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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 87. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

In Preparation, and will shortly be Published,
AN ELEGANT DOUBLE-TINTED
ENGRAVING OF SHOTLEY TOWN HALL.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

☞ Subscribers' Names received by Mrs. LESLIE, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and by Mr. DUFOUR, at the *Consett Guardian* Office, Consett.

Public Notices.

THE DREAM INTERPRETED.

THE REV. G. WHITEHEAD will give his FIFTH LECTURE on the "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, HIGHGATE, on *Tuesday Evening, January 7th, at half-past seven.* Subject:—"Christian in the House of the Interpreter."

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JOHN A. HARRISON, ANATOMIST and GENERAL BONE SETTER, 280, Brick Flat Row, Berry Edge.
Bone Setting in all its Branches successfully treated in every Case.
N.B.—Patients attended at their Residence if required.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BROWN begs to give Notice that after the 4th Day of January his COACH will RUN ONLY ON MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, during the Winter Months; and hopes his Friends will make it convenient to Travel on these Days.
WM. BROWN, Coach Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if GEORGE JOPLING, Joiner, who LEFT a GREYHOUND at Miss E. WILSON'S, Shotley Bridge, does not Claim the same within Ten days from the date hereof, the Dog will be disposed of to defray expenses.
Dec. 27th, 1861.

THE DUTIES of MISS M. A. LOWRIE'S SEMINARY will be resumed on TUESDAY, January 7, 1862.
Consett, December 26, 1861.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. M. BELL has pleasure in announcing that he is so far recovered from his recent affliction as to have RESUMED the DUTIES of this SCHOOL.
The Duties of the EVENING SCHOOL will commence on TUESDAY, January 7th 1862.
Prospectuses may be had and terms known on application.
M. B. further announces that he purposes giving a course of PUBLIC LECTURES, in the School Room, on popular Scientific Subjects, the whole of which will be illustrated by suitable apparatus and diagrams, and free to all pupils. Particulars in a future announcement.
Shotley Grove School, Dec. 24th, 1861.

BOAR PIG.

JAMES PUTHRO, Fire Brick Works, Towlaw, has now in his possession a BOAR PIG, which he can confidently recommend to Breeders, as being of first-class stock. Terms moderate.
Dec. 31, 1861.

BOAR PIGS.

JOSEPH NORWOOD, of Tow Law, begs to inform the Public that he has two fine BOAR PIGS (one of which took the Premium at the late Pig Show at Tow Law,) which he can confidently recommend as being of the best breed. Terms Moderate.
Tow Law, Dec 20, 1861.

OPENING OF
THE NEW TOWN HALL,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 22nd, 1862. Commencing at Eight o'clock.

VOCALISTS.
Mrs SUNDERLAND.
Miss JENNY THOMSON.
Mr INKERSALL.
Mr BRANDON.

INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Violin .... Mr AINSWORTH.
Grand Pianoforte .... { Mr W. REA. / Mr J. NICHOLSON.
Accompanyist .... Mr REA.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

TRIO—"This magic wove Scarf" .... *Barnett.* (Mrs Sunderland, Messrs Inkersall and Brandon.)
SONG—"Good night farewell" .... *Kucken.* (Mr Brandon.)
SONG—"Now from fear" .... *Rossini.* (Miss Jenny Thomson.)
SONG—"The Cottage by the Sea" .... *Thomas.* (Mr Inkersall.)
GRAND ARIA—"Why my Harp" .... *Bellini.* (Mrs Sunderland.)
SOLO VIOLIN—"Tema con variazoni" .... *Ainsworth.* (Mr Ainsworth.)
SONG—"The Village Blacksmith" .... *Weiss.* (Mr Brandon.)
DUET—"Think a Sailor is faithful" .... *Balfe.* (Mrs Sunderland and Mr Brandon.)

PART II.

GRAND DUET—"Guillaume Tell" .... *De Beriot.* (Messrs Rea and Ainsworth.)
SCENA—"The Death of Nelson" .... *Braham.* (Mr Inkersall.)
SONG—"The Queen of the Sea" .... *Schloesser.* (Mrs Sunderland.)
DUET—"Mighty Jove" .... *Rossini.* (Messrs Inkersall and Brandon.)
SOLO PIANO-FORTE—"Home, Sweet Home" (Vasle) .... *Thalberg.* (Mr Nicholson.)
SONG—"Three Fishers" .... *Hullah.* (Miss Jenny Thomson.)
SONG—"The Wolf" .... *Shield.* (Mr Brandon.)
QUARTETT—"Blow gentle Gales" .... *Bishop.* (Mrs Sunderland, Miss Thomson, and Messrs Inkersall and Brandon.)

Tickets, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s., may be had of Messrs. WATSON and WILSON, Shotley Bridge; and Messrs BRODIE, Berry Edge. Tickets for the Reserved Seats (Numbered), at Mr. WATSON'S, Shotley, where the Plan of the Room may be seen. Books of Words 3d Each.

Business Addresses.

REMOVAL.

DR. PEARSE (late House Surgeon to the Newcastle Dispensary, Infirmary, and Fever Hospital) has REMOVED his CONSULTING ROOMS and SURGERY to No. 195, CLAYTON STREET, where he may be Consulted Daily.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS and LAUNDRESSES, "POLSON'S IMPERIAL PATENT STARCH" is prepared expressly for fine Linens and Muslins. It is thin, clear, and strong, and imparts to fine goods a clear, glossy finish, such as cannot be produced by any other Starch.
To prevent disappointment, ask for "Polson's Imperial Starch," as other qualities are made for common purposes.
WM. POLSON & CO., Paisley.
Wholesale Agent: Mr R. Turnbull, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
FANCY STATIONERY, PERFUMED SATCHETS, POETIC CARDS, VALENTINES, &c., &c.

THOS. BATY, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, &c., &c., Middle-street, Consett, returns his sincere Thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public for their liberal support, and begs to announce that he has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, PERFUMED SATCHETS, POETIC CARDS, VALENTINES, &c., to which he particularly calls their attention.
Bookbinding, Pictures Framed, &c., on the Shortest Notice.
Periodicals and Books of every description to Order. Book Parcels four times a Week.
T. B. personally visits Newcastle Fortnightly, thereby insuring attention to orders.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS FOR THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.—A single Copy of a New Medical Work, written by one of the most eminent medical men of the present day, solely for the guidance and benefit of that class of sufferers whose affections are often self-inflicted, and who desire a speedy and private cure, yet too often become the dupes of designing London quacks. For such sufferers this work is intended, showing a certain means of cure in all cases of Nervous Debility, Relaxation, Organic or local weakness, languor, blushing, debility, and various other nervous symptoms; also showing how all the so-called Impediments to Marriage may be effectually removed; with numerous illustrative cases of parties who have been restored to the blessings of health by following the advice laid down in this work.—Sent free to any address on receipt of stamp to pre-pay postage.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

Business Addresses.

BLANKETS.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLANKETS AT W. PATTISON'S, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

NEW DRESSES, IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, AT W. PATTISON'S, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS. ALSO, HANDSOME CLOAKS, JACKETS, &c., JUST RECEIVED, AT W. PATTISON'S, BERRY EDGE.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, AND TIES, AT W. PATTISON'S, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

LADIES' BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, COLLARS, &c., IN BEAUTIFUL VARIETY, AT W. PATTISON'S, LONDON HOUSE, BERRY EDGE.

FITZPATRICK AND SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THOMAS LONGSTAFF, GENERAL CARTMAN, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.
All sorts of Cartage Work done. Furniture Removed on Reasonable Terms.

J. DAVISON, IRONMONGER, FURNITURE BROKER, YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS, &c. FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JOSEPH OLEY, AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOHN MURRAY & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, CONSETT.

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

SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE OWNERS of SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY beg to inform the Public of Berryedge, Leadgate, Consett, and the Neighbourhood that they are now prepared to supply COALS, at the above Depots, at the following rates:—
Best Screened W. End, 14s. per Chaldron Waggon.
,, Unscreened, 12s. ditto.
,, Splints, 10s. 6d. ditto.
Also, Cart Loads at the same Rates.
S. P. Colliery Office, Dec. 18, 1861.

TO THE LADIES.

IN making your purchases for the Laundry do not forget the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, so important an article in the getting up of LACES, LINENS, &c. HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS states that she has tried many other STARCHES but has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all GROCERS, CHANDLERS, &c.
In Packets of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
See that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PRINCIPLE IN DENTISTRY, FOR WHICH MESSRS. PARKER HAVE OBTAINED HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL SEAL. THE BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED, AND GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
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, &c.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
Messrs Parker may be consulted daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., at their residence, 61, Blackett-street facing Eldon-square), Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR NOVEMBER, 1861.
SUNDERLAND every Thursday, at 14, Frederick-street.
DURHAM—Every fourth Tuesday, at 81, New Elvet, Nov. 12th.
BLYTH—Every fourth Wednesday, at the Baths, Nov. 13th.
DARLINGTON—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mrs Dale's, 2, Paradise-terrace.
STOCKTON—Every alternate Wednesday, at 101, High-street, November 6th, and 20th.
HEXHAM—First Tuesday in every Month, Nov. 5th, at Mr Strafford's, Tailor, Market-place.
HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mr Atlin's, Tailor, High-street, November 4th and 18th.
WEST HARTLEPOOL—Every alternate Monday, at Mrs James's, Confectioner, 15, Church-street, November 11th and 25th.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at Mr Milne, Baker, 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—The First Thursday in every Month, Nov. 7th, at the Wooler Cottage.
BERWICK—Every Saturday, at Mr Young's, opposite the Corn Exchange, Sandgate.
COLDSTREAM—Every fourth Wednesday, November 13th, at the Commercial Inn.
KELSO—Every alternate Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square, Nov. 12th and 26th.
DUNSE—Every fourth Monday, at Mr Kinghorn's, Nov. 13th.
☞ PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH, Post Free, for One Penny Stamp.

Business Addresses

FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

NEW WOOL SHAWLS, the Latest Novelties.
NEW FANCY DRESSES and FRENCH MERINOES.
NEW ABERDEEN WINCEYS, Plain and Fancy.
NEW FRENCH and COVENTRY RIBBONS and FANCY GOODS.
NEW FELT HATS, Trimmed in the Latest Style.
AT
BRODIE'S,
BERRY EDGE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of LADIES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS and OVERSHOES, and CHILDREN'S CLOGS, which for Price and Quality cannot be surpassed,
AT J. COWEY'S,
THE BEE HIVE GROCERY AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.
Also, just received, a very splendid Lot of GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, New Style.

NEW ALE AND PORTER STORES, CONSETT.

THOMAS PARKER, ALE and PORTER MERCHANT, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Manufacturer, late of Crook-hall, returns his acknowledgments to his Friends for past favours, and respectfully announces that he HAS OPENED the Premises lately occupied by Mr H. BROWN, Auctioneer,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
With a complete STOCK of the FINEST ALES, PORTER, &c.; also GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c., which he is determined to offer at the lowest remunerating profits.

THE CHARMER AND THE CHARMED.

I WOULD sooner spend a Year without the Festive Christmas Day than pass that day without a PACKET of STEWART'S TEA. I'll tell you why. I was uncomfortable even with my oldest Friends at the last party; they seemed cold as polished marble—stiff acknowledgments, closed lips, and half expressed eyes was the order of the Hour. The word Tea fell like magic on our delighted ears as the fair Enchantress poured out the streams of life into the cups of her Guests, filling the room with living fragrance. The spell was broken: Stewart's Tea had done its work. The merry laugh played on every lip, joy danced in every eye, and gladness was overflowing every heart. I enquired for the secret of this wondrous charm. The fair Hostess whispered it was Stewart's Finest Teas, measured with a liberal hand.—Extract from the Records of STEWART'S TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, and 27, SANDHILL, Newcastle.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AMERICAN WAR has greatly affected the interests of all classes in this Town, as too many have already unfortunately discovered; but few know how fearfully it has been (and is still) felt in the Cloth Manufacturing Districts. Many wealthy makers have been obliged to "suspend payment," others have adopted the more honourable course of disposing of their Stocks, even below their cost, to meet their creditors.
To one of the latter we were introduced last week, and made an appointment to call upon him. We immediately telegraphed to the buyers of our London and Portsmouth Houses to meet us at the Manufacturer's to examine the Stock: the result was that we purchased the whole Stock for £11,690. It is a large amount for Winter Goods, but, considering they are worth nearly double, it is no great risk. We must, however, dispose of them before Christmas. The Stock consists of Winter Cloths of all descriptions, suitable for Overcoats, Suits, and Boys' Clothing. We have added other Warerooms to show the whole Stock.
The Goods are now on View, partly Ready-Made, and partly in the piece.
On our side we can only say they shall be sold at such prices as will ensure Speedy Sale.
We are, your obedient servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.
Grey Street, Newcastle.

FOR CLERGYMEN.
OVER-COATS from 95s to 84s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.
OVERCOAT, 30s to 75s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.
OVER COATS, 25s to 65s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR WORKING MEN.
OVER-COATS, 21s to 45s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

N.B.—All the above may be had either Ready-Made or to Order, at
B. JOSEPH & CO.,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

TO PARENTS.

THE COLD, DAMP, WINTER DAYS have now fairly set in, and although Children seldom complain of either, they should not be allowed to feel the effects; for, as an eminent Medical Authority has observed, an inefficient supply of warmth is detrimental both to the Health and Growth of the Young.
It is, therefore, the duty of those who have the care of Children, to see that they are supplied with Warm and Suitable Clothing; nor can Ladies be too particular as to *where* they Purchase them, for unless they have a large Variety to select from, both of STYLE and MATERIALS, it is utterly impossible to Dress their Children properly, for WHAT APPEARS GRACEFUL ON ONE CHILD IS AWKWARD ON ANOTHER, and so on.
Now, of course, every Firm will recommend their own House; it is, therefore, useless for us to say, "Go to B. Joseph and Co.'s, they are the Best Tailors;" but we simply ask you to take the trouble—for it is worth your time—to visit any of the other Fashionable Tailors in this Town, and compare their Stock with ours, and we feel quite certain that the result will be favourable to ourselves, for we have made

CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG
A LEADING FEATURE in our Establishment, for which we have a separate Department.
In conclusion, we can only say that our Winter Stock was never so Extensive, so varied in Style, or so Cheap. Waiting your inspection,
We are your obedient servants,
B. JOSEPH & CO.
Grey-street, Newcastle.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT FIVE YEARS,
From 4s. 6d. To 10s. 6d. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT TEN YEARS,
From 5s. 6d. To 15s. 6d. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

OVERCOATS,
FOR BOYS ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS,
From 6s. 6d. To 21s. } AT B. JOSEPH & CO.

The above will give some idea for the guidance of Parents, and may be had either Ready-made or to Order, in all the New Styles, at
B. JOSEPH & CO.
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

H. BROWN,
COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public that he has received a Commission for the Sale of PARAFFIN OIL and LAMPS, as AGENT for Mr. J. WRIGHT, of Newcastle.

ECONOMIC PRINTING BY STEAM POWER.

THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN OFFICE, fitted up with PRINTING MACHINES of the newest and best Patent kind, WORKED BY STEAM POWER, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS to ANY EXTENT for PRINTING CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, POSTERS, BOOK WORK, &c., &c.; and in cases where Numbers, Accuracy, and Despatch are required, it offers facilities unsurpassed by any other Printing Establishment, and at Extremely Moderate Prices.
GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WEST CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NORTHUMBERLAND DYE WORKS.
WILLIAM WATSON,
AGENT FOR JOHN BRADBURN,
DYER, CLEANER, &c.,
14, CLAYTON STREET WEST, NEWCASTLE.
DYE WORKS, GEORGE STREET WEST.

WILL VISIT the undermentioned Places Monthly, to collect Parcels for the above First-Class Establishment, and will deliver them the succeeding month. Next journey will be
Berryedge .... January 21 and 22.
Leadgate .... " 23.
Blackhill .... " 24.
Shotley Bridge .... " 24.
☞ The following Parties have kindly consented to receive and take care of Parcels:—
Mr Matthew Hardy, Queen's Head, Leadgate.
Mr John Collinson, Berryedge.
Mr Isaac Murray, Blackhill; or
Mr. Wm. Raw, Temperance Hotel, Shotley Bridge.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.
THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY,
[THREE EDITIONS]
Bringing the News up to the Hour of Publication, is now
REDUCED TO 2½d.
Price per Quarter, 2s. 9d. in Advance. Postage Stamps received in Payment.
On Sale by Mrs. LESLIE, Shotley Bridge; Mrs. MAUGHAN, Berry Edge; Mr. TURNER, Blackhill; Mr. GRIERSON, Leadgate; Mr. J. MILBURN, Burnopfield Colliery, will supply subscribers in that neighbourhood; and may be had (by order) of all News Agents.
Publishing Office: 65, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
☞ The *Newcastle Guardian* is the size of the London *Times*, and is the most popular journal in the North of England. Its news, brought by Electric Telegraph, is from 24 to 36 hours later than can be given in the Cheap London weekly press.

GIVEN AWAY TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

DR. SMITH has just Published a FREE EDITION of 20,000 Copies of THE WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (120 pages). A medical work on the cure of Nervous Debility; Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Spermatorrhœa, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. The Book will be sent post free, secure from observation, to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.
Also, by the same Author,
WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, a Treatise describing their Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, free by post on receipt of seven stamps, contains a mass of information indispensable to those for whom it is written. Address: HENRY SMITH, M.D., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
ACCOUNT AND BILL HEADS,
At the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
☞ Orders received at LOWER PRICES, consequent on Repeal of Paper Duty.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE practical experience of numberless eminent Physicians and Surgeons has now conclusively established the fact that the invalid can alone realise the full beneficial effects of Cod Liver Oil by the use of Dr de Jongh's pure and genuine Light Brown Oil.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.
The extraordinary virtues of Dr De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr Wandby, late Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, bears the following high testimony to its efficacy in Diseases of the Chest, from his own personal experience:—"I can take Dr De Jongh's Oil without difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr De Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional diseases."

GENERAL DEBILITY.
The marvellous efficacy of Dr. De Jongh's Oil in cases of Debility, is thus described by Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds:—"The effects of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way."

DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.
The following description of the wonderfully beneficial effects of Dr. De Jongh's Oil on weak and sickly children, is given by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury:—"To badly nourished infants Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls daily will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Numerous medical men concur in extolling this remedy as far surpassing the most celebrated, in relieving and curing Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., a distinguished medical practitioner, observes—"I recommended Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend, whose case of Rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years; and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and, from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. De Jongh's Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
CAUTION. BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS

Business Addresses.

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

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
GUARDS, ALBERT CHAINS, &c., &c.,
WEDDING RINGS,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.
JOHN FLETCHER,
LEADGATE.

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 these 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, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

To be Let.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, Two Convenient and Well-furnished COTTAGES, situate at Highgate. For particulars apply to Mr MOSLEY, Shotley Bridge; or to Mr MARSHALL, Watchmaker, Highgate.

TO BE LET, a well-built HOUSE and SHOP, with Cellar, Stable, Warehouses, and other Conveniences, situate near the Toll-Bar, Leadgate. Apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate.
November 12, 1861.

Sale by Private Contract.

PLEASANT AND ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD BUILDING GROUND FOR SALE, situated at Blackhill, at the low price of 1s 6d per Square Yard. It is a convenient distance from the Shotley Tin Works and the Derwent Iron Works. This Freehold has no coal under it, therefore no danger to buildings from workings below. Further information may be obtained by applying to Mr JOHN NICHOLSON, Shotley Villa; Mr WM. NICHOLSON Blackhill; or Mr JOHN SMITH, Builder, &c., Medomsley. Plans of the above may be seen at J. SMITH'S Office, Cemetery, Blackhill.
July 3rd, 1861.

Sales by Auction.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DRAPERY GOODS, &c., &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at Annfield Plain, belonging to Mr JOHN COWEY (who is leaving England), on MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 12th and 15th, 1862.
MR. H. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.
Consisting of Mahogany Hair Seated Chairs, Mahogany Centre Table, Lobby Press, High Chest of Drawers, Iron Bedsteads and Hangings, Dresser and Shelves, Kitchen and other Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Fenders and Fire Irons, with a great variety of Kitchen requisites; several Volumes of Books.
One fine-toned HARMONIUM in Rosewood Case.
A General Assortment of DRAPERIES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.
The Furniture will be sold on the Monday, and the Draperies, &c., on the Monday Evening and Tuesday.
Sale to commence each day at One o'Clock.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
BLACKHILL.
TO FARMERS, GROCERS, DRAPERS, BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1862.

HENRY GILPIN is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Blackhill, on the above Days, by order of the Assignees of William Collinson, a Bankrupt, the Whole of the FARMING STOCK, HORSES, CARTS, UTENSILS, &c.; GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRAPERIES, and a large quantity of BOOTS and SHOES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and EFFECTS; SHOP FIXTURES, &c.
The FARM STOCK includes 5 Horses, 1 Bay Mare and Foal, 4 Milk Cows and 2 Calves, 2 Sows and 11 Shots, 8 Stacks Oats, 2 Stacks Barley, 1 Stack Tares, 1 Stack Old Land Hay, 24 Stacks Barley, 5 Bolls Seed Wheat, 4½ Acres Turnips, 3 Coup Carts, 1 Long Cart, 2 Dog Carts, 1 Phaeton, 1 Timber Waggon, 10 Sets Cart and Gig Harness, Shovels, Gripes, 1 Large Stubble Rake, Forks, New Land Hay, 2 Iron Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Clod Crusher, Pit of Potatoes, 6 Bags Guano, 3 Stone Carts, 2 Water Carts, 1 Hearse, 1 Gig, and sundry Utensils, &c., &c.
The GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, &c., include Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Soap, Tobacco, Candles, Blues, Whole and Ground Ginger, Cheese, Butter, Bacon, &c., together with a General Assortment of Drugs, Brushes, &c., and Utensils in Trade.
The DRAPERY GOODS include Silks, Prints, Mohairs, Plaids, Shawls, Mantles, Stays, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Boas, Mufflers, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, upwards of 400 pairs of Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, together with a large assortment of Goods in the Trade.
The BOOTS and SHOES include upwards of 1,000 pairs of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers; Leather, Heel Plates, Leather Leggings, Leather Aprons, &c.
The FIXTURES include Mahogany Top Counters, Desks, Show Cases, 16 Japanned Tea Canisters, Coffee Box, Scales and Weights, Patent Weighing Machine, Coffee Mill, Gas Fittings, Bins, Sugar Mill, &c., &c., &c.
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE includes Mahogany Loo Table, Sofa and Chairs, in hair, Square Pianoforte, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Window Hangings, Easy Chair, Mahogany Half Tester Bedstead, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, Chiffonier and French Bedsteads, Bed and Table Linen, Mahogany and Painted Chests of Drawers, Kitchen Tables, and Chairs, together with the Kitchen Requisites.
The Sale of the DRAPERIES and GROCERIES, &c., will take place on SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, January 4th, 7th, and 8th. The Sale of FARMING STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and SHOP FIXTURES will take place on MONDAY, January 6th.
Sale to Commence on Saturday at 12 o'clock, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 27, 1861.

THE MERCHANT TAILOR OF NEWCASTLE AND THE PICTURE DEALER.

An extraordinary trial has just been concluded before the Court of Justiciary, at Glasgow. The *Glasgow Herald* gives the following summary of the case, which occupied the Court two days:—"It appears that about five years ago a person named Frederick William Thomas carried on business in London as an auctioneer and accountant, with one or two et ceteras superadded. Mr Thomas was unfortunate in business, and having great faith in a 'firm' sounding name, he transformed himself into 'Smith, Thomas, and Co.,' and started off again, hopeful of success. This imposing title, however, failed to bring 'up spirits from the vasty deep,' and accordingly another bankruptcy took place, and another metamorphosis, when Frederick William Thomas again appeared on 'Change as 'Thomas Brothers.' This resurrection occurred in 1860, and in twelve months thereafter the 'firm' of Thomas Brothers went down among the dead firms of all the Smiths, Thomases, and Brethren, which Frederick William had conjured into existence. We have not the means of estimating the vast losses which Mr Thomas or his creditors must have sustained by the breaking up of these unfortunate firms; but at all events the 'firm' turned up in Renfield-street, Glasgow, under the designation of 'M'Coton and Thomas,' accountants and auctioneers. In this instance, however, if we are not misinformed, there was actually a firm of two persons, one being none other than Thomas's wife! For a few months the new firm appeared to be doing business on an extensive scale, and any amount of money was freely offered on any kind of 'moveable property.' At this stage of the proceedings another actor appeared upon the scene, in the shape of Reuben Brooks, a 'picture dealer,' in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, who happened to be in 'great tribulation' in consequence of sundry debts which he owed, and, in particular, £8,000, to a merchant tailor in Newcastle; but how a picture dealer could have run up a bill of this amount to his tailor, the evidence does not make very clear. Be that as it may, however, the unfortunate Reuben made application for advice and assistance to M'Coton and Thomas, and a run through the Bankruptcy Court was determined on. The liabilities of the picture dealer were summed up by a 'joint clerk' of the M'Coton 'firm' and of another legal gentleman who appears to have been carried on his business in the same premises, and the sum total of bona fide claims was something like £14,000. This was not amiss for a picture dealer; but Reuben Brooks had an idea that he owed about £30,000 somehow, and for the purpose of humouring this harmless delusion, his friend, Mr Thomas, hunted up a few imaginary claims, for the purpose of swamping those of the real creditors, which swelled out the original amount of liabilities to upwards of £24,000. A law agent, trustee, and concurring creditor were then selected by Messrs. Thomas and Brooks; the sequestration was applied for and obtained; a meeting of creditors was called, and the 'concurring' gentleman kindly took the chair. At this meeting Mr William Lyon M'Phun, who had been selected by the bankrupt and Thomas, was elected as trustee, and the bankrupt himself was voted two years protection by the real and imaginary creditors. But suspicion began to be entertained about the reality of Reuben's extraordinary debts; and, from less to more the bankruptcy examination was transferred to, and continued from time to time by, the Procurator Fiscal, into whose hands all the books, bills, papers, and men connected therewith ultimately fell. In due course the bill-broking speculations of Thomas and Brooks were fully investigated by a couple of London detectives, when a system of wholesale fraud, perjury, and forgery was laid bare, the like of which has rarely been brought to light. It appears that this man Thomas had creatures in London prepared to perjure themselves at the rate of 10s per oath. Bills to the extent of £10,000 and upwards were drawn by Thomas or some of his underlings, sworn to by others of a like kidney, sold for sums varying from 1s 6d to 10s per bill, and then re-purchased by the manufacturers at £3 each. Reuben Brooks appears to have been as great an adept at the swindling profession as his friend and accomplice, Thomas. In a few years he managed, as has been said, to run in debt to the extent of £14,000, and when the bubble burst, the *debris* of his estate was represented by £15 and a farm in Central America valued at nothing. It was strange, however, that although he had only £15 to divide amongst his creditors, at the rate of a farthing per pound, he was able and willing to pay £100 for his passage through the Bankruptcy Court. The upshot of the whole was, that Brooks and Thomas were placed upon their trial for conspiracy and fraud, and were on Saturday each sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

[We can enlighten our contemporary on one point. Reuben Brooks swindled "the merchant tailor" not by getting suits of clothes without paying for them, but by certain transactions in pictures which some time ago were matter of public notoriety here.—ED.]

NORTHUMBERLAND EPIPHANY SESSIONS.

(Continued from our 2nd page.)

The business of these Sessions was resumed on Thursday, at the Moot Hall, for the trial of prisoners.

JAMES RICE (37), pitman, was charged with stealing 1s 6d from the person of William Lorimer, on the 9th of November, 1861. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. Prosecutor is in the employment of the owners of Coxlodge Colliery, and is one of the collectors of the coal landsale account. On the evening of the 4th of November last, after having collected £7 1s 6d, he went to a public-house at Bigge's Main, kept by a person named Arthur; and after leaving there all the money, except 1s 6d of his own, he set off along the waggon-way, accompanied by Arthur. On the road they met the prisoner, who, at the request of Arthur, accompanied prosecutor on the remainder of his road home. It seems that Rice, expecting prosecutor would be in possession of a large sum of money, had waited for him on the road, for they had not proceeded far when he put an arm round his neck and threw him down, abstracted the money and ran away. Information was given to the police, but it was some time afterwards before the prisoner was apprehended. *Guilty* of intent to commit a felony. Four months' hard labour.

THOMAS BARRON, cattle dealer, was charged with stealing 24lb weight of hay, the property of Jos. Green, on the 1st and 8th of December, 1861. Mr Fowler prosecuted; Mr Davison defended. The facts of this case were given in the *Guardian* a fortnight ago. Mr Davison, in defence, contended that the hay had been taken in mistake for prisoner's own. He called several witnesses to character. The jury retired and consulted together for a lengthened period. On returning into court, they returned a verdict of *guilty*, with a recommendation to mercy on account of good character. Two months' imprisonment.

HENRY HARDY, 33, linen draper, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mr BLACKWELL prosecuted: prisoner was undefended. Up to the 20th September last, prisoner was employed as canvasser by Mr Whiteford, agent in this town for the Confidence Fire and Life Insurance Company. On the 19th Oct., after having been discharged by Mr Whiteford, he went to a Mrs Dempster, in North Shields, and told her he was agent for the Confidence Assurance Company. He asked her to insure her furniture, and the lives of herself and husband. She said she would consider of it; and, on his calling again, on the 21st of the same month, Mrs Dempster agreed to insure her furniture for £100, at a premium of 2s 6d. On the following day, she gave him 2s 6d, and agreed to insure the life of herself and husband for £50, the payment being 2s 4d per week. He received one payment and succeeded in obtaining 3s 8d, on his representation that that was necessary before the policy could be obtained. Altogether he got about 10s 10d from Mrs Dempster. He went to her house afterwards, when she told him she would give him no more money unless the policy was brought. Through similar pretences he obtained sums of money from Mrs White and Mrs Winter, in the same town, but his connection with the latter business led to his apprehension. *Guilty.* Twelve months' hard labour.

WILLIAM TURNER (18), and JOHN SMITH 31), were charged with stealing six boots, the property of David Blythe, at Morpeth, on the 15th of December, 1861; Turner pleaded guilty. Mr Davison prosecuted; Smith was undefended. The boots had been taken from the shop door of prosecutor by Smith, and then given to Turner, who had concealed them. *Guilty.* Smith was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and Turner also to three months—with one week in the last month solitary.

ROBERT RUTTER (45), blacksmith, was charged with stealing 25lbs weight of brass, the property of John Carr and others, in the parish of Earsdon, on the 18th October, 1861. Mr. Laycock prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. On the evening of the day named a police officer named Rutherford, met prisoner between Seaton Sluice and Hartley, with the brass in his possession. Inquiries were made, and it appeared that it had been taken off an old engine, at Seaton Sluice. Nine months' hard labour.

JOHN VARLEY (22), coach painter, pleaded guilty to stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Joseph Dunn, at Warkworth, on the 7th Dec., 1861. Eighteen months' hard labour, with one week solitary confinement in each of the first and last three months of that period.

RESPITED CONVICTION.—The conviction of W. Proud, for embezzlement, respited from the Midsummer Sessions, held at Hexham, for the consideration of the Barons of the Exchequer, was affirmed; and the original sentence of twelve months' imprisonment ordered to be carried into effect. This concluded the business of the sessions; the Court rising shortly after three o'clock.

A.D. 1862.

The morn of eighteen sixty-two is breaking o'er the world!
And the banner of true progress must further be unfurl'd.
For war, or peace, or storm, or calm, seem still to point the way
To the progress of the nations, and a better future day.

The clouds which in the morning gay obscure the rising sun,
Are oft dispelled by his bright rays ere many hours have run:
So let the warmth of Christian hearts chase far away our fear,
And shake the hand of foreign man in the morning of the year.

To Russia, Spain, and Prussia, to Austria and France,
We give the hand of friendship—throw down the sword and lance;
America, and all the world, we greet with hearty cheer,
And wish them all a prosperous and "Happy New Year."

* * * * * *

But if they kick the Lion when he's peacefully asleep,
He may be madden'd by the smart, and roar across the deep;
Yet stroke his mane, he'll calm again, speak gently in his ear,
For he loves "a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!"

But rouse him not to fighting, for fearful is his grasp.
He never was so healthy, nor could so firmly clasp;
And should a snorting Buffalo come near in such an hour,
He'd tear him limb from limb at once! Terrific is his power!

Or should a Peacock peck at him, set up its plumage gay,
He could not bother with such pride; he'd eat it in a day.
And still he is a quiet beast, loves truth and kindly cheer,
And wills to live in peace, and spend "a Happy New Year!"

R. CATCHESIDE.

CHRISTMAS QUARTER SESSIONS.

DURHAM.

These sessions were commenced on Monday at the Court House, Durham, before Rowland Burdon, Esq., and a full Bench of Magistrates. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—William Croudace, W. H. Cooks, William Earle, Jun., John Elliott, John Burn, and John Douglas, of Bishopwearmouth; Ralph Hodgson, Ed. Kipling, Samuel Hare, and T. R. Plews, of Darlington; Thomas Brown, Lamb's Cottage; Joseph Ferens, J. H. Leighton, and Thomas Winter, of Durham; John Aitcheson, South Shields; William Laidler, Thomas Bird, and David Finley, Hartlepool; William B. Brashay, John Fowler, John Harker, Thos. Hutchinson, and John Kirk, of Stockton. After the observance of the usual preliminaries the Court proceeded with the trials of prisoners:—

JOSEPH HAMILTON (18), chemist, was charged with stealing a gold ring, the property of Elizabeth Storm, at West Hartlepool, on the 26th October last. Mr Davison prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The prosecutrix keeps a lodging house at West Hartlepool, and on the 25th October last prisoner came late at night, and knocked at the door saying that he wanted lodgings. In the room where the prisoner slept, prosecutrix put a gold ring in a box on that very day. When he left the house the next morning the ring was gone. *Guilty*. Four months' hard labour.

JOHN BOWE, pitman (out on bail), pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the dwelling house of Thomas Fenwick, and stealing the sum of £5 4s 6d and a bottle of wine, at Black Boy Colliery, on the 13th of October last. Mr Wood said he was instructed to recommend the prisoner to mercy, on account of his widowed mother and family. The Court took the recommendation into account, and sentenced the prisoner to four months', with hard labour.

JOHN BENNETT (21), labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 9th of December, a pony, saddle, and bridle, at Chester-le-Street, the property of Thomas Peverall. A previous conviction having been proved against him, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

ROBERT WATSON (out on bail) and ELIZABETH DICKINSON (53), single woman, were indicted for stealing seven stones weight of tallow, the property of George Bell, at Gateshead, on the 27th of December. Mr. Gainford Bruce prosecuted; Mr. Davison appeared for Watson, and Mr. Blackwell for Dickinson. The prosecutor has a warehouse in Church Street, Gateshead, very near the point where it joins with High Street. On the morning in question, two policemen named Lietch and Brown were stationed in a dark entry to watch the entrance to the warehouse. About 5 o'clock they saw the prisoner Watson and a man named Neville—both of whom were in Mr. Bell's employ—go into the warehouse. Shortly afterwards they saw Watson come to the end of the entrance and stand there, and while standing there the female prisoner came up to and spoke to him. She left him and went up High Street, and in a short time returned with a clothes basket under her arm. She went down the entry, and in a few minutes returned, and, after looking up and down Church Street, went back again down the entry, from which she soon after emerged, carrying the basket on her head. Lietch went up to her, and asked her what she was carrying and where she was going, to which she replied she was going to Mr Greene's with some tallow, whereas she was at that time going in a contrary direction. Meantime Brown went across the street, and found Watson leaving the entrance, and going down the yard.—For the defence, Mr Davison cited a case from the Law Journal, known to the profession as the "Pepper" case, in which the prisoner was found coming out of a warehouse, where he had no business to be, with a bag of pepper similar in quality to a large quantity of pepper that was stored in the warehouse, but because it could not be shown that any pepper had been taken from the store, the judge directed a verdict of acquittal. The learned counsel also quoted the "Queen v. Dredge," and contended that, while the defendants in these cases had no business to be on the premises his client had a right, and it was his duty to be there; and the prosecution had not proved that the tallow produced here to-day had been taken from Mr. Bell's premises [As Mr Davison proceeded with his speech, a juryman was overheard to remark "the prisoner had been at it before," and on the unfairness of this prejudged conclusion, the learned counsel commented in most indignant terms]—Mr Blackwell having addressed the jury on behalf of the female prisoner, the Chairman summed up the case. The jury, after a long retirement, re-entered the Court with a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners. Mr Davison, on behalf of Watson, asked the Court to grant him a case for the Court above, on the ground that the Bench were wrong in not stopping the case upon the facts and not withdrawing it from the jury. He had read the cases to the Chairman, and the latter had very kindly made some remarks on them to the jury: but his (Mr Davison's) point was that there was no evidence to the jury of the *corpus delicti*, or of any of the property being missed,—in other words, that Mr Bell could not swear that he had lost any tallow; he did not know what quantity he had over night, and, therefore, could not tell the quantity he missed next morning.—The Chairman said that he would consider this matter.—Four months' imprisonment.

ROSE MELVILLE (25) single woman, was charged with stealing 10lb of cheese, the property of Jane Fawcett, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 12th of November. This was a case of shoplifting, in which the prisoner was caught in the act. *Guilty*. Having been previously convicted about fifteen times, she was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

HENRY MOON, *alias* BERNARD SNEE, was indicted for stealing from the person of William Hamilton the sum of 15s, his money, at Sunderland, on the 7th of December last. Mr Hugh Shield prosecuted; Mr B. B. Blackwell defended the prisoner. The prosecutor, who is an engine-fitter residing at Sunderland, was on the night in question in the Britannia public house, kept by a man named George Porter. He was drunk, and whilst they were alone together the prisoner threw him down and rifled his pockets. The landlord caught him in the act. *Guilty*. Having been previously convicted of felony, the Court sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.

SUSANNAH BARRETT (24), married woman, was indicted for stealing the sum of eleven shillings from the person of William Strathmore, on the 18th of November last. Mr Davison prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor, Mr Strathmore, told a very straight forward story, according to the reporter's account of the case; but it was one which the jury did not credit, for they, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty, and she was discharged. The verdict was received with cheering by the audience, which, however, was instantly suppressed by the officers of the court.

CHARLES MORRELL (21), shoemaker, JOHN WILSON (22), labourer, and GEORGE SMITH, were charged with breaking and entering the shop of Thomas Green, and stealing a gun, caps, and other articles, his property, at Sunderland, on the 12th November. Prosecutor is a grocer, and occupies a shop in High street, Sunderland. On the evening of the 11th November his shop was broken into and these articles stolen. Next day they were found in Morrell's possession. There was no evidence against the other prisoners, who were discharged. Morrell was found *guilty*. He has, it appears, been on three different occasions convicted of felony at Durham; and several minor offences at Sunderland. At the last assizes, before Mr Justice Wightman, he was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for a burglary at Sunderland. The Chairman remarked that it was little better than a farce trying the prisoner on the above charge, when he had been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, but the prosecution hoped to implicate his companions, in which, however, they had failed—there was no evidence against them. He thought they could do no more than had been done by the Judge at Assizes held only last month, and the sentence was that he be sent to penal servitude for six years, the last sentence to run on concurrently with the other.

JOHN TOOLE (48), was charged with having stolen a martingale, two bearing-reins, a plough-cord, and some hens, the property of Mr William Thompson, of Sedgefield, on the 13th of October last. Mr Fowler prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The prisoner was seen on the Stockton road in a turnip field on Sunday morning, and subsequently a bag was found in the same field, containing five hens, a martingale, and other articles. The bag was watched by a policeman for two nights, and on the second night the prisoner came for the bag and was apprehended.—*Guilty*. Four months' imprisonment.

JANE SPEDDING (40), widow, was charged with stealing from the person of Stephen Gilbert Robinson a purse and two pounds fifteen shillings, at Sunderland, on the 17th of October. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*, and the prisoner was discharged.—On leaving the dock, she clasped her hands, and said, "Thank you, gentlemen; I'll pray for you as long as I live."

JOHN FRASER (21), cartman, was charged with stealing a pony, the property of John Wawn, at South Shields, on the 30th of November. Mr Blackwell prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. On the 28th of November, prosecutor bought a pony at Cleadon for the sum of ten shillings. Prisoner was employed by him to go about the streets with the pony and a cart to hawk coals. On the Saturday morning following, prosecutor gave prisoner 3s to buy a load of coals with. In the course of the day prosecutor went into the stable, saw the cart and harness but no pony. Prisoner was apprehended on the Friday following at Sunderland, and on being charged with stealing the pony, said it was true; he had sold the pony at the tanyard for 14d and a quart of ale. He drank the money. It appeared the pony was in a very bad state, and prisoner asked prosecutor if he did not order him to take it to the tanyard. Prosecutor replied in the negative. The Chairman remarked that it was lucky for prosecutor, and lucky for the pony itself, that it had been destroyed. He might have been fined for allowing it to go about the streets in such a disgraceful state as it had been proved to be in. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of selling, but recommended prisoner to mercy on account of the condition of the pony. The Chairman said that was no verdict. The jury then gave a verdict of "guilty of stealing." The Chairman, in passing sentence, commented on the brutality of prosecutor, in allowing the pony to work in such a condition. Prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

ISAAC WATERMAN (22), labourer, was charged with stealing from the person of John Farrell, a watch guard, seal, and key, his property, at Durham, on the 14th October. Mr Meynell prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. Prosecutor is a farm labourer, residing in Church-street, in the city of Durham. About ten o'clock on the night of the 14th October, prosecutor went into the Black Horse public house, New Elvet. A number of persons were there, among whom was the prisoner. Some fighting was going on in the kitchen, and the allegation on the part of the prosecution was that the prisoner knocked the prosecutor down and robbed him in the face of the company. Prisoner said a few words in defence, in which he said he was as innocent as the child unborn. *Guilty*. Six months' imprisonment.

FRANCIS CONWAY (24), a private in the 58th regiment, was charged with stealing a silver watch and guard, the property of George Milburn, at Sunderland, on the 9th October last. Mr Hugh Shield prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. Prosecutor is the landlord of the Blue Bell public house, Sunderland. The prisoner was seen on the day named to reach his hand across the counter of the bar and take this watch. *Guilty*. The prisoner having been previously convicted he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

JOHN NESBITT (34), blacksmith, was indicted for stealing a quart copper measure, the property of John Ferguson, at Sunderland, on the 11th November. *Guilty*. Six months' imprisonment.

MARGARET SMITH pleaded guilty to stealing a shawl, the property of Ralph Robinson, at Stanhope, on the 23rd of October, and the Court sentenced her to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner was further charged with obtaining, by false pretences, from Mr. Smith, two pounds of sugar and a quarter of a pound of a tea, at Lancaster, on the 26th October. In this case no evidence was offered by the prosecutor, and the prisoner he was acquitted.

PLEADED GUILTY.—JOHN STOREY (20), labourer, to stealing 2s., the money of David Barron, his master, at Sunderland, on the 20th December last. Previous convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—JOSEPH PORTER (22), labourer, to stealing the sum of £222 12s 8d, the property of William Barrett and others, his masters, at Stockton, on the 10th of May, 1856, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—WILLIAM JACKSON (33), to stealing in the dwelling house of Jane Gustard £37 10s, at Newbottle, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—ABRAHAM NEWINGTON (19), sailor, to stealing four and half stones weight of pork, the property of George Wilkinson, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

REMISSION OF PUNISHMENT.

An unusual mistake was committed by the conviction of John Storey, who, as will be seen from the foregoing report, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. At the close of the business of the day, the Chairman directed that the prisoner should again be brought up, and when Storey was placed in the dock he informed him that the Grand Jury had thrown out the bill against him, and that, therefore, he was free. He reminded the prisoner that he had had a narrow escape, and trusted that his good fortune would have the effect of preserving him from his evil courses.

BARBARA SCOTT (18), was charged with having stolen a silver watch, the property of Thomas Webb, at Trimdon, on the 14th December last. *Guilty*. A previous conviction for felony having been proved against the prisoner, she was sentenced to eight calendar months' hard labour.

ANN THOMPSON (43), married woman, was charged with stealing a skirt, the property of Mr Thomas Scott Turnbull, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 13th of December last. Mr Davison prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The evidence being most conclusive, the jury found the prisoner *guilty*. Two previous convictions at the quarter sessions having been proved against the prisoner, and there being besides numerous summary convictions recorded against her, she was sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

THOMAS WILSON (22), described as a pitman, but who was really a professional thief, was charged with having stolen two pairs of trousers, the property of Mr Nevison, draper, of Cleypath, Durham. The prisoner did not deny the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of *guilty*. Eight previous convictions having been proved against the prisoner, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

JOSEPH FLETCHER (43), moulder, was charged with having stolen three bushels of barley, the property of Mr Anthony Pattison, at Broom, on the 13th of December last. Mr Davison prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ELIZA COOPER (27), was charged with having stolen a silver watch and guard, the property of Richard Fairbrough, at Sunderland, on the 18th of November last. Mr Shield prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. *Guilty*. Two months' imprisonment.

The Court sat again on Tuesday and disposed of the remainder of the prisoners.

ISAAC GIBSON (22), cartman, pleaded guilty to having obtained by false pretences from John Hall, the sum of 2s. 3d., and from Hannah Thompson, the sum of 3s. 3d., both of South Shields, with intent to defraud; and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ALEXANDER GRAY (35), pitman, pleaded guilty to stealing five bushels of potatoes, the property of Richard Smith, at Sherburn, on the 12th October last, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

DONALD MCKENZIE and GEORGE MILLER, seamen, were indicted for stealing a gallon and a half of rum, the property of Robert Fenwick, the younger, at Sunderland, on the 21st Nov. last. Mr. Robinson Fowler prosecuted; the prisoners were defended by Mr. Davison. The prosecutor is a wine and spirit merchant at Sunderland, and also the owner of a ship named the Mary and Jane, engaged in the coasting trade between London and Sunderland, of which vessel the prisoner McKenzie had for some time past acted as mate, and Miller as cook. Whilst left in charge of the vessel they stole the rum in question, and were taken with it in their possession.—*Guilty*. They were each sentenced to four months' hard labour.

HANNAH MCMAHON (26), married, out on bail, was indicted for cutting and wounding John Ord, at Bishop Middleham, on the 23rd of October last. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Davison defended the prisoner. About two months before this occurrence took place, the prosecutor let the prisoner's husband, at a weekly rent, a cottage. Having frequently but in vain applied for his rent, he took with him, on the 23rd of October, a bailiff's follower, of the name of Sewell. He saw the prisoner, who refused to pay the rent, whereupon the prosecutor ordered Sewell to make a distress. With this object in view, Sewell took hold of two chairs for the purpose of taking them for the money. A struggle took place, in which the bailiff came off the victor. The prisoner then ran to the door and locked it to prevent them taking the chairs away, upon which another struggle took place for the key. Finally she raised a shout of "murder." Then she suddenly let go the chairs, and said she would pay the money. Ord told Sewell to let her have the chairs, and the latter set them down. Instead of paying the money, however, she took a large gully knife, and with it inflicted three severe wounds on Mr Ord. Mr Davison, for the defence, accounted for her refusal to pay the rent on the ground that she had received a notice from the trustees of some adjoining property that she was not to do so. He contended, in the first place, that Ord and Sewell were wrong-doers, and trespassers, inasmuch as they had no right, according to law, to remove any article of furniture; and, moreover, that they were very violent in their conduct towards her, and that what she had done was only in self defence. The Chairman having summed up, the jury found the prisoner *guilty*, but recommended her to be leniently dealt with, on the ground that she was impressed with the idea that the prosecutor was not her landlord.—Sentence deferred.

CUTHBERT WILSON (30), pitman, was indicted for stealing from the person of Mark Richardson, a purse containing £5 17s at Bishop Auckland, on the 2nd of November last. Mr Davison appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. On the night in question the prosecutor fell asleep in the Sportsman's Inn at Bishop Auckland, and whilst he slumbered the prisoner was seen rifling his pockets. *Guilty*. Six months' hard labour.

WM REAY (out on bail), was indicted for cutting and wounding Ralph Todd, at Monkwearmouth Shore, on the 11th of Oct. last. Mr Greenhow appeared for the prosecution; and Mr Davison for the defence. The parties were in a public-house together on the night in question, and in a quarrel which ensued the prosecutor was stabbed in the thigh by some one. The evidence not being conclusive against the prisoner he was *acquitted* and and discharged.

THOS. ENGLISH (23) labourer, was charged with having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Owen McKiver at South Shields, on the 28th of Oct. last. *Guilty*. Two months hard labour.

HUGH DALEY (23), sailor, was charged with cutting and wounding John Conner, at Sunderland, on the 24th of Nov last. Mr Wood prosecuted. This case also began in a public house brawl. *Guilty*. Six months' hard labour.

ELIZABETH MCKEWIN (34) was charged with having stolen a pair of boots, at Durham, on the 22nd of Nov. *Guilty*. A previous conviction having being proved against her, she was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

ED. CHRISTOPHER (31), pitman, was charged with stealing a pistol, the property of Robert Wynn, at Sunderland, on the 11th of Oct. last. *Not guilty*.

ELLEN MCGURK (38), married woman, was charged with stealing a rug, the property of Samuel James Bishop, at Sunderland, on the 27th November. Mr Shield prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. *Guilty*. A previous conviction having been proved, she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Prisoner, on leaving the dock, said "Thank God, that's my New Year's gift." She then began to pour a volley of abuse upon the witnesses, and hoped that one of them would be without a mother before six months.

ABRAHAM LEVY (out on bail), was charged with receiving a silver watch, the property of Geo. Chiney, at South Shields, on the 13th November, well knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr Wood prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended the prisoner. Mr Wood stated the facts of the case, after which the Chairman stated that he had gone carefully over the depositions and it was his duty to tell them that there was no evidence to convict the prisoner on the charge of receiving the watch knowing it to be stolen. It was merely a case of suspicion. With regard to the watch, they had only the word of the thief himself as to the condition it was in when he sold it. It was now in a very battered condition, and there was no saying but that it was in such a condition when sold. He therefore directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal in the case of the prisoner. The Court then rose.

NEWCASTLE QUARTER SESSIONS.

These sessions were held in the Guildhall, on New Year's Day, before the Recorder, W. D. Seymour, Esq. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. C. F. Jackson, *foreman*, John A. Woods, John Mather, Henry Turnbull Allan, Jacob Burnett, W. J. Van Hansbergen, Thomas Jobson, Edward Lawrie, R. Thiedemann, Charles J. Wylam, Thomas Barras, Theodore Borries, Joseph Lamb and David Burn. The usual preliminaries having been observed,

The Recorder proceeded to charge the Grand Jury. He said:—On the birth-day of another year he rejoiced that it was in his power to congratulate the inhabitants of Newcastle upon the continuing decrease in the local criminal statistics. There were only four cases to be submitted to their (the Grand Jury's) attention, and these were all of a mitigated form of guilt, requiring no comment from him. He was delighted to observe that the public of Newcastle—those gentlemen who are the guides and leaders of public tastes and public duties—were not insensible to the importance not only of securing an absolute, positive decrease in criminal statistics, but also in providing checks to those causes that supply crime. He had been looking over the records of the proceedings of two associations of this town, which he thought commended themselves heartily to the support of the community—he meant the society which had been established for the purpose of providing a refuge and industrial home for females of the criminal class, and also to operate in the reformation of discharged female prisoners, and another which was established in October last to provide a similar mode of occupation and reformation for discharged male prisoners.—At a soiree held a few evenings ago, attended and supported by Sir John Fife, the Mayor, and other gentlemen of high standing in the respect and appreciation of the town, he found that some figures were given to which he deemed it right to call the grand jury's attention, and one short passage from the report read on that occasion would furnish a better example than any observations he could make, of the great practical good which resulted from the efforts of those institutions: Of the 314 females committed in 1861 7 have been received into the "Home for Fallen Women," in Richmond-street. . . . And of discharged female prisoners 24 have been received into the Refuge and Industrial Home since its establishment. Of this number only two were reported "bad" by the matron. Thus, in its infancy, 24 of these women had been received in the Refuge, which promised to become a most useful institution. Several of these reformed prisoners had there conducted themselves so well as to have enabled the managers to secure for them situations averaging £12 each per annum—a high rate of wages at all times, but additionally high when the antecedents of these women were considered, and pointed to the good which these institutions were calculated to effect. As to the male prisoners, he could not do better than read to them an extract from a letter which the present governor of the Newcastle gaol had addressed to the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and he was happy to say of Mr Robins, that he was not an officer who limited the discharge of his duties to its mechanical functions, but that, with a spirit of commendable charity and good feeling, he interested himself in the moral improvement and future reformation of those who are submitted to his care:—"Few men at present engaged in the management of prisoners work with any hope of producing a permanent improvement, knowing that as soon as the prisoner is liberated he is thrown back—weakened by his first false steps—into the circumstances which led to it. Perhaps the only persons who care for him, beyond the prison gate, are his accomplices, who meet him, prepared first to gratify his appetites, and then propose fresh schemes of fraud and violence; while those to whom he has made his promises of amendment will in all probability never see him again till he returns to prison. Thus is his course perpetuated; and thus (because he cannot be pursued beyond the prison walls) are all the hopes destroyed, of those really interested in his welfare." It was, the Recorder added, as Mr R. B. Sanderson very happily said at a meeting held in this town in the month of October, in connection with criminal reform—"to supply an intermediate place between the gaol and the world—it is to bridge over the chasm between punishment and reform—it is to enable a man upon whom punishment has produced a good effect to pursue afterwards the good resolutions he had formed in gaol, and to hold up those who desire to reform in their good intentions, when otherwise they might be driven to despair." That these institutions might accomplish the desired end was his earnest desire, and he concluded by wishing the jury and town "a happy new year."

MARY CARSE (29) and ELIZABETH DOUGLASS (28) were charged with stealing two petticoats and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of one Robert James. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and as to Carse, two previous convictions were proved, and she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment; and Douglas to three months, the Recorder recommending the latter to reform her line of conduct on leaving the gaol.

JAMES NOBLE (30) was charged with stealing seven rabbits, the property of the North Eastern Railway Company. Mr Castor and Mr Shield prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended the prisoner. On the 8th November a game dealer in Carlisle despatched three hampers containing rabbits to Messrs Weddell, of this town. In consequence of previous depredations having been committed at the Central Station, the authorities determined to set a watch on these hampers. Two officers concealed themselves in a second-class carriage, and towards five o'clock on Friday morning, the 9th, the prisoner made his appearance, having a bag in his possession; and going to the hampers in question he took out several rabbits, some of which he put in his bag, and others he threw over the station-wall. On being challenged he said that the rabbits were his own.—Mr Blackwell elicited that the prisoner had been in the habit of forwarding hampers of game to distant places and receiving game from Carlisle and other places.—The defence was that this man had taken a hamper of rabbits to the Central Station addressed to his father at Carlisle; and that afterwards he returned (and for some reason best known to himself) to take the rabbits out again. Finding a hamper of rabbits there, he made the mistake of taking his neighbour's instead of his own rabbits.—The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*; and the Court in sentencing him said that his defence was simply preposterous, and it would have been better for him if he had thrown himself on the mercy of the Court; for his defence was simply to impute perjury to the officers of the North-Eastern, who could have no motive in swearing away his liberty. The property of the public must be protected, and it was matter of observation that a man of such respectable appearance possessed in that respect advantages over the common thief, because his very respectability of appearance would cause people not to suspect him if he felt inclined to depart from the path of fair dealing and honesty. Seven months' hard labour.

JOHN M'GURK (42), was charged with uttering counterfeit coin. Mr Davison prosecuted; the prisoner was undefended. On the 13th October (Sunday) the prisoner went into the "Royal Oak" public house, Balliffgate, kept by Mr Pitt, and called for half a glass of rum. He was served with the liquor and tendered a half crown. Mr Pitt was not altogether enamoured with the appearance of the coin; but being called away he returned in time to find that the prisoner had vanished. M'Gurk, however, having done a good stroke of business without having, as he supposed, excited suspicion, returned and endeavoured to pass a second coin of the same purported value. This time, however, he had to deal with Mrs Pitt, who "twigged" the character of the money, and husband and wife, comparing notes, determined to give the prisoner into custody. There were other cases proved against the prisoner of a like description. *Guilty*. Eighteen months' hard labour.

ADAM ARMSTRONG (31) was charged with having on Saturday last stolen a sack of flour the property of Mr W. Hailes, flour merchant, Bath Lane; and ROBT WILLIS was charged with having received the same knowing it to have been stolen. Mr Blackwell and Mr F. Headlam prosecuted; Mr Davison defended Willis; and Armstrong was defended by Mr Bruce. The facts of the case will be found in our Monday's police news. The only additional evidence was that on Saturday afternoon the prisoner Willis was found trying to dispose of the flour. The jury found the prisoners *guilty*. Willis asked the Court to deal mercifully in his case, as he had a wife and four children and this was his first offence. P.C. Ackrigg gave the prisoner a good character.—Armstrong "hoped that his Honour would be as canny with him as possible, as he had a wife and three children."—Armstrong to be kept to hard labour 8 months; Willis,—hard labour 6 months.

This concluded the business of these sessions.

NORTHUMBERLAND EPIPHANY SESSIONS.

These Sessions were opened in the Moot Hall, Newcastle, on Wednesday morning. C. W. Ord, Esq., of Nunnykirk, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, presided; and the other Magistrates present were J. H. H. Atkinson, J. B. Coulson, jun., James Coppin, J. Straker, R. B Sanderson, William Gibson, Joseph Young, W. B. Beaumont, M.P., George Burdon, Esqs., the Rev. Dixon Brown, and Rev. J. D. Clarke.

GAOL AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.—The Visiting Justices report as to the county prisons at Morpeth, Alnwick, Tynemouth, and Hexham that they are satisfactory as to the health of the prisoners and the report was adopted.

COUNTY RATE.—A County Rate of 1½d in the pound was agreed to. This sum, we were informed, was rather larger than that of last year, but this is in consequence of the proposed outlay for the purchase of premises adjoining the Moot Hall, referred to below.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MOOT HALL.—The report on this subject stated that, for the purpose of carrying out the orders of this Court relating to the purchase of the premises at the west end of the Moot Hall, it was necessary to have the state of the Moot Hall presented. This was done last Sessions, and other formalities having been complied with, the matter was brought forward for consideration at these Sessions. The Clerk of the Peace had prepared a form of order, which he suggested should be made at these Sessions, so as to comply with the provisions of the Shire Hall Act.—This order was approved.

LUNACY.—The Committee of Visitors of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Cottingwood reported that the asylum was in the most satisfactory and efficient state. The number of patients in the house at the date of the report was 95 males and 104 females; the greatest number in the house at one time during the year had been 99 males and 102 females. The cost of maintenance continued at 10s 6d per week for pauper lunatics.

LOCK-UP HOUSES.—Mr J. B. COULSON, in accordance with notice previously given, moved, so far as related to the Court House at Haltwhistle, a resolution to rescind the order of Sessions, dated the 7th day of April, 1858, by which all lock-up houses, where attached to court houses, or to houses of correction, were to be left in their present charge, in order that the police constables might be appointed to the charge of the Court House of Haltwhistle, with the lock-up cells attached thereto.—Mr SANDERSON seconded the motion. He said that, some years ago, the Police Committee considered the whole question, and thought it best to allow the lock-ups to remain in their then custody. The position of the Court House at Haltwhistle was not the same as that of some other places; and there did not seem to be any reason why expense should be incurred by the county in keeping a man in the house, when a police officer could discharge the duty as efficiently—perhaps more so, and, at the same time, without interfering with his regular duties. One objection urged against the proposed change was, that the police officer would not be at the place when out on duty. The present keeper had only £1 a-year and a house; and they could scarcely expect that he would tie himself to sit at home for that remuneration. He understood that in this respect Northumberland was an exception to the rule adopted in other counties, were the lock-ups were in charge of the police. The motion was put to the meeting, and carried.

NEWCASTLE REFUGE FOR DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS.—A communication from the Secretary of this Institution was laid before the Bench at the last adjourned quarter sessions, to the effect that the committee of the institution, feeling desirous so to modify its constitution as to receive the discharged female prisoners from Morpeth Gaol, invited support from the county, stating at the same time that if they got £20 a year from the county, they could take five females, or for £40 they could take twelve.—The CHAIRMAN said that offer was a very desirable one, but the institution could not afford to take any female unless they got a subscription from the county. He did not see how that could be done, as the Bench had no power of apportioning county funds to such a purpose.—Mr SANDERSON: I do not think there is any statutable power to do anything in that way.—Mr ATKINSON said he should very much object to such a payment, as if they once established such a precedent there would be no end to it.—The Justices, while expressing their approval of the object of the institution, regretted that there were no funds at their disposal applicable to such a purpose.

OFFENCES UNDER THE GAME ACT.—A letter was read from the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Cheshire, requesting the Bench to take part with the magistrates of that county in an attempt to bring about an alteration in the Game Laws, so that they might be made to apply to poachers returning home with game in their pockets. A form of petition was enclosed.—Mr SANDERSON did not doubt that a great deal wanted to be done in this matter; but whether in that direction or not he could not say.—Mr STRAKER said there was plenty of poaching in this county, and no doubt it tended greatly to increase crime. There were many men who, when the game season commenced, carried on the practice with impunity, and brought their game home under the very eyes of the police, as under the present laws they could not be interfered with. Unless there were some alterations of the present law crime would go on increasing by poaching.—Mr SANDERSON thought that the whole question of the game laws should have more attention than they had yet had. No doubt a great deal of crime arose from poaching, but he did not say that the game laws were the cause of it.—Mr STRAKER said they had game laws, but it appeared as if the country were ashamed of them. As they had laws, they should either be done away with or carried into effect.—Mr COULSON was in favour of the suggestion contained in the letter. He believed poaching was the first step to almost all crime.—Mr BEAUMONT, while agreeing in the object sought to be obtained so far as the letter went, recommended that the receipt of it be acknowledged, and that at present the matter be dropped. If it were dropped now, it did not preclude any magistrate from bringing the matter forward at a future time.—Mr ATKINSON seconded the motion.—Mr COULSON thought it might be adjourned to a future Sessions for consideration.—Mr BURDON moved that a form of petition be prepared, and submitted to the Bench next Sessions.—After some further discussion, Mr BEAUMONT withdrew his motion, and suggested that they simply acquiesce in the request of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Cheshire, and petition Parliament.—This was agreed to.—Mr SANDERSON thought the object sought in petitioning Parliament might be accomplished, but not in the way set forth in the letter.

THE COUNTY CONSTABULARY.—A police rate of ¼d in the pound was agreed to, to be payable on the 28th of January. The Chief Constable stated in his report, that a residence for a superintendent, sergeant, and constable is required at Bulman's Village, for that the officers and constable at that station find it difficult to procure residences or lodgings. This matter was before the Court last Sessions and postponed. After a brief discussion, the recommendation was agreed to; and an order was given to borrow £1000.—The court then adjourned.

THE BRUTAL MURDER NEAR CARLISLE.

William Charlton, engine-driver on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, was on Saturday brought before the county magistrates at Carlisle, charged with the wilful murder of Jane Emmerson on the 21st Nov. last, and the subsequent robbery of the house. The old woman kept the gates at the Durran-hill level crossing on the line, and was at the time living alone in a cottage hard by. On the night in question she was murdered, being apparently felled with an iron bar, and murdered with a hedge-slashing knife, and her house was afterwards broken into and robbed. The prisoner was apprehended on Sunday the 22nd, and formally remanded until Saturday. He is of slim build, and was very respectably attired. Inspector Taylor, of the county police, the first witness, examined, stated that on the morning after the murder he observed several footsteps near the old woman's cottage. Some of the footsteps were bloody. Mr Pickering, sculptor, was sent to take casts in plaster of Paris of the footprints. He continued: I have since measured the shoes with the casts I have produced, and also compared them, and they correspond. The heel of one of the boots corresponds very distinctly with the heel of one of the casts. There are three particular nails in the heel of one of the shoes which are also upon the impression. Besides the nails round the shoe, there are nails in a semicircle round the broad part of the foot, and across the nails are three tiers of nails—that is, two rows round the shoe, three rows at the toe, and two semicircles in the tread of the foot. There are marks on the tread of the foot where nails have been, but are now out. There are thirteen on one side and fourteen on the other. I have counted the marks on the casts, and they are the same. The nails have not been burned out. There is nothing to account for them being out. Witness also stated that he had examined the house of the deceased. The door had been burst open, and was marked with a pick-axe, which he found under the bed, the shaft being covered with fresh blood. The drawers had also been broken open with the same implement and rifled. He found a hedge-slasher outside the window in the garden. The window had been broken with it, but the frame-work was of iron. It was covered with blood and glass, and had on it one grey hair. The garden gate fastening was a peculiar one, and could not have been opened by a stranger. There were eight wounds on the head of the deceased, some of which might have been caused by the slasher, and others by an iron bar used for fastening the gates, which was found on the line marked with blood. Witness described the apprehension of the prisoner, who, before he was taken into custody, in describing his whereabouts, said that on the morning after the murder, after going to his work, he had returned home for a knife he had forgotten.

Joseph Pickering, who took the casts, said they were exact impressions of the footprints. From the examination, so far as it has gone, it is my opinion that these are the shoes which made the impressions from which I took these casts.

Medical evidence having been given,

John Irving Mitchell, fireman for the prisoner, was examined. He said that they were going from Carlisle with a mineral train about four o'clock on the morning after the murder. As they were passing the place where the murder had been committed, the prisoner drew his attention to a field of cabbages on the opposite side of the line, although it was so dark he could not see them. He also told him to throw fuel on the fire. A few days after he complained that the nails had come out of his boots—that he had burned them. On the morning after the murder the prisoner stated he had seen the old woman in the porch as he passed.

The evidence was concluded at this stage, and the prisoner was further remanded.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF TWO MURDERED CHILDREN.

At the Westminster Police-court, on Friday, a tall young woman of delicate appearance, who gave the name of Agnes Renton, was placed at the bar charged with being concerned in the death of two children, supposed to have been murdered. Rachel Edes, of 2, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea, said: The prisoner at the bar has been a lodger of mine. She came to my house about the end of September or beginning of October, and left last Monday week. When she went away she owed me money, and I detained some of her things for a month's rent. I was cleaning out the room yesterday, when I thought I might as well put all the things I had of prisoner's in a box, tied up there. I undid it and opened it, when to my horror I discovered the bodies of two children.—Mr Arnold: What was their condition?—Witness: They were in a very shocking state.—Mr Arnold: Of decomposition?—Witness: Yes; there was a very peculiar and sad appearance about them.—Mr Arnold: What did you do upon making this discovery?—Witness: I was much alarmed, and sent for a policeman to take charge of the bodies.—Inspector Tarlton, of the V division: A piece of string was found tied round the neck of each of the children.—Mr Arnold: Have you instituted any inquiries?—Mr Tarlton: We have not yet had time.—Mr Arnold: Can you form any notion of how long the children have been dead?—Mr Tarlton: The parish doctor, to whom we took them, thinks they may have been dead twelve months. It is clear they must have been dead a long time, for they are dried up like a mummy, and have a very peculiar musty smell.—Mr Arnold: Are the children of the same size?—Inspector Tarlton: No, sir, one appears to have been bigger than the other.—Mr Arnold (to Mrs Edes): You say prisoner came to lodge in your home at the end of September or beginning of October.—Mrs Edes: Yes, and remained until Monday week.—Mr Arnold: You have no reason to suppose she has been delivered of children while in your house?—Mrs Edes: Not the least—not the slightest suspicion of the kind.—John Potter, 174 B: Last evening I apprehended the prisoner in James-street, between seven and eight o'clock. I told her she was charged with concealing two children in a box; she said the box was left her by a female, but she could not tell me her name or where to find her.—Inspector Tarlton: It would appear that the children have been placed in a box at different times; one is not only larger but in a better state of preservation. Prisoner: The young woman I worked with owed me some money, and left me the box. I never opened it.—Mr. Arnold: Has the prisoner been examined by a medical man?—Inspector Tarlton: She has, and presents the appearance of a person who has had children.—Prisoner: I had a child nine years ago.—Mr. Arnold: The prisoner is remanded for a week.

The *Standard* of Saturday gives the following additional particulars with respect to the discovery of the bodies of two children left in a lodging-house at Chelsea:—"From inquiries instituted on the spot it appears that the unfortunate young woman, Agnes Renton, when she took the lodgings in Oakley-crescent, which is a newly-built and rather retired neighbourhood, abutting upon King's-road, Chelsea, passed herself off as a single woman, of reserved and quiet ways, but in the habit of seeing occasionally one of the Grenadier Guards, from the neighbouring barracks at Knightsbridge, now on his way out to Canada. She obtained her living, it appears, as an ironer, at 3s. a day, at St. James's-street, Marlborough-road, hard by, and took lodgings on her own account, having quarrelled with her family, who are said to be very respectable people in Leader-street, Chelsea. Her paramour was in the habit of coming once or twice a week, and on Sundays to dinner, leaving shortly before the usual hour of muster-roll at barracks, but last Saturday week, at about two o'clock in the morning, the landlady of the house was called up and alarmed by an unusual noise in the passage of the house, when she found another representative of the Guards half way up the stairs. Finding that the individual in question was different to the one alleged to be the sweetheart and the future husband, she forbade him the house, and sent for a policeman; whereupon the new visitor decamped, the unfortunate woman Renton declaring that neither herself nor landlady "would ever see Robert more, as he had gone out with the Guards to Canada." The prisoner, it appears, during the time she was in Oakley-crescent, kept her apartment on the second floor locked until recently, on one occasion, when the landlady had an opportunity of going in, when she discovered that the bed furniture and other articles had been made away with. The unfortunate woman confessed to having committed these depredations, and on being threatened to be given into custody she produced the pawnbroker's tickets, and offered to restore the things if she could have those in her apartment; but this was refused unless she paid the rent that was then due. Neither of these requirements being complied with, all admission was denied to the lodgings, and desirous of again letting the apartments the landlady opened the room to put it in order, but on beginning on Thursday night to pack the box, a paper covered one, with the few things of the unfortunate woman left behind, the ghastly spectacle of the two murdered children met her gaze, causing her to faint and receive a shock from which she had scarcely yet recovered. Several letters addressed to the unfortunate young woman have been found in the room, together with a photograph. The bodies of the children are now lying in the dead house of St. Luke's workhouse, Chelsea, awaiting the coroner's inquest. Such a peculiar spectacle of infanticide has seldom, if ever, presented itself. One child, the male, has all the physique and features of one two years old, the legs and body being drawn upwards convulsively, occasioned doubtless by the cord which has cut into the neck, and which still hangs round it, and by which it was clearly strangled. The exterior of the bodies, which were covered with rags, are in such a state of preservation, and so free from effluvium, as to lead to the supposition that they must have been steeped in some powerful solution. The second child, a female, is smaller, and the heads and bodies of both are filled with maggots, but exhibiting exteriorly the plumpness of life. The right arm of the boy, singularly enough, is raised to, and reclines across the neck. The medical supposition, from the diagnosis presented, is that the bodies must have been dead a year or more, and that the slowness of decomposition is to be accounted for by the fact of their having been hermetically sealed up in a box.

THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS AND THE OLD YEAR.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Christmas holidays with the manufacturers, are likely to continue for a much longer period than usual. The order books have seldom, if ever, been so completely exhausted as they have been this year. Ten days ago many manufacturers might have closed, so few orders were there coming in from any quarter, and although the men were kept on clearing up until Saturday evening, there has been very little since that time, and at such of the establishments as have been shut up, there will be no disposition to re-commence business too early, so strong is the feeling against making up goods for stocks. This is increased by the circumstance of the retail trade having been so thoroughly bad this latter part of the season that although the shopkeepers were cautious about ordering, many of them have a considerable portion of their goods unsold. This alone will be sufficient to keep the home trade quiet for a time. At the very earliest it will in all probability be the middle of next month before any signs of reaction are visible. At some of the large manufactories engaged in the various branches of the brassfoundry trades there are a considerable number of orders in hand in particular departments, but these are quite exceptionable cases, such as cannot be set up as any test whatever of the state in which trade is generally. In the district much the same state of things prevails. From Walsall and West Bromwich the reports are unfavourable; at Wednesbury there is more activity upon work connected with railway fittings. At some of the forges there is very little doing; the chain makers are still badly of for orders; and as to some other branches the reports are much to the same effect. There is a good deal of labour in various parts of the district which is only partially employed.—*Birmingham Journal.*

SHEFFIELD.—The closing of the manufactories in the town, and the consequent cessation of business is very general this year during Christmas week. On inquiry we find that the total amount paid for wages on Christmas eve did not fall short of the total paid in the corresponding period of the year 1860, the general diminution averaging about ten per cent. The falling off is mainly in the American firms, but this has been counteracted to some extent by the increased payment of a few firms in the heavy trade, which bring up the total to nearly the same as last year. It must, however, be borne in mind that in December 1860, we were already suffering from the stagnation of trade which has prevailed throughout the present year. Many of the shopkeepers state that their receipts have been larger than they could have anticipated, taking into account the existing depression. Some firms have given notice that they shall not resume work for ten days or a fortnight, and other smaller firms will be even a longer period before they re-commence.—*Sheffield Independent.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.—The iron trade both in North and South Staffordshire has been greatly depressed during the year, and in the latter district it has not been really active since 1854, the competition of other localities and of the insolvent firms, many of whom failed in 1855 and 1857, greatly reducing profits. The general depression in the iron trade is shown by the reduction of the exports of manufactured iron from £8,741,115 in the first ten months of 1860 to £7,308,313 in the corresponding period this year. The diminished export to the United States accounts for the greater portion of this decrease. Pig iron in Staffordshire has tended downwards during the year, and the general impression is that the sales of the quarter will be, if anything, lower than for the current quarter.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(From Le Follet.)

The articles mostly employed for in-door dress are drogusts, reps, and woollen terry velvets; silk, satin, moire, terry and plain velvets are patronised for visiting or for full dress. Soutache is still the favourite ornament, and is applied for all materials, and for any style of dress. Cloaks, also, are handsomely braided. In fact, this trimming is employed wherever it can be advantageously introduced.

The skirts of dresses are worn very full, and long behind. Tight sleeves are very rarely seen. The most fashionable shape for the present month is open, rather short, and small. The trimming is not generally placed at the edge, but a little below the elbow. The bodies are made open down the front, but have usually a small piece of the same material as the skirt detached from the corsage, but which can be put under the opening for out-of-door wear. They are fastened by buttons, unless they have some trimming down the front, which necessitates a flat surface. Some bodies are attached quite on one side; or the fastening begins on one shoulder, and ends at the waist on the opposite side.

Silk flounces are worn pinked or bound; the former style is the more elegant. They are sometimes set on in large plaits, in which case they are hemmed.

For ball dresses nothing is so elegant or so distingue in effect as tarlatane skirts, with flounces pinked and headed by bouillonnes, over coloured ribbon, or chicoree ruches of silk. A coloured tarlatane skirt, to match the ribbons or ruchings, is worn under the white one. Coloured tarlatanes and crapes are worn, but are scarcely so simple or recherche. Lace flounces are generally lined with crape or tarlatane, either white or coloured, to impart a little stiffness to them. Satin dresses with lace flounces will be worn for full dress by married ladies.

For elderly ladies, we have noticed some velvet dresses opening down the front, over satin, moire, or watered silk. The underskirt is generally handsomely embroidered, or trimmed with lace. We remarked one dress in particular made in this style. It was of violet velvet, the edge of the opening embroidered in grapes and leaves—the latter worked in gold, and the grapes formed of pearls. The underskirt was of white satin, with a wide bouillonne of white crape, crossbarred with narrow gold braid. The body, a la Raphael, opened over white satin, and was ornamented like the skirt.

Opera cloaks are still worn in the form of the burnous. Some are made as paletots, but the burnous has the advantage of being more easily removed. They are made of satin, silk, and terry velvet, Cachemere, or plush; and are handsomely braided, embroidered, or edged with lace. When made in plush, they are merely edged with a large silk cord with tassels at each corner.

Bonnets are worn composed of two colours. For instance, black velvet, trimmed with coloured flowers or feathers. For full dress, the curtain and passe are generally made of tulle or blonde. Bonnets are still made large, but not of the unbecoming shape recently worn. They are rather flat instead of being pointed at the top. Coloured pipings are no longer considered in good taste, having become so very common. Among the various bonnets which come under our inspection, we noticed one of a very simple and elegant character, and especially deserving of our attention. The passee, curtain, and crown, which was tight, were made of black silk, spotted with beads in clusters of five. The calotte was of black velvet, with a small black lace at each edge, and the inside was of white blonde, trimmed with a ruche, and a small bunch of pink moss roses. The strings of silk edged with beads.

A FAST LIEUTENANT OF THE ARMY.

In Re JAMES HENRY BORDIEU VAUGHAN. The bankrupt, who was described as late of Leinster-square, Hyde-park, and now a prisoner for debt in the Queen's Bench, came before one of the London Courts on Monday. The bankrupt, in examination, stated that he was not married. He was a lieutenant in the 12th Lancers, but sold out in October, 1860. He received £850 by the sale of his commission. Had since done nothing at all. He had been supported in some way, and had borrowed money. Did not know the amount. It might be £200 altogether. He had given security on property to which he was entitled when of age. He gave a mortgage for £74 to Mr Sampson; that was for pictures and books. He was entitled to about £2,400 when he came of age in March last. Sampson had not yet been paid. He had also given a charge on the £2,400 to a person named Collins for £120 to secure £60 lent. Collins had been paid by the bankrupt. He also gave a charge for £64 to Captain M'Sweeney, by mortgage. He had not been paid. He got the £2,400 in June. He had also borrowed £300, and had assigned a reversion of £2,965 in June last to Mr Staunton, a private gentleman, and received £2,000. Mr Staunton afterwards sold the reversion and gave him £200 more. Had had upwards of £390 of jewellery from Mr Hancock, of Bond-street. Had none of that left now. A gold bracelet of £28 he had given to a lady named Evans, a married woman, who had lived with him. A diamond and sapphire locket, value £24, was given to the same person. He had pawned a diamond shoe pin for £2; had the duplicate at home. Had sold a gold key at Boulogne. A diamond and sapphire ring was given to Mrs Evans. Had pledged a waistcoat chain, £21, at Attenborough's, for £7, and had sold the ticket to Mr Jackson, of Dublin, for £8. Had pledged other articles at Attenborough's, and disposed of the tickets. Some of the tickets were taken by Mr Collins, a money-lender, formerly of Duke-street, St. James's. Collins promised to redeem the articles, but had not done so. Had given a pair of enamelled sleeve buttons, value five guineas, to Miss Sarah Scaife, of Hull. She was nothing at all—a lady of no occupation, living alone. She also had a turquoise and diamond bracelet, value £20. Had given a duplicate of a pin, pledged for £2 10s or £3, to his own attorney. He gave a sapphire and diamond locket, value £16, to Miss Hancock, of Leinster-square. She was no connection of his, but he liked her. She was a young lady living alone. Bankrupt was there for a short time. He was there as a visitor when he was arrested. Miss Hancock had visited him in the Queen's Prison three or four times. He also gave her a pair of brilliant ear-rings, value £73 13s; also a brilliant bird brooch, value £48. Had been arrested thrice in 1861; first in April or May at the suit of Mr. Collins, for £200. Witness paid him. Was next arrested in August, at the suit of Mr Graham, for £270. He got rid of that by warrant of attorney. The next was in October, and he remained in prison till discharged by Mr. Higgins, the registrar. He had now no property whatever. Mr Philip Bowden, of 4, Old Bond-street, was chosen trade assignee, and further inquiry was adjourned until the examination meeting on the 6th of February. The bankrupt's liabilities are stated at about £2,000.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the under mentioned periods, ended Dec. 31, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	6,147,000	5,861,000	286,000	...
Excise	3,896,000	4,359,000	...	463,000
Stamps	2,098,000	2,033,000	62,000	...
Taxes	1,282,000	1,293,000	...	11,000
Property Tax	2,359,000	3,536,000	...	1,171,000
Post Office ...	910,000	880,000	30,000	...
Crown Lands	84,000	83,000	1,000	...
Miscellaneous	292,039	228,348	63,694	...
Total Income	17,068,039	18,270,348	442,691	1,645,080
Net decrease	......	......	......	1,202,300

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,774,000	23,032,395	741,605	...
Excise	18,161,000	19,069,000	...	908,000
Stamps	8,488,170	8,285,258	202,912	...
Taxes	3,119,000	3,126,000	...	7,000
Property Tax	9,0[illegible]	[illegible],001,016	...	2,939,816
Post Office ...	3,500,000	3,420,000	80,000	...
Crown Lands.	293,479	289,568	3,911	...
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	537,256
Total Income	68,603,851	71,967,493	1,028,428	4,392,027
Net Decrease	......	......	......	3,363,644

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY LIST.

(From Tuesday's Gazette.)

W. Brown, Sunderland, shoemaker.

SCOTH SEQUESTRATIONS.—William Barker, Baillieston, grocer and spirit dealer.—John Doctor, Hethven, wood merchant and auctioneer.—James Allan, Royal Exchange Court, Glasgow, merchant.—John Adams and Company, Hamilton Grain Mills, Hamilton, millers.—William Rodger, lately postmaster, Wishaw, county of Lanark, deceased.—John Dick, Newlands, county of Lanark, farmer, flesher in Glasgow and Bothwell.—James Dick, Newlands, county of Lanark, farmer.—Robert Yuille, Grove-street, Glasgow, grocer and victualler, now cabinetmaker.—Neil Gentle, Stobcross-street, Glasgow, flesher and provision merchant.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—W. Mountain and Sons, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wire workers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.—T. Bell and W. Wiseman, Sunderland, grocers—first div. of 3s., any Saturday, Mr Baker's Newcastle upon-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE RETAIL MARKETS.

POULTRY MARKET.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Chickens, each ...	1 6...2 0	Widgeons	2 0...2 6
Ducks, each ...	2 0...3 0	Partridges, brace	2 0...2 6
Rabbits, couple...	1 6...2 0	Landrails, brace,	1 6...1 9
Golden Plovers, bc	0 0...1 9	Turkeys	5 6...8 6
Snipes	1 0...1 3	Guinea Fowls ...	0 0...0 0
Wood Pigeons, bc	1 3...1 4	Grouse, brace ...	5 0...5 6
Leverets	2 0...3 0	Black Game, brace	6 9...7 0
Hares	2 0...3 0	Teal	0 0...0 0
Wild Ducks brace	0 0...0 0	Pheasants, brace	6 0...7 0

BUTCHER MEAT.

Per lb	s. d. s. d.	Per lb	s. d. s. d.
Beef, best roast	0 0...0 8½	Mutton best ...	0 7½...0 8½
Do. 2nd quality	0 7½...0 8	Do. 2nd quality	0 7...0 8
Best boiling	0 0...0 8	Veal	0 0...0 8½
Do. 2nd quality	0 7...0 7½	Pork	0 7½...0 8
Do. 3rd quality	0 5½...0 6	Lamb	0 0...0 8

PROVISIONS.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Best Butter, lb ...	1 4...1 6	Flour, best white	2 6...2 [illegible]
Salt Ditto, lb ...	1 0...1 2	Do. household ...	2 4...2 6
Eggs, 10 for ...	1 0...0 0	Do. second	2 0...2 4
Cheese, best ...	0 10...0 0	Best Bacon, lb ...	0 8½...0 9
Do. Derby	0 9...0 0	American do. ...	0 7...0 8
Do. Common ...	0 7...0 0	Irish do.	0 8...0 9
Boxings, per st...	1 4...0 0	Maslin Meal ...	1 10...2 0
Scotch Oatmeal ...	2 4...0 0	Barley do.	0 0...1 8
English do. ...	2 0...0 0	Pea do.	0 0...1 0
Wheat Meal ...	2 6...0 0	Potatoes, 2 stone	0 7...0 10

The principle of the wedge breech-loading rifle cannon, lately introduced to the notice of the Ordnance Select Committee, and described in this journal, is advancing into high favour at Woolwich.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

HORRIBLE MURDER IN READING.—John Gould, is in custody at Reading, charged with the murder of one of his children, a little girl of six years of age. He has been a drunken profligate, and on Monday he returned home during the absence of his wife. The deceased was found by him playing with other children. These he turned out, and then murdered the unoffending child. Shortly afterwards the prisoner went to his neighbour's house and said, "Mrs Clarke, I want you." She followed him home, and when she got into the room she saw the floor covered with blood, the child on its knees, with its hands on the step, and its throat cut. The prisoner stood with a razor in his hand, and said "I've done it, I've done it." He afterwards threw the child out of doors, when it was picked up and conveyed to the dispensary, and was met by its horrified mother, who was engaged there. The little sufferer died before it had reached the dispensary.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE PORTUGUESE ROYAL FAMILY.—Prince Dom Joao of Portugal, Duke of Beja, and brother of the King of Portugal, died of typhoid fever at Lisbon on Sunday, at the early age of 20. Prince Dom Joao Maria Fernando Pedro d'Alcantara Miguel Raphael Gabriel Leopoldo Carlos Antonio Gregorio Francisco d'Assise Borja Gonzaga Felix de Braganca-Borbon, Duke de Beja, Duke of Saxony, was born March 16, 1842, and was the third son of Queen Maria da Gloria, by Prince Ferdinand Augustus Antony Francis of Saxe-Coburg, first cousin of the late Prince Consort of England, and brother of the Prince Augustus, who married a daughter of King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amelia of France. The late Duke received a military education, and at the time of his death was Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. He was, it will be remembered, on a visit to England and France when he was summoned with his brother, the present King of Portugal (then Duke of Oporto), to the death-bed of King Don Pedro V., who, however, unfortunately expired before their arrival.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

STATE OF THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The all-absorbing question is that of peace or war; and a day or two will solve it. We now learn what the Americans do "think of it;" by which phrase is meant their attack upon an unarmed British vessel and the forcible abduction of the Confederate commissioners. We learn that the "sensation" at New York was immense, but we also learn that the determination of the Federal Cabinet was not to give up the kidnapped commissioners. The following despatches were received on Monday:—

NEW YORK, December 16.—The excitement caused on the New York Exchange by the City of Washington's news is intense beyond description. (The City of Washington) we may remind the reader, carried out the ultimatum of the British Government. Saltpetre has advanced to 15c. per lb., and at the public sales tea and coffee have been withdrawn. Sterling exchange has advanced to 110, and stocks have declined from 4 to 8 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A despatch from Washington announces that the Federal Cabinet have been in session many hours to-day. The same despatch also announces that the difficulty with England is discussed with firmness and coolness, and that whatever may be the demands of England, the Federal government has resolved that Mason and Slidell shall never be given up.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The Confederates in Kentucky are stated to be jubilant at the prospect of war with England. The Union men will, it is said, demand war in preference to offering a word of apology to England.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The City of Washington's telegrams, received at New York on the 15th inst., caused intense excitement. Public feeling has since become calmer, and the idea prevails that there will be no war. There is a general disposition to do what is right. The Africa, which was to sail on the 18th inst., has been detained by Lord Lyons until the 20th inst., in order to take out despatches.

NEW YORK, December 18—The news received from England to-day by the Jura has created still greater excitement. The Washington Cabinet is discussing the demands of the English Government with moderation. The general impression is, that the Southern Commissioners will under no circumstances be given up. The banks have agreed not to suspend specie payments for the present.

THE VIEW OF MATTERS IN LONDON.

The foregoing, fragmentary as telegrams can be, indicate sufficient of the feeling in America. If they don't give up the prisoners, there seems to be only one alternative—that of war. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing on Monday, says:—"I wish it were in my power to report any assured hope, in officialor financial circles, based on the news brought from the States by this mail. But I find none. If anything, the prospects of peace seem to be considered less hopeful than before the arrival of the Bavaria. So strongly has this been felt by the principal representatives of the South in London that they have at last taken the step of breaking to the families of the captured Commissioners the advisableness of their being prepared for a refusal of the Federal government to restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell to liberty. Hitherto, Mrs. Slidell and her family had clung to the hope that the British demand would be followed by restitution. They are now advised by their friends to abandon that hope, and seek such consolation, under their private sufferings, as their patriotism can give them. Hitherto, as far as I can ascertain, the disposition of the moneyed men most nearly connected with the United States has been to cling to the hope of peace; and, even after the odds at the West end were two to one in favour of war, you might have almost exactly hedged by backing the chances of peace in the city. Mr Peabody—whose opinion, of course, is eagerly asked on all hands—is understood still to stand by his hopes of peace; but, if I may trust to what I hear, is not disposed to back his opinion when he finds a taker of the odds he has himself quoted.

In official quarters there is the utmost reluctance to admit that a peaceful issue should yet be despaired of; but I do not think, so far as I can come to a conclusion, that the hope of such an issue is strongly entertained, even by the most sanguine people of this class. What I am sorry to see is that—let journalists and public speakers say what they please of the regret with which the issue of war would be accepted—I find hardly any trace of this feeling in conversation between man and man. The tone which, as far as my experience goes, is so general as to be almost universal, is rather one of satisfaction that we are going to have it out with the North. Such a conviction has been produced by all that has transpired of their diplomatic intercourse with this country, as well as by their newspaper articles, that they are determined to kick us into a war, or to satisfy the world that we can't be forced to fight by any amount of kicking, that the feeling I bear everywhere is—"Better now than later." I am afraid (if the opinion I can feel the pulse of here be an index of what prevails generally) that the news of a refusal to surrender the Commissioners would be received here with satisfaction, rather than regret. I do not now speak of city opinion—as to which I cannot pretend to judge. *There*, doubtless, the sense of the money obligations between the countries supplies a motive for pacific wishes and hopes that is little felt to the west of Temple Bar.

I believe that the great house of Barings have done their best to promote peace, by giving a foretaste to their wide connection of the effects of war, by their gingerly dealing with American securities, and their peremptory calling in of outstanding balances and credits. But it is to be feared that the moneyed interest of the North will prove as powerless to give effect to its wishes for peace with England as it has been to manifest its desire for accommodation with the South. The first effect of war on the holders of American securities in this country will be very serious. I hear that the amount of such securities held here is estimated by the best authorities at sixty millions sterling. This is exclusive of real property in the States held by Englishmen. All payment of dividends on this side from this large amount of securities, I presume, will be suspended, except when they have been nominally transferred into neutral hands. But I am surprised to hear that there has been, as yet, no general resort to this precaution, even by trustees.

To set against the general expectation of war, there have been some notable changes of opinion among citizens of the United States here—one very conspicuous by Mr Train, the very go-ahead promoter of the street railway system, whose recantation would have had more weight if his original warlike manifesto had been better considered and reasoned. I hear that Mr Fuller, formerly editor of the *New York Mirror*, who lately lectured on the quarrel in the St. James's Hall, believes that his countrymen will "strip to the buff," and then yield. Other Americans, who express the same opinion, ask for a month to bring matters to this point. They all seem to think that another interchange of despatches will be required. I do not know how far Lord Russell's despatch will allow of Lord Lyons opening any discussion that can consume time. The impression is, that a short interval is allowed for the giving up of Mason and Slidell, and, if the demand be not complied with within that time, Lord Lyons is to ask for his passports.

Speculation is rife among persons who know, and many who do not know, Canada and the North, as to the course and chances of a winter campaign. Desperate as the financial prospects of the North are, there is no reason to doubt that Mr Cameron could find or detach a force sufficient—if only decently handled—to give the Federalists a momentary superiority on Canadian ground, in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, Niagara, and St. Catherines, even to occupy these places by a *coup de main*. But here, it is said, their successes by land would stop. On the lakes, till the St. Lawrence is open, they might give some annoyance and keep the upper hand. Any triumph on Canadian ground, it is said, would be welcomed by the Lincoln Cabinet, as a set-off against the galling disappointments of the civil war. But it is not conceived possible that any speedy peace could be concluded with the South, while Mason and Slidell continued prisoners. The South would not accept a surrender of the prisoners to *them*. And when they are surrendered to England, the war must be presumed to be at an end. So long as it lasted, therefore, we should have the South and the North still arrayed against each other as enemies, and the North would be *pro tanto* crippled. Our plan of naval operations, it is said, is clear. A few ships in Hampton Roads would command the Chesapeake Bay and the rivers that there find their outlet. We should thus cut off the sea supplies of Washington. Then the force at Port Royal would at once be cut off, and the commerce of New York and Boston annihilated. We should very likely be able to take possession of Portland, and with it to bring the whole State of Maine within our power.

Such are the speculations, I hear, on the assumption—now, I am sorry to say, rarely contested—of war. For my own part, I cannot but think the generalness of this anticipation of the worst augury for the chances of peace. It would be worse still were public sentiment in this country as independent of reason, and the classes and callings whose special business it is to reason at such movements, as it is in the United States. But here, happily, our Cabinet can deliberate without any impending sense of King Mob.

I may mention, although I know too well how little faith can be placed on accounts of what passes between crowned heads and envoys, that there is very wide credence given to the report that General Scott was authorized to offer to Louis Napoleon a new dominion in Canada as the price of a French alliance with the North against England, and that the offer was met by the most direct and contemptuous refusal which could be conveyed in a gesture—which it was impossible for General Scott to misunderstand.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—To-day another embarkation of troops took place here. The Cunard mail steamship Canada, which left this port for Halifax and Boston, took out the 7th battery of the 10th brigade Royal Artillery (Captain Child's), six officers and 117 men, to Halifax; and the 8th battery of the same brigade (Captain M'Rea's), six officers and 117 men, for Newfoundland. She also took out the 5th company of the Royal Engineers, for Bermuda—four officers and 100 men; and six men of the Army Hospital Corps for New Brunswick. The Canada also took out 103 tons of ammunition and stores, of which 73 tons are for Bermuda, and 30 tons for Newfoundland, and £50,000 on Government account. A large number of the officers of the staff went in the Canada. The Canadian mail steamer Hibernia, which will sail on the 2d January, will take out the 4th company of the Royal Engineers—five officers and 120 men; the G (Captain Hosti's) battery of the 4th brigade Royal Artillery, from Aldershot—seven officers and 255 men; the 6th battery of the 10th brigade Royal Artillery (Captain Robinson's), from Woolwich—6 officers and 117 men; a detachment of the 1st battalion 15th Foot—4 officers and 147 men. These troops are destined for New Brunswick. The Pacific Steamship Company's fine new steamer Peru will sail on Tuesday next for South America with a detachment of 50 sailors and 40 marines, besides a large quantity of ammunition and stores for the Pacific squadron. On Saturday next, the Cunard steamer Africa will sail from this port for New York, *via* Halifax. This vessel will take out 6 officers and 117 men of the 8th battery of the Royal Artillery; 10 officers and 234 men of the 15th brigade No. 23 battery Royal Artillery; and 50 tons of ammunition and stores, for Bermuda.

The 96th left the Curragh on Saturday for Cork, and will embark to-day (Monday) for Canada, on board the Calcutta and Victoria.

The Rattlesnake, 21, is to be ready for sea by the middle of January, when it is understood she will be despatched to the West Indies, or some portion of the seaboard of America.

The Pandora, 5, screw, Lieutenant the Hon. J. T. Fitzmaurice (of the Majestic, 80, screw), sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday for Liverpool. The gunboats Amelia, Lieutenant Cheyne, and Escort, Lieutenant Woodman, sailed from Portsmouth for the same destination the previous evening.

The fine steamships St. Andrew, belonging to the Montreal Mail Packet Company, and the Calcutta, have been chartered for the conveyance of troops and war stores to British North America. The Victoria and Adelaide, vessels of a similar class, laden with victualling stores and munitions of war, were towed down to Greenhithe from Deptford on Saturday to be swung preparatory to their departure. The Calcutta on Sunday embarked No. 8 battery of the fourth field brigade Royal Artillery. In addition to the battery of Artillery, Mr Bagnall, Mr Greigg, and four sergeant conductors of stores, and a number of non-commissioned officers, appointed to drill the Canadian Militia, took passage in the Calcutta.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, within the last four weeks, got through an amount of work that would, prior to the Russian war, have taken as many years to have accomplished. None but those like the officials at the various outports, whose duty it would be to receive the multifarious messages transmitted, will ever have an idea of the toil which has been cheerfully undergone since the news of the outrage on board the Trent was first received in England. Simultaneously with the orders which were issued to the commanders-in-chief and superintendents of dockyards at home, intimations were conveyed to the flag officers on all foreign stations that there was not only a possibility, but probability, that hostilities with an active, and we fear we may add unscrupulous enemy might be looked for, and we find that all movements of American national and private vessels should be watched with the most jealous vigilance.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

DR. RUSSELL'S LAST LETTER.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The brief contents of the telegram which conveys to us the effect produced in one day in England by the news of Mason and Slidell's arrest must be elucidated by the fuller details expected every hour, before we can form any opinion here as to the final result on the relations between the two countries. In Washington there is a feeling of surprise at the moderation of tone and apparent calm of which we hear—not, indeed, among those, who have all along affected to think Great Britain must bear this unexpected interpretation of the right of search with equanimity and resignation, but among the doubters, who shook their heads and said there would be a tremendous explosion at the other side of the water. I do not know what French jurists and statesmen may think of the case, but I think I may state that the French Admiral on the North American station would have felt it his duty to take Slidell and Mason out of the San Jacinto by force, had they been taken by force out of a French steamer. It is affirmed, with every reason to believe it, that M. de la Gravière expressed himself to that effect when he was speaking of the transaction; but it is no reflection on an officer so sensible, so collected, and so firm as Admiral Milne to observe that he did not arrive at a similar conclusion. Nelson coming home from Trafalgar might have been received just as Capt. Wilkes has been welcomed in New York after his tremendous "exploit." The discussions which succeeded the arrest have subsided, and all we hear now is praise of the action, the regrets of Mr Welles that the Trent was not captured, and under current of apprehension that things will not be taken so quietly in England. In New York we hear stocks fell and exchange rose at once, and if exchange should continue to rise, the day of trouble for the New York bank is nearer than they or anyone expected, though its coming has been regarded as sure.

Dr. Parsons, Professor of the Cambridge Law School, published a letter in the *Boston Advertiser*, in which he expressed an opinion that Capt. Wilkes was as much justified in seizing Mason and Slidell as the government is in blockading the port of Charleston. He starts with the *dictum* of Lord Stowell, that you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage. That *dictum* is susceptible of qualification, and is not and cannot be absolute; and it is in effect impossible to admit that wherever an ambassador is found at sea he may be seized. Could he be stopped on board a national ship though the nation to which the ship belonged might be made amenable to the penalties of breaking its neutrality by the act of carriage? During the Russian war, when the English and French fleets lay in the Piræus, the American Minister took the Russian Envoy to Greece on board an American man-of-war, which lay between the allied squadrons, and which received the Russian with every mark of honour, and saluted the Russian flag hoisted at the main. It was proposed to the British Commander to resent the affront, and to seize the Ambassador; but he never dreamed of doing so, even when he was on his passage to the shore. There are cases obviously where the principal does not apply, and this instance is only given as an *ad absurdum* reduction of the doctrine laid down in the *dictum*.

In the meantime, the public here are deluded by the semblance of successes in the North, and think they have killed the beast Rebellion already, because they have stuck a few arrows in his horny hide. Their politicians are wrangling over the spoils; they are fighting about the fate of the negro and his ultimate disposal before they have got him; and by a narrow majority the ultra black Republicans were defeated but the other day in a proposition which would have raised the most formidable issue. But will Mr Chase be able to sustain the platform on which the warriors are standing? The most sanguine here admit that the finances of the United States cannot endure this expenditure for another six months. Much may be done in that time in active generals, successful expeditions, and daring and happy enterprises. But I do not perceive the ingredients for these things. It is true Major-General M'Clellan, when he begins to move, may display on a large scale the qualifications which did distinguish his little campaign in Western Virginia, and the scheme of operations developed assumes colossal proportions and a certain coherency, but one failure in any one part may cause the failure of all. The South is, in spite of all that has been said or done, exhibiting as determined a hostility as ever—nay, more, it warms as the fight goes on; the Southern heart has communicated its fires to its own cotton, and the coast is wrapped in flame and smoke at the approach of the invader. By slow degrees some offshoots may take root on the mainland, but as yet the unparalleled expenditure of the United States—an expenditure on credit and not yet realised—has produced but small impression on the enemy. The subscriptions to the national loan are tumbling down. They are by tens of thousands of dollars, where the expenses are by hundreds of thousands of pounds. But if "the United States will go on till they have come to their last dollar," which is the cry that for ever meets me when the politicians talk of finance, they will do a good deal more than they have done yet or evinced a disposition to do. The burden of taxation has yet to be placed on those unaccustomed shoulders. Up to this moment the enormous amount of money circulated through the country has compensated for the cessation or diminution of ordinary trade and industry.—There has been enormous profusion without any outcry for economy, and waste without efficiency. It is probable that this army of 600,000 men costs far more than an army of 1,600,000 European troops, and certainly, except for detachment and guerilla duties, an army of 60,000 troops could have settled the question of actual superiority in the field by marching on either Richmond or Washington, in spite of the long line of intrenchments, some time ago, though the task would not now be quite so easy. Notwithstanding the processes to which contractors are exposed, they pocket fortunes at every clutch. The ruin of material is enormous. Horses purchased by government for 118 dollars, or about £23, are so treated that they are sold in batches at sums varying from 1s. to £4, the latter being the average price at which 160 were sold a few days ago. In justice to the Americans I must say it is rather the foreign teamster and the city riff-raff who are so cruel, for as a general rule the native-born Americans are kind to animals, and treat their horses very well, as is well attested by the gentle disposition of the animals themselves.

But if the North suffer in purse the South is threatened with greater calamities, which she can only endure on the supposition that she does not require trade, commerce, or money to go on with the war. The States seem to conduct their internal government just as of yore, and one must feel some admiration for the system which, sorely tried, has stood so well against all external trials up to the present moment. Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the legislature, rather insinuates that the Secretary of War did not do all in his power to defend the coast, and says he was obliged to appropriate the funds in the State Treasury to the purposes of the Confederate Government in defending the forts, or let them fall again into the hands of the enemy; the State has not been compensated for the outlay (100,000 dollars) thus incurred. The volunteers seized the arms from Augusta, and carried them off without his knowledge or consent. There were only 5000 Confederate troops on the coast to which an addition of 10,000 with a reserve of 10,000 was considered necessary. The State is called on for an appropriation of 5,000,000 dols. accordingly, and the Secretary of War is censured by implication for neglecting to call out the State troops when the danger of attack became imminent. As the Government has not provided for the defence of the coast, the state is recommended not to count the cost, but to call out as many troops and give as much money—whether 10,000 dollars or 20,000 dols., whether 5,000,000 dols. or 10,000,000 dols.—as may be necessary to defeat the invader. Certainly all this reads like "no surrender." The message is dated Nov. 19th, from Milledgedille. It speaks of the United States very much as Russia spoke of the Allies in 1854 5.

Miscellaneous News.

The authorities have now before them a proposal for the employment of balloons in reconnoitering in the anticipated war in Canada.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—When Louis Napoleon was an exile in England the hospitality of Heron Court was always open to him, when most other doors were shut against him as a charlatan or a fool. Lord Malmesbury also, during his long residence and travels on the continent, visited the youthful prince at his chateau of Arenberg, in Switzerland, and frequently went hunting with him on the Alps. Once when, at a critical time of Louis Napoleon's affairs as ruler of France, and when the question naturally arose in diplomatic circles here as to whether or not he was a man of nerve and resolution, Lord Malmesbury unhesitatingly expressed his opinion in the affirmative—an opinion now amply justified—and gave an anecdote from his own experience when hunting with the Prince in Switzerland, when his fellow sportsman, on a sporting emergency, cooly walked upon a narrow plank laid across a deep rocky ravine, and resolutely leapt from the frail bridge down a great depth into the torrent below.

It is considered by the most reliable authorities that the tobacco crop of the whole world amounts to 250,000,000 of kilogrammes per annum. Now Schlosing has found that, taking one kind with another, there is an average of five per cent of nicotine in the leaves of the plant; it is clear, therefore, that about 12½ millions of kilogrammes of this poison are annually produced. As the specific gravity of nicotine very slightly exceeds that of water, this quantity would fill nearly 100,000 wine barrels, and would give 12½ grammes (293 grains) to every man, woman, and child on the globe. As a few drops will produce death, it is probably much within the mark to say that the nicotine from one year's crop of tobacco would destroy every living creature on the face of the globe if its proportion were administered in a single dose.—*London Review.*

FORGERY BY A CLERGYMAN'S SON.—At Clitheroe, on Friday, a man about 35 years of age, named George Wardell, son of a clergyman at Winlaton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, was charged with forgery. It seems that the prisoner is a schoolmaster by profession, but has had no settled means of livelihood for some time past. About a fortnight ago he presented, at the Craven Bank, Clitheroe, a cheque purporting to be drawn by C. C. Wardell, of Winlaton, on Messrs. Stable and Dees, solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ordering them to pay to George Wardell the sum of £12 odd. The cheque was endorsed with the name of the Rev. Mr. Remington, curate of Dounham, near Chatburn; and on the manager of the bank remarking that the endorsement did not look like Mr. Remington's handwriting, the prisoner said that he had seen him write it, but he wrote it in a hurry. In support of his statement he produced a *bona fide* letter written by Mr. Remington, who certified that the bearer, George Wardell, was the son of the Rev. C. C. Wardell, of Winlaton. On this representation the money was paid. It seems that the prisoner went to Mr. Remington, who is an old schoolfellow, and stated that he had got a cheque from his father, and asked Mr. Remington to give him a letter which might satisfy the banker as to his identity. Mr. Remington gave the letter, but not knowing the christian name of Mr. Wardell, of Winlaton (whose name is Henry), took it on the prisoner's representation that it was "C. C." The letter which the prisoner thus received from Mr. Remington enabled him to cross the cheque with Mr. Remington's name.—He was committed for trial.

MURDER AT TREGANTLE PORT, PLYMOUTH. — A murder has been committed at the new fort at Tregantle, which is the westernmost and one of the principal forts of the new line of fortifications for the harbour and arsenal of Plymouth, and the dockyard at Devonport. On the works at Tregantle there are two blocks of huts, one of which, erected by Mr Rice Mennie, of Plymouth, is principally occupied by Irishmen engaged on the works. It appears that the Irishmen engaged on the works made up parties to celebrate Christmas. One of these parties on Christmas-eve assembled in the hut of a man known as Johnny Sands, and amongst the party was a man whose Christian name was Allen. This party had made themselves jolly with eating and drinking, when some difference arose between different members of the party. Johnny Sands and Allen involved themselves in the debate, and the foul words in the then condition of the men soon led to blows. Johnny Sands caught up the poker and struck Allen on the head a ferocious and terrible blow, by which he was stunned, and, as the event proved, death-struck. What was deemed best was done for the wounded man, and, hoping that all would be well, the remainder of the party continued their jollification. Christmas-day was passed, but some time between twelve and two on Thursday morning the poor sufferer died. On this sad termination of the event of Christmas-eve coming to the resident policeman's ears, he communicated with his superior, and Sands was apprehended on the charge of murder.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DEATH THROUGH CRINOLINE.—On Saturday afternoon, information was received by Mr. John Humphreys, coroner for East Middlesex, of the death of Miss Sarah Wainwright, a young girl of fourteen years of age, who expired on the morning of that day, at the City of London Hospital, from the effects of dreadful injuries resulting through the igniting of her crinoline late on Friday evening. It appears that the unfortunate deceased, who was the daughter of highly respectable parents, residing at Stepney, was alone in a room on Friday evening, when her dress caught fire at the grate, and her crinoline being very large, before the flames could be extinguished her whole body was almost roasted, the only part of her person which escaped unburned being her feet, which were protected by her boots. She was immediately conveyed to the hospital in a cab, and attended by Mr. D. H. Dyte, the house surgeon, under whose care she survived a few hours, when death put an end to her sufferings. Her limbs and arms were perfectly charred, and how her life was preserved, even for an hour, seems miraculous.

We read in the *Independance Belge*:—"No news from the Orleans princes was received by the last packet, but the reason for this silence is that the next boat will bring the princes themselves. They will certainly not wait for a declaration of war before asking England a renewal of that hospitality which she cordially gives them. The Prince de Joinville gave valuable advice to the Washington cabinet as long as it was only in conflict with the South. The maritime expedition against the South was planned by him. But, the moment there was a chance of war with England, the Prince limited his action and influence to suggestions of conciliatory conduct. This attitude has already acquired for him sympathy in England, which will be augmented shortly when he arrives in that country accompanied by his nephews."

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE "sets off" a table as perfectly as real silver, and you have all the beauty of the more costly material without that anxiety and risk which often attend its possession. Mappin Brothers, of London-bridge, for fifty years have been gaining confidence for the superior quality and excellence of their manufactures. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Illustrated priced catalogues sent post free on application to London-bridge. Mappin Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to prices charged.

Mappin Brothers, London Bridge.	Fiddle.		Threaded.		King's.	
	Strong Plating.	Plated extra Strong	Strong Plating.	Plated extra Strong	Strong Plating.	Plated extra Strong
Per doz.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table spoons	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0
Do. forks	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0
Dessert spoons	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0
Do. forks	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0
Tea spoons	16 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	36 0

Mappin Brothers' London Warehouse is at London Bridge.

The Prince of Wales has presented £100 to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Four companies of the South Middlesex Volunteers, about 350 in number, arrived at Aldershot on 26th December, to practice the movements of light troops.

We are informed that Mr. Adams, the American minister in London, despatched a fast sailing steamer, which would outstrip Lord Russell's despatches, to Washington, warning Mr. Seward of the storm produced in England by the outrage on the Trent, and of the necessity of voluntary concessions, before the delivery of the formal demand for the restoration of the prisoners.—*Court Journal.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY AT MELLOR CHURCH.—The *Blackburn Standard* records a marriage at Mellor Church, on Christmas-day, of a worthy couple, the bride a native of Little Harwood, and the bridegroom a native of Ramsgreave. The marriage procession to and from the church attracted, as it well might, the attention of the villagers, and was followed by crowds. The bride and bridegroom, who walked arm in arm, were preceded by two men on donkeys, the men arrayed in white hats, white waistcoats, white gloves, &c., while the donkeys had white ear-caps. One of these heralds was armed with a bell, which he rang incessantly. Following the bride and bridegroom were the bridegroom's man and the bridesmaid, who also walked arm in arm. Then came a cavalcade of ten donkeys, ridden by men who wore a uniform similar to that of the heralds; and in the rear a man on horseback, who was armed with a whip, with which he kept the unfortunate donkey up to the mark. After the ceremony, the procession was re-formed, and paraded through Mellor Brook.

LIFE BOAT EXPENSES.—During the past two years, (1860-61), the National Life Boat Institution has incurred expenses amounting to £22,650 on various Life Boat Establishments on the Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the same period the life-boats of the Institution have been instrumental in rescuing 500 persons from different shipwrecks on the Coasts of the United Kingdom. For these and other life-boats, the Institution has voted £1,893 as rewards to the crews of the life-boats. It has also granted rewards amounting to £515 10s for saving 373 shipwrecked persons by shore-boats and other means, making a total of 871 persons saved from a watery grave during the last two years. The number of lives saved by the life-boats of the Society, and other means since its formation, is 12,293, for which services 82 Gold Medals, 704 Silver Medals, and £15,250 in cash, have been paid in rewards. The Institution has also expended £57,200 on life-boats, life-boat transporting-carriages, and boat-houses. The public cannot but sympathize with the vigorous efforts now being made by the institution, to save the lives of shipwrecked crews. Their help was never more needed than at the present time, when, through the extraordinary exertions the society has made within the past few years, it has now *One hundred and twenty-one Life-boats* under its management, for the maintenance of which, in a state of thorough efficiency, a large permanent *annual income* is absolutely needed, if its humane mission is to be perpetuated. We may add that contributions are received for this important and truly National Lifeboat Institution by all the bankers in the United Kingdom, and by the Secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—Some extremely interesting experiments, communicated by an eminent French chemist to the *Academie des Sciences*, at Paris, rationally and satisfactorily explain one of the causes of the high and popular estimation attained by Dr. de Jongh's celebrated Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil throughout the Continent and in this country. In adverting to the works and opinions of Dumas, Liebeg, Boussingault, Claude Bernard, and other distinguished *savans*, as tending to show that the efficacious action of this Oil, in improving digestion and nutrition, materially depends upon its peculiar and powerful assimilating properties, the reporter ascertained, from his carefully-conducted experiments, that whilst this variety, after prolonged and continuous administration, underwent no appreciable diminution of its assimilating faculty, English and Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil, and Cod Liver Oil rendered clear by alkalis and charcoal, sometimes called "tasteless" and "Pale," or "colourless" Oil, within a very short period entirely lost all this essential quality of assimilation, or, in other words, became pernicious, inert, or useless. The correctness of Dr. de Jongh's well-known researches, establishing the immense superiority of his Light-Brown Oil over the yellow or pale varieties, is thus further confirmed by the investigations laid before this learned scientific association.

THE WINDHAM LUNACY CASE.

This case is still pending, having now occupied Mr Q.C. Warren's court for above a fortnight. If Windham is not insane he is a most extraordinary young man. The woman he married had lived with a man prior to her marriage with him, and soon after their marriage, she returned to her paramour. These facts were known to Windham. At the sitting of the court on Monday, a gentleman from the establishment of Mr Emmanuel, jeweller, Brook-street, London, was examined. He said:—Mr Windham came to our house on the 29th June, with Miss Willoughby (now Mrs Windham) and several times after, between then and November. On these occasions he bought jewellery to the amount of £13,785. Between 13th of August and 25th the purchases amounted to £4,166. Between 14th of October and 18th of October the amount of jewellery supplied was £5,419 16s 6d. I produce acceptances signed by Mr Windham amounting to £13,060 11s 6d. Five of the acceptances are dated 11th of October, and these amount to £6,500; one of the bills is for six months, for £2,000, two for nine months, for £4,000 and £1,500 respectively; two at twelve months, for £1,000 each; five others, dated 18th of October, amounting to £5,408. These acceptances are for two, three, four, five and six months. One bill, dated 11th of October, for £1,500, had been dishonoured. I have two, dated November 5, at two and three months, for £500 and £652 11s 6d respectively. Cross-examined: Most of the articles purchased were presents to Miss Willoughby. Mr Windham looked carefully at the different articles before he purchased them. Several times when the lady expressed a wish for particular articles, Mr Windham would object, and say he could not afford it. He said he did not care for articles in which workmanship was the principal feature, but he liked precious stones, as they were always valuable. He said there were no family jewels in the family. He proposed to make all the acceptances for six months, but he said he proposed to extend them over a longer period. The presents made in August were included in the bills. He was to pay cash for £700 worth. I went down to Fellbrigg by direction of Mr Windham to look at some musical instruments we had sold him, and took down jewellery with me to the value of about £12,000. He purchased about £2,000 worth, consisting almost wholly of diamonds and emeralds. He presented them to his wife, and in giving them he used words to this effect, "Here, Agnes, I give you these to make up for what I have done to you." There was a diamond bracelet among the articles purchased, the price of which was £2,300. He always exercised what I thought a sound discretion in his purchases. The amount of jewels Mr Windham bought of us before he came of age was £211. He several times refused to buy when pressed to do so if he thought the articles too expensive. His behaviour in our shop was like that of other gentlemen. Dr. Forbes Winslow was examined on Tuesday, and gave it as his opinion that Mr Windham was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself or his property.

MR. WINDHAM'S FREAKS. — PLEASANT NEWS FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

Among the witnesses examined in the Windham lunacy case, on Saturday, was Mr Joseph Herd, formerly a guard in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. Heard said Mr Windham frequently went down to Norwich by the night mail, witness going to Yarmouth. On the 24th of last August Mr Windham was on the guard's van, with witness and a friend. Mr Windham had given him a basket of champagne at the London Station. Mr Windham got into the van at Broxbourne, and put on witness's greatcoat and a railway belt. He worked as a guard all the way to Norwich. They had a bottle of sherry, and after drinking that they drank the champagne, three bottles.—The Master: Do you think that was proper conduct for guards on a railway?—Witness: Certainly not.—Examination continued: On another night Mr Windham and his wife, and Mr Roberts, went down by the night train. Mr Windham started the train at every station. From Ely to Norwich Mr Windham rode on the engine. He had seen him act as guard many times. He had several railway whistles, and always used them. He frequently started the trains by blowing the whistle.—Cross-examined by Sir H. Cairns: No one ever objected to his starting the trains. He mostly acted as guard on the night mails. In the day-time there would have been some official on the station who would have stopped him. He had seen him on the engine with the lever in his hand, the driver being beside him. It was not often that he had so pleasant a journey, with sherry and champagne.—The Master: This will not be very comforting to hear. It is very alarming, certainly.—A Juryman: Was the train in motion when Mr Windham had the lever in his hand?—Witness: Yes.—Mr Tubbs (a juryman): I hope that the publicity which will be given to this will be a protection to the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands of passengers, on the Eastern Counties Railway.—(This remark elicited a burst of applause in Court.)—Mr Chambers said that the railway company had prohibited such proceedings for the future.—The Master said he was very glad to hear it. It was quite time a change took place.—More evidence was given in reference to Mr Windham's interference with the driving of engines, and the guard's duties, on the Eastern Counties Railway, which showed that he had been allowed great latitude. It was added as an expression of opinion, that he was a very excitable person, and not fit to be trusted with the management of a railway train.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT WARWICK.

William Beamish, convicted at the assizes of the wilful murder of his wife, Betsy Beamish, by poison; and John Thompson, found guilty on the following day of the wilful murder of Anne Walker, a woman with whom he cohabited, have expiated their crimes upon the gallows in front of the county gaol, Warwick. The particulars of the crimes for which these men were condemned have been so frequently before the public that we do not think it necessary to go over them again. A rumour has been current that Beamish did not desire to see the girl Statham, with whom, as was alleged, he was so intimate, but such rumour has no foundation in fact. On the contrary, he throughout expressed the utmost anxiety to see her, but the gaol authorities would not permit it. Just before his execution he said, "If Statham had been tried for it, I should have confessed myself guilty to save her, but it's no use confessing to the minister, when I can confess to God." All he acknowledged was that he had been "too fond of company and the girls." He had been studying Palmer's case, and frequently said in his condemned cell that that notorious prisoner had acted in the same way as he had after he was sentenced to execution. The determination of the Home Secretary, that there was no ground for interfering in the case of Thompson, was communicated to Mr. John Mills Anderson, the governor of the gaol, on Saturday evening by special messenger. Both the unhappy men evinced complete indifference to their fate throughout the entire time they were in the gaol, and paid but little attention to the religious consolation afforded to them by the Rev. C. Coiles, the chaplain. Ten o'clock, on Monday, was the hour fixed for the execution, but long before that time crowds of people began to assemble in the neighbourhood of the gaol. Many took up positions before daybreak, and as the morning was extremely fine, the assemblage continued to increase up to ten o'clock, when the crowd was immense. Shortly before ten o'clock, Mr. Heath, the Under-Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Edward Heath, his deputy, Mr. John Mills Anderson, the governor of the gaol, and the Rev. C. E. Coiles, the chaplain, proceeded to the condemned cell; and in the course of a conversation which took place it was understood that Thompson repeated a statement he made after his trial, to the effect that he had never premeditated the crime for which he was about to suffer, but that he committed it in a momentary fit of jealousy when they were both under the influence of drink. Beamish, however, volunteered no statement bearing upon the crime for which he was convicted. The executioner, who on this occasion was John Smith, of Dudley (Palmer's executioner), now entered the condemned cell and proceeded to pinion the prisoners, who submitted to the process without resistance. The procession was then formed, and Thompson was the first to ascend the scaffold; he was immediately followed by Beamish, and the ropes were quickly placed round their necks and adjusted to the fatal beam. The Rev. Chaplain proceeded to read the ordinary funeral service, and at the usual signal the drop fell. Both criminals struggled violently, Thompson particularly so, and both seemed to die unusually hard. A chill seemed to pervade the whole of the crowd during the last scene, and as soon as it was over people left the place in streams. A great number of females and children were present. The police arrangements were under Superintendent W. C. Hickling, of the borough police, and inspector Boulter, of the county constabulary. Thousands of persons came into the town from Birmingham and Coventry, many arriving as early as three o'clock in the morning. The execution passed off in an orderly manner.

CONFESSION OF BEAMISH.

About an hour before he was executed, and after very earnest exhortations from Mr. Barker, Independent minister, and Mr. Coiles, the chaplain, Beamish confessed to the former, his own minister, that "he alone did the deed." Emma Statham was and is to a certain extent implicated in the affair, and it was through this girl, who worked as a weaver in his house, that he was led astray. He admitted this indirectly himself.

Frederick Parfit, a seaman on board H.M.S. Emerald, has died from suffocation.

A new maritime assurance company is in course of formation at Paris, to be called Lloyd's Central.

The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, has agreed to quash the presentments for £12,000 famine arrears in the County of Mayo.

The Rattlesnake, 21, is to be got ready for sea by the middle of January, when it is understood she will be despatched to the West Indies, or some portion of the seaboard of America.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.—The Edinburgh *Daily Review* states that on Friday a letter was received by a gentleman in that city from Mr. Secretary Seward:—"The letter, of course, was written before the demands of the British Government were received at Washington. After discussing the aspects of the civil war, Mr. Seward comments upon the conduct of England, in recognising seceding States as a belligerent power, in a very candid, friendly spirit. He then alludes at some length to the Trent affair, and expresses a firm belief that the good sense and moderation of both Governments will prevent any rupture of those friendly relations, which Mr. Seward regards as of vital importance 'to the political and commercial well-being of the United States.' He deprecates the 'undue importance' attached in this country to the hasty expression of opinion at mass meetings, and to the ravings of the New York press, and demands that the sentiments of the Government towards England shall be judged of only by its formal communications, which he declares will be perfectly satisfactory to this country."

SUICIDE BY A GIRL TO ESCAPE THE CRUELTY OF HER FATHER.—An inquest was held on Friday, at Exeter, on the body of a young woman, named Piper, who drowned herself on the 19 Dec., through the brutal conduct of her father. The evidence showed that her father had always behaved with great cruelty, had turned her out of doors for no reason, and had threatened her life. The deceased's mother corroborated this. My husband, she said, had always treated her very cruelly. When I told him what had happened to my daughter, and that I had seen her mantle and bonnet, he said "I am d—d glad of it; and if it is she who is drowned, I'd stay up all night to make her coffin. Now I shall be happy." (Sensation.) It appeared that the deceased had subscribed to an insurance company, by which her representatives became entitled to receive £8 11s. on her death. It was thought, however, that there was no evidence to show that the father had deliberately driven his daughter to commit suicide with the view of getting this money.—A policeman said that when the body was found, the father was present, and he did not seem the least concerned. In witness's absence he tried to take the earrings out of his daughter's ears.—A Juryman said that he heard the father a second time propose to take the earrings out of his daughter's ears; in fact, it was almost the first word he uttered when the body was discovered. He (the Juror) replied, that if he attempted to do so, he would kick him into the canal.—Another Juror asked whether they could not record such a verdict as would mark the feeling the judge entertained of the case, so that some further steps should be taken against the father?—The Coroner replied that he thought the best thing they could do was to leave it to the press to report the case fully, so that the facts might come before the proper authorities, who would, or ought to, take the necessary steps to prevent this man from acting in a similar manner towards other persons.—The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned," which met with the approval of the Coroner.—The public officer then made an application for the policy of insurance, so that the parish, which had been put to the expense of providing the coffin, might be able to draw the money from the Company.—The Coroner at present refused to sign any certificate.—Several of the jurors expressed their opinion that the mother of the deceased had not stated all the truth, and they thought it looked very strange that she had been in the habit of paying the 1d. per week to the Company for her daughter. One juror said he believed something more would arise out of this inquest, and the Coroner replied that he was therefore very glad they had returned the verdict recorded by them.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FATHER AND A BROTHER.—At the Worship-street Police-court, London, on Saturday, Stephen Grange, a powerfully-built man of thirty-five, looking like a sailor, was charged with stabbing his brother, and attempting the life of his father.—Mr. Charles Grange, a master tailor in Hare-street, Bethnal-green, who seemed very much distressed, stated that the prisoner had always been of so violent and turbulent a disposition, it had been found impossible to do anything with him. His misconduct had at length ended in his being sentenced to a long term of transportation, which only expired on the 9th instant, when he returned home, and the family received him "with open arms." The witness was ill in bed on his arrival, but he had scarcely been in the house an hour before he made a great disturbance, and threatened the witness and his mother with violence. He conducted himself so disgracefully that the witness told him he was sorry he had not returned an altered man, and the prisoner then quitted the house. At half-past ten on Friday morning, the witness's daughter told him that the prisoner had come home again, and on his going down to speak to him he found him in the passage, standing just inside the doorway. The witness said, "Well, Stephen, what is it you want now?" The prisoner looked fixedly at him, and exclaimed, "Now, now," advanced towards him, and held up his right hand in a menacing attitude. The witness saw that he had a knife, with the blade open, in his hand, and retreated in alarm, calling out for his two other sons. The prisoner threatened to strike him with the knife, though he did not actually do so. His other sons hastened out of the parlour to his assistance. A violent struggle ensued between the prisoner and his brothers, the former trying to force his way into the shop, and the latter trying to grasp him by the wrist of the hand which held the knife; but the prisoner kept his hold, and it was only by their utmost exertions that they succeeded in getting him out of the house, and shutting the door. The instant it was closed, the witness saw one of his sons bleeding from a wound in the head, and gave directions to the police to apprehend the prisoner. At the Spital Square station, where the witness went to prefer the charge, the prisoner said that he prayed to God he might be in hell to heap coals upon his mother, the witness, and all the family. He gnashed his teeth, contemptuously spat upon the whole of them, and declared that if he had to wait twenty years for his revenge he would do so. In answer to the magistrate the witness said the prisoner was perfectly in his senses, and that the whole was owing entirely to his disposition. He had, he said, just before this been in communication with a shipping agent to get the prisoner transferred to and settled in Australia, where he might do better than here.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

MURDER AT DUDLEY.—From Dudley, a place at which so many fearful crimes have lately been committed, there is a report of a man having been murdered. The body of a man was found on Friday morning, and on inquiry it appeared that a poor fellow was fearfully ill-treated on Thursday night and early on Friday morning, by two men named Shaw and Parkes. Parkes and Shaw are in custody.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Before the death of the Prince Consort it had been arranged that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to spend some months of the winter in the Levant and Syria, visiting, of course, Malta and Corfu on his way. We understand that this programme will be adhered to, notwithstanding the most melancholy event which has intervened, and that His Royal Highness will shortly leave for the East, returning in time to take part in the opening of the Great Exhibition.

(From the *Cambridge Independent.*)

The extreme earnestness—we had almost said vehemence—with which the *Times*, for two or three consecutive days after the death of the Prince Consort appealed to the Prince of Wales to decide instantly and finally in favour of a life of honour and usefulness in preference to a life of frivolity and folly, has induced many persons to suppose that His Royal Highness was hesitating as to the choice he should make, and that his tastes and habits are not such as his royal mother could wish, or the nation approve of. Under other circumstances, it would have been gross impertinence in us to thrust ourselves forwards as the defenders of His Royal Highness; but, as most erroneous notions about his life and conduct have been prevalent for the last few days, and as our journal is published among a community which has lately had the best means of knowing what the tastes and habits of the Prince of Wales really are, we are sure we shall be pardoned if we give public expression to what we know is the universal opinion in Cambridge on the subject. During the time the Prince resided at Madingley and Cambridge, his daily life was so completely before the public; there were so many ways of ascertaining how he spent his time, and everything connected with him was so completely free from secrecy and seclusion, that if there had been anything to find fault with in his conduct, it most certainly had been known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and, therefore, considering the unreserved manner in which he lived among us, it is proof positive that his conduct was irreproachable when we are enabled to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard even a whisper depreciatory of His Royal Highness's tastes and habits. We declare, without fear of contradiction, that whilst the Prince of Wales was at the University he proved himself to be a good and amiable young man, a true English gentleman, and a Prince wholly free from everything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better; and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that His Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling, nor unfit, nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother, and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people.

The statue of the late Lord Herbert is to be the work of Baron Marochetti.

A memoir of Mrs. Gore, the novelist, is, it is stated, preparing for publication.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha took leave of the Queen on Saturday, and quitted Osborne upon his return to the continent.

The Count Gleichen, who, in the train of mourners at the late Prince Consort's funeral, followed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, was Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who has been recently created Count Gleichen.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—We are in a position to state, not only that the opening of the International Exhibition will not be postponed, but that it is the intention of her Most Gracious Majesty to open it in person. Our beloved Sovereign—doubly beloved in this season of bereavement—considers that by so doing she will best fulfil the wishes of her deceased consort; and, placing in abeyance her own natural desire for seclusion, her Majesty is resolved that the *eclat* of her royal and beloved presence shall not be wanting to the inauguration of a great design, which will be not the least noble monument to the memory and fame of her beloved consort.—*Press.*

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Some decisive news respecting the reply of the American Government may be expected about the 5th of January, although the reply itself is not likely to be here before the 12th. Should it be unfavourable, every preparation is made for the almost instant dispatch of 20,000 troops to the seat of war. In that event, a considerable number of the militia would doubtless be called out for permanent duty, especially in the seaboard counties. On a re-consideration of our position in New Brunswick, in the event of hostilities breaking out, Government has determined to try the experiment of transporting horses across the Atlantic to a limited extent."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Alfred Paget, crossed over to Portsmouth from Osborne, on Friday morning, in the royal yacht Fairy, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, and landed at the King's-stairs in the dockyard. His Royal Highness paid a short visit to the Warrior, then entered the Admiral's carriage and proceeded to the railway-station to meet his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Prince subsequently returned to the dockyard with his Majesty (who was attended by a numerous suite), and, being received by the port admiral, Sir Henry W. Bruce, and the Hon. Captain Denman, embarked on board the Fairy, which immediately left the jetty, steaming up past the Warrior to enable his Majesty to have a view of her, and proceeded out of the harbour to Osborne.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the council, specially called, the following most gracious communication, addressed to Mr. Wentworth Dilke, one of the vice-presidents, was read:—"Osborne, Dec. 24.—My Dear Dilke,—The Queen has directed me to inform you that it is Her Majesty's wish that the Horticultural Gardens should be considered as under her peculiar and personal patronage and protection. The only consolation that Her Majesty can hope to find for the rest of her life, under her bitter and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavour to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband. The Queen well knows the deep interest that he took in this undertaking, and would wish to have periodical reports sent to Her Majesty of the progress and proceedings of the society.—Sincerely yours, C. B. PHIPPS."

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The force of the convictions expressed in a numerous correspondence addressed to this journal, and the extent of the impressions prevailing in the public mind, compel us to recur to the subject of the illness of the lamented Prince Consort. It is generally strongly felt that an official account of that illness is due to the nation, which so deeply mourns his sudden and unexpected loss. It is needless that we should recapitulate all the grounds on which this respectful anxiety is founded. It is sufficient to observe that public attention has been fixed upon the facts, that the Prince's illness was officially announced as gastric fever, that the first bulletin, issued on Wednesday, December 11, spoke of the fever as "unattended by unfavourable symptoms," and that on Saturday, December 14, the Prince breathed his last. It is perfectly understood that gastric fever, unattended with unfavourable symptoms, cannot usually prove so rapidly fatal and the official accounts are, in fact, at present contradictory to accepted facts in medical science. The articles published in the *Lancet* of the following week, and other journals, were therefore, read with great interest by the public, who there saw an intelligible explanation of the catastrophe. These statements were made, however, upon no official authority; but we thought it our duty to present to our readers such information as was current in well-informed medical circles. There remains a strong wish on the part of the majority of the profession and the nation, that the official attendants of the Prince should publish such an account of the illness as may cover the discrepancies and manifold imperfections of the bulletins. It is openly stated that the bulletins were not issued as written; that, in that already alluded to, the word "hitherto" standing before "unattended by unfavourable symptoms," was struck out by an illustrious person with her own hand. These and other reports, which are by no means idle gossip, but statements on excellent authority, are additional reasons why the attendants of the Prince should allow us to give to the medical world an authentic report of that illness in which their devoted and most able services were thus employed, and in which the whole nation is so profoundly interested.—*The Lancet.*

PERSONAL TRAITS OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—A few personal traits may be added to our brief sketch of the Prince who was on Monday laid in his splendid tomb. Professor Goldstucker, a fellow student with him at Bonn, remembers him as the only prince who was a real reader there. "I believe," says the professor in a letter which we are allowed to quote, "he never missed a single lecture." It was not the way with princes at Bonn. During the first years of Prince Albert's residence in England, he gave much time to a thorough study of English law, and of our constitutional history—reading the best authors, abstracting their accounts, and, by help of good guides, discussing the principles contested and established in our several civil wars. Few English gentlemen know the statute book so well as he knew it. It is no great secret that in the interview between Prince Albert and the Emperor Napoleon the former thought it his duty to Europe to endeavour by arguments drawn from the history of events in England to engage the Emperor in a more constitutional course than he has yet adopted in France. The Emperor had, we believe, the highest respect for the intelligence of his illustrious adviser. In thinking of what was most characteristic and individual about the late Prince Consort, we feel in the same difficulty as one who would point out the characteristic features of a beautiful face and head, where every part is perfect and all the parts are in equilibrium. That which perhaps most characterised Prince Albert mentally was his singular power in acquiring knowledge; he was truly "wax to receive and marble to retain" impressions. Though of late he had not much time, he read the best books and papers—knew the last literary and artistic gossip—could chat about the lion of the season with the familiarity of a club lounger. His knowledge of personality was very great; of portraits, of biography, of family history, and of all the illustrations of such studies, engravings, memoirs, caricatures, ballads, and the small scraps of literature, he was amazingly fond. The trait which personally distinguished him from other men was his daily and hourly interest in the education of his children: not only the moral education, which no English parent ever does, or, under any circumstances, ought to neglect; but the ordinary training of the school-room. Of course, the Royal Princes and Princesses had many masters and mistresses, but their chief instructor was the Prince. He not only furnished a general plan for their instruction, but superintended it himself—not only appointed to each one his and her teachers, but thought it his duty to read every book which any of them was about to read. Of how few English gentlemen could the same be said.—*Athenæum.*

JUMPING FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Saturday night, as the late train from Edinburgh was passing the farm of Pairney, a man, who had by mistake allowed himself to be carried past the Auchterarder station opened the carriage window and jumped off the train. The man was thrown over the embankment. It is stated, however, that he is expected to recover from the effects of his rash leap.—*Scotsman.*

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

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

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

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

The *Consett Guardian* is delivered by a Special Messenger at the following Places, viz:—
Colliery Dykes, on Friday Nights.
Whiteley Head and Tantobie, at 7 o'clock on Saturday Morning.

Tanfield at		8	o'clock.
Shield Row		9	"
Stanley Colliery	half past	10	"
Oxhill		11	"
Kyo	half past	12	" Afternoon
Catch Gate	"	1	"
Greencroft	"	2	"
Annfield Plain	"	3	"
Quarry Houses	"	4	"
South Moor	"	5	"
Sykes	"	6	"

Lanchester and Neighbourhood early on Saturday Morning.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

We greet our readers with the customary salutation, "a HAPPY NEW YEAR." It is with pleasure and gratitude that we thus address them, for the *Consett Guardian* has entered upon its second year with the best auguries of continued and increased success. Our efforts have been directed to the one object of providing a local journal which besides being a vehicle of current news shall be an intelligent expositor of public feeling. We have spared neither labour nor expense when these were necessary to obtain and disseminate the requisite information, and our services have been appreciated and rewarded beyond our deserts. Everywhere it is cheerfully acknowledged that the *Consett Guardian* is one of the best papers of its class, and cheap even in these days of a cheap press. In its own district it has no rival, and whilst its circulation is in this sense exclusive, it is also large. We have now entered pretty considerably into our third thousand weekly, a number which we hope to reach before many months have expired, and which, we apprehend, will then place us at the head of the local press in the county of Durham. Its circulation, we need hardly say, is not confined to any particular party or class; on the contrary, we number men of all parties and different ranks in our list of subscribers; and advertisers, finding that through its medium *only* can a wide and beneficial publicity be given to their announcements, have not been chary of their favours. For these kind and gratifying expressions of approbation our warmest thanks are due and freely tendered to those who have been, in any way, our patrons and friends. Our experience in journalism and the means at our command will enable us, by their good help, to consolidate our position and still further add to our opportunities of usefulness.

The year which has just closed has not been one of bright, uninterrupted sunshine to the people of Consett. The state of the iron trade, upon which it mainly depends, has not been satisfactory, and the peculiar relations of the Derwent Iron Company with the District Bank have led to much anxiety and many fears as to the future and fate of the vast concern which affords employment and the means of subsistence to so many thousands of our population. For some months a dark cloud—darker and denser even than its mantle of smoke—lowered over this busy hive of industry, and there were not wanting prophets of evil who prophesied the entire downfall of the place and the utter ruin of all its interests. In consequence mainly, as we believe, of these disheartening predictions, building operations were suspended, the credit of many respectable tradesmen was injured, and there was a possibility of the calamity which was apprehended being by these very means brought about. Throughout the doleful crisis we looked hopefully into the future; and although we cannot say that the prospect is yet entirely free from darkness and doubt, yet it is certainly true that more confidence prevails, and that the confidence which is felt rests upon a tolerably broad and secure basis. Some change will probably take place before long in the ownership of the works; various schemes have been mentioned any of which will ensure the permanency of the establishment; and we feel assured that some means will be found of maintaining an undertaking so colossal that it not merely supports Consett, but is a valuable source of revenue to at least two wealthy railway companies, and contributes largely to the welfare of the entire district.

Consett last year was unfortunate in another respect. Two companies again competed with each other for providing the much-needed railway accommodation. All that they succeeded in doing, however, was to foil and defeat each other, leaving Consett and its populous adjuncts without adequate means of transit and locomotion. There is reason to believe that in the ensuing session a bill will be obtained for securing, to a certain extent at least, railway facilities, which cannot fail to conduce greatly to the extension of trade and the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants generally.

We are happy to believe that during the past year Consett has advanced in its moral and social, if not in its material interests. The temperance reformation has made progress, and greater attention has been paid to the sanitary wants of the place, still sadly and shamefully neglected. Our concern and care will be to do all we can to elevate and improve those among whom it is our lot to live and labour, and we earnestly invite the co-operation as well as the countenance of all who may be able and willing to render us, in any manner, help and support.

THE PRESS AND THE CONSETT POLICE.

A correspondence relative to the "strange story" which has excited such extraordinary interest in this neighbourhood appears in our columns this week. Our readers already know the part we have taken relative to this matter. The rumour being prevalent, our reporter stated that it was so; the story on the face of it bore the strongest marks of improbability if not absurdity, reading rather like an incident in one of Eugene Sue's novels than a veritable fact in every-day life; still it was worthy of mention, if only from the difficulty of understanding how a story so minute and circumstantial in its details could obtain currency without resting on any foundation. All we did was to repeat the report; we can scarcely say that we gave it additional currency, for it was in everybody's mouth, and perhaps the surest way of stopping its progress was to put it in "black and white." For this we have incurred the ire of the police stationed at Consett, one of whom calls us rather sharply to account in a daily contemporary on Saturday. We reprint his letter, together with our reporter's remarks thereon. It seems singular that Mr. Superintendent Thompson should have forwarded his communication to a journal which is scarcely seen in the district rather than in its own recognised organ. The *Consett Guardian* has a circulation of between two and three thousand weekly in this immediate locality, being read in almost every house; the *Daily Chronicle* does not circulate a hundred copies within the range of the Consett police. It looks, therefore, as if the Superintendent sought concealment rather than publicity for the letter which "in fairness to the police" he considered it his duty to write. Perhaps he only meant it for the eye of Col. Waite.

We think this exceedingly active officer will, on reflection, find that he has a little overstepped the proper length of his tether. We have never understood that it was part of the duty of a police officer to interfere with the reporters of the public press in the discharge of their functions, to pay them domiciliary visits, to furnish authenticated copies of conversations with them, to revise their MSS. and to dictate to them what they shall publish and what refrain from publishing. Such conduct if it were not ludicrous would be tyrannical. The press is very properly answerable to the law, but no Englishman who values its liberty would for a moment permit it to be trampled under the heel of the police. Mr Superintendent Thompson's interference is simply a piece of impertinence which ought to be rebuked by his superior officer and treated with contempt by our reporter. We certainly should have blamed that gentleman very much if he had altered his MS. to suit the whim and caprice, or even the notions of right, of Sergt. Scott, who seems to be qualifying for a situation as spy. We fancy when Mr Dufour admitted this policeman to his house, and to some extent to his confidence, he did not expect he was about to give "a copy" of what passed to his superintendent in the form and manner which elsewhere appear.

As to the accuracy of this copy our readers must be the judges. Veracity is as essential to the usefulness of a policeman as virtue to the honour of a woman. It is certainly unfortunate for the character and credit of Sergeant Scott that he is contradicted in some important particulars by the only other person present at the interview to which he speaks. The two versions are before the public, and they must decide which they will believe. We don't ask whether the policeman or the reporter is most worthy of credence, but which of their statements is most likely to be true. Is it probable that the reporter would tell the policeman he was going to send a sensation paragraph that week and an explanatory one the next? Mr. Dufour denies having made such a statement, and all the probabilities of the case are in his favour. Then the policeman alleges that Mr. Dufour said he must send the paragraph, because the proprietor of this journal was pressing him for news. Here again he is flatly contradicted. Mr. Dufour denies that the proprietor was ever mentioned, or any such expression uttered; and we can corroborate him this far, that no letter which could be thus construed, by the widest latitude of interpretation was addressed to him at or near the time to which Sergeant Scott refers. We would not accuse the sergeant of having invented this little episode in his narration, although we think we discover his animus in the inuendo which he slyly seeks to convey; he has simply trusted too much to his memory, which is unfortunately treacherous. It would have been far better, more manly, and much safer, if when he had called upon Mr. Dufour, he had, after the manner of the French *gens d'armes* made a formal examination and a *verbal proces*, returning to his superintendent with a written record of what had passed in his presence. If the press at Consett is to be placed under the surveillance of the police we had much rather it was done openly and in proper form.

It is with some regret that we have adverted to this subject at all. Our desire has always been to assist and support (so far as it was within our province) the ministers and administrators of the law. The police have, on several occasions if we mistake not, derived useful help and encouragement from our humble services, and we are still ready to afford it. When, however, Superintendent Thompson steps off his beat to instruct us as to how we shall discharge our duties to the public, we must be permitted to tell him, without much circumlocution, to mind his own business; and when he encourages a subordinate to retail a private conversation in a private house with a view to convict a reporter of "trifling with the country's feelings," we shall not shrink from characterizing such conduct with the epithets it deserves. And whilst we tell Sergeant Scott that our reporter is above such tricks as the production of "sensation" paragraphs, we nevertheless assure him that we decline to stamp every story, on its first propagation, as necessarily false because it happens to touch the honour or tarnish the reputation of the police. There is no body of men which more imperatively require the scrutiny and criticism of a lynx eyed and independent press.

Local and District News.

LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The inmates of this establishment were regaled on New Year's Day with a bountiful supply of tea, plum cake, and tobacco. The children also were each supplied with a quantity of "bullets," being the 12th annual donation of Taylor Smith, Esq., of Colpike Hall.

ANNUAL BALL.—Miss Medico, of the Railway Tavern, gave her annual ball on New Year's-eve. The ball was led off in great style by twenty-five couple, about nine o'clock, and dancing was kept up in full vigour till about one o'clock, when the order was given for supper. A most sumptuous spread had been provided, after partaking of which dancing was again resumed, and kept up till early cock crowing summoned the happy party to their respective homes.

TYNE AND DERWENT RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The members of the Tyne and Derwent Rifle Volunteers (9th Durham R.V.C.), mustered in strong force on Sunday, and, headed by their very efficient band, proceeded to Winlaton Church. They marched in slow time, which caused a very solemn and effective spectacle. The church was very well filled, and a most impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Clark.

A VERY SIGNIFICANT PRAYER FOR THE PEOPLE.—"Cheap" is the word—the word of the day, and the other day some cheap butchers having arrived with their cheap commodity at Bishop Auckland, they sent round the bellman who made their advent known in the following proclamation:—"Just ar- rived—the—York—but—cher with a—choice—quan—tity of—beef—mutt n—and—pork. From four-pence to six-pence a—pound—God—save—the people." There is a significance about the last four words of this announcement which directly applies to the inhabitants of Bishop Auckland, and they will prove themselves opaque if they don't discover it.

GRAND FETE AT CLARENDON HOUSE ACADEMY.—On Christmas-eve a grand entertainment was given to the pupils of the above academy by their worthy tutor, Mr Claude Sampson, LL.D. After regaling themselves with the good cheer set before them, dancing began in good earnest, the ball being led off by the learned doctor, who showed he had not altogether forgotten his early lessons in this invigorating exercise. With such an example what could the scholars do but dance, and right merrily they led their fair partners through the intricate mazes of many a lively waltz, rendered in excellent style by the Consett Quadrille Band, ably *batoned* by Mr P. Biddlestone.—*Correspondent.*

EBCHESTER.—On Christmas Eve the old custom of placing the yule log upon the fire was somewhat altered this year. Instead of the immense log of wood a huge lump of coal as much as two men could raise, from the colliery of Mr. Coupland, was placed on the fire of Mrs. Anderson, innkeeper, Ebchester, where it blazed away for many hours. On New Year's Eve the worthy landlady entertained her young friends with a cup of tea and a dance, whereby to wake the old year and celebrate the birth of the new. These old customs are fast dwindling away.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—The pantomime of the "Ice Watch; or, Harold of the Frozen Hand," was produced on New Year's night. The scenery, dresses, tricks, &c., are really good. The transformation scenes quite took the audience by surprise, and elicited bursts of applause. It is not necessary to describe the piece, but we would strongly recommend all to see it. The audiences on Wednesday and Thursday night were extremely large, and from the amount of applause bestowed on the pantomime throughout it has every appearance of retaining its standing with the public. The clown and pantaloon kept the house in roars of laughter. Mr Smith, as harlequin, and Mrs Donnelly, as columbine, were loudly applauded for their share in the performance. The fairy department also come in for their mede of praise. The last scene representing a coral grotto filled with fairies, with a grand display of fireworks, is quite new in Consett, and on Wednesday evening drew forth three distinct rounds of applause.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT FOR A BRIDEGROOM.—On Monday morning a couple of young people were married. It appeared, however, that another damsel had a claim upon the swain for a certain amount of money due towards a pledge of their illicit love. Hearing of her faithless lover's marriage with another, she immediately procured a warrant and placed it in the hands of a police officer. The officer proceeded to Shotley Bridge, where he found that the birds had flown, having taken a conveyance for Hexham, where they intended to spend their honeymoon. The police followed in double quick time and overtook the party a few miles on the road, and told the bridegroom he was wanted for a certain sum of money, which unfortunately was not forthcoming, and he therefore had to return in custody of the said bluecoat. Arriving at Shotley Bridge again a friend came forward and paid the demand. The incident, however, as might be anticipated, completely damped the enjoyment of the day, the unfortunate bridegroom complaining sadly of the hardness of heart of his late lady-love.

COMMERCIAL INN ANNUAL BALL, CONSETT.—The second annual ball was held at the Commercial Inn, Consett, on the 26th ult., a large number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance. The ball was led off about half-past nine o'clock. Refreshments of the finest quality were served in Mr Anderson's usual bountiful style. Dancing was kept up till early dawn, when, after breakfast had been partaken of the company departed, much pleased with the night's amusement.

TOWLAW ANNUAL BALL.—This ball came off on the 26th ult., and is allowed to have been the most fashionable and best attended that has ever been held in Towlaw. The orchestra was filled by eight performers from Auckland. The dancing commenced about nine o'clock, when upwards of twenty couple of ladies and gentlemen appeared upon the boards. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The refreshments, for quantity and quality, were everything that could be wished. The dancing was kept up with great spirit till six o'clock in the morning, when the company departed for their respective homes, highly delighted with the entertainment.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The annual tea meeting in connection with the above institution was held on New Year's Day, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge, when a large and respectable company partook of tea. The Consett Wesleyan choir contributed to the pleasure of the meeting by singing a number of airs during tea. After the usual devotional services, E. O. Tregellis, Esq., was called to the chair. He congratulated them on the peaceable state of the village as reminding him of a Sabbath evening and auguring better days to come. The secretary then read the report, which was of a most satisfactory character. They had held during the year eleven meetings, and obtained 37 signatures. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. R. Wearmouth, Primitive Methodist minister, who in an excellent speech advocated the claims of temperance. Mr Fee, agent of the Northern Temperance League, followed in a most lucid, telling address, which was interspersed with thrilling facts and witty anecdotes. After the usual vote of thanks to the ladies, chairman, &c., the chairman wound up the meeting in an earnest appeal to the audience to espouse the principles advocated. After which twenty-two signed the pledge.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF BENFIELDSIDE.—Every friend of religion will be glad to hear that a remedy for the long-acknowledged spiritual destitution of the populous district of Consett and its immediate neighbourhood is now in a fair way of being at least partially realised. It is understood that a scheme is now under the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the division of the parish of Benfieldside, and, though it is not yet sufficiently matured for us to speak with certainty of the details, it is possible that the township of Conside and Knitsley, including, as it does, the populous town of Berryedge, will form an independent parish, to which a parochial clergyman will be at once assigned, the Commissioners providing a parsonage house. The building of a suitable church will be left to the exertions of the future incumbent and his parishioners, whose latent sympathies will be enlisted in the work, and an admirable opportunity thereby afforded for the exercise of Christian benevolence and self-denying charity. We beg to congratulate our readers on the prospect of the advantages which the scheme holds out for the future well-being of the district; for, besides the means of moral and spiritual privileges—the consolations of religion, often in critical and trying moments, ever ready to be faithfully administered—the residence in our midst of a judicious clergyman cannot but be attended with the happiest results.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—These guardians held their weekly meeting on Thursday, the Rev. J. Thompson in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and a conversation arose as to the present charge for the interment of paupers, 10s., which was deemed excessive, and contracts were ordered to be entered into for the funerals of the destitute poor. The usual investigation of applications for relief was made, and reports were received from the Inspector of Nuisances, and these were ordered to be attended to. A case came before the Board in which a woman had unfortunately married a man who had already a wife living. The first wife having claimed the man, this woman had been in the house a short time, and is about to be confined. A relative of the poor victim appeared before the Board to ask if proceedings could not be taken to punish the man. The applicant was recommended to apply to the magistrates.—A long letter was read from the Rev. J. Cundle, respecting the Mugglewick overseer, who is largely in arrears, and also in some measure impugning the officers of the Poor Law Board. It was urged upon the notice of the guardians the evil of acting overseers sitting as guardians.

WOLSINGHAM EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, &c.—The usual quiet village of Wolsingham has, within the last week been thrown into a state of bustle in consequence of the opening of the Exhibition of Arts (sculpture, paintings, &c.), which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. The exhibition has for its object the raising of funds for the purchase of a new organ for the church, which, to judge from the patronage granted, will soon be obtained. The room is far too small for the number of articles of vertu gathered together, some of which are of great value from their antiquity. The collection of oil paintings is not large, but amongst them are some excellent specimens of native art. The statuary falls short, but any deficiency in this respect is fully made up by curiosities of every description. In the centre of the room is a beautiful little fountain and basin, the base of which is formed by good specimens of spar. The collection of engravings is good, amongst which may be seen some of the Art Union's best plates. There are some good specimens of water colour drawings by native artists. A large portrait of the Pope, woven in silk, in the jacquard loom, attracts general attention. There are some exquisite specimens of carved bog oak. The collection of Chinese curiosities is rather extensive, amongst which may be seen some boxes, &c., beautifully carved and perforated; a Chinese censer, of exquisite workmanship, taken from a Pagoda on the Golden Island, bearing date 248 years B.C. (2109 years old); and a number of relics of the Russian war and of the Indian rebellion, of great interest. The collection of stuffed birds takes a prominent position in the exhibition; and some extensive cases of beetles, butterflies, and moths are beautifully arranged. There are some beautiful working models of locomotive engines. In short, the catalogue is replete with articles of interest to every visitor. One article more deserves to be noticed: a curious lock, which is to be exhibited in 1862, and which is to defy the ingenuity of man to open—a premium of £500 being offered to the individual who is fortunate enough to unlock it. The lock now exhibiting at Wolsingham is exactly of the same mechanism, and can be opened and locked 300,000 different ways, yet to the uninitiated it is a *deadlock*. The lock boasted of as being a new invention for 1862, is shown to be of very ancient date. The exhibition will be open only for a very limited period; therefore it is strongly recommended that all who wish to enjoy a few hours profitably go and visit the Wolsingham Exhibition.

18TH DURHAM (SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT) VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—There was an excellent muster of this corps, as well as a number of young men present who are wishful to join, on Saturday evening last, at the School-room, Blackhill, pursuant to notice given, to receive Mr Dolphin. The men were formed into square, and Mr Dolphin having been introduced by Mr Renton, informed them of his intention to take the command, but, before he could do so it was necessary to see Capt. Richardson, whom he had expected to meet there that evening. He was sorry, however, that gentleman was not present, as an arrangement with him was requisite before he (Mr Dolphin) could become their captain. He was also very sorry that no gentleman could be found in the neighbourhood to take that position, and that they had in consequence been almost disorganised. Mr Renton thanked Mr Dolphin for his presence there that evening, and was sure the men, also, would all feel obliged to him for it. He (Mr Renton) had no doubt but that Mr Dolphin could come to an arrangement with Capt. Richardson, and what he wished to do now was to propose Mr Dolphin as captain of the corps. This was duly seconded, and carried unanimously with three hearty cheers. Mr Dolphin thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him, in appointing him to take the command. He was only sorry that, living at a distance, he would not be able to attend their drills so often as he could wish, but assured them of the success of the corps by appointing other officers, chosen from among themselves. Mr Wm. Renton was appointed Lieutenant and Mr T. W. Thomas, Ensign, without opposition. We are in hopes now that the corps will be once more re established, and we believe in the choice of the officers. Better appointments could not have been made. Notice for drill, we expect, will be issued in the course of next week. Arrangements are being entered into for the corps, headed by the band, to attend at the Concert, at the Town Hall, on January 22nd next. We should be glad if this be carried out, as it will also be a source of considerable attraction, and assist the promoters of that musical treat.

BALL AND SORIEE.—On New Year's Eve, a soiree and ball was held in the Queen's Head, Gateshead, in aid of the funds of the Newcastle Infirmary. It was originated by the engine-fitters and other workmen employed at the works of the North Eastern Railway. The room was very handsomely decorated with a profusion of evergreens and flags; and the attendance of both sexes was good. After tea the Mayor (B. Bigger, Esq.) took the chair. Dr. Heath gave a very interesting history of the Infirmary, and was followed by some excellent remarks from Mr. W. Eglington. In the course of the evening, some excellent songs and recitations were sung and delivered. The refreshments were supplied by Mr. John Patterson, confectioner, Half Moon Lane, Gateshead, and were of unexceptionable quality. At the close of the speaking the ball took place, and dancing was kept up with spirit till the close. Miss F. M. Crocker ably presided at the piano-forte.

North Shields can now boast of having enrolled 1,026 men for the naval reserve.

On Sunday evening a fire was discovered in Mr. Fletcher's candle warehouse, Oyston-street, South Shields. The exertions of the fire brigade extinguished the flames in about an hour. The damage inflicted was considerable, and the mischief is said to have originated in the flues.

On Sunday last, the newly-erected Catholic chapel at Jarrow was opened for divine worship. Sermons were preached, (in the morning by the Rev. Canon Eyre, and in the evening by the Rev. R. Belany,) and collections to the amount of £30 were taken.

The members and friends of the Ryton Bar Moor Congregational chapel held a soiree on Monday evening, for the purpose of raising additional funds for the liquidation of the debt on the building. Mr. Joseph Lamb occupied the chair, and excellent addresses were delivered by several ministers and laymen of the body belonging to Newcastle and Sunderland.

EXTRAORDINARY GUN.—The immense 300-pounder Armstrong gun, manufactured at Elswick, has been forwarded to the Royal Arsenal to be subjected to a series of experiments at Shoeburyness in the presence of the Ordnance select committee. This extraordinary weapon is constructed on the muzzle-loading principle; it weighs 12 tons 8 cwt., and should the experimental trials prove satisfactory Sir William Armstrong will have the merit of producing the most powerful agent of modern warfare.

SUICIDE AT NEW DELAVAL.—On Friday afternoon, Ann Lame, straw bonnet maker, aged 23, a young woman, put a period to her existence by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid, from the effects of which she died in a few minutes. The reason assigned for committing this rash act was disappointment in marriage.

STRANGE STORY AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In a daily contemporary on Saturday there was a letter from Geo. Thompson, superintendent of police, with a "Copy" of Sergeant Scott's version of some matters incident to the "Strange Story." As it will only uselessly occupy your space to reprint his "copy," I will proceed to state what really did take place. I had been ill, and consequently not out of the house for some days. Mr Scott called upon me as stated, and after asking me after my health, &c., he said "Have you heard anything about this rumour that is abroad about the "navvy." I said "I have; what is it all about;" He answered, "Nay; I can scarcely tell you, it is such a strange affair." He then proceeded to tell me what he had heard, adding, "I have just come up from the station. There's been two women yonder plagueing or bothering the "Super." to know what they have made of the "body," as they would like to see it. The "Super" had got into a passion and set them off. They went up street grumbling:—one said to the other "*Aye, it's ower true. There's some poor woman left to lament her son.*" "Would you credit that people should be such damned idiots?" I then took up the slip of paper which I had previously written, and read it over to him. "Let me see that." I gave it him after striking a few lines off the bottom, and adding the quotation about the two women. He read it and laughed, saying "Will you publish that?" I said "Why not?" "Nay," he said, "you can do so; but for God's sake put at the bottom, *the above is all false.*" I replied, "that will have to be done next week, as it will appear rather odd to state a story and pronounce it false at one breath." I have only now to add that I positively affirm that such a word as a *sensation* paragraph was never mentioned; nor did I ever hear it till Mr Scott made use of it before the magistrates on Monday, nor was ever Mr Bradley's name mentioned as pressing me for news. So far from pressing me for news, he wished me to keep quiet, and had sent me some assistance from the office in consequence of my illness. In fact, Mr Scott's "Copy" is so garbled that it is difficult to analyze it; for what purpose Mr Scott knows, and perhaps does not care, to be explained to the public. I should have taken no further notice of the affair had not Mr Thompson attempted to impute motives, which I think he will have great difficulty to fix upon me.

I remain, sir, yours respectfully,
Consett, Dec. 28th, 1861. H. DUFOUR.

The following is a "Copy" of Mr Scott's version of the case:—

THE "STRANGE STORY."

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle.

SIR,—The paragraph which has appeared in the *Consett and Newcastle Guardians* of the 21st inst., and copied into your issue of the 24th inst., respecting the rumoured murder and interment of a "navvy," in Benfieldside Church-yard, by two policemen, has not the slightest foundation in fact, and the reason why Mr Dufour, the reporter to the above newspapers, did not add an addendum to that effect, will be seen by a statement given below, the truth of which is admitted by Mr Dufour himself. The motives which caused this said reporter to trifle with the country's feelings will also be seen:—

(Copy.)—"Sergeant P. SCOTT.—I called upon Mr Dufour at his house on Thursday night last. He had the paragraph headed 'Strange Story,' wrote out and laid before him on the table. He read it over to me. I said to him, 'You will surely never send that away for publication, when you know there is not a word of truth in it.' He said, 'I must send it; Mr. Bradley has wrote to me this week pressing me for news.' I then said, 'Are you going to add anything to it to the effect that the rumour is without any foundation?' This he also refused to do, giving as his reason that there would be something wanted for next week's paper as well; that this week's would be the sensation paragraph, and next week's the explanatory one. (Signed) PERCIVAL SCOTT."

Trusting that you will, in fairness to the police, publish the above explanation.—I am, Sir your obedient servant,
GEORGE THOMPSON Superintendent.
Berry Edge, Dec. 25, 1861.

THE POLICE AND THE NAVVY.—On the conclusion of the business of the Court at Shotley Bridge, on Monday week, an enquiry was made by the magistrates how the report had arisen respecting the murdered navvy and the police; as it was certainly a most strange story, and it appeared that it was very prevalent throughout the district. As in most of these cases, there are various versions of this story. One is that the clergyman at Benfieldside was taking a walk in the grounds near the Church when he perceived some new turned earth which he had no recollection of, as being a grave; that turning the soil over he came upon the body of a navvy with his bundle. This version is entirely without foundation, nor can it be ascertained how such a fabulous story has arisen. On the point of the absconded policeman, the superintendent stated to the Bench that a policeman had left Blackhill, but that the man had served his time, and had left the force at his own request. Another suggestion as the most probable foundation for the whole story was given. That is: It will be remembered some time ago an Irishman named Rooney was before the Bench at Lanchester for stealing the baton of the Blackhill police. When the case was fairly investigated the man, who had been fearfully abused, was acquitted, and the police received a severe reprimand for using his baton so freely. Rooney endeavoured to raise a subscription to enter an action against the police for false imprisonment, &c. A little while ago it was reported that this fund had been raised, and that an action had been commenced, and damages laid at a considerable sum; on hearing which (Storey) the policeman, knowing that he could not pay, thought it best to vacate his office. These reports are left in the hands of the public to judge whether there is anything the least tangible for the report now so vastly spread, and which we are sorry has given such mortal offence to the police of the district.

ALMANACK FOR 1862.

1862.	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1862.	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
January				1	2	3	4	July			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31			27	28	29	30	31		
Febry							1	Aug						1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						
March							1								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sept		1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31							28	29	30				
April			1	2	3	4	5	Oct				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	
May					1	2	3	Nov							1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30						
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec		1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30							28	29	30	31			

[ADVERTISEMENT]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of skin, soon pass away before the action of this extraordinary Ointment, which produces its effects with a rapidity and certainty never experienced in the case of any other medicine in the world. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents it disperses the inflammation by a double process. Any lady who is disfigured by cutaneous diseases may quickly remove the blemishes and restore the skin to its natural state. It requires no skill to use it right, and all that is required is that it should be well rubbed into the parts affected.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.
ALTERED TONE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—On the arrival of the Europa at Halifax on the 15th inst. the British steamer Rinaldo at once sailed from Halifax with despatches for the North American squadron. The Europa's mails were delivered in New York on the 18th inst. The popular excitement was much increased by the news of the warlike preparations in England brought by that steamer. Since the receipt of the advices per Europa and Jura, the popular feeling against giving up Messrs Mason and Slidell does not appear so strong as it was. An impression prevails very generally that the Federal government will not go to war on this question; and that if the demands of the British Government for the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell are couched in moderate language they will be complied with. The tone of the New York press also appears more moderate. The House of Representatives has refused to pass a resolution pledging itself to support the act of Commander Wilks without referring the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Africa has been detained until this morning, as it was expected that positive advices would be received from Washington. The Queen's messenger arrived at Washington at midnight on the 18th inst. The latest advices received from Washington this morning report that Lord Lyons had not yet delivered any official despatches to the Federal Government. It is remarked that at the President's last levee neither the English, French, nor Prussian Ministers were present. Mr Secretary Chase, at a Bank meeting, expressed an opinion that by January the Federal naval and military operations would give decisive results, and that the British question was capable of and would have a pacific solution. The action of the Home Government is strongly approved in Canada. The 62nd and 63rd Regiments are under orders at Halifax for Canada.

NEW YORK, December 19, Evening.—Two Federal regiments have landed at Ship Island. General Phelps on landing issued a proclamation declaring that his command would be governed by the idea that every state that has been admitted into the Union as a slave state since the adoption of the constitution has been admitted in violation of that constitution. It is reported that the proclamation has caused dissatisfaction among the Federal fleet. An inquiry has been made in Congress to ascertain on what authority the proclamation was issued.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating 1,000,000 dollars for the construction of gunboats to be stationed in the western waters. Congress has appointed 1,000 dollars for compensation to the owners of the British ship Perthshire. The destructive fire at Charleston is confirmed. A large portion of the city and the leading public buildings were destroyed. The British ship Cheshire, captured off Tybee Island, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew. The British gunboat Racer has arrived here.

The steamers Glasgow and Ango-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 27th and 28th November respectively, have arrived out. The America, from Liverpool on the 7th inst. passed Cape Race on the 18th inst. but was not intercepted.

THE DISTURBANCES AT LISBON.

LISBON, December 27.—On Christmas Day tumults occurred throughout the city. The palaces of the Count de Ponte, the Marquis de Vallada, Count Thomar, and others, were assailed by the populace.

The Count de Ponte was beaten in the street, and now lies in a dangerous state.

The Government has named a commission to examine the military state of the palaces of the Necessidades and Belem, and has ordered a chemical analytical examination to be made of the remains of the late King.

Great public excitement prevails, and rumours of the darkest description are afloat.

The King has retired to the palace of Caxias, in obedience to the popular voice.

The Ministers retain their posts for the present, but it is believed the present crisis will be used to make an attempt to displace them.

It is said that the Cortes intend to annul the oath which prevents the succession of the two married Infantes to the throne.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 31, Kent Street, on the 28th ult., Mrs B. J. Sutherland, of a daughter.—At 9, York Street, same day, Mrs Joseph Shepherdson, of a daughter.—At 10, Eldon Square, on the 29th ult., the wife of Alexander Mosley, Esq., surgeon dentist, of a daughter (prematurely).—At 12, Framlington Place, on the 1st inst., Mrs James Leathart, of a daughter.—In Sycamore Street, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr W. Brown, of a daughter.—At 28, York Street, Rye Hill, on the 2nd inst., Mrs Martin Hall, of a son.

At Gateshead, at the Dispensary, on the 27th ult., the wife of Robert Banning, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At North Jesmond, on the 1st inst., Mrs C. M. Adamson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, on the 1st inst., Mr Wm. Dryden to Miss Jane Bolton.—On the same day, Mr John Wood to Miss Catherine Richardson.—In St. Mary's Catholic Church, and afterwards at St. Andrew's Church, on the 2nd inst., Archibald M. Dunn, Esq., architect, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Hugh Clayton Armstrong, Esq., all of this town.—On the 31st ult., Mr William Cowdie, of this town, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Taylor, of Gateshead, and granddaughter of Mr Robert Crosier, of Whittingham.

At Gateshead, in the Bethesda Chapel, by the Rev. S. Ward, Mr Joseph Anderson, builder, Felling, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr Robert Walker, cartwright, formerly of Fourstones, Northumberland.

At Sunderland, in Bethel Chapel, Villiers Street, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr Geike, Mr Robert Smith, manufacturer, Paisley, to Miss Hannah Brown, Blandford Street, Sunderland.

At Jarrow, in the United Presbyterian Church, on the 31st ult., Mr Hugh Campbell, iron shipbuilder, to Miss Margaret Wilkinson.

DEATHS.

At Neasham Abbey, Durham, on the 28th ult., aged 55, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

At Finchley, on the 30th ult., aged 13, Hugh, eldest son of Hugh Taylor, Esq., of Backworth House, Northumberland.

At Moor House, near Durham, on the 31st ult., Ann, wife of E. F. Boyd, Esq.

At Newcastle, in Nelson Street, on the 28th ult., aged 70, Janet, wife of Mr James Robson, shipwright, North Shields.—At 7, Derwent Place, same day, aged 4 years and 6 months, Thomas Leslie, son of Mr Robert Lockerby.—At 48, Cumberland Row, on the 31st ult., James Dale, Esq., one of the Town Councillors for West All Saints' Ward. The deceased was formerly head of the respectable firm of John Hall and Co., merchants, but retired from business a few years ago. He was very much respected for his kindness of heart and liberality to various charitable institutions in the town.—In Tyne Street, on the 28th ult., aged 65, Mr Robt Watson.—In Rock Street, on the 30th ult., aged 74, Mr William Thompson.—In Sandgate, on the 28th ult., aged 32, Mr Michael McVey.—In Pilgrim Street, on the 30th ult., aged 1, Sarah, daughter of Mr William Borrowdale, coachman.

At Gateshead, in Fife Street, on the 30th ult., aged 25, Sarah, wife of Mr John Fenwick, and daughter of the late Mr John Nicholson, North Shields.—At 7, Victoria Street, on the 27th ult., Joseph, youngest son of Mr George Hare Lister.

At Bulman's Village, on the 31st ult., aged 51, Mr. Cuthbert Stewart, of the Brandling Arms Inn.

At Stella Foundry, on the 28th ult., aged 73, Isabella, wife of Mr George Dugmore.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a small supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, but a fair quantity from abroad. There was such a general indisposition to do business that we quote prices nominally unchanged, although where it is necessary to clear ships holders might have been induced to submit a little. Rye, beans, and peas found a retail sale at late rates. Barley, for malting, brought an advance of 1s per qr, but the demand was limited; grinding sorts neglected. Malt firm. Oats moved off slowly at previous terms. Flour had a fair sale at late rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—Our arrivals from a distance have been unusually small during the past week, consisting of 59 head of cattle from Aberdeen. The show of stock presented for sale here to-day exhibits an increase of 50 beasts and 500 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were below an average for the time of year. The supply of beef comprised 774 head. The beef trade to-day was in a tolerably active state, and all the breeds moved freely off at extreme currencies. A few choice Aberdeens made 8s 3d per imperial stone, but the general top figure was 8s, with a fair good clearance at the close of business. The number of sheep was 3,260. The mutton trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, and prices receded ½d per lb. from the rates of this day se'nnight, with a slow, dull finish, and part remained unsold. Pigs: 708 were shown. In consequence of the dense fog in crossing the Channel, the Irish pigs did not arrive in time for the market, which caused prices to be irregular. However, the large kinds made more money, and all were disposed of.

Prices: Beasts, prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; good steers, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; middling, 7s 0d to 7s 3d; inferior, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; stags, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pork, large, 5s 9d to 6s 6d; smaller weights, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; small dairy-fed, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good, vendable wethers, 7¾d to 8d; middling, 7¼d to 7½d; tups ewes, &c., 6½d to 7d per lb., sinking offal.

Number and prices of the corresponding weeks in the three preceding years:

Date.	No. of Beasts.	Prices per stone.	No. of Sheep	Price per lb.
1859	845	5s 6d to 7s 9d	2,750	6½d to 7½d
1860	798	5s 6d to 8s 0d	4,020	6½d to 7½d
1861	674	6s 3d to 8s 6d	3,980	6½d to 8d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—The following were the prices to-day:—New land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d; clover hay, £3 10s 0d to £4 0s 0d; old land hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; do. this year's growth, £3 10s 0d to £5 5s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 1d to 1s 6d; oat straw, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; barley straw, 0s 11d to 0s 0d per thrave. Hay at market, 144 carts; straw, 22.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, 9s 0d; hams, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; Butter, 54s 0d per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 7s 9d; small, 7s 10d to 8s 0d; hams, large, 9s 0d; do., small, 9s 6d per stone.; Butter, 54s per firkin.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET.—Quantities and prices of British corn sold in this market during the week ended Saturday, Dec. 28th:—Wheat, 78 qrs, 0 bush, at £3 4s 0d; barley, 59 qrs, 2 bush, at £1 11s 2d; oats, 13 qrs, 0 bush, at £1 8s 8d; rye, 12 qrs, 0 bush, at £2 per qr.

NEWCASTLE HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND TALLOW MARKET.—FRIDAY.

Hides, 95lb and upwards, 5½d per lb, or 6s 8½d per stone; 85lb to 94lb, 5½d per lb, or 6s 9½d per stone; 75lb to 84lb, 4½d per lb, or 4s 11d per stone; 65lb to 74lb, 3¾d per lb, or 3s 11d per stone; 56lb to 64lb, 3½d, or 3s 7½d per stone; 55lb and under, 3½d per lb, or 3s 9½d per stone. Cows, 3d per lb, or 3s 6d per stone. Bulls, 2½d per lb, or 3s 2½d per stone; ill-flayed and damaged, 2½d, or 3s 2½d per stone. Calf, 17lb and upwards, 5d per lb; 9lb to 16lb with heads, 5½d per lb; under 9lb with heads, 6d per lb; 8lb and over, without heads, 6d per lb; under 8lbs, without heads, 6d per lb; ill-flayed and damaged, 3½d per lb, or 0s per stone; kips, 0d to 0d per lb. Horse hides, 5s 9d, to 12s 6d each. Wool skins, 4s 1d, to 10s 7d each. Fleeces wools, 0s 0d, to 0s 0d per pound. Hogs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d, per lb. Pelts, 0s 0d and 0s 0d. Foreign pelts, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Scots, 1s 11d to 3s 9d. Mules, 3s 0d to 7s 6d each. Cut and damaged, 0d. Lambs, 4s 4d to 10s 0d each; ditto mutton 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Tallow, 4s 8d per stone; do. Saturday, 0s 0d per stone. English melted 0s 0d per stone. Rough fat, 0s 0d per stone; mixed, 0s per stone. Greases 0s per cwt.
ROBERT STORY, BROKER, High Friar-street, Newcastle.

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By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S." "F.R.A.S." "M.A." &c, in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.

From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 is for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 11 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

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THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of 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 cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American imposters and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, 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 35, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

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 few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding everything hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. 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 postoffice 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.

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The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function 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 nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. Is 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 is almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, 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 CRINILENE, 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 reproduction 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., 69, Castle Street, Newman Street, London, W.

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SATURDAY JANUARY 4, 1862.