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G Bradley

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 125. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL respectfully announces that the DUTIES connected with this SCHOOL were RESUMED on MONDAY, January 5th, 1863.
Prospectuses and Terms may be known on application.
Pupils admitted at any Intermediate Week of the Quarter.
Shotley Bridge, December 31st, 1862.

Public Notices.

FANCY BAZAAR.

EDGE'S FANCY BAZAAR is now Open in a Room in the MIDDLE STREET, Consett, attached to Mr SNAITH'S. Open from Ten in the Morning until Ten at Night. An early call is solicited.

EASTER SPORTS.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE DERWENT AND CONSETT STEEPLE CHASING and FLAT RACING, have arranged for the proposed Sports to come off on EASTER MONDAY.—Further particulars will be seen in future advertisements.
The next meeting will be held at Mr. JOS. ARMSTRONG'S, Berryedge, on Wednesday Evening, the 28th of January.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

PROFESSOR GROVES' SPLENDID MECHANICAL and PICTORIAL EXHIBITION of the HOLY LAND and other Interesting Parts of the World, animated with Wonderful MECHANICAL FIGURES, upon which the united labours of some of the best Artists and Mechanicians have been employed for many years (lately exhibited in Newcastle and Sunderland to fashionable and delighted audiences with great success).
Full Particulars in Hand-bills.

THOMAS HALL,

Late of Crook Hall, in the Township of Iveston, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, farmer, deceased.

PURSUANT to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to further amend the law of Property and relieve Trustees."
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Persons claiming Debts or Liabilities upon or affecting the estate of the said THOMAS HALL, (who died on the 13th day of November, 1862, and whose will was proved in Her Majesty's District Court of Probate at Durham, on the 6th day of December, 1862, by JONATHAN WARD, of Iveston, in the County of Durham aforesaid, Shoemaker, and THOMAS LONGSTAFFE, of Leadgate, in the same county, Innkeeper, the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors on or before the 13th day of February, 1863, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will distribute the assets of the said THOMAS HALL, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and claims of which they shal have had notice as aforesaid, and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets and estate so distributed to any person whose claim shall not have been previously sent in as aforesaid.
H. MARSHALL,
Market Place, Durham,
Solicitor to the Executors.

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 5th, 1863.
We, the Undersigned, Members of the above Association, do hereby give this Public Notice, that we continue to use our utmost endeavours for detecting, apprehending, and punishing, with the utmost rigour of the Law, all and every Person or Persons who shall commit, or attempt to commit, any Robbery, Burglary, Felony, Theft, or Misdemeanour whatsoever, whereby the Person or Property of any Members 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 destroying Turnips, Potatoes, or other produce, growing upon our said Farms, or who shall wilfully injure, furiously drive, or otherwise ill-use, any of our Horses, Cattle, or other Stock.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

M. D. Hunter, Esq., Medomsley; Wood Lands
Thomas Wilson, Esq., Benfieldside; Lands
John Beckington, Esq., Benfieldside; House and Lands
Robert Taylor, Esq., West Conside
Mrs Brown, Shotley Bridge; House and Lands at Medomsley
*Mr George Watson, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Joseph Dickinson, Derwent Grange and House at Shotley Bridge
Mr John Ritson, Shotley Bridge; House and Blackhill Candle House
Mr Henry Ritson, Benfieldside and Elm Park Farms, and Blackhill Saw Mills
*Mr. Thos. Ritson, Kuttsley Mill Farm and Carr House Farm
Mr Robert Armstrong, Shotley Field Farm and Backston Burn Cottages
Mr Robert Siddle, Shotley Bridge; House and Land
Mr. Edward Charlton, Leadgate
Mr John Roxby, Pear Tree
Mr Matthew Elliott, Dean Houl Farm and Smelt Mills
Mr Edward Simpson, Medomsley
Mr John Brown, Redwell Hills
*Mr Martin Bell, Cutler's Hall
*Mr Robert Christopher, Blackhill
Mr Charles Whitfield, Shotley Bridge
Mr William Wheatley, Shotley Bridge
*Mr John Hewitt, Blackhill Brewery
Mr Robert Marshall, Highgate
Mr John Robson, Healey Field
Mr John Johnstone Hunter, Bradley Brick Works
Mr John Murray, Berry Edge; House and Shop, and Carr House Farm
Mr John Thirlwell, Shotley Bridge
*Mr Matthew Coupland, Westwood House, Ebchester, and Jefferson Main Collieries
Mr John Calvert, House and Shop, Consett
Mr George Bradley, Printing Office, Consett
Mr John Barron, Inn and Land, Berry Edge
Mr William Thomas Bolton, Prospect House, Ebchester
Mr John Mosley, Shotley Bridge
Mr. William Turner, Blackhill
Mr Matthew Spencer, Carribees
Mr Charles G. Randall, Shotley Bridge
Mr George Ritson, Quacking House and Kyo Laws Farms.

The names marked thus (*) are the committee for this year.
Messrs SHAFTO & GREENWELL, Solicitors, 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, 1864. Dinner at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

PARENTS!

THE most Trying Season for the health of your Children is now fast approaching. As we are often consulted as to what Dress is most suitable for Boys, we now advise you by all means to lose no time in seeing that they have Plenty of Warm Winter Clothing; for what can be more injurious to the Health of a Boy than leaving the heated School-room for the Cold Damp Air without? The mornings and evenings are now frosty; to preserve the Chest from the inclemency of the weather, an Easy-Fitting Cape or Wrapper should not be dispensed with.
Our Stock for the Autumn and Winter is now Complete, and even superior in Variety to that which met your approval last year. An Early Inspection will oblige,
Your most obedient Servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.

The following statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices:—

OVERCOATS.
FOR BOYS OF ALL AGES.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S WITNEY SACS ....from 10s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SEALSKIN CAPES...... " 4s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL WRAPPERS " 8s 6d
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REGENT STREET COAT,
From 10s 6d to 36s, &c., &c., &c.

FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

In Black Cloth ....from 12s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds .... " 8s 6d to 21s
In Fancy Doeskins .... " 10s 6d to 55s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S KENSINGTON SUITS—
A NEW STYLE.

In Black Cloth ....from 10s 6d to 45s
In Scotch Tweeds .... " 8s 6d to 25s
In Fancy Doeskins .... " 10s 6d to 35s

FOR YOUTHS FROM 10 TO 17 YEARS.
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S SCHOOL SUITS.

In Scotch Tweeds ....from 15s to 30s
In Fancy Doeskins.......................... " 18s to 50s

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S DRESS SUITS.

In Black Cloth ....from 18s to 69s
In Angola Cloth .... " 16s to 59s

A Choice of 5,000 in all these Styles, either Ready-Made or to Order, at
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Business Addresses.

SARAH HUNTLEY,
(Widow of the late THOMAS HUNTLEY),
SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,
EBCHESTER,

BEGS most respectfully to thank her Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal support bestowed upon her in the above Business since the death of her late husband, and begs to inform them that no effort nor attention shall be spared on her part to merit their future patronage and support.
All Orders attended to with Punctuality and Despatch.
Ebchester, December 3, 1862.

JOHN GLENDINNING,
HORSE SHOER, GENERAL SMITH, &c., &c.,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has ENTERED UPON the PREMISES lately occupied by THOMAS LITTLE, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches, and hopes by the experience he has had in the trade, having been several years in the employment of Mr. Edward Wardhaugh, Shotley Bridge, and strict attention, and punctuality to all orders committed to his care, to merit a share of public patronage.

T. HETHERINGTON,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
COACH AND HORSES INN,
LEADGATE,

HAS now on hand a choice assortment of SPIRITS of the finest quality at the lowest remunerative prices.
BRANDY, RUM, GIN, and WHISKEY.
WINES of the finest Vintage.
Observe—
HETHERINGTON'S, LEADGATE.

CHEAP TEA, COFFEE, AND GENERAL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM RIPPON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public generally that he has OPENED the SHOP situate at
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
with an entire New Stock of Goods connected with the GROCERY and GENERAL PROVISION TRADE, which will be found of the best quality and will be offered at the lowest remunerative profits.

High Flavoured Teas	from	4s. 0d.	per lb.
Fine Coffee	"	1s. 4d.	"
Sugar	"	0s. 4½d.	"
Lump ditto	at	0s. 6d.	"
Currants	from	0s. 4d.	"
Best Valentia Raisins	at	0s. 5d.	"
Mottled and Pale Soap	from	0s. 4d.	"
Prime Bacon	"	0s. 6d.	"

Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, and every other article equally low in price.

VALENTINES!
BOOKS! FANCY STATIONERY!! CARDS!!!
THOMAS BATY,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER,
PICTURE FRAMER, &c., &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a large and well selected Stock of
VALENTINES,
FANCY STATIONERY, COMPLIMENT CARDS, SONG BOOKS, CONUNDRUMS, RIDDLES, FIRE-SIDE SPORTS, &c., &c.
NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES (Coloured and Embossed) of the newest designs and of the finest quality, at extremely moderate charges.
Agent for the Coventry Ribbon Book Marks, Lock's Theology, Christian Knowledge Society's Books, &c.
Always on hand the National Education (Ireland) Books.
Annuals and Periodicals on the day of Publication.
Book Parcels from London three times a week. All Periodicals at Newcastle time.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CONSETT BOOT AND SHOE MART,
LEADGATE.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment begs to inform his numerous Patrons that he is prepared to supply the requirements of the district with an excellent assortment of Home Made
BOOTS AND SHOES, AND CLOGS,
such as he has not previously offered to their notice for durability, &c., &c., which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash.
The Business of the Establishment will in future be conducted on these principles, which will be found to yield a large per centage to the purchaser.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the shortest notice.
Repairs Neatly and Cheaply executed.
An inspection urgently solicited.
WM. HEDLEY, MANAGER.
Leadgate, 1863.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER,
PRINTER, PICTURE FRAMER, &c.,
55, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
(Directly opposite Shakspeare Street,)
Respectfully solicits the honour of your Patronage.
BOOKS NEATLY & ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.
Next Journey will be January 22nd and 23rd.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON INN.

E. W. FEATENBY,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DUKE OF WELLINGTON INN,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now on hand an excellent stock of WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS, &c.
WHISKY, RUM, and GIN, of the finest quality and flavour, at the lowest remunerative profits, to which he solicits early attention.
BURTON, SCOTCH, and other MILD and BITTER BEER.
LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT.

PURE SWEETS.

SCHOOLING & CO.'S
PRIZE MEDAL
PURE SWEETS
ARE PERFECTLY GENUINE AND OF VARIOUS DELICIOUS FLAVOURS.
Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, &c.,
in Transparent and other Packets, at
ONE PENNY PER OUNCE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SCHOOLING & Co.,
Wholesale and Export Confectioners,
Bethnal Green, London.

WESTERN MANCHESTER AND LONDON AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICES:
3, Parliament Street, London; and 77, King Street, Manchester.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

TRUSTEES FOR MANCHESTER (NORTHERN BRANCH):
Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.
John Platt, Esq., J.P. (Platt Brothers and Co., engineers), Werneth Park, Oldham, Lancashire.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, The Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
The Hon. Richard Edward Howard, D.C.L., Stamp Office, Manchester.
John Leigh, Esq., 26 St. John Street, Manchester.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London.
Thomas Statter, Esq., Stand Hall, Bury, Lancashire.
Henry Wilbraham, Esq., M.A., Chancery Office, Manchester.

SOLICITOR.
Harrison Blair, Esq., 40, Brown Street, Manchester.

ACTUARY.
Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M.A., 3, Parliament Street, London.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
William Bridges Row, Esq., B.A.

The number of Policies issued by this Society is 9,483, assuring £3,415,425, at annual premiums amounting to £112,363.
The Sums paid away in Claims to 31st December, 1861, represent £220,000, by which 430 families have received the benefits of Life Assurance; and the Bonuses declared at periodical intervals amount to £76,000.
The United Society is guaranteed by 235 wealthy and influential shareholders. The Reserved Margin of Profits over all Liabilities at the last division was £95,000. The New Premium Business transacted by the Society is at the rate of £10,000 a year.
N.B.—Licenses may be applied to make Policies payable during lifetime of Assured.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal (post free), and every information may be obtained on application to JOHN ELLIOTT Consett Cottage, Consett, District Agent.

Business Addresses

JOHN MURRAY & SON

BEG respectfully to announce that they have received a Consignment of HAMS, warranted Prime, Sweet, and Good, which they are now Selling at SIXPENCE PER POUND. Prime CHESHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, WENSLEYDALE, and AMERICAN CHEESE. Fine NEW FRUITS. TEAS of the very finest quality.

THE Fact of the Year. Sixty three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Pounds of Tea have been sold by STEWART, the TEA DEALER, during 1862. This immense increase on the Sales of 1861, to us is a guarantee, safe and sure, that we study the public want, and as a reward meet with public favour. We have entered upon 1863 determining on a still further increase. If judgment, integrity, and attention can accomplish it, it will be done. What that increase shall be is a problem we want you to help us to solve, which may be done by refreshing yourself with the TEAS of STEWART, the TEA DEALER, 33, GRAINGER-STREET, or 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASELE.

THOS. SMITH,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

IN thanking his Friends and the Public for the Liberal Support bestowed on him during the time he has been in Business, begs to announce that he has Succeeded to the Business lately carried on by MR. ISAAC DIXON, where he respectfully solicits the Continuance of the Support so liberally bestowed on him, and assures the Public that all Orders entrusted to him shall be executed with strict attention to quality, and moderate Price.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW FRUITS, SPICES, CHEESES, &c., &c.

SAVING IS GOOD EARNING!

A "DISCERNING PUBLIC" have already decided that the Shop where the BEST GOODS can be procured CHEAPEST is
GEORGE ROBSON'S, FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL,
Where Goods can be had only for Ready Money, and at READY MONEY PRICES.

Wide Alpacas, splendid quality, from 6d per yard.
Beautiful Fancy Wincey, at 3d per yard, lower than present value.
Fine Coburgs, from 5½d; Quilted and Wincey Skirts.
Splendid Stays, 2s 2d and upwards.
Children's Cloth and Sealskin Jackets, at 2s.
1 yard wide Holland, 4½d; 1¼ wide, at 8d; 1½ wide, at 9½d.
Ginghams, Linens, Diapers, Towelling, &c.
Blue and White Flannels, all Wool, 11½d; Scarlet Flannels.
Yarns, 1s 11½d per lb; Splendid Worsted, at 2s 2d per lb.
A beautiful Assortment of Hosiery of all kinds.
All Colours in Scotch Fingering Wool.
Witney and Cloth Blankets.
Wide all-Silk Ribbons, at 4½d per yard.
Fancy Wool Shirtings.

This entire Stock having been purchased only from First-Class Houses, is *indisputably* the one from which parties can most *advantageously* select their WINTER CLOTHING.
Ladies should take care to notice the Name on the Sign Board, as *disadvantageous* mistakes are sometimes made. The above-mentioned Goods can be seen ticketed at the Door and in the Windows.
GEORGE ROBSON,
FRONT STREET, BLACKHILL.

CHEAP GOODS FOR BAD TIMES.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING? TO THOMAS POTTS'S WELL-KNOWN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, BERRYEDGE,
Because I can Save Five Shillings for every Pound I Lay Out!
IT IS ONLY FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS, COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, the 24th JANUARY, 1863.

To effect a Speedy Reduction of this immense Stock in the stated limited time, he has been tempted this year to make a Great Sacrifice. The Stock has been all Re-marked, so that all Purchasers are guaranteed the full value of £1 for 15s., to make a Clearance for the commencement of Stock-taking at the expiration of 28 Days.
The following are only a few of the Great Bargains to be had at this genuine Sale:—
Rich Dresses, in all makes, reduced from 5s 9d. to 3s. 9d. a Dress.
250 yards French Merinos, all colours, at 2s. 2½d., cheap at 3s. 6d. per yard.
1000 yards Fancy Dresses, from 4½d., 5½d., 7d., and upwards, all sold at 2d. per yard more.
2500 Plain and Fancy Wincey, now 3½d., 4½d., 5½d., 6½d., 7d., and up to 1s., worth to buy 2d. to 3½d. per yard more.
1000 Plain Coburg and Alpaca, from 4½d., 6½d., 7d., and upwards, cannot be made for the money.
150 Pieces Fancy Prints, fast colours, from 3½d. 4½d., (bought last June), less 2½d. per yard than Manufacturers' Prices.
100 Pieces Hoyle's best Lilac, at 6½d., now worth 9d.
Brown Holland, from 4d. per yard, worth 6½d.
Scotch Linen (all Linen), 7½d., sold at 9½d.
Brown Harns, from 4d., cheap at 5½d.
Union Linen Ticking, from 5½d., sold at 7½d.
100 Ladies' Wool Handkerchiefs, from 6½d.
Grey Linsey, from 6½d., now worth 8½d.
Blue and White Flannel, all reduced 2½d. a yard.
Hemp Carpeting, from 5½d. a yard and upwards.
Hair Nets, from 1d.
Children's Pocket Handkerchiefs, from 0½d., worth 2d.
150 Yard's Regatta Shirting Stripes from 6½d., now sold at 9d.
80 Pairs of Women's Stays, at 1s. 4½d., cheap at 2s. 9d.
50 Pairs of Ladies' Grey Corsets, from 1s. 8½d. (a decided Bargain).
500 Large Cotton Handkerchiefs and Turkey Reds, at 2½d., now worth 5d.
Ladies' Mantles and Children's Jackets reduced 25 per cent. Ladies' Wool, Paisley, and Cashmere Shawls (long and square) during the Sale reduced to nearly half-price, commencing at 2s. 6½d. (all wool).
250 Pairs of Woollen Blankets and Green Quilts greatly reduced.
50 Pairs of Large Cloth Blankets, a little soiled, at nearly half-price (you will be surprised when you see them).

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
2000 Pairs of Ladies' and Children's Boots, Slippers, Strong Shoes, &c., &c., all re-marked not less than 25 per cent. cheaper.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY.
600 Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, in splendid condition, all Re-marked during the Sale Half-price. Ladies' Dress Caps, Flowers, Ribbons, Cap Fronts, reduced at a great sacrifice. 200 Trimmed Felts, at 6½d., worth 1s. 11d. Bonnets Cleaned and Altered equal to new.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
One of the largest Stocks of Ready-Made Clothing in the North of England, consisting of Top Coats, Inverness Capes, Gents' and Youth's Cloth Coats, Trousers, Blue Jackets, Vests, Moleskin and Cord Trousers, in fact every class of Clothing will be found on examination at prices never seen before, a clear reduction of 25 or 30 per cent.
On hand, about 50 Pairs of Men's Moleskin and Cord Trousers (a little soiled) at old prices, worth now 3s. per pair more.

WOOLLEN CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
Broad and Narrow Cloths, Trousering, Vesting and Coloured Sealskins, all re-marked at astonishing prices.
Hats, Caps, and Fancy Wool Shirtings. Gentlemen's Silk and Felt Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, and Mufflers, in immense variety, (all the Latest Goods greatly Reduced). Wool Shirtings reduced nearly half-price.
Worsted and Yarns from 1½d. per ounce.
A Large Lot of Remnants of Stuffs, Flannel, Holland, &c., to be sold desperately low.

DON'T FORGET!
AT THOMAS POTTS'S, BERRY EDGE,
For 28 Days only, commencing on SATURDAY, the 24th January.
Come in good time, as you may be comfortably served before the throng commences.

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

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

WM. POLSON & CO. respectfully request Laundresses who do not at present use their
IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH
to give it a trial, and compare the finish of their Goods with that produced by any other Starch. This test will at once show the superiority of the "Imperial Starch," which is manufactured under the superintendence of one of the inventors of the "Patent Starch," whose long experience and high position in the trade is a guarantee against any inferior or second quality.
To prevent disappointment and make sure of getting the "Real Original," the trade and public should be careful to note the prefix "Polson's Imperial," and the name WM POLSON & CO., Paisley.

OH, BLESSED HEALTH!!!
WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE IS HOPE!!!

DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS *have never failed* in curing Ague, Costiveness, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Giddiness, Headache, Bile, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Gout, Blotches on the skin, Ulcers, Offensive Breath, and every disorder of the system. These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and *will* purify the Blood, being free from all Minerals, Mercurial Preparations, and drastic Purgatives.
DOWNIE'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT; or
EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,
prepared by a peculiar process, is a Complete Cure for Scrofulous tumours, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scorbutic Ulcers, Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, Sore Eyes, Sore Heads, Piles, Fistula, Sore Lips, Feet, Breasts, and all diseases of the skin.
DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
Has been Long Tried, and proved to be a Universal Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all Complaints of the Chest and Lungs.
TRY THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
When you ask for Downie's Medicines, see that you get them, and do not be put off with any other.
Full directions round each Box, Pot, and Bottle. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each:
Prepared only by
HENRY DOWNIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, 43 and 44, SANDHILL,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Sold by Peter Brown, Druggist, Shotley Bridge; D. Imrie, Druggist; and *Guardian* Office Consett; John Reed, Lanchester; Watson Smith, Leadgate; and may be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER is the most popular invention of modern times, and is the only Washing Powder in the World which has secured universal approbation, and triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete Luxury for Washing, — is perfectly saponaceous, — and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. It STRENGTHENS, IMPROVES, and FEEDS the Fabric, and is perfectly harmless to the hands and skin. A WEEK'S WASHING for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours; saving one-half of Soap, two-thirds of Time, and three-fourths of Labour. A Penny Packet will make a POUND of capital SCOURING SOAP, possessing remarkable saponaceous and detergent qualities.
Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, Manufacturer of Washing Machines, Wringers, Mangles, and a variety of Domestic Machines, for particulars of which, send for Catalogue.
Ask for BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN STARCH where you purchase Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. One Pound is equal to Two Pounds of any other. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.

Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.

A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MONDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING.

OWING to the many Foreign Visitors to England this year, the Fashions have very much Changed for the Winter, especially in Overcoats. The Inverness or Tyneside Wrapper, is quite superseded by the much admired EXHIBITION PALETOT, which will be principally Worn. Our Stock for the Season is now complete, and we can confidently state that a better selected Variety we have never offered. The New Styles are now on view, and we have no doubt an early inspection will cause us to meet with the same Success which has attended us during the last Thirty Years.
B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
The following Statement will give some idea of our Arrangements and Prices in

OVERCOATS.

B. JOSEPH & CO.'S EXHIBITION PALETOT,
Lined throughout with Silk............From 50s to 84s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S WITNEY SAC,
A Gentlemanly Garment..............From 42s to 55s
B. JOSEPH & CO.'S REGENT STREET COAT,
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November 25th, 1862.

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Particulars next week.

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New Market Sale Rooms, Consett, Jan. 22, 1863.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
At FELL CLOSE, NEAR NEWLANDS, belonging to Miss Rogers, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863,
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COMPRISING 1 Eight-days' Clock, 1 Three-quarters Chest of Drawers, 1 Press, 2 Four-poled Bedsteads, 1 Desk Bed, 1 Feather Bed, 1 Mattress, 2 Tea Tables, 1 Kitchen Table, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 1 Arm Chair, 2 small Boxes, Fenders and Fire-irons, Candlesticks, Crockery Ware, with a variety of useful Articles.
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By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.
From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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IS an infallible cure for NERVOUS, MENTAL, and PHYSICAL DEBILITY; is the discovery of an eminent French Physician, and has been used on the continent for the last five years with unvarying success; being chemically prepared in the form of a lozenge, may be taken without the least fear of detection, and speedily restores tone and manly vigour to the most impaired constitution. Sent through the Post to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 11s., or Stamps. Each packet contains all the medical advice required in these cases. Sole Agent in this country, Monsieur A. Duval, Patent Medicine Agent, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A medical man of 20 years experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The French Government has received a memorandum from the Pontifical Government enumerating the reforms recently carried out. This document will shortly be published.

There is no foundation for the assertion of some journals that the French Government had requested that the Princess Barberini, arrested at Naples for having corresponded with Francis II., should be set liberty.

La France of this evening says:—"One of the principal points in the programme of the new, Turkish Ministry is the development in considerable proportions of the Turkish army and fleet. It is asserted that, in view of the decided attitude of the Sultan, Russia is about to increase the army of the Caucasus, where important military events are expected to take place."

La France also announces that private information which it has received confirms the news of the capture of Puebla by the French. According to this information, General Forey, after turning the position of Guadalope, attacked and captured Puebla.

To-day, the Corps Legislatiff appoined a committee for preparing an address in reply, to the Emperor's speech. The members of this committee are—MM. Andre. Cassagnac, Clibsater, Quin, Dumiral, Mariani, Carrabure, Schnider, and Verdier.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The success of the Federal arms in the South-West has been great, but not decisive. General Rosencranz advanced from Nashville, Tennessee, on the 26th ult., with 45,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. The struggle before Murfreesboro' for the possession of Nashville commenced on the 29th, and continued for five days. Both armies fought with the utmost desperation. On the first day General Rosencranz was beaten back with great loss. The struggle was renewed on four successive days, with varying fortune; on the fifth day the battle was closed at nightfall, after severe slaughter on both sides. In the morning, when General Rosencranz expected to renew the contest, he found that the enemy had disappeared and was in full retreat to Tullahema, thirty miles distant, on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway. General Rosencranz occupied Murfreesboro', but had not been able to pursue General Bragg's army, which retired in good order.

The Federals state their loss at 6,500 killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and twenty eight pieces of artillery. Generals Willich and Fry are among the prisoners.

The Confederate loss is estimated at 4,500 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. All the negroes captured by the Confederates were immediately shot.

General Rosencranz officially reports from Murfreesboro', on the 5th inst. He says his entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but he had nevertheless beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation. Their last column of cavalry left that morning.

Confederate General Ewell, in a despatch dated Chattanooga, 5th inst., says:—"We have retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order. All our stores are saved. About 4,000 Federal prisoners, 5,000 stand of arms, and twenty-four pieces of cannon captured by us, have arrived here. General Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville."

The *New York Tribune* says:—"It remains to be seen whether the Confederate retreat is a *bona fide* movement, or merely a change of operations."

General Sherman, with 40,000 Federal troops, attacked Vicksburg on the 27th ult., Commodore Farragut's gunboats co-operating. Three lines of the Confederate works, ten cannon and 700 prisoners were captured. The battle at Vicksburg continued on the 2nd inst. The Federal forces under Sherman fought to within two miles of the city, where they were assailed by an overwhelming force under Jos. Johnston; whole regiments and brigades fought hand to hand; batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken several times, and Sherman driven back to his first line of defence. The Federal General Morgan was killed, and Smith wounded. The Confederates have concentrated their forces from Jackson and Grenada at Vicksburg.

The *Grenada Appeal* asserts that the Federals have captured Vicksburg. Southern despatches, dated Vicksburg, say that the enemy, finding all efforts to make an inroad upon the position ineffectual, had re-embarked.

President Davis was at Mobile on the 30th ult., and was enthusiastically received.

Despatches from General Grant to General Halleck report that General Sullivan defeated the Confederates under General Forrest, at Lexington, Tennessee, on the 1st, capturing six cannon and many prisoners. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is put down at 1,400, and that of the Federals at 800.

Five thousand Federal cavalry are reported to have made a raid from Kentucky into Tennessee, and destroyed nine miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, and captured 200 Confederate cavalry, thus preventing reinforcements from Richmond from reaching General Bragg.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A balloon reconnoissance from Falmouth had disclosed the fact that a considerable portion of the Confederate army had left Fredericksburg. General Burnside had returned from Washington. Several contrabands had come into camp, and were received in accordance with the proclamation.

A detachment of General Stuart's cavalry made another raid into Dumfries on the 2nd inst., and captured ten sutlers and a quantity of public stores. It is reported that General Stuart has cut the telegraphic communication between General Burnside's army and the capital.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S NEW MODE OF WARFARE.

The *New York Times* of the 5th says:—"The accounts from the battle field, near Murfreesboro', reveal a new phase of rebel atrocity in the treatment of their late slaves. Every black teamster, or black follower of the Union camp, captured by the rebels, is immediately shot. No less than twenty were found thus murdered, and lying along the Murfreesboro' pike, after the recent rebel raid upon Rosencranz's wagon-trains. This is, undoubtedly the inauguration of the mode of warfare indicated by the late proclamation of Jefferson Davis. It is not literally within the terms of that document, but is in accordance with its temper, and no very nice discrimination will be observed by the rebels in executing the spirit of the sanguinary orders of their chief. At Murfreesboro' only the negroes found in the national service were butchered. Next we shall hear that whites and negroes, when found together, will be indiscriminately shot, and then will ensue complications which all Christian people will shudder to contemplate. It is hard to account for the ruthless spirit that thus butchers a mild and inoffensive race of people on any other ground than the irredeemable moral callousness produced by the institution of slavery. The negroes of the present day have served their Southern masters faithfully for years. Their ancestors served the families of the whites faithfully in the generations that are past; and by their labours the blacks of the past and present have built up a great name, wealth and power for the South. Surely the race is entitled to some gratitude, if not reward, on the score of the past. But the cruel rebel masters do not see it thus. Their poor slaves desired liberty—nothing more; and when caught in the act of enjoying it, however innocently, the penalty is instant death by a ball through the brain. Surely God will not prosper a cause so fiendishly cruel."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The President has affirmed his resolution to insist on a strict observance of the conditions of his proclamation by officers of the army, and the penalty for disobedience will be immediate dismissal from the service.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Kentucky volunteers on account of the emancipation proclamation—sufficiently wide-spread to produce serious demoralisation amongst the troops of that State. Many prominent officers have resigned. General Rosencranz, and also the State authority, has discouraged this prevalent disposition of officers to resign, but most of them, the *St. Louis Republican* says, had been rendered peremptorily, and were to take effect on the 1st of January.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute, New York, was crowded on the evening of the 5th, to its fullest capacity, by a mixed audience of white and coloured people of both sexes, to celebrate the emancipation proclamation of the President. The platform was also occupied by representatives of both the Ethiopian and Anglo-Saxon races. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Lewis Tappan, and the Rev. Mr. Denison, chaplain of the Washington Hospital—all white; and by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, the Rev. J. T. Raymond, Professor W. J. Brown, the Rev. Mr. Kane, and other coloured gentlemen. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and cheered for Lincoln, the proclamation, John Brown, and prominent Abolitionists of the present day. "John Brown" and other songs were sung.

The number of negroes hiring in Richmond and vicinity is greater than at any former season, from the fact that hundreds have been sent here by their owners from the counties to prevent their falling into the possession of the enemy.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FOUNDERING OF THE MONITOR.

The iron battery Monitor, that rescued the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads in March last from the attacks of the Merrimac, sprang a leak while off Cape Hatteras on the 31st, and sank. The Monitor was being towed by the Federal steamer Rhode Island, which succeeded in saving a portion of the officers and crew. Five officers and nineteen men belonging to the two vessels are missing. The Monitor, with other iron-clads, had been despatched to Wilmington, North Carolina, with the design to cut off the railroad communication between Richmond, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill for the issue of 10,000,000 dollars, in thirty years' bonds, to per cent. bonds; 300,000,000 dollars, in three year Treasury notes bearing 5 47½ per cent. interest; and also a further issue of 300,000,000 dollars, in legal tender notes; the bank circulation to be taxed one per cent. on a graduated scale according to capital stock.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back to the house the joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the army and the seaman and marines of the navy, with an amendment authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 50,000,000 dollars of demand Treasury notes, in addition to the amount authorised by the Act of July, 1862. Mr. Fessenden moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finace. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he had no objection to such reference, but thought it was high time that the soldiers should be paid. Many of them had been waiting for months, and some had gone home into the poor house, and their families were paupers, because they had not been paid as promptly as they should have been.

Mr. Ashlep, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill authorising the President to take possession of any State or district in rebellion, and establish a temporary government for it. Objection was made by Mr Vallandigham, and it went over.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, approving, ratifying, and affirming the emancipation proclamation, but it was objected to.

A bill providing a State Government for Colorado was referred to the Committee on Territories.

NINE MONITORS FINISHED.

Three of our iron-clad men-of-war were launched on Saturday, one at Boston, the Nantucket, and the Catskill and Keokuk at New York. The Lehigh, one of the small Ericsson's batteries, is also reported ready to launch at Chester, Pa. This will complete Mr. Ericsson's contract with the Government for nine vessels like the Monitor. There are now in the neighbourhood of New York five impregnable ships afloat, all preparing rapidly for sea, and some twelve or fifteen are still on the stocks.—*New York paper.*

EGYPT.

SHIPMENT OF NEGROES FOR THE FRENCH SERVICE.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th inst. says.—

The *Independance* of the 28th ult. and, I believe, *La France* and one or two other French papers, received here two days ago, contained a statement that the Viceroy of Egypt had agreed to supply the French government with a regiment of 1,000 negroes to serve with the French army in Mexico. The men, it was added, would be embarked on board the government transport La Seine, which arrived here a short time ago with troops for Cochin China, and would be conveyed direct from Alexandria to their destination in America.

Nothing whatever had been heard in this country on the subject, and we are not accustomed to see a state secret so strictly kept that a whisper of it does not get abroad. The thing seemed, moreover, too extraordinary to be believed. But we have had no time to enter into any discussion on the subject. The Seine has actually sailed from Alexandria with some 400 to 500 of the Viceroy's negro soldiers. The men had been brought down from Cairo in the usual manner, little suspecting what was going to befall them. Late last night, a body of police was sent down to the harbour, where they seized all the boatmen they could lay their hands upon and despatched them to Meks, a place at the entrance of the harbour, some three miles beyond the terminus of the railway, and where the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company has opened its quarries. The Seine meanwhile had got up steam and was lying off the same spot. With the assistance of the boatmen, the operation of embarking the unfortunate emigrants was soon performed. Early this morning all was over; and, so well had the thing been managed, that the Seine was miles away out at sea long before there was even a suspicion in the town of what had happened.

I need hardly say that the event has produced considerable excitement. Has this, it is asked, been done with the consent of the Sultan, and if so, how will the Porte account for so flagrant a breach of its neutrality in the war between France and Mexico? Or if not, what explanation will the Viceroy be able to offer? He may possibly answer that the men are not entitled to the privilege of being regarded as subjects of the Sultan, that they have been kidnapped or brought beyond the frontiers of the empire, and that, though destined to be formed into troops, they are his own personal property, and, according to all Mussulman law, at the absolute disposal of their master. But such an argument would be weak in more respects than one, and would be open to manifest objection. It is said that the men are required to perform the rough work of the camps in Mexico, for which Europeans have been found altogether unfitted, and which, it is asserted, the negroes, from being inured to the effects of a tropical climate, will be able to undertake with impunity. But no one, of course, believes that a single one of these unfortunate creatures will ever return to Egypt to give an account of his experiences in the New World.

THE LATE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The death of the late Viceroy of Egypt was announced on Monday. Said Pasha was the son of Mehemet Ali. Mehemet Ali, "The Grand Pasha," as the Egyptians called him, had three sons, Ibrahim, Toussoun, and Said, the latter of whom was by a Circassian woman, and was born in 1822. His mother devoted her whole care and affection to Said's education; and after the usual course of native instruction, a M. Kœnig (the Kœnig-Bey of the future), a most distinguished French *savant* of the College Henri Quatre, who had become Professor of Oriental Literature in the Staff College of Djihad-Abad, near Cairo, was appointed his tutor in a European course of studies. He entered the naval service, and became admiral of the fleet, residing at the palace of Gabbaris, near Alexandria, until the death of his nephew Abbas, son of Toussoun Pasha (which took place July 14, 1854, the result of a fit of apoplexy), opened to him the succession to the viceroyalty under the firman of 1841. By this firman the eldest son of the family succeeds, and Abbas Pasha, having been born in 1813, while his uncle, Said was born in 1822, Abbas took precedence. Said's accession met with some opposition from Elfy Bey and the fanatical Ulemas, but the English and French consuls supported him vigorously. He was known in Europe, especially in France, as a prince of noble qualities, well acquainted with European literature, unchangeably devoted to the Sultan, large minded, and generous in his support of numerous Egyptian youths in various schools of Europe. He took possession of the viceroyalty July 16, and afterwards received investiture from the Sultan. His character soon showed itself. He sent ten thousand men to the Sultan to aid in the Crimean war; he granted an immediate amnesty; he abolished the corn monopoly of the Government, exonerating the fellahs from the impost on pasture and the wheat harvest, thereby throwing open 500,000 arqebas to unrestricted commerce; he re-established free trade in cotton, and modified all the taxes. His old French tutor, Kœnig-Bey, was made chief secretary of his Government; and an Englishman, Mr. Green, was appointed director of the transit department. Cairo was illuminated for three days in honour of the liberal viceroy. He next went on a tour through the provinces, redressing grievances and reforming abuses, notably in Soudan. He promoted all works of public utility, and fostered all the educational and scientific projects which had been abandoned under his predecessors. The embankment of the Nile, stopped by Mehemet Ali, was continued by Said; he patronised the scheme for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez, to the delight of M. Lesseps and the French people. Said was economical too. After Ismail Pasha he would have no Home Minister, retaining only the Ministers for War, the Colonies, and Finance. He suppressed the grand council of dignitaries and the princess of the royal family, which was a kind of council of state and a tribunal of justice as well, establishing a privy council (mayeh) of seven members.

After some years of liberal and enlightened government, the viceroy, who had, as far as possible, promoted the objects of the International Exhibition of 1862, determined to come to London and see it. He arrived, with a suite of about 65 persons, at Dover, from France in the French war steamer Le Corse, on the 3rd of June, and in answer to an address from the town council of Dover, amid loud cheers, expressed himself anxious to continue on the best terms with England and to protect the interests of English subjects, and regretted that personally he could not receive the Prince of Wales on his visit to Egypt owing to illness. The viceroy's residence was for a time at Wimbledon Park, and afterwards on board his yacht off Woolwich. After inspecting Woolwich Arsenal, he proceeded to London, and was present for many days successively at the Exhibition, making large purchases, especially in the department of machinery (railway locomotives, &c). He paid visits to several of the nobility, and on the 16th of July gave a most magnificent entertainment on board his yacht, the Faid Gehaad, to the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Turkish Ambassador, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker, and others.

It is supposed that the late viceroy's successor will be Ismail Pasha, Said's nephew. He administered the government during Said's visit to Europe, and was looked upon as a man of high character and energy.

EXTRAORDINARY TENACITY OF LIFE IN A DOG.—On the 26th ult., a small beagle belonging to Mr. F. Jeffery, of Folkestone, pursued a rabbit into its burrow, and in his efforts to get at the rabbit brought down the loose chalk of the hole and closed himself in. Mr. Jeffery, who had lent the dog to the person who lost it, searched for the animal on several occasions by probing the rabbit holes in the neighbourhood, and on Wednesday last succeeded in liberating the little fellow, who was still alive, though in a very emaciated condition. Some milk was immediately given him, which he lapped, and then a spaniel starting a rabbit [illegible]

Miscellaneous News.

A labourer has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for invading the Archbishop of Canterbury's "game preserves," at Barnham.

The *Observer* says the French account of Mr. Odo Russell's interview with the Pope does not place the matter in its true light. The papers to be laid before Parliament, on the opening of the session, will show that the French version is, in diplomatic language, inexact.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Bishop of Worcester officiated.

Mr. Grove, the young medical student who so opportunely assisted the Princess of Hesse, when she was thrown from her carriage in the Isle of Wight, a few weeks since, has been presented with a valuable gold pin and a set of shirt studs.

CHURCH-RATES AT DENT, NEAR KENDAL.—A close and severely contested Church-rate battle has just been decided in this parish. It was concluded on Friday night, when the numbers stood as follows: For the rate, 116 votes; against it, 125 votes; majority against the rate, 9 votes. Eighty-six votes were unpolled, and of these the anti-rate party claim a majority.

WHOLESALE DOG POISONING.—An extensive system of dog poisoning is being carried on at Preston. Within the past few days between 30 and 40 dogs have been killed. The poison is placed on small pieces of meat, and put in the street. The dogs fall down suddenly, struggle for a moment, and then die. On Sunday, as many as seven or eight were lying dead in the streets at the same time.

ALLEGED HORRIBLE MURDER AT NINE ELMS.—On Monday morning, Mr. Wm. Carter, one of the coroners for Surrey, resumed, at the Duke of Clarence Tavern, Pemberton place, Walworth, the inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Charles Champion, aged forty-three, who was alleged to have been murdered under very shocking and mysterious circumstances. A man named Hilliard is in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the crime, but another man, who absconded, has not as yet been apprehended. From the evidence taken on the previous occasion, it appeared that the unfortunate deceased was a carman in the employ of Mr. Hunt, of Battersea, and that on the evening of the 27th ult., having finished his work for the day, the key of the stable, which was locked, was hung up where deceased and a man named J. Wheeler could get at it. Deceased then called upon a friend, and said he was going to a public-house in the neighbourhood. Twenty minutes afterwards, however, he was found insensible and almost dead, close to the stable door, and underneath the door of the loft, which was wide open, though it had been fastened when the place was locked up for the night. Deceased's nose was completely broken in, there was a hole in his forehead, and he was covered with blood and bruises. He was lifted into a stable, and upon the clotted blood being washed from his face, he partially revived, and exclaimed, "Kill me outright—where is my wife?" He was removed immediately to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died on the 9th inst., being merely able to tell his wife "that James knew all about it," and that they had done it about sixpence. Several witnesses were examined without throwing much light upon the case, and eventually the inquest was adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FRAUD.—A man named Francis Macarte, a clothes dealer, in Hull, has just been charged before the county magistrates at Richmond with obtaining money by fraudulent representations from Mr. Richd. Ellerton, farmer, near Richmond. Macarte has gone about the North Riding in a dashing dog cart, selling "silk patent dresses, and "woollen" broad cloth, both of which contained large admixtures of cotton. The villages have been generally selected as the most likely places for operations, the wealthiest classes of which, and the better classes of farmers having, in a great many instances, bought largely of the stock. Before the call an agent left an elegantly-executed lithographed circular, stating that the "French company" having given up their extensive establishment in this country, and their stands at the Crystal Palace, has £300,000 worth of silks, carpets, woollen cloths, and various other materials of dress, which could not be taken back to France without paying duty, and therefore will be sold in this country at an unprecedented sacrifice. Macarte afterwards calls and commences by offering splendid Brussels carpets, a pattern of which he produces, at 6d. per yard, "to be paid for on delivery." The bait generally takes, and the rector of a village and his lady had bought £10 worth of the comparatively worthless materials. Afterwards, finding that they had been "sold," they had Macarte apprehended, but compromised the matter on having the money refunded them. The same dodge was tried on Mr. Ellerton, who had bought two "silk" dresses at £3 each, and broad cloth at £2 10s. Macarte being, at his suit, apprehended in Lincolnshire. The magistrates, however, made Ellerton prosecute, though he did so very unwillingly. The case before the court turned on the question as to whether the accused had not used the term in selling the silk "patent silk dresses." Prosecutor could not swear that he had not, and hence the case was dismissed.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A WIFE.—It is generally understood that, in the spring of 1852, offers of marriage were made by the Emperor to three German princesses, but were politely declined in every instance. The first of these offers was to the Princess Mary of Baden, daughter of the then reigning Grand Duke, who being himself the offspring of a "morganatic" marriage, could, as it was thought, make no objection to the match. His Highness, in fact, did give his consent; but his death occurring on the 24th of April, 1852, his son and successor threw obstacles in the way, and as the Princess herself showed no desire to occupy the French throne, negotiations were finally broken off. The hand of a Princess of Hohenzollern having been likewise refused to the President of the French republic, a last offer of marriage was made to Princess Frederica of Oldenburg, aged thirty-two, the sister of the Queen of Greece. Princess Frederica, it is said, was excessively anxious to wear the imperial diadem, then already within the grasp of Napoleon III. But her relatives, particularly the Grand Duke Peter, strongly objected, and consequently this proposal likewise came to nothing. The poor Princess of Oldenburg soon after, in despair of getting the right husband, or any husband at all, committed a morganatic alliance, giving her hand to one Baron de Washington. Not choosing to submit to further indignities, Napoleon III. now Emperor, determined to seek for a wife at home, and, having met one evening, at the house of a literary acquaintance, M. Prosper Merimes, Mdlle. Eugenie Maria de Guzman, Countess of Teba, His Majesty offered at once his hand and his heart, was accepted, of course, and married in a few weeks after, on the 29th of January, 1853. The event somewhat took the public by surprise, the official announcement of it having been made only seven days previous to the ceremony, on the 22nd of January.—*Spectator.*

THE CONFESSIONAL AND THE LAW.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Saturday, judgment was given in the case of the Rev. Patrick M'Laughlin, a Roman Catholic clergyman, residing at Shettleston, near Glasgow. The rev. gentleman had been called as a witness at the trial of a labourer, named Terence M'Ghee, for theft, at the Justice of Peace Court, Glasgow, on the 4th of December, but he declined to take the usual oath to tell "the whole truth," as it might lead to a violation of his duty as a clergyman. The Justice stated that he would respect the confidentiality of his position, and would not press him to take the oath without the words, "the whole truth." In the course of his evidence he was asked to whom he gave a certain letter (containing money to repay the thief) to be posted, which question he refused to answer, as his reply must directly convict the penitent of the act confessed. The case was adjourned, to give him opportunity to reconsider his refusal, but at the second call of the case, when asked, "Did you give the letter to the prisoner," he persisted in his refusal to answer, and was sent to prison for contempt of court. A bill of suspension and liberation was presented to the High Court of Justiciary, after the rev. gentleman had been about a fortnight in prison, and after liberation was presented on his finding caution to return to prison should sentence not be suspended. The Lord Justice General (M'Neil) delivered the unanimous opinion of the seven judges, which was to the effect that the press, however unintentionally, had been guilty of contempt of Court. Whatever privilege of confidentiality the law might allow in certain circumstances between a penitent criminal and his spiritual adviser, the privilege could not extend to a case like the present, where the question related not to any communication between the penitent and the clergyman, but to an act of the priest himself; and with regard to the limitation of the oath, that procedure was altogether a mistake on the part of the justice and it did not in any respect take away the obligation of the witness to tell the whole truth, inasmuch as that obligation rested on the common law and not on the form of the oath. Their Lordships, however, in consideration of the great injury to the justice, and in consideration of his exertion to repair the offence the culprit had committed, resolved to mitigate the sentence to the term of imprisonment the priest had already suffered, and to suspend the further execution accordingly.

INGENIOUS AND EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING IN YORK: PENALTY OF £1700.—On Monday, at the Guildhall, York, Leopold Lowenthall, who described himself as of Edinburgh, was charged with unshipping, carrying, and concealing certain exciseable goods upon which no duty had been paid, against the 23th section of the Customs' Consolidation Act. On the 7th inst. the prisoner rented a warehouse in Dibb's Passage, Skeldergate, York. About the same time 31 packages of furniture were unshipped at Hull, from the Pasha, and, according to the direction which they bore, were transmitted, per the North-Eastern Railway, to York, for delivery to the prisoner, under the name of Pattison. The furniture was delivered to the prisoner, who a few days afterwards purchased a number of casks of a person named Empson. He waited upon an official of the North-Eastern Railway, and requested him to send a "rully" for nine casks of "black lead," to be consigned to Edinburgh. The disparity in the weight of the casks, however, compared with what they should have been had the contents been as represented, led to some suspicion, and to the visit being made by Mr. Haley, chief constable of York, and Mr. White, supervisor of excise, who found that the casks contained 448lb of cigars, and 178lb of manufactured tobacco. The prisoner was consequently apprehended at his lodgings, where was also found a few more cigars and 38lb tobacco. The warehouse taken by the prisoner was also searched, when the 31 packages of furniture were found to consist of sofas, in the cushions and backs of which the tobacco and cigars had been so ingeniously concealed as to pass the Custom-house officers without exciting suspicion. The boxes to which the cigars and tobacco had been consigned in Edinburgh had goods found. The goods were valued at £566 2s. 1d.—The Lord Mayor said the bench were clearly of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of smuggling, under the section which imposed a penalty of treble the value, or £100, at their election, of the tobacco and cigars; and it was their duty to impose a penalty of £1,698 6s. 3d., this sum being triple the value of the tobacco and cigars, and to keep in custody until such fine was paid.—Mr. Beverley then said he was instructed to proceed upon another information against the prisoner, this being laid under the 222d section of the [illegible]

The Liberal candidate for Totnes, Mr. Alfred Seymour, was returned on Monday, but only by the narrow majority of eight. Mr. Dent, the Conservative candidate, who declined to go the poll in his recent contest with Mr. Pender, had 157 votes recorded in his favour.

During the present year the Moravians intend to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity in their country. Great preparations are to be made for the occasion, and visitors are expected to be sent in large numbers from all the neighbouring countries—Bohemia, Gallicia, Croatia, Hungary, Posen, and Russian Poland.

As soon as the death of the Viceroy of Egypt was known in Liverpool, the flag was hoisted half-mast in the Town Hall, and regret was generally expressed, as the deceased had always taken a deep interest in the port of Liverpool. Nearly all his fleet and his yachts were built at that port.

The Duke of Devonshire, according to the *Nord*, has left Genoa with his family on board the yacht which has lately served him for a floating home. This paper declares that he has vainly endeavoured to procure the ball extracted from Garibaldi's foot, having offered for it no less than 25,000 francs.

At the Surrey sessions, on Monday, two thieves, named Roberts and Simpson, were sentenced, the former to six and the latter to four years penal servitude.—As Simpson was leaving the dock, he laughed heartily, saying, "Thank you, my Lord."—The Chairman, addressing the Jury, said that it was clear that a sentence of penal servitude did not carry with it any terror.

THE BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The *Melbourne Argus* of the 25th of November states that some forged Bank of England notes, printed on the genuine paper, have been discovered at Ballarat and Castlemaine, where they have been brought for sale to the banks. The detectives were put upon the track of the culprits.

The assistant cashier of the Hull Banking Company was charged at the Hull Police-court, on Monday, with embezzling the large sum of £3,163. The prisoner's name is John Henry North, and it appears that he has been in the employ of the company for twenty years. By his own account the embezzlements have extended over a period of fourteen years, the proceeds being applied to the education of his family and the supply of his losses in railway speculations.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The new paper published at Copenhagen, the *Denmark*, says:—"Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, who mixes but little in society during the mourning for Prince Albert, seldom shows herself to the public. Some few persons have assembled to see her drive to and from the English chapel, where the Rev. R. S. Ellis, M.A., officiates, but otherwise she is chiefly visible to the public only on the Long Line, particularly in the morning, arm in arm with her father. Usually along this fashionable promenade the Royal Family, the Court, and the *beau monde* may be seen enjoying their skating; but this year the water obstinately refuses to freeze. It is in vain that the Prince of Wales has forwarded to his coming bride a pair of elegant skates; St. Januarius as sullenly denies the princes of our days as the billows of the North Sea once resisted the appeal of Canute the Great."

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY QUESTION.—A conference of gentlemen was held at Liverpool on Saturday to consider the question of bringing the policy of the American Government fairly before the public mind, with the view of promoting inquiry into the nature of the present war, and of eliciting opinions as to how England should act with regard to it. A resolution was passed expressive of the opinion that the war was due to slavery, and that it was advisable to urge this upon the people of Liverpool by means of lectures and public discussions, preparatory to calling a general meeting for the adoption of an address to President Lincoln. A brisk discussion followed, in which Mr. James Spence, the Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, gave utterance to sentiments strongly Southern.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.—A noiseless revolution is at work in the medical profession. Formerly the College of Physicians would only ordain men educated at the universities, and a few licentiates who had obtained a reputation. General practitioners were examined by the Apothecaries' Company and the College of Surgeons, many obtaining diplomas from both bodies. The College of Physicians have lately altered their rules, and now examine in all branches of medicine and surgery, granting diplomas, or rather licences, to general practitioners. From the progress already made in this direction, it is expected that the College of Physicians will deprive the College of Surgeons, and still more the Apothecaries' Company, of a large proportion of a very important source of income—the examination fees, which, in the case of the College of Surgeons, have reached as much as £1,200 or £1,300 a year.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND OPERATIVE DISTRESS.—Mr. J. Tidd Pratt has recently been asked if it is allowable to lend or to give from the funds of a registered benefit society, to some of the members, in order to keep them in benefit during the prevalence of the distress. The reply is that it is not allowable; but the society may adopt the following rule:—"That if the members be rendered incapable of paying their contributions through any emergency of trade or any other cause over which the members have no control, the president shall have power to call a special meeting, to take into consideration such emergency or other causes, such meeting to have power to suspend payment of contributions for any period not exceeding twelve months, if a majority of the members deem it necessary. Should the cause of the distress continue longer than twelve months, another meeting shall be held to consider the necessity of commencing another period not exceeding twelve months under this rule."

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—FOUR MEN KILLED.—On Monday morning, a couple of labourers, named William Alker and Thomas Thorpe, the one 52 years of age, and a native of Wigan, the other aged 28, a resident in Ince, were employed in Messrs. Case and Morris's, Ross Bridge Colliery, Ince, near Wigan, in making a part of the mine ready for the colliers to work in. They were sent at nine o'clock by a man named John Burgess, but the spot where they were engaged was not again visited till half-past eleven, when the two men were found buried beneath a mass of rubbish which had fallen from the roof. The time when this fell, it is, of course, impossible to state. Both men were quite dead, and the bodies were removed to await the coroner's inquest.—Mr. Duffield held an inquest, on Monday, at Ince, on the body of Peter Tickle, aged 21, who was killed on the 15th inst. in the Kirkless Hall Company's Arley Mine, Ince, by a fall of roof; and on the body of Eli Dyson, who was employed at Messrs. Blundell's Ince Pit, as a banksman. On Saturday, Dyson was ascending from one stage to another at the pit top, when he fell, and was crushed between the stage and the cage. The injuries he received caused his death the following day. He was 36 years of age, and lived at Hindley. The verdict of the jury in each case was "Accidental death."

DARING GAROTTE ROBBERY IN MANCHESTER.—Shortly before seven o'clock on Monday morning, a daring robbery was committed near the Victoria Railway Station on the person of Mr. Edwin Bird, a fruiterer, carrying on business in Shudehill Market. Mr. Short left his house with the intention of going to Liverpool by the train which leaves the Victoria Station shortly before seven o'clock. It was his custom to attend the weekly orange sale, which is usually held in Liverpool on Monday. He had with him one £20 note, two £10 notes, and two £5 notes of the Bank of England. The notes were endorsed "E. Short." He had also £142 in gold and £25 in silver. He took the road to the station which leads out of Todd-street. When at the bottom of the steps leading to the wooden bridge over the Irk he was seized by two or three men. By them he was brutally beaten, and robbed of the whole of his money, £217. He was afterwards found by a lamp-lighter lying insensible in the road. His throat was seriously injured, one of his teeth was knocked out, and one of his arms broken; and he was much bruised about the head and body. He was conveyed in a cab to his house, where he was attended by Mr. J. P. Cooke, surgeon. For some time he was considered to be in a dangerous condition, but by the evening he had somewhat rallied. The police are making energetic efforts to discover the perpetrators of this brutal outrage, and a reward of £20 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

CROSSLEY AND OTHERS v. BRIGHT AND OTHERS.—This was an action commenced by the plaintiffs, the eminent carpet manufacturers, at Halifax, against the defendants, Messrs. John Bright and Brothers, of Rochdale, for an alleged infringement of a patent granted in January, 1850, to Mr. William Wood, for "Improvements in the manufacture of carpets and other fabrics," of which patent, with many others, the plaintiffs had become proprietors. The action was originally commenced upwards of three years ago, and in the course of the proceedings the plaintiffs were driven to disclaim a portion of the specification and to commence a fresh action. This was accordingly done in May, 1861, and the cause was set down for trial in London in July last. Instead of proceeding to trial, an order of the Court of Queen's Bench was taken by consent, a verdict being entered for the plaintiffs, subject to the award of Mr. Robert Lush, Q.C. The learned arbitrator commenced the reference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the 29th of October last. In the course of the arbitration Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P., one of the defendants, and Messrs. Carpmael, M'Gregor, William Brookes, C.E., James Naismyth, and John Collier were examined as witnesses for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. F. J. Bramwell, C.E., E. A. Cowper, C.E., William Weild, C.E., A. Coulthurst, and others, as witnesses for the defendants. On Monday, the learned arbitrator announced to the solicitors that his award was ready. The award on the main issue is in favour of the defendants; that they are not guilty of the alleged infringement—the costs of reference and award, and also of the action, to be paid by the plaintiffs.

THE BISHOP OF NATAL'S BOOK.—The Bishop of Rochester has addressed a letter of very great length to the clergy of his diocese in acknowledgment of addresses presented by them, thanking him for his letter to the Bishop of Natal. The bishop states that to pen his letter to Dr. Colenso was the most painful act of duty which he has been called upon to discharge since the diocese of Rochester was intrusted to his care; but, at the same time, he never entertained a doubt that the letter must be sent. The bishop considers that Dr. Colenso issued his book in a precipitate and hasty manner; that it must infallibly shake the faith of many who are weak; that he has brought discredit upon his own scholarship by the work he has undertaken; that many of Dr. Colenso's cavils might have been suggested, if not copied, from Voltaire; that Dr. Colenso's acknowledged range of German reading is proof that he is incompetent to assume the position he does in dealing with the divinity and opinions of the foreign theologians and critics; that those who are versed in Hebrew declare that he is constantly, palpably, and egregiously wrong in his citations of the original text in support of his arguments, &c. It appears that the Bishop of Natal has "briefly and with courtesy" acknowledged the letter addressed to him by the Bishop of Rochester, adding—"I hope you will duly weigh the arguments which will be adduced in the second part of my book, now in the press; and perhaps you might then have reason to believe that it is I who am serving the cause of truth and may see it right to revoke your present letter." The Bishop of Rochester observes in reference to this:—"There is nothing, I fear, to be done in this sad case, but, as I said before, for prayer to be made without ceasing of the Church unto God for him who is in a spiritual delusion, a bondage worse than the prison house of the Apostle. [illegible]

It is rumoured that we are about to have two earls made marquises, and six new peers. Five of the peers are to be Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Colonel Henry White, and Mr. Edward Ellice. The name of the sixth has not transpired. It is stated, *apropos* of the new "batch of baronets," that the honour was offered both to Mr. Cobden and to Mr. Henry Hallam, but that both gentlemen respectfully declined the proferred distinction.

On dit that Sir George Cornewall Lewis is about to retire from the office of Secretary-at-war, Earl de Grey, at present Under-Secretary—an office which he filled under the late Lord Herbert—is spoken of as Sir G. C. Lewis's successor.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE ON THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY.—At the close of his sermon in the Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon—one of a series on the 39 Articles of the Church—the Dean of Carlisle expressed his opinion on the question of the revision of the Liturgy. When he looked around in the age in which we live, and saw the marvellous variety of opinions among men, and the mischievous doubts arising on this side and that—when he saw men high in office laying unholy hands on the ark of God, he would say, is this a time to tamper with our Liturgy? To whom should we entrust that change? He himself scarcely knew half a dozen clergymen to whom he would entrust the task. There might perhaps be a word or two altered, or a repetition might be left out; but he believed there was no written document that had ever proceeded from the pen of man equal to our Prayer Book, or more calculated to raise devotional feelings from earth to heaven. Some people complained that it was too long; but he feared they were those to whom the Sabbath was a day of weariness. They found fault with long sermons and long services, but they endured much longer sitting at the theatres and other such places; and if they could not bear two hours' public worship, let them stay at home, and not deprive others of that blessed privilege and comfort. His own earnest wish was that his grey hairs might go down to the grave before he saw a stone of that beautiful building touched.

THE COLLIERY CALAMITY AT WORSBOROUGH DALE.—After more than a month of tedious expectation, the operation of flooding Edmund's Main Colliery is at length completed. The explosion occurred on the 8th of December, and on the Thursday following the stream of water commenced to flow into the mine. About a fortnight ago means were taken to increase the stream, and, by deepening the trench, nearly double the former supply was obtained. At 10 o'clock on Friday morning the pit was full, the water having reached the roof on both sides, but not being quite up to the roof of the arch at the bottom of the down-cast shafts. Upwards of a month has been occupied in flooding this vast mine. In the afternoon, a consultation of several eminent engineers took place at the colliery offices, the object being to decide upon the future course of operations. Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. J. Mitchell, the managing partner, Mr. Brown, mining engineer, Barnsley, and Mr. Woodhouse, of Derby, were present. A full statement of the condition of the mine, as far as it could be ascertained, was laid before them, and it was ultimately resolved to allow the water to flow into the mine until it had filled up the shaft for some feet above the arch, and then, after waiting a day or two, to make assurance doubly sure, to commence pumping out the mine. This operation will occupy several months. It is estimated that there are 25 acres under water; and as the pumps do not extend beyond the top of the "engine plane," the water in the extensive "dip boards" will have to be got out by a laborious process. The gentlemen who have charge of the operations for the recovery of the bodies expect to find many of the miners at the first "half-way," which is a considerable distance down the engine plane. Every available means will be employed to empty the mine as soon as possible, but the most sanguine do not anticipate that the bodies will be recovered in less than two or three months.

ALLEGED CASE OF MURDER IN PAISLEY.—The following appears in the *Glasgow Herald*:—On the evening of the 1st of January, William Neil, weaver, London-road, Glasgow, was brought to the Police-office at Paisley, the worse of liquor, charged with having assaulted Elizabeth Smith, of Hamilton, in her husband's shop, at 4, New Smithhills. The Police-office being more crowded that night than usual, he was put into a cell in which there was a previous occupant, named John Kerr. Somewhat later, another person the worse of liquor, named William Morrison, a hammerman, from Glasgow, was put into the same cell, on a charge of assault. A little past seven o'clock Kerr got away on a pledge being left for his appearance; on the sergeant on duty immediately afterwards looking into the cell, he observed blood on Neil's face, and asked him the cause of it, when he said it was the man who had done it. At this time Morrison was sleeping, and thinking he referred to Kerr, the sergeant said Neil ought to have told him before he was allowed to go away. After that Neil made no further complaint, and next morning he and Morrison were brought before the police court, when the former was fined 10s. 6d., or five days imprisonment, and the latter was fined 10s. 6d., or seven days imprisonment. Both of them went to prison. On being taken into prison, the turnkey at the gate asked Neil who had injured his face, when he pointed to Morrison, and said it was him. Morrison said he had no recollection of doing anything of the kind, but it might be him, as he was drunk at the time. Neil served out his five days, came out of prison, and went home to Glasgow, where he died on the Sheinstant. Having complained of being injured, the body was afterwards examined by two medical gentlemen in Glasgow, and they gave it as their opinion, as we understand, that death had resulted from external injuries on the head, and accordingly Morrison was apprehended on the expiry of his term of imprisonment, and being examined before Sheriff-Deputy Dunn, was again committed to prison. He was further examined before Sheriff Campbell on Monday last; on Friday Neil's body was exhumed for identification; and in all likelihood the accused will be tried on an alternative charge of murder or culpable homicide, as Kerr, it is said, corroborates the statement of the deceased, to the effect that after Morrison was put into the cell he jumped upon and otherwise assaulted him.

EXTRAORDINARY GALE.

LOSS OF LIFE IN LONDON.

A gale of extraordinary severity raged over the metropolis on Tuesday, and resulted in several occurrences of a singular character. At eleven o'clock in the morning, when the tide was at its lowest point, a singular scene presented itself between Westminster and Hungerford bridges. From an early hour in the morning, commencing in face shortly after midnight, the gale, amounting almost to a hurricane, raged from the north-west, accompanied by a heavy rain. The consequence was that the natural run of the tide was greatly accelerated by the wind. The water was, so to speak, brushed out of the river, and to such an extent was this the case that the part of the river in question was dry to an almost unexampled degree. Several islands of gravel of considerable extent presented themselves, and at one time there were no less than four steamers—two of the iron boats and two Citizens—aground in front of Westminster Bridge. The passengers, after a considerable delay, were got off in small boats.

The gale did serious damage to the shipping in the river, and also to many buildings in the suburban districts of the metropolis. It was the cause of a fatal accident between three and four o'clock in the morning in the Globe-road, Mile-end. The house, No. 5, York-street, was occupied by a Mr. Gobbett and his family, and at the time stated a large chimney stack fell through the roof with a loud crash that awakened the neighbours. A fireman of the London Fire Brigade succeeded in entering the premises, when Mr. Cobbett, aged 30, Mrs. M. Cobbett, aged 29, and two children, one aged three years, and the other nine months, were found in bed, buried among the *debris*. Mr. Corbett and the two children were extricated, all suffering from severe bruises; but it was impossible at once to take out Mrs. Cobbett, who, however, was quite dead. Measures were at once taken to secure another stack of chimneys threatening a neighbouring house. The accident created great excitement in the neighbourhood. A man named Bradford, who was navigating a barge off Pickle Herring Pier, was blown off into the water and drowned. At Blackwall a barge was sunk, and a man and his two sons who were on board were drowned.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL.

On Monday a telegram was received in Liverpool from Admiral Fitzroy to the effect that dangerous winds might be expected from the southward, but the weather until the evening was not more than ordinarily boisterous. When the evening arrived, however, a stiff breeze sprang up, and gradually increasing, it had almost attained the force of a gale by twelve o'clock, and every precaution was then taken to prevent casualties amongst the shipping. Fortunately this was so, for the wind still increased, and by three o'clock on Tuesday morning the pressure as indicated at the Observatory was 30lb to the square foot (the highest pressure indicated). The gale continued with unabated fury, and was at its maximum force from two o'clock in the morning until twelve at noon, the wind constantly shifting. From one to half-past three it was blowing from the W.S.W.; from half-past three o'clock to half-past eight o'clock from the W.N.W.; and from half-past eight o'clock until twelve o'clock due west. The cellars of the various dock warehouses were flooded by the tide, which broke over the dock quays, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. Fortunately no serious accident happened to the ships moored in the river, a few only dragging their anchors.

In the morning a sailor belonging to the screw steamer Italian, lying in the river, fell overboard and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. At intervals during the day the streets were drenched by fierce gusts of rain and snow, and the spray from the river reached some hundreds of yards up the town. The high spire of St. George's Church having long been considered unsafe, crowds of spectators were gathered round it during the day, constantly expecting it to give way.

COLLISION OF A SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND SHIP.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Monday.—At six a.m. to-day the brig St. Helena, of and from Sunderland for London, with coals, came in collision off Winterton with the brig Friendship, of South Shields. The St. Helena had her decks ripped up, and the sea made a clean passage through. The crew of eight hands saved themselves in their own boats, lost everything, and were picked up and landed here to-day at the Sailors' Home. The St. Helena is believed to have foundered immediately. She was 180 tons register, and the estimated value, with cargo, was £1,600. The Friendship's foremast was carried away, and she was towed into port [illegible] a.m. on Saturday, between the Syren, of Folkstone, for Sunderland, with coals, and the Henrietta Sophia. The former vessel sustained damage to the amount of £200, besides having to pay £100 for being towed in. This is the third collision which has occurred in these roads in as many days, resulting in two instances in total loss.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

PORTHCAWL, GLAMORGAN, Monday night.—This morning, shortly after midnight, it then blowing hard from the westward, with rain, a signal of distress was seen, apparently a tar-barrel burning, in the direction of the Tuskar Rock. With all possible haste the lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution was launched, and after a heavy pull approached to where the vessel was supposed to be. The night was very dark, but as she was at last discovered, and held sufficiently long in view to ascertain that she was a two-masted vessel, well in upon the rock. The lifeboat was then anchored to windward, and preparation made for veering down upon the vessel, but she suddenly disappeared from view. The boat lay at anchor for two hours, when seeing nothing further of the vessel she proceeded on the return, which was accomplished safely through a heavy sea. Previous to anchoring, whilst skirting the rock by means of the lead, the boat shipped several very heavy seas, extinguishing the light, &c., but she behaved nobly, giving every confidence to the crew, to whom great praise is due for risking their lives in the attempt to succour their fellow-creatures.—Later this morning a quantity of wreck was seen passing down with the ebb tide, confirming the worst suspicions as to the fate of the unfortunate crew.

REPORTED LOSS OF A LIFEBOAT AND SEVENTEEN MEN.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Wednesday.—It blew a severe gale here last night after several days of hard weather, but this morning it is calmer. In the course of the succession of storms the schooner Kezia, of and from Sunderland for Caen, with coals, drove ashore on the beach, and became a wreck. Yesterday she was sold for £42, but during the storm of last night, in the course of which the wind blew at intervals from almost all points of the compass, she was dashed to pieces, and her masts, stores, &c., destroyed.

This morning an alarming report has obtained circulation here that the Cromer lifeboat has been lost with seventeen hands. It is stated that she went to the assistance of a disabled vessel and capsized through becoming entangled with her when alongside. It is earnestly to be hoped that this report may prove without foundation.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY.

HOLYHEAD, MONDAY NIGHT.—This morning, in a heavy gale from the N.W., and a very strong sea, the barque Medea, of Liverpool, anchored in the outer roads at Holyhead. The anchors did not, however, hold, and, as she was dragging, the lifeboat of the National Institution stationed here was despatched to her assistance. On arriving alongside, the lifeboat had no time to slip the chain of the vessel, and to run her on the sands instead of the rocks, on which she was fast drifting. After performing this service the lifeboat, which behaved very well, was hauled up to leeward, as she was unable then to return to her station.

The railway is six feet under water at Abergele, and both lines of way are torn up at Bagilt. All the trains have been stopped during the night.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

On Monday, a police-constable named Davey, while on duty in the neighbourhood of Acton, London, met two brothers, named Isaac and John Brooks, laden with a quantity of fence palings, which they had broken down and stolen. He appears to have stopped them, and made them put down their spoil, but not to have then arrested them, probably being unable to do so single handed. He reported the circumstance to the inspector, telling him where the Brookses lived, and it was arranged that after Davey had eaten his supper he and the inspector should together apprehend the brothers. Davey went to No. 1, Pemberton-villas, a house of which he had charge for a gentleman, and was in the act of taking supper when a loud knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Davey opened the door, when a man, with a gun in his hand, said, "Is Davey within?" She replied in the affirmative and called her husband. The moment Davey appeared at the door the man deliberately presented the gun at him and fired, blowing the roof of his head completely off. The blood and brains of the unfortunate man were splashed over his wife, who was standing at his side. He fell instantly dead, and the murderer made off. The three inspectors of the division instantly made every inquiry over the district, and they learned that one of the Brookses had been seen with a gun within 30 yards of Pemberton-villas just before the murder, and that both brothers had been seen together immediately before. On Tuesday morning, Inspectors Scott and Searle went to the house where the brothers lived, and ordered them to get up, asking Isaac if he had any firearms. The man replied that he never had any; but the inspector, in pulling up the mattress, found a gun which had only been recently discharged.—Both men were taken into custody.

On Wednesday the coroner's inquest was held.

Mrs Martha Davey, who was the first witness, appeared deeply affected, and had to be accommodated with a seat. She said: About half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening my husband came home to supper. He sat down, and had only taken a mouthful or two when a sort of postman's knock was heard at the front door. I went to the door and opened it. I saw no one. I think I saw the head of a man behind one of the pillars on the other side of me. A man's voice said, "Is Davey at home?" I said "Yes," and called out, "William, you are wanted." I think I should know the voice again. I think, but I will not swear it was the same voice that I heard a few days before when a man came to the door. My husband then answered him, and when my husband came in I inquired who the man was. He told me it was "that young Brooks." I am positive he said "it's young Brooks," or "that young Brooks." On the Monday night deceased left the table to go to the front door, and I met him. I instantly heard the report as from a gun, but I was very much bewildered. Something struck me. I got it all over my dress. I don't know what it was. I turned round to see what had happened, and found my husband lying on his back with his head on the gravel walk and his legs near the gate. I ran to Rock Villa and rang the bell. Assistance came.

Dr. H. B. Lingham, practising at Acton, said that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the head of the deceased that morning. He found the left side of the head and corresponding side of the face blown away, as was also the greater portion of the brain. In the substance of the brain and in the cavity of the skull he found the quantity of shot produced. None of the shots were perfect, being broken no doubt by the bones of the face and head. They numbered twenty-three in all. He could not give an opinion positively as to whether a large pistol or gun was fired. He should think it was a gun that was employed, and from the appearance he believed that the firearm had been almost in contact with the face, which bore the marks of gunpowder explosion. The injuries were the cause of death.

The Coroner said he did not propose to go into the case further at present. Before the case should be resumed the wife of the deceased would have an opportunity of trying to identify one of the accused by means of the voice.—The proceedings were accordingly adjourned.

FEARFUL CALAMITY AT LOCARNO.

A correspondent, writing from the neighbourhood of the Lago Maggiore, gives the following account of a terrible occurrence which has recently taken place at Locarno:—

This town is one of those pretty little half Italian half Swiss towns which line the north-west shores of the Lago Maggiore; but not being minutely described in "Murray," it is comparatively little known to the English tourist, who hurries past it to the more fashionable Baveno or Belgirate. As the steamer floats past the traveller will notice a clean-looking town, backed by a chain of hills, the most striking point in the picture being the cupola of a fine old cathedral-looking church. The church of La Madonna del Sasso, with its dome towering over the houses, is the one I have to speak. The church of the Madonna del Sasso, with its dome towering over the Madonna, built of the coloured marbles, and its quaint old frescoes by Luini, is the one sight of the little city. On Sunday, on the 9th inst., there was present in that church a great congregation, composed, as is usually the case in this part of Europe, almost entirely of women. The men lounging about the Piazza pointed out to one another the enormous quantity of snow which had fallen during the last six days and nights in an almost unbroken column. The landscape glittered in its white covering, and even the buildings of the city looked like a scene in some fantastic play. Suddenly there was a dead heavy fall. "Evidently," they said, "another distant avalanche;" and then a scream and a murmur of great horror, which spread through the quiet streets. All rushed to the spot, and found a scene which the letters have been describe as horrible past all conception. The dome which covered the body of the church had never been cleared of the constantly falling snow, and the immense weight accumulated was too great for the strength of the worn-out building. The whole dome gave way and fell on the congregation then kneeling in prayer. In that position fifty-three female corpses were found, after the ruins had been cleared by the intrepid bravery and the untiring labour of the inhabitants. One female, a bride of twenty years of age, named Bono, was alone extricated alive, and was carried to her home with "some hopes of recovery," but she had broken one arm and both her legs. One old man alone perished among the fifty-three women who fell victims in this awful ruin.

It seems to me that there must have been great carelessness somewhere, when, after nearly a week's incessant fall, the snow was still left to accumulate on the tottering cupola of a mediæval church. Fifty-three women have perished; but imagine what would have been the destruction had the [illegible]

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT ELSWICK ORDNANCE WORKS.

One of the most terrible of the many fatal accidents which have occurred to individuals in the great manufactories in this neighbourhood took place on Saturday, at the Elswick Ordnance Works. About a quarter-past nine o'clock, on Saturday morning, a man named John Tinn was engaged in repairing a piece of the working machinery in one of the gun-rooms of the Ordnance Works. Immediately beneath the apartment in which he was working is placed the driving machinery, the belts from which are carried through slits only wide enough to allow of their passage to the drums above, and thus giving motion to the various machines in that and other rooms. A few feet behind him one of these belts issued from the lower room, and at that place, or very near to it, there was a trap door which was occasionally opened for purposes connected with the working of the machinery, but which even then disclosed an aperture insufficient to allow a man to pass below with difficulty. At the time we have mentioned this trap-door was open for some purpose or other, and Tinn, whilst engaged with his back towards it repairing his machine, was kneeling on the floor, and allowing one leg, apparently as a relief, to hang down the aperture. In that position he was last seen alive; for in a few minutes after he had been left alone it was discovered that he was missing. Those who dreaded that an accident had befallen him quickly had their suspicions confirmed by the belt throwing up from below the hat which he had been wearing. An alarm was immediately given, and an examination made of the machinery downstairs, and then underneath the trap, the unfortunate man was found quite dead, with his body fearfully mangled. The head was almost torn from the body, one half of the face torn away, one of his arms off, and there were other injuries. Tinn was at one time in business for himself as a millwright in this town, but for many years he has been employed at the Elswick Works, bearing, we believe, a good character as a workman. He resided at Villa-place, and has left a family.

At the inquest on Monday, it appeared from the evidence that on Saturday morning, during breakfast time, and while the engine was standing, Robson went down the aperture and greased the bevel wheel, which occupied him about a quarter of an hour. When he came up, he went to breakfast, and as he intended to oil the bearings of the shaft he did not put the planks down again. The deceased, it seemed, had been employed before breakfast in the vicinity of the aperture, and in order to accomplish it the more readily he sat down on the floor with his feet down the hole. After breakfast he returned to the same job, in which he was engaged taking some measurements but had scarcely commenced to work ere he was missing, his hat only been visible near the aperture, and where he was last seen. A short search resulted in the mangled body of the deceased being discovered at the bottom of the aperture. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" and the Deputy-Coroner, at their request, reprimanded Robson for leaving the boards off even for so short a time as the interval between the greasing of the wheels and the oiling of the shaft. A recommendation was also made that instead of the board being removed in that way, a trap door running the entire length should be made.

COUNTY COURT AT NEWCASTLE.

W. Blanshard, Esq., the newly appointed judge of the County Court of Northumberland, took his seat at the Guildhall, for the first time on Monday morning.

His HONOUR, addressing the officials of the Court, solicitors, &c., said—Gentlemen, I am extremely happy to meet you here. I am not a stranger to the North, because, some years ago, while many of you were boys, I was the revising barrister in Northumberland, in company with Mr. Abrahall, your present Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and also with Mr. Hogg; and being a north country man myself, I am very glad to come and face the breezes of the North. I am sure it will be my desire to do justice to the appointment which the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to make, and I hope I shall conduct the business with temper and impartiality.

Mr. BREWIS, on behalf of the legal profession, said—We should be wanting in self-respect did we not take this opportunity of tendering a few words of congratulation to your Honour upon your rise to a position at once so honourable and so useful. Your name is not unknown to us; and it is such that our disappointment at the removal of Mr. Willes is considerably abated when we remember your long experience at the bar, especially upon this circuit. I assure you, sir, you will receive from the attornies practising here the readiest assistance; and we doubt not that you will discover among the attornies such a degree of honourable feeling as to relieve you of much of your labour. I will just explain before taking my seat that the attornies generally who practice in this court are here on Wednesdays, hence it is that so few are here to congratulate you on your appointment. I am quite sure that I speak their sentiments when I say that, if they had been here, they would have joined with us in the words which I have now addressed to you.

His HONOUR—I am extremely happy to hear from Mr. Brewis—who speaks, I believe, the sentiments of you all—that there will be every disposition to assist the Court. You are quite aware that any gentleman sitting in the position which I hold must be very much indeed indebted to the gentlemen who practice before him; and there is no doubt that the high honour which I believe has always characterised the gentlemen who practice here as members of the profession, will always seek rather to assist the Court than to gain any temporary advantage by keeping back matter which ought to be known to the Court. It gives me great pleasure to come amongst you, and I may say that I shall feel deeply indebted to the kindness of the gentlemen practising here, in giving me all the assistance that they can, coming, as I do, for the first time to sit in a Court of this kind.

The business of the Court was then proceeded with.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" AND THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

One of the commentators on the campaign of 1815, with recent works for a text, has published in the *Edinburgh Review* two or three remarkable anecdotes which appear to be novel. The reviewer got them from a general officer, a survivor of the battle; and we extract them, as we are sure that our readers will like to see them. Take the following—the writer has described how the Duke had spent his time previously to his going to the Duchess of Richmond's ball, and he goes on thus:

"Having done this, he went to the ball. The Prince of Orange, who had been there also, left early in the evening, before supper, for his quarters at Braine le Comte. The Duke of Wellington remained; and during supper, at about midnight, the Prince, who had retired some two hours before, suddenly reappeared, walked up to the Duke's chair, and said a few words in a tone so low that they did not catch the ear of those around him; but the Duke coolly replied that he had no further orders to give, and said to the Prince, 'I should think the best thing you can do is to go to bed.' The Prince then left, and the Duke remained talking to the lady on his right for some twenty minutes afterwards. He then rose, went up to the Duke of Richmond ostensibly to say good night, but added in a lower tone, 'Do you happen to have a map of the country?' The Duke of Richmond left the supper table, apparently to attend the Commander-in-Chief to the door, and in his private room the map was produced. As soon as the door of this room was shut, the Duke of Wellington said, 'Bonaparte has gained near twenty-four hours march upon me.' 'What shall you do,' asked the Duke of Richmond. 'We shall meet him at Quatre Bras, but we shan't stop him there, and if we don't, I'll fight him *here*' said the Duke of Wellington, drawing his thumb-nail across the plain of Waterloo on the map. The Duke of Richmond immediately afterwards mentioned this conversation to our informant, whom he had left in the supper room, and showed him the map with the mark drawn by Wellington across the plain of Waterloo."

It is very remarkable that the Duke, a man so reserved, should have made so singular a confidence; but we are bound to presume that the authority, however anonymous, is good. As to the Prince of Orange, Lobensels! (p. 179) quotes a despatch from him to his quarter-master-general, dated Brussels, the 15th, nine p.m., wherein the Prince says, "The Duke of Wellington wishes me to remain here this evening, and I shall therefore not leave until twelve or one o'clock;" words which show that he could not have left for his quarters early in the evening, and that the Duke could not have advised the commander of a whole corps whose troops were nearest the enemy, and whose head-quarters were at Braine le Comte, to go to bed at Brussels. In fact the Prince was at Braine le Comte at half-past two, and at six he was at Quatre Bras.

The next extract is very interesting. It is an anecdote narrated on the authority of "the general officer who held it with the Duke on the morning of the 17th."

"About an hour after sunrise," says the reviewer, "the Duke rode up to our informant and borrowed his glass, in order to examine more closely a threatening movement of the enemy, adding the words: 'Very odd I hear nothing from old Blucher.' 'Haven't you heard from him, Sir, since the end of the battle?' was the reply. 'No; not a word,' rejoined the Duke; don't know what has become of him.' While the Duke and our informant were scrutinising the movement which the enemy was then making, an aide-de-camp, covered with mud as his horse was covered with foam, rode up to the Duke and said a few words, of which the only one distinguishable to a bystander was 'Wavre,' as the aide-de-camp pointed in that direction. The Duke turned round to the gallant officer with whose glass he had been watching the march, and said with a coolness which implied that the intelligence hardly concerned him: 'Old Blucher has had a good licking.' His companion expressed his surprise and regret, 'Gone back to Wavre,' the Duke added, 'twenty miles off; and I suppose they'll say I've been licked too.' The Duke then gave orders for the immediate retreat of his army upon the plateau of Mont St. Jean, and for cavalry to for its protection."

The Duke himself, in his commentary on General Clausewitz, says he saw the battle of Ligny, and "judged it had not been successful to the Prussian army;" he "received a report;" and he "was informed of some of the details at night." Shortly after daylight Colonel Gordon rode into Sombreffe and communicated with

course cannot question "the eminent survivor of the battle" who told it to the reviewer.

"We have it from an eminent survivor of the battle, who was with the Duke and Lord Uxbridge at this crisis, that on the Duke giving the order of attack, Lord Uxbridge urged him to wait until the Prussians were more in condition to support a general advance. The Duke turned round, and answered in good humour, 'No; in for a penny, in for a pound; it's my turn now.' But Lord Uxbridge, not content with this reply, ventured to remonstrate again. The Duke then rose in his stirrups, looked Lord Uxbridge sternly in the face, and said, very angrily, 'Do you suppose, Sir, I don't know how to command an army? Lord Uxbridge at once left the Duke to command his army, rode off to lead the last cavalry charge, and lost his leg."

The final anecdote is still more wonderful. It is told on the same authority, and is adduced to show a reason why the battle was deferred so long:—

"On the evening of the 17th the French infantry made a demonstration against the English lines. This movement led the front ranks of the English to load their muskets; and when the enemy retired, arms were piled in the usual manner; but the charges were not withdrawn. From that moment the rain fell in torrents. When the troops unpiled arms in the morning, they found that they could neither withdraw the charges or fire the muskets. The rain had soaked the cartridge, moistened the powder, and so swelled the charge that the screw of the ramrod would not extract it. The English infantry were in as much despair as were Belgian and Nassau squares a few hours afterwards, when attacked by the French cavalry. Their means of defence appeared to be gone. At length, a sergeant hit upon the expedient of swinging the musket round which dislodged the charge. This experiment was adopted with success along the whole line. Soon afterwards it appeared that the front ranks of the French infantry were in precisely the same difficulty. They had loaded overnight for their intended attack. At the short distance which divided the front ranks of the two armies they witnessed our final experiment, and adopted it."

How is it that this singular fact has remained untold until 1863? It is not to be found in the commonly received authorities. Can any one throw a light upon it, corroborate or refute it? So wonderful a story cannot be accepted without ample evidence.—*Globe* of Tuesday.

GERMAN GAMING HOUSES.

A letter from Munich of January the 16th, which we read in the *Moniteur*, reports that the question of the suppression of the public gaming houses in Germany has been recently the object of further deliberation in the Germanic Diet, when the following opinions were expressed by the different Governments interested in the matter:

The Grand Duchy of Baden announced its intention to suppress the gaming house at Baden-Baden even before the expiration of its contract. The Duchy of Nassau renewed the declaration made to the Diet in 1855, that it was impossible to suppress the banks at Wiesbaden and at Ems, which had in 1807 and 1810 the thermal establishments at these places, and had ever since kept them in repair at their own cost, and which had in return received various privileges, among others that of the gaming houses. The Ducal Government, however, announced its formal intention not to grant any concession of the kind for the future. Mecklenburg-Schwerin declared its readiness to join in any decision which the Diet might think proper to adopt, and would be disposed, if a unanimous understanding were come to, to suppress the gaming establishment at Dobberan, which is only opened for a few months in the summer. Waldeck refused to suppress the gaming houses at Pyrmont and Wildungen, the contracts for which are valid until 1873 and 1905, unless gaming should be interdicted on all the territory of the Confederation, a measure in which it was ready to unite. Hesse Hombourg declared that it would not recognise the right of the Diet to decide on the suppression of gaming establishments. Their demoralising effect on the people was not more pernicious than that of the lotteries of all kinds which are authorised on the territory of the Confederation. The wishes of the majority had been, however, met as much as possible by measures of restriction imposed on the establishment of Hombourg.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

MANSION-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

On Monday, £3 423 was received by the Lord Mayor towards the Relief Fund, a considerable part of which came from places in the colonies. Of this sum Paddington contributed a seventh instalment of £1,000, through Mr. G. T. Brooking, treasurer; Toronto, through Mr. B. Phipps, treasurer, £1,000, third instalment; Auckland, New Zealand, through Lieutenant-General Cameron, Commanding the Forces, £391.

THE CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee of this fund was held on Monday at the Manchester Town-hall; the Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Heywood) presided, as chairman of the committee. There were present the Earl of Derby (chairman of the Executive Committee), Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Sefton, Major Egerton Leigh, Colonel Patten, M.P., and other members of the committee.

The Hon. SECRETARY read the balance-sheet, and stated that a list of the grants made during the half-year was also ready for each member of the committee.

The various documents read by the hon. secretary were received and approved by the committee without discussion.

Mr. Commissioner FARNALL read the following report:—

Manchester, Jan. 19.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I beg to inform you that on the 10th inst. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in 26 unions of the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 3,371. Before I explain this decrease I have to state that the union of Blackburn is excluded from the list, for, although a decrease of 5,468 paupers took place in that union last week, I find it is mainly attributable to a transfer of operatives in the receipt of parochial relief from the books of the guardians to the books of the local relief committee. The decrease of 3,371 is explained as follows:—There is a decrease at Ashton-under-Lyne of 1,105, at Burnley of 228, at Bury of 205, at Clitheroe of 41, at the Fylde of 134, at Glossop of 1, at Haslingden of 144, at Oldham of 134, at Preston of 387, at Prestwich of 102, at Rochdale of 399, at Saddleworth of 111, at Stockport of 981, at Todmorden of 149, and at Wigan of 26—making a total decrease of 4,147; but there is an increase at Barton-on-Irwell of 47, at Bolton of 109, at Chorley of 101, at Chorlton of 198, at Garstang of 9, at Lancaster of 18, at Macclesfield of 59, at Manchester of 156, at Salford of 4, and at Warrington of 76—making a total increase of 776; so that there is a net decrease of 3,371. On the 3d instant there were 253,146 persons receiving parochial relief; on the 10th inst. there were (inclusive of Blackburn) 244,367; so that a decrease of 8,837 paupers has taken place, and since the 6th ult. a total decrease of 27,676 paupers had taken place. The per centage of pauperism on the population of these unions is now 12·3; in the corresponding week of last year it was 3·4. The present per centage of pauperism on the population in the Blackburn union is 14·3, it having been 18 per cent. in the previous week. For the week ending the 6th ult. the expenditure in out-door relief was £18,721 8s, but the expenditure in out-relief for the week ended the 10th inst. was £16,633 15s. 1d.; there is, therefore, a decrease of £2,094 12s. 11d. in the latter week. The expenditure in out-door relief at Blackburn for the week ended the 10th inst. was £945 10s. 3d.; there is, therefore, a decrease of £393 18s. 4d. in the latter week. On the 8th inst. I issued a circular to each of the 155 medical officers in the 27 unions of the cotton districts, requesting them to answer the following questions:—First, are you at present attending cases of typhus fever in the district? secondly, if so, do they exceed those you were attending this time last year? and state the number in excess; and thirdly, is this and typhus fever of a malignant dangerous character, and does it originate in a want of food and clothing? The medical officers have returned to me 141 of my forms of queries duly filled up, and I am now enabled to report that 111 of these districts are wholly free from typhus fever; that in 17 other districts typhus fever of a mild form exists; and that in 13 other districts typhus fever of a malignant character exists, there being 105 of these cases, of which 27 are in the Fever Hospital at Preston, 24 are in the Manchester Fever Hospital, 14 are in the Farnworth workhouse, 10 are in the Hyde district, and 10 are in the Accrington district, while the remaining 20 cases are in eight districts which need not be specified. The excess of these cases, as compared with those in the corresponding week of last year, is 94. Mr Ridley, the medical officer of the Preston Fever Hospital, informs me that "the fever has probably originated in want of food and clothing, and in mental depression," and "that to these causes and its very contagious character may be attributed its rapid spread in low, dirty, and poor neighbourhoods." He also says, "there is a considerable decrease; the number on the books on the 12th of January was 27; on the 29th of November it was 68." Six of the medical officers of districts where malignant typhus fever exists, are of opinion that it did not originate in the want of food and clothing; six other medical officers are of the same opinion as Mr. Ridley, and they state that low diet and insufficient clothing are strong predisponents, and they call my attention to the sanitary condition of the district in which this form of fever is found. I trust that these remarks will incline every board of guardians and every local committee to take care that the scale of relief so frequently and so strongly recommended by your committee, shall be invariably adopted and maintained. I beg to present you with my usual tabular report.

I am, my lords and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
H. B. FARNALL, Special Commissioner.

The HON. SECRETARY stated that he had received a letter from Mr. W. S. Stell, informing him that the committee appointed to deal with the donations of produce being sent from America had agreed to leave the distribution to the Central Relief Committee.

On the motion of Lord DERBY, seconded by Lord EGERTON OF TATTON, the cordial thanks of the committee were voted to the American subscribers in aid of Lancashire Distress; and on the motion of Colonel PATTEN thanks were also voted to Sir F. Crossley and the deputation intrusted with the distribution of the American grant.

The meeting then terminated.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee fol-

Mr. J. W. MACLURE, hon. secretary, reported that the receipts from Monday, the 12th inst., to Saturday, the 17th inst., were £22,045 2s. 2d. The following receipts were also announced:—Dublin relief committee, 15th subscription, £1,000; Durham, ditto, £100; Romford, ditto, £140; Dunedin, per New South Wales Bank, £600; Haddington relief committee, £500; Salop (county of), £1,000.

The following grants were made, the figures in parenthesis signifying the number of weeks over which they extend:—Glossop (4), £1,200; Moorside (4), £10; Scammonden (5), £50; Manchester, £5,000; Salford, £3,000; Halliwell (3), £60; Tottington (3), £150; Lees (6) £500; Woolfold (3), £50; Newmills (4), £200; Tintwistle (4), £200; Mellor (6), £50; Hayfield, £100; Offerton, £50.

SIR CHAS. NICHOLSON ON AUSTRALIA.

On Tuesday night, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., late Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Chancellor of the University of Sydney, read a paper in the Music Hall, Leeds, to the members of the Leeds Philosophical Society, on the present state and prospects of Australia. His aim would be to tell them what the colonies are, and to communicate some general idea of their physical character and capabilities, their social and economical aspects, and the prospects they hold out to settlers. Rapidly sketching the discovery of the Australian continent, he passed on to the establishment of the first penal colony of Botany Bay, in January, 1788, consisting of 850 prisoners of both sexes, and the military guard and civil staff. He asked them to pause and contemplate the condition of Australia then and now. The 1,100 persons who first landed there had grown into a community of 1,300,000 souls; the voyage, which then occupied seven or eight months, could now be accomplished in as many weeks; the morass which then surrounded Botany Bay was now within sight and sound of a splendid city of 100,000 inhabitants, and containing within its precincts many of the attributes of a rich and luxurious European civilisation. Western Australia was the only settlement which maintained its penal character. It had been the least progressive of Australian settlements, and its chief advantages consisted in its mineral riches. The mineral resources of the colony had acquired an importance within the last few years beyond that of any other region, with the exception of California. Within ten years, the produce of gold from Victoria alone was probably not less than one hundred millions sterling, and including that of New South Wales the aggregate could not be far short of one hundred and twenty-five millions sterling. Copper mines had also been extensively worked in South Australia, whilst iron and coal were found in almost unlimited quantities. The Burra-Burra copper mine yielded so large a quantity of ore that for a considerable time the original shareholders received back the full amount of paid up capital every six weeks. (Laughter.) The coal bed extended over a diameter of probably not less than 700 miles, occupying an area as large as that of Great Britain. The aboriginal natives presented perhaps one of the lowest types of humanity to be anywhere found. Their numbers were small, and they were rapidly becoming extinct. He regretted to state his conviction that it was an utterly hopeless task to seek to effect any real amelioration in the material and moral condition of this degraded race. In intellect they were never more than children, and the true and most humane policy with respect to them was always to regard them as such. Sir Charles commented upon the unlimited capabilities of Australia and the facilities it affords for every man acquiring a piece of the habitable globe for himself, and then explained his views in relation to the classes who might be expected to achieve eventual success. As a rule, he would say that the Australian colonies presented special attractions to three classes—the agriculturist, the rough mechanic, and the capitalist. As a field for those who had been bred to professional callings, the mercantile classes and small tradesmen, the inducements were questionable, but he believed that eventually a promising field was open to any man willing in some degree to mould himself to the requirements of the society in which he lived and with which he had cast his lot. (Hear, hear.) The growth of cotton was now looked forward to as likely to be a profitable investment of labour and capital, and the first consignment which reached England a few days ago netted 2s. 6d. per lb., with which the bounty of 10d. offered by the colonial government, would yield to the producer 3s. 4d. per lb. Other inducements, in the shape of free grants of land, were also held out with the view of stimulating this enterprise, and there could be no question that the Australian colonies were capable of producing this great staple to any extent, provided they could command the requisite amount of labour. (Applause.) In answer to Mr. O'Callaghan, Sir C. Nicholson gave an explanation of the reasons which, in his opinion, led to the disappearance of the aborigines of the Australian continent, and in reply to Mr. Jowitt, the hon. baronet said he was quite satisfied it was hopeless to expect that the free colonies would ever consent to receive the convicts of England. Although the want of labour was great, it should be recollected that the transference of a large criminal population to the colonies necessarily entailed an enormous police expenditure, the cost of maintaining which the Imperial Government under the old system threw upon the colonies. He believed, after considerable experience, that no system of punishment would be so effective in reclaiming criminals as transportation, and he should be glad to see the Government form some penal settlement where there was no free population.

THE SHORT-WEIGHT SYSTEM IN THE CANDLE TRADE.

On Tuesday, at the Manchester Police Court, Mr. Richard Gatenby, tallow chandler, Samson-street, Rochdale-road, appeared to answer a summons, obtained on the information of Mr. Ralph Mellor, the chief inspector of weights and measures, charging him with being in possession of an incorrect and otherwise an unjust pair of scales.—Mr. Mellor said that the case had been adjourned from a previous day, for the convenience of the defendant, to enable him to obtain the aid of a solicitor. Many complaints had been made to him by the public of their getting short weight in their purchases of candles, and the grocers also complained that the system was a great nuisance to them, saying that they disposed of the candles as they received them from the tallow chandlers. Many of the grocers themselves had desired him, if he could do so, to endeavour to reach the nuisance, and abate it through the Weights and Measures Act. The Inspector went to Mr. Gatenby's shop, and found his men weighing pounds of candles. In doing so they had on the goods end of the scales an ounce weight; so that when taken out the candles were an ounce short in weight. The weights used were regularly stamped; but he (Mr. Mellor) submitted this was a case of a false and unequal balance. By a former act of Parliament, the 35th Geo. III. which was unrepealed, it was enacted that in future all weights and measures should be uniform throughout the realms, any usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The 5th and 6th William IV. sec. 28, gave power to duly appointed inspectors to examine weights and measures, and stated that if upon such examination they should appear to be light or otherwise unjust, they were liable to forfeiture. In this case, if a person required to purchase one hundred or two hundred dozen pounds of candles, he was supplied with 11¼lb. to the dozen, and sometimes even less. Some pounds certainly might be full weight. It might be a matter of agreement between the grocer and the manufacturer so far as price was concerned, but the public were also interested in having the full weight for their money.—Mr. Joseph Sutton, one of the inspectors of weights and measures, stated that on Dec. 23, he visited Mr. Gatenby's place of business. He found men in the act of weighing candles. There was an ounce weight in the selling scale. In cross-examination by Mr. F. Robinson, who appeared for the defendant, the witness said that from an experience of fifteen years as an inspector, he knew that candles were bought at different prices, but he scarcely thought a pound of candles could be got in Manchester. He did not know that there was a halfpenny a pound less charged when the candles were only 11¼lb to the dozen instead of 12lb. Mr. Gatenby's scales, weight, and beams were quite correct. The only fault found was that the pound consisted of fifteen ounces instead of sixteen ounces. He saw no objection to a person buying candles by the ounce; but he never heard of any person going to inquire for fifteen ounces of candles.—Mr. Robinson said that this was a very curious case, inasmuch as it depended upon a practice which had prevailed for thirty years before the Weights and Measures Act, quoted by Mr. Mellor, was passed. In some instances a dozen pounds of candles was a correct dozen. In other instances they amounted, as in this case to 15 ounces instead of 16 ounces in the pound, thereby making the dozen pounds 11¼lb. A difference in price was made according to the weight; and if the grocer got only 10lb, 9lb, or 8lb. the price was made lower in proportion. The grocer carried out the same plan in his dealings with the retailer. A person buying candles which were only 11¼lb to the dozen, would pay 5s.; and 5s. 4d. for the dozen of 12lb. He contended that this was a matter of legitimate arrangement, and not an offence within the Act of Parliament. No unjust weights or scales had been used, and 4lb, 5lb, or 15lb might be sold at the option of the traders themselves.—Mr Ellison said the case depended entirely upon the construction of the 28th section of the act. It was quite clear that power was given by the act to examine weights and measures, and balances, and that examination was for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were correct or incorrect. It seemed to be quite right that that examination should also include the result, that was to say, an examination into what was weighed out, in order to ascertain whether or no short weight was given. A person so weighing out a short weight, he thought, came within the Act of

BRITISH MINERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening a meeting, announced by the bellman, was held at the house of Mr. Dolman, Victoria-street, Consett, to further the interests of the colliers, &c., in the immediate neighbourhood. At the same time handbills were freely distributed, addressed to the colliers of Durham, calling attention to a London newspaper whose assistance it was designed to promote.

Mr. J. SCOTT appeared as a deputation from the association. Mr. TOOL MCNALLY was called upon to take the chair. The meeting was not very numerously attended. Mr. Scott introduced himself to the meeting by stating that he was a pitman, and an uncompromising advocate of their rights and privileges. He then set forth the advisability of upholding a paper through which they could make known their wrongs and seek redress from their oppressors. He then entered into a tirade of abuse against the editors of local newspapers as being one-sided, *always* leaning towards the capitalist. He had never fallen in with a local paper that was a working man's advocate till he came here, when he was surprised to find they had a paper which was highly spoken of by nearly all classes of working men throughout the district—he meant the *Consett Guardian*. Mr. Scott then entered upon the subject of the meeting and brought before them vividly the utility of union. He illustrated his remarks by saying that a pipe-shank was easily broken but when two or three hundred were closely packed together it would take all his strength, and more, to break them. He next showed them how by a small subscription per week they could support a paper which would advocate their principles—provide a fund for their widows and children in case of accident, an annuity for themselves above a certain age, and make them more independent through life without the fear of the workhouse constantly staring them in the face. He alluded in very strong terms to the unhappy party squabbles which he said were continually breaking the peace of this place, and begged of them to throw these things on one side and to meet together as fellow-workmen ought to meet when assembled for mutual assistance. He told them that it was their party squabbles that gave the capitalist and their employers the advantage over them, and as long as their employers saw them disunited they would hold the lash over them. The lecturer then referred to certain regulations which he called abuses to which, the working men of Consett and district were subject, of which he said they dared not complain. He alluded to the fall and rise of iron, and to the constant fall in the working man's wages. Was there, he asked, ever any rise? Although their wages had been lowered, they were still called upon to pay 6d. per fortnight to a doctor, and a penny for the school. He advocated the school, but he denounced the payment to the doctor as being the greatest fraud on the working man he ever knew. He told the working men of Consett that they were paying 13s. per year for physic, whilst the best organised societies in the kingdom did not average more than 3s. per year. By a payment of 6d. per fortnight it would pay three assistants £100 per year, leaving for the master doctor £1,650 per annum! This calculation was made for only 3,000 workmen, which he said was far below the number employed here, and who paid to the doctor. After explaining the rules, he urged the utility and necessity of adopting co-operative stores; by so doing they could easily save more than would pay their contribution to the society, and leave 3d. in the corner of their pocket. The address throughout was listened to with the greatest attention, and before the lecturer left the room it was announced that a committee had been formed, and that another meeting would be held in a few days. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Scott, and the meeting broke up.

HORACE VERNET.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following sketch of the career of Horace Vernet, the great French painter, who died on Saturday last:—"Horace Vernet was born in Paris on the 30th of June, 1789, and was consequently in the 74th year of his age. He showed, at an early age, a decided taste for the art in which his family had acquired celebrity. After completing his studies at the college "Les Quatre Nations," he took his first lessons in drawing from Moreau and the architect Thalgrin, and in colouring from Vincent; but his principal master was his father. Under paternal encouragement he sent to the Exhibition a mythological piece, which had little or no success. Not disheartened by this failure, he executed a second, the "Capture of Redoubt," which had no other merit than in showing a complete disregard of the classical traditions of David. Horace Vernet was drawn twice for the conscription in 1806 and 1815, and was each time bought off by his father. But the battles he was not destined to take part in as a soldier, he resolved to perpetuate with his pencil. The "Chien du Regiment" and the "Cheval du Trompette," commanded by the Empress Maria Louisa and Jerome Bonaparte, gained him much popularity under the first Empire. Napoleon gave him the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1814. In 1817 he painted the "Battle of Tolosa," and two years after the "Massacre of the Mamelukes." Between 1820 and 1823 he painted ten battle pieces, the best known of which are "Jemappes" and "Nalmy,"—the "Barrier of Clichy" before the capitulation of Paris, the "Death of Poniatowski," and the "Defence of Saragossa." In 1825 and 1826 his "Mazeppa," taken from Lord Byron's poem, was exhibited. The government, anxious to counteract the patronage somewhat ostentatiously accorded him by the Duke of Orleans, commanded portraits of the Duke de Berri and the Duke d' Angouleme, a 'Review of the troops in the Champ de Mars by Charles X.' and the decoration of one of the ceilings of the new museum founded by the King. In 1827 he exhibited his picture of the 'Pont d' Arcole,' together with four others, among which were the 'Escape of Lavalette,' and the portrait of General Foy, the great Opposition orator. Vernet soon after set out for home to study the works of the Italian masters. While there he produced ten pictures, several of which the engraver has long made familiar to the public, such as the 'Fight of the Pontifical Dragoons with Brigands,' the 'Confession of the Brigand' (which was destroyed in 1848, in the sack of Neuilly), 'Judith and Holofernes,' the 'Arrest of the Princess in the Palais Royal by order of Anne of Austria,' the 'Meeting of Raphael and Michael Angelo at the Vatican,' &c. On his return to Paris in 1836, he exhibited four episodes of the battle of Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and Fontenoy. Soon after, he received an order from the King, Louis Philippe, for his great picture in the Constantine gallery of the Museum of Versailles. To prepare himself for this task, he made several journeys to Algeria, and studied his African subjects on the very spot where the combats he was to transfer to canvas took place. He completed this work in six years. Three episodes of the siege of Constantine, the 'Attack of the Citadel of Antwerp,' the 'Occupation of the Teniah,' the 'Bombardment of San Jean d'Ulloa,' the 'French fleet forcing the Tagus,' and some others, such as 'Abraham dismissing Agar,' 'Rebecca giving water to Eliezer,' and the 'Lion Hunt,' were the productions of this period. When these pictures were finished, Louis Philippe offered Vernet a peerage, which was declined, and the relations between the King and the great artist grew less intimate.

"Soon after Vernet made a visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received by the Emperor Nicholas with marked kindness. He returned to France after the death of the Duke of Orleans, and his relation with the Tuileries soon came to be on their old and friendly footing. In 1845 he painted, in eight months, a large picture, "The Taking of the Smalah," and the year following, "The Battle of Isly." In 1856 he exhibited an episode of the siege of Rome, Bastion No. 9, which has been engraved, but is considered a failure. Besides these works Vernet painted a considerable number of portraits, among them Napoleon I., the Duke of Orleans, Marshals Gouvoin St. Cyr and Girard, Macdonald Duke of Tarentum, and Gudinot Duke of Reggio, the Duke de Fitzjames, Louis Philippe and his sons, and the President Louis Napoleon, in 1850, in uniform on horseback, and followed by General Changarnier and his aides de camp. He contributed one of his best pictures to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, to which he added some more recent ones, 'The Cholera on board the Melpomene,' 'the portrait of Marshal Vaillant,' 'the Interior of a Painter's *Atelier*,' (this last dates from the Restoration), and 'Mass celebrated in Camp.' The International Jury awarded him one of the grand medals of honour. He was named Commander of the Legion of Honour by Louis Philippe in 1842, and in 1846 elected member of the Academy of Fine Arts. There is not a sovereign prince of the continent, great or small, but has conferred his orders of knighthood on him, some in diamonds, and on occasions of ceremony his breast was a galaxy of stars. From his connection with the Institute he had apartments in the building of that learned body, but he resided chiefly at Versailles, where he had a handsome villa and grounds. He has died full of fame and honour, leaving, it is said, a considerable fortune. He had no son, and his only daughter married the painter Paul Delaroche, in 1844. The issue of the union, if a son, was to perpetuate the name as Vernet-Delaroche. Madame Delaroche, however, died in 1845, childless, so that the dynasty of the Vernets is become extinct by the death of Horace."

It was resolved at a meeting of the ratepayers of Ashton-under-Lyne, held on Tuesday, to memorialize the Government in favour of relieving the shopkeepers and owners of cottage property from the "intolerable burdens" which the present distress has cast upon them, by proposing a grant from the Consolidated Fund to meet the wants of the unemployed operatives.

ONE GAMEKEEPER SHOT BY ANOTHER.—A shocking affair took place on Saturday last on the estate of Sir Thos. Wichcote, Bart., Ashwarby, near Sleaford. The head and under gamekeepers were out rabbit shooting, the former taking the line of the hedge, and the latter occupying a position in the field some distance away. Suddenly a rabbit started from the hedge bottom, and the head keeper fired, killing it instantly.

Spirit of the Press.

THE PARK SCHEME.

(From Thursday's *Express*.)

The chief opponents of the Park Bill at the Guild were Dr. Clark, Mr. Cram, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Muras. Sir John Fife, Mr. Meikle, Mr. Rowell, and Mr. George Forster, as became their character for intelligence and public spirit, urged their brother Freemen to consider the bill maturely, and support it at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the 2nd February. Dr. Clark, in his violent harangue, abused everybody. The Doctor is a "free hereditary cobbler." The Cordwainers claim him as their own. That pigtailed ancestor, to whom Mr. Rowell so playfully alluded, was, we have no doubt a "lad of wax," and "stuck to his last" in a way worthy of the race of the Clarks. Why cannot the present "Cordwainers" be civil? Why is the Doctor so fierce in his onslaughts on the body of the Stewards? Why is the successor of the Cordwainers so furious in his invective? The Doctor tells us that he has not read the newspapers, and knows nothing excepting from gossip. After the pills, the Doctor touches on the Leazes in his daily rounds. We take leave to tell him that this is a loose way of obtaining information; and if he will honour our columns with a perusal, the worthy descendant of the "Cordwainers" will find "something to his advantage." Dr. Clark forgets that the public are entitled to the "soil" of the Leases, and the Freemen to the "grass." The Doctor, in his usual gossiping way, considers the grass on the Leases worth £100,000. Why for years past the grass on the Leazes has not been worth sixpence; and if the cows subsisted on it, all the physic at the command of the Doctor could not save them from immediate dissolution. The Doctor as a man of the past, asks, in a fine poetic frenzy, "Where are the Nun's Field, the Croft, and the Forth?" We answer that they served their purpose. They became unwholesome and unclean, and they have been instrumental in making Newcastle what she now is—one of the finest towns in the kingdom. The grass once grew in Dean-street; but we are convinced that Dean-street is better as it is, than with a ditch down the middle, and with grass on each bank. Mr Cram referred to Hampstead Heath, and told the assembled Freemen that the Cockneys loved the Heath, and would not enclose it. Mr. Cram has plainly not read the Newcastle Park Bill. If he had done so he would have seen at a glance that the example of Hampstead Heath did not apply to the case in point. Every acre of ground sold will be doubled in quantity by re-investments for the Freemen and the public. If 80 acres are sold, 160 will replace the quantity at the very least. Sir Thomas Wilson makes no such arrangement on Hampstead Heath. Mr. Cram says the Sunderland Park is not worth a fig. We wish Newcastle to rival Sunderland. That energetic borough is about to increase the Park that Mr. Cram despises. We prefer the verdict of the people of Sunderland to the antiquated impressions of Mr. Cram. They belonged to a period long anterior to the Deluge. Our friend Mr. Muras, we confess, took us by surprise. The last time we heard him in the Guildhall, among the Freemen, he was a vigorous Reformer, and was an excellent ally to Mr. Burdon Sanderson in the discussions of the period to which we refer. Mr. Muras appears to think, with Sir John Fife, that the Leazes requires drainage. Mr. Muras, however, suggests that the public should pay for drainage. The public will drain if they are permitted to render the Leazes pleasant for all classes in all seasons. The public decline to interfere if they cannot render the place sweet and clean, which everybody knows is directly the reverse at present. The speeches of Sir John Fife, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Rowell are unanswerable. We trust that the Freemen will co-operate with the Council in passing through Parliament a really good measure. We believe that a better opportunity exists at present for a satisfactory solution of all difficulties than will ever occur again. The Freemen will never again make such good terms with the public as they can now make under the guidance of Mr. Meikle and Mr. Rowell. These gentlemen are safer pilots than Dr. Clark or Mr. Cram. The prejudices of the latter gentleman are venerable; but they are totally unsuited to the present age. "Pigtails" have gone for ever. Filthy, undrained, rotten grass are as absurd as a pigtail. The very cows revolt, and cannot eat it. We advise the Freemen, one and all, to be calm in their consideration of the questions at issue. Their acknowledged leaders have bestowed great labour and pains upon the Town Moor and Park Bill, and the Freemen will be wise in their generation if they thankfully accept that measure. Repudiation on their part will produce hereafter unavailing regret.

Police Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.—Before the MAYOR, Alds. DODDS and PHILIPSON.

STEALING FROM A WAREHOUSE.—*Henry Bullock*, a young man, and *Thomas Carthy*, a marine-store dealer, were brought up on remand, the former charged with stealing, and the latter with receiving, knowing it to be stolen, a quantity of tallow. It appeared from the evidence previously taken, that the premises of Mr. Robertson, Dark Arches, Gibson-street, had been broken into and entered on Friday, the 2nd instant, when there were stolen five cakes of tallow, four gallons of oil, and other articles. The charge of stealing was at that time preferred against Carthy, the prisoner Bullock not being in custody. Mr. Bush appeared for Carthy. Witnesses appeared who identified the stolen property. The servant girl of Carthy stated that on the 3rd January she saw the two prisoners standing in the shop, and the scales were between them. Carthy was paying Bullock some money; she did not know how much. The tallow was in the scales, and it remained there till four in the afternoon. From the evidence of another witness, it seemed that Carthy had gone to a neighbour and asked her to sell him some tallow when she sold hers—she being in the same line of business—and it was afterwards sold to a grease factory. When information of the robbery was obtained, and the police visited Carthy's premises, he denied either having bought or sold any; but, when taken into custody, admitted that he had bought some tallow.—The defence for Carthy was that, although he had bought some, the open way he had gone about it, and the fact that he paid a fair price, proved he had no knowledge of its being stolen. It was further stated that his wife had died during the time he had been locked up.—Carthy was discharged, and Bullock sent to the House of Correction for three months, with hard labour.

INCORRIGIBLE BOYS.—*James Hanway* (14) was charged with stealing a pair of boots, the property of his parents. It appeared that the parents of the prisoner keep a second-hand clothes shop in the Close, and on Saturday, while opening the shop, he had taken the opportunity of stealing the boots, which he had pledged at the shop of Mr. Davison, pawnbroker, Manor Chare. It was stated that the lad was brought to the station at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon in a helpless state of intoxication, and the charge of stealing the boots was afterwards preferred against him. The pawnbroker said she had advanced 2s. on the boots; she knew them, as they had been in pledge before. On the mother being asked by Ald. Dodds relative to this it appeared that her husband had pledged them a short while back to "treat" a friend. After commenting on the bad example set him by the boy's father, the Bench sent him for fourteen days to the House of Correction.—*John Morrison* (14) was charged with picking the pocket of some person unknown of a purse containing 4s.; also, with attempting to pick pockets. A Mr. Bolton stated that he observed the prisoner in Nun-street, on Saturday night, where there were a number of people gathered. His movements excited suspicion, and he watched him. Shortly afterwards the prisoner ran away, and stopping before a shop window, began to examine a purse, and took out of it some money. The lad was then secured. The boy's mother gave him a very bad character; and he was sent for fourteen days to the House of Correction, and then for three years to a reformatory.

ROBBERY IN A PASSAGE.—*James Burn* (26), *John Douglas* (23), and *Robert Cowell* (25), were charged with assaulting and robbing John McQuiggin. Prisoners and prosecutor were in a private house in Monk-street on Sunday afternoon. They had had some drink brought in, for which prosecutor had paid. He was about to leave, and had got on to the stairs, when they asked him to pay for some more, which he refused to do. Prosecutor then ran off, and the prisoners followed him into a passage and forcibly took a half-crown out of his pocket—Burn putting his hand into his pocket while Douglas and Cowell held him. To go to the House of Correction for fourteen days each.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR and Ald. DODDS and NICHOL.

STEALING BOOTS.—*William Douglas*, *Michael Corbett*, and *Thomas Thompson* were charged with stealing a pair of boots from the shop of Mr. Rutherford, Westgate Hill. A witness, named Hutchinson, stated that about ten minutes before six o'clock last night he was was going up Westgate Hill when he saw the prisoners, Douglas and Corbett, along with another man whom he could not identify. He saw Douglas enter Mr. Rutherford's shop, and his suspicions being aroused, he watched the movements of the other men outside. He saw Corbett take a pair of boots that were hanging outside the shop door, and on Douglas coming out the three walked off. Witness then went into Mr. Rutherford's shop, and asked him if he had lost anything, and on examination of the stock, the boots were missed. Information was accordingly given to the police, and the prisoners were apprehended. The magistrates deemed that the evidence against Thompson was inconclusive, and he was discharged. The other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.—*Margaret Edgar*, a little woman, was charged with stealing a pair of trousers, from the shop of Francis Shannon. From the statement of the prosecutor, who drawled out his evidence in a manner the perfection of slowness, it appeared that the garment in question was hanging at his shop door, at half-past four o'clock on Friday afternoon, and that he afterwards missed it. He could not say anything more. The Mayor: We will get it out of you during the day; but it is slow work. Prosecutor: It's time enough, I think. (Laughter.) He went on to say that he saw a little girl near the shop, who said she had seen a drunken woman there, and as he had seen the prisoner about, he caused her to be taken into custody. The assistant to Mrs. Bramwell, pawnbroker, stated that the prisoner took the trousers to her shop, and, in reply to a question as to whether they were her own, she said they were her husband's. The Mayor on reading the record of the

CHILD STRIPPING.—*Elizabeth Carmichael*, a little girl about eleven years of age, was charged with stealing a pinafore, a pair of stays, and a petticoat, from a child 4½ years of age. The only evidence was that of the prisoner's stepmother, a respectable looking woman, who said the girl had always conducted herself well until Saturday night, when she brought the articles in question into the house, and said she had found them. Witness, it seemed, did not think anything about the affair at the time, and on Sunday she gave the petticoat to a neighbour for her little boy, saying that it was an old one, and of no use to her. She added that the father of the child and she would correct the prisoner in future. The girl was then discharged.

TWO YOUNG SCAMPS.—*Martin Boldon* and *Bernard Fryer*, aged respectively eight and nine years, and measuring from top to toe about twenty-four inches, were placed in the dock on a charge of stealing one cap from James Robinson, another little boy, rather younger and shorter than the prisoners, on the 15th, and another cap from the same infant on the 19th. "Prosecutor," on being placed at "attention" on the clerk's desk, said in reply to the Bench that he did not know the boys. Mrs. Robinson, his mother, related that on Thursday afternoon her little boy went into the town, and he returned crying, and said that another boy had taken off his cap. On Monday he was out about five minutes, and he then went back and said that the same boy had taken the other cap off his head. Mrs. Robinson then went out, and found Boldon with her son's cap on his head, and his own under his arm.—Police constable D 125 said that he went to the Catholic school and found Fryer with the other cap in his possession. Another cap was found in Fryer's house.—The mothers of the prisoners were present, and said they sent their sons to the Catholic School; but that the boys could not read or write.—Fryer, on hearing this aspersion on his educational attainments, said pertly: "I can read a bit, and I can write a bit too, large hand."—Mrs. Fryer: "You can't."—Master Fryer: "Yes, ah can."—To put an end to this argument, pen and paper were handed to Master Fryer, who with some eagerness managed to mis-spell his name in a hand that was unquestionably entitled to be called "large," to the great delight of himself, the proud astonishment of Mrs. Fryer, and the amusement of other people. The Bench ordered the young miscreants to receive six stripes each, and they were removed in custody.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Ald. HODGSON and PHILIPSON.

AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—*Charles Boyle* and *Thomas Flannigan*, two boys, each 14 years of age, were charged with stealing a till, containing 6s. in silver and 3s. in copper money, from the shop of Archbold M'Hamond, High Bridge, Cloth Market. A lad named Michael Haley said he was going along the High Bridge on Sunday night, and he met the two prisoners. He saw Boyle put off his clogs, and go into the shop. Soon after that he came out, carrying a till. Witness then ran away towards the New Town Hall.—Another boy stated that he saw the prisoners with the till in their possession, and Boyle was counting the money contained in it. Detective Parker said, from information he received from Sub-Inspector Ellison, he apprehended the prisoners in a lodging-house in the Side, on Tuesday night, having been informed that they had "drawn a damper" (stolen a till). Flannigan said to the officer that he had only received 1s. 9d. of the money. It appeared that many offences of a similar nature had been committed recently. This not being the first offence recorded against the prisoners, they were each sent for 14 days to the House of Correction, and after that time to go for three years each to a reformatory.

GATESHEAD BOROUGH POLICE.

TUESDAY.—Before the MAYOR and other magistrates.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—*John Keenan*, a puddler, employed at Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Co.'s Works, was charged with stealing a silver snuff-box, a silver watch and chain, and a case of mathematical drawing instruments from the house of Mr. William Usher, of the Half Moon Inn. The evidence against the prisoner was that between the 2nd and 5th inst., the prosecutor missed both the watch and the snuff-box which had been presented to him by some friends. Both articles had been kept in one of the lodging rooms, and must have been taken therefrom by some one who had obtained access from the public rooms of the house in the daytime. On Saturday the prisoner offered to Mr. J. D. Carus, watchmaker, the box which had been stolen from the Half Moon; and as, notwithstanding it had been beaten quite out of shape, and the inscription was partially obliterated, Mr. Carus thought it yet bore some resemblance to the one which the prosecutor had lost, he therefore went immediately to Mr. Usher, who came to the shop and recognised the box as his property. The prisoner said he had found the box, but he was given into custody and removed to the Police Station. On his house being searched a set of mathematical instruments was found, and these corresponded in number and general appearance with a set which had been stolen from Mr. Usher's. The watch had not hitherto been recovered, and the instruments could not be positively identified. A remand was granted until Friday.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES, Esq.

There only appeared two cases on the list this morning—one a charge of poaching and the other of assault. A long discussion took place between the presiding magistrate and the clerk respecting the meaning of the new Game Law. It was quite evident that various opinions prevailed, for several different decisions had been given on similar cases under the new act.

Not a single case of drunkenness was brought before the Bench for either Blackhill or Consett. This is mainly accounted for by the vigilance of the Rev. F. Kearney and the Rev. Father Smith. Lately some disturbances have occurred amongst the Irish, among whom there exists much party spirit. Great praise is due to the rev. gentlemen for their exertions in suppressing these without bringing the delinquents before the magistrates.

BREACH OF THE GAME LAWS.—*Hugh Judge* was charged with having unlawfully been in pursuit of game on the property of T. Wilson, Esq., near Shotley Bridge, on the 28th December, about twelve o'clock in the day. The keeper described that he saw Judge on the road whilst his dog was ranging in the wood. He next saw them in the wood. Another man, who has not been identified, was busy tearing down a dyke-cut where a rabbit had holed. The poacher then came upon them. The men at the hole escaped, but the watcher, addressing the prisoner, said "I've got you this time, Hughey." Judge made a rambling defence, which did not avail him, and having been convicted here of the same offence twelve months ago, he was, on conviction, fined in the full penalty of £2 and costs, or six weeks' hard labour.

DISTURBANCE AT A CHAPEL DOOR.—*William Haswell* and *Michael Bates* appeared before the Bench on a charge of assault committed at the chapel door of Leadgate. The police had arranged the matter betwixt them, and the defendants were therefore dismissed on the payment of costs, the Bench also adding a suitable caution.

THE NEW POACHING ACT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WEDNESDAY.

BROWN AND OTHERS, APPELLANTS, v. TURNER, RESPONDENT.—This was a case stated by justices for the opinion of the court, and the following were the circumstances:—The appellants were, on Sunday, the 12th October last, about half-past six in the morning, met by a policeman upon a highway leading from Coggeshall to Braintree, in Essex, and he suspecting that they had come from land where they had been unlawfully in pursuit of game charged them with that offence. He noticed that Brown had something bulky upon him, and upon searching him found that he had five dead rabbits, which had been recently killed, and also an iron spud. The other appellants walked on while Brown was being searched. On the same day, another of the appellants named Melbourne was found in bed, and his clothes and shoes were more muddy than they would have been from merely walking on the road. At the house of another of the appellants, named Chapman, there was found in his coat pocket a net for taking rabbits, and from it there flew some rabbit fur, and the cuffs of the man's coat had fresh blood upon them. It was further proved that another of the appellants, named Hatchell, had sold a rabbit on the Sunday, at a beerhouse, for 6d. There was no evidence that the appellants had been seen off the high road, but it was shown that they had been seen at three o'clock on the same morning some distance further along the road. Further, there was no evidence that the rabbits had been unlawfully obtained, or that they had been lawfully obtained, and the question was whether it was incumbent upon the prosecutor to show that the appellants had been unlawfully upon any land in pursuit of game, and so had become unlawfully possessed of the rabbits, or whether there was evidence from which the magistrates could infer that the appellants had been unlawfully in the pursuit of game, or accessory thereto. The Justices convicted in a nominal penalty for the purpose of having the point determined.—Mr. Martin, for the appellants, said that the question turned upon the construction of the second section of the 25th and 26th Vic. cap. 114, and under that section he contended that it was incumbent on the prosecutor to show that the appellants had been on lands in pursuit of game, and that the Justices were not entitled to infer it from the circumstances which had been proved.—Mr. Philbrick, for the respondent, argued that it was sufficient that there was some evidence from which the Justices might infer that the appellants had been unlawfully in pursuit of game, and that the Court would not inquire into the quantity of the evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice said he was of opinion that all the appellants, except Melbourne, had been properly convicted, and therefore that the decision as to the other three appellants must be affirmed. The statute enacted that if a constable met persons on the highways, and had reasonable cause to suspect them of having game which they had unlawfully obtained he might search them, and if he found upon them game or instruments for taking game he might take them before justices, and the justices might convict if they should find that the parties had obtained such game by unlawfully going on land in search of game, or had used an instrument for unlawfully taking game, or had been accessory thereto. In his judgment three of these appellants had been convicted properly, although there was no eye-witness to say that they had been upon any land; and his opinion was based upon the familiar principle that magistrates had a right to apply the ordinary rules of evidence, and if there was evidence from which they could infer that an offence had been committed, they had the same right to draw the inference from the circumstances as any other tribunal had. This remark was one which was almost too obvious for him to make.

J. DAVISON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
PAPER HANGINGS, PARAFFIN LAMPS,
and BEST PARAFFIN OIL,
Wholesale and Retail.
FRONT STREET, BERRYEDGE.

H. BROWN,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
HOUSES TO LET.

J. S. MURRAY, HACK HORSE PROPRIETOR, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has added to his stock of DOG CARTS, GIGS, BRAKES, &c., a handsome CLOSE CARRIAGE, suitable for Wedding, Christening, and other Parties, which he intends to LET OUT on the most reasonable terms.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.

THOMAS NICHOL,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, HORSE SHOER, &c., &c.,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Consett, Leadgate, and surrounding district, that he has ENTERED upon the PREMISES lately occupied by W. Shepherd, Delves-lane, near the Stockton and Darlington Railway Station, Consett, where he intends to carry on the above Business in all its Branches, and hopes, from strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their patronage.

An APPRENTICE WANTED.—Apply to T. NICHOL, Medomsley, or at the Office of this Paper.

GREENHEAD ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF FELONS.
AT A MEETING of us, held this 12th day of January, 1863, at the house of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Innkeeper, Greenhead—
It was unanimously agreed to Prosecute to the utmost rigour of the Law all Persons committing, or suspected of committing, Robberies, or any other kind of Felonies, or Petty Thefts whatsoever, be the same by purloining of goods, breaking gardens, orchards, trees, hedges, making foot-paths where there are no public roads, stealing poultry, turnips, potatoes, or any other thing, being the Property of us the Subscribers, or injure the person of any of us or our families, that we will Prosecute the same at our joint expense, and Rewards will be given by us fully to remunerate the trouble and expense of any Person who will give such information and assistance as may lead to the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

MEMBERS' NAMES.

Thos. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall.	Mr. Matt. Robson, Snod's Edge.
The Rev. R. Thompson, Parsonage.	Mr. William Leugh, Greenhead.
*Mr. Robt. Lumley, Black Hedley.	Mr. Thomas Elliott, Manor House.
Mr. John Moor, Low Waskerley.	*Mr. G. Adamson, North Snods.
Mr. Robt. Hall, Moss Wood.	Mr. Wm. Dinning, Minsteracres Tilery.
The Executors of the late John Bell, Kiln Pit Hill.	*Mr. Wm. Dowson, Unthank.
*Mr. G. Robson, South Snods.	Mr. R. Thompson, Hole Row.
*Mr. J. Jefferson, Greenhead.	

* Those marked thus form a Committee.
JOHN MOOR Secretary and Treasurer.
Low Waskerley, January 13, 1863.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
FRONT-STREET, OPPOSITE MIDDLE-STREET.
RESIDENT AGENT: MR. DUFOUR.

Advertisements also received, and Wholesale Agent supplied, at the Guardian Office, 65, West Clayton street, Newcastle.

The Charges for advertising in the Consett Guardian—now the only newspaper published in the locality—have been fixed at a scale so low as to render it not only the best but the very cheapest medium for every description of business announcements. Tradesmen will find it their interest to prepare advertisements for its columns.

Advertisers may send their favours to the Publishing Office, Front-street, Consett, or to the Branch Advertising Office, 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

Local and District News.

STORM AT CONSETT.—On Tuesday, one of the heaviest storms of snow and wind visited Consett and neighbourhood that has been known for many years. The wind had been very boisterous all the previous day and night. About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning snow began to fall, and the storm continued the whole of the day.

SALE OF FINDON HILL ESTATE.—On Saturday last, Mr. Samuel Donkin submitted the above small estate, situated in the township of Witton Gilbert, to public competition, at Thwaites' Hotel, Durham. There was a very large attendance of gentlemen present on the occasion. The first bid was £2,000, offered by Mr. G. Mallum; and, after a sharp competition, the estate was finally sold to Mr. S. Holmes, a neighbouring proprietor, for £2,700.

SOUTH DURHAM AND LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—BISHOP AUCKLAND BRANCH.—This branch will be opened for merchandise in March. The whole of the line between Barnardcastle and Cockfield (with the exception of a little "trimming" of two excavations), is permanently laid, and ready for traffic; and when the last and only remaining girder of the Gaunless Viaduct is completed, the line will be finished throughout.

STEEPLE CHASE AT CONSETT.—In consequence of the stormy weather the anxiously expected match between "Paddy" and "Fanny," and it is supposed from some other cause unexplained, did not come off. By a curious coincidence in names, a young lady named Fanny, and a young man who is known as Paddy, took the meaning of the paragraph to themselves. Fanny attacked the supposed writer of the paragraph in the street in a most furious manner, using some very unlady-like language. Paddy also attacked the correspondent in a similar manner, but was soon convinced that the paragraph had no allusion to him. The affair has caused a little excitement in Consett, the story losing nothing of its scandal by being often told.

STANLEY SAX HORN BAND.—The members of this band gave their annual supper at the house of Mrs. Southern, Shield-row, on Saturday, January 17th, when a large number of their friends sat down to a most excellent and substantial repast, prepared by the worthy hostess. After the removal of the cloth, A. Winship, Esq., of Stanley Hall, was called to the chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, the health of D. Burn, Esq., owner of the Stanley collieries, was proposed and drunk with three times three; also, the healths of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The night's proceedings were much enlivened by the band playing some favourite airs in an excellent style, under the leadership of Mr. Chaytor. Several songs were sung during the evening, by Messrs Chaytor and others. The night's proceedings were wound up a little after 11 o'clock, by the band playing God Save the Queen, when each retired home highly delighted with their night's entertainment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKHILL TIN MILLS.—On Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., as a boy termed a staff carrier, employed in these works, was drawing a staff out of the furnace in which it had been heating, he accidentally hit a man named Patrick Garland somewhere about the lower regions of the stomach, from the effects of which he died on Saturday, the 17th. An inquest was held at Blackhill on Tuesday, the 20th, before Mr. Favell and a respectable jury. Several persons were examined touching the death of the man, from whose evidence it appeared that the blow was purely accidental. The staff, it appears, is a piece of iron about six feet in length and weighs about half a cwt.; it is heated at one end and used by the shinglers to turn the iron under the hammer. The boy was drawing the staff from the furnace when Garland came behind him and received the blow which caused his death. The deceased was 22 years of age. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

CONSETT THEATRE.—"Elfir," in his letter in the *Daily Chronicle*, has the following: "A correspondent of the *Consett Guardian*, January 3rd, signing himself 'A Friend to Progression,' has written to that journal inveighing against the Theatre in that district, and designating it as a 'doghole.' It is possible that a few trivial repairs may be needed, but the building is the most commodious in Consett, and during its existence has been under the management of three Newcastle proprietors—Messrs. Davis, Balmbra, and Stanley. From his pronounced anti-theatrical tendencies, 'A Friend to Progression' better merits the appellation of a 'Friend to Retrogression.' His suggestion as to the erection of a public hall would have commanded more attention if his bitter animus against the existing theatre had been less manifest."

BLANCHLAND.—At this village on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd inst., the accounts for 1862 of the Loyal Derwent Miners' Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of the Manchester Unity, were audited by Messrs. John Morpeth, of the Derwent Mines, and George Brown, in the presence of Messrs. Geo. Davidson, (secretary), Robson Taylor, (treasurer), John Hutchinson, Thomas Curry, and Jonathan Morpeth, at the house of Mrs. Forster, Lord Crewe's Arms. The account showed the lodge to be still in a highly flourishing condition; for, notwithstanding that during the year £164 18s. was paid towards the sick, and funeral expenses, a satisfactory balance was added to the funds of the lodge, which at present amount to about £800. Last Saturday night, in the same house, after closing the monthly meeting of the lodge, the members present partook of bread and cheese and ale, provided by the worthy hostess. After the tables were cleared, a chairman was elected, and various loyal and patriotic toasts were drank with great enthusiasm, and having spent a few hours very agreeably, about 11 o'clock the company separated.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A LEAD MINE NEAR STANHOPE.—An inquest was held at the house of Joseph Askew, publican, Crawleyside, near Stanhope, on the body of John Collinson, a lead miner, who had been killed by a quantity of stone and lead ore falling upon him whilst working in the Cornish Hush Lead Mine, on the 14th instant. A man named Bainbridge and deceased were working together, and about two minutes before the stone fell Bainbridge had

A FATAL RIDE.—A boy named John Thompson, belonging Shildon, and eight years of age, was accidentally killed on the 17th, inst. The boy had been sent an errand by his father, and on the way got upon some waggons, going from Shildon Lodge Colliery to the railway. The waggons went down the incline at the rate of about four miles an hour, and he had fallen off. He was found greatly crushed and quite dead by Peter Wilkinson who attends the waggons. An inquest was held at the Surtees Arms Inn, on the 19th inst, before W. Trotter, Esq., coroner, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

ANNFIELD PLAIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Thursday night last week, Mr. T. P. Barkas, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture in aid of the funds of the above-named institute, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Annfield Plain, on "Physiology, and its relation to temperance." The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. R. T. Swallow), who addressed the audience in a few brief and pointed remarks, and then called upon Mr. Barkas. The lecture, which was delivered in a plain and most interesting manner, was illustrated by various illustrative diagrams. The discourse lasted an hour and a half, during which the attention of the company was firmly fixed. Votes of thanks were accorded to the lecturer and the chairman, which closed a pleasant evening's entertainment.

THE SPRING ASSIZES FOR THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin, and Mr. Justice Keating, the learned judges who have elected to take the Northern Circuit, at the ensuing assizes, have appointed the commission days as follows:—Lancaster, Monday, Feb. 16; Appleby, Thursday, Feb. 19; Carlisle, Saturday, Feb. 21; Newcastle, Wednesday, Feb. 25; Durham, Monday, March 2; York, Saturday, March 7; Liverpool, Saturday, March 21.

MR BARKAS ON ASTRONOMY.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Barkas delivered his second lecture on this subject in the Lecture Room, Nelson-street. In accordance with previous announcement, Mr. Councillor Gregson occupied the chair. The lecturer, after some introductory remarks, briefly recapitulated the leading features of the previous lecture, and then pointed out many remarkable peculiarities connected with the moon, explained eclipses, tides, seasons, heat and cold, length of days, &c., and then described minutely the planet Mars, and traced the history and discovery of those remarkable bodies, the asteroids. Jupiter was next examined, and the motions of himself and his moons explained. Saturn, his eight moons and three rings, were graphically described. The discovery of Uranus by Sir William Herschel in 1781 was also treated upon, and the peculiarities of its moons' motions referred to. The lecturer then adverted to the perturbations of Uranus, and explained the mode in which they led to the discovery, by Le Verrier and Hind, of the last planet in the solar system, namely Neptune. Mr. Barkas then discussed the general characteristics of the solar system—1st, the sun, the planets, and all the satellites, except those of Uranus, moved from west to east; 2nd, all the planets moved nearly in the same plane; 3rd, all the planets and satellites revolved in ellipses; 4th, the sun is luminous, the planets and moon non-luminous; 5th, all the planets act and re-act upon each other.—A third lecture was given on Thursday, which was equally instructive and interesting.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—A short time ago, the North Eastern Railway Company put new second-class carriages on the trains between Sunderland and South Shields, cushioned similarly to those on the London express trains. Shortly after they commenced to run, however, the cushions, door check straps, and window straps, were frequently to be found much cut, evidently the work of some malicious person. The destruction was so great that it was contemplated to take the carriages off these trains, but on consideration it was decided to offer a reward of £5, and to order increased vigilance on the part of the company's servants. This soon had the desired effect. A man named Cummings, an offputter for the Stanley Colliery, at the Tyne Docks, having been observed to enter a second-class at Sunderland, on the 2nd inst., and to Brockley Whins alone, it was discovered immediately on his leaving the carriage, that the cushions had been cut and slashed in about twenty places, and rendered almost useless. He was summoned before the South Shields magistrates, and the case was heard on Thursday, before R. Shortridge and W. Anderson, Esqs. Mr. Brignal appeared for the company, and stated the case at considerable length. Several witnesses having been examined, the Bench, after a long investigation, sentenced the accused to two months' hard labour in Durham Gaol. Mr. Shortridge, in passing sentence, said the accused had been found guilty of a most diabolical act, and he trusted the severity of the punishment would have a salutary effect. This is the first committal to prison under the Malicious Injury to Property Act at South Shields. Another summons had been taken out against Cummings for riding in a second class with a third-class ticket, but it was withdrawn, Mr. Brignal thinking the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the first sentence.

FIRE ON THE QUAY.—On Monday morning, a fire broke out in a suite of offices above the shop of Mr. Bolton, grocer, which excited, at first, considerable alarm. The offices are in the occupation of Messrs. H. M. Lorck and J. and H. Scott, and access was obtained to them by a staircase leading on to the Quay, in front of the premises. As soon as the fire was discovered, and information given at the Manors Police Station, a body of policemen, forming a portion of the newly-formed fire brigade, were despatched to the scene of the fire, under the command of Sub-Inspector Wallace and Sergeant Fiddes; and on the front door of the house being smashed in, it was found that the fire was raging on the staircase, and gradually gaining ground. The new improved hose, and other *materiel* with which the brigade has been furnished, were brought to bear immediately, and a plentiful supply of water being at command, the flames were extinguished before they had damaged the interiors of any of the apartments, the staircase, however, being completely destroyed. The fire originated, it is supposed, in a beam, which, reaching from the staircase, was near a fire in one of the rooms, the bricks of which seem to have been heated, and set fire to the wood. The damage done is estimated at £20. The North British fire engine was promptly brought to the spot, but its action was not required.

A MAGISTRATE DROWNED IN CUMBERLAND.—On Saturday night, Mr. Edward Atkinson Burrow, Carlton Hall, near Whitehaven, met with his death under very melancholy circumstances. Mr. Burrow had been at Bootle during the day and had left there about seven o'clock in the evening, driving his own conveyance, the lamps of which were lighted. Shortly after that time he was seen crossing the railway on his way to Esk Meols, where he would have to cross the river Irt. The river at that part is affected by the ebb and flow of the sea, and it is supposed that he had been mistaken as to the time the tide would be full, and had attempted to make his way across the water a little above Esk Meols Railway Station, when he had been carried down and drowned. The horse returned to the neighbourhood of Bootle, and was found in a farmyard there about three o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Burrows's body was found soon afterwards, about 100 yards below the Railway Station.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq., Judge.

There were 180 cases on the list for trial, but out of these a large number were struck out through the absence of the plaintiffs. The following were some of the more important or interesting cases:—

THOS. ARMSTRONG v. EDWARD CORVAN.—The defendant is the celebrated Tyneside singer and comedian, and the plaintiff's claim was for board and lodging and money lent. Corvan did not appear, but it was stated that he is fulfilling an engagement at £2 per week. His Honour made an order for 10s. per month.

Messrs Lovat, Murray, Potts, Pattison, Munro, Graydon, &c., had a number of plaints, on which orders were made for from 4s. to 6s. per month. Messrs Dolman, Charlton, Smith, Munro, and others had also a large number of plaints for beer.

JOHN TROTTER v. ROBT. REED.—It will be remembered that in this case plaintiff sued as trustee of Collinson, a bankrupt, for the payment of the hire of a gig to Newcastle. The case at the last court was adjourned for the appearance of Dr. Nichol, who is now in Scotland. This witness did not appear, and the case was, therefore, dismissed.

MILLER v. HOWES.—This was also an adjourned case in which plaintiff and defendant, the contractor for some improvements and new buildings about Blanchland, sued for £6 2s. 10d. for plasterers' work done. At the last examination it was ordered that Mr. Smith, of Medomsley, should measure the work done, and that gentleman's measurement now produced, was even greater than the plaintiff's claim. On this occasion Mr. Howes did not appear, probably on account of the snow storm, and after some discussion, the case was again adjourned for the attendance of Mr. Smith and any other witnesses whose evidence was considered necessary.

JOHN MURRAY v. WILLIAM FORSTER.—This was a case in which the summons had been served upon the wrong man, who, however, had paid no attention to the mistake until an execution had been served upon him. His Honour said that a similar case had been reported in Monday's *Times*, in which it had been decided by a superior Court that in such an event the summoned party would have to pay all expenses, and also the other person's debt, for which he had, through his neglect, become liable. The Judge particularly referred to this case as a warning to others.

MOFFATT v. FORSTER.—This was a claim for goods sold. Defendant produced a book in which it was shown that the amount had been paid to a man named George Elliott. This plaintiff could not deny, but said he had not got the money. The case was, therefore, dismissed, and defendant's expenses, and two days' wages, allowed.

A water filter manufacturer, named Slack, sued a number of persons in Consett for payment of some filters. They were to have been paid by instalments, but on account of plaintiff having discontinued his journey to Consett, these had not been paid; hence these cases. Some of these cases were adjourned for further evidence, and others were admitted.

FRANCIS MCDONALD v. J. B. RICHARDSON.—The plaintiff is a puddler, and has been employed until lately at the Tin Mills, being engaged to puddle iron at 10s. per ton. It appeared from the evidence of plaintiff that previous to the 20th December he had been ill for a fortnight, and on Sunday, the 21st, had gone to fettle up his furnace before commencing work again. Then Mr. Gibson, the "gaffer," had told him that he thought he was off and in consequence had engaged another young man in his place. McDonald refused to take this notice, as he considered it illegal and contrary to the rules of the works. When he attempted to resume work he was not allowed to do so, and on applying at the office received two days' pay. He now claimed £4 10s. In cross-examination plaintiff said that Gibson offered him a few days' work when he had seen the doctor's certificate plaintiff produced. For the defence it was stated that plaintiff had left a heat in the furnace, and that Mr. Gibson had enquired everywhere about the man, but without hearing anything about him. After some further evi-

£1 8s., the amount of labourer's wages. Mr. Britton, of the firm of Scaife and Britton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Compton, of Consett, appeared for the parties in the case. The decision in this case will, it is hoped, correct the prevalent idea that a workman must give notice to his "gaffer" on the pay day, whilst the "gaffer" can give the notice on any day. All notices between master and man require to be for one clear fortnight from a pay day.

WHITE v. PEARCE GIBSON.—This was an action against Mr. Gibson, the "gaffer" of the puddlers. Mr. J. B. Richardson should have been sued, but Mr. Gibson allowed the action to go on in his name. The plaintiff in this case is also a puddler at the Tin Mills and brought this action under the following circumstances. It appeared that his furnace was out of order and he had asked Gibson to come and look at it. This Mr. Gibson had not done, and in consequence of not being able to get his heats out so as to double with other men, he left the furnace. He, however, shortly afterwards returned, and afterwards got only 3 instead of 5 heats per day. On going to receive his wages £1 was stopped off his pay for leaving his furnace, and that sum he now sought to recover. He had appealed to the managers, had seen Mr. Ledger, but had not received back his money. Mr. Gibson was examined for the defence. He said that plaintiff had never complained to him on the day in question about the furnace. Mr. Gibson also stated that plaintiff was an inferior workman and could not keep up the heats, in consequence of which other men refused to double with him; and that by his neglect in leaving the furnace considerable inconvenience and loss had been experienced. The rules of the works were produced, and witnesses called to corroborate Mr. Gibson's statement, but his Honour found for the plaintiff in the sum of 10s. 6d. The judge recommended that Rule I. should be annulled; as it stood it was ambiguous—in fact all the rules were very imperfect.

CHARLES ALLEN, brewer, Annfield Plain, v. J. JAMIESON, Blackhill.—Mr. Compton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Patrick for the defence. This action was brought to recover the sum of £50 for spirits, ales, &c., supplied to Jamieson, at the Locomotive Inn, Blackhill. It was stated by Mr. Allen that no objection had been made to his claim until about a fortnight ago when Jamieson said he had paid him (Allen) more than was owing, though at the same time he paid £20. It appears that Jamieson pays no rent, but that an extra charge was levied on the goods. Jamieson entered on the agreement of Mrs. Shaw, the late tenant. Mr. Patrick cross-examined the plaintiff as to the mode in which the house was let and elicited some irregularities. A long and desultory discussion then ensued about the production and examination of the various books, some items being questioned by the defendant. It had excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood, and on its conclusion a large proportion of the crowd in the hall departed.

MARRIAGE v. MCNALLY.—Mr. Compton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Britton for the defence. This was a case of the warranty of a horse. It appeared that the parties had agreed to "swap," plaintiff giving a mare and £2 in exchange for defendant's colt. The mare was blind in one eye and, plaintiff stated, the colt was warranted sound. It was afterwards discovered that the colt had the staggers and plaintiff therefore sued for £6. Mr McNally denied having given any warranty with the colt. Witnesses were called on both sides and, in the end, his Honour found for the plaintiff the sum of £5 and costs.

Police Intelligence.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before M. KEARNEY, A. F. TALMADGE, and L. SMITH, Esqrs.

TRANSFER OF LICENCE.—*Jackson* again applied for a transfer of license. He has entered upon the Commercial Inn, Leadgate. The police oppposed the application, on account of several offences he had committed. Mr. Compton supported the application, and the magistrates, after asking why the applicant had not been brought up for the offences, granted the transfer.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—*Wm. McNann* was charged by P.C. Tinkler with an assault on Saturday night last. The officer hearing a noise in the street had gone out, had been immediately attacked by the defendant, and in self-defence had been obliged to draw his truncheon. The defendant appeared in court with a severe cut on the head, and on seeing this, the Bench enquired if that was the result of the officer's blow, but did not receive a direct answer. The magistrates, taking into consideration the fact of his being locked up and having received some punishment, discharged the defendant, on his paying costs.

POACHING CASE.—*J. Robson* and *J. Ates* were charged by P.C. Bell with poaching on the lands of M. Kearney, Esq., on the night of the 18th inst. The officer found the men about half-past 1 on Sunday morning in possession of four nets, a greyhound, a ferret, and a rabbit. The defendants did not deny the charge, and being well known, though unconvicted, poachers, were each fined £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment. The dog, nets, &c., were also to be forfeited.

ASSAULT CASE.—*Thos. Gainford* was charged with a serious assault on Bernard Conway on Christmas night. An attempt was made to compromise the case, but this the magistrates would not allow. These rows have lately become so frequent and violent, that apprehensions have been entertained of a regular outbreak. The complainant was evidently unwilling to give his evidence, and ultimately Gainford was fined 1s. and costs.

FURIOUS RIDING ON THE HIGHWAY.—*William Clay*, — *Waugh*, and *Newton Ward*, three boys, were charged with furiously riding a horse on the highway at Consett, on the 4th inst. It appeared that the young defendants are in the habit of riding Mr. Murray's horses, and after being often cautioned had at last been brought up by Mr. Supt. Thompson. After a severe reprimand the Bench ordered them to pay expenses, 4s. 4d. each.

DAMAGING A WINDOW.—*Thomas Shielly, John Janson, William Roddam*, and another, were charged by Patrick Gannon with wilful damage by throwing stones and breaking a window. Mr. Compton appeared for the defence. It appeared that the complainant and defendants all work at the same pit, and that the defendants are in the habit of teasing the complainant. Gannon said he saw the defendants throwing stones, but could not say which of them threw the stone which broke the window. Mr. Compton called witnesses for the defence, but did not alter complainant's statement. The Bench ordered the defendants to pay the damage and expenses and cautioned them against such conduct in future.

ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE.—*John Appleby* was charged by George Brown with an assault on Saturday night last. Complainant stated that when he returned home on the night in question, he found defendant in his house with an axe in his hand. Defendant used some violent language and then seized some victuals, at the same time dropping the axe. Complainant then attempted to put defendant out, but Appleby burst open the door and felled Brown. The bench said defendant's was a serious offence, but on the intercession of Brown they would only fine him 10s. and costs, and bind him over to keep the peace.

NUISANCE AT LANCHESTER.—*W. Whitfield* was charged with creating a nuisance, as a cesspool, upon his premises at Lanchester. Mr. Compton prosecuted. The Rev. J. Thompson, chairman of the Board of Guardians, stated the case. The Bench thought all the owners were liable, and Mr. Whitfield the least to blame. The case was arranged to stand over till next court day.

BASTARDY.—*John Hianson* was charged with being the father of Margaret Hewitt's illegitimate child. Defendant did not appear, and the Bench made an order of 2s. 6d. per week and costs.

THE BENFIELDSIDE QUARRY RIGHT. RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

In answer to a requisition signed by 48 ratepayers, the churchwardens and overseers of Benfieldside parish appointed a public meeting for Wednesday evening, to consider the rights of the quarries of Benfieldside. There was a good and respectable attendance. Mr. Joseph Dickenson was called to the chair.

On the meeting being opened,

Mr. MOORE proposed that the Lanchester Common Act be enforced every way. This motion received no support.

Mr. PATRICK, solicitor, asked what the parishoners really wanted. If they would state their questions, Mr. Jackson would tell them. He said that certain lands were set out by Act of Parliament for the use of the owners and occupiers of land for the purpose of getting stone for the use of their land, that if any obstruction was placed on those quarries, any occupier could remove any encroachment or infringement on those allotments. No person had any right to make any merchandize of those quarries, and no one had any right to alter any boundaries or watering places, for they were open to the occupiers for ever.

Mr. JACKSON, deputy bailiff, reiterated what Mr. Patrick had said. No person except occupiers and owners had a right to use those quarries. Mr. Jackson complained that his private letter had been published, but as it was he would stand to what he had already said. Mr. Jackson said he expected that the greave, Mr. Heads, would in his absence look after the rights of the ratepayers.

Mr. PATRICK again made some remarks as to the rights of the ratepayers.

Mr. MOORE said that the Derwent Iron Company had drained the Billy Goat watering place.

Mr. RITSON said that when he signed the requisition he understood that the meaning of it was that any person who had encroached on the common should pay an acknowledgment for such, so as to liquidate the heavy rates now levied on the parish.

Mr. PATRICK then described the law as to the removal of those encroachments. It was then stated that if those persons who had built upon the quarry right ought to pay an acknowledgment, they should do so, but if the party who had built upon the quarry right would not remove the infringement, then the occupiers had a right to remove the infringement.

Mr. BARKAS said he had bought his property and paid for it, and had the deeds by him, which entitled him to his property, signed by Mr. Jackson.

Mr. HEADS proposed that the rights of the quarries be thrown open, but this did not meet with a seconder.

Mr. MOORE insisted upon the Lanchester Common Act.

Mr PATRICK then stated that if any encroachment had been made it was only the owners and occupiers that could remove those encroachments, not the township.—Mr. JACKSON then read the rights of the Quarries and their usages, under the Lanchester Common Act. He stated that the portions now set out were for the use of the township in which they were settled.

It was asked if it was the greaves' duty to see that no encroachment took place on the allotment, and Mr. JACKSON said it was.

Mr. HEADS said that he had from time to time laid

who have encroached upon the right. The motion was seconded and carried, Mr. PATRICK remarking that it did not require a deputation, as it was the individual right of each owner.

In reply to this, Mr. PATTINSON OSBORNE observed that what was everybody's right was nobody's right.

Mr. PATRICK then read a clause in which it was shewn that all parties encroaching shall be called upon to pay a rent or remove the encroachment within a certain time, and that these quarries were not the common property of the township. It was then proposed that a person be appointed to serve notices upon all persons encroaching.

Mr. PATRICK instructed the meeting in what manner and how to serve the notices. He also advised that a committee be appointed to act in this case, the committee to consist of:—Messrs. Heads, as greave, (ex-officio); P. Osborne, Shotley Bridge; J. Lovatt, Blackhill; W. Moore, Blackhill; J. Christopher, Blackhill; and J. Hewitt, Highgate.

Mr. PATRICK said he would write out a proper notice which must be signed by an occupier or an ancient owner.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Dickenson, closed the meeting.

The proceedings were rather irregular, at times as many as six gentlemen attempting to speak, so that Mr. Patrick had great difficulty in keeping order.

PARISH MEETING AT CONSETT.

A meeting of ratepayert and owners of property convened by requisition was held in the house of Mr J. Seymour, Puddler's Arms Inn, Consett, on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock. The meeting was well attended, Mr. John Gledstone was called upon to take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, on opening the meeting, said that the notice which had been sent to the surveyors of highway would best explain the business before them, he therefore begged to read this notice, which was as follows:—

Consett Iron Works, Oct. 23rd, 1862.

Gentlemen,—I do hereby give you notice that, after the expiration of three calendar months of the date hereof, I, Edward Charlton, for the Derwent and Consett Iron Company, do intend to make a certain highway in the township of Conside and Knitsley, situate at Berry Edge, High Consett or Conside, known by the name of Nelson-street, Middle-street, and Tragalgar-street, the length being as follows:—Nelson-street, 6 chains, by 30 feet; Middle-street, 8 chains 52 links, by 37 feet; Trafalgar-street, 10 chains, by 30 and 46 feet. And to dedicate such highway to the use of the public.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1862.

To the Surveyors of Highways in the Township of Conside and Knitsley.

EDWARD CHARLTON, Agent to the Derwent and Consett Iron Works.

The three months having now expired, the surveyors had now called the meeting for the purpose of considering the matter. It was unanimously resolved that the township accept the roads as laid down in the proposition.

The next business before the meeting was, as Mr. Taylor said, to get out of the new Highway Act, by adopting the Local Government Act.—This called forth a long and animated discussion on the merits and demerits of that Act. The meeting broke up without coming to any decision on the point, but it was understood that Mr. Charlton and Mr. Marriage would on some early day go to Blaydon and get information as to the real working of the Act at that place.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE NEGRO QUESTION.

NINETEEN NEGROES HUNG AT CHARLESTON.—THE NEGROES SECRETING ARMS.—A Norfolk letter contains the following:—"A British subject who came here from Charleston, South Carolina, within a few days, brings the information that nineteen negroes were hung in the streets just prior to his departure. This occurred in consequence of a discovery made in a rather singular manner. The whites there for some time past have been closely watching the movements of the blacks, and they observed an unusual number of funerals among them; a white man disguised himself, and, following in one of the processions, on arriving at the burying-ground he discovered that the coffin contained arms, which were taken and buried in a vault in which a number had already been deposited. The consequence of this discovery was the execution of nineteen of the most intelligent of the conspirators."

NEGRO CELEBRATION AT NORFOLK.—Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk by a negro celebration. The contrabands collected together, met their marshals, formed a procession consisting of at least 4,000 negroes of all kinds and colours, headed by a band of music (drums and fifes), and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for the downfall of African slavery. It was understood that they were celebrating the birthday of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A NEGRO FESTIVAL AT WASHINGTON.—In a letter dated November 27, the Rev. W. H. Channing describes a Contrabands' Thanksgiving Dinner, at which Mrs. H. B. Stowe was present, and was received with much enthusiasm:—We found the large room (built for a church originally, but since used as a hospital), newly cleaned and whitewashed, festooned with evergreens, banners, mottoes, and hung with pictures; while a long table sufficiently large to give room for 150 or 200 persons, spread with white cloths, was actually groaning beneath the load of turkeys, ducks, geese, fowls, hams, beef, mutton, pies, puddings, cakes, &c., from end to end. On the dais or platform, Mrs. Stowe, Senator Pomeroy, Rev. John Pierpoint, and other distinguished guests, with the most influential of the coloured people of the district (prominent among whom was Bishop Payne, of the Methodist Church), were gathered, and a large company of well dressed people, black and white freely intermingled, lined the walls and filled up the corners. At the table stood a committee of coloured men and women from the various churches who had contributed to give this feast to their poorer brethren and sisters, and as soon as all had been arranged, word was given for the procession of the freemen to enter. In they came, men, women, and children, in motley attire, yet all looking neat and in perfect order, without jostling or confusion, until the large room was densely packed. Then, at a sign from the superintendent, a venerable grey-haired blind negro, whom the freedmen call "John the Baptist," said, "Let us pray," and falling upon his knees at the table, the crowd kneeled with him, while his plaintive, touching, heartbroken, earnest prayer of mingled earnest petitions was poured forth with the simple fervour of a little child. All then stood erect, and the choir of freedmen began the famous hymn of "Go down, Moses," with its stirring refrain of "Let my people go." Words would give but a faint impression of the excitement that spread through the masses, as swaying their heads and bodies to and fro, from side to side, while with a dancing movement they stamped on the floor to the time of the mournful yet spirited tune, they joined in the chorus of "Let the people go, oh! let my people go," scores of voices swelling the strain, till the very roof and rafters trembled. Then Bishop Payne spoke a brief and impressive benediction, and the feast began. The whole affair was admirably managed by the coloured waiters, long accustomed to cater for large numbers. First one company surrounded the table, helping themselves freely to all the luxuries spread out before them, and as soon as they were satisfied they passed out at a side door and gave way to a second company, and so on and so on for an hour or more, plates being constantly removed and clean ones given, and new supplies of provisions supplied with unstinted liberality, until all were fed. There could not have been less than a thousand to twelve hundred thus feasted. And meanwhile a choir of coloured men, with deep mellow voices, sang appropriate airs. From first to last all went off charmingly, and on this occasion I was deeply impressed, as often before, by the native courtesy, gentleness, patience, tact, genial sympathies, and hearty cheerfulness of temper so characteristic of the coloured race."—There was subsequently a public meeting in the court-yard, over which John Pierpoint, of Massachusetts, presided. After a speech from Bishop Payne, Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced his project of emigration and colonisation, but his exhortations on the subject fell flat on his audience. Upon which Mr. Channing said:—"The black race are to find their future home in the Southern United States; and the sooner all our statesmen devote their energies practically to solve this tremendous problem of *transforming slaves into freemen, here and now*, the better for all parties. This is the work set before this nation by Providence. There can be no delay, and we must do the grand duty of humanity promptly, justly, wisely, or God will not grant us peace. This Thanksgiving festival may serve as a harbinger of a better day to come—God grant it!"

THE SLAVE MARKET.—At a sale last month, at Thomasville, Georgia, of black and yellow slaves, there were seventeen lots sold. The lots averaged 1,414 dols. each.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Tynesdale Foxhounds will meet on Monday, Jan. 26, at Bywell; on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at Nunwick; and on Friday, Jan. 30, at Stamfordham—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Durham County Foxhounds will meet on Monday, January 26, at Greencroft; on Wednesday, January 28, at Brancepeth; on Friday, January 30, at Hawthorn; and on Saturday, January 31, at Witton Bridge—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Haydon Hounds will meet on Wednesday, January 28, at the Kennels; and on Saturday, January 31, at Staward Gate—each morning at nine o'clock.

The Morpeth Foxhounds will meet on Tuesday, January 27, at Netherton Station; on Thursday, January 29, at Longwitton; and on Saturday, January 31, at Cockle Park Tower—each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

Lieut.-Col F. Johnson, The Deanery, Chester-le-Street, has given a donation of £2 towards the furnishing fund of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Charles William Orde, Esq., of Nunnykirk, has

Sporting Intelligence.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE DERBY.

11 to 2 agst Lord Clifden (t.)	28 to 1 agst N. Guard (t.)
9 to 1 agst Saccharometer.	2000 to 30 agst Cairncastle
12 to 1 agst Hospadar (of.)	1000 to 15 agst Baldwin (t.)
23 to 1 agst Carnival (t.)	1000 to 10 agst Q. Bertha (t.)
25 to 1 agst Jarnicoton (of.)	1000 to 10 agst Golden Pledge.

LATEST LONDON (CITY) BETTING.

CHESTER CUP.

30 to 1 agst Stradella (t.)	66 to 1 agst M. Philippe (t.)
30 to 1 agst Black Deer (t.)	66 to 1 agst Agag (t.)
40 to 1 agst Le Marechal (t.)	66 to 1 agst Myrtle (t.)
40 to 1 agst Dulcibella (t.)	66 to 1 agst Silkstone (t.)
50 to 1 agst Q. of Spain (t.)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

10 to 1 against Brick offered.

THE DERBY.

30 to 1 agst National Guard	50 to 1 agst Glenochty colt (t.)
40 to 1 agst Taje (t.)	

11 to 2 against Hospodar and Saccharometer.

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

Business on the Derby was confined to a few outsiders. 50 to 1 was offered against any of J. Scott's lot. About £100 was invested on Queen Bertha at 100 to 1, without improving her position. 30 to 1 was taken against National Guard, 33 to 1 agst K. of Utopia, which prices were obtainable at the close. No change in any other event.

THE DERBY.

11 to 2 agst Lord Clifden (of)	30 to 1 agst N. Guard (t.)
19 to 1 agst Saccharometer	33 to 1 agst K. of Utopia (t.)
12 to 1 agst Hospodar (of.)	50 to 1 agst Pratique (t.)
20 to 1 agst Carnival (of.)	100 to 1 agst Q. Bertha (t of)
20 to 1 agst Tom Fool (of.)	50 to 1 agst any of Scott's lot

WEIGHTS FOR THE CHESTER CUP.

	Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb
Asteroid	5	9	4	Kill'or Cure	4	6	10
Ivanhoff	5	9	0	Victor	4	6	10
The Lawyer	5	8	12	Manrico	4	6	10
Oldminster	5	8	8	Roman Bee	3	6	10
Umpire	6	8	6	Dalesman	a	6	8
Caller Ou	5	8	6	Jealousy	a	6	7
Croagh Patrick	5	8	6	Caircastle	3	6	7
Buckstone	4	8	6	Bernice	5	6	4
Brown Duchess	5	8	5	Ereeholder	4	6	8
Knutsford	5	8	2	Killigrew	a	6	4
Dictator	5	8	0	Brewer	a	6	4
Cowley	5	8	0	Blue Peter	3	6	3
Ben Webster	5	8	0	Plover	3	6	3
Milverton	5	8	0	Le Marcechal	3	6	2
Zetland	4	8	0	Marmion	3	6	2
Belman	5	8	0	His Excellency	3	6	2
Joey Jones	5	8	0	Liston	3	6	2
Carisbrook	4	8	0	Valentine	3	6	2
Brilliant	5	7	12	Canace	3	6	2
Dulcibella	6	7	12	Trojanus	3	6	2
Lizzie	5	7	12	Port Royal	3	6	2
Avalanche	6	7	12	Royal Stag	3	6	0
Bally Edmond	5	7	12	Brother to Scent	3	6	3
Investment	4	7	12	T. P. Crook	a	6	0
Baldham	5	7	10	Cygnet	4	6	0
Doefoot	5	7	10	Erin-go-Braugh	3	6	3
The Monk	6	7	10	Mainstay	3	6	0
King of Kent	5	7	10	The Prophet	6	6	0
Flexmore	5	7	9	Forester	4	6	0
Hartington	4	7	9	Physician	a	6	0
Johnny Armstrong	4	7	8	Real Jam	4	6	0
Beachy Head	4	7	8	M. Philippe	a	6	0
Camerino	5	7	8	Accident	3	5	13
Gardener	5	7	6	Bohemia	3	5	13
Brighton	4	7	6	Donnybrook	3	5	12
Costa	4	7	6	Double X	3	5	12
Charles Fox	4	7	6	Donne Canne	4	5	12
Knave	4	7	6	Glenochy colt	3	5	12
Portland	6	7	5	Emily de Lona	3	5	12
Northern Light	6	7	5	Weathersps	3	5	12
Chere Amie	6	7	5	Barchettina	3	5	12
Socrates	4	7	5	Br. to Springbok	3	5	12
Henham Lass	5	7	5	Dunkeld	3	5	12
Pizarro	4	7	5	Alice	3	5	10
Benjamin	4	7	5	Count Cavour	3	5	10
Alvediston	4	7	5	Falconberg	3	5	10
Queen of Trumps	4	7	5	Black Deer	3	5	10
Myrtle	5	7	5	Monitor	3	5	10
Bathilde	5	7	4	Vision	3	5	10
Shepherdess	5	7	4	Dr. Syntax	3	5	10
Tolurno	4	7	4	Columbine	3	5	10
Dusk	4	7	4	Scamander	3	5	10
Tommy Jones	4	7	4	Glance colt	3	5	10
Stradella	4	7	4	Sandford	3	5	8
Berkeley	4	7	4	Dualla	3	5	8
Damascus	4	7	4	Ernest	3	5	8
Fitz-Avon	6	7	4	Lady Superior	3	5	8
Breechloader	4	7	4	Event colt	3	5	8
Earl of Surrey	4	7	2	Conical	3	5	8
Gorse	4	7	2	Lufra	3	5	8
Gaiety	4	7	2	Alcester	3	5	8
Haddington	4	7	2	Enfield	3	5	8
Welcome	4	7	2	Luscinia	3	5	7
My Mary	4	7	2	Fantail	3	5	7
Viscount Brignal	5	7	0	Sister to Scent	3	5	7
Queen of Spain	4	7	0	Middle Watch	3	5	7
Lacydes	4	7	0	Amelia	3	5	7
Adventurer	4	7	0	Jack of Hearts	3	5	7
Darlington	4	7	0	Contralto	3	5	7
Lord Clyde	4	7	0	East Lancashire	3	5	7
Silkstone	4	7	0	Venison	3	5	7
Lapidist	4	7	0	Chaff	3	5	7
Lady Evelyn colt	4	7	0	Serf	3	5	7
Warminster	4	6	13	Canvonette	3	5	7
Magnum Bonum	4	6	13	Gelert	3	5	7
Agag	4	6	13	Muffler	3	5	7
Ataman	4	6	13	Father O'Leary	3	5	7
Jacqueline	4	6	13	Jack o' Newberry	3	5	7
Egyptian	2	6	12	Watford	3	5	7
Somersault	5	6	12	King of Italy	3	5	7
Patrick	4	6	12	Voluptes	3	5	7
Barbadoes	4	6	12	Manfred	3	5	7
Merry Maid	4	6	10	Cobbler	3	6	7
Catch'em alive	4	6	10	Laertes	3	5	7
Bosh	4	6	10	Lady af the Isles	3	5	7

Captain Hawksley, Captain Horton Rhys, and Mr. Sargeant were subscribers, bue did not name.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The deposit of £25 a-side for the match between Everson and Chambers, was made good on Tuesday night last, at the house of Mr Elliott, Star and Garter, Arbour-square, Commercial-road, London. A numerous company were present on the occasion, among whom was Everson, who expressed himself confident of victory in the coming event.

ANOTHER ENGLISH ELEVEN FOR AUSTRALIA.—Another English Eleven is about to visit Australia for the purpose of playing cricket matches with twenty-twos of that country. Negociations are now pending between Mr. Geo. Marshall, in Australia, and Geo. Parr, with the view of his taking an Eleven over to that country at the close of next summer. The following are the names of the players who are likely to comprise the Eleven:—George Parr (captain), Richd. Daft, John Jackson, and James Grundy, of Nottingham; Robt. Carpenter, Thomas Hayward, and Geo. Tarrant, of Cambridge; Geo. Anderson, Yorkshire; Edgar Willsher, Kent; Caffyn and H. H. Stephenson, of Surrey.—*Manchester Guardian.*

CHESTER CUP SCRATCHINGS.—Some scratchings for the Chester Cup have already been made public, the most important being those of Marmion and Berkeley, both of whom were backed prior to the publication of the weights. The first-mentioned was struck out directly his owner saw the handicap, but the colt is also reported to have broken down, which is given out as the proximate reason of his immediate withdrawal. Berkeley was struck out in the course of Monday, and the fact made known that afternoon by a notice posted at "the Corner." At the same time, the scratching of Balham, Gelert, Sister to Sage, Lady Evelyn colt, and Father O'Leary, was also declared.—*Sporting Life.*

THE TYNE REGATTA.—It is proposed to hold a regatta on the Tyne during some part of the month of August, about the time when the British Association will be assembled in this town. The principal prizes will consist of a Champion Cup, to be competed for by scullers—open to all; a challenge cup, four oars—open to all gentlemen amateurs. The members of the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club have announced their intention of giving their hearty support, and their captain, Mr. T. J. Pickett, has kindly undertaken the duties of secretary. Several influential gentlemen have fulfilled their patronage to the sport, and there is every prospect of this being the most successful regatta that has taken place on "Father Tyne."

BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

J. Hampton, Camberwell, builder.—J. McCarthy, Bury-street, book maker.—C. Adams, Deptford, furniture dealer.—P. Edwards, Holloway, builder.—A. Rotho, Guildford, plumber.—J. Brown, Eaton Bray, shopkeeper.—L. E. King, Charles-street, baker.—J. Shimmin, Kelsale, tanner.—J. White, Brathbourne, builder.—J. Lescott, North Chapel, grocer.—G. W. Mingay, Lynn, Auctioneer.—E. T. Field, Hereford-place, cheesemonger.—J. Fawcett, Paradise-terrace, builder.—J. Burden (the younger), Ledbury, tailor.—T. Rofe, Worcester, glove manufacturer.—J. E. H. Greaves, Handsworth, attorney.—D. Thomas, Polesworth, coal master.—T. Boydon (the younger), Stafford, baker.—R. W. Harvey, Chasewater, porter merchant.—J. Staunton, Liverpool, painter.—E. Whitaker, Littleborough, millwright.—J. M. Pascoe and J. H. Maw, Manchester, manufacturers.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

J. Whitaker, Somersham, grocer.—J. Childs, Hoddesen, baker.—E. Williams, Bayswater, hosier.—J. Carter, Brixton, builder.—J. C. Finnan, Weeley, grocer.—J. Pratt, Muont-street, London, publisher.—J. Preston and G. Pearcey, formerly of Princess'-street, London, tailors.—A. Rankin, Aberdale, draper.—R. A. Beech, Kirksdale, publican.—H. Slater, Woodhouse Carr, provision dealer.—J. Hepworth, Sheffield, clothier.—J. Hirst and A. Hirst, Leeds and Morley, cloth manufacturers.—R. Knowles, Rochdale, druggist.—J. Harrison, Manchester, grocer.—J. Josephs, Manchester, cigar dealer.—J. W. Best, Edgeworth, surveyor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—George Sharp, jun., Dobbies Loan, Glasgow, mason and builder.—James Sommerville, Springhead, county of Lanark, joiner and builder.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—A Leidemann & Co., Newcastle, merchants.—Gibbons & Nichol, South Hylton, Durham, ship builders.

It is announced that a submarine cable has just been successfully laid by Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co. between the port of Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and Trapani, in Sicily—a length of 200 miles.

It is understood that in the ensuing session of Parliamen a bill will be introduced by government for the establishment of a regular staff of firemen, with engines, in con-

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, but a small quantity coastwise; from abroad, however, the arrivals were large. The trade ruled dull, and where business was done a decline of 1s. per quarter on the rates of this day week had to be submitted to on both English and foreign. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. English malting barley had only a limited sale, at late rates; foreign 1s. lower. Malt slow sale. Oats found buyers at about previous terms.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending January 17:—Wheat, 1,391 qrs., at 53s. 5d.; barley, 125 qrs., at 36s. 5d.; oats, 8 qrs., at 28s. 2d.; beans, — qrs., at —s. 0d; peas, 14 qrs., at 34s. 8d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending January 20:—Coastwise—Wheat, 141 qrs.; barley, — qrs.; malt, — qrs.; oats, 954 qrs.; rye, 35 qrs.; beans, 320 qrs.; flour, 1,200 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 5,208 qrs.; barley, 2,310 qrs.; oats, 229 qrs.; peas, 136 qrs.; flour, 532 sacks.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The supplies of fat cattle from the North of Scotland were on a very limited scale, only 45 head coming to hand. Also 39 beasts and 400 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits a decline of 51 beasts, and an increase of 510 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was about an average, while sheep was seasonably good. The day was very unfavourable for holding the market. Early in the morning rain came down in torrents, and about eight o'clock winter commenced in reality, with heavy falls of snow and sleet, accompanied with a cold, piercing wind, which continued almost without ceasing to the close of the market. The supply of beef comprised 1,028 head. This was one of the best selling markets there has been for some time past. With a good demand, both local and distant, prices advanced fully 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'night. The General top figure for beef was 8s per impera stone, but in some instances a trifle more money was obtained, with a good finish. The number of sheep was 4,180. The numbers being on the increase, and the accounts from the metropolitan markets being somewhat gloomy, the mutton trade ruled inactive. Prices receded ½d per lb from the rates of last week, and part remained unsold. Pigs: 843 were shown. The pork trade was devoid of animation, all kinds moving off slowly, at a reduction of 3d per stone from last Tuesday, and a total clearance was not effected. Numbers shown:—Beats, 1,028; sheep, 4,180; pigs, 843; store cattle, 124.

Prices—Beasts: Prime heifers, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; secondary sorts, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; first-class oxen, 7s. 6d. to 7s 9d.; middling, 7s. 0d to 7s. 3d.; cows, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.; pork, large, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 0d.; do., small, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. per st. of 14lb. Sheep—Good vendable wedders, 7½d. to 8d.; large fat, 7½d. to 0d; middling, 6½d. to 7d.; tups, ewes, &c., 0d. to 0d. per lb. sinking offal.

Numbers and prices of the corresponding weeks in the last three years.

Years.	Beasts.	Price per st.	Sheep.	Sheep per lb.
1860	1,217	5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.	3,790	7½d. to 8½d.
1861	646	6s. 0d. to 9s. 0d.	3,120	7d. to 9d.
1862	1,064	5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.	3,790	7d. to 8d.

FAT CATTLE MART COMPANY'S REPORT.

The storm to-day has had a tendency to injure the general appearance of the stock, and told against the seller. Beasts: a middling show, there being a great many of small weights and secondary quality, and the demand for all descriptions was steady, though not very animated; however, late rates were well maintained, and a good clearance effected. Sheep: a fair supply; trade good for best sorts; ewes more difficult to quit, and barley supported last week's prices, with part left unsold. Pigs were in smaller number; the pork trade was much the same as last week, and part were not disposed of.—The quotations were as follow:—Beasts—best heifers, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; secondary, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.; middling and inferior, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.; best steers, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; secondary, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; best cows, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; middling and inferior, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per stone. Best sheep, 7¾d. to 8¼d.; secondary, 7d. to 7½d.; ewes and inferior, 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Best pork, 3st. to 5st. 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; 5st. to 10st., 5s. 9d. to 6d. 3d.; bacon, pigs, 10st. upward, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 3d.; inferior, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d. per stone.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Beasts, 2,051; sheep, 4,926; calves, 73. Best beef, 6½d. to 7d.; middling, 6d. to 6½d.; inferior, 4d. to 5½d.; best wethers, 8d. to 8½d.; middling, 7d. to 7½d.; inferior, 5d. to 6½d.; calves, 7d. to 8d. per lb. There was a slow trade for all sorts of stock.

GLASGOW, Wednesday.—Supplies, 4,269 qrs. wheat, 1,895 sacks and 7,190 barrels flour, 4,035 qrs. barley, 5,558 qrs. oats, 2,077 qrs. beans, 190 qrs. peas, and 760 qrs, Indian corn. Attendance thin at to-day's market, and trade quiet for wheat and flour, at prices the turn in favour of buyers. Barley, beans, peas, oats, and oatmeal unaltered in value. Indian corn 3d dearer.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

JANUARY 13.—The following were the prices to-day:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	3	18	0	to	0	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	3	15	0	to	4	15	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	2	12	0	to	5	5	0	"
Clover hay	3	10	0	to	4	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	6	to	0	2	0	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	1	8	to	0	2	0	"

Hay at market, 144 carts; straw, 29.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 7s. 6d.; hams, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 0d. Butter, 51s. to 52s. per firkin. Cumberland bacon, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; ditto, small, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; hams, large, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.; ditto small, 9s. 0d. per stone. Butter, 51s. to 52s. per firkin.

NEWCASTLE POTATO MARKET, Thursday.—At our market this morning there was a good supply, which met a dull sale at the following prices:—Regents, 12s. to 13s.; rocks, 10s.; reds, 9s. to 10s. 6d. per load.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS

At Western Hill, Durham, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Wm. Burrell, of a son.

At Newcastle, at Wharncliffe-street, on the 14th inst., the wife of William Green, Esq., of twin daughters.

At 38, Cottenham-street, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. J. M. Bell, of a son.

At Hinde-street, Scotswood-road, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Falkons, of a daughter.

At 13, St. Mary's-terrace, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. John Temperley, of a daughter.

At Gateshead, at 15, West-street, on the 20th inst., the wife of Dr. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, at the Registrar's Office, on the 19th inst., Mr. William Skinner, painter, to Miss Margaret Gray.—Same day, Mr. John Pringle, millwright, to Miss Mary Davison.

At South Shields, in St. Hilda's Church, on the 20th inst., Mr. George Weakner to Margaret Frances Wilson.

At Sunderland Church, on the 18th inst., Mr. Henry Grimes Booth to Miss Ann Proudfoot. On the 19th inst., Sergeant Michael Duggan, of the 41st Regiment, to Miss Jane Ann Ransom. On the same day, Mr. Frederick Graham to Miss Jane Ann Charlton. On the same day, Mr. Richard Dickinson to Miss Anna Paul.

At Monkwearmouth, at All Saints', on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Bennett, Mr. John Eggleston, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of Mr. John Tully, Eden-place, Fulwell.

At Cheeseburn Grange, on the 19th inst., Mr. Robert March, of Houghton, Heddon-on-the-Wall, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. George Potts, of Park House, Ponteland.

DEATHS.

At Medomsley, on the 17th inst., aged 49, Mr. Jacob Dent, greatly respected in the Wesleyan Circuit of Shotley Bridge.

At her residence at Staindrop, on the 18th inst., Eleanor, relict of the late James Barnes, Esq., late of Cleatlam, near Staindrop, and daughter of the late Matthew Wilkinson, Esq.

At The Cottage, Greatham, county of Durham, on the 18th inst., aged 82, Susanna Louisa, widow of Wm. Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby Hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire.

At Newcastle, at Tindal-street, Arthur's-hill, on the 19th inst., aged 73, Mr. John Riccelton, much respected.

At Jesmond Vale, on the 21st inst, aged 72, George Waugh Stable, Esq., formerly of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Donkin, Stable, and Armstrong, and latterly of Messrs. Stable & Dees, solicitors, or this town.

At 4, Charlotte-square, on the 18th inst., aged 59, Mr. John Carr, deeply regretted.

At the Three Bulls' Head Inn, Percy-street, on the 21st inst., aged 40, Mr. John McIntosh.

At Brandling Village, on the 20th inst., aged 75, Mr. James Maycock, for 25 years under the Corporation.

At the Friars, on the 18th inst., aged 28, Stephenson, youngest son of the late Mr. James Tunnery, of Seaton Sluice.

At Pilgrim-street, on the 18th inst., aged 54, Mrs. James Clark.

At Shieldfield, on the 17th inst., aged 27, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Trotter, tobacconist.

At Pandon-street, on the 19th inst., aged 34, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Carty.

At Silver-street, on the 20th inst., aged 1, Robert, son of Mr. Robert Widdrington, house carpenter.

At Stockbridge, on the 19th inst., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Anderton, umbrella-maker.

At 12, Edward-street, on the 18th inst., aged 70, Mr. Robert Drummond, late of Newbrough, near Hexham, for upwards of 45 years gardener to the late Rev. H. Wastell and family.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Remarkable recovery.—Mothers and nurses should read the testimonials to the efficacy of Holloway's remedies in subduing scarlatina, diptheria, bronchitis and those inflammatory complaints which are now committing such havoc both amongst children and adults. A wife writes: "I had only rubbed your ointment on the throat two days, in a case of bronchitis, when my husband improved in a most remarkable manner, and in less than a week was quite well." Such testimony should be known to persons liable to throat affections, and all families generally. The worst ulcers, sores, and wounds become clean, and soon grow up, under the application of Holloway's Ointment, which always prevents the spread of inflammation and unhealthy action.

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