The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 323. CONSETT, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Public Notices.

FOR SALE, a useful Pony, 14½ hands high and a light service Spring Cart, in excellent condition. Apply to Mr. George Godley, Front Street, Consett.

TO BE LET, a FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. William Dixon, Leadgate.

TO BE LET, and EATEN with Sheep, 12 Acres of TURNIPS, with 28 Acres of GRASS LAND.—Apply to John Murray & Son, Leadgate.

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

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

FOR SALE, at fair market prices.—Excellent over year HAY, in quantities to suit buyers.—Also, 60 FAT SHEEP.—Apply to Low Woodside, near Iveston.

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

A HOUSE to LET containing Five Rooms. Apply to Isaac Murray, Front Street, Consett.

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

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

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a PIECE of PROPERTY, at Berryedge, on or before the 10th of January, 1866.—Apply to Mr John Calvert, of the said place for particulars.

TO LET, a Grocer's Shop with Fixtures, and house containing three Rooms, Scullery, Water, and all conveniences, situate at Highgate, lately in the occupation of Mr Thomas Richley, grocer.—For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Huddleston, Cutlers Hall, or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET the Sinking of a Staple at South Derwent Colliery. Specifications and Conditions may be seen at the Colliery Office.

Written Offers will be received up to January 5th, 1866.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

South Derwent Colliery, December 18th. 1866.

NOTICE. I, Mary Turnbull, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts that my husband, James Turnbull, of Dowlais Cottages, may contract after this Date December 24th, 1866.

EDUCATION.

THE Duties of MISS LOWRIE'S SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, January 14th, 1867.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

365 Splendid FUR RUGS and WRAPPERS, of real Leopard, Tiger, Wolf, Bear, Buffalo, Racoon, and Opossum Skins, beautifully lined with Scarlet Cloth, 30s to 35s each, over two yards long; also 250 Drawing-room and Bed-room Hearthrugs of above skins, large sizes, 30s each; 500 Door Mats, same skins, 5s each; 257 beautiful real Sealskin Waistcoats for Gentlemen, 15s each; also Fur, Sealskin Coats, Jackets, and Caps to be Sold, regardless of Price, by L. H. Phillips, 26, Leman-street, Whitechapel. Country shopkeepers requested to call.

FARM TO BE LET, UPON A LEASE, NEAR CONSETT, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE LET, BY PROPOSAL.

And Entered upon on May 13th, 1867,

ROWLEY FARM, situate near Castleside within 1½ miles from Consett Iron Works and a quarter of a mile from Cold Rowley Station, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, containing 90 Acres of Land, in Grass and Tillage.

The Buildings on the Farm are good, and in excellent condition.

Also, all that GRASS FIELD near to the above, containing 14 Acres.

The whole being now in the occupation of Joseph Willes a tenant thereof.

Conditions for Letting can be seen at Mr. Robt. Davidson's, Three Lane Ends near Castleside; and at Mr W. J. Scott's, Merchant, Consett, to whom written Proposals must be sent, on or before the 21st day of January, 1867.

The Landlord reserves the right of choosing the Tenant.

TO ROAD SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

WANTED, in consequence of the resignation of the present Surveyor, a thoroughly competent Man to act as SURVEYOR for the Highways in the Lanchester District. He will be required to reside within the district, and devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office, and to enter upon such duties on the 25th day of March next. Salary, £200 per annum.

Candidates must send in their applications, accompanied by Testimonials as to character, ability, &c., not later than Wednesday, the 23rd day of January next, to Major Joicey, the Chairman of the Lanchester Highway Board, Urpeth Lodge, Chester-le-Street, Fence Houses, marked "Application for Surveyorship."

Any further information as to the extent of district, duties, &c., can be obtained on application to Crofton Maynard, Solicitor, Durham, Clerk to the said Lanchester Highway Board.

December 28, 1866.

GEORGE WATSON,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS to return thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers for their liberal support to him for the last 27 Years he has been in Business, and also begs to inform them he has taken into Partnership his Nephew, Mr GEORGE RICHARDSON, who has had the management of his Establishment 14 Years, and hopes by strict attention to customers, the new firm will receive the same support as the late one has had.

All Debts will after this date be paid and received by the Firm of "WATSON & RICHARDSON."

CHRISTMAS FARE.

GEO. GODLEY,
PORK BUTCHER, FISHMONGER, AND POULTERER,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME,
FRONT STREET,
CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Consett and the Neighbourhood that he has received a Large Supply of GEESE, RABBITS, &c.

FRESH FISH, SHELL FISH, PORK, &c., for the Festive Season.

GAME AND POULTRY.

GEORGE PROUDLOCK,
GAME DEALER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

IN anticipating the approaching Festive Season, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding Neighbourhood that he has again consigned to his care a quantity of Superior TURKEYS, which he will offer for Sale at his Establishment on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866, at Prices which defy Competition.

An Inspection Invited.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, & FLORIST,
SLADES HOUSE,
EBCHESTER HILL,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Public generally that he has now for disposal Fine healthy Fruit Trees, Gooseberry Bushes, Improved Black Grape, Black Currant do., Haughton Castle Red Currant do., Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Standard Weeping Willows for Cemetery Grounds, Forest Trees, Quicksets, Herbaceous Plants, Mitchell's Prince Albert Rhubarb Roots, Hyacinths in Pots and Glasses, &c., &c.

Also a choice selection of Dwarf and Standard Roses, including the justly esteemed (*Hybrid Perpetuals*), Hybrid Bourbon, French, Belgic, China, Banksian, Moss, Double Yellow, Scottish and other sorts, Flower Baskets and Vases, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, Russian Bass Matts, &c.

N.B. New Grounds experimentally laid out. Professional Gardeners sent out by the day.

Derwent Nursery,
Slades House, Ebchester Hill,
December 13th, 1866.

Public Notices.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two substantially-built DWELLING HOUSES, containing Five Rooms each; fit up with Gas, Water, and all other conveniences; together with A GARDEN to each, situate in Benfieldside Lane.

Particulars may be obtained on application to Mr John Dowson, Jun., 6, Radcliffe Terrace, Hartlepool; or Messrs Allan and Davies, Solicitors, 23, Grainger-street, Newcastle.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HOUSE AND SHOP. Also A COTTAGE containing Four Rooms, fit up in first-class style. Also a BEER-HOUSE, at present in the occupation of T. M'Carrin, all situate in Mount Pleasant Street, Consett, on the intended new road to Blackhill, all freehold property. The Beerhouse stands in a good position for getting the Spirit License. The whole can be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to James McIver, on the premises.

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

Post Free, 5 Stamps, from the Author, Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

ON CONSUMPTION

NEW EDITION OF

Mr. GEO. THOS. CONGREVE'S

Work, which has passed through 73 Editions of 1000 each!

This remarkable book treats of the causes, symptoms, and progress of this fell disease, through all its stages, and the

TRUE TREATMENT,

WITH INTERESTING AND EXTRAORDINARY

CASES OF CURE.

ALSO OF ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

The PATENT MECHANICAL CHAIR
For BRUSHING HAIR by MACHINERY.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 12, Three King Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Removed to Red Bull Wharf, Angel Passage, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE, CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.

Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

DENT'S PATENT FLUID SHIP AND BOAT COMPASS.—The attention of ship owners and others is solicited to the improvements made in these Instruments by the late E. J. Dent and F. Dent. These Compasses are approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are in general use in the Royal Navy, and have been selected in preference to all others by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; thus giving assurance of their decided superiority.

Ships' Compasses, without Binnacle	£6 6 0
Boats'	£4 0 0
The "Lifeboat" Compass, in Copper Binnacle	£4 4 0

Dent, Chronometer and Compass Maker to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank), and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, London.

Patent Chronometers, as supplied to the Government Reduced from 40 Guineas to 35 Guineas.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL OF THE VALUE OF

CUPISS'S CONSTITUTION BALLS

FOR HORSES AND NEAT CATTLE.

Which he has just voluntarily received from one of his Agents—Mr W. Kirk, 59, Walmgate, York, who considers that after the prevailing epidemic which has been so fearfully raging with unprecedented mortality amongst Neat Cattle, it is quite a boon to the Grazier to have such a valuable medicine to which he can resort in all cases of Ailment incident to his Stock.

York, October 22nd, 1866.

"My Customer begs to thank you for your advice respecting the troublesome Cough. The Cow is now in the field with the others, apparently all right, Milking well. I honestly believe when I wrote to you, nobody would have given £5 for her.'"

The Balls are not only valuable in disease, but by a liberal use of them young Animals will grow to a larger size, and fat to a greater weight with the same quantity of food.

Prepared by the Proprietor, FRANCIS CUPISS, M.R.V.C.S., Author of the "Prize Essay on the Diseases of the Liver of the Horse," Diss, Norfolk.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in packets with directions at 1s 9d and 3s 6d each; or 7 large packets for One Guinea, or 7 small for Half-a-Guinea.

Persons using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously by enclosing a stamp in a prepaid letter.

LEA & PERRINS'



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

To guard against the numerous worthless imitations of this renowned Condiment, the Public should ASK FOR "LEA & PERRINS'" SAUCE, and see that their names are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs Barclay & Sons, London; and all Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen generally throughout the World.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50,000 PERSONS annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be therefore prepared, during the wet and wintry season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as of curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the young or for the aged.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists in the World.

BAKER & BAKER'S
RICH, STRONG, DELICIOUS
TRUE UNCOLOURED TEAS

Are imported and sold free from all adulteration; they can therefore be relied on for uniform good quality, fine flavour, and lasting strength.

Sold in Packets from 2 ozs. to 1 lb.
At 2/4, 2/8 and 3/4 ℔ lb.
Choice Qualities, 3/8 & 4/- ℔ lb.
By Chemists, Confectioners, &c.

All Teas 8d. per Pound Cheaper.

AGENTS IN

Newcastle	Mr Boe, Chemist, 2, Hinde-st. Scotswood-road.
"	Mr Berwick, Druggist, 64, Hinde-street.
"	Mr Kirkup, Druggist, Elswick-lane.
"	Mr Proctor, Chemist, 56, Dean Street.
"	Mr Bullock, 51, Grainger-street.
"	Mr McIntyre, 34, Front-street.
"	Mr Mallinson, Draper, Bulman Village.
Gateshead	Mr Garbutt, 22, Bridge-street.
Scotswood	Mr Reed, Grocer.
Wingate	Mr Good, Grocer.
Thornley	Mr Martin, Post Office
Bedlington	Mr Carr, Bookseller.
Tynemouth	Mr Atkinson, 34, Front-street.
Durham	Messrs Robson and Peele, 4, Sadler-street.
Sunderland	Messrs Ritson and Son, 4, High-street.
Morpeth	Mr Oliver, Bridge Street.

Business Addresses.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.

R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

"MOVED TO TEARS!"

The People will be delighted to know that this quaint and humorous Picture by Hemsley, so much admired at the late Exhibition of Paintings in the New Town Hall, has, with the consent of the present proprietor, been incorporated into the Illuminated Calendar of Stewart the Tea Dealer, for 1867. To produce a calendar well fitted to adorn the halls of the rich, and none the less adapted to the cottage of the poor has been the great aim of the publisher. The execution of this work of art has been entrusted to Messrs Lamberts, of Grey-street. It is a choice chromo-lithograph in colour, with an elaborate Chinese border, highly illuminated. Stewart the Tea Dealer has contracted for eight thousand copies, which will be ready for presentation to all customers who may visit his establishments during the Christmas and New Year's week. To lighten the rush and hurry-scurry of the Christmas and New Year's Saturdays, Stewart will be obliged by the town families leaving their orders during the week.

WILLIAM STEWART,
THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 27, SANDHILL AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

BROWN'S EYE OINTMENT AND LOTION.

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

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

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

Wm. W. BROWN, Howden Bank, near Lanchester.

MAY BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS

Messrs Hirst, Brooke, & Tomlinson, Chemists, Leeds, Mr Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett. Messrs Scavin & Wortley, Chemists, Market-place, Durham.

CONSETT MACHINE PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Inhabitants of Consett, Shotley Bridge, Blackhill, Leadgate, Towlaw, and surrounding District that he has erected

A LARGE PRINTING MACHINE,

And hopes, from the increased facilities at his disposal, to be able to attend to the Orders of his Customers promptly.

The following List specifies some of the different descriptions of PRINTING which can be done at the above Offices, in first class style:—

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

FUNERAL OR WEDDING CARDS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HAWKERS AND SHOPS SUPPLIED
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, 4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

Printed instructions (gratis), as to the COST of PATENTS for Great Britain or foreign countries. Advice and assistance in disposing of or working inventions. Branch offices and agencies in every continental state, and in America. Established 30 years. Full information as to expired or existing patents at home and abroad.—Apply personally or by letter to Messrs. PRINCE & Co., Patent Office, 4, Trafalgar Sq., Charing Cross, London, W.C.

THE SECRET FRIEND,
OR, WORDS OF WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

A NEW WORK just published by Dr. J. A. Barnes, M.P.C., U.S., Corresponding Member of the L'ecole du Medicin, Paris, and Eclectic Colleges of New York and Washington, and given away for the benefit of all who are suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, nervous debility, pains in the back, dimness of sight, lassitude, seminal weakness, dislike to society, and numerous other ailments caused by the follies of youth, which if neglected result in premature old age or an early death. Hundreds of cases which have been thought hopeless have been restored to perfect health and manly vigour by following the advice given in this valuable work. Sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. Address Dr. J. A. Barnes, 30, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, London, N.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

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

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, or obtained through any Chemist.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' Practical Experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, PAINS IN THE BACK, INDIGESTION, ERRORS OF YOUTH, SPERMATORRHOEA, &c., has just published a NEW EDITION of 10,000 Copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (128 Pages).

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post-free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

Letters, with details of case promptly answered.

Address, "DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

THE greatest and most useful invention of the day, AGUA AMARELLA.—Messrs JOHN GOSNELL & CO., Three King-court, Lombard-street, London, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age.

The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price 21s; half bottles 10s 6d. Testimonials from artistes of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

Messrs J. GOSNELL and Co. have been appointed Perfumers to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Removed to Red Bull Wharf, Angel Passage, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

All the best Books of the Season, and of the past Twenty Years, are in circulation at Mudie's Select Library.

Family and other Book Societies, Town and Village Libraries and Reading Rooms supplied on liberal terms.

Prospectuses, postage free, on application.

Mudie's Select Library Limited, New Oxford St. London.

TEA CHEAPER THAN EVER.

STRONG BLACK TEAS, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 4d.

VERY EXCELLENT BLACK TEA is now only 2s 6d per pound.

PHILLIPS & CO., TEA MERCHANTS,
8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

RARE CHOICE GENUINE COFFEE, 1s 4d per pound.

A PRICE CURRENT POST FREE. SUGARS AT MARKET PRICES.

A CHINESE CADDY, containing 16lbs. of really good BLACK TEA sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, on receipt of 40s, by PHILLIPS and CO., tea merchants, 8, King William-street, City, E.C.

PHILLIPS and CO. send all GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William Street, City, and send Teas, Coffees and Spices Carriage Free to any railway station or market town in England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, if to the value of 40s and upwards.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion or Biliousness, take PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS. Their world-wide celebrity proves them of sterling merit. Of all medicine vendors at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d, or free by post for 14 or 33 stamps from Page D. Woodcock, Chemist, Lincoln.

"Use MAIZENA as a Diet."

Vide The Times, *September 25th.*

Only Prize Medal Corn Flour Reported by the Jury "Exceedingly Excellent for Food."

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL POTATO DEALER,

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

HAIRCUTTING AND SHAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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

LIST OF PRICES.

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

Observe the Address—

WRIGHTSON, BROTHERS,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

GEORGE HOBSON,
Wholesale and Retail
FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
Near Annfield Plain,
AND SOUTH MOOR.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE.
FINE SPRING TARES, PEAS, BARLEY, &c.

GATESHEAD LIVERY STABLES,
AND MOURNING COACH ESTABLISHMENTS,
SUN INN, and No. 41, WEST STREET,
GATESHEAD.

MRS. MARY SNOWDON

BEGS to return her sincere thanks to her Friends and the Public generally for the very liberal patronage awarded to her late Husband, and begs to inform them that it will ever be her study to do her best to sustain the good name of the Establishment by a due attention to those who may favour her with their commands.

At the same time she begs to inform the public that she has added a new GLASS HEARSE, mounted with Ostrich Feathers.

DOWNIE'S
LIFE PRESERVING PILLS,
UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT,
ITALIAN COUGH BALSAM &
INFANTS TEETHING CORDIAL.

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

DOWNIE'S INFANTS' TEETHING CORDIAL Is the only Medicine fit for Infants—try it!

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

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

Extraordinary CURES by DOWNIE'S MEDICINES.

Mrs E. Bell, of West Cramlington, was cured of bad legs for eleven years' standing.—April 19th, 1865.

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

Mrs. Jane Hartburn, and her Son, 38, Green-street, South Shields, were cured of scurvy, &c., of 8 years' standing.

Mr. T. Carter, New Road, cured of a fearful bad leg of 8 years standing.

In Packets only

HIMALAYA TEA

PURE, NATURAL COLOUR

Grown under Government inspection.

Duty off Tea.— Reduction in Price.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
The only Uncolored Tea.

AGENTS IN THIS DISTRICT.

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

VALUABLE AGENCIES
Still Vacant. For particulars
APPLY TO
THE HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY,
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Sporting Intelligence.

RACING FIXTURES, 1867.

FEBRUARY.			
Lincoln Spring	5, 6, 7	Nottingham	26, 27
Harrow	11, 12	Derby	28
MARCH.			
Liverpool Spring	5, 6, 7	Epsom Spring	26, 27
Chelmsford Spring	12, 13	Lewes Spring	28, 29
West Drayton	19, 20	Croxton Park	29
Bromley	21, 22		
APRIL.			
Northampton	2-3	Durham	22-23
Windsor Spring	3-4	Newmarket 1st Spring	22-23
Newmarket Craven	8-12	Catterick	24-25
Thirsk	11-12	Chester	30
MAY.			
Chester	1-3	Harpenden	17
York Spring	7-8	Epsom Summer	21-24
Salisbury	9-10	Newton	29-30
Doncaster Spring	9-10	Croydon	29-30
Bath	14-15		
JUNE.			
Ascot Summer	4-7	Chelmsford	25-26
Windsor Summer	11-12	Newcastle	25-28
Manchester Summer	12-13	Worcester Summer	27-28
Bibury	18	Ipswich	27-28
Stockbridge	19-20		
JULY.			
Carlisle	2-3	Huntingdon	23-24
Newmarket July	2-5	Winchester	23-24
Reading	9-10	Southampton	25-26
Nottingham July	16-17	Goodwood	30-31
Down Royal Corporation	16-17		
AUGUST.			
Goodwood	1-2	Dover	22-26
Brighton	6-7	West Drayton Summer	22-23
Brighton Club	8	Plymouth	23-24
Lewes	9-10	Canterbury	27-21
Egham	13-14	Litchfield	27-28
Stockton	15-16	Derby Summer	27-28
Oxford	16-16	Weymouth	28-29
Hastings	20-21	Tunbridge	29-30
York August	21-23		
SEPTEMBER.			
Margate	3-4	Monmouth	19-20
Leicester	5-6	Manchester Autumn	19-21
Doncaster	10-13	Newmarket 1st October	24-27
Richmond	17-18	Walsall	25-26
Henden	19-20		
OCTOBER.			
Newmarket Autumn	1-2	Newmarket Houghton	21-26
Newmarket 2nd October	7-12	Worcester Autumn	29-30
NOVEMBER.			
Liverpool Autumn	5-8		

STEEPLE CHASE FIXTURES.

FEBRUARY.			
Carmarthen	6-7	Harrow Spring	21-22
Birmingham	12-13	Derby	28
MARCH.			
Liverpool Spring	5-7	Croydon	14-15
Grand Military	7-8	Cheltenham G. Annual	21-22
Chertsey	12-13	Bromley	21-22
Malton	13		
APRIL.			
Sevenoaks	25-26		

SPORTING ITEMS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Fenham Park Grounds.—A good average number attended these grounds on Saturday, the sport being divided between the biped and the canine. A little after eleven o'clock, the first race on the card, between J. Tait and J. Smiles, of Gateshead, 80 yards, for £20, came off, when, after a good spin Smiles won with a yard to spare. Wm. Lamb and an unknown, of Newcastle, also ran 100 yards, for £10, when the dark one won by five yards. J. Forster, of Jarrow, and R. Bruce, of Shields, finished the foot-racing for the day, by a spin of 120 yards, for £20. Bruce won with the greatest of ease by fully three yards. Some dog-races also came off, the principal being a tussle between Mr Leeson's celebrated Jilt and Mr Scott's no less celebrated Daisy, 200 yards, for it was said, £50. Mr Oldham being specially engaged as referee for the occasion. As both dogs have earned a reputation for speed, a deal of betting occurred. The race was a clipper from end to end, Daisy winning by nearly two yards.

The American Yachts.—The Duke of Edinburgh honoured Lord Henry Lennox with his company at dinner at the Admiralty on Friday last. Sir John Pakington and distinguished guests were invited, among whom there were Mr McVicar, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and Captain Gordon Bennett, the owner of the successful Henrietta, who came up from the Isle of Wight to have the honour of meeting his Royal Highness on the occasion.

Great New Year's 140 Yards Handicap.—Pedestrianism, like other northern sports, irrespective of wind and weather, always finds many supporters if the prize is worth contending for. Tuesday being a day when the Tynesiders, like many of the inhabitants of the Northern Counties, engage in festivals of all kinds, and although the surrounding scenery was mantled with snow, coupled with an impressive visit of Jack Frost, the Fenham Park Grounds were well patronised to see the running of the trial heats for this series of pedestrian contests. After the ground had been properly swept and everything made right, the trial heats came off with the following results, the finals to finish to-day at 3 p.m. Heat 1—S. Holmes, Newcastle, 10 yards start, 1; J. Cook, Shields, 22 yards, 2. A good race, and won by half a yard. Heat 2—J. Anderson, Alnwick, 15 yards, 1; J. Nixon, Newcastle 19 yards, 2. At 160 yards Anderson took the lead, and won by a yard. Heat 3—R. Atkinson, Belsay, 20 yards, walked over. Heat 4—W. Johnson, Stockton, 10 yards, 0; J. Marley, Keysho', 17 yards, 0. This race ended so evenly that Mr Sutton declared it a dead heat. Johnson afterwards ran over and claimed the heat. Heat 5—W. Bear, Sunderland, 19 yards, 1; R. Thackray, Walker, 22 yards, 2. Won by a yard. Heat 6—D. Richardson, Leeds, 15 yards, 1; F. Temple, Darlington, 15 yards, 2; M. Eladon, Gates head, 22 yards, 0. Won by three-parts of a yard. Heat 7—J. Hailey, Dunston, 22 yards, ran over. Heat 8—J. Palmer, Durham, 19 yards, 1; W. Brown, Manchester, 10 yards, 2; J. Watson, Newcastle, 18 yards, 0. Won by two yards. Heat 9—J. May, Newcastle, aged 24 yards, 1; J. Barrow, Leeds, 17 yards, 2; J. Beeby, Carlisle, 12½ yards, 3. Won by two yards. The winner was loudly cheered after the race. Heat 10—W. Taylor, Newcastle, 21 yards, ran over. Heat 11—R. Wheatley, Stockton, 17 yards, 1; J. Burnhope, Boldon, 17 yards, 2; W. Brass, Carr's Hill, 16 yards, 0; R. Bullerwell, Stella, 19 yards, 0. Won by two yards. Heat 12—W. Ainscow, Manchester, 16 yards, 1; G. Sutton, Gateshead, 21 yards, 2; J. Thompson, Barnopfield, 16 yards, 0. Won very easily. Heat 13—R. Sterling, 13 yards, 1; J. Scott, Willington Quay, 18 yards, 2; R. Eleanor, Chigo Fleet, 19 yards, 4. Won very easily by three years. The final heats for this handicap were run of on Wednesday, but on account of the unpropitious state of the weather the attendance was rather meagre. Messrs Oldham, Sutton, and Sterling were in their old positions. The following was the result of the running:—Heat 1—W. Ainscow, 1; R. Wheatley, 2; J. Hadey, 0; W. Reay, 0. The Manchester representative had it all his own way, and won by fully a yard. Heat 2—J. Palmer, 1; J. May, 2; Atkinson, of Belsay, did not start. On account of the pistol snapping by mistake, our old friend May ran over the ground by himself; but eventually the Durham hero won the heat. Heat 2—R. Sterling, 1; J. Anderson, 2; W. Johnson, 0. Won by two yards. Heat 4—D. Richardson, 1; S. Holmes, 2; W. Taylor, 0. Won by fully a yard. After the lapse of nearly an hour, the final heat was run, Ainscow being backed against the field. The following was the result:—W. Ainscow, Manchester, 16 yards, 1; D. Richardson, Leeds, 15 yards, 2; R. Sterling, 13 yards, 3; J. Palmer, Durham, 19 yards, 4. Ainscow being a decided favourite, the betting was anything but brisk, and he eventually won rather easily by nearly a yard, somewhere about 3 yards covering the trio.

Greyhound Match.—The match about which so much interest has been excited, between Mr Edward Pringle's black bitch, and Mr George Barclay's tan bitch, came off on Monday, on the farm of Fenham Moor, near Belford, which was kindly granted by Mr Forster. The match was for the handsome sum of £40, Mr Barclay laying £24 to Mr Pringle's £16, as the former beat the latter some time previously at Grindon. On that occasion Mr James Black was judge. On Monday, however, Mr Bolton, the well-known judge, gave quite a different decision. Mr Trotter, of Ford, was slipper, an appointment which gave general satisfaction. It was the best of five races, the first being no go; the others were as follows:—Mr Pringle's bitch led out of the slips by six lengths, and brought the hare as she liked—the two never being able to close the black for want of pace. Ultimately she won three courses in succession, and won the £40 easily. The company was large and respectable.

Great Pigeon Shooting Handicap at Bishop Auckland.—The fifteenth annual pigeon shooting handicap, under the auspices of Mr Allan, came off on Monday and Tuesday, and finished on Wednesday, and has proved the most successful yet held. There were seventy-one acceptances, who were handicapped according to merit, from 77 to 22 yards; 60 yards fall, and 1½oz. of shot; 3 birds each. In the first round sixteen of the men killed all their birds, viz., Gibson Hoxley, Hunwick; William Walton, Howden; John Carnet, Berryedge; Daniel Coates, Frosterly; James Dunn, Shildon, who had two acceptances, and were successful in both;—Robson, Haltwhistle; John Billcliffe, Brancepeth; Robson Lowther, Dudley; William Hodgson, Etherances, and lucky in both; Thomas Petillo, Bishopwearmouth; and John Thompson, Sedgefield. In the next rounds eleven killed all their birds, and in the third round, four. Dunn, Minto, and Petillo, killed all their three birds again, and the fourth also; but at the fifth bird Petillo missed, and this left the first and second places to Minto and Dunn, who both killed their fifth birds, but the sixth prize, Dunn second, and Petillo third.

Boat Race between J. Bright and G. Carr.—The match in open boats between these eminent scullers, for £50, from the High Level Bridge to the Meadows House, came off on Monday, and resulted in an easy victory for the former, who, it will be remembered, was defeated a few days ago by James Taylor over the same course and in similar boats. In the midst of a pelting shower of snow the men appeared in their boats, about a quarter-past eleven. The number of spectators were exceedingly large in spite of the inclemency of the weather. The steamers in attendance were the Mystery, the Eliza, Robert Chambers, Louisa Crawshay, Anthony Nichol, Bon Accord, and North Star. Mr Harry Clasper was referee; Mr Hall was umpire, for Bright, and Mr Adams for Carr. The men wore linen body shirts, but their arms were bare. They effected a fair start about half-past eleven, and each bent in earnest to his work. For a few strokes their boats were level, but by the time the Mansion House was gained the long powerful strokes of Bright gave him a slight advantage. This encouraged him, and his pulls were rendered more forcible still. His opponent was not wishful that he should have it all his own way, and he accordingly put on a capital spurt. But it was of no avail, for Bright, the favourite, continued steadily to increase the distance between the two boats. Carr's friends shouted words of encouragement at the top of their voices, but this was of little use especially as at the back athletic of the two was giving him the benefit of his backsome two lengths, and this was Bright was in the van by while going up the Annie. He appeared as vigorous as at won by five boat lengths.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

According to a Belgian paper, France has addressed propositions to England for the conclusion of an alliance between the two countries in view of the existing complications in the East. Similar proposals have been made to the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence. The French papers deny the statement.

GERMANY.

The law for the incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein was signed by the King on the 24th inst.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes a leading article on "Germany and the anti-German efforts of the Scandinavian Party," which concludes as follows:—"We again repeat that it is to be expected that at the settlement of the North Schleswig question Denmark will have to give guarantees for the protection of the national character and rights of the German population."

Prince von Hohenlohe has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bavaria.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Minister of War, approving the draught of a law for the reorganisation of the army, but reserving it for constitutional treatment by the Reichsrath. The Emperor sanctions, however a few alterations in the laws hitherto in force for recruiting the ranks of the army. The most important changes proposed by this law are—that the age fixed for entering the army be reduced by three years; that the time of service be fixed at six years in the lines and six in the reserve, three of the latter having to be passed in the first, and three in the second reserve; and that it be no longer allowed to purchase exemption from military service. The definitive regulation of the recruiting system remains unreserved until the determination and legal carrying out of the new organisation, the basis of which is to raise the forces of the empire to a height corresponding with the exigencies of the times by the establishment of the principle of general liability to military service for the defence of the country.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the committee of Roman Nobles who, in the name of the majority of the nobles and citizens of Rome, had placed themselves at the disposal of the Pope to defend his Holy See. His Holiness thanks them for their generous offer, and declares that he will avail himself of it should the occasion arise.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that at the beginning of January next the complete fusion of Russian Poland with the rest of the empire will be announced by the Imperial proclamation. Poland will be divided into 12 governments, and Count Berg will then be simply Governor-General of the Province of Warsaw. The Polish calendar and weights and measures, as likewise the religious festivities, will thenceforth be made to conform to those of Russia, and Russian will also be the official language of the country.

The Russian Government has finally broken with that of Rome, alleging that the Pope, by encouraging the Poles, has violated the Concordat. All spiritual powers reserved to the Papacy will pass to the Polish bishops, but all substantial power is reserved to the Czar himself, and the forcible conversion of the peasantry to the Greek Church is proceeding rapidly. The process is to replace the Catholic by a Greek priest, screen in the altar, and remove the images, to make way for pictures.

AMERICA.

The latest ordinary advices from New York are to Dec. 22.

The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution promising to support the Executive in the vindication of the Monroe doctrine, especially with regard to Mexico.

The committee on Foreign Affairs have recommended the Executive to offer their mediation between the South American belligerents.

President Johnson has transmitted to Congress a letter from the Czar, expressing his Majesty's thanks for the Congressional congratulations addressed to him upon his escape from assassination. The Czar hopes that cordial relations will subsist between America and Russia, who have no injuries to remember, and that America will grow in strength and prosperity.

The South Carolina Legislature have unanimously passed a resolution expressive of sympathy for Mr Davis.

It is reported that two British gunboats have left Quebec to convoy the Cunard steamers. The Canadian frontier is now strongly guarded by the British troops.

The *New York Herald* states that Sir Frederick Bruce has notified the Federal Government that it will be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of the neutrality laws.

The Connecticut Democratic Committee have called a Convention to consider the revolutionary acts of Congress, and to take steps to secure a National Convention to consider the subject.

We learn by Atlantic cable that Ortega's forces have captured and executed Escobedo. Ortega claims to be the constitutional President of Mexico.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a proclamation, dated Orizaba, December 1st, announcing that a National Mexican Congress was about to be convoked to decide whether the Empire was to continue, and, if so, to frame laws.

President Johnson has revoked the military order prohibiting corporal punishment in the department of the South, on the ground that it is an unwarrantable interference with the civil laws.

The Lower House of the South Carolina Legislature has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by 95 votes against 1.

General Grant has visited Missouri in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in that State. A warrant has been issued under the Civil Right Bill for the arrest of Colonel Montgomery, of the States Militia, for seizing Secession sympathisers as hostages for the good behaviour of the bush-whackers. Montgomery's men are charged with plundering and other excesses. It is reported that Governor Fletcher threatens to forcibly resist the execution of General Grant's orders.

Mr Campbell and General Sherman have returned to New Orleans, where they await further instructions. It is reported that they are greatly disappointed as to the popularity of Juarez and American intervention. It is reported that General Bazaine has announced that the French troops will remain neutral.

Thomas Madden, a Fenian prisoner, has been sentenced to be hung at Sweetsburg, Canada, on the 15th February.

TURKEY.

The Porte has recently addressed complaints to the protecting Powers relative to the attitude assumed by the Greek Government. It is believed that the Porte is about formally to break off diplomatic relations with Greece.

The British Government has checked the "philo-Candian" proclivities of some of its agents abroad. The conduct of Captain Pym, in bringing a number of Cretan families from Candia to the Piræus, in violation of the blockade, has not been officially approved, and his ship has been removed from the station. The British vice-consuls at Athens and the Piræus have not been authorised to accept the positions of corresponding members of the London Philo-Cretan Committee.

Greek telegrams report further repulses of the Turks in Candia. In an unsuccessful attack made upon the position held by the Cretans near Caros, Mustapha Pasha is stated to have sustained great loss, and to have been under the necessity of abandoning his intended advance in the province of Selino. The Paris *Patrie* states that there are at present in Candia 6,000 adventurers. 1,700 volunteers have been sent to the island by the committee at Ancona.

It is stated that bands of Greeks have entered Thessaly, and were being pursued by the Albanian troops.

France has confidentially advised the Porte to yield to the demands of Servia, and generally to endeavour to pacify its Sclavonian subjects.

DURHAM SESSIONS.

FIRST COURT.

MONDAY.—Before R. BURDON, Esq., and other Magistrates.

The Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Durham were commenced on Monday morning, at the County Courts, Durham, before Rowland Burdon, Esq., chairman, and several other magistrates. The calendar contained the names of 68 prisoners, implicated in 51 cases, none of which were of a serious nature. The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—H. H. Scaife, Esq., Stranton (foreman); P. W. Bell, Esq., Witton Gilbert; John Bigland, Esq., Bishop Auckland; S. B. Coxon, Esq., Usworth; John Crawford, Esq., Chester-le-Street; W. E. Donnison, Esq., Durham; R. Elliott, Esq., Westoe; Jos. Fawcett, Esq., Bishopwearmouth; M. Greene, Esq., Gateshead; James I'Anson, Esq., Darlington; M. H. Lishman, Esq., Hartlepool; W. H. Richardson, Esq., Jarrow; J. R. Walker, Esq., Westoe; and R. Thompson, Esq., Southwick. The chairman having briefly charged the Grand Jury, they retired and returned bills as follows:—

PLEADED GUILTY.

Robert Elliott, middle aged, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with having embezzled the moneys of his employers, Messrs Bolckow and Vaughan, at West Auckland, on the 16th December last. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—William Lord Stafford, 27, sailor, stealing, at Jarrow, wearing apparel belonging to Arthur Cope, on the 23rd November. Seven years' penal servitude.—Isabella Smith, widow, obtaining by false pretences two shawls and a pair of gloves from Clark Stephenson, at Jarrow, on the 19th November, the goods being the property of John Fenwick. Three calendar months.—Charles Hutchinson, 30, labourer, embezzling £2 15s. 6d. from Matthew William Stobart, at Bitchburn Grange, November 24. Six months.—Margaret Adams, 23, spinster, for obtaining from Ann Allan a bottle of whisky, at Sunderland, on the 26th October. Six months.—Henry Hunt, 28, sailor, stealing a pair of boots from James Race, at Stranton, on the 16th November. Two months' imprisonment.—Daniel M'Cartney, 15, John Thomas Ryder, 17, Margaret, 16, and Isabella M'Cartney, larceny at Jarrow on two occasions. The male prisoners are old offenders; John Thomas Ryder five years' penal servitude, the others six months each.—Jane Storey, 46, married, stealing wearing apparel belonging to William Lewis. Three months' imprisonment.—Ellen Bickerton, stealing a muff, the property of Robert Christopher, at Consett, on the 5th December. A fortnight's solitary confinement.—Ann Cain, obtaining by false pretences drapery from Moses Jaggar, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 31st August. Three months.

NO BILLS.

In the case of Jane Hudson, 28, who was under a charge of robbing Thomas Forrest, of Bishopwearmouth, the jury returned no bill in consequence of the absence of the prosecutor.—No bill was returned against William Moor for stealing a flannel shirt at Jarrow, on the 18th October.

ALLEGED FELONY OF A PAIR OF BOOTS AT DURHAM.

JOHN MCKENNY (39), labourer, was indicted for having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Thomas Burton, at Durham, on the 16th November. Mr Shafto prosecuted. Prosecutor and prisoner worked together at Durham. Burton lent his companion a pair of boots, which were never returned. It was found that the prisoner had sold the boots. The prisoner gave three different accounts of how the boots came into his possession. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The jurymen were requested to withdraw from the box, and a new jury was empannelled.

WAREHOUSE BREAKING AT SUNDERLAND.

JOHN HALEY (35), was indicted for breaking into a warehouse at Bishopwearmouth, and stealing nine stones weight of flour, the property of William Liddle, on the 11th of December; and he was further indicted for unlawfully having in his possession certain implements of housebreaking in a building in the occupation of Matthew Bewick and John Reed, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 18th December. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Greenhow defended. At six o'clock on the evening of the 11th December, Mr Liddle's flour mill was locked up, and on the mill being opened on the following morning a large quantity of flour was missed. P.C. 37 Hardy, from information he received, went to the house of the prisoner, and found nine stones of flour. On the prisoner were found two skeleton keys, one of which opened the door of Mr Liddle's mill. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY AT GATESHEAD.

JOHN KELLY (34), and JOHN BROWN (64), labourers, were indicted for uttering counterfeit shillings at Gateshead, on the 11th and 13th November. Mr Greenhow prosecuted. On the first named day the two prisoners went into the Waggon Inn, High-street, Gateshead, and had some drink, tendering what was afterwards found to be a counterfeit shilling, out of which they received change. Two days after they passed two similar coins at the Old Windmill Inn, West-street. Detective Brown apprehended the prisoners at Kelly's own house in Leopold-street. In the house he found some Paris plaster and other things. The prisoners were found guilty, and were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment each.

FELONY AT SUNDERLAND.

JOHAN CONROD LUDING (26), fitter, and FERDINAND MULLER (22), sailor, were indicted for having stolen five coats, one pair of trousers, and other articles, the property of Augustus Rowe, at Sunderland, on the 28th November. Mr Meynell prosecuted. The prisoners, who are Germans, lodged with the prosecutor, who keeps a boarding house in Mill-street, Sunderland. The stolen articles were in a room, the door of which was locked, and in an adjoining room the prisoners slept. On the day in question the room was broken into, and the clothing stolen. At night the prisoners were apprehended in a public-house, with the whole of the stolen goods in their possession. They were found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment each with hard labour.

ROBBERY AT SUNDERLAND.

PETER RILEY (31), labourer, was indicted for stealing a Guernsey frock and other articles, the property of Samuel Lawson Smith, at Sunderland, on the 2nd of December. Mr Meynell prosecuted. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY AT GATESHEAD.

EDWARD M'DONOUGH was indicted for having received from Mary Dowey 23 stones weight of iron, the property of the North-Eastern Railway Company, at Gateshead, on the 31st of October. Mr Meynell prosecuted; prisoner was undefended. Prisoner was a marine store dealer, carrying on business at Gateshead. Some old iron—such as bolts, rail ends, coupling chains—had been stolen from the premises of the North-Eastern Railway Company at Gateshead. The police went to the prisoner's shop and asked if he had bought any old iron; and, pointing to some old iron, he said that was all he had. A search was then made, and under a heap of rags and bones, 22 stones of iron, marked with "N.E.R.," was found. The prisoner gave various accounts as to how the iron came into his possession. A little girl, named Mary Dowey, was called, and stated that on the 31st of October she took some iron from the railway company's premises, which she sold to the prisoner for fourpence halfpenny. She told him where she had got the iron, and he told her that if she could get any more iron he would buy it from her.—The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

SECOND COURT.

MONDAY.—Before W. S. GREY Esq., and Sir H. WILLIAMSON, Bart., M.P.

ROBBERY AT HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

ROBERT BAXTER (22), striker, was charged with stealing two sovereigns and a watch from John Haddock, at Houghton-le-Spring, on the 8th of October last. Mr Greenhow prosecuted. Haddock had been at Houghton Feast along with the prisoner. At night they went to Mr Surtees' Newbottle Inn, which was so full that they had to sleep along with another man in the parlour together. Next morning Haddock missed his watch and two sovereigns.—The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

THEFT BY A CHARWOMAN.

ANN GARAVALL (36), was found guilty of the theft of several towels, napkins, and other articles, from Mr Phipps, draper, Darlington, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr Scurfield prosecuted.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

GEORGE HETHERINGTON (22), pitman, was sent two months to gaol with hard labour on pleading guilty to obtaining one stone and a half of flour and other articles from George Stoker, Findon Hill. Mr Fawcett prosecuted.

WOUNDING A POLICE OFFICER.

JOSEPH BARRON (22), and JAMES BARRON (19), both pitmen, were charged with severely wounding a police constable named James Lancaster, at Trimdon, on December 3, 1866. Lancaster had given evidence that day against the prisoners at Castle Eden Petty Sessions, where they were fined for a trivial offence. Prisoners paid the fine, and on returning home made a severe and brutal attack on the constable, severely wounding him on the head. The charge was clearly proved, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed on each.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

HUDDLESTONE WARDLE (?9), a ropemaker, was acquitted on a charge of the theft of a purse and 9s from Anne Jackson, a prostitute, in Sunderland, on the night of the 22nd December last. Mr Brown prosecuted, and Mr Blackwell defended.

THEFT.

JOHN LOWE (38), pitman, and LAWRENCE CONROY (23), tailor, were sent, the former three months and the latter two months, to prison, for stealing from Joseph Jackson, tailor, at Crook, a small parcel of cloth, when the three were in a public house in Crook, on the 15th November, 1866.

THIRD COURT.

MONDAY.—Before J. FOGG ELLIOTT and W. WILKINSON, Esqs.

UTTERING BASE COIN.

JOHN M'INTOSH (26), labourer, was sent to gaol for twelve months, for passing two counterfeit shillings at Sunderland, on November 22nd, 1866.

STEALING FROM SHIPBOARD.

JOHN DAVISON EMBLETON (24), sailor, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing from the ship Ocean Queen a pair of trousers and other articles, belonging to a seaman, named John Dixon, at Seaham, on August 29, 1866.

MISDEMEANOUR.

JANE STOREY (46), was sent to gaol for three months for fraudulently disposing of a chemise and apron, the property of William Lewis, at Jarrow, on the 30th November, 1866.

FIRST COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before ROWLAND BURDON, T. C. THOMPSON, Esqrs., and other magistrates.

"SMASHERS" AT GATESHEAD.

RICHARD JOHNSON, 28, and JAMES SMITH, 21, labourers, were indicted for having uttered three counterfeit shillings, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, at Gateshead, on the 4th and 5th October. Mr Greenhow prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. The prisoners passed the coins at different places, and were apprehended by P.C. Bryson. At first they changed names, but at the police station they took their own. Chief-Constable Elliott produced a parcel of base coin, and also a letter found at the prisoners' lodgings. The letter was addressed to Smith, and intimated that a parcel would arrive at the station for him. A second letter stated that another parcel would be sent, containing £3, from "Dud Street, St. Giles, London." Mr Elliott went to the Gateshead Railway Station, and there found a parcel addressed to Smith, at his lodgings. The parcel contained fifty bad shillings wrapped in paper, the whole folded in straw. On the part of the prisoners Mr Blackwell pointed out what he considered to be flaws in the case. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

HENRY KAY (out on bail) was indicted for embezzling £1 1s 3d and other sums of money, belonging to Charles Hawley Patchett, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 23rd July. Mr Meynell prosecuted; Mr Greenhow defended. Not guilty.

SECOND COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before W. SCURFIELD GREY and A. WILKINSON, Esqs.

SHOP ROBBERY AT DIPTON.

ARTHUR HODGSON (28) and JOHN HODGSON (22), pitmen, were indicted for stealing 15½ yards of flannel shirting, the property of John Maddison, Dipton, Lanchester, on the 12th of October. Mr Meynell prosecuted. Prosecutor is a draper at Dipton. On the night of the day named the two prisoners entered his shop, and the prisoner John bought a scarf. Maddison had occasion to go out of the shop into a room adjoining for a few moments, and on returning saw the prisoner Arthur go out and then come back. On the following morning the shirting was missed, and the prisoners were found dealing with it.—Guilty.—John Hodgson, against whom there were previous convictions, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, the other prisoner to four months, with hard labour.

STABBING AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.

JAMES DURAS was indicted for having, on Saturday, the 8th of December last, stabbed Cornelius Munday, at Bishop Auckland. Mr Trotter prosecuted; Mr Henry W. Wright defended the prisoner. From the facts deposed in evidence it appeared that all parties connected with the charge were Irishmen. The prosecutor and the prisoner had previously worked together, but a feud had arisen between them. The prosecutor and the prisoner had met on the day in question at a certain public-house, and, without any provocation, the latter had drawn a knife from his pocket and stabbed the prosecutor in various parts of his person.—Mr Wright addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the prisoner.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, strongly recommending him to mercy. He was sentenced to ten calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FELONY AT GATESHEAD.

JOSEPH LIDDLE (21), fitter, was indicted for stealing a glaizer's diamond, the property of Thomas Watson, at Gateshead, on the 15th November last. Mr Bruce prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. Prosecutor is a painter and glaizer, living in Mulgrave Terrace, Gateshead, and on the night of the 15th November, he was entertaining several friends at his house when four coats were stolen from the passage, one of them being Mr Watson's great coat, and in a pocket of which were two glaizer's diamonds. No trace had been got of the coats, but on the 27th of the same month, the prisoner sold a glaizer's diamond at Messrs Reid's, Newcastle, which was identified as being one which had been in prosecutor's coat pocket. Mr Blackwell pointed out the many doubts in favour of the prisoner, who was acquitted.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON AT BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

MARY SNAITH was indicted for having stolen £1 7s 6d from James Scott, at Bishopwearmouth, on the 18th October last. Mr Wilkinson prosecuted; Mr Blackwell defended. On the afternoon of the 18th October, the prosecutor, a furniture broker, living at Monkwearmouth, received £2, and went about drinking at various public houses with the prisoner, in whose company he remained until early the following morning; when the prisoner ran away, and prosecutor missing his money, called out, and a policeman stopped her, and she then dropped £1 7s 6d on the ground. Guilty—three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT NEAR WHICKHAM.

THOMAS JONES (25), fireman, was indicted for assaulting Louise Liddle, with intent, on the 29th November. Mr Meynell prosecuted. Prosecutrix, who is a young woman, lives with her parents at Ravensworth North Lodge, near Whickham. About half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, she was on her way from Street Gate to her house, when she was overtaken by the prisoner who asked her to kiss him. She refused, and he then threw her down and committed the offence with which he was now charged. The prosecutrix struggled and shouted, and the Rev. David Sheldon, a dissenting minister, living at Gateshead, came up; and the prisoner ran away, but was afterwards apprehended. He denied the charge, but his identity was very clearly made out. Guilty—ten months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ROBBERY FROM A CARRIER'S CART.

GEORGE THORNTON (42), and THOMAS COWELL (30), pitmen, were indicted for stealing a quantity of drapery goods and tobacco, the property of Ralph Dove, at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 4th of December. Mr Greenhow prosecuted; Mr Bruce defended Thornton. Prosecutor is a carrier, and on the 4th December he arrived at Hetton from Newcastle with his cart laden with parcels. He drew up his cart opposite a public-house, and went into the house. In coming out of the house he saw the prisoner Thornton take something out of the cart and run away. He followed, and found two drapers' parcels on the ground. Mr Bruce contended that the identity of his client was not fully made out. —Not guilty.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON AT GATESHEAD.

WILLIAM HALL (26), smith, and MARY ANN WHITE (28), spinster, were indicted for stealing a watch from James Pattison, at Gateshead, on the 15th December; and JOSEPH HUNTER (18), labourer, was charged with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr Wilkinson prosecuted; Mr Henry defended Hall and White; and Mr Trotter defended Hunter. Prosecutor is a clerk and resides at Marley Hill. About midnight on Saturday, December 15th, he was going to the Queen's Head Inn, Gateshead, but had to go round by the back way, up Half Moon-lane. He saw White and Hall standing together, and the first-named accosted him and accompanied him up Half Moon-lane, and stood a short time at the top of the lane. While standing together, he saw her with his watch in her hand, and she passed it to the prisoner Hall. Prosecutor then gave information to the police. When Hall came up, another man was with him. On Sunday morning Sergeant Bryson and P.C. 24 (Nesbitt) went to Hall's house and there found White and Hall. The officer met Hunter leaving the house, and in searching him found the stolen watch in his possession.—Guilty. Hall, who has been previously convicted, was sent to penal servitude for seven years; the other two prisoners were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

THIRD COURT.

TUESDAY.—Before J. FOGG ELLIOTT and P. S. WILKINSON, Esqrs.

ROBBERY BY PROSTITUTES.

ISABELLA BOHILL (20), and ELIZABETH HARKER (21), "unfortunates," were indicted on the charge of stealing £7 10s from the person of a young man named Robert Brown, in a house of ill-fame at South Shields, on the 26th November. Mr Bruce prosecuted. The latter prisoner pleaded guilty. The jury found Bohill guilty of receiving the money knowing it to be stolen. Bohill had been convicted frequently since 1859, and she was accordingly sent to penal servitude for seven years. Harker eight months to gaol.

STABBING AT THE FELLING.

STEPHEN TRATTLES was indicted for stabbing William Cook, at the Felling, on the 3rd November last. Mr Henry W. Wright prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended. The facts revealed in evidence showed an assault of a most dastardly character to have been inflicted on the prosecutor. The instrument used was a pocket-knife, with which no less than five wounds had been inflicted. The prisoner was found guilty, and the Court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.

ROBERT MUNDEL, cartman, was acquitted on a charge of obtaining a cart load of coals, on false pretences, from the South Durham Colliery owners on the 19th October, 1866. The evidence was not sufficiently clear to establish a fraudulent intention. Mr Trotter prosecuted, and Mr Bruce defended.

FIRST COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before T. C. THOMPSON and S. SMITHSON, Esqs.

UNLAWFUL WOUNDING.

PETER CARR (29), and WILLIAM O'NEIL (30), both labourers, were indicted for unlawfully and maliciously wounding John M'Cagh at Jarrow, on the 22nd December. Mr Blackwell was for the prosecution and Mr Meynell for the defence. In this case the parties are all Irishmen. Carr was for two years "gaffer" for the prosecutor, but from some misunderstanding he left and went to Ireland. Twelve months after Carr returned, and then an angry feeling prevailed on the renewal of the acquaintance. The prosecutor, on the 22nd December, went to see a friend in Ormonde-street, Jarrow, where drink was partaken of. Several people passed the house while the friends were drinking, Carr among the number, and he said on seeing the prosecutor, "There is a Northern b——." He followed this up by pulling out a knife from his sleeve and stabbing M'Cagh on the head. Prosecutor was also knocked down, and when on the ground was severely kicked. The defence rested entirely as to identity, the clearness of which was denied. The jury acquitted the prisoners.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

JOHN RUCK GREWCOCK was indicted for embezzling £5 10s, and other monies, the property of the South Shields Gas Company, at Jarrow, on the 10th October. Mr Meynell was for the prosecution, and Mr Blackwell for the defendant. This case was expected to have occupied a long time in hearing, but ultimately a sort of compromise was effected by the prisoner pleading guilty. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Court then adjourned.

SECOND COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—Before R. BURDON, Esq.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AT STOCKTON.

WILLIAM BRADY (33), labourer, PETER CLARK (26), labourer, and MICHAEL MULLIGAN (27), labourer, were indicted for having assaulted Owen McAvoy, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, at Stockton, on the 15th Dec. Mr Blackwell prosecuted. Mulligan was acquitted, and the other two prisoners were found guilty. Brady was sent to prison for nine months, and Clark for six months.

This concluded the cases on the calendar, and the Court rose.

Miscellaneous News.

Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, was one of the passengers to England by the Scotia.

At a Privy Council at Osborne, on Friday, it was ordered that Parliament should meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday, the 5th February.

THE REVENUE.—The *Sunday Gazette* says Mr Disraeli may calculate with probability on the present rate of taxation and expenditure producing fully two millions more than will be required for the financial year 1867-8, but the greater part of this surplus will be absorbed by a larger vote for military services.

A writer in the *Mechanics' Magazine* has set about trying to find out a reason for what is termed the "vermiculous" or oscillating motion of railway trains. He comes to the conclusion that this "wobbling" in all trains and especially in swift trains, arises from the construction of the locomotive.

The wages earned in the Belgian iron districts are—Furnace-keepers, 2s 1d to 2s 11d per day; fillers 1s 8d to 2s 1d; box fillers, 1s 4d to 1s 8d; labourers, 1s 5d to 1s 8d. In the foundries moulders get 2s to 2s 11d; dressers, 2s to 2s 6d; labourers, 1s 5d to 2s 1d. In the forges puddlers get 4s 2d to 5s; under hands, 2s 3d to 3s 1d; rollers, 4s 2d to 5s 10d; helpers, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; shearers, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; labourers, 1s 5d to 2s 1d.

MASONRY STATISTICS.—The number of Freemasons' lodges under the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England has increased during the past year from 1,075 to 1,140, being an increase of 65. During the year several changes have taken place with respect to lodges holding their meetings in the City, the number having been increased from 53 to 58, through six having been brought into the City and one removed from it. There are 63 Lodges of Instruction in the metropolis, 14 of which are held in the City. There are 14 Royal Arch Chapters held in the City, being an increase of one during the past year; and there are now three Chapters of Instruction held in the City.—*City Press.*

In Hungary silver coins bearing the features and title of "Carolus Primus, Rex Hungariæ," are being secretly circulated.

Cholera has broken out in the Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. It is stated that four deaths have already taken place.

It is stated that the Duke of Edinburgh—and this, by the way, is the first time we have ever heard of his Royal Highness as a yachtsman—has agreed to sail the owner of the Henrietta round the Isle of Wight in August next for £100.

A large number of persons still continue to visit the Madoc gold mines in Canada. A Californian miner professes himself satisfied with the "show," and there are rumours rife of the discovery of precious metal in other sections of the back country.

The first instalment of 2,000,000f. paid by the Italian Government on account of the one year's interest on its proportion of the Pontifical debt, which it is to disburse in cash, arrived at Rome a few days ago.

The statement made a day or two since that Mr Mansel would succeed the late Canon Shirley at Oxford, as Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History is, we are able to say, correct.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Baron Anselm Solomon Von Rothschild, at Vienna, with his three sons and one daughter, has signified his renunciation of the rights of a Frankfort citizen and Prussian subject.

It is related of a son of General Lee, that at a recent dinner party in Richmond one of the guests proposed as a toast, "The fallen flag." Colonel Lee promptly placed his hand upon the glass and arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "this will not do. We are paroled prisoners. We have now but one flag, and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old stars and stripes. I can recognise no other, fight for no other, and will drink to no other."

THE CORN TRADE.—The *Mark Lane Express* says:—There is no doubt that we shall want free imports up to harvest, and it is by no means clear whence we shall get them. Prices have indeed seriously risen, and should any calamities affect the young wheat, or compromise our spring tillage, they would become perfectly oppressive.

There is now in the aviary at Knowsley (says the *Liverpool Albion*) a turtle dove which hatched two young ones, in a tree in the open ground on Christmas Day morning. The same pair of doves hatched on Christmas Day last year in the same tree and on New Year's Day the year before.

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—At Malton, on Saturday, a young farm servant, named Henry Midgley, was charged with attempting suicide. Prisoner resided with Mr Colby, farmer, of Thornthorpe, and was paying his addresses to one of the maid servants, but had been rejected by her. He thereupon set about cutting his throat, and so greatly alarmed the household that the police had to be called for. Two nights in a cell had cooled the excited lad, and he was bound over to keep the peace to both the girl and himself for six months.

CRUELTY TO A CAB HORSE.—At the Leeds Town Hall, on Saturday, a cab proprietor named Henry Barningham was, on the information of Inspector Temperley, fined 20s. and costs, for working one of his horses while in an unfit state from a large sore on it's back. Defendant, it appeared, had already been before the magistrates for a similar offence, and he was now told that if he came again the fine would be doubled. A hawker from Stanningley, named Samuel Matthews, was also summoned by the inspector for ill-using his donkey with a thick stick, but, as the charge was not pressed, the case was dismissed on the defendant paying costs.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT YORK.—A report having been circulated that an accident had been occasioned in the house of a person named Henry Lethy, who resides in Paragon-street, York, by the explosion of a bottle filled with combustible materials, the police instituted inquiries, and made an examination of the premises. This examination has led to the belief that the explosion and the effects produced by it, which were not serious, have not been the result of any wilful act, but was most probably accidental, through a piece of glass or small bottle having been mixed among the coals used for the fire. At any rate there is a great difficulty in arriving at the conclusion which has been suggested, viz., that a bottle filled with powder had been dropped down the chimney.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AT LEEDS.—A violent fellow of notoriously bad character, named Thomas Little, was brought up in custody at the Leeds Town Hall, on Saturday, before J. D. Luccock, Esq., and T. Tennant, Esq., charged with having committed an aggravated assault on a woman with whom he cohabited, named Mary Russell. The prisoner and the woman were at the Market Tavern, George-street, a few days ago, where they began to quarrel, and as they left the house the former drew out a penknife and stabbed prosecutrix several times on the head. The latter was subsequently examined by Mr Wright, surgeon, who amongst other wounds found a cut an inch long over the left eye-brow, another on the left side of the face, the cartilage of the ear was cut, and there were minor wounds on the scalp, lip, and hands. The prisoner was sent to gaol for six months.

VENGEANCE OF AN ELEPHANT.—A serious accident occurred at Jersey on Saturday evening to a man named Williams, the result of his own imprudence. The unfortunate man is one of the grooms engaged at a circus, now stationed at St. Helier's, and of which an elephant named "Billy" forms a prominent feature in the entertainment. After the evening's performance Williams went into the stable to attend to the horses, accompanied by a soldier of the 69th Regiment. Whilst giving water to a horse stalled near the elephant the latter reached out his trunk to the pail. Williams hit the animal on the trunk, and refused to let him drink. Although not the keeper of the elephant he resolved to show his companion his mastery over the animal, and ordered him to lift first one foot and then the other, and do other portions of his performance. The beast did so till his patience was exhausted, when he threw his trunk round Williams and dashed and rubbed him against the wall of the stable with such force that he was taken up half dead, bleeding most profusely. He was conveyed as speedily as possible to the General Hospital. It is feared that he is fatally injured.

POISON FOR WHALES.—A French chemist has discovered a poison for whales, which kills them within a quarter of an hour of the firing of the shell which contains a cartridge of the poison. It is a mixture of the Indian poison called curare, or woorali, with strychnine, the former a poison which excessively relaxes the muscular system, the latter one which tightens it. The two together appear to put the system into such a horrible dilemma that it gives up altogether and dies. Ten whales in a recent voyage have been destroyed by these poisoned shots, of which four were not secured, or not thought worth cutting up; and nervous people at dinner parties are beginning to look anxiously at their neighbours before touching their fish, lest perchance it should have eaten any dead fish which, say in the twentieth remove, had eaten part of the poisoned whale, and died of poison. We suppose it would be universally denounced as a crime to poison shells in war with woorali and strychnine, though the intention clearly is to kill. Yet nobody seems to feel any sort of compunction about whales, except as to the possible indirect results to the fish on the dinner table.

A SALT LAKE TRAGEDY.—More than two years ago Dr. J. King Robinson was ordered to Salt Lake City as surgeon of the (United States) troops stationed there to watch the Mormons, and look after Price's rebel soldiers. Active, clever, persevering, self-reliant, he quickly got into extensive practice outside the army, both among Gentiles and Mormons. Brigham Young teaches the laying on of hands for the healing of the sick, but he found that his people had more faith in the doctor. When the troops were disbanded the young surgeon with his young wife determined to remain. His fame had spread throughout Utah, and he was a general favourite. But he never failed to denounce Mormonism and to avow his utter contempt for its leaders. He took charge of a Sunday school, to which, notwithstanding all threats, Mormon children would go, and would take home the tracts he gave them. He acquired some land, Indian land, containing warm (sulphur) springs, outside the mud wall north of Salt Lake, and was about to build; he had the land recorded in the Land Office at Washington, as "the town of Warm springs." These things could not be tolerated. The result was lately telegraphed. At midnight he was summoned "to attend a sick man;" his wife wished him not to go, but he did not like to refuse. Within 200 feet of his door the man who came for him assassinated him.

Some curious extracts from Count Bismark's correspondence during the last twelve years have been published in the *Kreuz Zeitung*. One of the most curious passages is written in May, 1864, about the Conference of London on Danish affairs:—"As to my own view of the situation, I think it useful to let loose at the Conference all dogs eager to bark. The Danes should be treated to some noise. Pardon the sporting comparison. The full cry of the whole pack will cause foreigners to look upon the subjection of the Duchies to Denmark as simply impossible, and induce them to take into consideration programmes which it would be inconvenient for the Prussian Government to be the first to moot." And he goes on to add that amongst foreigners he expressly means to include the partisans of the Duke of Augustenburg and all who are enthusiastic for a separate Schleswig-Holstein nationality. Count Bismark was evidently using the German Bund, Baron von Beust and his friends, as mere barking hounds, whose cry would excuse the Prussians for interfering to compel some definitive settlement. The Count adds that he realises his incompetency to fathom the Providence of events more and more daily, and become more confident that "the Lord knows how to turn our errors to advantage," and becomes also "humbler in heart." The tone of the letters certainly leaves room for this.

LADY DIANA BEAUCLERC AND THE ROBIN HOOD RIFLES.—Lady Diana Beauclerc, sister of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, presented the annual prizes to the Robin Hood Rifles at Nottingham, on Friday night, when she said:—I have complied with great readiness with the flattering wish of Colonel Wright that I should make the annual presentation of prizes to you. (Cheers.) I have always felt the greatest interest in your successes; first, on account of the ancient connection of my family with this neighbourhood, and latterly, from the intimate relation of my brother to your corps, and the great pleasure and pride I know he takes in you all. (Applause.) The tale of the bold outlaw whose name you bear has always had a charm for my mind; but more deserving (if you will accept it from me) is the admiration due to those men who give up their hours of ease to accustom themselves to bear arms in their country's cause, should that be necessary. (Cheers.) May the day never come when you will be required to stand together for your hearths and homes. (Hear, hear.) Every one knows, when you are marching past, glittering in holiday array, that the perfection you then show cannot be attained without tiresome hours of labour and instruction. (Hear, hear.) I believe the man who now exhibits moral courage will not then be found wanting in physical qualifications—(cheers)—and I am glad to hear from Colonel Wright that you show equally well behind as before the scenes. (Applause.) Our woman's part in the Volunteer movement is not an active one, but I am sure there is not a woman in Great Britain who would not do all in her power to advance your welfare. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Several innkeepers in Scotland have been very heavily fined for selling drink to children under fourteen years of age.

General Joseph Wheeler, the Confederate Cavalry officer, has been elected Professor of Natural Science in the Louisiana State Seminary, in which Raphael Semmes occupies the chair of Moral Philosophy.

John Gray, one of the soldiers of the Revolution, of whom nothing has heretofore been publicly known, is living in Noble county, Ohio.

The *London Gazette* lately contained the following startling notice of application for a patent:—"Frederick Maunder, of Barnstaple, for an invention for preventing the recurrence of periods of excessive speculation and panic!"

A man in Lewisburg, Ohio, having recently died of *delirium tremens*, his widow brought a suit against two men who ordinarily sold him liquor. The county court awarded her 500 dollars from one and 200 dollars from the other.

It is reported that the heir to the throne of Russia and his young bride will pay a visit to the royal family of England in the course of the ensuing summer.

A few days ago there was born in Birmingham a male child having in its forehead two projections resembling in every particular tiny rams' horns. Soon after birth the child died.

The reports from all the London police courts state that the number of apprehensions for drunkenness during the Christmas holidays has been unusually small.

Frederick Douglass, one of the "coloured" writers of the United States, has contributed an essay on "Reconstruction" to the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

At one of the schools in Cornwall, the inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children sagely quoted in reply the text, "No man can serve two masters."

As the steeple of a church has been painted recently, the attention of a little girl was attracted at the staging put up about it. She appeared unable to comprehend it; but, finally, after a moment's reflection, said, "I guess it is the crinoline."

PROJECTED CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.—There is again a question of a congress of European Sovereigns. The Emperor of the French is especially desirous of arranging a meeting with the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia Russia, and Italy before the Paris Exhibition. In the event of this not being effected, the Emperor Napoleon will most likely invite these monarchs to Paris during the Exhibition.—*Independance.*

The *New York Times* says:—A clergyman of Western Massachusetts, who had prepared with much labour and care an appropriate discourse for the recent thanksgiving services at his church, was greatly annoyed to find only about 30 hearers, and a majority of those not of his own flock. The following Sunday being unusually pleasant, a very large congregation assembled at his church; but no minister appeared, and, though several times sent out for at his residence, he left his congregation to go home sermonless.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—A few nights ago a respectable farmer, resident in the neighbourhood of Barton, was driving from home in search of a nurse, when his attention was suddenly called to a light in a field, through which there is a public footpath. Alighting from his gig, the farmer hastened to the spot, when he saw a labouring man had been digging a grave. At the sight of the farmer he made off, leaving the lantern and the spade behind him, and also an overcoat, which the farmer took possession of. Journeying a little farther in the direction of Brigg, he met a young woman, who said she was going to meet her sweetheart at the lonely spot intimated. Believing that foul play was intended, the farmer drove the girl to her own house. The affair is now being investigated.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1861.—The following statement of the accounts, showing the result of the transactions of the creditors' assignee, and also of the official assignee, is a good example of the working of this Act:—Receipts.—From property, £100 9s 11d. Payments.—For solicitor's bills, £41 11s 5d; messenger's bills, £14 0s 10d; auctioneer's ditto, £9 2s 8d; bankrupt's allowance, £6; creditors' assignees' expenses, £1 3s 1d; fees for the chief registrar's account, £5 17s 6d; postages, stationery, and petty disbursements, £1 0s 1d; dividend expenses and advertising, 9s 4d; wages, rent, taxes, rates, liens, &c., payable in full, £11 6s; first dividend declared of 2½d in the pound on £526 13s, £6 9s.—total, £100 9s 11d.

A CLEVER GIRL.—A large manufacturing company in Chicago employs a young lady only 13 years of age as paymaster. She has paid out since last May a quarter of a million of dollars, keeping the time-sheets, pay-roll, and a private account book with and for each of three to four hundred men employed. She receives the money weekly from the bank to the amount of 4,000 dols. to 5,000 dols. carries the transaction of paying all the men through, and settles and makes her balances with the cashier. She knows every man in the establishment, the force being divided into eleven departments, each having its responsible foreman. She commands a salary of 625 dols. per annum, takes two music lessons each week, and attends an evening course at a commercial college, where she has a scholarship. Nor does this produce any overstrain of her intellect. She is in the most robust and vigorous health, never has a day's sickness, and stands ten hours each day at her desk.—*Boston Advertiser.*

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—On Monday night or early on Tuesday morning the Charlotte, a vessel of about 200 tons, laden with deals, battens, &c., supposed to be from Gottenburg, was wrecked on the north of Flambro' Head. It is thought she ran on shore during a snow storm, as on Tuesday morning, at day-break, the north sea landing was strewn with wreckage; and on searching by Mr Harrington's, of the North Star Inn, the master and three foreign seamen were found alive among the rocks, at the east entrance of Robin Lythe's Cave. They were with difficulty got across to Mr Harrington's, where it was found the captain was dreadfully injured, and unconscious; and the other men unable to speak English, so that information could be gathered from them with difficulty. But it appears that other three unfortunate men were also on board the vessel and formed part of the crew. These have not been saved, and, at this time, only one of the bodies has been found. Later on in the day the master, whose name is said to be R. White, expired. It is supposed that one of the men, not saved, viz., the mate, is brother to the captain. The vessel has become almost a total wreck, but a portion of the cargo is being saved.

REVOLTING SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—The *St. Vincent Witness* reports the recent execution of a woman, named Mary James, for murder. When the chaplain who attended the wretched woman to the scaffold had bidden her farewell, he drew back. She also quickly drew back, but the movement could scarcely have been perceived, for the order was given, the drop fell, and the culprit was seen standing unharmed on the platform—her eyes from the beginning were very imperfectly bandaged. Looking down, she drew back further from the trap, and her arms being free she removed the piece of muslin with which her eyes were covered. From this time she appeared to dread the trap having seen the danger, and she could not be induced to go forward. The provost-marshal then summoned the turnkeys, who, with the hangman, were constrained to use force to get her on to the trap-door. The instinct of self-preservation seemed to nerve her with strength, and a scuffle ensued on the platform of the gallows for ten minutes, when she was ultimately tripped up, and she fell heavily on one of the large side beams of the gallows, and rolled on the scaffold, where she lay motionless. She was then pushed over on the trap-door, which was pulled, and she fell through head foremost. She never made a struggle or movement after she was thrown down, and many persons supposed that life was extinct before she fell through the drop.

A BISHOP HISSED IN A CATHEDRAL.—The *Gazette* of Treviso, of the 25th of December, contains the following:—"Yesterday morning Bishop Zinelli went to the cathedral to celebrate Christmas-day, and to address the people. There was an immense crowd present. When Monsignore alluded in his address to the persecutions of which the head of the church has been the object on the part of the Italian people and a portion of the clergy, there arose very significant murmurs, then hisses, and lastly vociferations. The speaker said he was speaking from the pulpit of truth, and that the house of God ought to be respected. If that were not done, he added, it would be better for the evil disposed to retire. The murmurs were such that the preacher had to bring his discourse to a close by giving the blessing. Some disorder took place in the church, and several persons were bruised. The people afterwards collected at the side-door, through which it was thought the Bishop would pass. The Royal Carbineers and the police had great difficulty in dispersing the crowd. The bishop got safe and sound into his palace, accompanied by hisses and hootings. In the course of the evening the people again collected in the neighbourhood of the Bishop's palace. Some windows were broken. The Corporation of Treviso, in consequence of these events, issued the following proclamation:—'Citizens, excited demonstrations made on even justifiable grounds in the public streets may easily overstep the limits consistent with national dignity and what is allowed by law. In the assemblage of yesterday good sense and perseverance succeeded in calming the minds of the people and in preventing fresh disorders from breaking out. Citizens, let us show by deeds that we are worthy of the liberty which we have acquired at the cost of so many sacrifices.'"

MR. BRIGHT AND THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."—Mr Jacob Bright publishes a correspondence which has just taken place between himself and Mr John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr Bright began the correspondence by complaining of the following passage in the article entitled "Public Affairs" in the *Fortnightly Review*:—"The absurd inaccuracy of some of his (Mr John Bright, M.P.) statements, as, for instance, that all the land of Scotland is in the hands of twelve, and of England in the hands of one hundred and fifty proprietors, are serious blemishes in his oratory. . . . His tone too much indicates that in his heart he has adopted the French maxim, 'La propriété c'est le vol.' What other interpretation can be placed on his saying that 'the poor only are fit to legislate for the rich'?" Mr Jacob Bright denies that his brother ever spoke these words, and asks from what report they were taken. To this Mr John Morley replied that he had communicated with the writer of "Public Affairs"—a Liberal member of the House of Commons—who assured him that he could verify the phrases attributed to Mr Bright. In the course of the next ten days, Mr Morley, having satisfied himself that the statements challenged were inaccurate, undertook that this should be acknowledged in the *Review* for January 1st. To a request from Mr Jacob Bright for the name of the writer of the article, Mr Morley replied, "I do not think the writer would object to my furnishing you with his name. He is out of town at present, but I hope to see him on Tuesday, when I will write to you, if you still think it worth while to know the writer's name." Here the correspondence ends as far as Mr Morley is concerned, and Mr Jacob Bright, presuming that the writer objects to disclose himself, sends him a letter, to the care of the editor, in which he explains that what his brother really said as to the ownership of the land was that *half* the land of England is in the possession of fewer than one hundred and fifty men, and *half* the land in Scotland is in the possession of not more than ten or twelve men. As to the other point, Mr John Bright said, "I deny altogether that the rich alone are qualified to legislate for the poor, any more than that the poor alone would be qualified to legislate for the rich."

The death of Mrs Holman Hunt is announced. She died at Florence, where Mr Hunt had been compelled, through the illness of his wife, to pause on his route to the Holy Land.

Large catches of herrings continue to be taken on the coast of Devon, and the fish are selling wholesale at from 26s to 30s per thousand. A Penzance boat on Christmas-eve took about 30,000.

The town of Coburg, Canada West, was lighted with a new gas on the 1st ult., made from pine wood, bones, and refuse vegetable and animal matter. The light was very brilliant, surpassing that manufactured from the coal, which had been formerly used, while it will be more economical.

THE NEW CRUSADE.—The new Roman Catholic paper, the *Westminster Gazette*, made its appearance on Saturday. The opinions of this journal on the temporal power may be gathered from the following sentence in its opening article:—"It is because we do not wish to see the Pope a martyr that we wish him to be a Sovereign. Yet this day, December 29, ever memorable in the annals of the Church of England as the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Thomas a Becket, shows us how God is sometimes willing to be appeased for the sins of nations by sacrifice; and Pius IX, like a greater St. Thomas, is ready, as he declared but yesterday, to lay down his life for the sins of Christendom. Of this, at least, we may rest assured that he will preserve the independence of the Church, even if by martyrdom."

Garibaldi has addressed to a friend in England a letter on the Eastern question, in which, with his characteristic enthusiasm, he gives vent to his feelings of sympathy towards the "oppressed nationalities" of the East, and of regret that the policy of England and the other great Powers should be opposed to the revolutionary efforts of the subjects of Turkey. He appears to desire the emancipation of the Christian subjects of Turkey simply because they are Christian, and want to be free from Turkish rule, and he contends that England does not aid them in their efforts. In his narrow view of political affairs, the gallant General sees nothing but wickedness in the maintenance of a policy which is the only one that can preserve the peace of Europe.

MEETING OF THE KINGS OF PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.—The Royal train stopped at the right side of a platform arranged for the occasion. King William walked quickly forward to meet King John, and said to him "Welcome, brother-in-law." The latter, holding his plumed hat in one hand, and with the other straight down by his side in quite a military attitude, said, with a serious and deeply moved air to the King, "Your Majesty, I"—King William did not allow him to finish, but, taking him by both hands, drew him near, exclaiming, "No ceremony, brother-in-law!" and kissed him on both cheeks. They afterwards entered the Royal carriage arm-in-arm, followed by the Prince Royal, Albert, who, with a profound bow, kissed the hand of the King of Prussia.—*Universal German Gazette.*

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT STRIKES IN THE IRON TRADE.—It is calculated that about £300,000 has been lost to the men in wages alone, while the contributions which the union has given to some 3,000 of the 10,000 to 12,000 who have been thrown out by the strike have not exceeded £10,000, leaving a net loss of £290,000, while by far the greater portion of the men have had no assistance whatever, and have been compelled to endure the greatest privation and suffering. But, in addition to this, by the suspension of work for the 19 weeks of the strike, a sum of about £1,250,000 has been lost to the district, and must have made a great difference to tradesmen of all kinds. There are also secondary losses which will have to be borne. The malleable iron trade has been directed into other channels, and under the most favourable circumstances a long time must elapse before it will be got back again. This means short time even at the reduced wages, and the non-remunerative employment of capital for the manufacturers, with corresponding effects to all who depend directly or indirectly upon the iron trade. The labour market has also been affected in two ways. A large number of fairly-skilled under-hands have risen to a foremost place, and the men imported from other districts are far more numerous than are those who have left the north country.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE REFORMATION.—The letter addressed to the *Times* by Lord Shaftesbury, a short time ago, has called forth considerable criticism, and His Lordship replies as follows to his numerous critics:—"It is said that I ought to have asserted the peril of the Established Church, rather than the peril of the Reformation in England. I plead guilty to having used the word 'Reformation' intentionally, and not by oversight. The peril of the Church of England I assumed as a matter of course, but I desired to indicate a far greater peril. Deeply as I value the Established Church, I value the Reformation a vast deal more. Among other reasons for profound and reverential affection to the Church of England, to her Liturgy, her stated ministry, and her ordinances, I hold that she is the grand and only effective bulwark for the maintenance of the Reformation against the unceasing efforts, the indissoluble combinations and methodical encroachments of the Papal See. I have long been, and I am still, conscientiously convinced that were the Establishment swept away a large proportion of her members would join the Church of Rome; many would remain indifferent; some, no doubt, would hold steadily to her doctrines; but even they, by their very weakness, would contribute to the progress of the great enemy. Highly as I appreciate the zeal, learning, talent, and principle of several of the Nonconformist bodies, I cannot see, in their organisation and action any power of presenting a systematic and continuous opposition to the Papal policy; and as for the Neological part of the community, but a few of them, even of those who are not already Romanists, would probably become eventually the blind and willing disciples of the 'Confession and Absolution' of a subtle and easy priesthood. Even the Church of Scotland, once so zealous in the cause, seems to be asleep in that false security which is, to every one of us, the greatest danger of all. That all traces of the Reformation would be obliterated I did not mean to assert. They are not obliterated in Austria or in Spain; but it would cease to be predominant, and the England of no distant future would no more resemble the England of to-day, than the actual Church of Smyrna resembles the Church of Smyrna as exhibited in the Apocalypse."

THE REVENUE.

I.

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of the United Kingdom in the undermentioned periods, ending December 31, 1866, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,964,000	5,670,000	294,000	...
Excise	5,471,000	5,110,000	361,000	...
Stamps	2,308,000	2,373,000	...	65,000
Taxes	1,358,000	1,317,000	41,000	...
Property Tax	1,314,000	1,451,000	...	137,000
Post Office	1,140,000	1,130,000	10,000	...
Crown Lands	95,000	90,000	5,000	...
Miscellaneous	682,935	866,415	...	183,480
Totals	18,332,935	18,007,415	711,000	385,480

Net increase ... £325,520.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31.

	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	21,915,000	21,707,000	208,000	...
Excise	20,616,000	19,649,000	967,000	...
Stamps	9,291,000	9,636,000	...	345,000
Taxes	3,463,000	3,364,000	99,000	...
Property Tax	5,458,000	7,603,000	...	2,145,000
Post Office	4,375,000	4,250,000	125,000	...
Crown Lands	327,000	314,000	13,000	...
Miscellaneous	*3,340,662	2,673,478	*667,184	...
Totals	68,785,662	69,196,478	2,079,184	2,490,000

Net decrease ... £410,816

*Including New Zealand Bonds, £500,000.

II.

An Account showing the revenue and other receipts of the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, the application of the same, and the charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said quarter, together with the surplus or deficiency upon such charge:—

Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866, viz.:—		
Great Britain	...	
Ireland	£244,554	£244,554
Income received as shown in Account I.		18,332,935
Amount raised on account of Fortifications, &c., per Acts 27 and 28 Vict., cap. 109, and 28 29 Vict., Cap. 61		350,000
Amount received for Exchequer Bills issued to replace Bills paid off in Money		548,500
Amount received in Repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.		375,119
Ditto for New Courts of Justice		145,000
		£19,996,108
Balance, being the deficiency on Dec. 31, 1866, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the dividends and other charges payable in the quarter to March 31, 1867, and for which Exchequer-bills (deficiency) will be issued in that quarter		1,853,765
		£21,849,873
Amount applied out of the income in Redemption of Deficiency Bills issued in the quarter to Dec. 31, 1866, for the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain on Sept. 30, 1866, viz.:—		
Total deficiency	£3,121,893	
Deduct—Amount Redeemed with Sinking Fund	89,000	3,032,893
Amount applied out of the income to Supply Services		9,330,092
Amount advanced for New Courts of Justice		108,000
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, viz.:—		
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£6,218,345	
Terminable Debt	291,030	
Principal of Exchequer Bills	8,800	
Interest of Exchequer Bills	68,963	
Interest of Deficiency Bills	150	
The Civil List	101,829	
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	677,442	
Advances for Public Works, &c.	597,316	
Sinking Fund	463,273	8,427,148
Surplus balance in Ireland beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866		951,743
		£21,849,870

A Chronicle of the Past Year.

Following our usual practice, we lay before our readers a chronicle of the more remarkable events which have marked the history of the past year, prominence being given to matters of local interest:—

JANUARY.

1—The New Year's Day was ushered in at Newcastle with the usual festivities, the time-gun notifying the old year out and the new year in.—A disastrous fire occurred at St. Catherine's Dock, London, the damage being estimated at not less than £250,000.

3—An attempt was made to assassinate Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, while travelling by train between Castletown and Mullingar. It was believed the intention was to shoot his Lordship, but the shot struck the hood of the engine.

4—Several pitmen who had taken a prominent part in the Cramlington riots in the previous year, were sentenced at the Northumberland Sessions to various terms of imprisonment, the heaviest sentence being nine months. Next day nine other rioters were brought up, and pleading guilty, were discharged on security.

5—A terrible explosion occurred at night on board the brig Euphemia, in the Hartlepool Dock. The explosion resulted from an accumulation of gas. The captain and an apprentice were seriously injured, and the vessel itself destroyed.—Formal sentence of excommunication from the Communion of the Church was passed upon Dr Colenso in the cathedral of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

8—A terrific gale swept over the country, doing great damage to shipping on the Western coast. Several houses blown down in Hull, and a number of lives lost.

10—Fearful gale on the Western coast. Several vessels wrecked and upwards of 150 lives lost.—Lieut. Col. Roney, inspector of Volunteers for the Northern District, was entertained to a dinner at Sunderland on the occasion of his resigning his appointment. There was a large gathering of Volunteer officers.

11—The s.s. "London," foundered in the Bay of Biscay, with upwards of 200 souls on board. The vessel left Plymouth on the 6th, was caught in a gale the following day, and was so much damaged that she had to put about. The gale continued, and whilst steering for Plymouth, the sea made so complete a breach over her, that the engine fires were extinguished, and ultimately she sunk. Sixteen of the crew and passengers escaped in a boat, and told a stirring tale of the heroism displayed on board the ill-fated vessel. Mr G. V. Brooke, a popular actor, was among the lost.

12—A sad accident occurred at Pelton Colliery, causing the death of five lads and seriously injuring four others. The lads had been riding on a train of tubs, which, coming in collision with another set, caused the accident.

15—An extensive fire broke out at the iron shipbuilding works of Messrs Leslie and Co., at Hebburn, causing damage to the extent of £5,000.

16—Earl Russell informed a deputation that a Reform Bill would be introduced next session, which he hoped would meet with the approval of the House; and that by it the Government would stand or fall.

17—The Archbishop of York delivered his inaugural address as president of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in the place of the late Earl of Carlisle.

23—Thirty persons killed by the explosion of a colliery at Ashton.

27—A public meeting was held in Gateshead, at which it was resolved to take measures for the establishment of Ragged and Industrial Schools in the borough. Sir William Hutt, M.P., K.C.B., and Archdeacon Prest spoke in favour of the movement.—In the evening, the Newcastle Burns' Club celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Burns, by a dinner, which was numerously attended.

29—Dr. Hogarth, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, died in his 81st year.—A Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the London was opened at Greenwich.

30—Mr Cowen, M.P., addressed the electors and non-electors of Newcastle.

31—A public meeting was held at Holy Island to consider a scheme for reclaiming the island to the mainland. The scheme was approved of.

FEBRUARY.

1—Mr Francis Grant, the portrait painter, was elected president of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Sir Charles Eastlake.

2—Both Houses of Parliament met at two o'clock, when the Speaker-elect was presented to the Royal Commissioners, and the swearing-in of members was proceeded with.—The Convocation for the province of York was opened by the Archbishop. The Dean of York was re-elected prolocutor.

5—A Working-Men's Club was opened at Gateshead, at which Sir W. Hutt, M.P., delivered the inaugural address.

6—Mr W. Trotter, the Conservative agent for the Auckland District, and coroner for Darlington Ward, was killed by being thrown from his horse, while fox-hunting with the Hurworth hounds.—The remains of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle were interred with great pomp and ceremony in the cemetery at Ushaw College.—The discussion on the admission of novels into the library of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society was again brought up, at the annual meeting held to-day. A motion that the works of certain standard authors should be admitted was negatived by a large majority.—Her Majesty opened in person the first session of her seventh Parliament.

17—The Houses of Lords and Commons met specially this evening (Saturday) and passed a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The motion in the Commons was carried by 364 to 6. The Cattle Diseases Bill was read a third time in the Commons. Anticipatory of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, upwards of 100 persons suspected of Fenianism were arrested at Dublin.

19—Mr John Benson, a hard-working member of the Newcastle Town Council, died at the age of 48 years.

20—The half-yearly meeting of the North-Eastern Railway was held at York, when a strong appeal was made in behalf of a fund for the erection of schools at Tyne Docks.—The Newcastle Cattle Market was closed owing to the cattle plague.

21—The foundation stone of a new Workhouse for the Morpeth Union was laid by Lady Elizabeth Grey, wife of the Rector of Morpeth.—Intelligence brought from America by the Hibernian indicated that the President had declined to enfranchise the negroes. It would breed, he said, a war of races, and he recommended them to emigrate rather than remain crowded together in the South.

24—The assizes for Northumberland and Newcastle were opened and the criminal business proceeded with. There were a large number of cases, both criminal and civil.—Sir C. B. Phipps, many years keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, and formerly treasurer to the late Prince Consort, died from bronchitis.

28—Ald. Candlish was elected member for Sunderland over Mr Fenwick by a majority of 134. The election was caused by the appointment of Mr Fenwick as a Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

MARCH.

2—The Durham Spring Assizes were opened. The calendar was very light.

8—James Pringle, minister of Clavering Place United Presbyterian Chapel, Newcastle, died at the age of 85 years. He was ordained to Clavering Place Chapel on the 10th October, 1804.

11—Her Majesty held her first Court at Buckingham Palace since the death of the Prince Consort, and her re-appearance was welcomed by a brilliant company of the nobility.

12—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Gladstone) introduced his new Reform Bill into the House of Commons. The objects of the Bill were to reduce the county franchise from £50 to £14, the borough franchise from £10 to £7 rental, to admit copyholders and leaseholders of 40s value per annum; to give the franchise to two-years' depositors of £50 and upwards in Savings' Banks; and to lodgers inhabiting rooms of the clear annual value of £10. The debate was adjourned, and after a long sitting next day, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

17—St. Patrick's Day. Notwithstanding all the rumours respecting a Fenian outbreak throughout the country, everything passed off quietly. Intelligence, afterwards received from America, with regard to the Fenians there, was equally satisfactory.

23—Wreck of an outward-bound ship near the Start; forty lives lost.

24—The boat-race between the University of Oxford and Cambridge took place on the Thames, the Oxford winning, as has been the case for the last few years.—Maria Amelie, ex Queen of France, died at Claremont, at the venerable age of 84 years; her life was one of many trials, but whether as Queen of a powerful nation, or as an exile among strangers, her conduct was such as to win for her the greatest esteem.

28—A meeting to consider the Reform Bill, before Parliament, was held in the Lecture Room, Newcastle, at which it was agreed to support the measure.—Mr Headlam, M.P., was one of the speakers.—The Newcastle and Gateshead Harriers' Hunt Steeple Chases took place at Birtley.—Her Majesty wrote a letter to Mr George Peabody, the benevolent American merchant, stating, that she appreciated his noble act of presenting a quarter of a million to improve the dwellings of the London Poor, "as one of more than princely munificence," the Queen asked Mr Peabody to accept the miniature portrait of herself.

30—An order in Council was published in the *Gazette*, prohibiting the importation of cattle from England from any foreign port.

31—James Wilson, who had been chief cashier in Lambton and Co.'s Bank, was arrested on a charge of forgery. Various other charges were preferred against the prisoner, and at the Summer Assizes he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

APRIL.

1—The public debt of the United States was stated to amount to 200,827,000,000 dollars.—President Johnson issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection in the rebel states to be ended.

2—Being Easter, the usual festivities were indulged in throughout the district. A burlesque on Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," the work of Mr J. Strachan, connected with the Newcastle press, was successfully produced at the Newcastle Theatre.—Durham Races was held this and the next day.

3—The funeral of Maria Amelia took place; her body was interred at Weybridge, and was placed by the side of her late husband, King Louis Philippe. The King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales were present.

4—Sir William Hutt, M.P., addressed two meetings at Gateshead, explaining his views on the question of Reform.

5—Her Majesty the Queen presented new colours to the 89th Regiment at Aldershott, and inspected a portion of the camp.

9—Sir W. G. Armstrong opened the Elswick Engine Works' Schools, designed for the education of the workmen's children.

10—Mr G. O. Trevelyan, the member of Parliament for Tynemouth, addressed his constituents at North Shields.

12—The Princess Royal of Britain and Prussia gave birth to a daughter at Potsdam.

13—A barbarous murder was committed at Carr's Hill, Gateshead, the victim being a little girl, named Sarah Melvin, six years of age, who had previously been outraged. The murderer could not be discovered, and a Government reward was offered, but without success. Ultimately a young man, named Cuthbert Rodham Carr, who resided near where the body was found, gave himself up to the police, and was brought up for trial at the Durham Winter Gaol Delivery. He pleaded guilty. Medical evidence was heard, proving his insanity, and Mr Justice Lush ordered him to be kept in strict confinement until the Queen's pleasure was known.

15—An unsuccessful attempt was made against the life of the Emperor of Russia.

17—After a series of unsuccessful attempts, the iron-clad vessel the Northumberland was launched.—Owing to a strike at the Gas Works, none of the lamps were lit in the streets of Newcastle, and many of the inhabitants had to resort to candles and oil.

19—About this date serious rumours were circulated in the neighbourhood of Ponteland regarding the death of three brothers, named Bushby, who died about the beginning of the year. One of the bodies was exhumed, and an inquest, which was adjourned again and again, was held. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict on the 30th August, finding that the deceased had died from the effects of arsenic, but how it had been administered, there was no evidence to show.

26—A new church was consecrated at the Felling, near Gateshead, by the Bishop of Durham.—Prince Arthur was confirmed at Whippingham Church by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

27—The House of Commons divided on the second reading of the Reform Bill. The second reading was carried by a majority of 5.

MAY.

3—A sacred cantata, the work of Mr W. Rea, the Newcastle Corporation Organist, was produced in this town with great success.

10—In conformity with ancient usage, the Mayor of Newcastle (Ald. Dodds), Aldermen, and Councillors, accompanied by the Tyne Commissioners and others, surveyed the boundaries of the river. The ceremony was taken part in by a large number of people.

16—The Derby Day. The winner was Lord Lyon, an English horse.—A Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition was opened at Gateshead by Sir Wm. Hutt, M.P.

17—A church at Newbrough, which had been rebuilt, was opened by the Bishop of Durham.—An old man, named James Cooper, was found dead in bed under suspicious circumstances in his house at Easington Lane. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was returned against a woman named Cragga, who was his housekeeper, but who, at the Durham Winter Gaol Delivery, was found not guilty.

19—Prince Alfred was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.—The cattle plague returns for the week showed a considerable diminution in the number of cases.

20—Dr. Wm. Dawson, of Newcastle, died in London, in his 62nd year.

21—Whitsuntide. Being Whit-Monday, the day was observed as a general holiday, in and around Newcastle.—200 persons injured on the London and North-Western Railway, near Watford, by the train in which they were travelling running into the abutment of a bridge.

22—A most destructive fire took place in Nelson-street, Gateshead. The damage done was estimated at £1,500.

23—Robert Cooper, of Redheugh, won the championship of the Ouse at Lynn.—The foundation stone of a new Grammar School for Newcastle was laid by Lord Ravensworth, near St. Mary's Church, Rye Hill.

29—A great fire broke out in the cabinet-making premises of Mr Chapman, at Sunderland, and in about half an hour the whole of the building and its contents, to the extent of about £15,000, were destroyed.

31—The Fenians "invaded" Canada, crossing the Niagara river. They captured Fort Erie, and a small village near Buffalo. They were afterwards repulsed; and, through the stringent efforts of the United States Government, and the position taken by the Canadian volunteers and the regulars, the movement was nipped in the bud.

JUNE.

1—A meeting of the Restoration Committee of St. Nicholas' Steeple, Newcastle, was held, when a report was presented from Mr Gilbert Scott, the eminent ecclesiastical architect, detailing what should be done to restore the tower with its beautiful lantern, the cost to be about £6,000.

7—The freedom of the city of London was presented to Prince Alfred, who had been previously created Duke of Edinburgh.

9—An extraordinary accident occurred on the Great Northern Railway. A collision took place between goods trains in the Welwin tunnel; the trains and traffic was stopped for several days along that portion of the line.

11—A despatch from Alexandria said that in one day more than one hundred deaths occurred from cholera at Jedda.

12—The Princess Mary of Cambridge was married at Kew to Prince Teck.—An international Enfield rifle competition, between twenty English and twenty Scotch Volunteers, took place near Edinburgh, resulting in favour of the side of the Tweed, the score being, England, 1,070; Scotland, 1,059.—Intelligence from Altona confirmed an impression that war between Prussia and Austria had been virtually declared in that quarter.—Died, at his parsonage, the Rev. B. Kennicott, incumbent of Monkwearmouth, aged 79 years. The deceased held the living for nearly 50 years.

13—An explosion took place at Dukin Hill Colliery, Staffordshire, involving a loss of nearly 40 lives.

15—At the borough police court the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company were fined £25 and costs for supplying gas with more than the authorised proportion of sulphur. The Corporation prosecuted.

18—The Durham Rifle Association commenced its fifth annual prize meeting at Stanley Burn, which extended over two days. The Lord Lieutenant's cup was won by Corporal Pinkney, 12th Durham.—Mr George Wilkinson, Oswald House, near Durham, a member of an old county family, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

19—After a debate on the third reading of the Russell-Gladstone Reform Bill, which extended over several days, the House divided on an amendment by Lord Dunkellin, that the rateable, instead of the rental value be adopted in boroughs. The numbers were—For the amendment, 315; against, 304; being a majority of 11 against Government.

20—The 29th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria.

21—The Duke of Edinburgh opened the northern entrances to the Birkenhead Docks, and attended a Corporation banquet in Liverpool Town Hall, in the evening.—Being the eighty-ninth anniversary of the Duke of Northumberland's birth-day, there were great rejoicings on his Grace's estates, throughout the county.

22—The Pope held a Consistory, and, among other cardinals created, was Archbishop Cullen. Nine bishops were appointed, the new Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle being one of the number.

23—A great battle was fought before Verona, between the Austrians and the Italians, resulting in the defeat of the last-mentioned army.

24—An alarming fire broke out in Newcastle, resulting in the destruction of Mr Brown's large flour mill and granary, in the Close, and part of the passenger terrace of the High Level Bridge. The damage was estimated at £30,000.

25—After an adjournment for a week, Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords, and Mr Gladstone in the Commons, that the Government, having pledged themselves to stand or fall by the Reform Bill, had, on the carrying of Lord Dunkellin's amendment, tendered their resignations to Her Majesty.

26—In both Houses of Parliament it was announced that the resignation of the Ministry had been accepted by Her Majesty.—Newcastle Race Meeting commenced and continued over the next two days. The Northumberland Plate was won by Rococo, which distanced the favourite, the Primate, by two lengths. The Stewards' Cup was won by Molly Carew, a five-year-old bay mare. On the Plate Day an Irish row took place at the close of the races. Several persons were seriously injured; and at the assizes, a number of offenders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

28—A number of battles, in which the Austrians suffered heavy loss, were reported from the Continent.

JULY.

2—Four boys lost their lives at Marley Hill Colliery, through the explosion of a boiler.—A horse, which had bolted with its rider, ran with great force against the Prince of Wales, while on horseback in Rotten Row. The Prince was found not to be seriously injured.

4—The first of two international sculling matches between Kelley, the champion of England, and Hamill, of Pittsburg, U.S., took place on the Tyne. Kelley came in an easy winner. The stretch was five miles. The men again pulled next day over the same distance, but round stake boats, 2½ miles each way. Kelley was a second time the winner. The stakes amounted to £1,000. Kelley afterwards retired from the championship.

5—The Princess Helena was married to Prince Christian, in the Royal Chapel, Windsor Castle.—The death of the Marquess of Lansdowne was announced.

6—The transfer of the Conservative members to the ministerial seats in the House of Commons took place. In the new ministry Earl Derby was himself First Lord of the Treasury, Mr Disraeli resuming his position as Leader of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

10—A new park was opened with great ceremony at Sunderland.—The Durham Winter Assizes were opened.

11—The Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, who was appointed Judge Advocate General, under the Derby Government, was re-elected for the city of Durham.

13—A terrific thunderstorm broke over the country; the phenomenon of showers of icicles was witnessed in various parts of Northumberland.—Mr Disraeli was re-elected without opposition for Bucks.—The "Great Eastern" started on her mission of laying the Atlantic Cable.

16—The Assizes for Northumberland and Newcastle were opened.

17—A child, named George Henry Herbertson, who had been missed from his parents' house for nearly a month, was found drowned in a tan-pit in Newgate Street.

19—An international rifle match for the Elcho Challenge Shield took place at Wimbledon, resulting in favour of Scotland. The score was—Scotland, 1,170 points; England, 1,121; Ireland 1,039.

23—An attempt on the part of London Reformers to force a meeting in Hyde Park resulted in a collision between them and the police. The Life Guards had to be called out.

24—A fine art and industrial exhibition was opened at York by the Archbishop of the province.—The extensive iron shipbuilding firm of Pile, Spence, and Co., Hartlepool, suspended payment. The year altogether was remarkable for extensive failures in banking and commercial circles. Among the banks which stopped payment was the well-known firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co.

27—The Great Eastern reached her destination at Trinity Bay, and the shore-end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully submerged. The line was opened to the public next day, and some time afterwards the cable of 1865 was recovered, and was also successfully laid between the two countries. The tariff at first was £20 for a message of twenty words, but was reduced to £10.—The Hon. G. W. Barrington, who unsuccessfully contested North Durham in the Conservative interest, was returned for Eye.—Charlotte Florencia, Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, widow of Hugh, the third Duke, died at Twickenham, in her 79th year. Her life was ennobled by many acts of goodness.

30—A meeting was held in the Newcastle Assembly Rooms, at which it was agreed to form a Conservative Association for the district.—Sir James Wigram died, aged 73 years. Deceased was Vice-Chancellor of England from 1841 to 1850.

31—The barque "Ostrich," of North Shields, was wrecked upon the rocks of Mardon. Of fourteen persons on board four only were saved.

AUGUST.

2—The annual show of stock, &c., under the auspices of the Northumberland Agricultural Society was held at Alnwick. Owing to the plague no horned cattle were shown. Lord Ravensworth presided at the dinner. Died in London, in his 79th year, Mr Geo. Osbaldistone, one of the best-celebrated sportsmen of the last generation.

3—Darlington Horse and Dog Show took place, and was the most successful the society has held. The Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry were inspected on the Town Moor by Colonel Jenyns, 13th Hussars; and the Percy Artillery Brigade of Volunteers were reviewed at Alnwick by Colonel C. V. Fox.—The remains of Charlotte Florencia, widow of Hugh, the third Duke of Northumberland, were placed in the Percy Vault in the chapel of Saint Nicholas, Westminster Abbey.

4—Mr Edward Collingwood, one of the Northumberland magistrates, died at his residence, Dissington Hall, in the 75th year of his age.—After having been open for three months, the Gateshead Industrial Exhibition was formally closed. It had been visited by upwards of 30,000 persons, who paid at the doors, whilst there had been 271 season ticket-holders.

6—A fight for £400 took place between Jem Mace, the ex-champion, and Joe Goss; after twenty-one rounds, fought in thirty-six minutes, the men were drawn.—The Extradition Treaties Act Amendment Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons and passed.

8—The half-yearly meeting of the North-Eastern Railway Company was held at York.—The annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was opened at York.—The fifth annual competition of the Sandhoe Rifle Club took place at the range, West Oakwood Cottage, Hexham, and was continued the next day.—The foundation stone of a church was laid at New Hendon, Sunderland, by Mr C. Bramwell.

9—The Prince and Princess of Wales drove in procession through the city of York on a visit to the Archbishop of the Province, at Bishopthorpe Palace. The city was magnificently decorated for the occasion. Next day their Royal Highnesses visited the Agricultural Show, the Guildhall, where the Prince unveiled a memorial window to his father, the Museum Grounds, and the Industrial Exhibition. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards attended special service in the Minster, and in the evening were present at a grand ball which was given in the Assembly Rooms by the Lord Mayor. At dusk the city was illuminated.

10—Parliament was prorogued by the Royal Commission.

11—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, in their uniforms as Field-Marshals, reviewed the volunteers of the Northern counties at York. Upwards of 20,000 volunteers mustered on the occasion. The Duke of Cambridge, at the close, expressed his own satisfaction, and that of the Prince of Wales, with the movements. Thus closed a week which will be long remembered in Yorkshire.

12—Mr Eyre, ex-governor of Jamaica, arrived in this country with his family.

13—The Mayor of Newcastle gave his annual dinner at the Queen's Head Hotel.

15—Stockton Races were opened, and continued next day.

16—The Felton Agricultural Society held their annual show.

21—The annual competitions of the Northumberland and Newcastle Rifle Association commenced on Morpeth Common, and lasted until Saturday. An interesting feature in connection with the meeting was a prize of £25 offered by Mr J. H. H. Atkinson, for the best breech-loader, combining rapidity with accuracy of firing, which was won by a rifle manufactured by Mr Henry, of Edinburgh.

22—The Allendale Agricultural Society held their annual show of stock.—The foundation stone of a fish market was laid at Sunderland by Councillor Barnes.

23—The foundation stone of a pauper lunatic asylum for Newcastle Union was laid by the Mayor (Ald. Dodds), assisted by Ald. Hedley, Chairman of the Visiting Committee of Justices.

24—F. Bennett, M.D., died at his residence, Gateshead, in his 59th year.—A treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague. It was definitely settled that the Hanover and other German States conquered, were to be annexed to Prussia, purely and simply, but that their organic laws were not to be disturbed for the present.

25—The half-yearly meeting of the Central Northumberland Railway was held at Alnwick.

27—A kite contest, something novel in the neighbourhood, took place on Newcastle Moor. There were eighty-six competitors, and upwards of 20,000 spectators.—Died at Aix-la-Chapelle, Mr Hindmarsh, Q.C., Recorder of York. Deceased was a native of Sunderland, and practised on the northern circuit.

28—The foundation stone of a church was laid at Leadgate, Durham.

29—The first meeting of a committee, organised to raise a fund for the defence of Mr Eyre, in any attempt which might be made to bring him to trial for the steps he took to suppress the Jamaica insurrection, as governor of the colony, was held in London, under the presidency of Thomas Carlyle.

SEPTEMBER.

1—The First Newcastle Artillery Volunteers were inspected on the Moor by Colonel Cox.

3—A treaty of peace was formally made between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt.

6—The Hon. Mrs Barrington entertained upwards of 3,000 people, including the pitmen and their wives, who were engaged on the various collieries on her royalties, in the neighbourhood of Crook.—Lord Northbrook died, aged 70 years.

7—The great ship race from China, with the season's tea, was won by the Taeping, which arrived at London to-day.

10—The church of St. Paul, at Jarrow, better known as the church of the Venerable Bede, was re-opened, after restoration, by the Bishop of Durham.

11—The foundation stone of a church was laid at Harton, South Shields, by the Rev. T. H. Chester, incumbent of St. Hilda's.—An extensive fire broke out in a range of warehouses, belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, situate in Haydon Square, London.

13—A new corn market and town hall were opened at Hexham.

17—The temporary wooden bridge, which is to serve in lieu of the old Tyne Bridge until the erection of a bridge on the swing principle, was opened.

18—After undergoing extensive alterations, Marlborough-crescent Chapel, Newcastle, was re-opened, with the Rev. Wildon Carr, Baptist, as pastor.

19—Earl Grey, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of the county, opened in Newcastle an exhibition of paintings, in connection with the Mechanics' Institute of the borough.

24—An iron-clad transport, named the Jumna, which had been in process of building for nearly two years, was launched from the yard of Messrs Palmer and Co., Jarrow.

25—The annual conference of delegates, from the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutions, was held in Newcastle, under the presidency of Mr S. A. Beaumont.

27—The annual show of the North Tyne and Redesdale Agricultural Society was held at Bellingham.

28—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the North British Railway which, owing to rumours in circulation regarding the position of the company, had been looked forward to with intense interest, was held at Edinburgh.—Mr R. Hodgson, chairman of the directorate, presiding. After a long discussion, a committee of investigation was appointed to inquire into the position and prospects of the company.

OCTOBER.

1—The Winter Session of the Newcastle College of Medicine was opened by the President, Canon Whitley; Dr. Gibb, Newcastle, delivering the inaugural address.—The Bishop of Durham commenced his annual visitation at Durham and in the course of his charge, dealt with Rationalism, Ritualism, Lay Readers, and Confirmation.—A banquet was given at Liverpool to the layers of the Atlantic Cable, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote, the President of the Trade.

4—The Newcastle Conservative Association held its first annual meeting under the presidency of Mr J. Hodgson Hinde. Mr Matthew Bell, Woolsington, was elected President; and Mr N. G. Clayton, Vice-President. In the evening the members dined together in the Queen's Head Inn, when Colonel Johnson of the Deanery, presided over a numerous and influential assemblage.—Mr Rarey, the celebrated horse-tamer, died at Cleveland, U.S., aged 38 years.

5—Sedgefield Agricultural Society held their annual show.

9—The Church Congress commenced its annual sittings in York under the presidency of the Archbishop of the Province. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the opening sermon, the inaugural address being afterwards delivered by the Archbishop of York. The meetings lasted until the 12th, and were attended by the Bishops of Oxford, Durham, Ripon, and nearly the whole colonial bench, several peers, and a great many distinguished speakers clerical and lay. An Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition, which was visited by immense crowds, was held in the city at the same time. Among other meetings convened was one to take into consideration the Conscience Clause, at which a deputation was appointed to wait upon Earl Derby to represent that the clause had greatly obstructed Church School Buildings.

14—Great fire at Quebec; 2,550 houses were destroyed, valued at about 3,000,000 dollars, and rendering 25,000 persons homeless.

15—The foundation stone of a Congregational Chapel was laid at Tynemouth, by Mr Samuel Morley, of London.—The Exhibition of Paintings opened in Newcastle, on the 20th September, was formally closed by the chairman of the executive, Ald. Bell. Financially, the Exhibition was a success, as after meeting the expenditure, it was found that upwards of £400 could be reserved for the object in view—the furnishing of the new Mechanics' Institute.

17—An influential meeting of Conservatives was held in Durham, at which it was resolved to invite the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, the senior member for the city, who had been appointed Judge Advocate General under the Derby Government, to a banquet to be held on the 15th January.—The Archbishop of Canterbury laid the foundation stone of a Cathedral at Inverness, to be dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland.

18—The Duke of Edinburgh inaugurated the Glasgow memorial to the Prince Consort, which took the form of an equestrian statue. His Royal Highness was presented with the freedom of the city.—The Sheriff of Newcastle (Mr H. Angus) gave the customary dinner incident to the office.—The Italian flag replaced that of Austria in Venetia.

25—Mr Snider died; he was the inventor of the process by which the Enfield rifle is converted into a breech-loader.

28—Dr. Chadwick was consecrated at Ushaw to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Hexham and Newcastle by Archbishop Manning.

29—Archbishop Manning delivered an interesting and instructive address on Education in the Newcastle Assembly Rooms.

31—An explosion took place at Pelton Colliery, near Chester-le-Street, by which twenty-four lives were lost. At the coroner's inquest, which was afterwards held, the jury, while finding no evidence to show the cause of the catastrophe, expressed it as their opinion that great negligence had been manifested by the officials in not enforcing the rules of the colliery.

NOVEMBER.

1—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Newcastle Corporation, Mr John Clayton, who, for upwards of forty-four years, has been Town Clerk to the borough, intimated his intention to resign the position in the ensuing February.—The municipal elections took place generally throughout England.

7—Died, at Roehampton Priory, Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal.

8—The Roman Catholic Bishop elect of Hexham and Newcastle was enthroned, with great ceremony, in his cathedral, St. Mary's, Newcastle.—John Scott, the third Earl of Eldon, great grandson of the famous Lord Chancellor, came of age. There were great rejoicings on his estates in South Durham, and at Encombe, his lordship's principal seat.

9—The election of mayors took place. Mr William Hunter was elected Mayor of Newcastle, with Mr R. Cail as Sheriff; Mr George Miller, for Gateshead; Mr John Hedley, for Tynemouth; Mr Jas. Anderson, for South Shields; Mr J. J. Kayll, for Sunderland; Mr R. Robson, for Durham; Mr R. King, for Morpeth; and Mr James Purves, for Berwick.—The Czarewitch of Russia was married to the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, at St. Petersburg. The Prince of Wales was present.

10—The s.s. Ceres, trading between London and Dublin, was wrecked on the Irish Coast, near Wexford; many lives were lost.

12—Died at Hendon, Sunderland, Capt. Heard, R.N., aged 58; deceased was for some time inspecting-commander of the Coastguard, and afterwards commander of the Naval Reserve at Sunderland.

14—A magnificent shower of meteors was observed in the heavens.—The shareholders of the North British Railway held a special meeting at Edinburgh. Mr R. Hodgson, the chairman, was prevented by an accident from attending. A report that had been prepared by the committee of investigation was adopted, and a new directorate appointed.

15—At a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of Messrs Pile, Spence, and Co., held at York, it was agreed to wind up the affairs of the company, under the supervision of Chancery.—The Bishop of Durham consecrated a church at Consett.

17—Great floods broke out at various parts of Yorkshire and the midland counties, occasioning great loss of life and destruction of property. The flood was particularly lamentable in its consequences in the neighbourhood of Leeds.

22—Robert Chambers, of St. Anthony's, Newcastle, pulled against J. H. Sadler, of Putney, London, for the championship of the Thames. There was a foul, and the referee decided for Chambers.

28—The foundation stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. Stephen, was laid in Scotswood-road, Newcastle, by Sir W. G. Armstrong.

30—The Queen visited Wolverhampton, and unveiled a statue of the late Prince Consort.

DECEMBER.

1—Died at Hardwick Hall, near Sedgefield, Mr C. Bramwell, J.P., aged 72 years.

4—An exhibition of ecclesiastical vestments, the articles for which were principally contributed from churches in the district, was opened in Newcastle.

7—The Winter Gaol Delivery for Durham commenced before Mr Justice Lush. There were no fewer than five murder cases. Sentence of death was passed on a man named Henry Brownless, for the murder of a little girl at Houghton-le-Spring. The sentence was afterwards commuted. Of the four other cases the verdict in two was not guilty, the charge in another was reduced to manslaughter; and in the fourth, the prisoner, who was the Carr's Hill murderer, was found insane. There was no Gaol Delivery for Northumberland or Newcastle.

10—An out-door Reform demonstration was held under the presidency of Mr Joseph Cowen, jun., on the Sandhill, Newcastle.

11—Ald. Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle, addressed his constituents for the second time this year, and a vote of confidence in the hon. member was passed at the close.

12—Mr Edmond Beales, M.A., who, for the action he had taken in extreme Radical demonstrations, and other reasons, lost a revising barristership, came to Newcastle, where he was entertained to tea; and afterwards addressed a meeting in the Town Hall, where he gave utterance to the extraordinary statement, that, at the recent Hyde Park riots, the people of London had it in their power to have bathed that city in blood!—A fearful explosion occurred at the Oaks Pit, Barnsley, Yorkshire. The killed, including volunteers, who lost their lives at explosions which afterwards occurred while attempting to rescue the men in the pit, amounted to nearly 400.

13—Following the Barnsley explosion, another occurred near Harecastle, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, by which upwards of 80 miners lost their lives.

18—Newcastle Christmas Cattle Market was held. The supply of animals was small, but the quality was unusually excellent.—The Newcastle Choral Union gave their Christmas Performance, as usual, of Handel's Messiah.

25—Christmas Day.—The yacht Henrietta, which along with two other vessels of the same build, had engaged in an ocean race from New York to Cowes, arrived first at the winning place at 5.40 p.m. Her greatest run in one day was 280 miles, her least 113. The stakes amounted to 90,000 dols.

26—Being the festive season, a great number of entertainments of various kinds were given in Newcastle and district; the first public performance of the pantomime took place.

29—Byker Mill, near Newcastle, destroyed by fire—damage, about £1,000.

30—Great Fire at the Crystal Palace. One portion of the building destroyed, and two of the courts seriously injured.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF £1,800 AT DUNDEE.

The *North British Mail* has the following as to this robbery:—"It appears Mr Cunningham, the factor for the Earl of Dalhousie, who resides at Carnoustie, had left for Dundee for the transaction of business by the forenoon train. Two persons were sitting in the carriage into which he entered, and shortly after the train left Carnoustie, they asked him whether he had any objection to smoking. He said he had none, and they accordingly lighted their cigars. What happened afterwards he is not able to say. When the train reached the West Ferry, about three miles from Dundee, two gentlemen entered the carriage and found it only occupied by Mr Cunningham, who appeared to be asleep. Both gentlemen knew him, but did not think of speaking to him as he seemed to be sleeping. On the way to Dundee he, however, gave several unpleasant indications which led the gentlemen who were in the carriage with him to suppose he was labouring under a fit. They attempted to arouse him, but did not succeed until the train arrived at Dundee, when he manifested signs of returning consciousness. After he was able to speak he told the gentlemen what had happened, and on examining his portmanteau, discovered that a large sum of money had been stolen from him. He gave a description of the men to the police, and recounted all the circumstances that had happened, and, of course, every effort will be made to secure the depredators. There can be no doubt that Mr Cunningham had been drugged, and it seems evident the persons who committed this daring robbery must have known him, and been aware that he was often in the habit of carrying large sums of money with him while travelling. It is reported that the amount of money taken from Mr Cunningham is 1,862. Mr Dewar was called to see Mr Cunningham, but we believe, although he is quite sure he has been drugged, he cannot state the article with which it had been effected. Mr Cunningham has not yet recovered from the effects of the drugging but is gradually getting round."

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN IN NEWCASTLE.

STATEMENT OF THE DECEASED.

Mr Theodore Hoyle, deputy-coroner, last night resumed the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of a woman named Ann Jennings, at Mr Hawthornthwaite's, Byker Tavern, Byker Bar, Newcastle. At the previous investigation, it was stated that the deceased, who had been given to intemperate habits, was seen about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, the 15th instant, sitting upon a stool in the house of her sister, where she lived, at the Fold, Byker. She was then smoking her pipe, and was apparently in good health. A few minutes afterwards, some persons were heard to ascend the stairs. Then followed some rather loud whispering, and the deceased's door was heard to squeak on its being opened. The deceased exclaimed, "What do you want here?" and she made use of the expression, "Oh, I am killed!" She then fell to the ground, and when her niece entered the house she found Jennings lying with a large wound over her eye. The woman died on the Thursday morning following from the injury; but before expiring she told one or two neighbours that a person named Kit York had inflicted the blow. The adjourned inquest was held on Friday night, and the statement of the deceased was read as follows:—"I, Ann Jennings, swear that Christopher York came into my house on Saturday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock. I said to him, 'What sets you hear?' He said he had come in because he was acquainted with me. He then struck at me, and I fell upon the floor. I was 'davered and made silly.' I am sure he did it with his fist. I believe that I am dying, and make this statement in this belief. The fire was burning brightly, and I saw his face. There was none but himself when I got the blow. Every word I have said is true. I believe that I am in danger of death."—The medical evidence proved that the deceased died from the blow; but many witnesses were called, who proved an *alibi* on the part of York. After a lengthened investigation the jury returned a verdict:—That the deceased died from injuries received, but at whose hands there was not sufficient evidence to show.

LANCHESTER WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday afternoon an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Shotley Bridge. A tea party was afterwards held in the extensive workshops lately erected at the Saw Mills, and kindly granted for the occasion by the proprietor, Mr Buckham. The spacious building was fitted up, gratuitously, with cottage tables and seats, and tastefully decorated with evergreens; the first object which met the eye being the beautiful words of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto me," ingeniously formed with laurel leaves, and arranged in a semi-circle at the further end of the room. About 120 persons sat down to an excellent tea, the duties of the table being pleasantly discharged by Miss Whinney, Miss Green, Miss Nesbitt, Miss Davison, and Miss M. Whinney. In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of Mr Simpson, of Blanchland, whose pithy and warm-hearted remarks met with frequent response. Addresses of unusual ability were delivered by Mr R. Johnson, of Blanchland; Mr Jonathan Wardle, of Witton Gilbert; and the Rev. J. C. Harrison. On Sunday, two powerful sermons were preached in the same place of worship by Mr Jonathan Wardle, of Witton Gilbert. The collections, in the aggregate, were in advance of former years. On the morning of Christmas Day, the teachers and scholars, numbering 130, assembled at the chapel at nine o'clock, and after forming into a procession, sang through the village several favourite hymns, occasionally halting in front of the houses of the children. Three separate companies of adults had previously ushered in the auspicious day with their vocal strains, but the sweet singing of this youthful choir fell on the ear with an effect far surpassing the achievements of those who had gone before them. Proceeding to the Saw Mills, breakfast, consisting of tea, coffee, fruit cake, tea cakes, &c., awaited them in the commodious building already mentioned, where they were joined by Mr and Mrs Buckham, and a few kind friends who had cheerfully assisted in the necessary preparations. At the public tea party on Saturday the visitors spoke in high terms of the superior quality of the bread and the really hot tea, but on this occasion the encomiums were of a more demonstrative kind, the children, generally speaking, preferring to express their approval, not so much by their words, as by their deeds. After spending the morning very happily, the numerous company separated about eleven o'clock.

CAPTURE AND COMMITTAL OF A BELFORD SWINDLER.

Alexander Weightman, a respectable-looking young man, on Friday last was brought before the Wakefield magistrates charged with obtaining a rug and a pair of trousers, of the value of £2 9d., under false pretences, from Mr Thomas Boston, woollen draper, Wakefield. Mr Barratt prosecuted. On Thursday, the 6th of December, the prisoner went to the shop of Messrs Watson and Kenworthy, grocers, and wished to buy some hams. Being a perfect stranger, Mr Watson asked him what he was, and the man told him that he had made his fortune in New Zealand, and had £25,000 invested in the Bank of England. He wanted the hams, he said, for two hotels which he had in the north, and which his sisters kept for him. He further stated that he was a partner in the firm of Weightman Brothers, large cattle dealers, in Northumberland; but Mr Watson told the magistrates that he was not acquainted with these people, but the fact of the £25,000 invested in the bank was quite enough for him. No mutual understanding as to price, however, could be arrived at, and so no hams changed hands. In the course of the conversation, Weightman incidentally mentioned that he had to go to Normanton the next day to complete the purchase of an estate he had bought in the neighbourhood, and, as his attire was hardly in the best of condition, he wished to know where he could get a suit of clothes. Mr Watson offered to lend him his best overcoat, but this, with a consideration Mr Watson informed the magistrates he could not understand, the prisoner declined with thanks. Mr Watson next proffered to take him to a tailor's shop, and, this kindness being accepted, the two went to the establishment of Mr Boston, where Weightman repeated his story about his relationship with Weightman Brothers, and further declared that he had nineteen fat beasts at Mr Watson's farm at Milnthorp (no relative of the grocer's). Knowing there was such a farmer living and ascertaining that a large cattle dealing firm of Weightman did carry on business in Northumberland, Mr Boston let the man have a rug at the time, and received an order for a suit of clothes, the trousers of which were made and delivered the following day, but the remainder of the suit was kept back, in consequence of certain matters which reached Mr Boston's ears. A warrant for his detention was taken out, and on the 19th December he was apprehended at an eating house in Dewsbury. The rug was still in his possession, and he was wearing the trousers obtained from Mr Boston. Not a farthing in money was found upon him, but to the tag end of a large Albert guard which he sported, a bunch of keys and not a watch was attached. Mr James Weightman, the senior partner of the firm of Weightman Brothers, was examined as a witness. He stated that the prisoner was a half-cousin, but he had never had any connection with the firm. Between four and five years the man had had no settled occupation but had gone up and down the country, carrying on the same practices as that upon which he was now charged.—The prisoner, who declined to put any questions to the witnesses, or say a word in defence, was then committed to take his trial at the next sessions.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(From *Le Follet*.)

The weather having at last become more seasonable, the winter materials decided upon and exhibited for the last two months are now brought into requisition. We are very glad to welcome the return of brocaded silks; there is hardly any dress more suitable for an elderly lady. Young ones have not yet adopted it, excepting for tunics or portions of a dress.

Satin is also very much in favour for almost all purposes; ball or visiting dresses, mantles, and bonnets. There is scarcely any fabric so elegant or essentially "grand dame."

Velvet, that used to be reserved for toilettes of ceremony, is now making its appearance for all kinds of occasions; and the velveteen, so fashionable this autumn, is rapidly giving way to plush and poplin. The plush dresses and mantles *en suite* look very elegant and seasonable, and require little or no trimming. The terry velvet dresses are, in our opinion, more elegant, and decidedly more dressy.

The silk or woollen reps are much in use for morning dresses, moires, poult-de-soie antiques still keeping much in favour.

Stripes are still in the ascendancy, but are no longer plain, as formerly; they are formed of medaillons or small patterns.

Black is most fashionably worn, but grey and violet seem the favourite colours. Several beautiful shades of blue have appeared. Very little green is seen, excepting for indoor wear.

Fur is very much worn as trimming, the species preferred, being astrakan, sable, chinchilla, marten, miniver, and squirrel; the two latter being preferred for very young ladies and children. Grebe is also in great favour, as are most kinds of feather trimming. Lace is, of course, kept for indoor and evening wear. Grelot and chenille fringe are also most used as ornaments. Velvets worked with beads or embroidered in floss silk likewise make a most elegant addition to a toilette.

For evening wear, satins and silks are much worn; but for young ladies who dance, lighter materials are considered preferable—such as gauze, nets, tarlatanes, or tulles, worn over silk or satin under-skirts. The usual trimmings for these dresses are ruches, beads, and flowers. Many young girls wear foulard tunics and corselets over muslin bodies and skirts. This forms a very pretty, young, and by no means expensive dress. With two or three muslin dresses with low and high bodies, a young lady can make a very nice appearance through the winter evenings, either for demi-toilettes or small dances, as with the addition of a silk or foulard corselet and plastron the toilette is complete, and can be constantly diversified.

Hardly any alteration worth mentioning has taken place in the form and trimmings of the mantles worn this month. They are still ornamented with small bands of fur, and have long handsome guides at the back of the neck. The long hanging sleeves are likely to come into great favour for cloaks, especially if made of velvet or satin. If the mantle is of velvet or satin, trimmed with fur or feathers, the muff is invariably made to correspond.

We do not see many shawls, but those are never worn triangularly as they used to be, but always folded straight like a scarf. We do not consider this at all an elegant fashion; but, as the mode, it is our duty to chronicle it.

A few attempts have been made to introduce some very ugly forms for bonnets, but those at present in wear—the "Catalane" and the "Lamballe"—are so very becoming and elegant, that we sincerely trust they will not be replaced.

Crinoline, in spite of all the abuse and prognostications against it, is still worn, and likely to be so. The form is very much altered, but the skirt, let it be of what material it may, invariably has a few steels, but only round the bottom.

For out-of-door wear, with the short dresses, a small round crinoline is worn (no lady ever attempts to appear in a short dress without one). With an in-door or evening dress the crinoline is long behind and made with a train.

Linen collars and cuffs, with medallions of lace, are much worn; very fine tatting is also much in favour for this purpose.

The hats worn are exactly the same as those introduced last month, and are ornamented in the same manner, the materials being generally velvet, felt, or beaver.

There is an endless variety of lace and muslin bodies, both high and low, intended to be worn with corselets. Some are exceedingly elegant; none more so than those formed of alternate medaillons of lace and satin-stich embroidery.

We have seen several very elegant muslin and lace peplums; also some of black figured net, with lattice-work of coloured beads. One peplum basque shown to us was formed of black velvet, about four inches wide, plaited so as to form five points, that in the middle of the back being much the deepest. These points were surrounded on both sides with white lace, and ornamented with small medallions.

Gloves for evening wear are invariably long, and there has been some slight idea of introducing long black lace mittens for young ladies' demi-toilette wear. We wish this fashion success, but do not think it will take any stand until the spring, for which season it is decidedly more suitable. The parures of flowers, brooch, back-comb, and ear-rings, worn to correspond with the dress, are exceedingly pretty when worn by young ladies, but are totally unsuitable after a certain age.

A SIDEREAL CATASTROPHE.—Readers of history will remember the account given by Tycho Brahe of the appearance of a new star, in which he speaks of observing "with indescribable astonishment a fixed star of a magnitude never before seen; in splendour equal to the planet Venus." The star after declining in brightness for seventeen months then became invisible to the naked eye. Something akin to this, but on a similar scale, has been observed by astronomers during the year 1866. It was remarked about the middle of May, that a star, which, when observed in 1856, by Argelander, was one of the ninth magnitude and invisible to the naked eye, became suddenly as bright as a star of the second magnitude, and attracted the notice of many persons, both astronomical and amateurs. In the course of a fortnight it diminished in brightness, showing again as a star of the ninth magnitude only, since which time it has not again increased in brightness. By observations made on the spectrum of this star (a branch of astronomical inquiry much cultivated during the last few years, and one that will, in course of time, furnish more interesting results concerning the constitution of distant bodies), it is rendered probable that some convulsion took place by which large quantities of hydrogen and other gases were emitted; that for a time the whole mass of the star was in a state of combustion; and that, as the gas became exhausted, and the phenomena diminished in intensity, the star decreased in brightness.—*Post Magazine Almanack* 1867.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867.

Local and District News.

STOCK-TAKING AT CONSETT.—According to usual practice with large firms, the men employed in the ironworks at Consett have been laid off work during the past week for the purpose of taking stock. Now that the year has turned, we confidently expect that the men will be kept fully employed.

FALLING IN OF A ROOF AT CONSETT.—On Thursday the roof of No. 1 Puddling Mill at Consett works fell in with a tremendous crash from the weight of snow which had accumulated during the week. Fortunately no men were at work at the time, so that no further accident occurred.

THE BARNSLEY EXPLOSION.—The amateur entertainment announced to be given in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Barnsley catastrophe, has been postponed on account of the heavy snowstorm which has visited this neighbourhood. It is expected to take place shortly, and an announcement of the precise date will appear in this paper.

THE TRADE OF THE TYNE.—In 1866, 1,277 British and 1,283 foreign vessels entered the Tyne with cargoes from abroad, which was 388 more cargoes than were entered in 1865. 5,577 vessels with cargoes and in ballast from over-sea were entered by the Customs in 1866, which was 133 more than last year. About 12,000 British vessels arrived coastwise in 1866.

TANFIELD ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF FELONS.—The annual meeting of the members of the Lanchester Association for the Prosecution of Felons was held on Monday, at the house of Mr Matthew Irwin, Tanfield; and after a very favourable report of the past year had been read by the secretary, the company partook of an excellent dinner, provided by the worthy host and hostess, to which ample justice was done.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR STOCKTON.—On Tuesday afternoon as the one p.m. passenger train which leaves Port Clarence for Billingham, on the West Hartlepool railway, was proceeding along the line near to Billingham Station, the axle of the fore wheels of the tender broke and two carriages were thrown off the rails. There were several passengers in the dislodged carriages, and the sudden stoppage gave them a shaking, and caused a little uneasiness as to probability of apparent danger. The passengers alighted from the train and walked along the line to Billingham, where they met the West Hartlepool train and proceeded on their journey.

CRAWCROOK WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA PARTY.—The annual tea of the above school was held on Christmas day, when about 80 scholars and 100 adults partook of an excellent tea. After tea a public meeting was held, over which Mr J. E. Dobinson, of Whittington, presided; and addresses were delivered by Messrs E. Wilton, J. Hayes, Walbottle, J. Oliver, Crawcrook, and Rev. G. G. Letters, Prudhoe. The proceedings were agreeably diversified by appropriate pieces of music, introduced between the speeches, under the direction of Mr M. Forster, who presided at the harmonium. The meeting, which was exceedingly interesting and well attended, was closed by prayer by Mr George Charlton.

NEWCASTLE TEMPERANCE UNION.—The members celebrated the opening of the year by a bazaar, tea party, concert, and public meeting, which was held in the Temperance Hall, Nelson-street. Everything passed off most successfully. Commencing in the afternoon with a bazaar and Christmas tree—the articles for which were generously contributed by the Ladies' Committee—crowds thronged the hall till a late hour. The bazaar was well patronised, and something pretty substantial will be contributed to the funds of the local union as the results of the labours of Mrs Thomas and Mrs Price, who presided over the stalls. At five o'clock about 580 persons sat down to tea, dispensed by Mrs Coysh, Mrs Armstrong, Mrs Carlisle, Mrs Scott, Mrs Gascoigne, Miss Armstrong, Miss Wilkins, Miss Butler, Miss Rewcastle, Miss Green, Miss Innes, Mrs Guthrie, Mrs Wardropper, Mrs Lowes, Mrs Brayen, Mrs Speed, Mrs Wright, Miss Handyside, Miss Batey, Mrs Brignall, and Miss Cook. The tea was succeeded by a public meeting, over which Mr George Charlton presided. Addresses were delivered by several ministers of religion and members of the league; and a vocal and instrumental concert—Mr Allison presiding at the pianoforte—brought the agreeable proceedings to a close.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—The annual dinner of the society of bell-ringers of Newcastle and Gateshead was held on Saturday evening, at the house of Mr James Sayers, Blue Bell Inn, Side, Newcastle. After ample justice had been done to the good things set before them, Mr John Gillings, president of the society, was called upon to take the chair, and Mr John Simm the vice-chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the secretary, Mr John Weddle, read the report, which showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, and which left a good balance in the hands of the treasurer, Mr William Simm. Mr Thomas Denton then proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the society of Change-ringers of Newcastle and Gateshead," which was ably responded to by Mr John Simm. Referring to the many years absence of Mr Denton in London, who could boast of being one of the finest change-ringers in England, Mr Simm concluded his remarks by wishing that he might continue long amongst them. Several songs were given by Messrs John Simm, John Weddle, Robert Simm, John Bulman, Robert Simm, and Thomas Denton; Mr Robert Simm and Mr Bulman rendering the duett of "All's Well," with great taste. After drinking the health of the Host and Hostess the company separated, after spending a most pleasant and agreeable evening.

A VEGETARIAN FESTIVAL.—A rather remarkable festival was held at Blennerhasset, Cumberland, on Christmas-day, upon the farm of Mr Lawson, son of Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Brayton. The farm is conducted upon the co-operative principle, a tithe of the profits being divided among the workers, and Mr William Lawson and his servants are vegetarians. All the people of the district who chose to write beforehand for free tickets or to pay fourpence on Christmas day were invited. Musicians were requested to take their instruments with them, and it was added, "those who like may bring their own spoons." About 1,000 people attended. The farm buildings were decorated, and the large rooms singing and dancing and lecturing on phrenology, co-operation, vegetarianism, and physiology went forward at intervals during the day. At noon a meal of grain, fruit, and vegetables was given, which rather surprised some of the beef-eating peasantry who had assembled to take part in the festival. There were raw turnips, boiled cabbages, boiled wheat, boiled barley, shelled peas (half a ton of each of these three last-named); oatmeal gruel, with chopped carrots, turnips, and cabbages in it; boiled horse beans, boiled potatoes; salads made of chopped carrots, turnips, cabbages, parsley, &c., over which was poured linseed boiled to a jelly. As there were no condiments of any kind, either upon the extraordinary messes or the table, and all being cold except the potatoes, it may be imagined that the guests did not sit down with much relish to their vegetarian fare. Each one had an apple and a biscuit presented on rising from the table. In the course of the afternoon, Mr Lawson's two steam engines, called by him "Cain" and "Abel," set off with steam up and whistles screaming to lead a procession over the farm, but they did not get very far, and the procession was rather a straggling one. Good order was maintained all day, the farm servants of the establishment assisting as officers, and Mr W. Lawson himself performing the duty of special constable—a fact which was announced by placards posted up on the farm buildings bearing the words "William Lawson, sworn constable."

THE BROOMS CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—This entertainment took place, as announced, on Wednesday se'nnight, and although the weather was wild and stormy, was patronized by a large and respectable audience. The Rev. F. Kearney commenced his lecture with a popular explanation of the theories advanced by scientific men, to account for the existence of the remains of so many plants and trees, in the form of coal, and of animals in the form of petrifaction far down in the rocky crust of the earth. He then proceeded to illustrate the subject from several specimens of strange extinct animals, the Pterodactyle, Megalosaurus, Iguanodon, &c., all of which were brought out with fine effect by the powerful lime light. The rev. lecturer then exhibited and explained, from a beautiful chromatrope, the recomposition of white from coloured light, showing that as the former can be broken up, as it were, into the latter by a prism of glass, &c., so the latter can be merged into the former by the rapid combination of the hues in the chamber of the eye. The amusing tale of the lion and tub was next produced upon the scene and called forth quite a storm of laughter and applause. Other diverting scenes brought the dissolving views and lecture to a close, both having been repeatedly applauded throughout. The second part of the programme was the concert, in which the various pieces were rendered with an effect, expressed in the repeated encores of nearly all the artistes. Miss Moore's "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Katie's Letter" were the very perfection of that trying test of vocal talent and taste, "the popular melody." The same is to be said of Miss Smith's "Maggie's Secret." A duet also by the two ladies was given with great truth and expression and received a well merited recall. Mr C. Liddell's "Home sweet home," with variations, displayed a very masterly execution. Mr Toole is possessed not only of a rich vein of humour, but a rich melodious voice, two gifts which do not always go together. In the management of both, he was very happy and successful, and produced an impression which will ensure him, we doubt not, a leading place amongst the popular favourites of the district. At the conclusion, the Rev. F. Kearney, in a few appropriate remarks, cordially thanked his friends for their attendance, doubly kind in such inclement weather, and wished them one and all good night. The company then dispersed, highly gratified with the very instructive and pleasant evening they had spent.

CONSETT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening a "Washingtonian" meeting was held in Mr Scott's saleroom, Consett, which was conducted by Mr H. Carss, of Cutler's Hall. The meeting was well attended, and numbers present testified to the benefits they had derived from adopting the principles of total abstinence. At the close one person signed the pledge.

ANNUAL TEA PARTY AT LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE.—The eighteenth annual tea party, so considerately given by E. T. Smith, Esq., of Colpike Hall, took place on the afternoon of New Year's Day, at the Workhouse, Lanchester. Important engagements prevented Mr Smith from being present, but the inmates enjoyed themselves thoroughly. After tea tobacco was served out to those who enjoyed the weed. On the following day Mr Smith visited the Workhouse, and gave a new year's glass to the aged inmates.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NEVER AT FAULT.—So great are the therapeutic properties of these well-known Pills, that they are eminently serviceable in every state and stage of disease. Their first action is upon the stomach and liver, which they cleanse and regulate. Their essence, then, enters the circulation, which is carried to the lungs where it displays its wonderful purifying powers over the whole mass of blood, as it comes to, or goes from those organs. These Pills expel all morbid humours, and change or improve every vitiated secretion. From the wholesome influence of Holloway's Pills on every individual organ, the whole frame is rendered sound, the old blood is regenerated, new blood is formed, and health and vigour return.

"WATCH MEETINGS."—Monday night being the close of 1866, 'watch meetings" were held in Christ Church, Consett, and also in the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapels. The various places were well attended considering the inclemency of the weather. Suitable hymns were sung, prayer offered, and addresses given, and as it neared twelve o'clock the assemblies knelt in silent devotion. Soon after 1866 was numbered with the past mutual greetings were exchanged and the companies dispersed.

TEA MEETING AT BRADLEY COTTAGES.—A number of Primitive Methodists held a tea-meeting in a cottage at the above place, on the afternoon of Christmas Day. The cottage was full, and the "social cup" was enjoyed by all of them; after which, addresses were given by Messrs G. Hawdon, T. Wilson T. Lammonby W. Richardson Mr Lowdon, and J. Mowbray. The object of the meeting was to raise funds to assist the Sabbath School in Leadgate, the conductors of which having recently been compelled to shift from the school-room in Bottle Bank, on account of the Wesleyans having come into possession of it. We understand that their brethren of Bradley Cottages no sooner heard of their difficulty than they invited them to hold a social tea-meeting at their place, the successful result of which we have pleasure in recording.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, IVESTON.—The teachers of the above place, held their annual tea meeting on behalf of the Sunday school, on New Year's Day, when a goodly number partook of the excellent things provided on the occasion. The tables were presided over by Misses H. Forster, M. Hetherington, E. Shearer, J. Robinson, J. Athey, and Mrs Armstrong. In the evening a public meeting was held when addresses were delivered by Messrs Wm. Cheseman, R. Turner, and the Rev. G. G. Letters. Mr N. Muse presided on the occasion. The speakers dwelt at some length on the beneficial results arising from Sabbath schools.

FESTIVITIES AT CONSETT HALL.—The choir of Consett Church were, on Friday evening last, most handsomely entertained by James Radcliffe, Esq., of Consett Hall. The choir after partaking of tea adjourned to the garden, where a magnificent display of fireworks took place, and after a number of parlour amusements the company had dessert together. Before separating, Mr J. Cross, on behalf of the choir returned thanks for the kind manner in which they had been entertained, which was suitably responded to by Mr Radcliffe. The party then broke up highly delighted with the whole of the evening's proceedings.

TOWLAW PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHOIR.—On Christmas-eve the Primitive Methodist Choir met together, and after holding a prayer meeting up to twelve o'clock, sang round the village, after which they partook of a refreshing breakfast, provided for them by the ladies of the society, in a building kindly granted for the occasion by Mr W. Harkinson, agent to J. Love, Esq. At the close votes of thanks to the ladies and Mr Harkinson, were passed with acclamation.

RATEPAYERS MEETING AT CONSETT.—On New Year's-day a meeting of the ratepayers of Consett was held in the New-market Sale Rooms, for the purpose of petitioning the Consett Local Board to borrow money to carry out the improvements required by the Board,—Mr John Murray in the chair. Addresses were delivered by several speakers on the subject, in which it was stated that the amount of money required to complete the streets in front of the properties was so large as to press very heavily on many, while it would in several instances completely ruin the owners of property, unless the money was borrowed and made repayable by easy instalments. It was then resolved that a petition to the Local Board be prepared and signatures obtained to the same, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL AT BLACKHILL.—On the evening of New Year's Day the annual public meeting in connection with the above school took place in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, and was unanimously attended. The chair was taken by Mr William Shimmin, superintendant of the school, who furnished a very favourable report of their last year's progress. The attendance had been satisfactory and the utmost good feeling had prevailed amongst all parties concerned. The meeting was afterwards ably addressed by Messrs Davison, Rule, Ruskin and Dawson. A Christmas tree having been loaded by the female teachers, with a more than ordinary valuable lot of juvenile presents, the children attending the school proceeded in the utmost order at the conclusion of the speaking, to select from its branches such presents as they desired. Of the company present, upwards of one hundred afterwards sat down to well-spread supper-tables, where they seemed delighted to find that "ripe old ham" and "pickled tongue" and suchlike substantial food, took the place of the indigestable sweets usually served upon such occasions. The tables were presided over and attended to by Mrs Peart, Mrs Ruskin, Mrs Cole, and Misses Gradon, Mackay, Raw and Moore.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—Special services were held in the above place of worship on Sunday, when Mrs Preston, of Gilesgate Moor, Durham, preached two fitting discourses, her evening subject being "What have I done." The Rev. George Wood discoursed in an eloquent manner in the afternoon from "The manifestation of Christ in Heaven" taking as his text Rev. v. 6. The congregations were large and respectable, particularly that in the evening when the commodious sanctuary was crowded. A comparatively large congregation assembled on Monday evening to hear a sermon from the Rev. Thos. Southron, who preached an able and stirring discourse from the words, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." A collection was taken at the close of each service. On the afternoon of New Year's Day the annual tea meeting was held, and although the company (200) was only one-half of that of the preceding year, yet considering all things, it was not amiss. The quality of the eatables on the tables were first-rate, and the cheering beverage was almost faultless. The ladies who attended to the wants of the company was Miss H. J. Bowe, Miss Morgan Mrs Westgarth Mrs M. Brodie, Miss Brodie, Miss A. Gledstone, Mrs Thomas Simpson, Miss Ward, Miss Unsworth, Miss Elliott, Mrs J. White and Mrs Wm. Scott. After tea Mrs Preston delivered a seasonable address upon "Man's Mortality" based upon Psalm xc. 5 and 6, in which she gave a retrospect of the year, and improved the many calamitous occurrences which had taken place. There was subsequently a public meeting, presided over by Mr R. Telford the steward of the circuit. Addresses were delivered by Messrs J. Brodie sen., M. N. Ward, and P. Gibson upon matters of interest after which the Rev. T. Southron followed with an admirable speech upon "Voluntaryism," and these exceedingly interesting services were brought to a close by a few apt remarks from the Rev. M. Lupton, who was in the neighbourhood on a visit. The choir performed several pieces of sacred music very fairly, and we think their performance of the anthem, "Sound the loud Timbrel" deserved the applause that it received. Votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs J. Priestman (chairman), J. Dickinson, J. W. Davison, E. Spencer, J. Collinson, J. Routledge, J. Gledstone, and H. Brown.

KNITSLEY-LANE-CROSSING.

On the minutes having been read over, the Clerk stated that he had received no answer yet from the manager of the Stockton and Darlington Railway respecting their having proper protection at their crossing in Knitsley-lane.

Several members of the Board expressed their dissatisfaction at the treatment they had received from that company, and, upon the suggestion of the Chairman, the Clerk was instructed to write to them again for a reply to the original request of the Board, viz., that they either make a bridge underneath the crossing, or otherwise have gates, and appoint a competent person to attend to them.

HIGHWAYS REPORT.

The report of the Surveyor of Highways was read over, which showed that the work done during the month had been very limited, labour having been latterly suspended on account of the inclemency of the weather. The road to Leadgate had been properly cleaned, and the footpath repaired. Considerable attention would be paid to all the roads in the district when the weather was good. The monthly pay-bills were:—Conside and Knitsley, £9 6s 4d; Iveston, £2 2s 9d; Ebchester, £7 11s. Total, £19 0s 1d, which was ordered to be paid.

The Chairman desired to draw the attention of the surveyor to the importance of having the limestone properly broken.

The Surveyor, in reply, informed the Board of his mode of operation, which was thought satisfactory.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BOARD.

The Chairman then called in Mr J. Elliott, who was appointed a fortnight ago to prepare the books for the coming of the auditor (Mr Radford), and also to draw up a sheet showing the actual financial position of the Board. On Mr Elliott producing the books, it was found that they had been made up from the commencement of the Board until the 25th March, 1866 (that being the date fixed for the termination of their financial year), in a satisfactory manner. The balance-sheet was then read over, from which it appeared that the total liabilities were £1,602 15s 9d; amount received from rates, £873 7s 1d; balance, £729 8s 8d. To meet this overdrawn amount they had expended £269 3s 2d upon private property at Blackhill, which would be required to be collected without delay, and which would bring their actual deficiency to £469 5s 6d, to which should be added the gas account for the past six months, £160.

The Chairman remarked that when they came to facts they needed £620, and it was probable they would want £278 more for carrying on the works of the Board. The sum of £771 would be realised by a rate of 1s 6d in the pound, and he thought they could not do other than carry out the proposition of last meeting. Their books would have to be better kept in future. This lesson the past had taught them. They were now in a corner, and the sooner they got out of it the better.

A number of the members were of opinion that the clerk had been behind in his duty.

The Chairman: The question is, how are the books to be kept?

The Clerk replied that the matter having been discussed at last meeting, he had written to the Home Office to ascertain the extent of the duties of a clerk to a Local Board, and he had received a little work containing the desired information. After perusing the work, he found it impracticable to perform the duties, and he would suggest that it was imperatively necessary that the Board should have a local party to act as their clerk.

After some conversation, the clerk agreed to act until after the audit; and it was determined to advertise in the *Consett Guardian* for applications for the office.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's report was read over to the Board, showing that the streets in Blackhill had been finished. The excavators having gone deeper than they ought to have done, he had ordered a thin coating of ashes to be laid between the slag and the limestone. Little else had been done outside, owing to the severe weather. Notices had been served upon parties who had insufficient privy accommodation, according to the request of last meeting. A person named William Simpson had built a shop without first sending a plan of such to the Board, and Joseph Whitehad occupied his new house in Sherburn-place without informing the surveyor, both of these cases being a contravention of the bye-laws.

Mr Brown said that different persons had been grumbling to him, particularly Mr Parker, of Low Waskerley, about ashes having been put upon the Blackhill streets.

The Board, after some discussion, resolved that in future the surveyor should adhere to the specification, except otherwise ordered by them.

The Inspector then produced the plan of the Blackhill streets, with the view of asking information from the Board respecting a piece of land at the termination of one of the streets, which the proprietor desired to make into a garden, offering to pay his portion of the improvements.—After some conversation, the Chairman informed him that he had better find out whether the deeds specified that that land was to be for a street, and enforce accordingly.

The delinquencies having been considered, the surveyor was instructed to summon the parties to appear before the Board at their next meeting, to give an explanation of their conduct.

FINANCE.

A bill was ordered to be given to Mr French for the amount of his accounts for pipes; and the application from Messrs Gibson, of Hexham, on behalf of the trustees for the Ellishaw and West Auckland Turnpike Trust, for £1 13s 0d for the township of Ebchester, and also 13s for the township of Conside and Knitsley was ordered to be paid.

DR. RENTON'S REPORT.

The Chairman read the quarterly sanitary report from Dr. W. M. Renton which showed that there had been a great immunity of sickness and a low death-rate during the quarter, occasioned by the recent continuance of mild weather and the considerable improvements in sanitary matters. He strongly recommended periodical visits to ash-pits, and the continuous use of disinfectants. He directed attention to the property of Mr Robson Ord and properties in Dickinson and John-streets which were in a horrible state of filth, some of the privies being doorless. A case of overcrowding was reported.

Mr Brown said that Mr Robson Ord and he had done what they could. They had been in an awkward position; but as soon as the weather would permit, they would proceed with the flagging and other matters.

BASIS OF RATING.

Mr Elliott submitted to the Board a paper showing the basis upon which a general district and highway rate could be made. The Board thought it was a fair one, and adopted the same.

PETITION FROM RATEPAYERS.

Mr Brown presented a petition to the Board from a meeting of ratepayers held on the previous evening praying them to take into consideration the propriety of borrowing money for carrying out the necessary improvements upon property within the district.

Mr Dickinson thought that the ratepayers would be grumbling plenty when they had to pay the forthcoming rate without incurring any more.

Mr Spencer did not think it would be fair to those who had expended money for improvements upon their property to borrow money to make the same improvements upon others.

Mr Brown suggested that the money could be refunded and it was resolved that the clerk be instructed to write to the proper quarter to ascertain if they can borrow money for the purpose of refunding it.

The Board then adjourned.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

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

NUISANCES.—James Birkett, the owner of some property at Consett, was summoned under the Local Government Act by the Inspector of the Local Board for allowing filthy privies and ashpits on his property. Mr G. Proudlock, agent for the defendant, said that the nuisances complained of at first were removed, and there was another case; he expected the tenant, as requested by him, had seen to the removal of the nuisance.—Order for removal to be made within 28 days.——William Prosser was also summoned to answer the charge of having no privy accommodation on his premises at Consett.—Order made for the privies, and to be erected within 28 days.——John Rafferty, James Mountain, and Carr Pattison, also were charged by the Inspector with having a filthy privy and ashpit. These three persons were the joint occupiers of a certain yard in which were two privies and ashpits, both of which were in a most filthy condition.—Order made for removal of nuisance within seven days.——John Connor was then charged by the Inspector for allowing dirt and other offensive matter to lie in front of his house at Consett. He had notice served on him on two previous occasions to put the ashpit in front of his property, and which he had paid no attention.—Fined £1 and costs.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.—Patrick Slattery, of Consett, plasterer, was charged by James Schoris, labourer, with refusing to pay him £1 4s 6d wages due to him.—Order made for amount and costs.

POACHING.—John Johnson, Charles Johnson, and Martin Bates, were charged by W. Robson, watcher to Thomas Towns, Esq., with poaching at Cornsay, on the 23rd ult. The prisoners had three dogs with them with which they ranged several fields and plantations.—Fined 40s each, including costs.——John Robinson, miner, was charged by the gamekeeper to Thomas Miller, with using a dog and gun for the purpose of poaching on Christmas-day in a wood the property of Mrs Surtees, Hamsterley. The charge was denied by defendant, who said that leave was given him by Mr Parmella, who had leave to shoot small birds on the lands of Charles Ellison, Esq. Parmella corroborated the evidence of defendant, who, he said, was never on the property of Mr Miller. The magistrates did not by any means look upon defendant as an old offender, but they thought no right-minded man would go into plantations where pheasants were with a gun and dog; they hoped that by inflicting only a small penalty it would be sufficient to deter him from doing the same in future. Fined 20s. and costs.——John Thompson and James Forster were also charged with having a dog and guns in land belonging to Mr Miller, for the purpose of poaching. Forster was fined 40s. and costs; Thompson was fined 40s., including costs.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.—Edmund Balleny, appeared to answer the charge of James Renney, a servant lad, with refusing to pay his wages, amounting to 12s. 10d. Defendant produced an agreement signed by complainant by which he agreed to serve for 12 months before he received his wages. An arrangement was come to between complainant and defendant in the presence of the magistrates, to free complainant on serving for two weeks, during which defendant had to secure another servant; this he had since done at a serious loss. The magistrates, although far from the opinion that complainant had conducted himself properly, saw no other conclusion than to make an order for the amount claimed.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—William Hewitson, pitman, Redwell Hills, was charged with wilful damage by trespassing in a field the property of John Jobling, farmer, of Leadgate, on the 17th ult. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.——Margaret Howe was charged by William Robinson, with doing wilful damage, by cutting cabbages, the property of complainant. To pay 6d. damages and costs.——William Toward, miner, Oakey's Cottages, was charged by John Hall, farmer, of the same place, by rabbit coursing on Christmas-day. The defendant was in company with several others on the day in question, and according to the evidence of prosecutor, the defendant was the only person who refused to leave when requested. The defendant said the charge was only brought against him through an old grudge which he had towards him. Fined 6d., damage 6d. and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—William Mealey and Bernard Carroll, of Leadgate, were charged by P.C. Alderson with being drunk and riotous at Leadgate, on the 21st ult. Carroll was fined 5s. and costs, and Mealey who did not appear, and who had been previously convicted, was fined £1 and costs.——George Carroll and Cuthbert Snowball were also charged with a similar offence at the same time. Snowball was fined 5s. and costs; Carroll was fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Sheeley and George Forster, pitman, of Annfield Plain, were charged by P.C. Newbold with being drunk and riotous at Annfield Plain, on the 24th ult. Fined 5s. each and costs.——William Toward and William Rowland, pitmen, of Oakey's Cottages, were charged by P.C. Marshall with being drunk and riotous at Oakey's Cottages, on the evening of Christmas-day. Fined 2s. 6d. each and costs.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.—William Milburn, Richard Dixon, Francis Angas, and Peter Brown, were charged with stopping the highway at Broomhill by playing at pitch and toss. Dixon pleaded not guilty; the others acknowledged their guilt. The magistrates were desirous of putting a stop to such a disgraceful and low habit, and fined them 10s. each and costs, cautioning them if brought before the bench again to have the full penalty inflicted.

BREACH OF BEER ACT.—John Howe, beerhouse keeper, of Molly's Open, near Dean House, was charged by P.C. Baines with keeping his house open during prohibited hours on the 16th ult. Fined £2 and costs.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—William Docherty, pitman, of Shield Row, was charged by Dorothy Whittaker with threatening to shoot her on the 15th ult. Dismissed on payment of expenses.

ARREARS OF BASTARDY.—Thomas Brown, of Consett, was brought up charged by Susannah Simpson with non-payment of £4 4s. for arrears on a bastardy order. He was committed to prison on each summons for three months, or nine months in all.——Charles Maddison was charged by Elizabeth Graham with being the putative father of her illegitimate child. Order made for 2s. 6d. per week and expenses.

ASSAULT.—Patrick McIntyre was charged by John Nevin with assaulting him on the 21st ult. Compromised with the permission of magistrates.

BREACH OF HIGHWAY ACT.—Mark Armstrong, farmer, was charged by Sergeant Woodward with allowing his cattle to stray on the highway near Esh. Defendant said that the gate of his field had been left open by some parties who had gone through his field, and his cattle had by that means got out of the field. Fined 5s. and costs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ROMANTIC CASE.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ROGER TICHBORNE, BART., FROM AUSTRALIA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday.

Sir Roger Tichborne, the long-lost heir to the baronetcy and estates of Tichborne, near Airesford, in Hampshire, has arrived at Tichborne from Australia. He was immediately on arrival recognised and acknowledged by his tenantry, and by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The *Moniteur du Soir* publishes in its bulletin a review of the events of 1866, which concludes as follows:—"The relations of the Emperor's Government with all Powers could not be more satisfactory. The year 1867 commences, therefore, under favourable auspices." The same journal declares that the evacuation of Mexico will have been carried out by the 1st of March whatever may be the course resolved upon by the Emperor Maximilian.

The *Opinion Nationale* announces that the personages recently arrested in Madrid will be transported to Fernando Po.

MR LOWE AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr Lowe, M.P., in reference to his often quoted speech on the character of the working classes. His letter is addressed to a member of the Reform League. Mr Lowe complains of the league having fastened upon him assertions which he never made and does not feel called upon to retract misrepresentations of what he did not say. In the speech referred to he, however, says he was speaking of the constituencies, and not of the working classes at large.

Correspondence.

MR MURRAY AND THE GUARDIANS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I regret that some of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union did not think the letter of Mr Murray which appeared in the *Consett Guardian* of the 15th ult., worth answering the following week, as I fear many of the ratepayers will imagine that it is all gospel that "John" preaches. If such an opinion is held by some of your numerous readers, it is far from being entertained by a humble ratepayer who pays rates upon only about £25 per year, but who, nevertheless, has the audacity to imagine that although he pays rates upon such an insignificant sum he has just as much right as the largest ratepayer in the Union for his opinion on the doings of the guardians in parliament assembled, and really cannot understand that a large ratepayer is any more fitted to represent us at Lanchester than one paying rates on a small sum. The statements made by Mr Murray may, I apprehend, be easily answered; and first it may be stated that the master of the workhouse has not always, as it is alleged, a lot of strong young women in the workhouse to assist in doing the work required in such an establishment. These *strong young women* are those who go to the workhouse for the purpose of having a qualified surgeon close at hand who can attend them during their time of sorrow, and who only go to the workhouse when they are unable to do anything for themselves elsewhere. How, then, can Mr Murray call these unfortunate girls strong young women? These are the only persons our friend can possibly mean, as the demand for the young girls has been important for some time, quite equal to the supply, and these children, I am glad to learn, have all secured good situations. The guardians must have seen that there was need for assistance to the master and mistress of the workhouse, or they would never have granted it; and further, the Poor Law Board must have concurred in what had been done, or they would not have endorsed the opinion of the guardians. Miss Ross, beside roughing it in the workhouse, teached the children to sew, and, if understood, with their assistance does the dress-making required by the union, and in that case, her salary is profitably spent.

The treasurer's salary is the next point touched upon by Mr Murray, whose power of calculation seems most surprising. The treasurer's salary was formerly £10, but it was recently increased to £25; besides, writes your correspondent, the interest on the money kept in the bank, which he makes out to be £1004 at the time he wrote. Now, upon the banking question, I would just like to ask Mr Murray, as a business-man, is it usual for bankers to allow interest on current account, such as is kept by the Lanchester Union, or himself? Does he receive interest on his banking account? I wonder at any business-man making such a statement; and I fear such an assertion proceeds only from ignorance of banking business. Perhaps there was £1,004 in the bank at the time when this assertion was made. I cannot say to the contrary, but after making inquiries, I am given to understand there is less than £100 in the bank at the present moment. If your correspondent receives interest on his banking account, many will thank him to state with whom he banks, so as to enable them to receive interest on their banking accounts. Thus, then, the only payment received by the treasurer is £25 per year, for which he has to find three or four securities for £1,000, besides paying his train expenses to Durham every week or forthight. Verily, the treasurer will not get fat upon his stipend. The clerk, however, gets £1 per hour for three hours a fortnight, which, if true, is assuredly a noble sum. Now this statement is on a par with the others already referred to, and scarcely is worth replying to. Mr Murray, I fear, did not pay much attention to his duty when guardian, or he would have known that the three hours per fortnight, to which, I suppose, he refers, is occupied by the clerk in merely taking the rough minutes of the meetings of the Board, and bears the same relative proportion to the real work of the clerk as would the putting down by Mr Murray of the orders of his customers without supplying them the articles named, and I fancy the customers of your correspondent would feel as dissatisfied if they were asked by Mr Murray to pay without getting the articles required, as would the guardians if they were called upon to pay the clerk his salary for simply taking the rough minutes of their meetings in place of performing satisfactorily the important duties of his office.

In conclusion, allow me to request your correspondent next time he appears in print to state facts, and not draw so largely upon his imagination, which is evidently a very productive one.

Hoping that you will insert this somewhat lengthy, although imperfect, communication in your next issue,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

Consett, December 27th, 1866.

MUTUAL INSURANCE OF MINERS.

Mr H. S. Stobart, of Witton Tower, Durham, writing to the *Times* says:—The readiness with which public sympathy has been shown in behalf of the families made destitute by this calamity at Barnsley leaves little room for doubt that a sum of money will be forthcoming sufficient to provide for the wants of those who have lost all other earthly support. And it is well that, under present circumstances, it should be so. But it appears to me that the thought will occur to many,—"How comes it that, in these cases of colliery accidents, there is no provision among the colliers themselves for the support of their families in the event of their own accidental death? And how comes it that the generous sympathy of the public is only enlisted and bestowed upon those who suffer in gigantic calamities such as Barnsley and Hartley, while those whose bread winners fall by ones and twos at a time, and who in the aggregate form four-fifths of the total accidental deaths yearly, are unnoticed and uncared for?" There is equal individual distress in each, and they are equally entitled to our sympathy. Surely there is great need of some plan by which the beneficence of the public, if needed at all, should be systematically, equally, and fairly applied in all cases. But, I say it advisedly, there should be no occasion whatever for the public to be called upon at all for assistance, and I say too, it is a discredit to the men themselves and to their employers also, that workmen, who are perhaps better paid than almost any other class in the kingdom, should, in the event of accidental death, leave their families beggars. It may not be generally known that among the miners of Northumberland and Durham there does now exist an association, not encouraged as I think it deserves to be, whose object it is to provide funds for the support of the families of members who may chance to lose life while working in the mine, or who may receive accident permanently incapacitating them from further employment. This society sprang into existence shortly after the Hartley catastrophe, and is proving in its own limited circle a real and substantial good. It provides for widows or other dependent relatives an immediate payment of £5, with a weekly allowances of 5s. for herself during her chaste widowhood, and 2s. per week for each of her children under twelve years of age. This, surely, is a comfort provided for her far beyond any eleemosynary sympathy; it is open to all cases, and it is attained by a weekly payment of three-halfpence for each member. Are not men who are thus trying to help themselves and each other entitled to some encouragement? And is it not fair to ask on their behalf that the committee of the Barnsley accident fund should be empowered to apply any surplus, if such there be, to the assistance of the society I allude to, or of some other whose aim and object are of a similar nature?

NEWCASTLE QUARTER SESSIONS.

Before W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., Q.C., Recorder.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the town and county of Newcastle, was held on Wednesday in the Guildhall, Sandhill. The Recorder arrived punctually at nine o'clock, and at half-past that hour, accompanied by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (William Hunter, Esq.); the Sheriff (Richard Cail, Esq.); the Under-Sheriff (William Stephen Daglish, Esq.); and the Town Clerk (John Clayton, Esq.), took his seat on the bench. There were but two cases, both of a simple nature, on the calendar. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:—Messrs Frederick Glenton (foreman), B. C. Bradshaw, R. Rowell, J. Sopwith, Jos. Corbett, J. Waller, H. B. Lupton, John Cail, George Foreman, W. C. Colbeck, Thomas Marshall, J. Mensforth Carr, Robert Turner, R. T. Bunn, Sebastian Henderson, and John Fenton.

The Town Clerk having read her Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality,

The RECORDER charged the Grand Jury, and congratulated them on the extreme lightness of the calendar. He then referred to general matters. It was usual, he said, at the close of the year for those who were charged with the conduct of the local press to employ their pens with that eloquence and power—which they never did with greater effect than when so engaged—in taking a retrospect of the prosperity of trade and other matters of the past year. Now, it must have struck the gentlemen of the jury when they looked through the pages of the local press and read the interesting summary, of which they had all the benefit of having laid before them, that the last year had been productive—at least, been marked with, a great deal of misery and suffering in the locality and neighbouring ports. Fortunately for Newcastle, it had not been marked with any stoppage of trade, nor of that depression which had fallen with such terror on neighbouring ports. Still the neighbourhood had been marked with depression and stagnation. Now, what was the cause of this? What, too, would make the last year have a memorable notoriety as compared with the years preceding it and in the memory of most of them? Last year, as had been graphically said by a writer in one of the local papers, had been certainly "a year of strikes." Certainly it was remarkable in the number of trade disputes—disputes between capital and labour—and which had sprung up in various parts of the district. The axe of the shipwright, the hammer of the ironworker, the chisel of the joiner, the trowel of the mason, and the implements of the mechanism of the various cognate trades in the locality had been more or less suspended during the twelve months. During all these unhappy disturbances, none had been attended with such results as that of the iron trade. It would be foreign for him to give any opinion or allude specially to the course taken by the masters in the reduction of the wages of the men; whether as arising from foreign competition or any local circumstances; or at the steps taken or the course adopted by the men on strike. These he passed over without comment, and spoke of the extraordinary results now held up to the light of day. Now, from ten thousand to twelve thousand men had been on strike in the nineteen weeks which began on the 16th of July, and ended at the close of November. To guage the amount of misery which had attended these strikes, in the households of the men—to their wives and families—connected with such affairs, it was impossible for him to estimate, and it would be a miserable task for the jury. There were, however, figures which could not lie and which pointed a moral, and told a sad tale. There were ten thousand men on strike—that was drawing a very moderate estimate—and to assert that these men had lost in wages £300,000 was below the real amount, he believed. What had these men got in return for the money so invested by them to wage battle against their masters? The whole contributions raised by the union and devoted to these men on strike had been £10,000, divided among three thousand sufferers, and members of their union. What an absolute loss to sustain. That loss, too, did not include those experienced by shopkeepers in the districts where the men had been out on strike, and who had become indebted to the shopkeepers. This was not to be estimated in connection with the three thousand men who had received the sum of money he had mentioned. It had been calculated, and considerably within the mark—within the computation—that the actual loss alone amounted to no less a sum than £1,250,000. Here they had the figures which formed the elements of a calculation to show the terrible consequences of these unhappy disputes between the masters and the men. As he had said before, he did not want to go into the merits of the controversy; but he could not help saying this—trade is governed by certain laws which are inexorable in their incidence. It depends not upon the disputes of master and man; it is governed by general principles, rising and falling even as the ocean tide, and until men understand the elements of political economy these trade disputes will never cease to exist. He confessed they had had a great deal of eloquence expended on political rights by the champions of their emancipation. It was well to discuss these matters, and but right that political justice should be done to the operative class of the people; but, for his part, until a better understanding was spread among the people of the elementary lessons which governed the law of supply and demand, of capital and labour, he could not help thinking that one of the arguments—the strongest and soundest that could be urged—was the granting of a larger admission of the operative classes and a larger enjoyment by them of the franchise. He hoped the year which had just opened would not be attended with such miserable disputes as the past. These subjects were not foreign to his place that day. True, the calendar that day was light, but the results of these strikes were inevitable. They might not come to-day; the degradation and demoralisation might not produce immediately its natural results, but so sure as the loss of employment led to poverty, and poverty to degradation and crime, so surely the strikes and disturbances pervading the labour market of 1866 would more or less affect the calendars of the present and future years. With these observations, and thanking the jury for their attendance, and wishing them all a happy new year, the learned gentleman concluded his address.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Sunday an alarming fire broke out at the Crystal Palace, threatening at one time the destruction of the entire fabric. The fire was discovered in the northern transept, but where exactly and how it originated are not at present known. The prevailing opinion is that it was in some way attributable to the over-heating of the flues employed in warming the Tropical Department. It was first observed about two o'clock in the afternoon and a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood is said to have heard a slight explosion as he passed the northern end of the building about that time. This attracted his attention, and presently afterwards he saw smoke and flame. He immediately gave an alarm, but by that time the men on duty in the Palace had become aware of the fire, and were doing their best to cope with it and to summon assistance. The alarm was flashed by telegraph to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in Watling-street, City, and Captain Shaw, with seven powerful engines, and all the men whom he could collect, was soon on his way to the scene, other members of the brigade following, until at length nearly 100 of them had reached the spot. The alarm was received at Watling street at twenty minutes past three. In the meantime an engine from Croydon and another from Clapham, which were the first to arrive, did good service in controlling the fire, until the superior force, with all the necessary means and appliances, under the direction of Captain Shaw, reached the spot, and was brought into action. Fortunately, their operations were not in the least delayed or impeded by any lack of water, the numerous hydrants in the Palace and the fountains outside being readily available. Fortunately, also, the wind, which was from the south-west, blew the flames away from the main body of the fabric, and confined them very much to the comparatively limited area in which the fire began. But what, probably, more than anything else, or more than all other fortunate circumstances together, saved the Palace from destruction, was the immense screen, partly of glass and partly of canvas, which separated, and still separates, the tropical compartment from the rest of the nave. Volumes of water were thrown upon the canvas, and in that way the screen was preserved; but, what was of more importance, it served to cut off the current of air which would otherwise have rushed along the nave, and carried with it the flames. As it was, the north-eastern transept was almost wholly destroyed, and a huge breach made in that end of the building. With the transept perished the Queen's apartments and the library attached. The Assyrian, Alhambra, Byzantine, and Indian Courts were more or less injured by fire or water, or both, and the gallery containing marine architectural models was destroyed, as were also the carpenters' shops, situated at the north-east end of the building and below the flooring. Some of the floors of the water-tower also caught fire, one after another, but the fire there was speedily extinguished, and the tower is said not to have been materially injured. Nearly the whole of the animals and birds have, however, perished, including the monkeys and chimpanzee, the singing birds, the working bees, the parrots and cockatoos, and "the Baby Hippopotamus." A fine parrot brought from Florida, and given to the company by M. Blondin, was saved by the Duke of Sutherland from the destruction to which its companions were doomed.

Mr Bowley, the manager, who resides in the immediate neighbourhood of the Palace, was early on the spot on the alarm being given, as were also two of the directors, Mr Ogilvie and Mr Bicknell, and Mr Williams, the deputy-manager. Chief Superintendent Walker and about fifty picked men of the metropolitan police were dispatched to the Palace to aid the divisional police, under the charge of Superintendent Payne, in maintaining order, and others followed to the number of about 200 in the aggregate. Thirteen persons are said to have been apprehended in the course of the day within and about the building for acts of theft and other offences.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The fire was not quite extinguished on Monday morning, but all danger has passed away. Speculations continue to be indulged as to the amount of damage, and we are told that some of the surveyors of the different fire offices estimate it at nearly half a million. Mr White, the assessor to the County Fire Office, is of opinion that the loss will not exceed from £200,000 to £300,000. The losses to the various exhibitors will be severely felt, but most of them had their goods insured by floating policies. The exact amount of the liabilities it will not be possible to learn for several days, as many of the owners live in the country, and some are abroad. During Monday morning a searching inquiry was made by the Fire Brigade for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the disaster, but no satisfactory information could be arrived at. The whole of the birds, fishes, and reptiles in the department where the fire took place have been burnt to death. The smoke has done serious injury to the ornamentation of the Alhambra Court, for the figures and gold work are found to be rendered nearly black by the heat and steam from the water. The palace was open on Monday, and the trains on the various lines from London were crowded with passengers. The pantomime is being exhibited as usual. The following is Captain Shaw's official report:—"North end of building, about 309 feet square, containing the Tropical Department, the whole of the natural history collection, the Assyrian, Alhambra, and Byzantine courts, the Queen's apartments, the library and printing offices, the Indian, architectural, model, and marine galleries, and carpenters' workshop—a portion of the above, about 230 feet in length, all but destroyed. North Tower and rest of building and contents, and north end of centre transept, damaged by fire, water, and removal. Cause of fire unknown."

Market Intelligence.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—A free sale for wheat at 1s per qr. more money than this day week for both English and foreign sorts, and a good deal of business done. Other articles as on Saturday.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—A moderate supply of wheat, which met a slow demand at barely last week's prices. The supply of barley less than last week, with a good demand, at fully last week's prices. Good supply of oats, with a slow demand, at about last week's rates.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 62 head of cattle from Aberdeen and the counties of the north-east coast of Scotland, 54 beasts and 300 pigs from Ireland, and 12 beasts from foreign.

The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 91 beasts and 440 sheep, as compared with that of last week; but a decline of 600 beasts as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Respecting quality, that of cattle was indifferent; while sheep were about an average.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The supply of beef comprised 664 head. Neat cutting heifers, of the finest description, were exceedingly scarce, and would realise about 10s per imperial stone, with a brisk demand, but the general top figure for beef was 9s 9d; however, generally speaking, prices were again very irregular, and for the middling and inferior sorts there was more time to do business, and small as the supply was it was fully equal to the demand, with a middling finish, and a clearance was barely effected.

The number of sheep was 3,140. The mutton trade ruled steady, and in most instances previous currencies were well supported, and part remained unsold.

Pigs—707 were shown. There was an improved demand in the pork trade, and all were disposed of at the rates of Tuesday last.

The weather was very inclement during the day, it being one of the stormiest days—as a market day—that we have had for years past; and, while the storm was raging, there were two vivid flashes of lightning at noon accompanied with thunder.

Numbers shown:—Beasts, 664; sheep, 3,140; pigs, 505; store cattle, —.

Prices to-day:—Beasts: Prime heifers, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d; secondary sorts, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior sorts, 6s. 3d. to 7s 6d; first-class oxen, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d; middling, 7s. 9d. to 8s 6d; cows, 6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d. Sheep—good vendable wedders, 8d to 8½d; large fat, —d to —d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 6d to 6½d; lambs, 0d to 0d per lb. sinking offal.

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

	Beasts.	Price per st.
1864	888	6s 0d ... 8s 6d
1865	886	6s 0d ... 9s 3d
1866	1,264	5s 9d to 8s 6d

		Sheep per lb.	Lambs per lb.
1864	3,180 sheep & lambs	6½d to 8½d	0d to 0d
1865	4,730 do.	6d ... 8¼d	0d ... 0d
1866	5,164 do.	6¼d ... 9¼d	0d ... 0d

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET, Thursday.—Scotch Regents 12s 0d., to 13s per Load of 20 stones by rail. By ship on the Quay, 11s 6d per load of 20 stones. A large supply.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	18	0	to	7	5	0	per ton.
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
New land hay	3	11	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Clover hay	3	0	0	to	7	2	0	"
Wheat straw	0	3	0	to	0	4	2	per thrave.
Barley straw	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Oat straw	0	2	9	to	0	4	2	"

Carts at market: hay, 91; straw, 22.

LOCAL BANKRUPTS.

(*From Tuesday's London Gazette.*)

J. Clarkson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boot and shoe dealer.
A. Sherman, Leadenhall-street, shipping agent.
J. Hardy, Kilmington, butter factor.
J. Forster, Doncaster, cabinetmaker.
H. Cohen, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, dealer.
R. Todd, Manchester, screw bolt manufacturer
J. & J. Eastwood, Greenacres Moor, cotton spinners

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 68, Grey-street, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr Amos Atkinson, of a son.
At Newgate-street, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr W. Stewardson, of a daughter.
At 11, Bailey-street, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr Jos. Foster, of a son.
GOSFORTH VILLAS.—On the 29th ult., the wife of W. E. Brooks, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.
WALKER.—At Dean Crescent, on the 29th ult., the wife of Adjutant George Taylor, of a son, still-born.
SUNDERLAND.—At St. Bede's Tower, on the 21st ult., the wife of A. J. Moore, jun., Esq., of a son.
LONDON.—At Twickenham, on the 25th ult., the wife of Joshua Field, Esq., of a son.
QUEBEC.—On the 8th ult., the wife of Major B. J. Alexander, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
AUSTRALIA.—On the 27th September, at her residence, 146, Prince's-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr George Bowman Mackenzie, late of Blyth, in the county of Northumberland, England, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TYNEMOUTH.—At Holy Saviour's Church, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. T. Featherstone, James Erskine Ainslie, eldest son of James Mather, Esq., The Grove, Westoe, to Susannah Straker, second daughter of John Dryden, Esq., North Shields.
ALNWICK.—At St. Michael's Church, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Court Granville, William Hayward, Esq., of Rochford, Kent, and second son of the Rev. Thomas Hayward, Old St. Pancras, London, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John E. Chapman, Esq., resident architect to the Duke of Northumberland.
CHATTON.—At the United Presbyterian Church, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. D. Young, Mr George Fairbairn, Newcastle, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr John Turnbull, Wanden.
LONDON.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John McKenny, Mr James Joseph Simmons, surgeon dentist, of 18, Burton Crescent, W.C., to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Pybus, Esq., of Wetherby, Yorkshire.
FRANCE.—At the British Consulate, Calais, and afterwards at the English Church, St. Omer, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Arthur, fourth surviving son of the late Charles Jones Hilton, Esq., to Mary Robson Carr, second daughter of Robert Carr Foster, Esq.

DEATHS.

NEWCASTLE.—At 12, Blandford-street, on the 29th ult., aged 26, much respected by a large circle of friends, Mr William Thompson Foreman.
At Swan-street, Barrack-road, on the 2nd inst., aged 2½ years, John, only son of Mr John Linney, hatter.
On the 28th ult., aged 41, Archibald M'Menemy, for 12 years a member of the police force of this borough.
At No. 1, North Terrace, on the 30th ult., aged 6 years and 3 months, Thomas Bruce, only surviving son of Mr Thomas Reid.
At St. Mary's-street, on the 26th ult., aged 8, Margaret Alice, daughter of Mr Joseph Lowes.
At 6, Wardle Terrace, on the 31st ult., Walter Swan, the infant son of Mr W. J. Glover.
At Clavering Place, on the 1st inst., after a long illness, borne with Christian fortitude, aged 59, Margaret, widow of the late Mr Robert Spoors, file manufacturer, in this town.
At 39, Liverpool-street, on the 30th ult, Mary, daughter of Mr Richardson, blacksmith.
At Wellington-street, on the 29th ult., aged 2, Jessie Margaret, daughter of Mr W. M'Kie.
At the New Road, on the 26th ult., aged 3, William James, son of Mr James Campbell.
At St. Ann's-street, on the 23rd ult., Michael, infant son of Mr Daniel Conway.
At 78, New Road, on the 25th ult., aged 43, Mr Michael Kennedy.
NEWLANDS, near Ebchester.—On the 22nd ult., aged 81 Mr Thomas Surtees.
GLANTON.—On the 30th ult., Jane Mole, widow of Mr Geo. Hudson.
ST. LEONARDS-ON-THE-SEA.—On the 2nd inst., aged 50, Mr Cuthbert B. Trotter, of Stocksfield-upon Tyne.
BELFORD.—At Nursery Lane, on the 31st ult., aged 62, Mr Alexander Anderson, tinsmith. Deceased was well-known in Northumberland, and resided 32 years at Morpeth.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Bavington Hall, on the 22nd ult., aged 71, Charles Cuthbert Shafto, Esq.
HARBOTTLE.—On the 30th ult., aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Robert Fleck.
FORTON HALL, near Alnwick.—On the 26th ult., aged 71, Mrs Embleton, widow of Mr Embleton, formerly butler at Alnwick Castle.
EDINBURGH.—At 6, Union-street, on the 30th ult., aged 15, Margaret Chrisp, daughter of H. G. Chrisp, Esq., of Prendrick.
BUTTBANK, near Newbrough.—On the 27th ult., aged 57, after a long affliction, Elizabeth, last surviving daughter of the late Mrs Sarah Bambrough, grocer.
MIDDLESEX.—At Hadley, on the 27th ult., in her 96th year, Sarah Harper, widow of Commander John Hindes Sparkes, R.N., late of Southsea.
BANNSBURY.—On the 28th ult., aged 19, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience, Arthur, the youngest son of James Ive and Ellen Burbidge.
PORTSMOUTH.—At his residence, St. Mary-street, on the 26th ult., John Ward, Esq., Paymaster, R.N., deeply and deservedly lamented.
LONDON.—On the 28th ult., the infant daughter of Lady Victoria Lambton.
HYERES, Var, France.—On the 21st ult., aged 24, Mr Jas. Roberts, wine and spirit merchant, Morpeth.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1867.