shaft of the pit to ascertain the depth of water, and after being down some time, those at the mouth of the pit began to have some doubts as to the safety of the men. Mr. Gilroy, resident engineer of the colliery, and a man named Reed descended, when they found both the men lifeless in one of the drifts, and were themselves nearly overcome by the stythe of gas, which appeared to issue from some of the old workings adjoining the bank heap which surrounds the colliery. The names of the two men who have thus unfortunately lost their lives are Joseph Charlton and Thomas Heslop, both of them married men. An inquest was held on the bodies on Wednesday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Henderson, Ship Inn, Tyne Main, before the Deputy-Coroner (Dr. Davis).

Robert Reed, resident viewer, was the first witness called. He said that on Monday afternoon, the deceased men were sent for to go down the pit, and examine the state of the pumping shaft. Charlton went down the shaft first, and Heslop followed. They kept up a constant communication with the witness, who was at the top of the shaft. The men reported the air good all the way as they descended. They began to ascend, and when they got to the drift, witness heard a splash of water, as if it was running into the shaft. He called down, but received no reply. The witness heard Heslop cough before the splash and say to his comrade, "let us return," to which Charlton replied, "Yes; I am all right where I am." The drift is about 48 feet from the top, and dips towards the staple, which lies to the south-west. The drift communicates with a culvert that leads to the river. The culvert was formerly an open burn; but it is arched over now, and the water in it is highly charged with gas. He believed it contained a large amount of sulphur. The men seemed to have fallen forward, as there was a mark on each of their foreheads. Their clothes were soaked with mud and water, but were not torn. The bodies were much swollen, and had a very strong smell. The ventilation was very good after the covering of the staple had been removed. He considered the men had raised the gas from the mud while in the act of coming out, and having inhaled it, this caused their death. He supposed that the fact of Heslop having felt a disagreeable taste or smell had caused the men to try to get out quicker than they went in. He could not say where the gas originally came from. It may have arisen from the arched culvert or from the tank on the refuse heap at the Friars Goose Chemical Works. Witness was of opinion that the men were suffocated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Other witnesses corroborated the evidence given by Mr Reed.

George Thornton France, manager of the Friar's Goose Chemical Works, said he had been requested by Mr. Coxon, Dr. Pyle, and Mr. Reed to attend the inquest, and give any information he might be possessed of regarding the accumulation of gas in the pit where the men were suffocated. They asked him if he knew of any gas likely to be present in the staple which would cause their death. He told them that if the staple was open to the culvert which went down to the river there would undoubtedly have been sulphuretted hydrogen in it. He examined the staple, and he was of opinion that there was a strong current of that gas in it, and quite sufficient to suffocate a man. He was also of opinion that the gas came from the main culvert, and that it generated in the tank heap; but at a point further away from the colliery than was considered by the previous witnesses. He was of opinion that the drift could be cleaned out, so that no harm could be done to any one. The tank refuse at the colliery was made in former years all the refuse at the works was now sent to the sea in hoppers.

The Coroner then remarked that the jury could return no other verdict than that the two unfortunate men had been suffocated with impure air, while examining the drift of the Tyne Main Colliery, and that the deaths were accidental.

The jury returned their verdict accordingly; but with the recommendation that the utmost precaution be taken to ensure the safety of others who may require to go down the pit.

Up to the 31st of December 21,154 applications had been received and 18,325 volunteers enrolled in the Naval Reserve.

Local and District News.

A CHILD SEVERELY SCALDED.—On Wednesday afternoon, while the wife of Mr. Robert Wright, Rewcastle Chare, Quayside, was engaged in washing, one of the children, aged three years, accidentally fell into a pail of boiling water, and was scalded in a most frightful manner before the mother had time to extricate it. Messrs. Newton and Bell were in almost immediate attendance. The poor little sufferer remains in a very precarious state.

LOSS OF A NEWCASTLE TRADER.—The *Dundee Advertiser* says:—One or two ships that left the coal ports on the Tyne on Thursday, the 5th inst., have not reached their destination. Among these is the *Christian*, of Leith, a schooner of 48 tons, and manned by a captain and three of a crew. The *Christian* left Newcastle on the morning of Thursday week, with a cargo of coals, and has not since been heard of. She was commanded by Captain John Thomson.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, held in the Town Hall, Stockton, it has been agreed to re-organise the Chamber of Commerce in that town. The Mayor (Mr. Joshua Byers) was chosen president, and other officers were appointed. The meetings of the Chamber are to be held every three months, and it was suggested that steps be taken for a union with the kindred associations in Darlington, Middlesbro', and West Hartlepool.

PRESENTATION.—A meeting of the agents and workmen, in connection with Messrs. Hawthorn's engine works, took place at the house of Mrs. Bell, Black Bull Inn, Waterloo-street, on Friday night, to present Mr. John Rowell with a handsome gold watch, on the occasion of his leaving that establishment to fill a higher situation—Joseph Scott, Esq., the manager of the works, presiding. The chairman, in presenting the testimonial, urged every one to pursue the same line of conduct as Mr. Rowell, and in time they were sure to advance their position. Mr. Rowell replied in feeling terms. The meeting was kept up with great spirit until an early hour, with glees and songs.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—The Board of Trade have liberally forwarded to the coastguardsmen who assisted at the wreck of the "Stanley," at Tynemouth, a donation of £10 each. We are glad to learn that the Board of Trade have directed rocket apparatuses to be supplied to all the naval reserve drill ships that can use them, for the purpose of training the men of the reserve in the working, in case of necessity. In Sunderland, immediately on the arrival of the "Trincomalee," the first reserve training ship, Captain Heard procured an apparatus, and regularly drilled his men in its use.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday, an accident occurred at the York Station of the North-Eastern Railway, to a carriage-fitter named Henry Hawkins. The deceased had for a few weeks been acting as carriage inspector in the place of the regular inspector, who is suffering from illness. At six o'clock in the morning he was crossing the line on his way to work, when his attention was attracted to a departing goods train, and in such a manner that he failed to observe the approach of an engine. As he stood on the line the engine knocked him down across the rails and ran over his thighs mangling them in a most dreadful manner. He died a few hours after.

GATESHEAD LOW FELL READING SOCIETY.—The fourth entertainment, in connection with the above society, was held in the public rooms, on Monday evening—Richard Cail, Esq., in the chair. The singers are members of the Newcastle Choral Union. The programme consisted of songs, glees, and choruses, by some of the best German and English composers. The song by Miss Moore, "Barney O'Hea" was beautifully rendered and met with a well merited encore. Nor must we omit the amateur comic singer who gave, with great effect, "Muffins and Tea," Henry Shield, Esq., read selections from "Pickwick," and was loudly applauded.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. D. FOTHERINGHAM.—On Monday evening, the congregation and numerous friends of the Rev. David Fotheringham, of Glanton, presented that gentleman with a superb gold watch, chain, and appendages, (from the establishment of Messrs. Reid and Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne); also with Professor Cunnyngham's Historical Theology, in two elegantly bound volumes, both bearing suitable inscriptions, as marks of the sincere respect and admiration in which the rev. gentleman is held, not only by his own congregation, but throughout the neighbourhood.

DARLINGTON HORSE FAIR.—Tuesday was the first day of this annual fair. Neither the supply of animals nor attendance of buyers was very first-rate—not equal by any means to previous years. First-class horses, however, were in fair demand. The fair this year is held about a fortnight earlier than usual, and it is to this fact, together with the want of publicity, that the comparative want of success is attributed.

FELLING INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.—The members of this society held their eighth quarterly meeting on Saturday evening last. The report showed the society to be in a most satisfactory and healthy condition. During the quarter 21 new members have been admitted, and there are now 173 members standing on the books, with a capital of £829 19s. 9d. Goods have been sold during the quarter to the amount of £1,279 11s. 10d., with a working expense of 3¼ per cent., realising a gross profit of £129 3s. 1d. After depreciating fixed stock by £8 2s. 11d.; paying interest on capital, £7 17s. 1d.; a dividend of 1s. 9d. in the pound on members' purchases, and 3d. per share on members' paid-up capital up to five shares was declared. The committee are at present engaged in the erection of a store consisting of a grocer's, draper's, and butcher's shops, with long room and other appurtenances. They expect to enter their new premises in May next.

SUNDERLAND SHIPWRECKED MARINERS SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Sunderland Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Shipwrecked Mariners was held in the Exchange Commission Room, on Tuesday morning, —the Mayor presiding. There was a very limited attendance. From the report read by the secretary it appears that during the past year, 37 widows with 61 children had been relieved with £114 10s.; the total number relieved since the formation of the society in 1838 have been 1,014 widows and 1,844 children, at the cost of £3,433 19s. A successful effort has been made to obtain annual subscriptions, and in Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth, £168 15s. 6d., had been received. The funds had also been increased from other sources, leaving a balance of £220 7s. 9d. to the credit of the society on the 31st ult. The meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Messrs. J. T. Alcock, Thompson, W. Nicholson, M. Lonie, and several other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the society.

NEWCASTLE CHURCH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the members of the above institution was held on Tuesday night in their lecture room. There was only a small attendance, over whom the Rev. W. R. Burnet presided. The institution has now been in existence eleven years, and from small beginnings in the year 1854 when it started with 283 members, it rose in 1862 to 350 members; now there are 400 members. It began with a library of 419 books; in 1859 it had 2,173 volumes; now there are 3,000 volumes. In 1856 it owed nearly £1,000, which had since with interest been paid off, and this year the institution was in debt £7 15s., the expenditure being £314 3s. 1d., while the receipts had been £306 7s. 8d., although the annual subscriptions were stated to have been £15 more than last year. During the past year 182 volumes have been added to the library. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the committee in their report regretted that so many of the members regarded the institute as only a place of amusement, and one for meeting for kindly intercourse. The original intention was to promote the advancement of Church principles and God's work; and it was hoped that in future some steps would be taken towards these ends. The usual votes of thanks were given to the secretaries and the treasurer, and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting separated.

FUNERAL OF MR. ANDREW MCCREE.—The remains of this gentlemen were consigned to their last resting place in Jesmond Cemetery on Wednesday. Shortly after two o'clock the coffin was placed upon two chairs at the door of the residence of the deceased, 4, Campbell Street, Newcastle, where the Rev. Thos. Smith gave out a hymn—"Pass a few swiftly fleeting years," &c.—after the singing of which the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the relations and some of his most intimate friends, filled six mourning coaches. There were also four cabs, occupied by the members of the Nelson Street Primitive Methodist church. The workmen and the committee of the Newcastle Temperance Union walked in front of the hearse, and the teachers and a large number of the children belonging to Nelson Street Sunday School, with a number of the members of the congregation followed behind the cabs. On arriving at the cemetery, the large assemblage began to fill the little chapel, only a small portion of the company being able to gain admission. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Revs. Thos. Smith and Wm. Dent. At the close of the service Mr. Geo. Charlton, by the request of the Rev. Wm. Dent, delivered a short and touching address to the assemblage. The children were much affected during the melancholy proceedings.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The usual quarterly meeting of this association took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Robert Willoughby, Lord Byron Inn, Market-street—Mr. Joseph Bagnall, president, in the chair, and Mr. R. Willoughby in the vice-chair. After the payment of contributions, the following new members were proposed and elected:—Messrs. Peter Thursby, Garibaldi Arms, Church-way, North Shields; Henry Bell, Black Bull, Wallsend; Henry Hall Harris, Bird-in-Bush, Pilgrim-street; — Blenkinsopp, Locomotive Inn, Westmoreland-street; Thomas Jamieson, Wheat Sheaf, Fowler-street, South Shields; W. Schorey, Durham House, Cloth Market; Thomas Watson, Lord Nelson, Sandgate; James Grant, Puddlers' Arms, Furness-bank-top; William Forbes, John Bull Inn, Church-street, North Shields; Henry Stokes, King's Head, Clive-street, North Shields; William Summerson, Lifeboat, Church-row, South Shields; Mr. Paxton, King's Head, Chester-le-Street; Mrs. Maddison, Colliery Inn, Pelton Fell; William Hunter, Barley Mow, near Birtley; John Brown, Spirit Vaults, East-street, South Shields; James Hall, Blue Posts, Pilgrim-street; and Mr. Jarrow, High Jarrow. A highly encouraging report was read by the secretary, Mr. John Balmbra, and adopted; and the balance sheet showed that the income for the year from all sources had been £1,985 1s. 9d., including a balance from last year of £1,844 10s. 10d., and the disbursements £1,976 5s. 2d., with a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £8 16s. 7d. There had been deposited in the Star Building Society, at 5 per cent., the sum of £300, and also another sum of £230. The total amount received towards the Building and Benevolent Fund during the year had been £175 12s. 11d., and the expenditure had amounted in the same period to £110 0s. 2d. The fund now amounted to £370 13s. The number of new members during the year had been 34. It was announced that Mr. T. C. Temperley had presented a donation of £1, and Mr. John Henderson had become an honorary member, with a subscription of 10s. per annum. A discussion arose with respect to the establishment of an association at North and South Shields in connection with that in this town, but no resolution was come to on the subject. The secretary announced that the subscriptions at the meeting amounted to £24 7s.

THE TYNE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

MESSRS. INGHAM AND HODGSON ON THE TRINITY HOUSE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the ports of Tynemouth and South Shields, was held in the Central Hall, South Shields, on Tuesday evening, the Mayor of the borough (W. James, Esq.), presiding.

The MAYOR, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said they had met to memorialise the Board of Trade to transfer the authority in matters of pilotage from the Trinity House of Newcastle to a new representative Board. He would not make any lengthened remarks, but simply state that he sympathised with the pilots, and thought they had a right to have a voice in matters that concerned themselves. He then read a letter from Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., expressing his regret that in consequence of an engagement in Durham he would not be able to be present. He begged to call on their member, Mr. Ingham, to move the first resolution.

Mr. INGHAM, M.P., on rising to address the meeting was received with loud and reiterated cheers. The hon. gentleman said he had the honour to move the first resolution that had been prepared to be presented at that meeting; stated comprehensively the object for which that meeting was assembled, and showed the feeling of the different parties who were favourable to an alteration of the present system of Tyne Pilotage. He would just read the resolution, which was as follows:—"That the existing system by which the sea and river pilotage of the Tyne is entrusted to the irresponsible management of a self-elected body is unsatisfactory to the shipping interests of this port, and is not in accordance with recent legislation, which provides that the pilotage of a port shall, on application to the Privy Council for Trade, be entrusted to a board representing local interests." It stated that the present management was unsatisfactory to the shipping interests, as well as to the pilots engaged on the river. Now, he did not know that he need do more than glance over his friends whom he saw around him, and see who were met together, and what interests they represented. He had the pleasure to see on his right hand and on his left many who were not merely inhabitants of the borough, but who lived on the banks of the Tyne, and who were equally interested with them in all that concerned their noble river and in the welfare of those who did the pilotage service on it. He thought he was not wrong when he stated that at the last time when the provisional order was almost passed into law, it was supported by all really intelligent and influential bodies connected with the navigation of the river, and who were deeply interested in the due performance of the pilotage service, and the people who wished their vessels to come in and go out of the river with the greatest security, without risk of loss. They had from North and South Shields the Shipowners' Societies, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Corporations, all of whom represented what they considered the defects of the present system and supported the interests of the pilots. The greater portion of the pilots resided at the south side of the water, and he thought they had 270 sea pilots and eight river pilots. He did not give that as a dry statistic, but to show his friends on the south side the excellent feeling which pervaded all classes on the north side of the river in the matter, and particularly of his friend on the right, Mr. Hodgson. (Loud cheers.) Now, the Provisional Order provided not only where the Board had to meet, but also how it was to be supplied from time to time. He believed there were three representatives from Newcastle, three from the north side, three from the south side, three from the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, two from the pilots, and two from the Board of Trade, making the total number 17. It was provided that the first meeting of the pilots should be held on the south side, and that all the future meetings be held there too. He mentioned that to show how deeply they were indebted to their friends on the south side of the river. Well, it was very difficult to speak when every one was of the same opinion. If he went down in the train or anywhere else every one was of the same opinion as himself. Whatever the merits of the Trinity House might be, whatever their privileges, they were utterly unfit for the requirements of the river, and it was against the principles of legislation that these important functions should be entrusted to a body like the Trinity House of Newcastle. As there were no opponents to the object of the meeting, he would just speculate upon what opposition could be grounded. The Trinity House said that it was not a port to which the Act applied, that it was a port which only received customs. That was nothing; the Act only applied to places where the Trinity House was resident in one place, and had jurisdiction in another port. They did not ground their opposition to the Provisional Order upon its being at present a convenient administration, but they grounded it upon an act which said that where there was a change of jurisdiction there should not be a representative Board. The Trinity House was impugned in two distinct reasons, one of which was the public ground that the river should be placed in that position which was required for the proper transaction of the amount of business connected with shipping that was carried on. They said they had not the use of the river for a sufficient length of time. Probably when the Trinity House was first established it represented all the interests connected with shipping, but now it did not do so. He illustrated that by a few statistics. They all knew that the registered tonnage of the port of Shields was 270,000 tons, and they had only 150,000 tons in Newcastle, which showed that they were in a position of two to one in relation to Newcastle. As the Pilotage was only for the use of the shipowners, how very foolish it was to say that 115 should rule 270. They need not travel beyond that simple question of arithmetic. But what were the interests of the pilots? He was sure that they all felt very strongly on that matter. The pilots were as gallant and fair dealing a set of men as it had ever been his good fortune to come in contact with. (Applause.) Why should not those men be made as happy and as comfortable as possible? He thought everyone should be proud to be able to better and assist the pilots. He did not believe there could be any antipathy amongst the gentlemen at Newcastle against the pilots. The pilots ought to be fairly heard, and kindly dealt with. It was the duty of those gentlemen of the Trinity House, who had such considerable funds at their disposal, to come forward and provide, as in all other ports, good steamers in which the pilots could go to sea in stormy weather. That was one of the shortcomings of this port. There was another grievance—the accounts of the Trinity House. He never had said, and he would humbly express his dissent from anybody that did say, that there was evidence of personal fraud or anything like it on the part of the Trinity House members. They never gave the public a full account of what they received, and of what stood to the credit of the seamen. They now knew that £10,000 stood to the credit of the sea pilots, and about £8,000 to the credit of the river pilots. He had no doubt if all that was disbursed in one year, that it would be great improvidence. He was not without hope that some such bill as was proposed last year would be successfully carried through Parliament this year. In the Committee of the House of Commons, there was a suggestion made to appease the Trinity House, and that was to have two of the brethren placed on the new representative Board. That was a very fair proposition. With so strong a case he had not the least doubt, with the great advantage of his friend Mr. Hodgson, that they would be able to bring about in the next session that result which nothing but the rising of Parliament defeated last year. The hon. gentleman concluded his address amid loud cheers.

Mr. JACKSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. C. STEVENSON moved the next resolution:—

"That the management of the pilotage by the Trinity House at Newcastle has long been regarded with disfavour by the various interests connected with the Tyne, its regulations being of the most inefficient character, no arrangements being made for boarding ships in stormy weather, or for other exceptional circumstances which could not be better made by the pilots themselves if left to their own unfettered action.

That in connection with the improvements that are now being made in the navigation of the river by the Tyne Commissioners the proceedings of the Trinity House in the exercise of its prescriptive functions are universally regarded as a serious obstruction, and the Trinity Brethren being notoriously a body of men who are not qualified from business aptitude or professional intelligence to adapt themselves to existing requirements, the only remedy is to be found in the transfer of their authority in matters of pilotage to a board composed of competent persons."

The resolution spoke of their want of business capacity; when the Board of Trade put the screw on, they gave information which was never publicly known before. There was the case of the nine pilots who, about a year ago, were brought up before the Trinity House and fined £2 each, for the offence of conducting ships from their moorings in Shields Harbour into Northumberland Dock—a thing which the Trinity House for years before had allowed to be done, and which the order in council had intended to be done. A letter respecting that had come down from the Board of Trade, and no further prosecution on that point took place. It might be said there was a chance of that body improving itself, but they had no proof to justify such a hope. It was a self-elected body, and those who were members of it took care that persons elected to vacancies should be men likely to support the antiquated system; they would not let any man come among them in the shape of a reformer. Look at the buoys and beacons of the Tyne, for which they levied many hundreds a year—ten times as much as those beacons cost. What did they do with that money? They appointed an inspector of the buoys and beacons, and perhaps the half of his year's salary would buy all the buoys and beacons which he had to take charge of. He knew he was treading on dangerous ground, and that he was exposing himself to the contradiction of the authorities, but if he was wrong it was the fault of the Trinity House for not giving them accounts. He, with other members of the Tyne Commission, was determined to do all they could to remedy affairs, and to take upon themselves a full share of the responsibility, which was not the case last year. The Board of Trade gave the Tyne Commissioners only two representatives of the proposed board, which he thought was below what they were entitled to, and then took one of the representatives from the Tyne Commission and gave it to the Trinity House, which he thought was very hard lines indeed. He was sure that the Tyne Commission would take a more active part in the movement, and that this session would see the last of that antiquated control over the pilots. (Loud applause.)

Mr. R. BLAIR, a sea pilot, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. TURNBULL moved, and Mr. HUTCHINSON, a pilot, seconded, the next resolution:—"That the administration of money matters by the Trinity House of Newcastle has been most unjust towards the sea and river pilots of the Tyne; large sums of money remaining in the hands of the Trinity House which, on their own showing, ought to have been distributed among the pilots, the total, according to their own statement, amounting to about £20,000." This motion was also carried unanimously.

Mr. HODGSON, M.P., who on rising was received with loud and long protracted cheering, moved the next resolution. He considered that, to a great extent, the port of Tyne extended from the mouth of the river up to Newcastle, that their interests were all one, and that there ought to be no dis-union; and if there had been no tyranny on the one hand, there would have been no dissatisfaction on the other. He had listened to the speeches made that evening; and their hon. member had stated the grounds on which the Pilotage Bill had been introduced at last session, and had determined—in which he cordially concurred—to give his best assistance in the passing of that measure in the next session of Parliament. (Loud applause.) Mr. Ingham and himself had worked together for that purpose; but it was, on no account, owing to any failure on the part of the promoters of that bill that it was not passed at last session. It had been by a mere accident that that bill had not been passed into law, and if they had had a week or two more the bill would have passed. (Loud applause.) The case of the promoters, as any one who would read the evidence taken in the House of Commons would see, had been completely established. It had neither been broken down because of its opponents, nor contradicted by the evidence of any on the other side. It was a mere question of time when they went into the House of Lords, if the session had not been about to terminate, that the opposition would never have been carried on. If there was not this large surplus belonging to the pilots, who fought that battle, they should have had no opposition at last session. (Applause.) He still hoped that there would be no opposition on the part of the Trinity House in the next session of Parliament. That bill would be introduced by the President of the Board of Trade, who pledged himself to introduce it at the earliest possible opportunity. They did not want any returns. If that bill should be passed, it could not possibly pass without the members of the Trinity House being examined as witnesses in committee, and as surely as those witnesses came before the House of Commons, as surely would they be made to speak the truth, and tell themselves what they would not give in returns. (Applause.) Now, he made no charge against any member of the Newcastle Trinity House; but of this he was certain, that it possessed a large sum of money which ought to be properly accounted for and expended. If they had not had these funds wherewith to oppose the bill at last session, he did not think they would have had the opposition carried to such an extent. He doubted whether the Trinity House had a right to apply these funds to the authority by which the pilotage should be governed. The place where the pilotage board should meet would be left to the decision of the Board of Trade. To show the position in which Shields stood with regard to Newcastle, with respect to the number of vessels brought into the river Tyne, and the amount of pilotage money gathered by the Trinity House, he would read the following statistics:—Entered inwards from sea to Shields, 5,970 vessels; pilotage money, £3,788 1s. 5d.; outwards from Shields to sea, 8,041 vessels; pilotage money, £7,057 7s. 11d. Inwards, Shields to Newcastle, 2,517 vessels; pilotage money, £1,573 6s. 11d. Outwards, Newcastle to Shields, 3,051 vessels; pilotage money, £2,133 6s. 10d. But the reason why he had quoted these figures was to show how great the number of vessels entered, and money received at Shields was in comparison to those going between the sea and Newcastle. These returns, however, did not give the exact facts, as a large proportion of these vessels which were entered at Shields for Newcastle, properly speaking, were taken into the dock. He would read the amount of tonnage registered at North and South Shields and Newcastle. He would not take the small vessels under 50 tons. At North Shields there were 640 vessels with a tonnage of 178,519; South Shields, 307 vessels, with a tonnage of 88,412; and at Newcastle, 330 vessels, with a tonnage of 101,643, against 947 vessels with a tonnage of 266,961 tons at North and South Shields. If that was so he wanted to know why the shipowners whose ships were registered at Shields should have to go to Newcastle to have the pilotage regulated by a Board at that place. It appeared to him that the Pilotage Board should represent those interests which were mutually concerned in the proper discharge of the duties. Such a Board as the Provisional Board sought to establish last year, and which had the support of the Board of Trade, and of the people of Shields, would be got, as there was not the slightest chance of any opposition coming off victorious. He trusted, however, that there would be no opposition; but for a gentleman of the legal profession, he did not believe there would have been any opposition by the Trinity House themselves in the House of Lords; he might be wrong, but that was his conviction. If the members of the Trinity House took upon themselves to oppose the bill, let them state so in their evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons. He begged to move the resolution, which was as follows:—

"5. That for these and other similar reasons the jurisdiction, in matters connected with pilotage on the river Tyne, and into and out of the mouth thereof, should be transferred from the Trinity House of Newcastle to a Board to be constituted for the purpose, representing in just proportions the shipowners of Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields, the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, the river and sea pilots, and the Board of Trade; and that all funds connected with the Tyne pilotage remaining in the hands of the Trinity House should be transferred to the said representative Board."

Mr. SALMON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. SUTHERLAND moved, and Mr. JACKSON seconded, the last resolution:—

"That a memorial, founded on these resolutions, and signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, be presented to the Board of Trade."

Mr. INGHAM moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting dispersed.

THE BROMPTON ORATORY CASE.

Since Mr. Selfe gave his opinion in the case of Elizabeth M'Dermot said to have been abducted from her home by a Father Bowden, one of the priests of the Brompton Oratory, he has received many communications on the subject, and has been in correspondence with Father Dalgairns, the Superior of the Oratory. The first of the letters, bearing date the 10th inst., from Father Dalgairns, states that, finding from the *Times* report that evidence was adduced on the previous day respecting the character of Mrs. M'Dermot and her daughter, and that a letter had appeared that day in the same newspaper from the Rev. Mr. Blunt, rector of Chelsea, he (the writer) begged to state that they had evidence, of the strongest description to adduce on the other side, and requested Mr. Selfe to appoint the earliest day to hear it. In reply to this Mr. Selfe, wrote that, as the letter of Mr. R. Frederick L. Blunt, of Scarborough, to him had been communicated to the press, he wished to do the same with any letter which Father Dalgairns might address to him on the same subject; but he must decline having any more verbal statements made in the police court, on a matter over which he had no control, and in which there was no necessity for him further to interfere. He at the same time suggested that it was open to him, if he thought it desirable, to answer the letter of Mr. Blunt, the rector of Chelsea, which had appeared in the *Times* newspaper. This answer was succeeded by the letter from Father Dalgairns, dated Jan. 12. Mr. Selfe, in reply to this letter, after disavowing any promise to obtain publicity for it, the insertion or non-insertion of which he left at the discretion of the press, never for a moment dreaming of attempting to exercise any influence over it, says:—"It is a mistake on your part to assert that I sent the girl back myself to the institution. I did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, I advised her to go to her mother and tell her own story; and told her she was then free to act as she herself thought best. I am not going to enter into any further argument on the subject, whether Mrs. M'Dermot is, or is not, a person of good character, as a collateral issue, which does not, in my opinion, materially affect the main question, viz., whether any man, Catholic or Protestant, priest or layman, has a right to encourage a child of fifteen or sixteen, to leave her mother's house, without her mother's consent or knowledge, and to conceal from the mother the place of her retreat. My rebuke of Father Bowden was founded upon his own admission that he had so advised Eliza M'Dermot, and was administered before he made his attack upon her mother's character." In a subsequent communication to Father Dalgairns, Mr. Selfe, observing that he had, without notice to him, published his letter of the previous day, adds, "I will trouble you as publicly to contradict the mis-statement that I sent the girl M'Dermot back to the institution." There was also a communication dated Jan. 12th, from Mr. R. F. L. Blunt, at Scarbro', in which, after adverting to a letter in Wednesday's *Times* from the Superior of the Oratory, he states that he is most anxious to avoid any controversy about Mrs. M'Dermot's character; that he had merely said what he knew, without setting himself up as her champion; and that there might, of course, be facts in her history which had never come to his knowledge. He had merely written what he knew about Mrs. M'Dermot and her daughter at the magistrate's request, and did not volunteer to enter the lists for her against the priests. He had only stated what he knew of her while curate to his cousin at Chelsea, and was not aware that she had been attending the Oratory within the last year. He wished to be set right with the public, and that it should be understood that he simply stated what he had heard and seen of the woman as she chanced to come under his notice; but that he had not felt it his duty to hunt up evidence about her either in one way or the other.

A long letter from a Lieut.-Col. Brockman, in reply to Father Dalgairns' letter, was also published, the substance of which is contained in the statement of the "Protestant Electoral Union" given below.—At the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday morning, Mr. Collett, solicitor, applied for the correspondence in Mr. Selfe's hands, on the ground that further proceedings would take place, when the whole matter would be fully inquired into. It was important that the public should be made acquainted with everything connected with it. Mr. Selfe declared that he had neither wish nor inclination to prevent the outside world knowing all about Mrs. M'Dermot and her daughter. In the course of conversation with the girl and inquiry, a circumstance came to light which it was thought by him as well to conceal from Mrs. M'Dermot, whose feelings he had been anxious to spare on so delicate a subject. If it must be known, the girl had gone astray; she had been seduced, although it seemed her mother was not aware of it.—Mr. Collett observed that he was prepared for such a communication, and that seduction might be brought home to an unexpected quarter. When the magistrate had dismissed the mother he had told her that at some future time he would tell her where her daughter was. The mother was anxious to know when that time was to be.—Mr. Selfe observed that that would be discovered by letters which he should have at once put into his possession. He had thought it better that the girl should remain in the institution, and he thought so still. There was no constraint; she was free to leave at any moment she liked, and come home if she pleased.—Mr. Collett hinted there were powerful influences at work to keep her there, to say nothing of the gingerbread and lollypops which made her pleased with her present position. It would be found that this poor woman had been persecuted for years by the Brompton Oratory, and the allegations against her for deserting her family, and her subsequent unjust committal for seven days emanated from that persecution. She would be found a highly respectable, exemplary person.—Mr. Selfe handed over the letters, and Mr. Collett thanked him.—On Monday, Colonel Brockman stated that he was much interested in behalf of Mrs. M'Dermott, and requested Mr. Selfe to give publicity to a statement which he had prepared in writing in vindication of her character.—Mr. Selfe said he must decline to entertain the matter any further, but suggested that he might hand the statement to the reporter for the press. It was as follows:—

"Protestant Electoral Union, 18, Abingdon-street, Westminster, Jan. 16, 1865.—Sir,—As it appears that you do not deem it expedient to take further cognisance the case of Mrs. M'Dermot, and as the public are not only impatient to receive authentic information but can scarcely be expected to suspend and renew their attention through the tedious process of any legal proceedings that it may be found practicable to adopt, I have to solicit your attention to the following details in reply to the letter of Mr. J. B. Dalgairns, availing myself for that purpose of the same channel that he has adopted:—That the widow M'Dermot is a person of irreproachable character I and those associated with me have fully satisfied ourselves. A person who has lived in Camera-place, Chelsea, eighteen years, and known Mrs. M'Dermot during the whole time she has lived there, will testify that she never saw anything in her conduct that was inconsistent with her being sober, hardworking and moral; kindly to her neighbours, affectionate to her children, and careful of their health and comfort to the utmost extent of her means. The landlord of the house in which she lived (Mr. Cox), and also his wife, both living near her, speak with the strongest feelings of respect and regard for her, the best evidences of which are that both before and since the occurrence referred to by Mr. Dalgairns, they not only forbore to insist upon the rent for their house being paid, but on frequent occasions have lent and given her money, and have continued up to the present day to give her employment as a needlewoman at their own home. This person is a respectable builder and bricklayer, and the father of eleven children, and of those, four daughters, who are married, have the same feeling of regard and respect for Mrs. M'Dermot, and occasionally employ her. The landlady of the house in which she now lodges, also a person of much respectability and intelligence speaks of her in the same terms, and such is the character she brought with her. With respect to the girl Eliza, the landlady says that she was a most amiable and well-conducted girl, and cannot believe that she has ever misconducted herself; her opportunities of observing her conduct and disposition have been constant for more than six months past, and she feels convinced that the girl is under evil influences. One fact, indeed, she mentioned which made an unfavourable impression with reference to Father Charles Bowden, but that being only inferential I will not mention it unless required by Mr. Bowden to do so. On this point, however, it is right to state that the eldest boy of Mrs. M'Dermot, upwards of thirteen years of age, sharp and intelligent, states that for above a month past he has been frequently sent by his sister with long letters to Father Charles Bowden; that he has generally brought back letters from him to her, and also money—sometimes a sovereign; also verbal messages, with directions not to tell his mother, and he has not done so. As we have further information with respect to this correspondence, Mr. Bowden may, perhaps, deem it incumbent on him as a priest to produce all the letters received by him from Eliza M'Dermot, and, as to his letters to her, may communicate so much of their contents as may confirm, if he can, Mr. Dalgairns' statement that the mother and not the daughter, was the object of his bounty. The mother never received one penny from him, and Mr. Dalgairns ought to have told the whole truth. I need not at present enter into more details than to state that Dr. Walter Shepherd, who has already written a testimonial on behalf of Mrs. M'Dermot, says, with reference to the supposed condition of the children, at or about the time of their being taken to the workhouse, that he attended them for ringworm, and that nothing could be further from the truth than the statement of their condition as given in the newspaper quoted by Mr. Dalgairns—a newspaper which we are informed, so long as it remained in circulation, was the organ of the oratory; but for this gentleman, and his care and generous sympathies during the five or six years he has known and attended her, it is quite certain that she would not now have been in existence. With reference to the taking the children to the workhouse, and the subsequent committal of Mrs. M'Dermot for seven days to the House of Correction, there seems to be no doubt of the following facts:—That a police-inspector named Tarlton, who, as we are informed, is a Roman Catholic, entered the house by the aid of a Roman Catholic neighbour, about four o'clock on Sunday morning, with other policemen; that there was not sufficient reason for this procedure, and that it can only be accounted for as a means of obtaining possession of the children and degrading the mother, and that this last act was a part of a scheme appears from a statement of Mrs Cox, who, being applied to by Inspector Tarlton, told him that Mrs. M'Dermot was what she now describes her to be, and yet the magistrate was informed, it is alleged by the same man, that she was a drunken bad character. Upon this false statement, not even made in the hearing of the accused, she was convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. In respect to what Mr. Dalgairns insinuates as to 'where she was found,' the only fact that could by any possibility justify this insinuation is that the person for whom she was working, though being in a respectably conducted house, was not a married woman, a fact not known to Mrs. M'Dermot at the time. With reference to the suggestion in my last letter, which appeared in the papers, as to the Oratory priests' attempt to consign Mrs. M'Dermot to a lunatic asylum, and thus to obtain possession of the children and get rid of the mother, we have full reliance upon the evidence we have received that one of these 'Fathers' made a proposal to the eldest son, having first obtained from him a pledge of secrecy, to assist him in that attempt. The young man, though at the time supposed to be 'a good Catholic,' resented and rejected the proposal, as also a subsequent offer of money to secure his silence. There are other facts in this painful case which I reserve for another occasion; the present inquiry is leading to other important discoveries.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"H. S. Selfe, Esq. "H. J. BROCKMAN.

"P. S.—Mr. Dalgairns may think lightly of 'the mother sorrowing for her child,' but, inasmuch as we may accept the opinion of Dr. Shepherd, the surgeon, her present most deplorable state is attributable to grief and excitement; the statement above made is that of a person who, in her own words, believes she is dying.

"H. J. B."

Colonel Brockman then left the court, but in a short time he returned and requested a note to be handed to the magistrate, which ran as follows:—"We have just received a communication that Mrs. M'Dermot is sinking (dying), as the surgeon says, in consequence of excitement and grief.

"J. H. ELLIOTT.

"LIEUT.-COL. BROCKMAN."

Law Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR (E. M. Perkins, Esq.), Ald. DODDS, and THOS. HEDLEY, Esq.

FURIOUS RIDING A HORSE.—*William Hankin*, a horse dealer, was charged with furiously riding a horse. On Thursday last he was galloping two horses up Gallowgate, riding one and whipping the other, thereby endangering the lives of foot passengers. The tollkeeper stopped the horses, and demanded toll for them, but instead of complying with the request the prisoner struck the tollkeeper on the arm.—Fined half-a-crown and costs.

A WAYWARD CHILD.—*Ann Kirkley*, fourteen years of age, was charged with stealing a black silk mantle and a pair of boots, the property of her mother. Mrs. Kirkley said that on Friday last she was returning from Gateshead to Newcastle, when she heard that her daughter, in company with a girl named Mellon, had taken a bundle away. Seeing her daughter and the girl going up Mosley-street, she followed and caught Mellon in the Pudding Chare. Mellon was carrying the bundle, and gave it up to the prosecutrix. The girl Mellon declared that she knew nothing of the prisoner except that she lived near her in Pilgrim-street, and on Friday night she saw her in the street, and at her request she carried the bundle for her. Detective Fawcett apprehended the prisoner in a beer-house in the Pudding Chare, on Saturday night.—Fourteen days' imprisonment and three years in the Reformatory.

A BRUTAL SON.—*Charles Moffatt*, a strong rough-looking fellow, about 25 years of age, was charged with being drunk, assaulting his mother, and doing wilful damage to her house, in Westgate-street. Sarah Moffatt, the prisoner's mother, an old woman, said that between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning the prisoner broke open the door and pulled her out of bed. He had been four months at home, and did not work any. He was in the habit of going home late at night and assaulting his mother. Had it not been for the interference of the brother he would have ill-used the mother more than he had done. The prisoner said he had been poorly; that was the reason he was not at work. Ald. Dodds said if the prisoner had been poorly he had not been ill enough, or he would not have assaulted his poor old mother. He would have to go to gaol for six months.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—*Elizabeth Davison*, a respectably dressed girl, was charged with stealing a number of articles of wearing apparel from the house of her master, Mr. Anderson, auctioneer, with whom she lived as servant. A few days ago a shilling and several articles of wearing apparel were missed from the house, and information was given to the police. Detective Thorburn went to the house on Friday last. He asked the prisoner if she had any objection to him searching her box. She did not offer the slightest objection; and after a search he found several pocket handkerchiefs and other articles which were produced and identified by Miss Anderson.—In reply to the charge she said she had found the articles; and thinking they belonged to a servant who had lived there, she put them into her box, intending to give them to her. Several of the articles, however, were marked, and Miss Anderson was positive as to their being her sister's property. Ultimately the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Correction for one month.

GAMBLING.—*James Purvis*, a little boy about 14 years of age, was fined half-a-crown for gambling in Back Harle Street on Sunday afternoon last.

INDECENCY.—*Peter M'Karnin*, an Irish labourer, living and working in Westgate, was charged with indecently exposing himself to several females on the 12th inst. It was proved that the prisoner had exposed himself to a woman and to a number of children in the Westgate.—Inspector Walter Scott said there had been complaints previously about the prisoner going about exposing himself in Pyo's Lane and the west turnpike.—Committed to gaol for three months for exposing himself to the woman, and ordered to pay a fine of £5 for exposing himself to the children, or in default, one month's imprisonment.

WAREHOUSE BREAKING.—*William Dixon* (26), who said he was an engineer, was charged with breaking and entering the warehouse of John Rowlands, Nuns' Lane, about half-past twelve on Sunday morning, and stealing therefrom a hare and 10½ couples of rabbits. On Saturday night the prosecutor fastened up the warehouse, locking up the door with a stock-lock and padlock. He passed by the warehouse on Sunday, and everything appeared safe. About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, P.C. B 63 heard footsteps in Nuns' Lane, and saw the prisoner, who started back on his approach. The officer took hold of him, and on searching him he found a hare under his coat. In explanation, the prisoner immediately said he had been out poaching. On their way to the station, he thrice attempted to escape. The officer, on arriving at the station, made a further search, and found a number of apples and onions, a skeleton key, and a chisel in the prisoner's possession. The key had since been tried, and it was found that it opened the lock quite easily. The prosecutor identified the apples and onions, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Sessions.

STEALING TOOLS.—*John Gibbon* (17) and *James Lauchrin* (15) were charged with stealing some joiner's tools from a house in Blackett-street, which is undergoing some repairs. On Thursday last, the workmen engaged at the house went to their dinners at twelve o'clock, and on returning an hour afterwards they missed some tools, and gave information to the police. After making some inquiry, Detective Thorburn apprehended Gibbon on Friday night, and on charging him, he replied that he had not stolen the tools, but had sold them for another boy. The same officer took Lauchrin into custody on Saturday morning, and in reply to the charge he said a boy had given him two hammers. Two or three witnesses proved that Gibbon sold a saw and two hammers (which were produced and identified) to different persons in Pilgrim-street, on Thursday last. Lauchrin, who had only accompanied Gibbon to sell the articles, was discharged, but Gibbon was sent to prison for three months.

STEALING LEAD.—*Thomas Moute* (16) and *Thomas Storey* (14) pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of lead from the roof of a house in Percy-court, on Thursday last. Moute was sent for two months, and Storey for six weeks, to the House of Correction.

TUESDAY.—Before T. HEDLEY and JOSEPH POLLARD, Esquires.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A MARRIED WOMAN.—*Ann Douthwaite*, a married woman, of respectable appearance, was placed in the dock under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the opening statement of Mr. Joel—and was afterwards proved in evidence—that the defendant was charged with unlawfully detaining £175, the property of her father, since October last. Her father, it appeared, resided in Scotland, and in the month of October he came to Newcastle and drew £175 at the Union Bank. Unfortunately after he drew the money he became intoxicated, and went home to his daughter's house, and whilst he was there she took the money out of his pocket. He had frequently applied for the money, but in vain, as she positively refused to give it up. At length, about a month since, he made application to Mr. Hoyle to endeavour to get the money for him. On the defendant being brought to Mr. Hoyle's office she admitted that she had taken the money, but she stoutly affirmed that it was her own, as her name was to the bank bill upon which the money was drawn from the bank. Owing to her conduct in withholding this money so long, her father and sister had become reduced to a state of destitution, and it was consequently in order to make her restore it that the present proceedings had been taken. The prisoner, in defence, made a long rambling statement, the gist of which was that she considered herself justified in what she had done, first because—as above stated—the money was her own; and secondly, since the death of her mother she had taken care of her father, and given him everything that he required, and moreover her father and sister were so addicted to intemperate habits that if she gave them the money they would spend the whole of it in drink.—On the application of Mr. Joel the case was adjourned till Friday.

IMPUDENT THEFT.—*John McKirkney* was charged with stealing four boys' satchels from the shop of Mr. Brown, Grainger-street, on Monday afternoon. A policeman (A 36) while on duty in Grey-street, on Monday afternoon, saw the prisoner run across the top of the street into High Friar-lane. He gave chase, and after following the prisoner down Pilgrim-street, he succeeded in capturing him in Bell's Court, and just as he came upon him he dropped the satchels from under his jacket. Upon the prisoner being taken to the Police Station and searched, a number of other satchels, together with a child's petticoat, were found upon him. Mr. Brown said the prisoner entered his shop and deliberately took up the satchels and ran off with them.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and a previous conviction of a similar nature having been proved against him, he was sent to the house of correction for three months.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—Two young men, *Edward Scarf* and *Henry Brown*, appeared in answer to a summons on the charge of having, on the 2nd inst., committed a breach of the peace at Washington, by having been the principals in a prize fight, at which several women were present, Scarf's mother officiating as one of the bottle holders. P.C. Macdonald, of the county constabulary said that the fight came off on the day in question about one mile from Washington. A large number of persons were present, among whom were a great many females and children. Scarf's mother was one of the bottle holders on the occasion, and his father was likewise present. The father of the prisoner Brown also witnessed the spectacle, but his mother did not appear to have been there. He (the officer) was not present, but he had got a witness-summons for a woman named Ann M'Laren, who was one of the company, but she had not come to the Court, and, therefore, he could not go on with the case. He consequently applied for a remand. He had reason to believe that several savage threats had been used to the woman regarding what would be done to her if she gave evidence against the prisoners. He had arranged to meet her on Monday morning and bring her safely to the Court, but she had not kept her appointment. The Bench said that the woman must attend, and the prisoners would be locked up until next week.

Our Comical Corner.

Lost, the buttons from a coat of paint.

Wanted, the receipt which is given when a gentleman "pays his respects."

"I think I see a new *fee*-ture in this case," as the lawyer said when his client informed him that he had plenty of money.

A Wisconsin newspaper, describing a large farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds the following:—"The surrounding country is most beautiful; also two waggons and a yoke of steers."

"If you go on in that way, sir," said a prisoner in the dock to his counsel, who was defending him with force and fury, and abusing judge and jury in good set terms—"if you go on in that way, sir, they'll hang me, I know they will." "Never mind, my boy" replied the counsel, an Irish gentleman, carried away by his own eloquence—"never mind, my boy; let them hang you, and I'll make them repent it."

"UGLY CUSTOMERS."—Two natives, "going a-shopping," called upon Mr. Wilson, shoemaker, Mahurangi, a place in the northern island of New Zealand, and one of them asked to look at some boots. Having fitted himself with a pair, he said he would take them, but laughed at the idea of payment; and as one of the *Maories* had a double-barrelled gun and the other a tomahawk, the unarmed cordwainer was obliged to "trust."

Alderman Sawbridge having in the Commons accompanied the presentation of a petition from Billingsgate with accusations of more than ordinary virulence, Lord North began his reply in the following words: "I cannot deny that the honourable alderman speaks not only the sentiments, but the very language of his constituents."

"You must go," as the wind said to the dust.

"I'll make a man of you," as the sculpture said to the marble.

"You are too pointed," as the muffin said to the toasting-fork.

"I'll blow you all up," as the trumpet said to the regiment.

"After me," as the needle said to the thread.

"I'll give you a stave," as the carpenter said to the ladder.

"You're no man," as the magpie said to the scarecrow.

A governess, advertising for a situation, says she "is perfect mistress of her own tongue."

"I assert, sir, as a fact," said Archbishop Whately to a dull Trinity Don, "that you are one of the first men of the age." But while the elated Don was bowing his thanks, the wit added, "I understand you were born in January, 1801."

An Irish barrister, addressing a jury, capped the climax of a pathetic speech by a quotation from the Latin poet Virgil, which, he ascribed to a Greek author. On being reminded by the judge of his mistake, "Oh, it's all Greek to the jury, my lord."

LACONIC.—Upon the 19th of May, 1790, a memorable "dark day," a lady wrote to Dr. Byles as follows: "Dear doctor, how do you account for this darkness?" He replied, "Dear madam, I am as much in the dark as you are yourself."

The clerk of a parish church in the country recently made the following announcement to the congregation:—"You are requested to attend a meeting in the vestry, at four o'clock, to consider on the best means of 'eating the church, and to digest other matters."

A PRINTERS BEQUEST.—Mr. John Turner, of Chester, for many years a compositor in one of the newspaper offices in that city, died last week. The deceased had been connected from early life with the Wesleyan Society, and was long a highly valued office-bearer in that body. He has shown the strong regard for their institutions by bequests to several connectional and local charities. Among other objects which claim his regard was the erection of another Wesleyan Chapel in Chester, towards which he has directed his executors to apply the sum of £1,000. He leaves £100 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £50 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other legacies to the Wesleyan Ministers' Fund, the Blue Coat Hospital, the Blue Girl's Shool, and the Lying-in Charity.

Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Justice Ball, of the Irish Bench, died on Sunday.

Earl Spencer has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

Nearly 3,000 persons attended the first ball of the season at the Tuileries.

Admiral Farragut has received a present of 50,000 dollars from the merchants and people of New York.

General Bosco, the last defender of Gaeta, is said to have received a command in the Spanish army of Santo Domingo.

The Russian Government has further relaxed its severity in Poland, by abandoning the prosecution of those persons accused of paying taxes to the Polish National Government.

Two men were killed, and a third seriously injured, by the premature explosion of a blasting charge at Foynes, Limerick, on Friday.

On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Everton, Liverpool, doing a great deal of damage.

A New York paper states that, on the 28th ult., a duel was fought at Memphis between two planters, resulting in the death of both parties.

The Czarewitch arrived at Nice in such a delicate state of health that it was necessary to carry him from his frigate to the villa prepared for his reception.

Ann Sheridan, charged with attempting to poison Mrs. Jackson, at Masbrough, near Rotherham, with whom she lived as servant, was committed for trial by the Rotherham Magistrates on Monday.

The *Times* states, "on good authority," that the Emperor of the French has ordered his "Life of Julius Cæsar" to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the proofs himself.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* states that the report of the Crown law officers of Prussia on the question of the succession in the Duchies will be so voluminous as not to be ready before the month of March.

The dispute as to the possession of a certain dilapidated building in Wigan has been terminated by a decision of the Court of Exchequer. An action of ejectment was brought against Horrocks, the grocer, who took forcible possession of the property. The decision was against him. The premises have, therefore, been handed over to their original owners.

At a close of a recent meeting of the Guardians of West Broomwich, at which a complaint as to the quality of the soup had been discussed, the following document, written by a member of the Board, was picked up in the board-room:—"That this Board having heard Some of the allegation against the governor is of opinion that a Vote of Census (*sic*) be Passed upon For the Same Coupled with a want of Confidence."

The *Weekly Register* states that Cardinal Wiseman "who was for some weeks obliged to remain in a recumbent position, has this week been allowed by his medical attendants to move about, and has been pronounced much better."

A Paris letter in the *Journal du Havre* says:—The Empress will, it is said, appear at the next ball of the Tuileries in a dress of a new manufacture, a pattern of which was sent by a maker at Lyons, and which has had immense success. It is made of silk and silver, the reflections of which are so splendid and the shades so soft that the general aspect resembles the effect of the moon on the waters of a lake. This stuff has already received the name of 'Drap de Phœbe.'

Mr. James Redman, late paster of the Baptist Church, Sans-street, Sunderland, who for the last three years has been engaged as a city missionary in Glasgow, died at that place on Saturday afternoon, of typhus fever, after a week's illness.

Mr. E. M. Grace, the well known cricketer, met with a serious accident, by which he dislocated his elbow and sustained other injuries, while out with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds on Friday.

After several ineffectual attempts, the authorities of the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, have succeeded in adding to their collection a porpoise, which seems likely to become a permanent denizen of their attractive gardens.

Dr. Cass, of Cowes, has received, through the hands of Sir C. B. Phipps, a massive silver inkstand "as a memorial from the Queen, of Her Majesty's appreciation of his skill and attention during the many years he attended in his professional capacity at Osborne."

On Saturday, a serious explosion took place at the Great Northern Engine Works at Peterborough. The workmen were in the act of testing a boiler which had been repaired, when it exploded with a fearful report, killing three men, injuring several others, and spreading alarm throughout the city.

It is expected that the inauguration of the Wilson statue will take place at Edinburgh next month, and that the statue of Allan Ramsay will be inaugurated along with it. Both statues are from the hand of Mr. John Steell. The Wilson statue will be erected in East Princes-street Gardens, and the Ramsay statue in West Princes-street Gardens.

A murder was committed a few days ago at Marianello, near Naples, under singular circumstances. A man named Mugnano, had just entered a guardhouse to light his pipe at the fire, when one Chiarolanza, without saying a word, snatched up a musket from the rack, and shot the new comer dead on the spot. The assassin was instantly arrested, but as yet no clue has been found to the motive which induced him to commit the crime.

Up to Monday night there had been manufactured at the works of the "Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company," formerly Glass, Elliott, and Co., 902 nautical miles, or 100 miles more than one third of the entire length of the telegraphic cable required to be laid between Valentia and Newfoundland.—*Morning Post.*

The Orphan Asylum, at Frankfort, was set on fire one day last week, and the entire roof was burned off, and the third storey of the building nearly destroyed. A little boy, one of the inmates, acknowledged he did it by setting fire to a bed. His excuse was that they did not give him enough to eat.

A correspondent of Inverness contemporary says that the fishermen of Portmahomack are under the impression that Admiral Fitzroy is the cause of all the violent storms that occur. "Confound that man Fatsrory, he's just worse nor Stine, Bheag, of Tarbat, for he has only to hoist that pig trum o' his to raise the wind!"—*Edinburgh Courant.*

In the *Favorita*, which has just been produced at Rome, the customary caution of His Holiness's theatrical censor has completely changed the character of the piece without changing the character of the music. The scenery and actors are Turkish, among whom the Church music in the convent finale has a singularly misplaced effect.

The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut in which 1864 is giving instructions to 1865, both represented under the guise of young women. In front of them is to be seen a tremendously fat Prussian soldier, walking about with great self-complacency. "If that customer," says 1864, "should call for anything, be sure not serve him, for ever since I have been here he has done nothing but help himself."

The Lyons journals state that a diminutive lady of English Birth, calling herself the Countess Gayton, has just made her first appearance at the Café de Paris in that city, where she takes part in the concert by singing English songs. The editor of the *Salut Public*, whom the Countess honoured with a visit, states that she is 20 years of age, of a good figure, and shorter than General Tom Thumb. He adds that she looks very intelligent, but that their ignorance of each other's language did not allow him to test her conversational powers.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ELLEN SOPHIA.—A Telegram was received in Liverpool on Tuesday, stating that the ship *Ellen Sophia*, under command of Captain Birkett, bound from Demerara to Liverpool, was totally lost off Dingle Head, near Cork, early on Sunday morning. When last seen the *Ellen Sophia* was scudding before the wind and had signals of distress flying. She was evidently endeavouring to enter Smewick Harbour, but missing stays she ran full on the rocks near Dingle, and went down almost immediately. Not a soul on board, so far as can at present be learned, has been saved.

A War Office circular intimates to the officers commanding volunteer corps that great care should be taken, before returning empty powder and ammunition barrels to the Government stores, to remove all tacks, dirt, and grit from them. Instructions should be given to the persons by whom such barrels are to be conveyed, to keep them from dirt and grit during their transit; and when empty powder barrels are to be despatched to the Government stores, address cards should be affixed to them by means of paste or string, and not on any account by means of tacks or nails.

A strange disclosure was made at an inquest held in London on Monday. One day last week, the wife of a labourer gave birth to three children. Her husband, who is a Protestant, happened to be from home at the time; and she requested the woman who was attending her to take the infants at once to a Roman Catholic chapel, for the purpose of being baptised. One of the children died before it could be removed from the chamber. The other two were wrapped up in a shawl and taken to the chapel, but the exposure proved too much for one of them. It was found dead when the chapel was reached. The third child was still alive, and was duly "made a Christian of."

A Stockholm journal mentions that the King and Queen of Sweden, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the royal family were present at a ball given in honour of the New Year at the Stockholm Exchange. It is the custom at this annual ceremony for the citizens to invite the royal family. The ball is by subscription, and any person of the middle classes may obtain tickets. The ladies are all dressed in black, even those of the court; the latter have, however, a white satin insertion in the upper part of their sleeves to mark the distinction. The proceedings commence with the singing of the national hymn, after which the King walks about conversing with different persons and finally dancing commences.

LETTER WRITING.—The Postmaster General reports that in the year 1854 the number of letters delivered in England and Wales averaged 19 for every man, woman, and child; in 1863 the number had risen to 26. In Scotland the number rose from 15 in 1854 to 20 in 1863; in Ireland from 7 to 9. In the London postal district the number of letters delivered in the year to each inhabitant, upon the average, rose from 36 in 1854 to 48 in 1863. In the Windsor district, from 28 to 40; in the Southampton, from 28 to 38; Oxford, 25 to 36; Dover, 25 to 35; Liverpool was stationary at 31; in the Reading district the rise was from 20 to 31; Gravesend 21 to 30; in the Bristol district there was a decline from 31 to 29; in the Plymouth, a rise from 22 to 29; in Birmingham, a rise from 23 to 28; Birkenhead, from 20 to 26; Bradford, 14 to 26; Portsmouth, 20 to 25; York, 21 to 25; Newcastle, 22 to 24; Norwich, 24 to 22; Exeter, 11 to 22; Manchester, 18 to 21; Halifax, 9 to 18; Leeds, 13 to 18; Nottingham, 10 to 16; Sheffield, 15 to 16. But these calculations are made, not for the towns named, but for the postal districts—that is, for the whole area within which the head post-office of the town distributes letters, and in fact so many neighbouring small towns and villages are included as often to give the whole district a population double or treble that of the town alone. The returns for watering places present astonishing results, but the number stated as the population is only the resident population, and the letters include those of visitors who come in the season. Thus Scarborough is returned as having an increase of letters from 23 per head in 1854 to 42 in 1863; Ramsgate, from 27 to 42; Margate, from 27 to 44; Brighton, from 33 to 48—the number reached in London; Southport, from 36 to 58; Leamington, from 41 to 57; and Malvern, from 57 to 103.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the publication of the Encyclical Letter is prohibited in Russia.

The following paragraph is now going the round of the Paris journals:—"Captain Neurадowski, a Pole, formerly in the Prussian service, has been elected king by a tribe of Kaffirs."

The Pope, according to the *Temps*, received as a New Year's gift from Havanna several thousand cigars. Not smoking himself, he gave them to General Montebello.

On Saturday, as a woman, named Russell, was returning to Penrhyn from Falmouth, she was blown from the turnpike road into the dock, and was drowned.

We regret to learn that another life-boat was capsized during the storm on Saturday. It appears that the life-boat at Holyhead was sent out to a schooner in distress, and that whilst returning she was capsized. Three of her crew were picked up by a steamer, but a fourth was drowned.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—It must be gratifying to all those who have found out the value of Reckitt's Diamond Black Lead, to learn that it is used in the Palaces of the Queen and Prince of Wales. The Royal domestics were among its first patrons.

A daring burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Bodkin, the Assistant Judge, at Highgate, on Sunday morning. The police on the beat had their suspicions excited, and on going to the house they alarmed the thieves, who attempted to make their escape. A desperate attack was made on the police, but two of the burglars were apprehended.

A fatal quarrel occurred in Leeds on Saturday night. Two men, who had been drinking together in the Mexborough Arms, Hunslet, quarrelled respecting a game of dominoes. One of them, James Oakes, seized a poker, with which he struck his companion, George Moody, so violently that he died almost instantly.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on Tuesday morning, Goss, the pugilist, was charged with having brutally assaulted an unfortunate girl in Leicester-square. The charge was clearly proved, and the ruffian was deservedly sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Letters from Rome of the 11th state that the Dean of the Sacred College has sent to Cardinal d'Andrea an order to return immediately to Rome. The expectation is that in case of refusal he will be the object of disciplinary measures. The Roman municipality has deposited the budget of the city at the Secretary's office, in order to receive the observations of the inhabitants on it.

TENNYSON'S REPORTED BARONETAGE.—The editor of "Debrett's Baronetage and Peerage," in a letter to the *Evening Standard* of Tuesday, says that he is "in a position (having a letter from Alfred Tennyson, Esq.) to state that the report is wholly unfounded of his being about to be made a baronet."

On Tuesday morning, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, a handsome testimonial was presented to Dr. Campbell, the well-known Nonconformist journalist and divine. On behalf of the subscribers to the fund, Lord Shaftesbury presented the rev. gentleman with the sum of three thousand pounds. There was a large attendance of ministers and laymen, several of the most influential of whom delivered speeches on the occasion.

A LADY FORGING SWINDLING LETTERS.—A young lady, named Graham, was arrested at her lodgings, 74, Canterbury-street, Liverpool, on Friday night, upon a charge of having obtained money by means of forged letters. At the prisoner's lodgings, several letters, all believed to be forged, and all containing applications for money, were found. She was brought before Mr. Raffles on Saturday, and remanded.

General Garibaldi having received a present of works from the School of Drawing and the Industrial Exhibition of the General Association of Workmen at Milan sent the following letter in acknowledgment:—"Brother Workmen,—I accept your gift with thanks. Education among the people is one of the most efficacious means of attaining liberty. Instruct each other mutually, and you will thus soon be able to bring back the working classes to their former traditions.—Ever yours, GARIBALDI."

A BOLD STRATAGEM.—The steamer *Hansa* has succeeded in running Wilmington with a valuable assorted cargo. She took advantage of the excitement and confusion consequent upon the bombardment of Fort Fisher to run past the Federal fleet, and to run close to the powder ship, which was soon afterwards blown up, thus preventing the ships of war from following her. This is the eleventh successful run which this steamer has made, and she is one of the few blockaders that have returned to England for repairs and then resumed her dangerous trade.

There is a good story told of some negroes in General Thomas's army just before the battle of Nashville:—"During the skirmish in the little reconnaissance made by General Steadman on our left, a couple of soldiers of the coloured brigade came upon three rebels whose guns were unloaded, and demanded their surrender. One of the Johnnies indignantly refused to surrender to a 'd—d nigger.' 'Berry sorry, massa,' said Sambo, bringing his piece to a 'ready;' 'but we's in a great hurry, and hain't got no time to send for a white man.' The man surrendered when he heard the click of the gun, and was brought in crying, and protesting that his father would kill him if he heard of his surrendering to a negro."

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—The report presented by Mr. Maclure to the Central Executive Relief Committee, on Tuesday, contains much valuable information respecting the condition of the cotton manufacturing districts. Comparing the month of December with the preceding month, we find an increase of about 30,000 in the number of operatives on "full time," and a decrease of 26,318 in the number who could not obtain work in the mills. The total number for December, under the head "out of work," is 126,977; but it is explained that a "large number of these persons are earning considerable, though irregular, wages from outdoor and various casual occupations." The average per centage of pauperism in December was 6·4; in the corresponding month of 1862 it exceeded 24, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the distressed unions. Mr. Maclure stated that the expense of administering the large fund placed at the disposal of the Committee has been under one per cent. on the receipts, or about £10,000 less than the amount allowed for bankers' interest.

THE PLAISTOW MURDER.—The High Sheriff of Essex has appointed Thursday, the 26th inst., for the execution of the culprit Ferdinand Edward Karl Kohl. Immediately after the sentence was passed upon the prisoner, the sheriffs, accompanied by their deputies, proceeded to his cell, and told him to prepare himself for his removal to Chelmsford, where the sentence was to be carried out. He was in a dreadfully excited state, and with great violence of gesticulation, accompanied by appeals to the Almighty, he declared that he was innocent of the crime of which he was found guilty. He said that if his witnesses had been examined they would have proved his innocence. He also complained of the conduct of some of the witnesses who had been examined for the prosecution, and particularly of the police, and said that they had taken away his property, and had not spoken the truth. It was a considerable time before he recovered his composure and was in a fit state to be taken from the gaol to Chelmsford. It seems that on several occasions since the prisoner has been in Newgate awaiting his trial he had conducted himself in the most violent and extraordinary manner. He appeared at times to pray devoutly, and he was for some time occupied in writing hymns in the German language; but on other occasions he has been in a violent state of excitement, and in allusion to his crime has called down the most fearful imprecations upon himself if he was not innocent, at the same time calling on the Almighty to execute vengeance against his accusers. During the journey to Chelmsford the prisoner continued to rave and assert his innocence, and once or twice he made use of the expression—"God knows I am

BROTHER IGNATIUS.—Extraordinary doings continue to be reported in connection with the monastery of the English Order of St. Benedict, at Norwich. Thus the monks recently entertained several poor people to a good dinner of beef, pudding, and ale, a nun and some sisters of the Mount Calvary division of the third order superintending. About thirty sat down in the refectory. After vespers the younger portion of the company spent the evening in amusing games, in which several elder brothers of the third order joined. A game called the "Old Mail Coach" caused much mirth among the boys. Brother Ignatius himself telling the story and crying the forfeits. On another occasion there was an exposition of the "Blessed Sacrament at the Altar of the Virgin and the Shrine of the Bambino." On another day the infant Samuel was brought in vested as a miniature priest, and was crowned with flowers. He was enthroned by the acolytes in front of the altar, and was waited upon during the service as if he were a little monarch for the time being. On the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket, Brother Ignatius preached a sermon in his honour, asserting that he was the saviour of the Church of England, and that his blood-shedding communicated new life to the cause of the Gospel in England. Processions with the Bambino round the convent premises, early communion with the Church of St. Lawrence in connection with the services of the Rev. F. A. Hillyard, and a long and endless series of special services filled up the time of the monks, who, it is stated, received during the late festive season plenty of good cheer from all parts of the kingdom. The sister of Lord Stafford, who resides at Namur, in Belgium, has purchased a large mansion in Norwich, formerly occupied by Captain Ives, for the purpose of adopting it as a nunnery in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. Incense is now sold publicly in Norwich at 6s. per pound.

A NEW SHOPLIFTING TRICK.—Three daring shoplifters were arrested three days ago, owing to the skilful management of a young man employed as a porter in a silk mercer's establishment of the Rue des Fossés-Montmartre, Paris. Early in the morning, a well-dressed young man, accompanied by two females in elegant toilets, entered the shop of M. G——, silk mercer, and were received by Charles S——, the shop porter, who told them that the shopmen had not arrived, but would soon be there. The parties expressed their willingness to wait, and a few minutes later one of the females pretended to be unwell, and asked for a glass of water; but the young man, who suspected these early customers, declared that he could not leave the shop. The woman, on hearing this reply, immediately recovered, and left the shop with her companions. As one of the shopmen happened to arrive just after their departure, the porter determined to follow them, supposing they would attempt the same trick elsewhere. He saw them enter the shawl warehouse of M. J——, in the same street, and waited till they came out, when the young man went one way and the women another. The porter followed the man, who went into the Passage du Vigars, leading into the Rue des Vieux-Augustins, where he was again joined by the females. The porter then accosted them and said that the shopmen had arrived, and that he had been sent after them to request them to return. They made various objections, which he overcame by threatening to give them into the custody of the police. On arriving at the shop they were requested to accompany the master to the Commissary of Police, but they refused, and a police officer was sent for. Meanwhile the women had contrived to throw the shawls they had stolen under a counter, where they were found soon after and identified by M. J——. Before the Commissary of Police the three shoplifters pretended that they were Dutch, and had just arrived from America *via* London. The women were then examined by the female searcher, and their ample crinolies were found provided with pockets, hooks, and other contrivances for concealing stolen goods. As this discovery removed all doubt as to their real character, all three were sent to the prefecture of police, and will be tried for the robbery of the shawls.—*Galignani.*

To Our Subscribers and Readers.

Our readers will notice that the Imprint of this Journal is changed, and Mrs. BRADLEY, its Proprietor, becomes also its Publisher. We request that all Post Office Orders and Drafts, be made payable in her name. At the same time we would ask for the continued and kindly patronage of our Friends, to deserve which no efforts of ours shall be wanting.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

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

MR. ROBERT JACKSON'S APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

1865.		
Monday, January 23		Shotley Bridge.
"	"	Blackhill.
"	"	Consett.
Tuesday	" 24	Colliery Dykes.
"	"	Dipton.
"	"	Mountsett.
"	"	Catchgate.
"	"	Annfield Plain.
"	"	Leadgate.
"	"	Consett.
Wednesday	" 25	Shotley Bridge.
"	"	Blackhill.
"	"	Consett.
Thursday	" 26	Lanchester.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.

Local and District News.

The annual meeting of the Durham County Agricultural Society was held in that city on Saturday. The Rev. E. H. Shipperdson presiding. It was resolved that Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., should be requested to accept the office of president of the club for the ensuing year; and that Durham should be the place for the holding of the annual show in June next.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SOUTH DERWENT COLLIERY.—On Tuesday evening, an accident, which resulted in the death of one of the workmen, took place at this colliery. The deceased was employed in removing the stone during the night when a fall took place, inflicting such injuries as to cause his death before he could be got home.

ACCIDENT AT PONTOP COLLIERY.—On Monday last, as Anthony Carr, of Greencroft Cottages, a driver at Pontop Colliery, the property of Messrs. Bowes and Co., was driving a pony down this pit, his pony ran away, and he fell, when several laden tubs passed over him, severely injuring the young lad.

TANFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.—The annual supper of this association was held on Monday evening, the 9th inst., at Mr. Matthew Irwin's, Tanfield, when the books and documents of the society were handed over to the new committee, Messrs. G. Hobson, Harperly; W. Scott, Burnopfield; and J. Watson, Tanfield. The evening was very pleasantly spent, and it transpired during conversation that this society is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the county, having been established in June, 1793.

COLLIERLEY CHURCH CHOIR.—On Thursday evening week, the members of the above choir and a few other friends, numbering about twenty-four, sat down to an excellent tea, given by the Rev. Blyth Hurst. Games, recitations, music, &c., were afterwards entered into with great spirit, and each of the members of the choir was presented with some useful article by Miss Kate Hurst. The healths of the respected incumbent, his wife, and family, were given, and the company broke up, all highly delighted with their evening's entertainment. Also, on the same day, the sum of £5, the donation of John Joicey, Esq., was distributed amongst the poor of the parish; 34 persons, mostly widows, presented themselves for a share of this gift. A small sum was handed over to the curate, Rev. J. Hughes, to be distributed amongst the sick.

CONSETT PENNY READINGS.—The attendance on Monday evening was respectable, but not very large. The Rev. F. Steggall introduced Mr. Pothecary to commence the entertainment by playing on the piano-forte the Overture to "William Tell," in which his marvellous dexterity of execution was again displayed. The rest of the programme performed was as follows:—"The Famine," (Longfellow), Mr. Cross; "We're a-noddling," with variations, Mr. Pothecary. Recitation—"The Cotter's Saturday Night," Mr. Todd. This was so much esteemed by the audience, that Mr. Todd's services were invited for another occasion. Song—"Do they miss me at home," Miss Dobbs. Reading—Selection from Dickens's Christmas Carol," D. Dale, Esq.—to be continued. Duet on piano-forte and harmonium—Selections from the opera of "Martha." The effect of this performance was again rather marred by the piano not being in tune with the harmonium. The illness of Mr. D. Imrie caused the omission of the reading of "Auld Eppie Brown" by that gentleman. Song—"By the Sad Sea Wave," Mr. Morgan. Reading—Tale of a "Double Transformation" (Goldsmith), Rev. F. Steggall. "The Prince of Wales" (Benedict), Mr. Pothecary. The Doxology having been sung, in which the audience joined, the meeting separated.

CONSETT NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at Mr. Seymour's, Consett, on Wednesday last. The following members were present:—Messrs. J. Dickenson, J. Calvert, G. Thompson, J. Seymour, J. Collinson, J. Routledge, and R. Almond. Mr. Dickinson was elected to preside over the meeting in the absence of the chairman of the committee. The minutes of the last meeting were read. Tenders from Barnard Sloane and Robert Renwick for laying the 18in. pipe from the archway in Brick Flat-lane to Knitsley Road were laid before the committee. It was resolved that Sloane's tender be accepted, and that the sub-committee appoint such grates, &c., in connection with the pipe as they may think necessary. The Local Government Act was produced, perused, and partially explained. It was resolved that the overseers be instructed to post up in the usual places, and advertise in the *Consett Guardian* notices of a meeting of the ratepayers of the townships of Conside and Knitsley, Ebchester, and Iveston, to consider the adoption of this Act.

COLLIERLEY PENNY READINGS.—The first of a series of entertainments under this head was given in the National School Room, Collierley, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The Rev. B. Hurst, Ph.D., was called to the chair, and in a few brief remarks explained the object of the readings. The programme was as follows:—Reading, "The Man of Wit and Humour," from "The Mirage of Life," the Rev. J. Hughes, curate. Song: "The Friar of Orders Grey," Mr. J. Fawcett, Sherburn. Reading: "The Disasters of Johnny Armstrong," Mr. J. Jefferson, master of Collierley School. Song: "The Bashful Man," Mr. J. Fawcett, Sherburn. Reading: Tennyson's "May Queen," Mr. J. Cross, Consett. Reading: "John Grumlie," Mr. John Fawcett, Sherburn. Reading: Trial Scene from "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. W. E. Armour, Leadgate. Song and Chorus: "The Hazel Dell," by Messrs. Jefferson, Fawcett, Cross, and Armour. The proceedings terminated with "God Save the Queen." The next reading is announced to take place on Saturday evening, February 4, at half-past seven p.m. The talent of the gentlemen who gave the songs and readings was worthy of a crowded house. The company was not so large as it would have been had there been more notice given.

CONCERT AT WITTON GILBERT.—On Friday last, the Witton Gilbert Church Choir gave a concert in the National School-room. The programme consisted principally of songs, glees, &c. The harmonium and piano were alternately presided at by the Miss Carrs, of the parsonage, and Mr. Coultate, of Bishop Auckland, the conductor of the choir. The well-known hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," was well sung by the choir, which was immediately followed by Mrs Pallister singing "Home, sweet home" in a pleasing style. Misses Mary and Emily Carr played a duett on the harmonium and piano in excellent style. Miss Annie Fawcett sung "Speak gently," Miss Turner "Annie Lisle," and Miss M. A. Grey "Let me kiss him for his mother," all of which were received with applause. "The skipper and his-boy" was sung by Mr. Coultate with great effect. Two or three comic songs were sung by Mr. Frederick Liddle and Mr. G. Shaw, which were received with roars of laughter. The "National Anthem" concluded the concert. At the close three hearty cheers were given to the Misses Carr and Mr. Coultate, followed by three more being given to Mr. Stapylton, of Snipperley, who has assisted the choir pecuniarily. Great credit is due to Mr. Coultate, as the instructor of the choir, for bringing it to its present state of efficiency. The school-room was very crowded.

MIDDLESBRO' ATHENÆUM.—The first annual meeting of the members of this institution was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Middlesbro', on Friday night Edward Gilks, Esq. (Ex-Mayor), presiding. The meeting was numerously and influentially attended. The report, which was read by the secretary (Mr. Reed), showed that since the formation of the society on the 2nd October, 1863, subscriptions had been received amounting to £107 11s. 0d., and the expenditure had been £68 12s. 3d., so that a balance of £38 18s. 9d. remained in the hands of the treasurer, whilst the members numbered 120. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Joseph Pease, Esq., and Joseph W. Pease, Esq., on the subject of education, and the many beneficial effects attendant on its attainment.

CARRHOUSE COAL DEPOT.—We understand that this new coal depot will be opened on Monday, by Mr. H. Ritson, when a supply of excellent household coal will be on hand. Great difficulty has been felt for some time by the inhabitants of Consett and surrounding neighbourhood in getting good coal, and we have no doubt Mr. Ritson will be well supported in his undertaking.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—Mrs. Day's benefit came off on Tuesday evening, at the Theatre, Consett, which was crowded by an overflowing audience, indeed many hundreds could not be admitted and were compelled to leave. Much of the success of Tuesday evening's gathering arose, doubtless, from Mr. Day's liberality in lending the Theatre free of charge for the Puddlers' meetings. The workmen, as a slight reward for this liberal treatment, supported Mrs. Day on her benefit, and the result was a bumper house. The performances gave every satisfaction.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.—Mr. Justice Shee and Mr. Justice Mellor are to be the officiating judges on the Northern Circuit at the ensuing Spring Assizes. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Willes will take the Midland Circuit.

HEXHAM AND ALLENDALE RAILWAY.—This bill came before the examiners on the 18th inst., and the standing orders of Parliament were declared to have been complied with.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society, held in Edinburgh, on Wednesday last, we observe in the prizes for papers in competition, the following premium was awarded to a local gentleman, Mr. George Armitage, of Fence Houses, Durham:—"No. 4. Gold medal, or £10, to George Armitage, veterinary surgeon, Pensher, Fence Houses, for a Report on Foot-and-Mouth Diseases."

The annual ploughing match of the East Chester Ward Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday, at Roker, on the land of Sir Hedworth Williamson. There was a good "field" of competitors, and the work accomplished was of an excellent character generally. At the completion of the ploughing a numerous company of gentlemen dined at the Roker Hotel,—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P., presiding. R. Ingham, Esq., M.P. for South Shields, was also present, and took part in the after-dinner proceedings.

PUBLIC SUPPER AT CONSETT.—A public supper, to celebrate the lighting of the lamps in Middle-street, Consett, was held at the house of Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Railway Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday last. A respectable company attended, who did ample justice to the bountiful repast provided by the worthy host and hostess. Supper being over, Mr. Joseph Brodie was called on to preside, Mr. R. Hedley occupying the vice-chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the chairman proposed "The Trade of the District," which was responded to by Mr. T. M'Nally. The chairman then gave "Prosperity to the Shotley Bridge Gas Company," coupled with the health of Mr. Moir, the manager, to which that gentleman responded in an able manner. The health of Mr. Thomas Moss, a gentleman who had endeared himself to the residents and tradesmen by his attention to their wants, in his late occupation of enlightening the natives of Middle-street, was drunk with musical honours. Mr. Moss appropriately responded. The healths of the host and hostess were drunk with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Armstrong acknowledged the compliment. A variety of songs were sung, and a happy evening was spent by the company, who separated at an early hour.

DEBT COLLECTING SOCIETIES AND THE PUBLIC.—The case of Grant v. Wells came on in the Sheriff's Court before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, a few days ago. It was an action to recover £1 11s. 6d., and the defendant pleaded for time. Mrs. Grant objected, and after the usual little female recriminations Mrs. Wells pulled out a sheet of paper which she held out to His Honour, saying, 'Will you please to look at this, sir?'—His Honour: What is it?—Mrs. Wells: You look at it. His Honour read the paper and found it was an application for the money by a Trade Protection and Debt Collecting Society. Mrs. Grant: I asked them to do it for me.—His Honour: I see that they charge 1s. 1d.; I suppose that is 1s. for writing the letter and 1d. the postage. Do you know, Mrs. Wells, that you could sue these people for a penalty of £50; though it is extremely doubtful whether you would get the money.—Mrs. Wells: I ought to get something, for they frightened me pretty well. Ah, it is all very fine to laugh, but I had that thing brought to me in an envelope with a great big seal to it; I thought it was something from Government, and when I opened it I found it was an application for this money.—His Honour: I shall look into this matter. I would advise you Mrs. Grant not to have anything to do with such societies.—Mrs. Grant: I won't, your Honour, but I could not get my money.—His Honour: You will leave this paper with me, Mrs. Wells, and I will adjourn this case for one month. In the meantime you must pay something.—*Law Times*.

BRUTAL ILL-TREATMENT OF A POLICEMAN AT WINLATON.—On Wednesday, a man of the name of Renwick sent to the police station at Winlaton for an officer to put one of his sons, who had misbehaved himself, out of the house. P.C. Craggs went to the place, and proceeded to execute the old man's request, when the unruly son and another brother, attacked the constable with a coal rake and a poker. The policeman was most severely ill-used. Some of his ribs were broken, and he sustained a severe blow on the head, which might have been more serious had it not been for the protection of his helmet. P.C. Harrison, the other officer at Winlaton, being made aware of the affair, proceeded to the house and apprehended both the ruffians. They were taken before G. H. Ramsay, Esq., on Thursday, and remanded till Tuesday next.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG AND OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.—A very interesting and important letter has been addressed by Sir William Armstrong, C.B., to the Right Hon. William Hutt, M.P., on the subject of the indiscriminate building for the Royal Navy of heavy armour-plated ships of war. Sir William expresses an opinion that as it is hopeless to render iron-cased vessels invulnerable to the shot and even to the shells of modern artillery, it is expedient to go on increasing their number, in preference to iron ships of a wholly different construction. The authority of Sir William Armstrong on such a subject, carries weight, due, probably, to no other man, and nothing can be better timed than his patriotic caution to the country.—*Gateshead Observer*.

MR. HUTT, M.P., ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Right Hon. William Hutt, M.P., Vice-President of the Board of Trade, was among the guests present the other evening, at a banquet given to the Town Council and magistrates by the Mayor of Gateshead. The right hon. gentleman, in responding to the toast of his health, said, "I am not skilled in forecasts, but the new year seems to me to dawn on our country cheerfully and well. We are at peace—at peace with all the world—and if our affairs continue to be conducted with the same wisdom and resolution which have guided us through recent difficulties, we shall remain at peace. (Cheers.) We are too powerful and too prepared to be readily attacked, and till we are so I trust that we know our duties and our interests too well to rush recklessly into war. (Cheers.) Our industry and commerce, which last year attained dimensions never before known in the history of nations, seem likely this year to excel all former proportion and outdo our past outdoings. (Loud cheering.) We have a buoyant revenue. Notwithstanding £3,000,000 of taxes remitted last year, this year something like a surplus of £3,000,000 will remain in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, again to lessen taxation—to give fresh facilities to commerce, with which to augment the humble comforts of the poor. We have a high spirited, orderly, industrious population, who, though they may ask for improvements in legislation—are living beyond all precedent in honest and contented allegiance to the fundamental laws and institutions of their country, which they know to be the freest in the world. Now, gentlemen, I will ask you to look around you to notice the evils which in some sort are harrassing almost every other people than our own, and I ask you to say whether we have not reason to thank God that we are born in such a country, and in the light and liberty of such an age." (Loud and continued cheering.)

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It was announced at a meeting of the general committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, held at Plymouth on Monday, that there would be a larger prize list offered this year than at any previous meeting. The chairman, Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., said: For horned cattle in 1864 the sum of £870 was given in premiums; at Plymouth it was proposed to give £1,125. Last year £470 was given upon horses, this year £585 would be given; upon sheep £705, but £920 would be given now. For pigs £225, and an equal sum would be given at Plymouth. Added to this, the local committee would offer premiums to the amount of £502, whereas at Newcastle the sum given by the local committee was £410. The entire sum to be given, therefore, would be £3,357 at Plymouth, against £2,670 given at Newcastle, or an excess of £687 would be offered in premiums over the sum offered last year. According to the opinions of several gentlemen who spoke, the ensuing meeting at Plymouth promises to be one of the most successful ever held by the society.

A NEW COAL FIELD.—An important discovery, and one likely to entirely change the aspect of the district, is stated to have been made in the Vale of Mowbray, near Thirsk, North Riding. At the place known as "Nevison Farm" it has been found that coal exists, and as the geological contour and formation is much like that of the great Durham coal basin, it is conjectured that the southern limit of that deposit may be at Thirsk. It is further reported that signs of the existence of copper ore had also been found in the same neighbourhood, and that Mr Richie, of Glasgow, an analytical chemist, together with the mining agent, have given their unqualified opinions of the existence of both minerals. Of course the discovery of coal is in so close a proximity to the great ironstone deposits of the Yorkshire moorlands would be of the highest consequence and benefit to that district of the North Riding. It is said the matters are to receive further investigation at the hands of competent parties.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEANEEY and A. H. TALMADGE, Esqrs.

VAGRANCY.—*James Connolly* was charged by Superintendent Thompson with begging at Berry Edge, on the 18th inst. Committed for fourteen days.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*Thomas Dodds, Henry Welsh,* and *Michael Nelson* were charged with a breach of the peace at Shield Row, on the 31st December, 1864. Dodds was also charged with an assault on P.C. Marshall at the same time. Dodds was fined £5 and costs, Welsh £2 and costs, and Nelson £5 and costs.

ASSAULT.—*Patrick Mattimore, John Harvey, James McGee,* and *James Tosney* were charged with committing a violent assault on Patrick O'Brien, on the 2nd inst. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor and the prisoners had been drinking together, and a quarrel ensued. In the course of the fight the prosecutor was beaten most unmercifully by the prisoners, and his head severely cut. The magistrates considering that there was no evidence against Mattimore, Tosney, and Harvey, dismissed the case against them. McGee, however, was clearly proved to have struck the prosecutor with the poker, and, as the consequences might have been very serious, the Bench inflicted on him a fine of £1, or in default one month's imprisonment.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.—*William Bullock* was brought up charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on the property of the Hon. W. Hutt, at Whinny Hill, near Marley Hill. Fined £2, or in default one month's imprisonment.

NON-PAYMENT OF PRECEPT.—The following townships were charged by Crofton Maynard, Esq., on behalf of the Lanchester Highway Board, with non-payment of precept:—Overseers of Butsfield, £65; overseers of Lanchester, £90; overseers of Helmside, £60; overseers of Burnhope and Hampsteels, £55; overseers of Satley, £18; overseers of Healeyfield; and in each of these cases the Magistrates granted an order for the amount and costs. The overseers of Collierley and Pontop paid the amount and costs.

BREACH OF LICENSE.—*Daniel Kane*, beerhouse keeper, Berry Edge, was charged by Sergeant Simpson, with refusing admission to him while in the discharge of his duty. Sergeant Simpson deposed that he had a warrant in his possession for the apprehension of a person, who, he had reason to think, was in the house of the defendant. He rapped at the door for admission, and stood waiting for half-an-hour but no one opened the door. The defendant said he was not at home at the time. Fined 1s and costs.

ASSAULT.—*Mary Ann Coxon* was charged with assaulting Jane Brown, at Burnopfield Colliery. Fined 1s. and costs.

BASTARDY.—*Wilson Ridley*, of Tanfield, was brought up charged with being the putative father of Catherine Pearson's illegitimate child. The magistrates made an order on defendant for 2s 6d per week and costs.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF RAPE.—*Joseph Munro, Forster Burdon*, and *Joseph Hall*, were brought up and charged with committing a rape on the person of Sarah M'Intyre, on Monday evening, the 16th inst., at Iveston. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Patrick, solicitor, of Durham. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix and her husband, John M'Intyre, a saw sharpener, had come from Shotley Bridge, and were on their way to Lanchester. On the evening in question, between six and seven o'clock, they reached Iveston, and went into a public house occupied by John Simpson, where they were joined by the prisoners, who gave ale to herself and her husband. They were about half-an-hour in the house, and left about seven o'clock. The prisoners followed her out, and as soon as they reached the door, Munro took hold of her and wanted her to go a-side with him. She refused, and was then knocked down and dragged by Munro and Burdon about twenty yards by the side of the road. Munro first assaulted her, and afterwards Burdon. She shouted murder as well as she could, but they held their hands over her mouth in turns while the offence was committed.

John M'Intyre, husband of the prosecutrix, said: I am a saw sharpener, and travel the country for a livelihood, calling on butchers, grocers, &c. I and my wife went into the New Inn, Iveston, on Monday night about six or seven o'clock, and saw the prisoners in the public house. After they came out one of the men seized my wife and two of them then dragged her away up the road. To the best of my belief the biggest man of the three knocked me down and held me while I was down. When I got up I ran down the road towards Lanchester, and he pursued me towards the well. I shouted "murder" several times. The man who followed me took 14d. out of my pocket, and put me into the well. I shouted out, "Lord, have mercy on my soul; is there no one to relieve us." I turned back when the man left, and went in the direction of the public house. I met my wife, and she was in a very sad state; her clothes were all torn—the outside garment was entirely torn off. She told me what had happened. We remained all night behind the wall, as we were afraid of being again attacked, and for shelter. Next morning we went into a cottage, and also into Simpson's public-house, and told what had happened.

Mary Simpson said—My husband's name is John Simpson. Burdon (one of the prisoners) came in first, and was alone. The prisoners all came in separately. The old man and his wife came in when two of the prisoners, Burdon and Hall, were in the house. Munro came in soon after. No one else was in the room but the prisoners, except a lodger. Witness went to milk in the byre immediately after they left. Was about half-an-hour absent. She shut the door of the byre, as the wind blew out the candle if the door was left open.

Elizabeth Jackson, residing with her grandfather, lived in the cottage near the public house, and on the Monday night, about seven o'clock, heard some one shout "murder" several times. Heard the voice of a man first, and afterwards of a woman.

W. Whitfield stated that on Monday night he was returning from Leadgate to Iveston when his dog stopped. He went to see what there was, and he found some articles of clothing, which the policeman got from his lodgings. [Sergeant Dunn produced the goods—a bonnet, shawl, and other articles. P.C. Alderson also produced a cape which was given to him by the prosecutrix.]

John Wilson, surgeon, Lanchester, deposed that he had examined the prosecutrix on Thursday morning, and detected bruises on her legs and shoulders, which might have been caused by blows or falls. Her left eye was blackened.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were committed for trial at next assizes, bail being refused.

THREATENED STRIKE AT THE CONSETT WORKS.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

On Saturday last the notices, which have been posted on the Consett and Shotley Bridge Ironworks, expired. These notices, as will be remembered, announced the intention of the masters to reduce the wages of the men at the rate of 1s. per ton for puddled iron, and 10 per cent. for other branches of the works. The terms of the notices, which were posted up in the works on Saturday, the 24th December, were to the effect that after Saturday, the 14th January, a reduction according to the above scale would take place. This reduction was agreed upon at the meeting of iron masters at Birmingham, and is general in the trade; but the puddlers of Consett had a special grievance, for it appears for many years past they have been paid at a somewhat higher rate than those at other factories in the district, owing to the peculiar quality of the ironstone used in the furnaces, and the necessary labour attached to getting and working it. This advance has sometimes reached from 1s to 1s. 3d. per ton, and the men felt that in the masters reducing the wages to the same scale as in other works they were being hardly and unjustly dealt with. The men at Consett, having received the notice, at once took action upon it, and some meetings were held, which resulted in a deputation being appointed to wait upon the managers of the works, with a view to prevailing upon the latter to rescind the notice they had given. This they refused to do, the managers affirming that the men—even with the proposed reduction—would earn as much as workmen similarly employed at other places were doing. Saturday, the day when the notice expired, arrived, and still there was no definite arrangement of the dispute, and it was feared that that worst of evils, a strike, would result, the consequences of which, at this season of the year, were too terrible to think of. With the object of, if possible, arranging matters, deputations, as we have said, waited on Mr. Priestman, the esteemed manager of the Consett Works, and on Saturday evening a public meeting of the puddlers was held at the house of Mr. Jopling, Front-street, Consett, to receive a report of the deputation. The deputation reported that they had waited on the manager to see if the masters would withdraw the notice of reduction, but that the reply had been unfavourable, the masters stating that if the reductions were carried out in the other works the puddlers at Consett would earn as high wages as their fellows. This statement of affairs having been placed before the meeting, they decided that it was unjust to reduce their wages beyond the amount of the advance of 3d. per ton received in April last, while all other works in the North of England received one shilling per ton advance. They considered they should be paid above the rate paid at other places, having been formerly paid from one shilling to fifteenpence more, on account of the extra labour required in producing the iron at Consett. So the meeting separated. It was agreed that another deputation should wait on Mr. Priestman for the purpose of considering the matter in dispute.

The aspect of the town on Monday morning showed that no settlement had taken place. Groups of workmen were lounging about the corners of the streets eagerly discussing the *minutiæ* and bearings of the question, whilst the clouds of smoke and the roar of the machinery for which Consett is famous were ominously absent. But the men did not remain inactive or idle. They very properly decided to hold another meeting to hear the opinions of the men, and accordingly on Monday afternoon another public meeting was held in the Theatre (kindly granted for the occasion by the lessee) at which another deputation was appointed to wait upon the manager for the purpose of making arrangements for the prices to be paid for their work. This deputation was unsuccessful in obtaining any promise from the manager to depart from the scale of prices laid down in the notices already given.

On Tuesday the men, whose conduct throughout seems to have been exceedingly conciliatory and praiseworthy, held another meeting in the theatre, when the deputation appointed on the previous day reported to the meeting the result of their interview with the manager. It appeared that the masters were unwilling to give any higher price than that proposed by them, and the meeting had to decide what should be done under those circumstances. If the men remained firm a strike seemed the inevitable result, and, in view of this and looking at the vast and almost incalculable amount of misery the stoppage of the works would inflict on the district, in this inclement season and with so many of other workmen unconnected with the union, who would be unprepared to undergo the consequences of a general lock-out, they resolved to resume work at the reduced rate. This resolve was made, however, subject to the condition that the masters should redress certain grievances of which the workmen had previously complained. A deputation from that meeting waited accordingly upon Mr. Priestman, the principal manager of the works who received them very kindly, and frankly promised that so soon as circumstances would permit the grievances—principally relating to matters of detail in connection with their work—of which they had complained should be remedied. One of the principal of these is an objection to working on Mondays, which, strictly speaking, means not working on Sundays, and arises in this way. It appears that certain preparations—involving the working of the masons, and bricklayers, together with their labourers, as also a complete shift of the puddlers—is found necessary at the end of each week in order to get ready for the next. In order that none of the furnaces might be fairly stopped, this labour has generally been done on the Sunday—the duties attached to it, indeed necessitating the men in some instances to actually commence with it at five o'clock on the Saturday, and continuing, with slight intermissions, up to Monday morning, so that the ordinary work of the furnaces might be proceeded with. It is only fair to state, however, that in any ordinary way, when all is going on right, this description of work is not commenced until Sunday evening about six o'clock; but even this the men consider a great hardship, as it prevents [illegible] from attending [illegible]. It will thus be seen that the bugbear—so to speak—is [illegible] that it involves Sunday labour. What they seek, therefore—amongst other things—is that the preparations necessary to the labours of the week shall be done on the Mondays instead of the Sundays. This Mr. Priestman, in the most handsome manner, has promised them shall be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for the purpose; and it is only fair to state that the men have such unlimited confidence in everything that this gentleman promises that there at once expressed their willingness to resume their respective duties in the works, on Thursday if needed. This however could not be conceded, inasmuch, as a number of repairs to different parts of the machinery and in the works generally having been found necessary, the present opportunity, when a "slack" presented itself, was taken for the purpose, and as some of the repairs were necessarily of a rather extensive character, they could not be completed within the week. It is but fair to the men—who appear, as a whole, to be not only very steady, but highly intelligent—to state that, in the determination they had come to, they were anxious to avert, if possible, the fearful consequences of a strike, especially during the winter season, which would fall not only directly upon themselves, and their families, but indirectly upon many tradesmen and others in the district. There is now a fair chance of work being resumed on Monday morning upon amicable terms, and it is to be hoped that, with the exception of adopting remedial measures, "bygones will be allowed to be bygones;" and that now that the fearful prospect of a strike in this large and populous district has happily been averted, the result will be, from the amicable concessions already made, masters and men will have increased and increasing mutual confidence in each other.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

[Per the *Saxonia*.]

NEW YORK, January 7th, Morning.—General Hood reports from Corinth on the 26th ult. that his army had re-crossed the Tennessee without material loss, since the battle before Nashville. Federal accounts state that General Steadman's cavalry overtook and captured General Hood's pontoon train at Russelville, south of the Tennessee. According to Southern accounts, Hood, during his retreat from Nashville, captured a Federal brigade. General Forrest captured a brigade of cavalry and 600 waggons. A Federal gunboat was destroyed in attempting to cross Muscle Shoals.

A despatch from General Hardee, dated Charleston, 2nd instant, states that the enemy was landing in force on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, driving the Confederate pickets towards Hardeeville. The Richmond papers assert that General Sherman's objective point is Branchville.

Southern despatches contain a report that the Federals had five vessels sunk and fifteen disabled, and lost all their horses, in the gale off Wilmington. Southern accounts state that the Federals lost six gunboats and 1,000 men in ascending the Roanoke river to attack Fort Branch and Halifax. The remainder of the expedition retired to Jamesville.

General Beauregard reports on the 2nd that the Federal "raiders" had returned from the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The damage done to the railroad would be repaired in a few days.

The Confederates have occupied Owensborough, Kentucky. The Richmond papers announce the death of General Price.

The Secretary of War has left for Fort Monroe, Hilton Head, and Savannah, to consult with Generals Grant, Foster, and Sherman.

The *New York Tribune* asserts that Mr. Blair's peace mission to Richmond was not interfered with or obstructed by President Lincoln, General Grant, or any member of the Government.

The *New York Tribune* asserts that General Fremont will be appointed United States Minister to France.

Rumours are current that another combined attempt on Wilmington will shortly be made.

General Sherman is moving in the direction of Branchville.

NEW YORK, 7th January.—In consequence of the inclement weather military operations before Richmond and Petersburg are suspended. The roads are in very bad condition, and it is not probable that any important movement will take place in either army for some time. It is believed that the Dutch Gap Canal will prove to be a failure. The recent attempt to blow out the bulkheads resulted only in so levelling the ground as to enable the Confederate batteries to sweep the entire length of the canal, which cannot again be entered by working parties until the batteries are silenced.

Guerillas are becoming numerous and troublesome on the Potomac. It is reported that Mosby is rapidly recovering from his wounds and will soon be again in the saddle.

No important military operations in the valley of the Shenandoah are reported, but the movements of the Confederates in that region are said to be "mysterious." Federal cavalry is scouting the London valley.

The Richmond papers publish a despatch from Gen. Hood, dated Corinth, 26th December, in which he states that his army crossed the Tennessee river without much loss since the battle in front of Nashville. It is believed that he will re-organise his army at Tuscaloosa or Meridian. It is rumoured in Nashville that Gen. Steadman's cavalry had captured Hood's pontoon train and 100 waggons. General Forrest's command is said to be near Russellville.

The Richmond papers publish a despatch dated Selma, Alabama, 30th December, admitting that General Hood, while withdrawing from before Nashville, was attacked and defeated, but it is claimed that in the subsequent fighting General Hood gained the advantage, whipping Gen. Thomas badly on the 20th, and capturing an entire brigade, while General Forrest is claimed to have captured a brigade of cavalry and 600 waggons. General Forrest has been made a lieutenant general. Gen. Roddy was about to attack Huntsville, which was occupied by ten Federal regiments.

Savannah advices report the main body of Gen. Sherman's army to be in the city. Good order was maintained by the Provost Guard. Confederate accounts state that the Federals had landed a force on the Carolina side of the Savannah river, and that their advance had driven in the Confederate pickets at Hardeeville, 20 miles from Savannah. It is stated that Sherman's objective point is Branchville, at which point the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and the Augusta road meet. Deserters report that the Confederates are making extensive preparations to hold Branchville, and that engineers left Richmond immediately after the capture of Savannah to fortify the position.

Confederate accounts from Wilmington state that Admiral Porter's fleet has gone to Hampton Roads, and that only 1,000 men were left at Morehead. It is not supposed that the attack on Fort Fisher will be repeated for the present. The Wilmington papers describe the bombardment of Fort Fisher as terrific, nearly 10,000 shells being thrown against the fort in five hours. General Bragg claims that, having received sufficient reinforcements, he can hold Wilmington against any force.

The *Richmond Sentinel* of the 2nd publishes details of the recent repulse of the Federal gunboats in the Roanoake river, at Fort Branch, North Carolina. It is stated that several of the gunboats were blown up by torpedoes, and that among the vessels so destroyed was the *Otsego*, carrying 14 11in. guns, and manned by a crew of 300 men, besides carrying an equal number of infantrymen on board. Only 60 are said to have been saved from the wreck, and the entire Federal loss is stated at 1,000 men.

The *Olustee* made her escape from Wilmington on the night of the 25th December while the fleet was engaged in the attack on Fort Fisher. On the following day she was chased by the United States gunboat *Lilian*, but finally turned upon her pursuer, and the *Lilian*, having only two guns against five carried by the privateer, was forced to seek safety in flight. The *Olustee* pursued for some distance, but the *Lilian* escaped.

In the Federal Senate, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from officers of the army and navy, asking for increased compensation. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from coloured citizens of New York, asking for the abolition of slavery in the United States. The Senate passed a vote of thanks to General Sherman and his army. In the House of Representatives, the joint resolution to abolish slavery by constitutional amendment, was debated without result.

It has been rumoured that Secretaries Seward and Fessenden would resign, and that the former would be succeeded by Edward Everett, and the latter by ex-Governor Morgan, of New York.

The constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery came up yesterday in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Ashley's amendment to re-consider the vote by which it was rejected last session. Mr. Ashley made an able and elaborate argument in favour of the measure, which attracted much attention. He was followed by Messrs. Orth, of Indiana, and Scofield, of Pennsylvania, in carefully prepared speeches. Quite an excitement was created by some charges made by Mr. Scofield in regard to the elements by which New York city was governed. Mr. Brooks and other New York members replied to these charges, but no argument was made against the measure. From present indications there will not be any attempt on the part of the opposition to argue the question. It is understood that the vote will be taken next Tuesday. The result is still doubtful, though the friends of the bill express confidence in its passage.

Richmond papers continue to urge the Confederate Congress to appoint General Lee commander-in-chief of all the Confederate forces.

[Per the *City of Manchester*.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—General Dona destroyed twenty-five bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The Confederates are showing themselves in force against Baton Rouge.

The advices from Mexico state that the Emperor had changed his Cabinet.

[*Times'* Telegram.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mr. Fessenden is nominated Senator from Maine, and the Treasury portfolio is virtually vacant.

The Federal Senate at Washington has passed a resolution for inquiring as to the expediency of selling the cotton captured at Savannah, and dividing the proceeds among Sherman's troops.

A provision is before the House of creating another Lieutenant-General. Grant's friends are indignant.

The President has revoked the order restricting trade with Kentucky. General Canby reports that the Treasury regulations for trade in the Confederacy result in serious evils to the national cause.

Mr. Blair was refused admittance to Richmond on account of his mission not being official.

The *World* reports that General Lee will confront Sherman, and that Beauregard will defend Richmond.

[Telegraphic News Association Despatch.]

NEW YORK, January 7.—Rumours prevail in Canada that British troops are about to embark for that country, to meet a possible war with England (America?), which is to result from the recognition of the South by England and France, on the 4th of March. The same reports are current in Washington.

The Judiciary Committee of Congress will reject the electoral vote of Tennessee and Louisiana.

[Per the *St. David*.]

NEW YORK, January 7, evening.—The governor of Kentucky, in his message to the Legislature, commends the gradual emancipation and ultimate removal of slaves from Kentucky. Rumours are current of an early renewal of the attack on Wilmington. General Sherman is reported to have commenced marching in the direction of Branchville.

The Montreal Court has decided that it has jurisdiction in the case of the St. Alban's raiders.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

The *Herald's* New York correspondent makes the following statement:—We are officially informed that Secretary Stanton has just paid a visit to General Grant's head-quarters to discuss the impending military operations. I hear from a trustworthy source that this conference hinged upon a well-authenticated report that Sherman has actually become insane. When this startling rumour was circulated in the streets one day last week, the price of gold appreciated 10 per cent. Sherman, it will be remembered, was suddenly removed from command in the West two years ago, and insanity was given through the press as the cause of the change. This successful general is of a nervous temperament and dyspeptic habit, very excitable, and it is now reported that the fatigues and labour of the Georgia campaign have overturned his reason.

THE PERUVIAN PRIVATEER.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday Evening.—The Peruvian screw steam corvette *Union*, Captain Grau, fitted in the Thames, which left Greenhithe for this port at 6 a.m. on Friday, having been detained by heavy weather, did not arrive until 1 p.m. on Tuesday morning. Next morning Captain Grau, proceeded in his boat from the Sound to Devonport, and paid a complimentary visit to the Port Admiral, Sir Charles Freemantle. He left the admiral's office about noon, and walked across Mount Wise towards Hard. When nearly in sight of his boat's crew he was arrested by Mr. Brandon, of Dartford, superintendent of the Kent County Constabulary, who was accompanied by Inspector Davie, of the Plymouth force, and was brought in a cab to the police station here. The arrest was for an alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Captain Grau said: "Each man understood perfectly what he joined for. I did not press them. They volunteered to go." He wished to be taken first to the office of the Peruvian vice-consul. The *Union* has on board a redundancy of men and officers for transfer to her consort the corvette *America*, overdue at this port from Nantes, where she has been fitting for sea. Thirty-seven men were shipped at Plymouth.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE REGENCY.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.—I think myself able to promulgate, on safe ground, a piece of news of transcendent importance. At the same time that the Emperor made his cousin Vice-president of the Privy Council, he resolved, if my information be correct, that, in case of his death during the minority of the Imperial Prince, the Prince Napoleon should be regent. The resolution was taken with the consent of the Empress, who, it will be remembered, wrote a letter of congratulation to the Prince Napoleon on his appointment. This news from its very importance, will almost necessarily provoke doubts; but I do not think it can be authoritatively contradicted.—*Daily News*.

Sporting Intelligence.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

FOXHOUNDS.

Braes of Derwent—Wednesday, Fellside; Saturday, Allensford—10.

Durham County.—Monday, Greencroft; Wednesday, Four Lane Ends, Softley; Friday, Chester Bar; Saturday, Witton Bridge—10·45.

Hurworth.—Tuesday, Neasham; Thursday, Croft; Saturday, Mowrie Bank—10·45.

Morpeth.—Tuesday, Whalton Village; Thursday, Longhorsley; Saturday, Four Lane Ends, Rothley—10·45.

Tynedale.—Monday, Ovingham; Wednesday, Whittington; Friday, Chollerford Bridge—10·45.

HARRIERS.

Newcastle and Gateshead.—Monday, Frenchman's Row; Friday, Burradon—10·30.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

2,000 GUINEAS.

Chattanooga	8 to 1	offered	Godding

DERBY.

Breadalbane	9 to 1	offered	I'Anson
Broomielaw	22 to 1	taken	W. I'Anson
Christmas Carol	35 to 1	offered	Wadlow
Congress	45 to 1	taken & offered	Godding
Friday	66 to 1	taken	Kingsland
Whirlwind	100 to 1	taken	J. Scott

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

WATERLOO CUP.

100 to 6 agst Lord Uffington's nomination—tkn & wtd
25 to 1 agst Mr Croft's nomination—taken
28 to 1 agst Mr Spinks's nomination—taken
33 to 1 agst Mr J. Bland's nomination—taken
33 to 1 agst Mr Johnstone's nomination—taken
40 to 1 agst Mr Blundell's nomination—taken

2,000 GUINEAS.

6 to 1 on the field—taken.

DERBY.

Liddington	11 to 2	offered	M. Dawson
Bedminster	22 to 1	taken	Porter
Congress	50 to 1	taken	Godding

BROUGH AND CATTERICK OPEN COURSING MEETING.

This meeting, which took place on Tuesday, has this year been a failure in point of the number of dogs, and consequently the sport was confined to one day, instead of two, as on previous meetings. It appears that too little time was allowed for the list of entries to be filled up, and this sufficiently accounts for the meagre attendance of the canine species. The weather was all that could be desired for outdoor exercise, and the hares were abundant for a capital day's sport. There were some excellent trials, but Spanker and Tramp won their ties with ease. The members of the club were highly favoured by Sir W. Lawson, Bart., who kindly permitted the meeting to come off on his grounds, and had sufficient time been given for the list of entries to have been filled up, there can be no doubt but this meeting would have been both a successful and satisfactory one. We trust that the committee, through the present failure, will have learnt a lesson in the matter, and for the future adopt such measures as will ensure a more successful meeting. The following is the result of the various ties:—

The CATTERICK STAKES, for 14 greyhounds pupped in 1863, at £3 10s each, the winner to receive £25; second, £8; third and fourth, £3 each.

First Ties.

Mr Coxon's Camphine beat Mr Lynas na Wild Agnes.
Mr Todd's Truth beat Mr Home's St. Helena.
Mr Lister's Wild Agnes beat Mr Lee's Buckstone.
Mr Craven's Canterbury beat Mr Bartle's Dublin Lass.
Mr Johnson's Maid of Coundon beat Mr Lister's Polly.
Mr Craven's Coventry beat Mr Johnson's Alice Hawthorn.
Mr Todd's Tramp beat Mr Coxon's Camphor.

Second Ties.

Truth beat Camphine | Canterbury beat Wild Agnes.
Maid of Coundon beat Coventry. | Mr Todd's Tramp, a bye

Third Ties.

Canterbury beat Truth | Tramp beat Maid of Coundon

Deciding Course.

Mr Todd's bk d Tramp beat Mr Craven's w and bl d Canterbury, and won the stakes.

The MANOR HOUSE STAKES, for 8 all-aged greyhounds, at £2 10s each. The winner to receive £11; second, £4.

First Ties.

Mr Lyne's Dick Turpin beat Mr Spoors' St. Ann.
Mr Robinson's Spanker beat Mr Atkinson's Glenroy.
Mr Thompson's Reveller beat Mr Stockdale's Garibaldi.
Mr Watson's Jonquille beat Mr Robinson's Alonzo the Brave.

Second Ties.

Spanker beat Dick Turpin. | Jonquille beat Reveller.

Deciding Course.

Mr Robinson's w and r d Spanker beat Mr Watson's r d Jonquille, and won the stakes.

RACING FIXTURES, 1865.

FEBRUARY.

Birmingham 1	Lincoln Spring..21	Nottingham Sp.28

MARCH.

Derby Spring ... 2	Shrewsbury Sp.. 9	Chelmsford Sp..28
West Drayton ... 2	Doncaster Sp ..14	Lewes Spring ... 30
Liverpool Spring 7	Warwick Spring 21	Barham 30

APRIL.

Northampton ... 4	Knighton 18	Thirsk Spring...21
Croxton Park... 7	Catterick Bridge 19	Epsom Spring...25
Newmkt Craven 17	Abergavenny ...20	Curragh 25
Durham 17		

MAY.

Newmkt 1st Sp 1	Salisbury 18	Harpenden 26
Chester 9	Bath 23	Epsom 30
York Spring 16		

JUNE.

Manchester Smr 7	Alexandra Park.20	Odiham 27
Chelmsford...... 7	Hampton 21	Curragh 27
Ascot 13	Newton 21	Bibury 28
Liverpool Smr..19	Newcastle 27	Stockbridge......29

JULY.

Newmarket July 4	Abingdon 11	Nottingham 18
Carlisle 4	Hereford 13	Southampton ...19
Worcester 6	Stamford 13	Chesterfield 20
Pontefract 10	Winchester 18	Goodwood 25

AUGUST.

Brighton 1	Egham 15	Lichfield 28
Brighton Club... 3	Oxford 17	Devon & Exeter 29
Huntingdon 8	York 22	Derby Summer..30
Reading 10	Plymouth 24	Weymouth 31

SEPTEMBER.

Curragh 5	Brecon 18	Manchestr Atm.22
Leicester 7	Richmond 19	Newmrkt 1st Oct26
Doncaster 12	Monmouth 27	Walsall 27

OCTOBER.

Northallerton ... 5	Curragh 16	Worcester Atm.21
Newmrkt2ndOct 9	Newmarket H ...23	

TOM KING AND PERCY.—The water-side men here are all keeping a sharp look out touching the forthcoming contest between Tom King, of Putney, and James Percy, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who row their sculler's race for £50 aside, from Putney to Mortlake, on the 26th inst. The final instalment of £15 aside must be banked with the final stakeholder on Monday next, by which time also the metropolitan will have to hand in a fiver towards Percy's expenses. Cooper has been paying assiduous care while training Percy, whom he describes as a very promising and rising oarsman. We may expect both the mentor and his pupil on the banks of the Thames in the course of a few days, and shall have a peep at what is going on in time for insertion in our next paper. King is doing as well as his best City friends could wish him, and his daily "bouts" with George Drewitt have been of the most spirited and interesting character.—*Sporting Life*.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES GREVILLE.—On Wednesday morning Mr. Charles Greville was found dead in his bed at Earl Granville's house, in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, London. The late Mr. Greville, who was a collateral branch of the noble house of Warwick, was the eldest of the three sons of the late Charles, son of the Hon. Algernon Greville, second son of the fifth Lord Brooke and Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William Henry Cavendish, third duke of Portland. He was born 2nd April, 1794, and married, 27th January, 1849, Emily, widow of Mr. Edward Baring. For many years the deceased gentleman filled the post of joint clerk to the Privy Council with the Right Hon. William Bathurst; but in 1860, together with his colleague, he retired on a pension. He was also for a period secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Greville had long held a high and dignified position in racing circles, from his intimate connection with the turf, not only as a breeder, but also as an owner of race horses. He was a man of remarkable integrity in all relations, and, as one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, possessed a paramount interest in the decisions of that exclusive body. Up to the latest hour of his life he took the greatest interest in the turf, and, in conjunction with his friends General Peel and Mr. George Payne, had endeavoured to keep up the noble character of that national sport.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat at this day's market both from the growers and the coast, but very little from abroad. The trade was dull, and where business was done less money had to be taken. Barley, although in smaller supply, is still a slow sale at about late rates. Malt in very limited demand, and inclining lower. Beans 1s. per quarter down. Peas firm. Oats in condition sold more readily at late rates. Flour rather cheaper.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending January 14:—Wheat, 792 qrs, at 38s 1d; barley, 512 qrs, at 27s 0½d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending January 17:—Coastwise—Wheat, 4,421 qrs; barley, 1,086 qrs; malt, 105 qrs; oats, 500 qrs; beans, 320 qrs; flour, 1,969 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 168 qrs; peas, 36 qrs; flour, 950 sacks.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Imports very limited; market fairly attended. Wheat met a slow sale, at about late rates. Barley steady; malting qualities more looked after. Oats dull. Beans less active, but held firmly for late rates. Maize dull. Flour steady.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Wheat a dull sale, at former quotations. Fine malting barley 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer; distilling qualities unchanged. Oats in fair sale, at former rates. Beans sold briskly, at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per qr. advance.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a moderate supply of grain from the growers. Wheat made a slow sale at about last week's currency. Barley slow sale. Oats unaltered. Beans and Peas 6d to 1s per qr cheaper.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance were again light, only four head of cattle from the north of Scotland, 80 beasts and 422 pigs were from Ireland, and 10 beasts and 25 pigs were from Rotterdam. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 218 beasts and 720 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, every description of stock was fully an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,045 head. The numbers being less, with a good attendance of buyers, a better feeling pervaded the beef trade than on this day se'nnight; all breeds moved freely off, the tendency was in favour of the seller, with a good clearance. The number of sheep was 4,280. The mutton trade ruled steady, and small wedders advanced about ¼d per lb on the rates of Tuesday last; however, sales became languid towards the close, and part remained unsold. Pigs: 912 were shown. The pork trade was in a brisk state, and all changed owners at full rates.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Supplies of cattle and sheep larger, and trade generally rather more in favour of the buyer, with part left. Top price of best beef, 9s. 3d. per stone; current, 9s.; top price of best mutton, 8½d. per lb.; current, 8d. to 8¼d.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 1,843; sheep, 5,982; calves, 100. Best beef, 7¼d to 7½d; middling do., 6½d to 7d; inferior, 5d to 6d per lb. Best wedders, 8¾d to 9d; middling, 8d to 8½d; ewes, 7d to 8d; calves, 8d to 8½d per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a large supply at to-day's market, and many were left unsold. Rocks, 5s 6d to 6d; reds, 6s to 6s 6d; regents, 7s 6d to 8s; Scotch, 9s to 9s 6d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	5	17	0	to	7	5	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	6	2	0	to	7	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	3	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	10	0	to	5	6	0	"
Wheat straw	0	2	2	to	0	2	4	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	4	to	0	2	6	"
Oat straw	0	2	6	to	0	3	6	"

Hay at market, 140 carts; straw, 54.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Peel's Cottage, Medomsley, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Cookson, of twin daughters.

At Consett, in Front-street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. John Eddy, of a daughter.

At Bellingham Rectory, on the 14th inst., the wife of the Rev. Powell Powell, of a daughter.

At 6, Saddler-street, Durham, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Crighton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Wolsingham, at the Registrar's Office, on the 7th inst., Mr. George Shipton to Miss Jane Gardner, both of Wolsingham.—Same day, Mr. R. Shaw to Miss Mary Pallister, both of Stanhope.

At Newcastle, in St. John's Church, on the 14th inst., Mr. Andrew Mould to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, both of this town.

In St. John's Church, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Lamb, painter, to Miss Hannah Grainger Scott, both of this town.

In Christ Church, Shieldfield, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. L. Kay, incumbent, Alfred James, youngest son of the late Mr. John Dance, of Newcastle, to Amelia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Londes, Normandy-terrace, Gateshead.

DEATHS.

In Front-street, Consett, on the 15th inst., James John, infant son of Mr. J. Proud.

At Lanchester, at the house of her daughter, on the 16th inst., aged 75, Ann, widow of the late Mr. W. Robinson, farmer, formerly of St. Helen's Auckland.

At White-lea-Head, on the 18th inst., aged 77, Mr. Geo. Nicholson.

At Whitfield House, Wolsingham, on the 9th inst., aged 89, Jos. Wooler, Esq., regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Winstone, on the 10th inst., Mr. R. Cameron McColl, for some time head master of the Caledonian School, Liverpool, and late of Gainford Academy, aged 27, much and deservedly respected.

In Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, on the 10th inst., aged 19, Margaret, only daughter of Mrs. Jane Donkin.

At Waterson's Buildings, Collierley Dykes, on the 13th inst., aged 21, Mr. Robert Heslop.

At Quartre Heads, on the 14th inst., aged 71, very suddenly, Wm. Richardson, cartwright, much respected.

At Kyo, on the 17th inst., Mr. A. Richardson.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Biliousness—Dyspepsia.—There is no organ in the human body so liable to be deranged as the liver. Food, fatigue, climate, and anxiety, all disorder its action, and render its secretion—the bile—more or less depraved, superabundant, or scanty. The first symptoms should receive attention. A pain in the side or the top of the shoulder, a harsh cough and difficulty of breathing, are signs of liver disease, which are removed without, delay by friction with Holloway's inestimable Ointment. The Pills should also be taken early. For all diseases of this vital organ, the action of these conjoined remedies is a specific by checking the over supply of bile, regulating its secretion and giving nervous tone.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1865.