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

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 225 CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Wanted.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as GOVERNESS, where the children are young.—Address H. Z., *Guardian* Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

Partnerships and Business for Disposal; others wanted.

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

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

☞ *Letters One Stamp for Reply.*

Lost.

LOST, on the 17th January, a Little Blue and Tanned TERRIER BITCH, answers to the name of "Venus." Whoever has found the same, and will return it to Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, Four Lane Ends, Castleside, will be rewarded for their trouble.

Public Notices.

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

WESTER HALL LEAD MINING COMPANY.

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

"WILL CAUSE A GREAT SENSATION."

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

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

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND READING ROOM.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Institution will be held in the Library, on MONDAY Evening, 30th instant, at Eight o'clock, when all Subscribers and Intending Subscribers are respectfully requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before them.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, February 1, an ESSAY on "Capital Punishments" will be Read by one of the Members of the Mutual Improvement Society recently formed in connection with the Institute.—Discussion invited after the Essay.

Members Free; Non-Members, 1d. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOHN MURRAY,
RICHARD MURRAY.

Consett, Jan. 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

HENRY BROWN

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

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

Goods conveyed with great care.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

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

JOHN DICKINSON, } Oversers.
JOHN SEYMOUR, }

SHOTLEY BRIDGE ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS.

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

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

MEMBERS' NAMES.

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

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

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

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

Public Notices.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, Organist of St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside, respectfully informs the Gentry of Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Consett, and neighbourhood that he has RESUMED his Instructions on the Organ, Pianoforte, and in Singing.

Shotley Bridge, January 21, 1865.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

SEPARATE TENDERS for Joiner and Mason Work are invited for a Four Roomed House and Out-Buildings.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on and after February 2nd, by Applying to Mr. JOSEPH HARRISON, Cutlers Hall, Shotley Bridge.

J. H. does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TANFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR PROSECUTING FELONS, &c.

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

ONE GUINEA REWARD

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

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

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

MEMBERS' NAMES.

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

Those marked (c) form the Committee.

Business Addresses.

CARRHOUSE COAL DEPOT.

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

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

LICENSED VENDOR OF PATENT MEDICINES.
All Drugs may be relied on as of the Best Quality.
Oils, Paints, Colours, and Varnishes.
N.B.—All Confectionery from the Best Makers.

GENERAL PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
CONSETT.

Cards, Circulars, Headings, Invoices, Cheques, Posting and Hand Bills neatly and expeditiously executed at moderate charges.

Sales by Auction.

FARM SALE ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM RAW has been honoured with Instructions from Mr. George Scott, Farmer, Hedley, near Stocksfield, (who is declining Farming) to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 3RD MAY, 1865.

Raw's Auction Mart, Blackhill, Jan. 25th, 1865.

Sales by Private Contract.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY, BLACKHILL.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A PLOT OF GROUND AT BLACKHILL, containing 640 Square Yards or thereabouts, and comprising Three Excellent Building Sites, together with a substantially-built DWELLING HOUSE thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. PLANT.

The Property is advantageously situated, facing the Consett and Blaydon Branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and within 300 Yards of the intended Station at Blackhill of that line.

Arrangements can be made for a large portion of the purchase money to remain on Mortgage.

For Particulars apply to Mr. RALPH HANDCOCK, Catchgate, Annfield Plain; or to Messrs. INGLEDEW and DAGGETT, Solicitors, Dean Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, on Barr House Estate. Apply to JOHN CALVERT.

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

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

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

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

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

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

ELLIOTT'S PULMONIC COUGH LOZENGES.

ELLIOTT'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Coughs, Colds, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion and every disease to which the Human Frame is subject, are effectually cured by these never-failing remedies.

THEY have effected Thousands of Wonderful Cures, by removing all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Purifying the Blood, and Healing all Wounds and Skin diseases. Give them a trial. They never fail.

Read the following extraordinary Cure.—Sir,—My daughter has for four years been troubled with a severe cough, and violent pain in the side, the result of an inflammation. Having seen one of your bills respecting your Pulmonic Cough Lozenges, I was induced to try them. I obtained a small box, which gave her great relief, and after taking four small boxes she was perfectly cured, and has not experienced any of the symptoms since.

Yours respectfully, E. Chicken, Gateshead.

To Mr. Elliott.

Prepared only by Robert Elliott, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 269, High-street, Gateshead, and may be had of all respectable Chemists, and Patent Medicine Vendors.—Sold in boxes 7½d; 1s 1½; 2s 9d; and 4s 6d each, or free by post from the Proprietor on receipt of 8, 14, 36, or 51, postage stamps.

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

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE. — A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of Nervousness, Langour, Lassitude, Low Spirits, almost constant Head-Ache, Dimness of Sight, threatened Deafness, Loss of Memory and Strength, in short all zest for Enjoyment, and everything that renders life pleasant, has been marvellously restored by very simple means, and as a public duty feels it incumbent on him to impart the information to others similarly affected, on receipt of a directed envelope bearing two stamps addressed B. B. Laurie, Esq., Montague Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

Business Addresses.

SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND A YEAR.

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

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF BURNOPFIELD AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

☞ NO ONE CAN DENY IT!!!

DOWNIE'S ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM.
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT
DOWNIE'S LIFE PRESERVING PILLS.

WILL Purify the Blood. Heal all Sores, and Diseases of the Skin, and remove all Complaints of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs. They never fail.—Give them a trial, and prove for yourself.

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

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRIESEMAR No. I.

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

TRIESEMAR No. II.

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

TRIESEMAR No. III.

is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All *Consultations* free.

☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1864-5.

One of the Firm attends,

SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Feb. 1st and 15th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Church-street, Feb 7th and 21st.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place February 7th.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, February 8th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—At Sandgate, every Saturday.
KELSO—At Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, last Friday in the Month.

☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free or One Penny Stamp.

Inspection solicited.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throat, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 9d., 4s. 6d. and [illegible] D. Imrie, Consett.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY BROWN (Son and Successor of Mr Anthony Brown, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester, Durham, begs to call the attention of those afflicted with Blindness, Specks on the Eyes, &c., to the above, which, for a great number of years, have been supplied to the public with the most astonishing success.

To Gentlemen, &c., having Horses, Dogs, or other Animals suffering from Specks on the Eyes, he can confidently recommend it as a safe and certain cure.

Price 5s 0d per Pot. Bottles delivered to the Lanchester Railway Station.

WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank, near Lanchester.

AGENTS.
Mr R. C. WHINFIELD, Grocer, 33, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.
Mr JOHN LAMB, Farmer, Lee Grange, near Hexham.

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; MORDUE, 14, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

Price 1s., or free by post for 14 stamps,

THE DIET OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD

A Book for Mothers and Nurses.

CONTENTS.—Diet of infancy—children prematurely born—rules during and after weaning—wet nursing—qualifications and duties of a wet nurse—diet after eight months of age—dry nursing, or bringing up children by hand—the different kinds of milk—beverages—various kinds of food—rules for the nursing mother, &c.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, W., and by order of all Booksellers.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

Post free for six stamps, open ends, or fourteen in a sealed envelope.

THE MOST STARTLING TRUTHS are contained in the Last NEW BOOK on PREMATURE DECLINE and its Ready Removal; the moderate treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. Invalids will be astonished at its contents. By Dr. W. De Roos.

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, with remittance, when advice and medicines will be sent by return. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-Office, to Dr. Walter De Roos, 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, near the British Museum.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent, sanctioned by the Faculté de France, &c., have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised Remedy for timidity, langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, excitement, distaste and incapacity for society, study, or business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.

Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar absurdities, professing to set aside medicines, by American and other imposters, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle, through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford-place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen. Agent—J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal* Office, 89, Clayton-street, Newcastle.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.

NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a remarkably short time, often two or three days only, without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. It combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Devoid of all unpleasant taste and smell. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s, through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or post-office order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.

The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.

The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys, with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these pills, which in 19 cases out of 20 cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 11s., and 33s. per box through all Chemists.

Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.

* Sold by Blackwell and Co., *Courant* Office, Grey-street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Grayden, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson, Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Post-office order or otherwise, to 25, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—There being injurious imitations of the above by sham clergymen, rupture quacks, and others who forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the spurious or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," printed in white letters on the Government stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS? Of the numerous preparations introduced for the Hair, none have maintained such celebrity as Emilie Dean's Criniléne which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows, in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off. In the production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, hair restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W.C.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My hair was rapidly coming off, but in a week after using your Criniléne it ceased." E. Hickson, Eldon-street, Sheffield.—"In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful moustache." H. Adams, Wilsden.—"I can now boast of a head of hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it." W. R.—"Every customer speaks highly of your Criniléne." F. P. Jones, Chemist, 5, Parade-street Liverpool Agent—J. W. Chater, Newcastle.

"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR, Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

KNOW THYSELF! THE ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST, MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut penny stamps, and addressed envelope, to MARIE COUPELLE, Bedford House, Russell-square, London, W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the every day affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches, establish their great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful." Miss Hall, Athenry, Co Galway."—"I was much surprised at the clever way in which you described my character." Jane Bray, 105, Lansdowne-place, Brighton.—"It is pronounced quite extraordinary." Charles Hamilton.—"You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better." Louis Riviot.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION. — A Physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental, nervous, and muscular affections resulting therefrom—as loss of memory, dimness of sight, thickness of hearing, giddiness, noises in the head, langour and lassitude, indigestion, pains in the back, &c.—will send the Free Edition of his large Work (120 pages) on receipt of four penny stamps. The Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions, by which the sufferers may obtain a cure of their ailments at the smallest possible expense. Address, Mr Lawes, Publisher, 14, Hand-Court, Holborn, London.

MEDICAL REVIEW.—"The shoals and quicksands against which this little work is directed is well calculated to guard the reader, and render its careful perusal especially worthy the attention of all young men."

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risk of laceration, cutting or other irrational measures. Price 1s., or post free for 14 stamps, by Johnson & Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, London, E.C.

THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF PERSONS have lately been cured of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Disease of the Lungs, Jaundice, Nervousness, and other diseases hitherto regarded as incurable, by a remedy at once so simple, safe, and pleasant, that the most delicate can avail themselves of the boon. All particulars sent free by post on receipt of 14 stamps by Johnson & Co., 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, E.C.

THE PLEASURE-SEEKER'S GUIDE, HOTEL DIRECTORY, and EXCURSIONIST'S HANDY-BOOK. This work, containing (in addition to much interesting information) a Tariff of Hotel Charges, will be found very serviceable to all who patronise Excursion Trains. Post free for seven stamps, by Johnson and Co., 10, Brooke Street, Holborn, London. New Edition for 1865, just out

HOW TO RENDER THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND CLEAR AS A CHILD'S; remove all kinds of Skin Diseases, and impurities of blood, by a physiological process so unerring that failure is impossible. Sent post free for 14 penny stamps by Johnson & Co., 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, E.C.

A Lecture, by post, two stamps; sealed 12. Address Secretary, London Anatomical Museum, 44a, Maddox Street Regent Street, W.

ON MARRIAGE; its Physical Duties and Obligations, with an Essay on Sterility in Man and Woman; its Cause and Cure. By a PHYSICIAN. To which is appended a catalogue of the contents of the Museum, which is open, for Gentlemen only, from ten till ten. Admission 1s.

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, on every packet.

VITA VITALIS.

A "New Medical Work," by a PHYSICIAN, &c., &c., &c., price 1s., by post 14 stamps, sealed 20 stamps,

SHOWING how Manhood may be secured with renewed health, increased strength, and perfect muscular development for the performance of the most sacred duties so necessary for the happiness of married life—The author's method of procedure, founded on a life's experience and study devoted to the physiology and philosophy of the Generative Organs—How to attain the true glory of manhood, to ensure moral and physical happiness. Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock. Address the Secretary, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London. W.

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 other 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.

NEWCASTLE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before WM. BLANSHARD, Esq., Judge

JACKSON *v.* PHILIPSON.

Mr. Roberts (the well-known miners' advocate) appeared on the part of the plaintiff, and Mr. Daglish (of the firm of Daglish and Stewart) for the defendant. Mr. Roberts said he appeared on behalf of Charles Jackson, who at the present time, and previous to the 19th July, was employed as a hewer at the Cassop Colliery; and the locality of this contest was the five quarter seam in the colliery. The defendant lives at Newcastle, and he (Mr. R.) believed, managed three collieries. The sum claimed was £2 8s., which the plaintiff lost the opportunity of earning through the conduct of, or neglect of duty, of his employers. The plaintiff was hired on the 5th April, 1864, for twelve months. At that time about twenty men, more or less, were employed in the five quarter seam. Since then the number was gradually increased up to more than fifty. The air in the pit in the five quarter seam was always more or less deficient in quantity and bad in quality. It required a great deal to make it better; and a great deal had been done since and previous to this inquiry. During the time that Jackson was working there the air from the influx of men was growing worse and worse, but differed from time to time, being sometimes worse than at others. In Nov., 1863, Mr. Philipson was spoken to, and these facts pointed out, and it was a material point in the case that the defendant ought to make the air as good as it could be. Matters went on for a week or a fortnight or more before the 19th July, and then the pit became very bad. The men complained from time to time to Mr. Curry and others, and on the 19th July the inspector, Mr. Atkinson, was requested by the men or employers to examine the state of the pit. On that day he examined its state in the five-quarter seam, and he found the bratticing insufficient, and a great number of other defects, among which was the great quantity of stythe constantly generating in it. The use of powder also contributed to make it more dangerous; and it was his (Mr. R.'s) part to contend that the men were not bound to endure more than the necessity of the case required. The men in all reason ought to be protected, not only against loss of life, but also against loss of health. Mr Atkinson, on the 19th July, saw Mr. Curry, and recommended certain things to be done, which he persisted in most emphatically. On that occasion he wrote out a memorandum of the state of the pit, in order that there could be no mistake about it, and he delivered it to the gentleman he saw at the pit. Therefore, it could not be said that they were in ignorance of it. Something was done, and on the 25th, he believed previously, Mr. Atkinson went again, and saw that an attempt had been made at the place, and he believed it was much better, but still it was insufficient in ventilation. These men were working till the 19th July. On that day, having suffered what perhaps to others might have been sudden death, they could work no longer, and they stopped. On the 2nd August, 14 days after the 19th July the brattice was finished, and the men returned to work; but they claimed from the 19th July up to the 2nd of August, but took out one Sunday and one pay day, being twelve days, for which they now sue, the rate of wages being 4s. per day. One reason, he supposed, for the pit not being sooner put into a proper condition was that it would cost perhaps £500 or £600. It, however, was the duty of the masters to put it into a proper state, and not to tamper with the lives and health of the men, or to insist upon them working where they ought not to work. Mr. Roberts then, at some length, referred to the law on the subject, and the regulations in force at Cassop Colliery, after which he called the plaintiff, who corroborated the general facts as stated, and described the state of the pit as not being safe to work in on account of the stythe.—Mr. Atkinson, Government inspector of mines, was also called, and said he knew the five-quarter seam, which he had examined several times. On the 19th July, he examined it and found the ventilation bad. There was either absence of oxygen or the presence of carbonic acid gas. [The report which he had prepared and presented to Mr. Curry was read by the learned judge.]—Robert Clowes gave evidence to the effect that, on speaking to Mr. Curry, he objected to put the pit into proper condition, because it would cost £500 or £600. He corroborated the evidence of the plaintiff.—William Jackson, pitman, spoke to asking Mr. Curry for work, when he was told there was plenty for him in the five-quarter seam.—Mr. Daglish then addressed his Honour on behalf of the defence, contending that the plaintiff had violated his agreement. In the fortnight previous to the day mentioned, when plaintiff left work, he had only worked nine days in the fortnight, whereas he ought to have worked eleven. The men, therefore, did not come into Court with clean hands. The men also, he considered, were not entitled to receive any wages at all in case of any necessary repairs being required in the pit by cause of any accident. If the men were entitled to anything they had been more than fully paid, taking the average of the previous wage. The plaintiff might have earned 4s. 6d. a day for eleven days in the fortnight, but had not done so. With respect to the question of ventilation, the owners were only required to render harmless noxious gases under ordinary circumstances. It was, however, an extraordinary circumstance that there was an accident by which a hole was caused in the brattice, and that the weather at the time was extremely hot. His Honour said he had no hesitation in arriving at a conclusion. He was of opinion that between the 19th July, and when the pit was not in a fit state for the men, they were not bound to go there until the 2nd, when they had the report of the Government Inspector that it was a seam of coal in which it was safe to work. He was also of opinion that the 9th clause in the bond did not exempt the owner of the colliery from paying the men while off work during the presence of noxious gases in the five-quarter seam. Verdict for the plaintiff for the whole sum of 4s. per day for twelve days—namely, £2 8s. There were four other cases, in which similar verdicts were taken for the plaintiffs; no defence being set up.

BANTING *v.* JOBSON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. B. Blackwell was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Daglish for the defendants. The action was to recover £30 for not loading the vessel of the plaintiff in regular turn, according to the Coal Turn Act. On the 31st August, last year, the plaintiff entered into contract with the defendants for loading, named the *Gezina*, of nine keels burden, and it was to proceed to the Northumberland Dock, and there in regular turn load a full cargo of steam coals. On the same or next day, they (the defendants) went to the West Hartley Office, and there put the vessel on turn to load West Hartley Coals The vessel, however, was not loaded till the 20th September. A steamer, named the *Black Swan*, was put on turn on the 6th, loaded on the 7th, and proceeded to Copenhagen, the very place to which the *Gezina* was chartered. The *Black Swan* returned, was put on turn on the 15th, and loaded on the 16th, the *Gezina* again missed her turn. The time claimed for was ten days, at £1 per day. Mr. Lamb it was stated by one of the witnesses, was fined £60 for two breaches of the Coal Turn Act. Verdict for the defendants, with costs. Mr. Daglish said he was instructed by Mr. Lamb that he was not fined.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

(Per the *Australasian*.)

GENERAL BUTLER SUPERSEDED.

GENERAL LEE APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Thomas is opening a base of supplies at East Port, Mississippi, on the Tennessee river, for a fresh campaign.

Hood's army is estimated to have been 25,000 strong when it crossed the Tennessee.

A despatch from Washington says it is rumoured that General Lee has been placed in command of all the Confederate armies, and that he immediately determined to put Beauregard in command of the defences of Richmond, intending himself to proceed to South Carolina to concentrate the forces in that quarter, for the purpose of confronting Sherman on his proposed movement northward. Sherman's movements are to be considered by Lee as more important than any Grant can possibly make upon Richmond in four months.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate shipment to New York of the cotton captured at Savannah.

Mr. Fessenden has requested the Committee of Ways and Means to modify the law to enable him to issue 200,000,000 dols. in 7 30 bonds.

It is semi-officially announced that no person, authorised or unauthorised, has left for the front on a peace mission, or to consult the Confederate authorities on existing difficulties.

The military situation before Richmond and Petersburg is unchanged. Hostilities are confined to picket firing, and an occasional exchange of shells by the opposing batteries. The Dutch Gap Canal works are indefinitely postponed.

The despatch from City Point announcing General Butler's removal says that the ostensible charges against him are connected with Dutch Gap and the Fiasco at Wilmington, but that it has also been Butler's misfortune to have appointed irresponsible persons to positions of importance. Other charges have accumulated against him, embracing arbitrary and illegal use of power in causing arrests and inflicting unmerited punishments. He has been ordered to transfer all Government moneys and properties in his possession to Major-General Ord.

General Sheridan has established his troops in comfortable winter quarters in Shenandoah Valley. Great scarcity of food is said to exist in the Valley.

Numerous bands of mounted guerillas roam over the western portion of Kentucky. They were vigorously enforcing conscription in Omensboro, Lewisville, and Henderson.

The Federal General Grierson reports that his command had struck the Mobile and Ohio Railway on the 27th ult., five miles below Corinth.

General Early has destroyed the road as far as Okolana, together with 29 bridges, 32 cars, and 300 army waggons. A camp of Forest's was dispersed at Everond. The destruction of the Albany and Gulf Railroads is said to deprive Lee's army of the large supplies of cattle heretofore received from Florida over that road.

Sixteen hundred Indians made an attack on Juelsburg in the Colorada territory, last Saturday. They robbed the Overland Mail and Express, dispersed a mule train and destroyed a station and large amount of telegraphic material. A severe fight afterwards took place, resulting in the defeat of the Indians.

Latest despatches from Springfield, Missouri, state that the Union garrisons have been withdrawn, with all the posts south of that place, so far as Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The enforcement of the passport system has nearly put an end to the travelling of Americans in Canada. The passenger trains on both the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads are now running nearly empty west of Toronto. Guards of United States soldiers are to be stationed at Rouse's Point and Moor's Junction, to see that the passport regulations are complied with.

The *New York Herald* publishes the following despatch:—

Yesterday the troops of this command were startled by the unexpected announcement that General Butler had been relieved and ordered to Lowell, Massachusetts. A host of rumours are flying about as to the cause of this change. Nearly all, however, attribute the removal of General Butler to the failure of the Wilmington expedition. The order was received at Butler's head-quarters about half-past 11 o'clock a.m. yesterday. The only person present who did not appear at all surprised was the general himself. Whether he knew that it was coming, or whether he has the faculty of viewing the most unexpected events calmly, is more than I can determine, but certainly the general was not at all disturbed. Immediately on its reception his orders were issued charily and decisively, and before three o'clock he was ready to vacate his command at the front. Adopting the theory that General Butler was removed on account of the Wilmington expedition not meeting with the expected success, only one question remained to puzzle curious military men. They could not imagine why the general had not been removed some days ago. This question, however, received a final solution when General Ord was assigned to the command. The hero of Fort Harrison was away on leave of absence, and the authorities only waited for his return to remove General Butler.

General Ord returned yesterday, and at once proceeded to the head-quarters of his command, the 24th Army Corps. He had hardly arrived before he received notification of the removal of General Butler, and his own assignment to the command of the Army of the James.

Immediately on the promulgation of the order relieving General Butler and replacing him by General Ord, the staff of the army of the James assembled around the quarters of their late commander, reinforced by numerous other officers of the command. Numerous would hardly convey an idea of the number of officers present to bid him farewell. The general was deeply affected, and expressed his regret at parting with an army which, under his command, had achieved so much. But any expressions of sorrow were cut short by the rapidity of the general's arrangements. He had received his orders to report at Lowell at the earliest moment, and before three p.m. he announced that he was ready to leave. The orders directing this change instructed General Butler to proceed to Lowell, Massachusets, and report from thence to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Before three p.m. the general started for the North. He was accompanied by General Ord, General Davis, General Turner, General Ludlow, Captain Bruce, Captain Clark, Captain De Kay, Lieutenant Merrill, Medical Director Suckley, Major Davis, and Captain Wheaton. Never had an order been more promptly obeyed. All of the above-named officers accompanied the general to Aiken's Landing, where he went on board the flagboat, the *River Queen*. General Butler was accompanied by Captains De Kay and Clark, of his personal staff, while the remaining officers turned their horses' heads homeward. General Ord also accompanied General Butler as far as City Point, where he stopped to see the lieutenant-general, and returned late last night.

Relative to Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond, the *New York Tribune* contains the following despatch:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Francis P. Blair, sen., went on his second mission of peace to Richmond on Saturday. His son, Montgomery Blair, did not accompany him. Passes from the Confederate authorities, civil and military (delay in the receipt of which at Grant's head-quarters had induced Mr. Blair last week to return to Washington), had been transmitted to him here, and will enable him to continue his journey to Richmond without interruption. He is doubtless in that city. It is known here that Mr. Blair will propose to the Davis Government a scheme of pacification resting fundamentally on a return of the rebellious States to the Union. Whatever political and moral advantages may be derived to us from this tender of the olive branch, no hope is entertained here that Mr. Blair's mission will have the success of initiating negociations for peace. The condition of re-union will be fatal to his or any other convoy's labours.

George D. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, who has been in Richmond for over a month, on his arrival here through our lines, of which he seems to have the run, reported to Kentuckians in the House of his own sympathies that the Jeff. Davis Government had conclusively resolved to free and arm the slaves, and that 200,000 of them would be soon equipped and put into field to fight us, under the stimulus of the promise of their own liberty and that of their wives and children, and of a proprietary interest in the soil. In this desperate war policy intelligent men hear Jeff. Davis's reply to Francis Blair's proposition for peace.

INDIA.

THE WAR IN BHOOTAN.

The Bombay papers lately received contain copious reports of the progress of the war in Bhootan.

The following account of the taking of Dalimkote is dated within the stronghold, Dec. 8:—

"I send off a few lines just to tell you that we took this famous place the day before yesterday—not, I am sorry to say, without serious loss, the Bhooteas having fought with much more courage and resolution than we expected, and the fort being both naturally and artificially strong, and in a most commanding position. We were opposed nearly all the way up the hill, and could only proceed by a narrow, tortuous road, constantly exposed to showers of arrows and stones, both of which the Bhooteas threw with great force and precision. The column got close up to the fort without any serious loss, M'Gregor, the brigade major, and Loughnan, of the 18th Native Infantry, being the only wounded; but then there stood the fort before us, on a hill about 200 feet high, surrounded by a thick wall of about 20 feet elevation. We soon brought our small mortars into position, and were getting on very well with the work, throwing shells and carcasses into the fort at about a couple of hundred yards range, when, from a fuse being cut too short, the shell burst in the muzzle of the mortar, and exploded a quantity of powder which poor Griffin was weighing out for the charges; and in an instant three officers, Griffin, Anderson, and Waller, and some artillerymen close by were blown to atoms. This was a terrible catastrophe to the whole force, and had nearly been far worse, as our gallant and much esteemed Brigadier General Dunsford was within a yard of the group just before it occurred, having only that instant left poor Griffin to give some orders to Captain Perkins, of the Engineers. By this untoward calamity the force lost the services of three most excellent officers and seven men, and also of one of their mortars, which became utterly unserviceable. With great difficulty, and after some delay, an Armstrong gun was brought up the hill, and soon placed in position, and brought to play upon the confronting bastion, and, with a carcass, set fire to the buildings inside the fort. This the General thought an auspicious signal and time for an assault, and, having got the scaling-ladders up, the storming party made a rush, and carried the place at once, the Bhooteas bolting out on the opposite side. Dalimkote is a fearfully strong place, and was not taken without several casualties, the General having had several men shot close to his side, and not a few narrow escapes. Our work is not completed yet, as we have one more fort to take—that of Dhurm Sing, said to be nearly as strong as this, but not in such a commanding and difficult position. Our loss has been heavy; but considering the important result and the rapid way in which it was obtained, I do not think it disproportionate if we deduct those killed by the unfortunate explosion. Collins, of the Engineers, is wounded severely, both his legs having been broken by the explosion; Macgregor, the General's brigade major, slightly wounded on the scalp by a gunshot; and Lougnan, of the 18th Native Infantry, wounded by an arrow through the right arm. We have besides, eight men killed and 58 wounded. We were at it from ten in the morning until six in the evening, and you may imagine that we were not sorry when the affair was over and the fort in our possession. We are not enamoured of hill and jungle warfare, where the highest military skill and the best soldiers may be employed with comparatively inadequate results. We leave a garrison to hold this fort, and to-morrow or next day go on with our work."

ITALY.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance made his report for 1865. The Minister stated that the deficit for 1865, which is carried to the ordinary budget, amounts to 171,000,000 francs, it is believed, which will be reduced to about 120,000,000 fr. when Parliament shall have approved of the new registration stamp and provisional re-organisation bill. The revenue which will be produced by the new measures of taxation is calculated to be less during the first year than was anticipated. The extraordinary expenditure will amount to 70,000,000 francs and the extraordinary receipts at 25,000,000 francs, leaving a deficit of 45,000,000 francs. The 48,000,000 francs accruing from the sale of the crown domains which figured in the preceding budget are not included in the extraordinary receipts. The 33,000,000 francs guaranteed by the State for the interest to be paid by the railway companies are not included in the ordinary budget of expenditure.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has determined to allow the sad incident of the Turin riots to fall into oblivion. Baron Ricasoli, on Monday, moved that the House should pass to the order of the day—a motion equivalent to our "previous question"—and the proposal, being supported by the Government, was agreed to by a majority of 140 against 67 votes. Baron Ricasoli made this proposal in the interests of that harmony which is now so essentially necessary to the safety of Italy. The direct results of a discussion on the subject—the finding of a culprit—could have been of no practical value, while the indirect results—the hot disputes which must have arisen—could not have failed to be very injurious to the young State. It was therefore expedient that the Italian Parliament should shut its eyes to the events of September, and it has shut its eyes accordingly.

The *Daily News* states some damaging facts *apropos* of Cardinal d'Andrea's Liberalism. He was one of the chief agents in bringing back the Pope from Gaeta, and in 1859 he publicly denied that he entertained liberal opinions. In 1861 the Milanese paper, *La Perseveranza*, having published a letter in which it was stated that Cardinal d'Andrea entertained the same religious and political opinions as Liverani, Reali, and Passaglia, the cardinal protested again by making the solemn declaration that he was the most faithful adherent of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

The *Presse* of Saturday says Herr von der Pfordten has declared that Bavaria is willing to consent to any agreement which may be entered into between the future Sovereign of the Duchies and Prussia whereby the latter might obtain special concessions, provided such concessions are kept within the limits of the Federal Constitution. Prince Frederick Charles has brought an invitation to the Emperor of Austria to visit Berlin.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath is still struggling with the Government on the financial question. On Monday, the Finance Committee proposed that the deficit for 1865 should not be allowed to exceed twenty-five million florins, or in other words that the expenditure should be restricted within those limits. The Ministers were taken by surprise, and declared that they had no authority to deal with such a proposal, and that they must refer the matter to the Council of Ministers.

PRUSSIA.

The Upper House of the Prussian Legislature on Monday, passed, by a large majority, its exceedingly "loyal" address in reply to the speech from the Throne. Herr Von Bismark declared the policy of the Government on the constitutional question. It is simply a fresh expression of the old determination of no surrender. It is impossible to end the conflict by giving way on the army organisation question; it is impossible to state the intentions of the Government in pending questions. All that is possible to say is that the interests of the country are certain to be maintained by the King's Government, over which he, Bismark, has the honour to preside. One would think Herr Von Bismark had passed the vocation at Rome, so deftly does he apply the *Non Possumus* to Prussian affairs.

RUSSIA.

At a meeting of the nobility of Moscow, held in that city on Monday, it was resolved, by a very large majority, to address the Emperor in favour of establishing two Houses of Representatives. This fact, taken in connection with the vigorous life displayed by the Austrian Reichsrath, shows how rapidly the democratic movement is taking hold even of those countries that are justly regarded as the strongholds of despotism in Europe.

JAPAN.

MURDER OF TWO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Advices from Yokohama to Nov. 4, received *via* San Francisco, report the murder by the Japanese of two British officers. The British minister had demanded the arrest and punishment of the assassins, and would take measures to compel it. The Japanese authorities showed a disposition to comply with the demand.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers state that the Spanish Government is determined to act with energy if the Pope's Encyclical be published without the consent of the Council of State. It is also asserted that Spain will demand of Peru an indemnity of fifteen millions of francs for the expenses of the expedition.

In the Senate on Friday Duke Torre supported the amendment to the address proposed by the Opposition and declared a new electoral law necessary. He demanded the representation of the Antilles in the Cortes and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

Spain and Italy have, we are told, had a small passage of arms, in which Spain has not had the best of it. As every one knows, the Spanish Government has not only refused to acknowledge the kingdom of Italy long after the other neutral powers of Europe had done so, but has consistently done the young nation all the evil that its moral influence could do. At length, however, it resolved to be gracious. Marshal Narvaez, who is certainly more liberal-minded than his predecessors, determined upon recognising the King of Italy, and doubted not that his condescension would be gratefully received at Turin. To his surprise, however, General Della Marmora sent back an answer intimating that Italy regarded the question of whether Spain recognised her or not as one of very little importance, and that the Spanish Government could consult its own convenience in the arrangements it might make. This was all the more stinging because it was true—for Italy suffers nothing from its non-recognition by Spain—and Marshal Narvaez intimated that no further advances would be made from Madrid so long as Della Marmora should remain Prime Minister. The Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, too, has accredited an Envoy to Turin, but the Italian Government has not returned the compliment, and it is supposed that the Mexican Court will recall its Minister until that act of reciprocity takes place. Italy is showing her condescending suitors that she has spirit enough to keep her own with them in matters of dignity.

POLAND.

The *Breslau Zeitung* of Saturday publishes a letter from Warsaw asserting that a meeting of the ministers of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia will take place in that city in the spring.

NEW ZEALAND.

A letter respecting the affairs of New Zealand, written by Mr. Fitzgerald, a gentleman who is described as being a person of great influence in that country, has been published. The writer attacks fiercely the policy of Sir George Grey, and says that to his "craft and duplicity" alone are due the last two years of war. For the future, he says, England must either take the Northern Island, and pay for governing it as she pleases, or she must leave the colonists to manage their affairs according to their own ideas and at their own expense. The people of England would probably have no objection to embrace the latter alternative had they confidence that the colonists would treat the natives fairly. The writer of the letter says we need not fear anything on that score, for that as soon as the colonists have to pay for their own wars they will see the folly of waging them unnecessarily.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN BRAZIL AND URUGUAY.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—160 SOLDIERS BLOWN INTO THE AIR.

By the arrival of the French mail steamer at Bordeaux, we have the following intelligence from Buenos Ayres on the 11th December:—The Era arrived on Monday evening with papers from Uruguay to Friday. The four Brazilian gunboats began to bombard Paysandu on Tuesday morning (6th) at four o'clock; at eight a.m., they had thrown 112 bombs into the town, at 5 p.m. 700. At the same time Flores, with 3,000 men, attacked the place by land, but was gallantly repelled. The Spanish war vessel, Wadrus, in concert with the French and English gunboats, notified Admiral Tamandaro to stop bombardment, which he did, "not at their request, but it being no longer necessary for the purpose of General Flores." Next day (7th) the rebel guerillas recommenced the attack, and the Brazilians landed all their marines with several heavy guns. The latter captured the police barricade, and several houses in the suburbs were sacked by the rebels, but the garrison recovered the barricade and expelled the enemy. Two ammunition waggons of the Brazalians blew up. The batteries of the garrison were disabled by the Brazilian fire, but after a couple of hours they were again made serviceable. Leandro Gomez had two horses killed under him, and the mortality on all sides was great. Eighty rebel infantry passed over to the Government. On Thursday morning the fighting was continued, the mortality being then estimated thus:—Rebels, 600; garrison, 300; Brazilians, 200. Every time that the rebels or Brazilians approached the batteries they were hurled back defiantly. Flores sent a second envoy, accompanied by the commanders of the French and English gunboats, to arrange a surrender but the chiefs Gomez and Piris manfully refused. A body of 400 Brazilians had penetrated to the Plaza and seized several barricades, when they were crushed and scattered by a sally of the garrison. The town of Paysandu is reduced to a heap of ruins, and the surviving garrison is estimated at 700. The fighting on the 9th began with some brilliant sorties of the garrison, punishing the besiegers heavily. Flores had fired 300 shots from his three small pieces, and the artillery of the fort responded from various parts of the town. The rebels confess having lost several good officers, but count on being reinforced in a few days by General Netto, with 1,500 Brazilian filibusters. Waldina Urquiz and Telma Lopez surprised the rebel garrison in Salto, and recaptured the place. Fausto Aguilar had set out too late for its relief. General Saa, with 2,500 men, arrived at Soyo Negro, on march to relieve Paysandu, if Gomez still holds out. Among the claims against the Brazilians for damages by the blockade, Messrs. Cabal and Williams demand three millions (£600,00). It is said that the French consul prevented the Brazilian admiral from bombarding Paysandu. All the women and children have left the town. It is said that two officers and twelve soldiers of the garrison of Salto were killed after the surrender. The approach of a powerful Paraguayan army is confidently expected at once. On the morning of the 9th of December, the city of Buenos Ayres was awakened by an explosion louder than artillery, and comparable only to the sudden outburst of a volcano beneath our feet. The Retiro barrick was blown up; 160 soldiers, dead or dying, were hurled into the air or buried under the ruins, and the shock was felt for half a mile round, smashing the windo as if by the effect of an earthquake. Nor is this the only disaster; the news arriving of an alarming collision on the Western Railway, in which three persons have lost their lives and numbers injured. But the later occurrence is almost forgotten in the awful details of the Retiro tragedy, while mangled limbs and headless trunks are carted off to the cemetery, and a line of carriages conveys the wounded to the various hospitals.

The latest Bulletin of the health of Cardinal Wiseman, signed by W. Monk, M.D., Charles Hawkins, and Edward Tegart, is to the following effect:—"The Cardinal's improvement is sustained."

The Queen has addressed a letter to the authorities of some of the railways which centre in London, expressing her "warmest hopes" that they will carefully consider every means of guarding against accidents, "which are not at all the necessary accompaniments of railway travelling." Her Majesty says she "is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same security may be ensured for all as is so carefully provided for herself." Railway directors are reminded of the responsibility involved in "the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country."

An astounding instance of trades union insolence is mentioned by a Liverpool contemporary. The "Amalgamated Bricklayers," the "Bricklayers' Labourers," and the "Brickmakers and Plasterers" of that town and district have just issued a ukase to the "master builders, contractors, and others," declaring that on and after the 22nd of July next, "there will be no more bricks used made by steam power, with the exception of white and blue fire-bricks." The masters are coolly told that this order has been issued because "the brickmakers of Birkenhead and its vicinity can supply you with as good an article, if not superior, to the ones now made by steam power." The "Amalgamated Bricklayers" and their associates have come into the world a hundred years too late, if they imagine themselves able to "put down" steam.

FEARFUL COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Another collision occurred on the Great Western Railway, on Tuesday—this time near the Didcot Junction. To avoid the curve in the line to Oxford, immediately after leaving that junction, a loop line was constructed some time ago, and the northern trains which are not timed to stop at that station pass along the loop, which is about half a mile in length, and commences just as Didcot Station is reached. On Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a narrow gauge goods train passed safely down the loop line at full speed, and when it had reached the main line it ran with immense force into an up narrow gauge goods train, cutting the train into two parts, and causing an amount of damage which will entail a considerable loss to the company. The up narrow gauge train was also proceeding at full speed, and should have been turned on to the up line of the loop, but, from some cause, the switchman sent the train along the main line, and the consequence was that the down train ran into it. Several trucks were thrown upon each other and shattered to splinters occupying not more than the space of one truck. The engine itself was forced completely over one of the trucks, and seven bullocks which were being conveyed to the London market were dreadfully mangled, the beasts being jammed in among the *debris*. In this state they were compelled to remain until daylight, when they were drawn out and put to death. Besides the trucks that were piled high in the air, eleven or twelve others were smashed, and the engine and tender were considerably damaged. The engine driver and stoker were bruised and shaken, but not seriously hurt. The contents of the trucks were scattered about and damaged, and there was quite a pool of brandy, wine, and other liquors which had been thrown out.

Our Comical Corner.

Why are crows the most sensible of birds? Because they never complain without *caws*.

"Come wheel, come woe!" as the man said when the cart was going to run over him.

A poor, thoughtless old gentleman sat down the other day on the spur of the moment. His screams were frightful.

Why is the Papal Allocution called an Encyclical? Because it argues in a vicious circle.

If men wear false calves, it may at least be said in their behalf that they themselves are real ones.

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all fell a weeping but one man, who on being asked why he did not weep with the rest, said, "Oh! I belong to another parish."

"Good morning, Mr. Jinkins, where have you kept yourself this long time?"—"Kept myself!" said Jinkins; "I don't keep myself; I live on credit."

A young fellow once offered to kiss a Quakeress. "Friend," said she, "thee must not do it."—"Oh, by Jove! but I must," said the youth. "Well, friend, as thee hast sworn, thee may do it; but thee must not make a practice of it."

Large license is accorded to beauty. Every woman can venture to be saucy if she pleases, but not if she displeases.

On a very pretty girl saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad, you see," he replied—"Oh, no, you belong to the other Jewish sect; you are very fair, I see!"

YANKEE COURTSHIP.—One evenin', as I was sittin' by Hetty, and had worked myself up to the pint of popping of the question, sez I, "Hetty, if a feller was to ask you to marry him, what would you say?" Then she laughed, and sez she, "That would depend on who asked me." Then sez I, "Suppose it was Ned Willis?" Sez she, "I'd tell Ned Willis, but not you." That kinder staggered me, but I was too cute to lose the opportunity, and so says I agen, "Suppose it was me?" And then you orter see her pout up her lip, and says she, "I don't take no supposes." Well, now, you see, there was nothin' for me to do but to touch the trigger and let the gun go off. So bang it went. Says I, "Lor, Hetty, it's me. Won't you say yes." And then there was such a hullabaloo in my head I don't know 'xactly what tuk place, but I thought I heerd a "yes" whispering somewhere out of the skirmish.

The Clerk of the Weather presents his compliments to *Mr. Punch*, and begs leave to submit to him a joke which he, the clerk, has occupied some moments of his leisure in concocting:—

Q. Why is Admiral Fitzroy like a careful riddle-maker?

A. Because a good deal of his time is taken up about a cone-and-drum (*Conundrum*.)

THE WORST WINTER FUR.—Chinchill.—*Punch.*

THE BEST PLACE FOR MR. BABBAGE.—Stillorgan.—*Punch.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is a rumour that the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is to have a peerage—an Earldom, of course.—*Punch.*

SHAKESPEARE BY A CYNIC.—The following benediction was pronounced by a wretch at a public dinner:—

May indigestion wait on appetite,
And gout on both! —*Punch.*

Miscellaneous News.

President Lincoln's extra income tax last year was 1,297 dollars.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of Lord Palmerston.

Miss Longworth contradicts the report that she has become a Protestant.

During the past week 85 wrecks have been reported making a total for this year of 212.

The reported betrothal of the Princess Helena of England with the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is contradicted by a semi-official German paper.

Artemus Ward's tickets of admission to his lecture on "Mormonism" are inscribed, "Admit the bearer and one wife."

The *Athenæum* states that Mr. Thomas Wright, the antiquary and historian, has been appointed the English translator of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar."

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise was confirmed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Saturday, at Whippingham Church, Osborne.

The political chiefs are preparing for the ensuing Parliamentary campaign. The leaders of the Opposition (Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli) have issued invitations for political banquets at their respective residences on Monday, the 6th February.

The "Flâneur" of the *Star* says Mr. William Powell Frith's grand picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales is virtually finished, and is pronounced by all who have been fortunate enough to see it as a marvel of arrangement, colour, and manipulative skill.

We learn that orders have been issued to stop the manufacture of Parrott guns in the United States, and that a commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes of their failure. There are about 1,000 of them in the Federal arsenals.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE MALT TAX.—An anti-malt tax meeting, at which there was a large muster of Conservative members of Parliament, was held at Leicester on Saturday last. Lord Berners presided, and the chief speakers were Lord J. Manners, M.P., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., and Mr. Ferrand, M.P.

Le Club tells us a wonderful story of a classical Scotchman who now haunts the students' quarter in Paris, and earns a livelihood by singing Latin songs and translating "Tacitus" to eager audiences, which crowd round the gutters in which he "stands and delivers" his songs and sentiments, raining sous on him as he ends.

A POSTMAN'S PERIL IN COCHIN CHINA.—A letter from Cochin China mentions that the arrival of letters at Barriah from Saigon was recently delayed by a singular incident. The native who acts as courier being some time over due, the commander of the place sent a detachment to see what had become of him, when, after an hour's march, the troops found the unfortunate Indian perched at the top of a high bamboo, while two enormous tigers were at the foot rolling over the letter-box. The courier was then released from his uncomfortable position, and enabled to continue his journey.

Sir Arthur Buller addressed a meeting of his constituents at Devonport, on Friday evening. The main topic of discourse was the foreign policy of the Government, which he zealously defended. He regretted the mismanagement of the Church-rate question, but did not despair of the ultimate triumph of the abolitionists. He objected to the proposal for constituting the bishops a final court of ecclesiastical appeal; and concerning reform, contended that it was the people and not the Liberal party in Parliament by whom apathy had been shown. Mr. Brassey, the forthcoming Liberal candidate, gave expression to his views on the leading domestic questions of the day. Votes of confidence in both gentlemen were passed.

A NOVEL PLEA.—A case such as does not often come before our law courts was tried on Saturday, in the Bail Court. A family had hired a house in St. John's Wood and went to reside in it, but they were so annoyed with the vermin with which they said the house abounded that they left it after a few nights' trial. The owner sued them for the rent which they resisted on the ground alleged; but the jury did not take the same view of the matter, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Charles Dickens has done Mr. Fechter some literary service, and, to be quits with him the great writer in a handsome way, Mr. Fechter has made him a present of a bit of Switzerland in the shape of a châlet, which is two storeys high, and can be erected without nails in any part of the grounds, and the residence removed to another quarter if agreeable; in fact, Mr. Dickens can now travel with his portable house and squat wheresoever he pleases.—*Court Journal.*

SERIOUS CHARGE OF EXTORTING MONEY.—A charge of an unusual description was heard at the Mansion-house Police-court, on Saturday. A man, named Robert Atkin, was charged with having extorted £91 2s. from Mr. W. S. Brown by means of threats. Mr. Brown is a partner in a firm of China merchants, and was in his office on Friday, when Atkin, accompanied by a woman, entered. Atkin produced a pistol, and declared that he would shoot Mr. Brown if he did not pay him what he owed him. There seems to have been an impression on the mind of Atkin that Mr. Brown was liable for some freight which appears to have been due. After a discussion of some length, in the course of which Atkin still menaced the complainant with the pistol, the latter procured him a cheque for £91 2s., and he went away. The prisoner was remanded.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fearful collision occurred on Saturday, on the Bolton and Leigh Branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Between Daubhill and Chequerbent, the country is traversed by a single line of rails. There is a Liverpool train due at Chequerbent at 1·30 p.m. and a Tyldesley train due at the same place about a quarter of an hour later. On Saturday afternoon, a heavy goods train, which had been shunted into a siding at Daubhill, proceeded on its way as soon as the Liverpool carriages passed; but upon reaching the Chip Hill Lane bridge, near Bolton, the Tyldesley train was seen approaching—on the same line of rails, of course. It was then too late to avert a collision. The two trains dashed into each other with terrific force. The three men on the goods engine,—the driver, fireman, and a coal filler,—were killed. Those on the Tyldesley engine were injured, but not seriously; while several of the passengers were a good deal hurt and shaken. Great damage was done to the company's property.

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—In the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, Mr. Harrison, counsel for the defendant in the case, *The Administrator of Robert Black Tedford v. Sarah Shillington*, moved to have the summons and plaint set aside. The action was very peculiar. It was for damages, by reason of the defendant, a lady, breaking her promise to marry the deceased, whose executor was the plaintiff.—Judge Fitzgerald: What is the special damage?—Mr. Harrison: Agony of mind, I suppose. It is mentioned in part of the plaint, which states that the deceased Robert Black Tedford was a surgeon, in good practice, in San Francisco, realising large profits, that Miss Sarah Shillington proposed to him, if he was unmarried and willing (a laugh)—that he should come to Ireland and be married to her; that the said Robert Black Tedford sold his furniture, fixtures, and mining shares, and came to Ireland, abandoning his practice, &c.; that he made known his arrival to Miss Shillington, who, however, neglected and refused to marry, whereby he lost great gains. He contended that there was no distinct statement of any material promise of marriage, and that the count for special damage by the loss of the lady's fortune was wholly unsustainable, there being no statement that Miss Shillington had any fortune or property.—Sergeant Armstrong, for the plaintiff, opposed the motion, observing that there was a distinct agreement to marry, for if the lady had not written to Mr. Tedford he would not have sold off his property in San Francisco and come home to marry her. It was on the faith of the agreement that he came home.—The Court ordered the pleadings to be amended, and the defendant to pay the costs of the motion.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FROST.—We deeply regret to have to report the occurrence of a very deplorable accident near Leeds on Monday. The frost of the previous days having hardened the ponds in the neighbourhood, those who enjoyed skating had been on the look out for opportunities of exercising their skill in that healthful recreation. A favourite resort in such cases was a large sheet of water known as Benyon's Pond, at Glenhow. On Monday this pond was visited by many ladies and gentlemen, who ventured on the ice. The venture, in two instances, was both unfortunate and melancholy in its results. The ice being thin in one part, owing to the action of a spring, gave way as several persons were together upon it, and they were precipitated into the water. One young lady—Miss Bulmer, eldest daughter of Mr. Bulmer, surgeon, Park-square, Leeds—who was being pushed on the ice in a chair, was drowned. Nor did the calamity end here. Mr. Lyndon Smith, who was on a securer part of the pond, hastened to the assistance of those in the water, and while endeavouring to save others was himself drowned. Miss Bulmer was a young lady aged about sixteen years. Mr. Lyndon Smith was a married gentleman, and leaves a wife and three young children. He was a junior partner in the firm of Messrs. William Smith and Son, extensive woollen merchants, in Leeds, and was known throughout the country for his great skill as an amateur photographer.

A MELANCHOLY COINCIDENCE.—STRANGE CAREER AND DEATH OF A CRIMINAL.—A circumstance has just occurred in Lincolnshire, proving in a fearful manner that crime never goes unpunished, and that the day of retribution is sure to come. The superintendent of police at Brigg recently died of inflammation of the brain, induced, it is believed, by anxiety of mind caused by the escape of a notorious criminal who had been placed in his care. The prisoner was known by the name of "Raggy," and it seems had been several times convicted. On one occasion he had been sent to prison for two months with hard labour; a second time for four months; and a third time he had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude. He had afterwards been apprehended for a burglary at Wrawby, a village near Brigg; was taken to the Kirton prison; brought down from Kirton by Mr. Snow, the governor, and given into the custody of Mr. Eady, the Brigg superintendent, whose death is now recorded. The prisoner shortly took an opportunity to leave the room, to go to the yard for a certain purpose—a purpose best known to himself. He was permitted to go by a young and inexperienced constable named Straw, and his absence was forgotten for a few minutes. On being searched for, the man was missing, and an alarm of his escape was raised. It was found that he had had no difficulty in doing so. He would have to get over the prison wall, and this he could do by stepping upon a copper, and a shelf above the copper, which was only two feet below the top of the wall. The escape was thus accomplished, and to avoid detection "Raggy" took off his boots. He thus left no trace or means of discovering the direction he had taken. Fleet as a buck, and a good swimmer, he went away. Eight policemen made every search in Brigg and the neighbourhood, but unsuccessfully. Eady, on learning of the man's escape, said that half an hour could not elapse before he [illegible] chief; trouble afflicted him; he sickened and died. The superintendent [illegible] Four weeks elapsed, and [illegible] Mr. Eady died, "Raggy" had committed another felony. He again cleverly escaped from the hands of the policemen, and, good swimmer as he was, he plunged into the river Trent, [illegible] not swim, and while endeavouring to escape was drowned.

The funeral of M. Proudon, in Paris, on Friday, was attended by between 3,000 and 4,000 persons.

The Encyclical Letter has been condemned by every Catholic Power except one. Only in Austria has the Encyclical been recognised and proclaimed.

The Poor-law Board has decided that an overseer not being a guardian has no legal right to be present at the meetings of guardians.

A military officer—Lieut.-Col. West—has been committed for trial, from the Daventry petty sessions, on a charge of indecently assaulting his servant girl.

On Saturday morning, an incendiary fire occurred in a stack yard near Driffield, by which a large quantity of grain was consumed.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, a gentleman well known as connected with the press, is the author of a new novel, entitled "Bitter Sweet's: a Love Story," which is shortly to be published.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided this year, as usual, at the annual letting of pews and aisle seats in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The premiums bid were much larger than ever before. The highest bid last year was 200 dols; this year, 400 dols; which, added to the pew rent, makes the largest total payment for the year for one pew 524 dols. Twelve pews were sold at prices (including premium and pew rent) exceeding 400 dols., each, and 16 more brought above 300 dols.

DOUBTFUL SYMPATHY.—One of the republican papers of New York, after speaking of General Butler's quarrels with Gilmore and others, remarks:—"The public do not so much censure General Butler for the failures which have invariably attended him, from Big Bethel to Fort Fisher, as the authorities who have kept him in the field."

The decorative furniture, enamel and ormolu clocks and bronzes, silver gilt and platina desert service, capital chest-horses, and miscellaneous effects, the property of Monsieur Blondin, are now being disposed of, at Niagara Villa, Avenue-road Regent's-park, in consequence of the departure of the celebrated owner to fulfil engagements contracted at several foreign capitals.

It is a pity, but no less a fact, that nine-tenths of the population of the United Kingdom are blind to the importance of wholesome food—*at least* that number eat bread, "the very staff of life," unadulterated with alum. Be wise and make your bread at home. If you cannot depend on the purity of German Yeast for raising it *at home*, you can always rely on BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, its wholesomeness being guaranteed by some of the most eminent medical men of the day. It is sold everywhere in penny packets and upwards.

THE SAFFRON-HILL MURDER.—The Italian who stands charged with the murder of Harrington, and with stabbing two other men at Saffron-hill, was brought up on Monday before Mr. Knox, at Clerkenwell Police-court. Both the men who were stabbed, and who are now in a fair way of recovery, were present and gave evidence. The testimony of one of them, Rebbeck, the barman of the public-house, is very important. It will be remembered that at the last examination an attempt was made to show that the outrages were committed, not by the prisoner, but by another man who was very like him, and who has since disappeared. Rebbeck swears distinctly that it was the prisoner, whom he had known for the last five or six years, who stabbed him, and that he saw him twice over with a knife in his hand. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The drama of "Black-eyed Susan" was recently produced at the Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne. "A special feature of the performance on this occasion," says the *Australasian* of November 26, 1864, "was the representation of William by Lady Don, who pourtrayed the noble qualities and peculiarities of Jack Tar with surprising fidelity—as natural as though she had been 'to the manner born,' or passed the greater portion of her life on board a man of war. In the course of the drama Lady Don sang 'The Bay of Biscay,' 'Bound 'Prentice to a Waterman,' and 'All in the Downs.' The first-mentioned song was enthusiastically re-demanded, and a double hornpipe, danced by William and Susan, was also encored."

A RAILWAY ROMANCE.—A singular incident occurred some few days back on the London and South-Western Railway. A gentleman, resident at Mapledowell, near Basingstoke, got into a first-class carriage at the Waterloo terminus, with the intention of proceeding home by one of the main line down trains. His only fellow-passengers in the compartment were a lady and infant and another gentleman. At Walton the other gentleman left the carriage, leaving the first gentleman with the lady and child. Shortly after this the train reached the Weybridge Station, and on its stopping the lady, under the pretext of looking for her servant, or carriage, requested her male fellow-passenger to hold the infant for a few minutes while she went to search for what she wanted. The bell rang for the starting of the train, and the gentleman began to get rather fidgety and anxious to return his charge to the mother. The lady, however, did not again put in an appearance, and the train went on without her; the child remaining with the gentleman, who, on arriving at his destination took the child home to his wife, and explained the circumstances under which it came into his possession.

CURIOUS ACTION FOR A WEDDING RING.—On Saturday, at the Ormskirk County Court, before Mr. Sergeant Wheeler, judge, a singular case came on for hearing, in which the plaintiff was Richard Rimmer, and the defendant Ellen Moorcroft. The plaintiff is a farm labourer, living at Downholland, near Ormskirk, and the defendant is a servant woman, at Halsall. The amount sued for was 19s. 6d. the price of a gold wedding ring, and 6s for publishing the banns of marriage. The plaintiff stated that some time ago he was engaged to be married to the defendant: the day was fixed and the banns of marriage published. He bought the wedding ring, for which he gave 19s. 6d., and also paid for the banns, which cost him 6s. Just before the day appointed for the marriage the defendant refused to have him, and the marriage did not take place. He lent her the ring to see if it would fit her, but she never returned it. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence the Judge asked the defendant whether she would return the ring, whereupon she thrust it into her victim's hand. The Judge said that he could not give a verdict for the 6s. for publishing the banns, but he would enter a verdict for the value of the ring, and this was done.

A CHILD MURDERED AND PACKED AS RAILWAY LUGGAGE.—On Monday evening Dr. Lankester, coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest at the Elephant and Castle, Camden Town, on the body of a very fine female child, aged about twelve months, which had been discovered packed in a box at the Euston station of the London and North Western Railway. The evidence went to show that on the morning of the 8th inst., just as the 6·15 a.m. train was about to start from the Victoria Station, Manchester, *via* the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a woman gave to Anthony Bond, the guard, a green-painted box, saying she was going by the train to Preston, and that was her luggage. He placed the box in the luggage van, and supposed the woman had gone into the train. On arriving at Preston, as no one asked for the box, he took it on to Fleetwood, and brought it back at night by the 9.15 p.m. train, and carried to the left luggage department. The box had a label on it, on which was written "Mrs. Clegg, passenger, Manchester to Preston." After remaining there some days and not being owned, as was the custom on all lines connected with the North Western, the box was despatched to and arrived at the Euston Station "left luggage" department, where, on Friday last it was opened to see if there was any clue to the owner. At the top of the box was a thick cloth and underneath it straw, which on being removed disclosed the body of a perfectly naked female child, doubled up and lying on its side on some flock placed at the bottom of the box. Inspector Pridgeon, who was sent for, handed the body over to the metropolitan police. Mr. John Roberts, surgeon to the infirmary of St. Pancras workhouse, said that when brought there the child had been dead some days. It had cut both its upper and lower front teeth, and was, he should say, about twelve months old. The hair was long, the child had been well nourished, and there were no external marks of violence, but its limbs were rigid. The child had evidently met with a violent death by suffocation. The body was perfectly healthy in every way. The Coroner said this evidence pointed to the fact that a most atrocious and deliberate murder had been perpetrated, and to the probability that the child had been packed into the box alive. The appearance showed all the evidence of suffocation. He would leave it to the jury to say if they would return a verdict of wilful murder, or adjourn to enable the police to trace the guilty parties. The inquiry was ultimately adjourned.

THE WEATHER AND THE LONDON PARKS.—The weather was very cold and frosty at midnight on Sunday, the thermometer at that hour standing at 21, or 9 deg. below freezing point, at which it continued until Monday morning, when it rose to 27, and at noon it had gone up to 33, and there were some signs of the frost giving way. About two o'clock in the afternoon, however, the weather again became foggy and much colder, and the glass rapidly fell to 28, and kept gradually falling during the remainder of the day, until at six o'clock the thermometer at the Hyde-park Receiving House stood at 22, with every indication of a severe night. During the day a large number of persons visited the different parks, and skating was carried on with great spirit by those with sufficient hardihood to prove the dangerous state of the ice, which in most parts was very unsafe. In the Regents-park the ice was tolerably secure, and two or three thousand persons ventured upon it without any other casualty than a few immersions. The Long Water and Round Pound in Kensington Gardens was also largely patronised by the amateurs of the skating club, who mustered in great force, accompanied by their tent and other appliances. The ice here, however was barely one inch in thickness, and about noon yielded to the power of the sun, and gave way in some parts, precipitating several persons into the water. At one time there were at least a dozen persons struggling together in the water, and had it not been for the great and prompt exertions of the icemen, aided by the excellent apparatus with which they are provided, a lamentable loss of life must have ensued, the water in this part being from ten to twelve feet in depth. As it was, there was considerable difficulty in the rescue, the parties having fallen through in the centre of the water, which is here of great width. There was immense excitement amongst the crowd who lined the banks while the efforts of the icemen were being made, and the successful result was hailed with loud cheers. In the struggle for life one gentleman was brought to shore with the loss of his boots and skates. The Serpentine was still more unsafe; and the icemen, aided by the police, did everything in their power to prevent persons venturing upon it. Despite, however, every precaution, several hundreds got upon that portion of the ice immediately opposite the receiving-house, and, as was anticipated, the ice gave way in several parts, and between 20 and 30 persons were to be seen struggling in the water at one time. Their situation was one of great danger, the water being 16 feet in depth at this part, and the rotten state of the ice caused it to break to pieces with every attempt of the parties to regain their footing upon it. Ropes were thrown along the ice to those in the water, by which means they managed to keep themselves up until the icemen were enabled to reach them in the iceboats and bring them ashore. Several of them were removed in [illegible] The ice on the water in St. James's-park enclosure was [illegible] on Sunday, and [illegible] Several [illegible] different parties was received with shouts of laughter.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—At the Woodstock Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. George Osborne, farmer, of Church Handborough, applied personally for a warrant, for wilful and corrupt perjury, against John Winston Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, committed at Blenheim Palace, on the 9th of November last, by making an affidavit, before Mr. R. B. Hawkins, a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Court of Chancery, which the complainant alleged His Grace knew to be untrue. The proceedings arose out of a trial the parties had fought some time ago. The magistrates, without going into particulars, told the complainant that he must apply to the Court of Chancery for redress, as they had no jurisdiction. Mr. Osborne contended that as the offence was committed in the sessional district of Woodstock, they could take cognizance of it. The magistrates decided that they had no power to entertain the application.

On Saturday last there was exhibited at Liverpool the system of signalling at present in vogue in the armies of the Federals and Confederates. The system, which was at first brought into practice by Lieutenant Ruffin, of the American army, is remarkable for its simplicity. The apparatus consists of a long pole, fixed upon a swing joint, which can be easily worked by a single operator. At the top of the pole in daytime there is attached a single distinguishing flag, and at night a plain distinguishing light takes the place of the flag. The working of the apparatus is strictly analogous to the indicating needle of the electric telegraph, the dips or inflections of the indicating pole to the right or the left hand of the operator signifying an agreed on letter of the alphabet. The system, which was tried at Aldershot by order of the Commander-in-Chief, has already been favourably reported, on account of its simplicity and portability, and is at present under the consideration of the French Government as to its efficiency for army or naval use. At present it is used by the Federal navy, and by the blockade runners and blockaders off the Confederate ports.

A NIGHT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A strange incident occurred at the London and North-Western Railway Station at Ingleton, one night last week. There are two stations at Ingleton, separated only by the viaduct; one on the Thornton side belonging to the Midland Company. Passengers coming by the Midland are carried over the viaduct and handed over to the London and North-Western Company, and *vice versa* by the London and North-Western to the Midland. One night last week a lady travelling in a first-class carriage was brought from the North by the 4·30 p.m. train and taken over in the usual way to the Midland, intending, as it afterwards turned out, to go to Skipton by the 5·30 p.m. train. Instead, however, of alighting with the rest of the passengers, she seems to have been wandering in the realms of dreamland; the supposed empty carriages were taken back to the station at the Thornton side, and then shunted off to a siding to wait till wanted on the following morning to go northward again. The lady appears to have slept through all the shunting, and afterwards through the night, for she was not discovered till about seven o'clock next morning, when having "found" herself, she called out to a porter who was passing, "How soon does the train start for Skipton?" The astonished porter soon perceived the fair sleeper's position, and conducted her over to the Midland Station, where she took her ticket and departed by the 7·30 a.m. train for Skipton.—*Kendal Mercury.*

THE LOSS OF THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes an account of the shipwreck of the *John Williams*, belonging to the London Missionary Society. That ship, which visited Taiti so frequently within the last twenty years, sailed from Papeete on the 26th of March, 1864, to accomplish a mission in several of the South Sea Islands, and then to proceed to Sydney. She had on board as passengers M. Banff, a very aged missionary, accompanied by his wife, his sister, and niece from Huahine, with the Rev. M. Boyle, from Aitutaki, all proceeding to Australia. The *John Williams* was becalmed in June last near the island of Danger, situated between the Penhyras and the Archipelago of Samoe. All the efforts of the captain to tow the barque off the land with boats were ineffectual, and she drifted ashore and sunk. The captain, passengers, and crew were saved, but all their property was lost. In July last they were able to quit the Navgiators' Islands in a small galliot for Sydney. "Thus," says the *Monitbur de la Flotte*, "perished in a calm a ship which had so often surmounted the hurricane on the course she had travelled so long as an instrument of trade, civilisation, and religion."

ROBBERY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Two men, named respectively William Wilson and George Hammond, were charged at the Borough Gaol, Windsor, on Saturday, with having stolen certain valuable articles, the property of Her Majesty the Queen. Wilson was the foreman of upholsters, and Hammond the head porter in the department of the Lord Chamberlain's stores at Windsor Castle. Last week a parcel containing some very valuable Indian silk bed furniture, with some rich silk curtains, and other draperies, was forwarded to some auction rooms in London for sale. The goods were of so exceptionally valuable a kind that some suspicion was aroused, and the fact was communicated by the auctioneer to the police at Scotland-yard. A detective was commissioned to investigate the affair. He put himself in communication with the Berkshire police, and afterwards with Mr. Seabrook, her Majesty's inspector in the Lord Chamberlain's department at Windsor Castle. The property in question was identified by Mr. Seabrook as belonging to the Queen, and as having been extracted from the Lord Chamberlain's stores. Inquiries were then conducted at the railway station, and it was ascertained that the parcel had been taken there by Hammond the porter, but it had been booked in the name of Wilson. On being questioned, Hammond denied all knowledge of the theft, and said he took the parcel there by Wilson's order; but Wilson affirmed, when he was confronted with the detective and accused, that he had been induced to commit the robbery by the persuasion of Hammond. Some formal evidence was taken, after which the prisoners were remanded, in order that further inquiries might be made. Hammond was admitted to bail.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.—A CAPTAIN DISOWNING HIS WIFE.—At the opening of the Greenwich Police-court, on Saturday, Mr. Fildew, the relieving officer for the parish of Rotherhithe, accompanied by a lady-like looking person, addressing Mr. Traill, the presiding magistrate, said he had an application of a singular nature to make to his worship, to grant a summons against Captain Francis John Taylor, of the ship *Refuge*, now lying in the import basin of the West India docks, for deserting and also disowning his wife, who was then present, and had become chargeable to the parish of Rotherhithe. From inquiries he had made and from a certificate of marriage he held in his hands, it appeared that the parties were married at the parish church of Monkwearmouth, in the county of Durham, on the 31st of January, 1852, the present applicants maiden name being Margaret Preshaw. For eight or nine years the wife had received her husband's half pay while he was at sea, and had also received many letters from him, some of which she had now in her possession; but about four years ago her money allowance was discontinued, and all correspondence had from that time ceased. Learning, however, that her husband's ship had arrived a few days since in the West India Docks, the wife was induced to leave Monkwearmouth, and to come to London. On going to the docks she saw her husband, and addressed him as such; but he disclaimed all knowledge of having ever before seen her, and it would appear that Capt. Taylor had—about two years ago—been married to a young lady, at the French Embassy in Paris, and that the second wife was then on board the vessel, with a child only five months old.—Mr. Traill: What proof have you, besides the testimony of the wife, that Capt. Taylor is the person she says to whom she was married?—Mr. Fildew: There are the letters in his handwriting I have alluded to, and the wife has put herself into communication with the Board of Trade, and the number of the registered certificate of Capt. Taylor, of the ship *Refuge*, is the same as that the wife knew the number of his certificate to be at the time of their marriage.—Mr. Traill: If there has been a second marriage this matter may assume a criminal form, and it will then become a question how far the wife's sworn testimony alone may be taken.—The wife: There is a person living at Monkwearmouth who was present at the marriage, and who can speak to his identity, and whom I can obtain as a witness.—Mr. Traill: In that case you can have a summons, which was accordingly granted.

STRANGE SCENES AT SHEFFIELD.—During the past few months, the inhabitants of Sheffield have been startled with a series of sensational announcements, concerning the services of the Hallelujah Band at the Temperance Hall. "Convicted felons, prizefighters, pigeon stealers, dog fighters, wife beaters, poachers, &c." have been announced to give "their experience," and the result of the extraordinary concentration of talent, or rather character, has been crowded houses. Last week, the walls were placarded with the announcement that, on Monday night, "Harvey Teasdale," the converted clown, would publicly destroy his stage dresses the manuscript plays and music, and his pantomime tricks and books. The hall was crowded to excess in every part. The business of the evening commenced by a hymn sung with extraordinary gusto by the large audience. Prayer by a member of the band followed, and upon the Chairman announcing an address by another member, great uproar and cries for "Harvey" followed. After silence was procured, the address was given, but was listened to very impatiently. At its conclusion Harvey Teasdale came to the front of the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers, and those peculiar whistles and calls which must have been familiar to him in his theatrical days. These, however, were stopped by one of the leaders announcing that that was a "religious service." Teasdale procured a bag containing his "properties." He announced that Mr. Edward Lauri, clown at the Surrey Theatre, had consented to be present and see that all were destroyed, and that the properties and books were real—and this statement appeared to be very satisfactory to the audience, who greeted Mr. Lauri with a hearty cheer. The work of demolition then commenced, Teasdale producing a dress which he said belonged to the "Dumb Man of Manchester," and handing it over to the brethren behind, who, with large shears and knives, quickly destroyed it. The dresses of "Scaramouch," and the other favourite characters of Teasdale, shared the same fate, while the motley garb of the clown, with the cap which "had gone through the clock face for the last time," were speedily reduced to shreds. The manuscript plays followed, each being handed to Mr. Lauri first for examination, and Teasdale explaining the various pieces and relating some anecdote connected with them. Mr. Lauri stated that all the pieces had been offered to him for £2 10s, but that they had then been refused to him. He was in Leeds that afternoon, and there he heard that Teasdale had destroyed the same things there, and so he had come down to see. This statement created some laughter, and provoked from Teasdale the remark that he had enemies in Leeds. The last property to be destroyed was the "monkey," and the audience were requested "not to be frightened," although it was "very hideous." A large stuffed figure was then brought on. It was the monkey dress of Teasdale, stuffed with shavings "to give the people an idea of Harvey Teasdale as he was;" and no sooner was it brought upon the platform than it was seized and literally [illegible] concluded about ten o'clock.—*Sheffield Independent.*

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

This distinguished lady died at her marine residence, Seaham Hall, about 11 o'clock on Friday night. At the time of her death, the Earl and Countess Vane, Lady Portarlington, and Lady Adelaide Law were present. Intelligence of her death was at once despatched to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Earl Portarlington, who was at the time on a visit to Blenheim Castle, the residence of the Duke and Duchess. They, with other members of the family, arrived at Seaham Hall on Sunday morning. The announcement of her ladyship's death, though somewhat anticipated, created a painful feeling throughout the wide district over which the family estates are spread, extending from Washington and Hylton in the north to Durham in the west and Dawdon in the south, independent of the Wynyard estate. At Seaham, every shop and place of business, manifested signs of the loss sustained by the death of the Marchioness by partially closing; the ships in the harbour hoisted their flags half mast high, and most of the houses in the place drew their blinds as indicative of mourning. On Sunday morning the Vicar of Seaham (Rev. A. Bethune), in a sermon at the old church, closely adjoining the hall, touchingly alluded to the death of her ladyship. In various other pulpits at Seaham suitable other references to her ladyship were made. Of late years Seaham Hall, the marine residence of her ladyship, has been her favourite abode. At Seaham she was in the midst of her vast collieries, railways, and port of Seaham Harbour, and devoted a large portion of her time to superintending these.

The late Marchioness of Londonderry, born in St. James' Square, London, in 1800, was the only daughter of Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, by the Countess of Antrim, only child and heiress of the Marquis of Antrim. By this marriage, the large properties in Durham and Ireland were united, and on the death of her father she came into possession of them. Besides the large landed estates, she was owner of no fewer than nine of the best collieries in the country, viz.:—Dryburn Grange, Framwellgate Moor, Broomside, Old Durham, Pensher, Pittington, Rainton, Seaham, and Seaton.

Possessed of great personal charms, besides being a wealthy heiress, she yielded her heart and hand, in her nineteenth year, to the gallant and brave Charles William Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry. By this marriage she had issue three sons and three daughters—viz., George Henry Robert Charles, now Earl Vane; Adolphus Frederick Charles William, he was member for North Durham from 1854 until last year, when he died in May, 1864; Ernest M'Donnel, late an officer in the army; Frances Anne Emily, married to Duke of Buckingham; Alexandrina Octavia Maria, married to Earl of Portarlington; and Adelaide Emelina Caroline, married to the Rev. F. H. Law.

The death of the Marquis, in 1854, was a severe blow to the Marchioness. For some time afterwards she shrank from mingling in fashionable circles, confining herself to the maturing and carrying out the plans of her late husband in connection with the collieries and estates, both in the county of Durham and Ireland. Few women probably ever excelled her ladyship in business qualifications, and she brought her abilities to bear upon every department of her extensive concerns. Her landed estates she improved by draining, and in Ireland she resided at Garron Tower for a part of the year, personally directing improvements, founding schools for the children of her tenantry, establishing a system of prizes for the best cultivated farms, meeting her tenantry year after year, and encouraging them in those admirable speeches which made her famous.

While giving so much attention to the duties devolving upon her in the sister isle, she did not neglect those in the county of Durham. The reproach which has been so long cast upon the pitmen of the North of England cannot be said to apply to those employed upon her ladyship's collieries. With a care almost maternal, she endeavoured by every means in her power to improve their condition, both spiritual and temporal. She established schools in central parts, so as to admit of their being within easy access of the children whose parents were employed at her collieries. The schools are largely attended, and are under the superintendence of able masters and mistresses. Not satisfied with her endeavours for the thorough education of the rising generation, her ladyship, in 1856, met and entertained to a substantial dinner, in the large works of Mr. Hopper, near Fence Houses, no less than upwards of 3,000 pitmen and workpeople employed on her ladyship's collieries. The following year her ladyship again entertained the men at dinner, at Seaham. On this occasion, Lord A. V. Tempest, M.P., presided.

Notwithstanding the time required by her ladyship in attending to these multifarious duties, she was not less attentive to the general public questions of the day. In her the volunteer movement had a constant and liberal supporter. The Seaham Artillery Corps is an instance of the substantial aid she gave to the patriotic cause. In addition to these acts, her ladyship liberally patronised all institutions having for their object the improvement of the working classes. Mechanics' institutes and kindred establishments always found in her a munificent contributor towards their funds. In 1843 her ladyship published, by subscription, a journal of three months' tour in Portugal, Spain, and Africa, the proceeds of which were devoted to the establishment of a dispensary at Seaham harbour. For their spiritual welfare she also evinced the same anxiety. Long Newton, Seaham Harbour, St. Nicholas', Durham, and many other churches, are materially indebted to her ladyship for munificent contributions towards their restoration and erection.

As instances of her commercial enterprise she established, a few years ago, blast furnaces at Seaham, the foundation stone being laid by her ladyship, and she purchased a large iron-stone royalty in Cleveland, from whence to obtain the ore required for carrying on the manufacture of iron. Seaham Harbour, although capable of holding four hundred vessels, not being convenient for the shipment of all the coals produced at her collieries, she constructed, at her own expense, the Seaham and Sunderland Railway, seven miles in length, for the conveyance of the coals to Sunderland Docks, and also for the accommodation of goods and passenger traffic between the two places.

THÉ DEFENCE OF THE SHREWSBURY MAGISTRATES.

The "Acting Clerk to the Magistrates on the Occasion," ventures, in the *Times*, upon a defence of the conduct of the Magistrates at Shrewsbury, in reference to the case of Mr. Ashworth. The writer of the letter begins by saying that the simple truth has been so garbled, disguised, and distorted, as to render it impossible to judge fairly the case. Whether he materially alters any of the facts which have weighed with the public in their judgment, will be seen from the following "short and simple statement":—

I should premise, that, at the sitting of the Borough Justices, on Wednesday, the 28th of December last, their clerk was unavoidably absent, and I acted as his deputy. A person of gentlemanly appearance was placed in the dock, and, in reply to my inquiry, gave his name "Charles Ashworth." A witness stepped into the box, who deposed, in substance, as follows:—"My name is John Morgan. I am a police-constable of the borough of Carmarthen. I produce a warrant from a borough justice of Carmarthen for the apprehension of one George Thornton, on a charge of stealing a watch, chain, ring, and other articles from an hotel in Carmarthen. I am confident the prisoner is the man, as he agrees precisely with the description given me of the person named in the warrant, though he now gives a different name. I have followed him for several days, and nearly 200 miles. I found on him the ring produced, which precisely corresponds with the description of the ring stolen. A farthing also was among the trinkets stolen, and I found a farthing in the prisoner's purse;" and after other confirmatory evidence the witness concluded:—"I apply for a remand until to-morrow, which will enable me to produce a witness from Aberdare, to whom the stolen watch has been sold, and who will identify the prisoner." The warrant was then inspected by the Magistrates and myself. It bore every appearance of being a genuine document, even to a practised eye, and was perfectly regular in every respect, except that it had not been endorsed, or backed, as it is technically termed, by a Shrewsbury magistrate. I advised the magistrates that the warrant was, under these circumstances, a mere credential of the witness, and that his omission to get it endorsed was of no importance whatever except to himself, as a police officer may at all times with perfect legality apprehend a person charged with felony without any warrant, the only difference being that the officer apprehending is then personally liable to an action in case his prisoner should turn out innocent. This is so well known to every person acquainted with police business, and the apprehension without a warrant of persons charged with felony is a matter of such daily occurrence, that it appears surprising the absence of "backing" on the warrant in question should be so much insisted on as a means overlooked by the magistrates and their clerk of detecting the astounding imposition which was being practised on them. The pseudo-constable, as has since been ascertained, is the son of an ex-inspector of police, and no doubt knew perfectly well the mode of procedure in such matters, and that "backing" the warrant was of no importance. He might otherwise have readily got it done before a justice and committed perjury, as he need only have gone before a justice and committed perjury, which, as was evident, was a matter of no consideration to him. He looked like what he represented himself to be, and the case was as clear as could reasonably be expected at such a stage; and, if any further confirmation of the *bona fides* of the charge had been needed, it was certainly supplied by Mr. Ashworth himself, in (what was for an innocent person) his extraordinary demeanour in the dock. Except in reply to my question as to his name, he made no attempt to utter a syllable until after he was remanded. He had every opportunity of making any statement he pleased, though I believe he was not invited to do so. An innocent gentleman so charged would, it might be supposed, have, at least, indignantly denied the charge. But Mr. Ashworth did nothing of the kind, though in his letter which appeared in a Manchester daily paper, he, I believe, states that he gave his address, and stated who his connections were, &c., and produced letters to substantiate his statements. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that nothing whatever of the kind took place, or was mentioned, when before the Magistrates, and neither they nor myself had any knowledge of it. After the remand, Mr. Ashworth asked if he might be allowed to communicate with his friends, and this the Magistrates would have readily permitted had they not been assured by the constable that an accomplice of the prisoner was still at large, and that if any communication were allowed to be made he feared the ends of justice might be defeated. The Magistrates then told Mr. Ashworth that after the officer's statement they could not grant his request during the remand. Even if this refusal (which was almost immediately retracted) may be thought unnecessarily harsh, it should be borne in mind that it was dictated merely by excess of caution, and in no way justifies the storm of abuse and invective which has since been heaped on the devoted heads of the unhappy "Bench."

The *Globe*, commenting upon this explanation, says:—

The acting Clerk, indeed, tells the story of his own shortcomings in a tone calculated to appease the public indignation against the Court of which he was the minister. But the facts remain pretty much where they were. It is admitted that the sapient Justices were completely hoodwinked by a sham detective. No yokel on a racecourse was ever more palpably taken in by a gentleman with a pea and three thimbles. They acted upon a warrant which, even if not forged, was informal, and the statement is not denied that so low an opinion had the pseudo-constable of the acumen of those before whom he appeared, that he did not even take the trouble to alter the date from 1861 to 1864, easy as was the transformation. Under such circumstances a respectable gentleman was sent to prison and all opportunity refused him of communicating with his friends, and thus at once clearing up the matter. The excuse for this piece of harshness is accounted for by the magisterial apologist in an amusing way. The sham detective said the prisoner had a confederate at large, and that any telegram sent by him might put the confederate on the alert, and so defeat the ends of justice. It was an ingenious plan of the imposter to delay the exposure of his fraud, and it at once "fetched" the Bench. They never thought that a telegram from a prisoner might be sent through the hands of the policein a way to overcome all attempts to favour the escape of other criminals. If Mr. Ashworth wished to communicate with any respectable friend at Manchester, the telegram might have been sent through the police, so that no fraud could take place. But it is superfluous to elaborate upon the ways in which these Justices showed their utter want of fitness for their duties on this occasion. The clerk was absent, and the clerk seems to have exclusive possession of whatever magisterial wisdom Shrewsbury can boast.

THE BROMPTON ORATORY CASE.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives a long statement of the result of the investigations into this case by the members of the Protestant Electoral Union. Mr. Collette, of the firm of Prichard and Collette, solicitors, has drawn up a statement of his interview with Miss M'Dermot, at the Good Shepherd, Finchley, where she had been placed by the Oratorians. That gentleman states during the interview two nuns were in the room, and that he had great difficulty in obtaining a few minutes' private conversation with the girl. The following is the statement of Mrs. M'Dermot, mother of the girl, with regard to a visit which was made to her after her daughter's removal from her charge:—It was in the morning, between eleven and twelve, that a woman called on me. She would not speak to me during my landlady's presence, and she turned round and stood watching me till she went out of the door. She said, "You know we cannot serve two masters." I said, "I do not understand what you are saying." She said, "I come from the Roman Catholic Church. Are you a Protestant?" I said, "Yes." She said, "What, after promising their father that they should be brought up as Catholics?" I said, "They have persecuted me at different times." She said, "That is no matter. If I was persecuted ever so much, I would rather that than be roasted over a slow fire." She then said, "If I was to promise you that the fathers would be exceedingly kind and do a great deal for you and your children, and I would guarantee that your daughter should be returned home to you, would you then return to the Church?" I said, "No." She said, "Remember there are but two places, the good and the bad, and of course you will go to hell if you forsake the faith and give your children's souls to be damned." Mrs. Backworth came in and I desired her to leave the room, as I wished to speak with the lady. I said, "It was a cowardly act their assailing my character in the way they did." She said, "They were obliged to do that in justification of themselves. That Father Charles Bowden and all of them had been much scandalised." She then left the room and stood outside of the door, and by a great deal of trouble, after about five minutes, or it may be more, my landlady at last got her outside of the door. I have not seen her since. She told me she would come again in the evening, and left word she would come again in the evening, but I have not seen her since. The woman said she was sent.—Mrs. M'Dermot's statement with respect to her conviction at the Westminster Police Court in 1859, had also been published. She gives a circumstantial and perfectly satisfactory account of the proceedings. Charles M'Dermot, a boy 13 years of age, corroborates his mother's statements. In an interview with Sir Richard Mayne, some days ago, a member of the Union referred to the inquiries recently made by Inspector Tarlton, and to the published allegations in favour of the Oratory, said to be based on facts discovered by that officer. On being asked that the full assistance of the police might be given in arriving at the truth, Sir Richard Mayne replied that he had not authorised Inspector Tarlton to make any inquiries whatever, and he would interrogate the Inspector as to his motive in making them.

THE GREAT FIRE AT GLASGOW.

£50,000 DAMAGE.

About eleven o'clock on Monday forenoon, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs Murdock and Doddrell, sugar refiners, Port Dundas, Glasgow, which turned out to be of a most destructive character. The works of Messrs. Murdoch and Doddrell comprise three large buildings situated along the north side of Port Dundas Canal, about three hundred yards west of the bridge leading to the Possi road. One of these buildings is set apart as a store-room; another for charcoal burning and other purposes; and in the third, the central building, an immense block of six storeys, is, or was, the principal manufactory, in which the large body of the workmen were employed. About the hour named, flames were seen issuing from an engine-house at the back of the last-mentioned building, and the alarm of fire was given. The conflagration spread with immense rapidity, the condition of the premises, from the nature of the processes carried on within them, making them fit material for a vast and quick-going conflagration. From the basement towards the upper stories, the fire extended with a rapidity that made the escape of some of the workmen at first doubtful, but happily all of them, so far as known, being warned in time, succeeded in getting out. The fire-engines were at the scene with commendable celerity, but ere any assistance could be had from them, the whole of the building was evidently doomed to complete destruction. The third and upper flats were one sheet of rolling flame, that leaped at times with a wild vigour in immense volumes above the roof, the whole of which was in flames. A dull rumbling sound, ever and anon heard amid the unceasing hiss and crackle of the burning wood, told of some portion of the interior giving way, and at last the roof fell in with a hideous crash, sending clouds of smoke and burning ashes into the air. The conflagration did not slacken here, however. The lower stories soon became lit up with lurid flames that could be seen through the many windows of the building, which from basement to upper storey was one wide and everywhere pervading mass of fire. The efforts of the fire brigade, under the superintendence of Mr. Brysons were really extraordinary; some of the men who tried to keep the fire under from the roof of the store risking their lives in the attempt, and all of them working with a will and energy that speedily told even upon the fierce strength of the fire in the centre of the building, besides keeping the contiguous blocks unscathed. Partly through their efforts, and partly from the fact that the flames had nearly worked their will on the combustible portion of the tenement after a mastery of three hours, it became diminished in force, and in the evening was dying away. The building destroyed was about 170 feet in length, and six storeys high. The damage amounts to a very considerable sum, perhaps not less than £50,000. Both stock and tenement are, it is said, insured. About 300 workmen were employed in the place, who will thus be thrown idle.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the *Mark Lane Express.*)

The past week from its fine open character has permitted all sorts of field labour to be proceeded with, and the mildness of the season has, in some cases, set the mangolds sprouting as well as the potatoes. There has literally been no frost to hurt any green thing, and should it continue mild, farmers will get more easily out of their difficulties than at first anticipated. Navigation in Belgium is reopened; everywhere on the Continent, excepting in the extreme north, there are indications of this short winter breaking, and early shipments, should prices suit, may consequently be expected. But as yet there is a discrepancy in the prices, and whatever Europe may do, America is only getting into a crippled condition, though financial difficulties may force off produce to this country, at any rate, to keep commercial houses afloat. The young wheat looks well, but the damp has done injury to many samples thrashed, and the trade throughout the country has been heavy and partially drooping. With a reduction, however, in the rate of discount, speculators may ere long be induced to turn their attention to wheat, and relieve the present pressure on the market. In France there has scarcely been any change, neither has there been in Belgium, Holland, or many other places; while Dantzic, which rose extravagantly upon a first report of an advantage in the London market, has lost part of the advance. With nothing stirring in Venice, prices have remained about the same; but the perpetual changes going on in New York have at last influenced prices there in favour of buyers, the export trade being at present shut up. Still the shortness of labour in the North, and the mutual devastations going on in that distracted county, must eventually be on such a scale as to shorten next season's growth, and create a large demand to fill up the deficiency.

An elderly maiden lady named Jones, residing at Bristol, was burnt to death by her dress accidentally taking fire on Sunday last.

THE BURNING OF THE BOMBAY.

The following (says the *Scotsman*) is extracted from a private letter written immediately after a conversation with Lieutenant Sterling, who brought home Admiral Elliott's despatch:—"The *Bombay* left Monte Video on the morning of the 14th December, for target practice. She was about fourteen miles away, when a man handing shells in the shell-room perceived a little jet of steam coming from the after-hold, and immediately gave the alarm; this was between two and three o'clock. The pumps were instantly set to work, and all worked well. But the men were suffocated, and could hardly remain to work them, and the fire could not be kept under. On one side of the fire was the spirit-room, on the other the magazine. The spirit-room took fire, the casks burst, and the spirits ran all over the ship, which became one mass of flame. The order was given to lower the boats and escape. Some boats could not be lowered from the tackle being on fire. However, most of them were got out, but had to be kept at a good distance from the ship on account of the fire. Therefore all had to jump in and swim off from the ship to reach the boats. All the officers could swim more or less; many of the men could not, which accounts for the great loss of life among them. Mr. Sterling says he swims himself very badly, and was an hour and a half in the water before he could be picked up. Many of the men clinging to bits of the ship were killed too, he believes, by the cables falling away red hot among them, and by the melted lead, of which there seems to have been a great deal in various parts of the ship, for pipes, I think, and on the bowsprit. This melting lead pouring down on them made them loosen their hold of whatever they were holding by, and go down. The great anchors, too, when their ropes were burned, fell and crushed them. The mainmast went over at a quarter to four, only three-quarters of an hour after the first alarm of fire. By five o'clock, I think, the crew were all either lost or saved. The magazine blew up about seven o'clock, and the ship went down, leaving not a vestige behind. Not an article of any sort was saved but the clothes in which the officers and crew jumped into the sea, and most of them had thrown off jackets, &c., to jump in and swim. The behaviour of the men was perfect all through. The origin of the fire is quite unaccounted for. The regulations about fire, matches, &c., &c., were very strict; no petroleum or inflammable oils were used on board. The after-hold contained biscuits, salt pork, &c., but nothing of a more dangerous character. The *Bombay* was only under sail at the time the fire was discovered. Had she been steaming, there would have been a much better chance by turning on the engines, and getting the fire under. The weather was happily very fine, and the boats could therefore be reached and filled in a way that would have been impossible in less good weather, such as they had almost invariably had up to that time. The *Bombay* was too far away from Monte Video for the fire to be early discovered there. But I think about five o'clock it was telegraphed by the *Stromboli* to Admiral Elliott, who went off in her towards the scene. He arrived in time to see her blow up. They got back to Monte Video about ten o'clock at night. Admiral Elliott had time only to write a hurried despatch. I imagine we shall have no letters. The French mail went off early next morning—Mr. Sterling in her. He says Admiral Elliott was well, but much cut up by the loss of the ship. Poor Captain Campbell, too, was well, and it seems as if no blame attached to him.

THE RIGHT HON. T. M. GIBSON AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Tuesday, Mr. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne. After being introduced to to the meeting by the Mayor.

Mr. GIBSON, amidst loud cheers, rose and said:—Although we have removed a great number of protective duties, and made important fiscal reforms, which must be of immense benefit to the country, we could not have the full advantages of a free trade policy unless reciprocity on the part of foreign nations was to a great extent realised. Setting aside from present consideration the United States, if we turned to Brazil, Cuba, and other colonies and dependencies, we could not forget that our tariff duties on the raw produce from these countries was much more oppressive than the duties which they imposed on manufactures coming from England; and, therefore, it was reciprocity from our side that was required, and not from theirs. But if we looked at Europe, with the exception of Holland, Turkey, and Switzerland, the liberality was all on our side, and we had a right to expect from the various countries of Europe that, before long, those erroneous views which had hitherto guided their policy would be changed, and that we should have a more general adoption of free trade principles. (Hear.) He considered that for such progress as had in this respect taken place, and might yet be achieved, we should be mainly endebted to Mr Cobden—(cheers)—who by breaking down the prohibitive system in France had taken the first step to breaking down the prohibitive system of Europe. (Cheers.) France had already concluded contracts, which would ripen into treaties, with Turkey, Belgium, Italy, the Zollverein, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and Holland; and into an equal share of the mutual advantages of these treaties England either had been or would be admitted by treaties simultaneously concluded. We must give time to countries to overcome the interested opposition which naturally existed against the admission of free competition with their produce and manufactures, and also bear in mind that the excessive military expenditure of the various countries of Europe had been one of the main obstacles in the way of dealing boldly with their tariff of duties. France, urged forward by the success of her new commercial policy, was at the present moment engaged in considering a most important subject, namely, a great relaxation of her navigation laws; and, if effected, this might be of as great advantage to the commerce and industry of this country as the previous reductions in the French tariff of import duties. (Hear, hear.) Referring to complaints that the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade had not between them been so active as they might have been, he defended the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade from the charge—as he thought, inconsiderately made—of not being sufficiently active in promoting the adoption of a free-trade policy by foreign nations, and said he was sure the Government had seized every promising opportunity of urging freedom of industry and a reduction of duties in countries where they had representatives. He stated that, in compliance with the recommendation of a Parliamentary committee which sat last session to inquire into the relations between the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office, the latter had created a department, to be called "the commercial division," which would carry on all the correspondence on commercial matters with her Majesty's missions abroad, with the representatives of foreign Powers in England, with the Board of Trade and other departments of her Majesty's Government, and with commercial associations and private individuals at home and abroad; but the creation of this new division had made no alteration in the character of the relations subsisting between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. He hoped this new machinery, by causing commercial matters to be attended to with the utmost promptitude, might give satisfaction to the commercial community. Speaking next of the anti-malt-tax agitation as one carried on by mainly by gentlemen connected with the Conservative party, he said he quite agreed with a noble lord, who spoke at a recent meeting on the subject, in the opinion that the question of the loss of revenue which would be occasioned by a repeal of the tax was the Chancellor of the Exchequer's business; and he also thought that when gentlemen on the one hand supported a very large expenditure, they must on the other hand provide the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the ways and means of meeting it. Cheers.(A friend of his who spoke at this malt-tax meeting had said that the reduction of taxes on coffee, sugar, tea, and some other articles of that kind, was never complained of, and he maintained the malt-tax repealers were entitled to an equality of justice. Now, admitting this claim, how would the matter stand? He had taken the trouble to write down what proportion the malt tax bore to the tea, coffee, and sugar duties. He found that on tea, taking the retail price at 3s. per lb., the duty as it existed at present of 1s. per lb., amounted to 33⅓ per cent. Taking coffee at the retail price of 1s. 4d. per lb., and paying a duty of 3d. per lb., it gives a percentage of duty on the price of 19 per cent. Taking brown sugar, he found by a like calculation that the duty upon it was 22 per cent. But if he came to malt and allowed that a quart of porter was worth 4d., he found that the percentage of duty upon the price was only 12½ per cent. (Laughter and cheers.) Passing on to the Schleswig-Holstein question, he said he thought every elector in that constituency would have seen cause to rejoice that this country was not drawn into the struggle; and he contended that if Denmark had ever expected material aid from us against her gigantic opponents, it was not owing to any promises held out by the Government, but to the mode in which the question was discussed in newspaper and public places. Noticing the features in the Schleswig-Holstein debate in Parliament, he said the majority for Government in the House of Commons was reduced from 65 to 18 by the votes of the Irish Roman Catholic members; and he maintained that such a combination as was then effected, between the high Ultramarone Catholics and the high Conservative Protestants of this country, was not one that ever could, or ever ought to, govern England, or which ever could promote the of civil and religious religious liberty. (Cheers.) The Catholics themselves had nothing to gain from such an alliance, for it was not to the Conservative party that they owed their emancipation, nor that they were likely to be indebted for measures which they would value in reference to religious ascendancy in Ireland, and other matters. (Chers.) Speaking of Mr. Disraeli's new advocacy of a new ecclesiastical court of appeal, he said that he was afraid it would in these days be considered that such a tribunal savoured of a kind of holy inquisition, and that it would put on end to all freedom of the Church; and as the distinguished propounder of this scheme said it was for the benefit of the laity, he (Mr. Gibson) as one of that Church's laity, did not thank him for his proposal. (Hear.) On the subject of parliamentary reform, he contended that the successive Administrations, which had brought forward projects for amending the representation and then abandoned them, were not alone responsible for the disappointing result, inasmuch as no Government, having once laid a bill upon the table of the House, would have dared to recede from their position if the great body of electors of England had shown that they were determined to keep them to their promises. (Cheers.) He should be glad to see the electorial body earnestly supporting such a measure as would at least have the effect, to a certain exeent, of extending the political power of the unenfranchised working industry of this country. In reference to the American war, he could not sympathise with the South, who were in the position of partners in a firm who had separated from the rest in a violent manner without cause, and for the purpose of establishing principles which he, for one, thought would never permanently reign in this world. (Cheers.) The struggle was really one betwetn slavery and freedom, and he could not see that the Confederacy had shown signs of being able to establish upon lasting foundations the empire which it had shadowed forth to the world. He was not about to make any predictions, but he was there to state that her Majesty's Government were disposed now, as they previously had been, to observe a strict and impartial neutrality between the belligerents. (Cheers.) He trusted that at the termination of the war he might see relations of permanent friendship established between this country and the United States, and that the emancipation of the slaves might be one of the consequences of the fearful struggle. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of confidence in the right hon. member was passed with acclamation.

MR. E. A. LEATHAM, M.P., ON THE PERMISSIVE BILL AND REFORM.

On Tuesday evening Mr. E. A. Leatham delivered his annual public address to the electors and non-electors of Huddersfield, in the Philosophical Hall of that town; Mr. Mat. Hale presided. There was a crowded meeting.

Mr. WRIGHT MELLOR moved a resolution of welcome to and confidence in the right hon. gentleman, which Mr. C. H. JONES seconded, and it was adopted almost unanimously, and with enthusiasm.

Mr. LEATHAM, who was greeted with loud and continued cheering, said he once heard of a fraudulent tradesman who, having kept his creditors at bay for many years, when at last his books came into their hands, was found to have inscribed in his ledger at the close of each year of successful swindling, *Laus Deo*, praise be unto her Son—(laughter); and he (Mr. L.) thought it would be equally profane and impertinent if, after having failed to meet their engagements, after having suffered bills to be dishonoured, and after paying 2½d. in the pound, they of the Liberal party—he might say of the "long firm" at Westminster—(laughter)—were to present themselves to their political creditors, upon those annual occasions, and indulge in pious and complacent ejaculations. Mr. Leatham justified his not joining the Opposition attempt to wind up the affairs of the Government. He thought it would be almost ungracious to urge upon the Government the necessity of remaining at peace and the moment they had committed themselves to that policy to turn round and hand them over to the Philistines. Was the policy of the Philistines logical or dignified, or in accordance with common honesty? Sitting opposite to the Philistines, he noticed that when the question of Denmark came up an instantaneous hush came over them; for the first time they hung upon the liturgical accents of the member for North Warwickshire, and drank in, drop by drop, the occult wisdom which distilled from the lips of the member for Devizes. At last the crisis was reached, the betting was even, the odds inclined in favour of war, then Government declared for peace. But the Opposition after hounding on the Government not only in the House, but throughout the country, when the moment arrived the oracles were dumb. It was discovered that the Opposition had no policy, it had only a plot. (Cheers.) What did they care for Germans and Danes. It was not with them a struggle for right and honour, but it was a low, base, despicable faction fight for place and pay. (Hear, hear.) Was he going to abet a conspiracy like that? He admitted, however, that the course pursued by the Government was imprudent, and that they deserved censure. But at whose hands? Not at the hands of men who had backed every imprudence, cheered every taunt, and echoed every menace, and who, when the Government declared for peace, would not declare for war. (Hear, hear.) Their conduct was undignified and unworthy of a great party. What were we to say about their persecution of his honourable friend, Mr Stansfeld? (Cheers.) Imagine a great party, which proposed to embrace in its ranks the chivalry of England, conspiring with the police of a despotic prince to fasten upon an English gentleman a charge of complicity in an assassination plot! Englishmen should have loathed and spurned, as they would poison, all contact with such emissaries to damage the reputation of as honourable a man as ever breathed. (Cheers.) Mr Leatham passed on to the subject of the Permissive Bill, which he said was a question upon which great interest was felt at Huddersfield. He thought it a mistake to receive this measure with levity and ridicule. The fact that numbers of earnest men expected great things for Mr Lawson's bill ought to ensure its advocates a fair and respectful hearing. He therefore voted for the first reading of the bill; but there appeared to him to be three grave objections to it. The first objection was a constitutional one. He objected to all permissive legislation, excepting in the merest matters of detail. He objected to all partial and sectional legislation. (Cheers.) If minute vestries were qualified to discuss complex questions like this, and to legislate upon it, it would be hard to find any question upon which they might not exercise the same privilege. (Hear, hear.) It was the essence of the representative system that the small elective class should possess no legislative power; and it was the principle of the parliamentary system that not even a representative assembly should alone legislate. There was the threefold inviolable shelter of crown, lords, and commons for the rights and privileges of the people. But this proposition, with naked and revolutionary simplicity, proposed to entrust the rights of large classes of diminutive democratic parliaments set up all over the country, in place of the central responsible compound and constitutional one. (Hear.) He might be wrong, he was always open to conviction, but it seemed to him that this struck at the root of our constitutional and representative system. Another grave objection to the bill was that it would cause an instantaneous struggle all over the country between the advocates of the measure and its opponents; every parish in England would become a scene of interminable conflict, again and again to be renewed with every recoil and fluctuation of opinion, and there would be no end to the bad passions which these philanthropists who came to us in the guise of angels of mercy and doves of peace would, by their deadly and desperate philanthropy, engender and cherish in our midst. ("No," and "yes.") They might say "No;" but he knew of no article of common consumption the forcible deprivation of which, to meet the scruples of a benevolent majority, would not create the same ill-feeling and the same ill-blood. Not only all our notions of festivity but most of our notions of hospitality, and many of our notions of ordinary domestic comfort, were, whether rightly or wrongly, still through immemorial usage inseparably bound up with the use of this great article of diet; and the man who struck at all the notions struck home. To show that he did not overcolour the picture, they had only to refer to the conduct of the advocates of the Permissive Bill. The fight had scarcely begun, and there was no more immediate prospect of the passing of this measure than of a thaw in the Artic regions, yet from day to day they heard of men who declared that they were prepared to make this question the sole political question, and who unblushingly avowed their intention of supporting at the next election that candidate who supported it, however preposterous might be his whole political creed—(hear, and laughter)—and that no length or magnitude of public services, no uprightness and no ability, should shelter from their resentment and hostility the man who dared to vote against it. (Hear, and cheers.) This irrational enthusiasm was not that of individuals, but belonged to the avowed policy of the party. What else was the meaning of this continual coquetting with two candidates of opposite and irreconcileable opinions? Did they think members were to be coerced against their judgment? But further, he denied the right of any body of men whatever to lay a wholesale embargo upon a great and valuable article of human food. He denied the right of any man to interfere with the comfort and convenience of another man, because a third man abused what they used. (Hear.) He denied the right of anyone to punish him because his neighbour was a drunkard. (Hear.) This was a tyranny of the worst and most despotic and most intolerable kind—social tyranny. It was no answer, but positively dishonest to say that there were old restrictions, and that all that was proposed was to carry these restrictions a little further. There were no restrictions on the sale of drink which prevented a man from obtaining it as an article of diet with reasonable ease. The object of the Permissive Bill was to abrogate altogether the right of the seller, of the purchaser, and the consumer, and to ensure public order at the price of industrial freedom—the freedom, too, of the man who has not abused, and therefore has not forfeited his right. (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to purchase an enforced morality at such a cost. (Hear, hear.) He trusted for the elevation of the people, not to penal acts of parliament, but to the almost spontaneous and irrepressible development which was going on on every side, and the realisation of which constituted their true claim to a part in the government of the country. (Cheers.) But with what face could they ask enfranchisement at the hands of incredulous opponents, when they themselves were the first to clamour for this Permissive Bill, admitting that their morality was so shaky, and their intelligence so feeble that they asked to be treated like positive children—(hear and "No,")—and that all temptation might be taken completely out of their sight. The hon. member then said he wished half the zeal and activity lavished upon the permissive agitation had been bestowed upon the advocacy of reform, and alluded afterwards to other public affairs.

THE RIGHT HON. W. HUTT, M.P., ON THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P. for Gateshead, was present at a complimentary banquet given on Wednesday evening to the officers of the Gateshead Rifle Volunteers by the non-commissioned officers and privates, in recognition of the energy displayed by them in organising and maintaining the efficiency of the corps. The right hon. gentleman in responding to the toast of his health, spoke as follows on the Volunteer movement:—"I know not exactly how it is, gentlemen, but it appears to me that the inhabitants of Tyneside—I don't think that the observation should be confined to Gateshead—that the inhabitants of this town and district, who on all other occasions when an appeal is made to the country in support of its integrity or its honour, are sure to move into the first rank, have displayed something like apathy and slowness in regard to the volunteer movement. Now, I know very well that if there were really anything like imminent danger to our shores, that if it were a question of defending our hearths and homes, there is no community in England would display on such an occasion a higher temper of self-devotion than the inhabitants of this district. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, with these noble and exalted feelings, ready to display themselves upon any emergency, it is to be remarked that if they are to be of any practical service to the country, that if in the day of trial they are not wholly thrown away, and to be lost, it is necessary that they should be under the direction of organised discipline and military instruction. (Hear, hear.) For in the day of invasion mere enthusiasm will not do, patriotism will not do; something more is required in the crisis of our country's fate than merely a strong arm and an intrepid spirit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I need not tell you, gentlemen, for the country has often had examples of the kind, how frequently undisciplined valour, although it was animated by some of the sublimest reasons for action that could stir the hearts of men, how frequently undisciplined valour has been forced to yield to the disciplined legions of violence and tyranny—although those disciplined legions were inferior to their opponents, inferior both in numbers and in circumstances and position, and still more in the justice of their cause. I will not ask you to go back to schoolboy days and to talk of the Greek phalanx and the Roman legions, although I may remark, in parenthesis, that the word *exercitus*, in the Latin language, is ordinarily translated now to mean an army, but the original meaning was exercise and drill. Now just remark what has been the immediate prestige of the formation of disciplined volunteers amongst us. The effect throughout Europe has been the inducing of the powerful states of that vast portion of the world to treat England with proper consideration and respect. (Cheers.) We hear no more of those curious and interesting schemes for the invasion of this country which a very few years ago were so openly, and I must say so indecorously canvassed in almost every capital of Europe; we hear no more of those adventurous colonels and those Bashi-bazouks who proposed coming on their own account to London and helping themselves, according to their own fashion, to a redress of imagined or stimulated grievances. We hear no more of those grievances, gentlemen, and why not? Because, as Sir John Fife has observed, that most Englishmen had determined to put on military uniforms and to call up armies. Such an exhibition as that would scarcely excite any serious emotions in the hearts of those buccaneers; but if they have changed their disposition to this country it is because there are honest and resolved men like yourselves, who know what they are about, the representatives of the intelligence, of the education, of the industry of this country, who have not merely donned the military uniform and asked for arms, but who have been willing to undergo patiently the drill and exercise and tedious monotony of drill, so as to meet other soldiers with any chance of success in the conflict. It is in this way that you have already won a most conspicuous victory for your country. I know that people on the Continent are in the habit of sneering at us, and remarking that the English are not a military people. Well, in one sense that is true, for I am quite sure that the English people would never tolerate the system of foreign levies and military conscription—(cheers)—which is so dear to the despotic governments of the Continent. (Loud applause.) But I cannot conceive that this is any just reason for the remark that the English are not a martial and military race. Which of the two are most entitled to the character of a martial and heroic people? Those who cannot bring a battalion into the field except by the coercive power of the law, or we, who, with warlike hearts, our army, our navy, our militia, our yeomanry, our coastguard service, and our naval reserve, are entirely provided for by the voluntary services of the people? (Loud cheers.) But this is not all. In addition to these volunteer services paid for by the State, we have a disciplined army, amounting to no less than 160,000 men, who not only give their gratuitous services to the country, but who provide out of their own private and personal means for their own equipment, and who, devoted as they necessarily are to the pursuits of industry, and to the offices of private life, nevertheless find time to give such attention to military duties that they have attained an efficiency at least equal to that which was attained by the raw battalions of Wellington, who drove before them the veteran legions of France—(cheers)—who drove before them the veteran legions of Napoleon on the fields of Talavera and Waterloo. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not my part to excite military enthusiasm either here or elsewhere, and it is not my intention, certainly, to excite anything like martial animosities; my part and my duty are to promote peace; my part and my duty are to stimulate by every means in my power the trade, the industry, the civilisation, which alone can prosper under the influences of peace. (Loud applause.) When I am told that my countrymen are inferior to other nations, I cannot recognise the fact in my own mind that whereas no foreign hostile soldier ever planted his foot on British soil except as a prisoner of war—(laughter and loud cheers)—the British army have at various periods of our history, and within the recollection of many who now hear me, marched in triumph through the most renowned capitals of Europe—(loud applause)—and while the flag of England now floats over many a fine domain once belonging to France, and to Spain, and to Portugal, and to Holland, there is not on the surface of the globe one single spot of land which once owned the sovereignty of Britain that has ever been wrested by foreign enemies from her dominions. (Loud cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I have alluded to these dismal conflicts only to say that I hope they will never again take place; and one of the reasons for which I am most disposed to support the Volunteer movement is because I regard it as one of the surest guarantees of peace. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHILD.—The coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.), held an inquest on Wednesday night, at the Three Bull's Heads, Blackgate, on the body of Elizabeth M'Donald, a child, one month old. The mother of the child stated that the deceased had been very delicate since her birth. On Monday night she took it to bed with her at twelve o'clock, and in the morning when she awoke she found it was dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Dead."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHILD AT BYKER.—J. T. Hoyle, Esq., coroner for the borough, held an inquest on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Arms public-house, Lawson-street, Byker, on the body of Mary Jane Wilkinson, who expired suddenly on Monday morning week. From the evidence of Dr Rayne, who was examined at the inquest, it appeared that the child had died from acute inflammation of the bowels, occasioned by the sudden and severe attack of dysentry. A verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned by the jury.

INQUEST AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Charles Allen, Annfield Plain, before J. M. Favell, Esq., on the body of Adam Wilkinson, of Kyo, who was killed by the fall of stone in South Derwent Colliery, as stated in last week's *Guardian*. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The funeral of the unfortunate man took place on the same day, when a very numerous body of the workmen joined the procession as a last tribute of respect to one who had been so universally respected.

A CHILD SMOTHERED IN BED.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Sunderland, on a child twelve months old, son of Mr. Thomas Wilson, glass dealer, who resides in Tatham Street. The child, it appears, was placed in bed by the servant about eight o'clock on Sunday night; about two hours afterwards Mrs. Wilson discovered her infant lying upon its face, underneath the bed clothes, and on taking it up discovered that it was dead. Mr. Baron, surgeon, thought the child had been seized with a teething fit, and fallen from the pillow on to its face, and by this means was suffocated. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

BODY FOUND IN THE TYNE.—On Tuesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the body of a man, as yet unknown, was found floating in the river Tyne opposite the Tyne Brewery. From his appearance he seemed to have been a labourer, and between twenty and twenty-five years of age. He was about 5 feet 6 inches high, of stout build, with fresh complexion, and dark hair. He had on a white harn slop, cotton cord trousers, blue striped cotton shirt, and blucher boots. The body appeared to have been in the water five or six weeks. It was taken to the Dead-house. An inquest was held on Wednesday night, before the coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.), but no evidence further than the finding of the body was heard, and a verdict of "Found dead" returned. The body has not been identified.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ELSWICK ORDNANCE WORKS.—The Coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.) held an inquest at the Infirmary, on Monday night, on the body of Joseph Pinder, fifty nine years of age. The deceased was a moulder, and lived in Back Hull Street, Bentick. He was employed at Sir William Armstrong's Works, Elswick, and on the morning of the 24th of December last, he was engaged in making a casting. He laid down a ladleful of melted iron opposite the mould, and in stepping over it he caught it with his foot and upset it. The contents of the ladle burnt his foot so severely, that it was necessary to remove him immediately to the Infirmary, where he died on Sunday last, in consequence of the injuries he had received. Verdict "Accidental death."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of two boys, ten years old, named T. Gossop and John Wade, who were killed at the Stamford Bridge Station on the York and Market Weighton branch. Gossop is the son of a publican, and Wade the son of a labourer. The boys, along with two others, had got upon the step of a van of a luggage train whilst it was standing at the station, and after the train had been put in motion the whole of the boys fell off. The two deceased were run over and killed on the spot, the rails being bespattered with the blood, brains, and bowels of the children. They were most horribly mutilated, particularly Gossop, who, besides being nearly cut in two, had both arms cut off, and his legs broken. No blame is attached to any one but themselves. Verdict, "Accidental death." The boys who escaped were not much injured.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT FERRYHILL.—On Monday night, the Coroner (J. T. Hoyle, Esq.) held an inquest at the George IV. public-house, Westgate Hill, on the body of Thomas Bownas, who had died from injuries received under the circumstances detailed in the following evidence:—Septimus William Rayne, surgeon, who said—Shortly after the accident took place on the 12th inst., the deceased telegraphed from Ferryhill to me. He lived in Cumberland Row, and was a general dealer. I went to the Central Station, Newcastle, and waited till the deceased arrived there by special train. He had received a severe crush of the foot by the wheel of a locomotive engine having gone over it. I amputated that part of the foot, the big toe and the arch of the foot. I continued to attend him up to Saturday night at twelve o'clock, when I left him. Lock jaw resulted a week after the accident, and he died about four o'clock on Sunday morning, in consequence of the injuries he had received. On the day of the accident I had a conversation with him, and he told me he was walking down the line at Ferryhill, on his way to Fence Houses, when he was stopped by Mr. Henderson the station master. He went out of the way of Mr. Henderson and continued on the line, expecting that a mineral train would be coming up, and he would then get on the engine and be carried to Fence Houses. He saw an engine at the water feeder. After that he was knocked down. He had not heard the engine coming as it was not making any noise. He expected that if it had come behind him it would not have been on the line upon which he was walking. It had been turned off, however, at some points, and it caught him on the shoulder, knocked him down and the wheel passed over his foot. He did not attribute blame to any one. His own medical attendant, Dr. Wilson, of Gateshead, also saw him with myself several times a day.—By a Juror: He said the engineman blew the whistle and threw off his steam when he started the locomotive, but he (the deceased) who was on what is called the five foot (space between the metals) thought the engine was coming straight, and imagined himself out of all danger.—Mr. John Henderson, the station-master at Ferryhill, was next called, and stated that on the 12th inst., the deceased, whom he knew intimately, saw him at the station about eleven o'clock, and asked him to forward him by a goods train or a mineral train. Witness said his instructions would not permit him granting the request. Deceased then went away, and witness did not see him again till about half-past eleven o'clock when he was being carried down to the station from the place where he had been knocked down, about ninety yards from the end of the platform. At the time of the accident the deceased was trespassing on the line. Only about three weeks ago witness cautioned deceased, who was walking on the line from Chilton Colliery, and told him not to do so in future.—The engine driver was then examined, after which the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Local and District News.

Mr. William Brignall, jun., of Durham, passed the Hilary law examination which took place at the Incorporated Law Society's Hall, Chancery Lane, London, on the 17th and 18th inst., previous to being sworn in as an attorney and solicitor.

THE SPRING ASSIZES.—The dates for the holding of the Assizes on the Northern Circuit have now been fixed. The commissions for Newcastle and Northumberland will be opened on Saturday, February 25, and that for Durham on Wednesday, the 1st of March. The judges will be Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Shee.

ELSWICK ENGINE WORKS LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A pleasant entertainment in connection with the above institute was held on Friday evening last. There was a good audience, and the Elswick Glee Club gave in good taste several select pieces of music, and readings were given by Mr. Catcheside, Mr. G. Hutchinson, and Mr. Jos. Burn. Mr. Hutchinson ably gave the "Bishop's Raid," by Mr. James Clephan, and Mr. Jos. Burn rendered Macaulay's "Horatius" in an efficient manner. A happy and interesting evening was spent.

RUFFIANLY ATTACK AND ROBBERY IN BATH LANE.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday evening last, a barman, in the employ of Mr. Charlton, Drury Lane, was proceeding homeward by way of Bath Lane, and had just reached the end of Mr. Rutherford's church, when four fellows rushed out from behind the railing enclosing the edifice, knocked the poor fellow down, and rifled his pockets. He lay insensible on the road until picked up by a working man, by whom he was conveyed to the Westgate Street Police Station, where he lodged information of the occurrence.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a sad accident occurred near to the Railway Station, at Percy Main. About a quarter-past four o'clock, a number of school boys were sliding on a pond, when the ice gave way, and a boy named Hope fell into the water. His little brother, John Edward, nine years of age, went to his assistance, and he, too, unfortunately fell in. Help was speedily on the spot, and the elder boy was recovered alive; but the younger had got too far under the ice, and before he could be brought out he was dead. The body was conveyed to his father's residence. The father of the deceased is a joiner working at Walker.

DEATH OF R. BOWLBY, ESQ.—On Saturday, Russell Bowlby, Esq., solicitor, South Shields, died at his residence at Whitburn, in the 73rd year of his age. Mr. Bowlby, on two occasions, in the years 1832 and 1835, was a candidate for the representation of the Borough of South Shields. In 1832 the candidates were—R. Ingham, Westoe, (returned); George Palmer, London; Mr. Gowan, London; Russell Bowlby. In 1835 the candidates were—R. Ingham, (returned), and Russell Bowlby. For some years previous to his death, Mr. Bowlby did not take any part in public matters.

THE FROST.—AN ACCIDENT.—Shortly after dusk on Sunday evening, a keen frost set in at North Shields, rendering the streets somewhat dangerous to pedestrians. About nine o'clock an accident occurred to a man named George Thompson, a chair maker, living in Charlotte-street, North Shields. While walking from Howard-street to Tyne-street, and when in the act of turning the corner near Messrs. J. & J. F. Spence's shop, the flags being slippery in consequence of the frost, he accidentally fell and fractured his right leg. He was afterwards picked up and taken to the surgery of Dr. Scott, where the fracture was reduced.

ROBBERY AT THE RAILWAY STATION.—On Saturday night a foreign seaman arrived at Monkwearmouth Railway Station, intending to procure a ship at Sunderland, having a chest with him containing a large quantity of clothes, &c. He was accosted on the platform by two men, whom he ignorantly mistook for railway servants, and made a bargain with them to look after his luggage. He then left the station, but on his return he could find neither men nor clothes, nor could he obtain any information respecting them. Next morning he met the two men in the street, and asked them where they had deposited his goods. They replied they were at the railway station, and left him, but on a second visit to the railway station he was unable to obtain any trace of the missing property.

ALARMING FIRE AT HARTLEPOOL.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out at the north end of the extensive factory of Messrs. T. Richardson and Sons, at Middleton, midway between the Hartlepools. The conflagration, when first discovered, threatened to be of a more disastrous character than it proved to be, but nevertheless the nature of the damage will throw several of the men out of employment until the building is restored. The fire was discovered about half-past two o'clock in the morning by some of the workmen in the rolling-mills which are opposite the factory. There was very little damage done to any of the machinery within the building, but the framework of one of the steam-hammers has been destroyed. It is supposed that the fire had originated from one of the blacksmiths' fires, which had been left burning, and which is close to a cabin composed of wood—this erection and all the patterns and drawings which it contained being destroyed. The building is insured, and this is the second fire which has occurred within the past twelve months at this factory.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BERWICK.—On Tuesday, the election of a councillor in the room of Mr. Ruddock, who has been raised to the aldermanic bench, consequent upon the death of Alderman Fleming, and of a councillor in the room of Councillor Ramsey, who had resigned, took place at Berwick. For the South Ward, in the place of Councillor Ramsey, there was only one candidate, Mr. M. Young, and he was therefore elected without opposition. For the North Ward, however, in the place of Mr. Ruddock, there was a very severe contest, there being three candidates—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Thomas Darling, and Mr. A. Smith. Mr. Holmes took the lead, and maintained it nearly throughout the day, the result of which was that at four o'clock the state of the poll was—Holmes, 103; Smith, 77; and Darling, 27. The election caused considerable excitement, and during the whole of the day the polling booth was crowded with persons anxious to know the result.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.—On Monday evening, a girl named Jane Oliver, twelve years of age, residing with her parents in Pandon, in this town, was left in the house alone, and, in the absence of her parents, unfortunately set her clothes on fire. Her endeavours to extinguish the flames were perfectly useless, and her fearful shrieks attracted the neighbours, who, forcing in the door, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the poor girl was fearfully burned in several parts of the body. She was then hastily wrapped in a cotton sheet, with scarcely any clothing enveloping her body, and in this way her mother and a neighbour started with their burden to the Infirmary, her cries, occasioned by the action of the atmosphere on the burns she had sustained, being heartrending. Happily, however, whilst passing up Mosley street, a philanthropic lady, seeing the condition of the child, secured a cab, and had her conveyed to the Infirmary. She remains in that institution in a precarious condition.

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the works of the students attending the School of Art, usually held at Christmas, was opened on Wednesday. The number of drawings sent in is in excess of last year's exhibition in some of the grades, particularly in those of a higher order. The prizes were awarded in the course of the day by the secretary, the head master (Mr. W. C. Way), and a member of the committee. In mechanical drawing there was no competition, as only one drawing had been sent in. In the next grade—outline drawing—the prize was given to John J. Potts for an ably executed figure of the Farnese Hercules from the flat; J. W. Wanless receiving honourable mention. In the third grade—no competition. The fourth prize, for shaded drawing, was awarded to John Hughes. The fifth, for a most beautiful and elaborate drawing of grasses from Nature, was given to Miss Annie D. Miller. One of the best drawings exhibited, and one which will no doubt be selected for national competition, and at all events, will secure for its author a local medal, is that of the Discobolus by Ralph Hedley, who obtained the sixth prize. The group of still life, by Miss Ida Marshall, has not been excelled for a considerable time by any student in the school. The painting of the group is particularly good, and the uniform excellence of the other parts fully entitles the fair artist to the reception of the prize; Miss Annie Miller obtaining honourable mention. The recipients of other prizes were Miss Marshall, John Haslam, and Robert Nicoll. Mr. Cooper, of Clayton Street, whose example might be widely imitated with great advantage to the school, gives annually a prize for the best design for surface decoration, adapted for wall papers, and other purposes. This prize always excites considerable interest, and at the present exhibition there are five competitors, the design of Miss Jane Richardson being the successful one. Richard Potts receives honourable mention, but it must be admitted that Miss Richardson's designs are superior to anything of the kind exhibited on the walls of the school for a considerable time. We are glad to perceive the spirited manner in which the offer of a prize for the drawings in outline has been responded to; indeed the exhibition altogether is the best that has been held for some time, and cannot fail to be productive of great good to the institution, while it reflects infinite credit on the painstaking head master (Mr. Way) his assistant-master (Mr. Harrison), and the pupil teacher

To Our Subscribers and Readers.

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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

Resident Agent....Mr R. JACKSON.

Office......FRONT-STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ROBERT JACKSON'S APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

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

1865.

Tuesday, January 31 .... Burnopfield.
" " .... Medomsley.
" " .... Ebchester.
" " .... Shotley Bridge.
" " .... Blackhill.
" " .... Consett.
Wednesday, Feb. 1 .... Leadgate.
" " .... Consett.
Thursday " 2 .... Lanchester.
" " .... Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

Local and District News.

There is at present living at Twizell an old woman named Margaret Paterson, who has attained to the remarkable age of 102. With the exception of hearing, all her faculties are still good.

One of Admiral Fitzroy's barometers has been presented by Earl Vane to the seamen and pilots of Seaham Harbour, in order that they may "forecast" the weather. It has been placed under the portico of the Londonderry offices, where it is open to the inspection of the public at all times.

CONSETT PENNY READINGS.—On Monday evening the usual Penny Readings, in connection with the Consett Temporary Church, were given in the Iron Company's School-room, Consett, the Rev. F. Steggall presiding. The readings and recitations were very creditably executed. Mr. Pothecary presided at the piano and performed with great ability. The attendance was respectable.

BLACKHILL READING ROOM AND LIBRARY. — We are glad to hear that steps are about to be taken to resuscitate this once prosperous institution. We understand there are funds in hand for the purchase of books; additional daily and weekly papers will be laid on the table, and a reduction in the amount of quarterly and annual subscriptions will be proposed. What augurs well for the future prosperity of the institute is the fact that the year starts with an accession of new patrons and subscribers.

SOUTHMOOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—On Friday and Saturday last, two lectures were delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, kindly granted by the Rev. E. Toyne, superintendent of the Shotley Bridge Circuit, on the "Wonders of the Starry Heavens," by Mr. T. Elliott, of Beamish. The lectures were illustrated by diagrams of the most recent discoveries. Great credit is due to Mr. T. Elliott for the extensive knowledge he has acquired on the subject, and the interesting and instructive manner in which he illustrates the sublime science of astronomy. Mr. Jos. Grey, and Mr. Robert Reed occupied the chair on the respective occasions.

POWER IN THE CHURCH.—A lecture on this subject was delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Blackhill (kindly lent for the occasion), on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. W. Saul, of Shotley Bridge. In the absence of the Rev. W. Lauder, Mr. John Wrightson, of Consett, was called to preside, and after a short address introduced the lecturer to the meeting. The lecturer was listened to by a respectable audience, and was frequently applauded during the progress of his discourse. At the close, a collection towards the building fund of the New Wesleyan Chapel and School at Blackhill was taken, amounting to £1 17s. 1d. Votes of thanks to the Rev. W. Lauder for the use of the chapel, and to the lecturer and chairman, terminated the proceedings.

NEW FIRE AND COMMON BRICK WORKS, CARRHOUSE.—These Works, the property of Henry Ritson, Esq., commenced operations on Monday last; a small portion having been finished for the manufacture of material for the completion of the other part of the works, which, we understand, are to be on an extensive scale, and which will, we have no doubt, be carried to a successful issue by the enterprising proprietor. The buildings have been erected by Mr. W. Ridley, contractor, of Towlaw; the machinery has been supplied and erected by Messrs. Nicholson and Wilson, of the Blaydon Engine Works. The plan of the works was laid down, and is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. John Smith, architect, &c., Medomsley.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING PETTY SESSIONS.—On Tuesday—before J. S. Robinson, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Nichol, and Mr. Webster—at this Court, William Forster, one of the witnesses in a case heard at a previous Court, where Sir Wm. Maxwell charged John Thompson, his tenant, with fraudulently removing his furniture, to avoid a distraint for rent, and Mr. Tindale and others with aiding and assisting him in so doing, was charged with having, on that occasion, committed perjury. Mr. Forster (of the firm of Keenleyside and Forster, Newcastle) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Blackwell, barrister, for the defence. The summons was dismissed for want of evidence. Mr. Forster then gave notice of appeal to the sessions against the order made upon Mr. Tindale.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TOW LAW.—On Thursday evening, an accident occurred at Tow Law, resulting in the death of Attwell Fleming, a fireman employed on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It appears that the deceased, who was connected with the mineral traffic on this line, was busy coupling the trucks and waggons to get the train on a siding off the main line. The engine and part of the waggons were still on the main line, when the engineman observed a train approaching. He blew the whistle twice as a signal for the fireman to get out of the road, and whether he was not heard, or the the fireman thought he had time to finish the coupling, is uncertain—the engine was put back, and the consequence was that the head and arm of the deceased were crushed between the buffer of the truck and the buffer of the waggon, and were literally smashed to pieces, resulting in instantaneous death. The poor fellow has left a widow and two children to lament his untimely end. A coroner's inquest was to be held on the body yesterday (Friday).

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE LAW RELATING TO STAGE PLAYS. — At Stockton Borough Police-court, on Monday, John Swallow, circus manager, was summoned, at the instance of W. R. Waldron, manager of the theatre, for an alleged infringement of the Act, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 68, entitled, "An Act for the Regulation of Theatres." Mr. Garbutt, of Yarm, appeared for the defence. The offence was alleged to have been committed on Thursday and subsequent nights, when the sensational attraction at the circus was "Turpin's Ride to York," in which piece the performers appeared in character. Mr. Waldron stated that the piece was in every sense of the word a stage play, and could only legally be performed in a licensed theatre. There was no stage and no scenery, but they were not necessary accessories. The Magistrates, after a deliberation of about twenty minutes, said they were equally divided, three being of opinion that there had been an infringement of the Act, and three that there had not. There was, therefore, no decision.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A MEDICAL MAN. — At the Durham County Police Court, on Saturday, Dr. Carpenter, a medical practitioner residing on Gilesgate Moor, Durham, was charged with having unlawfully assaulted Mary Lamb, wife of Archibald Lamb, on Tuesday week. Mr. Brignal appeared for the complainant, Mr. Patrick for the defendant. It appeared that Mrs. Lamb is a woman 70 years of age, and of eccentric habits, but she was not shown to be insane. The witnesses deposed that Mr. Carpenter went to the house on the night in question in a state of intoxication without being sent for, and putting complainant's arms round the pole of a bedstead, tied her wrists with his handkerchief, and left her in that position for two hours. He then released her by putting her arms over the top of the pole, and put her into bed with her arms still tied, telling her to lie there till morning. Her husband was present, and the poor woman several times implored him and other persons present to release her, but Mr. Carpenter said he would not allow it, as he had authority from London to do as he had done. He afterwards untied her hands. Her arms, it was said, were blackened very much by this ill-treatment, and showed many marks of finger nails. Mr. Carpenter said that was the way she would be treated when she did not behave herself. Prosecutrix's son was sent for and asked the father why he allowed his mother to be treated in that manner, and he said he was so confused that he did not know what he was doing. He ordered Mr. Carpenter out of the house, but he refused to go, saying he had authority from London. He then took Mr. Carpenter by the collar and put him out of the house. Mr. Patrick contended that Mr. Carpenter had gone to the house at the request of complainant's husband, that he had done this only with the view of urging complainant to more quiet conduct, and that he had not used the violence imputed to him. The Bench said they were satisfied that a gross assault had been committed, and they would inflict the highest penalty—a fine of £5 including expenses, or two months' imprisonment.

GREAT FIRE IN NEWCASTLE.—On Thursday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. Berry, joiner, Low Friar-street, Newcastle. It spread with alarming rapidity to the shops adjoining that in which the fire originated. The hoses and reels with a detachment of men from the different police stations were speedily on the spot; but as is too frequently the case, no water was to be had for some time, chiefly owing to the hydrants being frozen. The residents in the neighbourhood were engaged in carrying their furniture to places of safety: and it was feared at one time that the conflagration would assume serious dimensions, as there was a quantity of oil and other inflammable articles stored in a paint factory. The premises were surrounded with high walls, and the fire was thus confined to the yard in which it originated. Several of the Gateshead Volunteers were present, and were very active in removing the wood from the workshops of Mr. Brewis and Mr. Berry. The damage to Mr. Berry's stock and premises is estimated at £600, which is partially covered by insurance. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Berry, was also suffocated in the stable, so that the loss to that gentleman will be considerable.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF RAPE.—A few days ago, the police stationed at Pallion received information that a man named George Davison had attempted to commit a rape on a young girl named Mary Ann Shepherd, 17 years of age. It would appear that on Saturday night Davison went to the house of Mrs Dowsey, to light his pipe, when he, knowing that her husband was from home and working at Jarrow, attempted to take hold of her in a rude manner. She naturally resented this act of familiarity and ordered him out of the house. A second time the same night he accosted her in the same manner, as she was returning from the house of a sister, who lived in Pallion. She neglected to fasten her door on retiring to rest, and was awakened during the night by the cries of her sister, Mary Ann Shepherd, who slept in an adjoining room, and, on proceeding to her assistance, she saw Davison in the room. On remonstrating with him, he said he had made a mistake. She gave information to the police, and he was apprehended at his own house in Pallion, on Monday. Davison, who is a married man, and father of two children, was brought before the magistrates on Tuesday, and was, on the application of the police, remanded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—A melancholy accident occurred in Shields harbour about a quarter before ten o'clock on Saturday morning. A large vessel, the *Ocean Traveller*, 700 tons burthen, had left the Tyne Dock in charge of Mr. Robert Blair, pilot, and was proceeding to sea in tow of the tug *Renown*. At the time the ship and steamboat reached the high part of Salmon's Quay, a wherry, laden with crates of earthenware, in charge of a waterman named Boyle, in the employ of Messrs. Carr, of the Low Lights, was reaching across the river, and, unfortunately, Boyle had run too fine. He missed the steamer, but got athwart the two ropes with which the steamboat was towing. One of the ropes was slipped, but the other could not be let go in time. The result was that the rope caught the mast and capsized the wherry and cargo. Boyle was rescued by the *Renown*, but his son, John, 12 years of age, on the other hand, was not seen after the wherry upset. The wherry was picked up, as was also most of the cargo. She was towed on the Lowlight shore, and turned on her keel. The body of the little boy was found in the huddock, with his arms closely clung round some of the timber inside.

LOW WALKER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. — On Tuesday evening, Mr. James C. M'Intosh, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture in the Reading Room of the Institute, on "Allan Ramsay and Robert Tannahill" — Mr. George Mitchell, President of the Institute, in the chair. The lecturer, in a few introductory remarks, explained the pleasures to be derived from reading, the advantage of biographical study, and the interest attached to the lives of national poets and song writers. He then graphically sketched the life of Allan Ramsay as hairdresser, bookseller, librarian, and poet, giving selections from his more celebrated writings, such as "The Gentle Shepherd," "Christ's Kirk on the Green," "Tartana: or, the Plaid," &c., &c., remarking that though Burns was, without a doubt, the poet of Scotland, still the works of Burns and Ramsay would be found side by side on book shelves of the humblest cottager in Scotland. Mr. M'Intosh next sketched the life of Robert Tannahill, and as he proceeded sang some of that great writer's favourite songs with great taste and effect, his rendering of the "Bonnie Woods of Craigielee" being received with rounds of applause. A vote of thanks to Mr. M'Intosh for his able and instructive lecture, brought to a conclusion one of the most successful meetings held in the institute.

DEATH FROM SUPPOSED DESTITUTION.—On Tuesday night, a man named Nicholas Hindmarsh, a shoemaker, living in Newcastle, died suddenly, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that he had died from destitution. He was 63 years of age, and lived in a garret with another shoemaker, named Scott, their abode serving the double purposes of sleeping apartment and workshop. Deceased had been ailing for some time, but refused to seek for aid or medical attendance. On Monday night he became very ill, gradually grew worse, and died in the course of Tuesday. Dr. Gilchrist was called in, but his services were too late to be of any avail. The body was so emaciated that the registrar for the district refused to give the necessary certificate of burial until an inquiry had been made by the coroner. Yesterday (Thursday) evening the coroner held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the above man. After evidence had been heard the jury returned a verdict of "Death from disease of the lungs, accelerated by the want of the necessaries of life."

Law Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before A. TOWN and R. WALLIS, Esqs.

BREACH OF LICENSE.—*Owens Matthew* was charged by Sergt. Simpson with a breach of the Beer Act, at Berryedge, on the 25th December.—Dismissed.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.—*James Dagning*, of Berryedge, charged by Supt. Thompson with a breach of the Highway Act at Berryedge, on the 7th January, was fined 10s., including costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—*William Leonard* and *John Parson*, charged by P.C. Alderson with a breach of the peace at Leadgate, on the 7th January, were bound over to keep the peace for six months in their own recognizances.

DRUNKENNESS.—*Peter M'Kyo*, charged by Superintendent Thompson with drunkenness at Berryedge, on the 8th January, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

BASTARDY.—*James Connor* was charged by Mary Parker, of Berryedge, with being the putative father of the said Mary Parker's child. Order made for 2s. 6d. per week, with costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS. — *Michael Tracy*, charged by Sergt. Simpson with being drunk and riotous at Berryedge, on the 21st January, was fined 5s. and costs.

LANCHESTER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

HOUSEBREAKING.—*Robert Brice* and *Thomas Crane*, were charged by Sergeant Dunn with breaking into a house at Rowley, on the 18th inst., and stealing therefrom certain articles, the property of David Douglass. The case was remanded until next Thursday.

This was the only case for trial at the court.

NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.—Before the MAYOR (E. M. Perkins, Esq.), Ald. BELL, and C. F. HAMOND, Esq.

THE 'BUS NUISANCE.—*William Brown*, proprietor of the Shotley Bridge omnibus, carrying passengers between that place and Newcastle, was summoned for allowing his 'bus to stand in St. Nicholas' Square, thus obstructing passenger traffic from the streets into Churchyard Square. It has been the practice, for a long time past, for the 'busmen to leave their vehicles standing in the streets, to the serious annoyance of both foot passengers and the street traffic; and although the defendant and others had been repeatedly warned, they still continued to allow the nuisance to go on. Sub-Inspector Wallace, who stated the case, said there had been frequent complaints made to the police, from both tradesmen of the neighbourhood and pedestrians, as to the practice of the 'busses being allowed to take up such positions. The Mayor observed that the practice was, indeed, greatly to be deprecated, not only that of allowing the 'busses to stand in the streets, but the continued "too-tooing" of the horns used by the guards, which was incessantly heard in the streets, both night and day. (Laughter.) The magistrates discharged the defendant, but requested that the chief constable, Mr. Sabbage, would look to the evil being remedied.

STREET ROBBERY.—*Patrick Timmins*, a notorious thief and a returned convict, and against whom there were three previous convictions, was charged with stealing two pocket handkerchiefs, the property of James Patten and Robert Blenkin, on Wednesday morning, in Market Street. Some altercation had been going on in the streets, at which the prosecutors were present, when the prisoner snatched the handkerchiefs out of the breast pockets of their overcoats, and striking one of them, made off, but was apprehended shortly afterwards. The magistrates inflicted a fine of 2s. 6d. in each case.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before H. STAPYLTON, Esq.

His Honour took his seat at ten o'clock.

There were about 120 cases of the ordinary description, and of little interest to our readers, the only case which requires notice being

BRADBURY v. MALLINSON.—This case was adjourned from last court day for his Honour's decision. The action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the sum of £17 10s., £15 being for wages, and £2 10s. for money expended by plaintiff for housekeeping. The defendant admitted £14 10s. for wages, up to the death of Mr. Nicholson, and £2 10s. for money spent by plaintiff, but denied his liability to pay the same. The defendant also admitted receiving £5, which he states was paid towards the funeral expenses, but entirely repudiated the reception of furniture at his house, which was sent there at the request of his wife, but which was still lying there unpacked. His Honour, in giving his decision, said that he was of opinion that the receipt of the £5, shown by the plaintiff to have come to the defendant's hands, and expended by him in funeral expenses, did not constitute him executor *de son tort*, and it therefore remained to be considered; the effect of his receipt of the furniture, which he thought hardly probable, was not in defendant's use, as it was shown the furniture was mortgaged to Mr. Hoyle, and the day for redemption was past. The late Mr. Nicholson's interest was an equity of redemption only; and that, on the authority of the case, "Yardley v. Arnold," cited in "Williams on Executors," would not be assets to constitute the defendant, under the circumstances, an executor *de son tort*. The judgment must, therefore, be for the defendant, but without costs against Mrs. Bradbury. His Honour, however, gave Mr. Wilkinson leave to move either for a new trial, or to enter a verdict for the Plaintiff, if he could satisfy him that the reception of the furniture under the circumstances constituted the defendant the executor *de son tort*.

The court afterwards sat in bankruptcy.

Re **JOHN MARTIN, A BANKRUPT.**—This bankrupt came up for final examination and discharge. There being no opposition, and the proper accounts having been filed, His Honour immediately granted a discharge. Mr. Wilkinson, of Consett, appeared for the bankrupt.

THE STRIKE AT CONSETT.

We are sorry to state that our anticipations in reference to the cessation of this strike, as mentioned in the *Guardian* of last week, have not been realised. The puddling furnaces at Consett Iron Works were re-lighted on Monday afternoon, and the workmen fully expected to resume work, when a misunderstanding arose amongst the shinglers, who refused to go to work at the reduced scale. The fires were then put out and the works, to a considerable extent, laid in. At the Shotley Bridge Iron Works everything appeared to be lying idle—a few solitary labourers moving about being the only persons we saw. Meetings have since been held and deputations appointed who have, we understand, waited on the respective managers without coming to any satisfactory conclusion. On Wednesday morning Mr. Kane, the president of the association, arrived at Consett from Middlesborough, where he had been on a similar errand. In the afternoon a meeting of the workmen was held at the house of Mr. Jopling, Front-street, and after the question in dispute between the shinglers and the managers had been arranged, mutual concessions having been made on both sides, we understand, it was decided to resume work immediately. The workmen of Shotley Bridge Iron Works are, however, still on strike, and Mr. Kane went down to Blackhill on Wednesday evening to make arrangements for the commencement of the men at these works.

The workmen employed at the Shotley Bridge Iron Works began their labours—part on Wednesday evening and the remainder on Thursday morning. Let us hope that this strike is the last we shall witness at these works, as they are alike prejudicial to the interests of both masters and workmen, and tend most assuredly to destroy that understanding and mutual trust which are necessary between the employer and employed.

GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES.

KING AND PERCY FOR £100 A-SIDE.

This event, which for some weeks has been looked forward to with great interest, in consequence of the two competitors having been so often before the public in other capacities—King as a renowed pugilist, and Percy as a successful pedestrian—came off on Thursday. Each man, during his aquatic career, has displayed a proficiency in skiff-pulling so satisfactory to his friends, that both of them some time ago made their public appearance as aquatics. King was matched against Edward May, of London, whom he defeated. Percy and "Harry Clasper," the veteran, tried their prowess at the scull for a small stake, but the old 'un had to succumb to the more youthful and elastic frame of Percy; so that both of these two aquatic aspirants had made a "first impression" upon their admirers in their *debut* as oarsmen.

The present race originated, then, from the desire to see two celebrated men pitted together in their new enterprise, and after some little time a challenge was given by King to Percy, who soon found sufficient friends to back him against the "champion of the ring" A match was made, to be rowed from Putney to Mortlake, for £100 a-side. Immediately after signing articles, King was consigned to the care of George Drewitt, who has done full justice to his pupil in the way of preparing him for the struggle. Cooper was appointed to look after Percy, and there can be no doubt that "Bob" used his utmost to bring his man up to the mark, as on the day of the race he appeared to be in fine condition for the work allotted him. Mr. Wilcox's, the White Hart Inn, Barnes, was selected as the headquarters for King and his trainer, while Percy and his friends found a comfortable put-up at the Star and Garter (Mrs. Baker's), Putney. The betting previous to the race was briskly carried on, each party feeling confident of their man. On the morning of the race the Cockneys were running about offering to lay their money upon King, but the north countrymen were too wary to be drawn into a snare by Cockney bounce, and therefore they were extremely cautious as to how they risked their "shiners," — the betting, however, ultimately settled down to about evens. King was the first to pull out into the river, and was shortly followed by Percy, both men received the ovations of their friends. After sculling about for a short time, they drew up to the bridge for a start. Percy had won the toss, and therefore was entitled to the advantage of place. The day was cold and raw, with a heavy fog lying upon the water; yet still the river was crowded with steamers heavily freighted, while the banks of the river were lined by one living mass of thickly-packed human beings.

THE RACE.

It was nearly high water when the men came side to side at the starting point, and, everything being in readiness, the word "go" was strictly attended to by both of the anxious competitors, and an excellent and satisfactory start was effected. Percy got a slight lead in the first stroke or two. When 190 yards had been pulled, Percy showed about half a boat's length in advance, but here King soon began to show that the ecstacies of the Tyne men were not to lead them into false hopes, for he put on the steam, and now collared his opponent. Now rang forth the plaudits of the Cockneys, who before this had only looked doubts as to the probability of their man. At the Craven Point King was leading by a short distance. "50 to 1 on King" shouted one, while another gave vent to his feelings by shouting out "We've got a Chambers now." It now became doubtful whether Percy would be again able to overlap his man, while at the same time his undaunted spirit showed that it would not be for want of an effort. At Hammersmith Bridge King had a clear lead, which he retained from this point. Percy made a desperate effort to overhaul him, and when near Chiswick Eyot it became quite evident that every stroke he made was drawing upon his opponent. As they were passing Corney Reach the Cockneys began to feel some doubts as to the chance of their man reaching the goal, as he evidently appeared to be much exhausted, while Percy was pulling gamely to his side. At this point the race became very exciting and doubtful as to the probable winner. The Newcastle man, however, at last succeeded in planting the nose of his boat about two feet in advance of King's, but it soon became evident that he could not retain that position, as his strength seemed to be failing him. Both men, however, continued to do their utmost, when at last King again appeared slightly in front, and gradually drew from Percy to the finish, winning one of the most exciting boat races that was ever pulled on the Thames by about three boat lengths.

A better and more spirited race was never seen. King is deserving of all praise for the manliness and prowess he displayed. Percy also cannot be too highly eulogised for the wonderful struggle he made from beginning to finish, and his backers have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the efforts he made on their behalf. In short, the Tyne, though defeated, is not disgraced, while the Thames has earned a well-deserved victory. Mr. J. Adams, of Newcastle, was umpire for Percy, and Mr. Wilson, of Barnes, for King, while Mr. Ireland, of the London Rowing Club, fulfilled the onerous duty of referee. The time occupied in the race was 25 min. 37 sec.

Two persons—a shoemaker and a labourer—were arrested at Carlow, last week, on a charge of being concerned in the "Fenian conspiracy." The magisterial inquiry, which was opened on Monday, was conducted in the magistrates' private room, and we have, therefore, no knowledge of the nature of the evidence against the prisoners. The only important fact which has come to light is the deep sympathy of the people of Carlow with the alleged conspirators. The police were obliged to show themselves in great force. An attempted rescue was apprehended, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the supposed informer was protected from the violence of the mob.

THE BUILDERS' DISCHARGE NOTE. — At a meeting of the London Central Committee, acting in aid of the strike in the Midland Counties against the discharge note, held on Tuesday night, telegrams were received from the strike committees in Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, and other towns, stating that no official communication had been received by any of the committees from the Masters' Association, or from any individual associated employer, as to the withdrawal of the note; and at meetings of the operatives it had been determined that none of the men on strike resume work until such official notice had been received of the unconditional withdrawal of the discharge note. At Nottingham a deputation from each branch of the trade had waited upon Mr. Wheeler, the local secretary of the Masters' Association, by whom they were informed that he knew nothing official on the subject, and had no power to do anything without calling a meeting of the masters, which he would do. In the meantime one of the associated employers in the town (Mr. Willmott) has given notice to his late workmen that he has withdrawn from the association, and would take all his men back. The men express themselves quite willing to meet the masters when asked to do so officially. The London committee resolved to recommend the continuance of the weekly levies until further notice, and that the usual amount of relief should be forwarded this week to the districts on strike. With regard to this matter, the *Birmingham Gazette* of Wednesday says:—"Much unnecessary doubt has been excited among the building operatives on strike by the rumour that the masters, at their meeting last Friday, after passing the resolution to withdraw the discharge note, proceeded to pass other resolutions 'not at all of a satisfactory character to the men.' We are authorised to state that the rumour is entirely without foundation, and that the only resolution submitted to the Masters Association, besides the one already published, was a formal one, pledging those present to continue their organisation. In a few days we shall probably be able to announce that a conference between the conflicting bodies has been arranged, and that all obstacles to reconciliation have been removed."

The Court of Exchequer gave a decision of some importance on Tuesday. Some time ago Mr. James, a solicitor, applied for a hundred shares in the Oriental Financial Corporation, and made the required deposit of £1 per share. He was allotted 65 shares, and was requested by the secretary of the company to pay the instalment due upon each allotment He took no notice of this letter, and a second application was made to him, with the intimation that his shares were liable to be forfeited if the call was not complied with. No answer was sent to this communication, and he was at once informed that the shares were forfeited, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the directors. He thereupon demanded that the deposit money should be returned to him, and on this application being refused, he brought an action for the recovery of the amount. The verdict went against him, but a rule was obtained to show cause why the finding of the jury should not be set aside. Cause was shown against this rule on Tuesday, and the Court declined to disturb the verdict.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. — Consumption.— The prevalence of this disease, and the number of victims who sink under it yearly in this country, render the consideration of preventive measures a matter of paramount importance. The proportion of deaths from all causes in Great Britain, attributed to consumption, is one-third If the reader choose, he may be his own physician in guarding against this malady in himself or household. When the suspicions arise that consumption is developing itself, let the patient have the chest and back well fomented twice a day with warm brine, dry with a course towel, then rub in the Ointment as salt is rubbed into meat to preserve it, and the enemy will be baffled.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank rate of discount was on Thursday reduced to 5 per cent.

The *Globe* says the Address in the House of Commons will be moved by Sir H. Williamson, M.P. for North Durham, and seconded by Mr. Hanbury Tracy, M.P. for the Montgomery boroughs.

The Admiralty have received a telegram from Lisbon, announcing the arrival there of the Herschel steamer, with Capt. Campbell and 525 officers and men, lately belonging Her Majesty's ship Bombay, burnt near Monte Video.

THE PLAISTOW MURDER. EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER.

The execution of Edward Karl Kohl, a German, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of one of his countrymen, a young man named Christian Furhop, under most barbarous circumstances, took place on Thursday morning, at Springfield Gaol, Chelmsford, at nine o'clock. As the culprit had requested Dr. Cappell should attend him in his last moments, the rev. gentleman at once acceded to the request, and he arrived in Chelmsford on Wednesday evening, and was with the culprit at an early hour on Thursday morning and remained with him, as he did with Muller, down to the period of his execution. Mr. Gepp, the under-sheriff of Essex, with some of his officials, arrived at the prison about half-past eight o'clock, and shortly afterwards the prisoner was brought from the cell where he has been confined to the room appropriated for pinioning culprits who are about to undergo capital punishment, whence he was conducted to the scaffold, which he mounted with great firmness. The prisoner declared his innocence in the following words: "I am innocent, so help me God!" After that the drop fell, and the wretched culprit was dead almost immediately. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the crowd assembled was immense.

ALARMING ACCIDENT. THIRTY PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

At the Catholic Free School Rooms, in Horseferry Road, Westminster, on Thursday night, while a lottery in aid of the church funds was going on, a portion of the floor gave way, when upwards of 100 persons fell to the floor below. Thirty persons are in the hospital, several of whom are not expected to survive. Nearly fifty were attended to, and were able to go home.

THE BROMPTON ORATORY CASE.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The gentlemen who have been investigating the case of Eliza M'Dermot, inform us that they have received the certificate proving her to be under sixteen years of age; and they, therefore, announce their intention of taking proceedings against Father Bowden.

THE CASE OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Application was made on Wednesday to Mr. Justice Crompton for a writ of certiorari to remove the trial of Captain Corbett, of the Shenandoah, from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench. It was represented on behalf of Captain Corbett that at the trial important questions of law in reference to the interpretation of the Foreign Enlistment Act would arise. The judge granted the application, and Captain Corbett will be tried in the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANNAH.

A London merchant, who was in Savannah two days prior to its occupation, and previously twelve months in the South, writes to the *Times* that he was informed by the Confederate commander that all the cotton would be burnt. As the bulk of it belonged to the Confederate interest, it is improbable that any large quantity was spared, and he proceeds to show that the amount of cotton cannot be large.

LOSS OF A MAIL STEAMER.

The outward bound African mail steamer *Armenian* struck on Arklow Banks at midnight on the 24th inst., and has become a total wreck. There were a great number of passengers, all of whom, it is expected, have been saved except four, but no complete passage list was taken. Horne, passenger; a naval warrant officer, name unknown; and Smith, chief steward, are known to have been lost. Four of the crew of the light-ship were also lost in endeavouring to render assistance to the steamer. She has broken up, and there is no chance of saving her. All communication with the shore is stopped by the heavy wind and snowstorm. If the weather moderates the mails and part of the cargo may be secured by divers. The sufferers were landed at 2 a.m., and reached Wrexford at eight.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN JAPAN.

The Calcutta and China mails have arrived. The names of the British officers murdered in Japan are Major G. W. Baldwin and Lieut. R. W. Bird, of the 20th regiment.

The bodies were found dreadfully mutilated. One officer had discharged a single barrel of his revolver. The pistol of the other remained in his belt. They are supposed to have been suddenly attacked by several swordsmen. Mr. Bird is stated to have lived a few hours. They were buried with military honours. Sir Rutherford Alcock insists upon the murderers being found and delivered up to him. The Japanese authorities appear disposed to accede to his demand.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 25.—The *Epoca* of to-day states that the Minister of the Colonies estimates the expenses of the war in San Domingo at 200,000,000 reals, and that the war has, besides, occasioned a deficit of 100,000,000 reals in the revenue of Cuba. The Council of State has not yet discussed the question of the Encyclical.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, January 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Finance Committe of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the Minister of Police declared in the name of the Cabinet that the Government was willing to consent to reductions in the budget of expenditure under the twofold conditions, that the Government should have the right to distribute the funds voted by the Chamber indiscriminately amongst the different branches of the public service; and also that the Budget for 1866 should be voted during the present session of the Reichsrath, with a similar power of distribution on the part of the Government. The Minister declared that unless these two conditions should be previously accepted the Government could not state precisely the exact amounts of which the new modifications of the Budget would consist. Hearing this statement the Finance Committee resolved not to accept these conditions so long as the Cabinet declined distinctly to point out the amount of reductions intended.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 25.—The French Chambers are convoked for the 15th of next month.

The *Patrie* of this evening states that the Spanish frigate *Numancia* will not sail for the Pacific. Her departure has been countermanded in consequence of the receipt of more peaceful news from Peru.

The following is the result of the election of new members to the Protestant Consistory in Paris:—M. Trafford, supported by both parties, and M.M. Malletchaband, Vernez, and Andre, candidates of the orthodox party have been elected. A fresh vote will have to be taken to decide whether M. Guizot, of the orthodox, or M. Barbezet, of the liberal party, is elected. The difference in the number of votes obtained by the contending parties is very small.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The *Vaterland* of Vienna contains the subjoined article:—

All the world knows well enough that the state of things in the Ionian Islands scarcely corresponds to the idea of happiness which the agitators for the annexation to Greece see before their own eyes and those of others about them. At present the condition of things is even menacing. A telegram sent to us a few days since from Turin contains the remarkable announcement that assemblies of country people have taken place in the island of Corfu. We learn on this subject by letters that the excitement and discontent which prevail in the Ionian Islands, and at Corfu in particular, against the re-union of the seven islands to the kingdom of Greece are of a general interest, in so far as the Italian party of action diligently occupies itself in exciting these revolutionary elements, and in making them subserve the Italian unity of which it dreams. It is known that the Ionian Greeks are by origin half Greek and half Italian. The party of action speculates in the radical elements of this population, with the view of gaining for Italy a position as excellent as that of Corfu in the Mediterranean. It is thus important that these events should not be lost sight of, as at their outset they might easily develope a question of a nature to enter into the circle of calculations in European politics.

THE PERUVIAN CRUISERS.

At Plymouth great dissatisfaction prevails among the crews of the two Peruvian screw steam corvettes. Some of the men belonging to the *Union* were only prevented leaving her in a waterman's boat by the threats of one of her officers. While Commander Walke, R.N., was on board the other corvette, the *America*, adjusting her compasses, twenty of her crew, with their kits took forcible possession of the cutter belonging to Mr. Fox, the Peruvian vice-consul; but for the persuasion of Mr. Fox's men they would have run for Falmouth to avoid the Plymouth police. The wind was blowing strong from the eastward and they would soon have been clear of the Sound. On landing at the Barbican they speedily dispersed. About fifty of the *America's* men were on board a barge alongside, which was supplying her with coal.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Ministers propose to fix the number of men to be annually recruited at 64,000. As the King has constantly refused to abridge the term of service—which, by the law of 1814, is three years—an annual recruiting of 64,000 men would give an army of 192,000 soldiers. Adding officers, non-commissioned officers, and volunteers, together about 25,000 men, the total of 217,000 men in time of peace would be reached—so that the army would be diminished by 10,000 men at the most, in comparison with the present number; but then there would be about 38,000 men more than the Chamber of Deputies is willing to grant. It is also intended to fix the number of recruits that the Government can raise annually per hundred inhabitants. But it is evident that such an arrangement would result in an ever-increasing augmentation of the army, which the Chamber is not disposed to assent to. The correspondent of the *Havas Correspondence* states on authority which he deems reliable that 68,000 men is the exact number to be recruited annually. It should be noted also that, since 1859, the Minister of War has constantly gone beyond this number, and that the annual levy has been 73,000 men; so that it has been impossible to retain all the soldiers in service during three complete years.

It was intended that the Chamber of Deputies should discuss the question of the address on Wednesday, when the two reporters, Messrs. Twesten and Assmann, were to propose the absolute rejection of the addresses proposed by the clerical and Conservative factions.

Sporting Intelligence.

LATEST TATTERSALL'S BETTING.

2,000 GUINEAS.

Zambezi	10 to 1	taken	M. Dawson

DERBY.

The Duke	12 to 1	taken	J. Day
Bedminster	20 to 1	taken	Porter
Catherine Parr c.	100 to 1	taken	Private

LATEST MANCHESTER BETTING.

WATERLOO (COURSING) CUP.

100 to 6 agst Lord Uffington's nomination—tkn. & off.
18 to 1 agst Mr. J. Jardine's nomination—taken
20 to 1 agst Mr. J. Bland's nomination—taken freely
25 to 1 agst Mr Croft's nomination—taken
28 to 1 agst Mr. Johnstone's nomination—taken
33 to 1 agst Mr. J. Gibson's nomination—taken & off
33 to 1 agst Mr. Jones's nomination—take 40
40 to 1 agst Mr. Randall's nomination—taken
50 to 1 agst Mr. Blundell's nomination—taken

DERBY.

Chattanooga	20 to 1	taken	Godding
Bedminster	20 to 1	taken	Porter

RACING FIXTURES, 1865.

FEBRUARY.		
Birmingham 1	Lincoln Spring..21	Nottingham Sp.28
MARCH.		
Derby Spring .. 2	Shrewsbury Sp.. 9	Chelmsford Sp..28
West Drayton . 2	Doncaster Sp ..14	Lewes Spring . 30
Liverpool Spring 7	Warwick Spring 21	Barham 30
APRIL.		
Northampton ... 4	Knighton 18	Thirsk Spring...21
Croxton Park... 7	Catterick Bridge 19	Epsom Spring...25
Newmkt Craven 17	Abergavenny ...20	Curragh 25
Durham 17		
MAY.		
Newmkt 1st Sp 1	Salisbury 18	Harpenden 26
Chester 9	Bath 23	Epsom 30
York Spring ...16		
JUNE.		
Manchester Smr 7	Alexandra Park.20	Odiham 27
Chelmsford...... 7	Hampton 21	Curragh 27
Ascot 13	Newton 21	Bibury 25
Liverpool Smr..19	Newcastle 27	Stockbridge......29
JULY.		
Newmarket July 4	Abingdon 11	Nottingham ...18
Carlisle 4	Hereford 13	Southampton ...19
Worcester ... 6	Stamford 13	Chesterfield......20
Pontefract 10	Winchester..... 18	Goodwood 25

STEEPLECHASE FIXTURES, 1865.

FEBRUARY.		
Carmarthenshire 7	Datchet 16	Brackley..........28
Birmingham ...14	Uxbridge 23	
MARCH.		
Derby 2	Doncaster 14	Chertsey 16
Liverpool 8	Torquay 16	GMiltry(Rugby)24
Shrewsbury ...10	Scarborough ...16	Torquay 28
BrookHill(Brnt)14		

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.

Weights for the Lincolnshire Handicap of 5sovs each, 3 ft, with 100 added. Certain winners extra. 112 subs. One mile.

	Age	st.	lb.		Age	st.	lb.
Gemma	6	9	0	Regenerator	5	7	0
Twilight	a	8	12	Rob Roy	4	7	0
Stockinger	6	8	10	Land of the West	4	7	0
Coup d'Etat	4	8	10	Oberon	4	6	13
Persuasion	4	8	7	M. Philippe	a	6	13
Deerfoot	5	8	2	Mrs Somerville	a	6	11
The Monk	a	8	2	Forester	4	6	11
Rose	4	8	2	Tom Sayers	6	6	11
The Principal	6	8	2	Yamuna	4	6	10
Jarnicoton	5	8	2	Physician	a	6	10
Dr. Syntax	5	8	0	Balderdash	4	6	9
My Mary	6	8	0	Idle Girl	4	6	9
Revolver	5	8	0	F by Gicowar—Pretty Girl	4	6	8
Reindeer	a	8	0	Alpheus	4	6	7
Queen of Spain	6	7	13	Sancho	3	6	7
Turcos	5	7	13	Charmian	4	6	7
Dunkeld	5	7	13	Wild Duck	3	6	5
Historian	4	7	11	Edinburgh	3	6	5
King George	4	7	10	North-End	4	6	5
Manrico	6	7	10	Double First	4	6	5
Brick	5	7	9	Handley Cross	4	6	4
Roman Bee	5	7	9	Lady Valentine	3	6	4
Voluptas	5	7	8	Troubadour	3	6	3
Donnybrook	5	7	7	Tim Meagles	3	6	2
Le Marechal	5	7	7	Benanoar	3	6	2
Troublesome	6	7	7	Auditor	3	6	2
Sandal	4	7	7	Grappler	3	6	0
Comet	5	7	6	Foxholes	3	6	0
Heurlys	6	7	6	Mongrel	3	6	0
King of Clubs	4	7	5	Purity	3	6	0
Gownsman	4	7	4	Terror	3	5	13
Trap	5	7	4	Tesane	3	5	12
Guardsman	4	7	4	Moldavia	3	5	12
Gaily	5	7	4	Sympathy	3	5	11
Privateer	4	7	4	Pink	3	5	11
Theobalda	4	7	4	Hecate	3	5	11
Charming Woman	6	7	3	The Turner	3	5	11
Nebula	5	7	3	Nu	3	5	11
Juliet	a	7	3	Gloriette	3	5	10
Olivia	4	7	3	Nabob	3	5	10
Earl of Surrey	6	7	2	Silverlocks	3	5	10
Pigeon	6	7	2	Trapeze	3	5	9
Brown Stout	a	7	2	Club Queen	3	5	9
Lapidist	6	7	2	The Crow	3	5	9
Knave of Trumps	5	7	2	Ollerton	3	5	8
Countersign	4	7	2	Gomera	3	5	8
Shakespeare	4	7	2	Roarer	3	5	8
Goldylocks	4	7	2	Volatile	3	5	7
Walpole	6	7	0	Protectionist	3	5	7
Confederate	4	7	0	Spain	3	5	7
Theodisa	4	7	0	Fiction c	3	5	7
Fisherman's Daughter	4	7	0	Grace Darling	3	5	7
Ellangowan	6	7	0	Naples	3	5	7
Canzonette	5	7	0	Mrs. Lirriper	3	5	7

GREAT WATERLOO MEETING.

OVER ALTCAR.

Patron: The Earl of Sefton. Judge: Mr. Warwick.

FEBRUARY 15, 16, and 17.

THE WATERLOO CUP, value £1,600 in specie, by subscription of £25 each; the winner to receive £500, and the second £200. 64 subs.

E—Earl of Sefton
E—Hon. Captain C. C. Molyneux
S—Mr A. Graham
E—Mr C. Randall
E—Mr B. H. Jones
S—MrW. G. Borron
I—Lord Lurgan
S—Lord Binning
I—Lord Bective
S—Mr J. Gibson
S—Mr Ivie Campbell
E—Mr T. Brocklebank
E—Mr J. Bake
E—Mr W. R. Clarke
E—Dr. Richardson
S—Mr J. Jardine
E—Mr Strachan
S—Mr J. Hislop
E—MrT. D. Hornby
E—Mr J. Knowles
E—Mr Croft
E—Mr G. Gregson
E—Mr Spinks
S—Mr J. Dunlop
E—Mr D. Bateman
S—Lord Stair
E—MrJ. Blackstock
I—Mr Barden
S—Major Boothby
E—Lord Grey de Wilton
S—Mr G. Blanshard
E—Col. Goodlake
E—Mr J. Cunningham
E—Mr W. Mather
E—Mr H. Haywood
E—Mr W. Long
E—Mr J. F. Armistead
S—Mr Callander
I—Mr Massey
E—Mr J. S. Bland
E—Mr J. Johnson
I—Mr J. Russell
E—Mr Cloudsdale
E—Mr Lloyd
E—MrBartholomew
E—Mr G. A. Thompson
S—Mr Gavin Steel
E—Col. F. H. Bathurst, M.P.
E—Lord Uffington
E—Mr T. T. C. Lister
E—Mr Mallaby
I—Mr Savage
E—Mr Brundritt
E—Mr T. L. Reed
E—Mr Deighton
E—Mr J. H. Blundell
E—Mr T. Williams
S—Lord Eglinton
E—Mr G. B. Bruce
E—Mr Hodson
E—Mr C. Chesshyre
E—Mr Stocker
E—Mr Green
E—Mr Garnett

[The letters E. S. I. refer to the parts of Great Britain from which the nominations come—E. England, S. Scotland I. Ireland.]

THE WATERLOO PURSE, value £260 in specie, taken from the Cup Stakes, for the thirty-two beaten dogs in the first round for the Cup; the winner to receive £100

THE WATERLOO PLATE, value £200 in specie, taken from the Cup Stakes, for the sixteen beaten dogs in the first ties for the Waterloo Cup.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

FOXHOUNDS.

Alnwick—Friday, Beanley—10·30.
Braes of Derwent—Saturday, Allensford—10.
Coquetdale—Friday, Chesters—10.
Duke of Buccleuch's—Saturday, Wells—10·30.
Earl of Wemyss'—Friday, Hirsel Toll Bar; Saturday, Lilburn Lodge—10.
Hurworth—Saturday, Mowrie Bank—10·45.
Morpeth—Saturday, Four Lane Ends, Rothley—10·45.
Tynedale—Friday, Chollerford Bridge—10·45.

HARRIERS.

Newcastle and Gateshead—Monday, Lough Bridge; Friday, Sunnyside—10·30.

BREADALBANE AND BROOMIELAW. — Various rumours have been in circulation for some weeks as to the sale of those two Derby horses, and several noblemen and gentlemen have been mentioned as purchasers. It is now stated on authority that Breadalbane and Broomielaw have been sold for the enormous sum of £11,000, and certain contingencies, to Mr. Henry Chaplin, of Blankney, Lincolnshire, but the horses will remain at Mr. I'Anson's, Spring Cottage, Malton, to be trained for their engagements. The price paid is the largest on record for "untried" animals, and it may be mentioned, as an extraordinary indication of the prosperous condition of the Turf, that within a period of a few weeks four racehorses—Blair Athol, Breadalbane, Broomielaw, and Richmond—have realised the princely sum of £19,850!—*Sporting Life.*

FOOT RACE AT ROWLEY.—On Saturday last, a foot race of 100 yards took place at Rowley, between John Willis, of Cold Rowley, and Richard Stokoe, of Waskerley Bank Foot, for £2 a-side. A great number of persons were present, and the betting was made at 2 to 1 on Willis. The race was well contested. Willis received five yards start, and maintained the lead, going in a winner by one yard.

JOHN WILLIS, of Cold Rowley, hearing that Richard Stokoe is not satisfied with his last defeat, will take four yards in 180 yards for £5 or £10 a-side. A match can be made any night during next week at Thomas Willis's, Cold Rowley.

THE LATE MR. C. GREVILLE.—The mortal remains of the late Mr. Greville were removed at an early hour on Tuesday morning from Earl Granville's residence in Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, for interment in the vault where other members of the family lie, at Hatchford, near Cobham. It should be mentioned that Bradamante and Anfield are, by the death of Mr. Greville, disqualified for the City and Suburban and St. Liz Handicaps.

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday.—The trade during the past week has been marked by much inactivity, with a limited amount of business passing, buyers holding off purchasing as much as possible, so that the sales made are in retail only, and at prices rather under those of last week. At to-day's market the delivery of wheat from the growers was small, and sold readily at last week's extreme prices. The trade with factors rules dull for English and foreign, with a limited sale, at the prices of this day week. Barley, dull sale. Beans and peas, little change. Rye, unaltered. Malt, slow sale. Flour, steady sale.—Prices: —Wheat, 39s. to 43s; barley, 28s to 30s; beans, 36s to 38s; peas, 36s to 38s; rye, 27s to 28s; malt, 55s to 56s; flour, households, 26s to 27s; whites, 29s to 30s.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES SHOWN:—

	1864.	1865.
Wheat	153	109
Oats	67	49
Barley	9	18
Beans	13	16
Peas	14	18

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The wheat trade was firm, at the full rates of this day week, with a moderate business doing. Barley, oats, &c., the same as on Saturday.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, English red, per qr	40	0	to	41	0
—— Scotch red and white	36	0	—	41	0
—— Danzig and Konigsberg	42	0	—	47	0
—— Stettin, red	39	0	—	41	0
—— " Uckermarks, marks	40	0	—	42	0
—— " Polish, mixed and white	41	0	—	46	0
—— " Silesian red 00 0...00 0...					
white	00	0	—	00	0
—— Pommeranean and Rostock, red	41	0	—	43	0
—— Hamburg and Bremen runs of red	37	0	—	40	0
—— Hanoverian and Lower Elbe	38	0	—	40	0
—— Danish and East Coast of Holstein	38	0	—	41	0
—— Swedish	00	0	—	00	0
Barley, English malting, new, per qr	28	0	—	29	0
—— Scotch	00	0	—	00	0
—— Saal	00	0	—	00	0
—— Danish, Holstein, Baltic, malting	00	0	—	00	0
—— Chevalier	00	0	—	00	0
—— Grinding & Distill., stout, weigh 56lbs	24	0	—	25	0
—— Ditto ditto thin	23	0	—	24	0
Rye, Danish, Prussian, Mecklenburg, per qr.	26	0	—	28	0
Oats, Danish, Baltic, Friesland	18	0	—	19	0
—— Scotch	21	0	—	22	0
Peas, Danish, Hamburg, Baltic, boilers, ℔ qr.	34	0	—	35	0
—— Ditto ditto feeders	32	0	—	33	0
Beans, Hambg, Hanovr, Frieslnd, large ℔ qr	32	0	—	34	0
Ditto ditto small	35	0	—	37	0
Flour, English, per sack	27	0	—	29	0

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The attendance and supplies were good. Wheat sold at former rates. Barley a slow sale. Oats quiet, but firm. Beans unchanged.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The imports have been moderate. This day's market was fairly attended. Wheat was firm, but met with a limited sale, at the price of this day se'nnight. Barley steady. Oats dull, with a slow sale at late rates. Beans and peas in better demand, and prices in favour of sellers. Flour steady.—Imports into the Clyde, 221 barrels beans, 322 sacks flour, and 48 tons oats; into Grangemouth, 915 tons wheat, 233 tons barley.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 24 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 42 beasts were from Hamburg, and 67 beasts and 433 pigs were from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 231 beasts and 185 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was remarkably good, while sheep were fully an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 1,276 head. There was less animation in the general state of trade than for some time past. All breeds moved slowly off at a decline of fully 3d per stone from the rates of last week, with a middling finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep was 4,465. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state; prices receded ½d per lb from those of Tuesday last, and a total clearance was not effected.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—The supply of cattle was quite equal to the demand, the trade being generally heavier, at rather lower prices, with some left. Top price, 9s.; current, 8s. 9d. per stone. The supply of sheep was about the same, the trade being dull, at barely last week's prices, with a middling finish; ewes a slow sale. Best mutton, 8½d.; secondary, 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	5	12	0	to	7	0	0	℔ ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	5	15	0	to	7	10	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	4	10	0	to	5	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	10	to	0	2	6	℔ thrave.
Barley straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	3	"
Oat straw	0	2	10	to	0	3	6	"

Hay at market, 163 carts; straw, 74.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Leadgate, on the 17th inst., Mrs. E. Kinleyside, grocer, of a son.

At Newcastle, at 2, Victoria-street, Ryehill, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Watson, of a son.

At Wharncliffe-street, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. J. C. Halliday, plumber, of a son.

At 19, Lord-street, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Robinson, of a son.

In Blaydon-street, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Jos. Westmorland, engine-fitter, of a daughter.

At the Aluminium Works, Washington, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Moffatt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Shotley Bridge, in the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. Satchell, of Alston, assisted by the Rev. E. Toyne, Mr. George Robson, of Manchester, youngest son of the late John Robson, Esq., of Hexham, to Miss H. Wardhaugh, of Shotley Bridge. This being the first marriage solemnised in the chapel, the newly married couple were presented with a Bible by the trustees, and a Hymn Book by Henry Ritson, Esq., of Derwent House.

At St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 14th inst., Mr. Robert Coats, of Crookhall, to Miss Jane Snaith, of Derwent Cottages.

At Newcastle, in St. John's Church, on the 19th inst., Mr. Thomas Richley, to Miss Mary Hindmarsh, both of Newcastle.

At Gateshead Fell, in St. John's Church, on the 19th inst., George Jackson Hay, Esq., of Boldon House, West Boldon, captain 2nd West York Light Infantry, eldest son of John Hay, Esq., of Cresswell, county of Durham, J.P., to Minnie, only daughter of Richard Cail, Esq., of the Fell, near Gateshead.

At Gateshead, in St. Mary's Church, on the 21st inst., Mr. Ralph Blackett, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. T. Urwin, Bensham Terrace, Gateshead.

At the Parish Church of Bow, London, on the 2nd inst., Charles Montague Croker, Esq., only son of Vice-Admiral Pennell, of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to Britannia Maria, daughter of Geo. Gandy, Esq., of Old Ford, Bow.

DEATHS.

At Knitsley, on the 17th inst., aged 92, Mr. Robert Hardy.

At Castleside, on the 23rd inst., aged 26, Mr. William Milburn, police officer.

At West Batterlaw, near Easington, on the 2nd inst., aged 75, Mrs. Ann Dunn.

At Newcastle, at 6, Westmoreland-terrace, on the 19th inst., aged 23, Mr. Thos. Vint Robson.

At Gosforth-street, on the 16th inst., Richard Harper, son of Mr. Wm. Heatherington.

At Blandford-street, on the 20th inst., aged 57, Mr. Geo. Gamsby.

At 28, Cumberland-row, on the 22nd inst., aged 52, Mr. Thomas Bownas.

At 89, Gloucester-road, on the 21st inst., aged 46, Mr. George T. Young, late of Hartlepool.

At Pandon Bank, on the 21st inst., aged 57, Harriet, wife of Mr. Henry Bullock, weaver.

At Pandon Bank, on the 18th inst., Isabel, daughter of Mr. James Henderson.

At Rewcastle Chare, on the 16th inst., aged 4, Henry Doeg, son of Mr. H. Wright, engineer.

At 14, Shield-street, on the 20th inst., Alfred, infant son of Mr Joshua Watson Robson.

At St. Ann's-street, on the 22nd inst., suddenly, Bridget, daughter of Mr. Thos. O'Brien.

At Hinde-street, on the 20th inst., aged 48, Elizabeth wife of Mr. James Maxwell.

At Elswick-place, on the 23rd inst., Maria Louisa, second daughter of the late Captain Turner, R.N., near Alnwick, Northumberland.

At Whickham House, near Gateshead, on the 20th inst., aged 65, Thomas Bramwell, Esq., J.P. for the county of Durham.

Printed and Published at 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by SARAH BRADLEY, of No 21 Leazes-terrace, in the same town.

Resident Agent for Consett and Neighbourhood.—Mr. R. JACKSON, Office, Front-street, opposite Middle-street, Consett.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.