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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 10. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, immediately, Two PLASTERERS. Apply to JAMES MILLER, Shotley Bridge.

WANTED, an ENERGETIC PERSON to Canvas several NEW WORKS in Consett, Shotley Bridge, Berry Edge, &c.—Apply to Mr. MACKENZIE, Publisher, 27, Carliol-street, Newcastle.

Found.

FOUND, a BLACK RETRIEVER BITCH, the owner can have the same on application to JOHN CARTER, Golden Lion Hotel, Leadgate.

Reward.

£5 REWARD.

WHEREAS, late on Saturday night, October the 27th, or early on Sunday morning, the 28th, some evil disposed Person or Persons did maliciously overturn an Oat Stack, the property of Eleanor Fowler, of White Hall. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders, shall receive the above reward.

White Hall, Nov. 1, 1860.

Public Notices.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 2s. 6d. each, with £1 added, to be Shot for at R. F. Johnson's, Tattersall's Inn, Berry Edge, on MONDAY, Nov. 26TH. Entries 1s. 6d. each, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st. 1¼ oz of Shot, 21 yards rise. The Gun to be held below the elbow, as usual. Referee, &c., &c.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL.

A GRAND BALL will take place at the House of MR. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, RAILWAY HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, On WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1860.

MR. R. B. SANDERSON, Leader of the Band.

TICKETS:—Gentlemen, 4s; Ladies, 3s 6d.

Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Bar.

Printed Programmes to be had on Application.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.
EVENING TUITION.

M. BELL announces that he has opened Evening Classes for Instruction on the various Branches of Education during the Winter, on Three Evenings each week, viz.: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from 7 till 9 o'clock p.m.

TERMS same as Day Pupils.

Shotley Grove School, Oct., 1860.

M. B. also purposes giving a Course of Public Lectures in the School-Room on various subjects; particulars in a future advertisement.

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are respectfully informed that MR. JOHN WILLIAM ATKINSON, PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF MUSIC, Will open a DANCING SCHOOL at Miss Medeci's, Railway Tavern, Consett, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, to commence at Seven o'clock.

☞ Ladies are requested to attend at half-past Six o'clock.

Mr. A. confidently hopes, by strict assiduity and attention to the Pupils committed to his care, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

TERMS.

Entrance	1s.
Lessons after Entering	6d.

Business Addresses.

CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE, HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

H. DUFOUR,
PRINTER, STATIONER, AND BOOKBINDER.
PRINTING
Of every description executed with accuracy and dispatch.
PERIODICALS READY AS SOON AS ISSUED.

FEATENBY AND WRIGHT'S GREAT CHRISTMAS LOTTERY!

TO be Drawn on or before Friday, the 21st of December, 1860. 2,000 Members, at Sixpence each. Tickets and List of Prizes will be ready in a few days. A splendid assortment of useful and valuable PRIZES will be entered.

THE HEARTS OF OAK, HIGHGATE.
REMOVED TO CONSETT!
PETER WATSON

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his Entrance upon the Premises at Highgate, and begs to announce that he has Removed to more eligible Premises situate in FRONT STREET, CONSETT, Lately occupied by Mr. J. Skelton, where he hopes, by attention to the comforts of his Friends, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

MILD AND BITTER, SCOTCH AND BURTON ALES, Of the Finest Quality.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS SKELTON returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal share of patronage he has received since he opened his present Premises, and would most respectfully announce that he is about to Remove Next Door, to the house previously occupied by Mr. E. Wood, Front Street, Consett, when, by his increased accommodation and attention to the wants of his Customers, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

MILD and BITTER BEER of Superior Quality.
DRAUGHT & BOTTLED ALE & PORTER, CORDIALS, &c.

SAMUEL SURTEES,
DISPENSING CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his acknowledgements for favours conferred, since his commencement in Business, and trusts by his attention to Orders, coupled with his experience in the Dispensing Department, and a thorough knowledge of the Drug Trade, to be favoured with a continuance of Patronage.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
N.B. PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.
AGENT FOR CLOYTON'S PILLS.
GENUINE HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

POKES, SACKS, CART COVERS, BARN SHEETS, WOOL SHEETS, SHEEP NETS, CART ROPES, HALTERS, PLOUGH CORDS, SPUN YARNS, COW TIES, COW BANDS, PIG NETS, TWINES, &c., MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT BELL, 6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

ON SALE,
LINSEED, RAPE, CANARY SEEDS, &c.
D. CLARKE'S WHEAT PROTECTOR, the best Dressing for Seed Wheat known.
GISHURST COMPOUND.—See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 9th, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE
AT
PARK'S,
77, PILGRIM STREET,
(Four Doors Below the Old Black House),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
WINTER GOODS

ON HAND, an excellent Stock of STRONG WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, suitable for the approaching Season, and for all classes; and ALL ARE GUARANTEED OUR OWN MAKING, and will be Sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

SUMMER GOODS.

Also ON HAND the remainder of our Summer Boots, which will be cleared off at prices varying from 1s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. per pair; Children's Light Fancy Coloured Boots and Shoes from 8d. per pair.

REMEMBER ONLY AT
PARK'S,
77, PILGRIM STREET,
(Four Doors below the Old Black House,)
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

HOWARD'S INDIAN CONFECTION FLOUR.

MANUFACTURED by a new and improved process, by which the choicest and most nutritious portions of the finest INDIAN CORN are reduced to a soluble Flour which has the same characteristic as, and fully equals the finest Bermuda Arrowroot, at one fourth the price. Specially adapted for Puddings, which, combined with delicacy of flavour, are extremely wholesome; also for Custards, Cheesecakes, Blanc Mange, and all descriptions of sweets, effecting a great saving of Eggs and Butter. It is particularly suited to Invalids and Children, owing to its lightsome and strengthening qualities, and being so easy of digestion.

Manufactured by HOWARD and Co., Scott-street Mills, Hull, and sold by all respectable Chemists and Grocers.

Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.
DICKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
TOBACCO AND SNUFF,
IMPORTER OF
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
22, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
LEADGATE.
Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.
Country Orders punctually attended to.

THOMAS ROBSON,
NEWCASTLE AND CONSETT CARRIER,
RAGLAN STREET, CONSETT.
FURNITURE REMOVED WITH SPRING WAGGONS AND CARTS
With care, despatch, and on moderate Terms.

CHARLES G. RANDALL,
TOW LAW COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES, GIGS, &c.
TOW LAW.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS
TAKEN AT THE
POST OFFICE, BLACKHILL,
FOR A VERY SHORT TIME LONGER.

W. G. SIMPSON,
ACCOUNTANT, AGENT, &c.
OFFICAL BALANCE SHEETS PREPARED FOR THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.
LANDED PROPRIETORS' RENTS AND ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO WITH EVERY DESPATCH.
THE GEORGE CHAMBERS, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

INNES AND URWIN,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, HARDWAREMEN, IRONMONGERS, &c.,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,
Have now on hand a Consignment of useful Hardware Goods which are now selling Cheap.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

CHINA TEA HOUSE.
ISAAC DIXON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA AND COFFEE DEALER, GROCER, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN.
MARKET PLACE,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just arrived, a large and well assorted Stock of New Dried Fruits.

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

JOSEPH SIDDLE,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER,
PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.,
HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD,
CONSETT.

EDWARD WARDHAUGH,
BLACK AND WHITESMITH,
HORSE SHOER, &c., &c.
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
☞ HORSES Singed with Gas, at 5s each.

ROBERT ALMOND,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET,
BERRY EDGE.

J. CARPENTER,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
LEADGATE.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WATCHES ACCURATELY REPAIRED.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED, &c.
JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED.
COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

J. DENT,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, DRAPER, AND HATTER, DEALER IN CHILDREN'S BOOTS SHOES, AND CLOGS.
Ladies' Slippers and Boots on Moderate Terms.
STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.
MEDOMSLEY.

R. SANDERSON.
PROFESSOR OF THE VIOLIN.
WATSON'S BUILDINGS, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that having made arrangements to remain in Consett, he will continue to Teach the Violin, and hopes, from his thorough knowledge of the instrument, to give satisfaction to those who may become his pupils.

QUADRILLE BANDS SUPPLIED.

PETER POZZOLE,
FRENCH POLISHER,
CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced in the above line at the house of Miss Medici, Railway Tavern, where he hopes, by attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Work executed, if preferred, at Gentlemen's Residences.

THOMAS POTTS'
READY MADE AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
A large Assortment of
TOP COATS, BLUE JACKETS, VESTS, AND TROUSERS,
Of every description.
MEN'S MOLESKIN TROUSERS
From 3s 11d per Pair.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
RAILWAY HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, MILD AND BITTER BEER, &c., &c.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS.

WHO'S YOUR GROCER!
ROBERT SURTEES,
GROCER AND TEA DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has now in Stock a Choice Selection of TEAS, COFFEES, and GENERAL GROCERIES, which he can confidently recommend to his Friends and the General Public.

Also, WHOLE and GROUND LINSEED and OIL CAKE for Cattle.

AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

RALPH EWART,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for favours conferred, and hopes by assiduity and attention, selling a good article at the Lowest Possible Charge, to Merit a Continuance of Public Patronage.

BRITISH WINES.—FANCY BISCUITS, &c., &c.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS;
OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
The Fortieth Thousand. Free for Four Stamps.

THIS is a true guide to the self cure of all diseases arising from the excesses of youth and maturity, the causes of mental and physical decay, impediments to marriage, &c., with plain directions for their speedy removal. Let no young man enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffer from the long list of fearful diseases known as nervous complaints, resulting from the errors of youth and mankind, many of which had been given up by the doctors as quite incurable. Be not another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married, or those about to marry, any impediment, read this wonderful book, it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. Sent Free for Four Stamps by H. MILLAR, Esq., No. 7, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, London, W.

Business Addresses.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.
BRODIE AND SON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

BEG to announce that they are now Showing their First Delivery of New Goods for the approaching Season, to which they invite the attention of the Public, viz.:—
NEW FANCY WOOL AND PLAIN CASHMERE SHAWLS IN THE NEWEST COLOURS.
STRIPED WINCEYS AND OTHER FANCY DRESSES.
FRENCH MERINOS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW WINCEY AND MOHAIR SKIRTS.
NEW FRENCH AND COVENTRY RIBBONS.
TIES, SLEEVES, FLOWERS, &c.

THOMAS POTTS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

HAS Just Returned from the various Markets with the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and Most Fashionable GOODS ever shown in this Neighbourhood, consisting of Long and Square SHAWLS, MANTLES, Check and Plain WINCEY, from 3½d. per Yard, ROBES, MERINOES, COBURGS, &c., &c. The BONNET and SHOE DEPARTMENT is fully Assorted for the Season.

A GOOD ARTICLE RECOMMENDS ITSELF.
TRY
W. J. SCOTT'S TEA ESTABLISHMENT, CONSETT.

NEWS FOR THE MILLION!
THOMAS WRIGHT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

HAS just received from the Inventor one of the largest Stocks of LAMPS ever known, which he can Sell at One Shilling each and upwards.

It is now universally admitted that the New Lamp gives as Brilliant a Light as Gas, and is much Cheaper.

SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Remaining STOCK of DRAPERY, BONNETS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, &c., &c., of WILLIAM COLLINSON, DRAPER, &c., BLACKHILL, Must be Sold without Reserve, offering Bargains to Purchasers rarely to be met with.

OBSERVE—COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

JOHN McKANE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, MAN MERCER, HATTER, AND CLOTH CAP MANUFACTURER,
BLACKHILL, AND MARKET PLACE, HEXHAM.
☞ Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms.

WINTER DRAPERY.
GEORGE BROWN,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, HATTER, &c.,

HAS Pleasure in Announcing that he has Purchased from London and other Markets, and is now Offering a great Variety of GOODS suitable for the Approaching Season, at GEORGE BROWN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. TOW LAW.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
CHRISTMAS IS COMING!!

AND J. O. STURGEON has commenced to make his MONSTER FRUIT CAKE. You can also have Mixed, Rose, Mint, Musk, Lavender, Clove, Lemon, Cinnamon, and Ginger Lozenges, at One Penny per Ounce, warranted genuine, at

J. O. STURGEON'S,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
44, CLAYTON STREET.
Manufactory 10 and 12, Marshall-court, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!! FASHIONS!!!
W. PATTISON,
LONDON HOUSE, BERRYEDGE,

HAVING just returned from Manchester and the principal Markets, is now enabled to show some of the beautiful productions in Ladies' Lambs' Wool and Fancy Wool Shawls and Scarfs, in all the new Colours. Also, a splendid variety of Ladies Dresses and French Merinos, all shades; Fancy Petticoats; every colour in Plain Stuffs, from 5d per Yard; New Styles in Ladies' and Children's Cloth Jackets. The most magnificent assortment of Fancy Bonnets, Ribbons, Sleeves, Collars, Feathers, Flowers, Head Dresses, Stays, &c., ever offered. Woollen Blankets, Flannels, Ticking, Cotton Sheets, Quilts, &c., &c., &c. Also, Men's Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, and Knitted Stockings, &c.

☞ An early call is particularly requested to inspect this new and beautiful Stock.

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO FAMILIES.

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP PARCEL OF GROCERIES, BUY THEM AT THE LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE, Where you get every Article at London Prices.

4,000 LAMPS
AT
E. BOSTON'S,
15, SIDE, AND 102, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

HOW TO MAKE A LAMP GIVE A GOOD LIGHT:—
Keep the Burner perfectly Clean, and Use only the PURE PARAFFIN OIL, direct from the Patentee's Works.
Sold by E. BOSTON, at 4½d. per Pint.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO DEALERS.

NEW FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

M. HETHERINGTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPER, Blackhill, has just returned from the various Markets with the most splendid assortment of GOODS ever offered to the Public in this Neighbourhood.
A magnificent assortment of MAGENTA SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESSES, in all the varieties of colour and fabric.
LADIES' BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., of the newest patterns and style.
MUFFS, BOAS, and FURS, of every description.
M. H. would call the particular attention of the Public to a New Article in Gentlemen's Dress,
THE INVERNESS CAPE, at 21s. each, a great bargain; Youths' and Boys' at all prices.
MEN'S HATS, CAPS, TURBANS, and FELTS, in every variety.
CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, &c., &c., cheap.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best make, and warranted good.
OBSERVE—HETHERINGTON'S, BLACKHILL.

GARBUTT'S ORIGINAL SPICED LONDON MALT AND DISTILLED VINEGAR,
FOR PICKLING CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWERS, WALNUTS, FRENCH BEANS, GIRKINS, NASTURIUM SEEDS, FISH, &c.

THIS Vinegar is prepared with Spices so as to make it at once fit for all pickling purposes. In using, it is not necessary to boil it, but simply to pour it on such Vegetables, previously cut, as are required to be pickled, and allowed to stand a few days, when they will be fit for use. Sold Wholesale and Retail.

This Vinegar is also adapted especially for Cold Meat, and will be found a most excellent relish. It is perfectly wholesome, and contains no deleterious ingredients whatever.

PREPARED BY C. D. GARBUTT, CHEMIST AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
28, 30, & 32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD.
Sold at Two Shillings per Gallon.
Agent for Newcastle—GEORGE GARDNER, Grocer, Oak Terrace, Scotswood-road.
Agent for Alnwick—J. W. ALLAN, 30, Bondgate-street.
Agent for Consett — Mr. GEORGE ALMOND, Grocer, &c.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

THE Treaty with this secluded and wonderful people has introduced into our country this Season a specimen of Tea grown by and for the sole use of the Japanese themselves. This Tea to the superficial observer, has all the appearance of inferior quality. The Japanese have not yet learned to finish and face their Teas to please the English Eye. Hence we have quality alone, without appearance. We have purchased a large Parcel, and, after thoroughly testing them, pronounce them, in most respects, far superior to the Teas of China. They are rough in appearance, have a brown olive coloured leaf, badly twisted. In the cup it is pale and watery-looking; the flavour is rich and peculiar to itself; the strength most powerful. Unlike the Teas of China, the second cup will draw a better liquor than the first. For those Teas we anticipate a large Sale. Original Packages are in curiously-devised half-chests, containing about 30lb. We have opened a large number of packages for inspection. As we have great confidence in the opinion we have given, we are willing to sell any quantity, that the taste of our Friends may be properly consulted before purchasing large parcels. Now, we wish this to be clearly understood, that parties wishing these Teas must inquire for Japan Teas, as we have no desire to change the taste of the people, without it meet their views. Gentlemen wishing to make a present can purchase nothing so rare and acceptable. We have made numerous experiments with these Teas, and are prepared to give such advice to purchasers as will make the cheer of the Tea Table such as it has never been before.

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

T. T. REED,
HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR,
LANCHESTER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that he will attend in any part of the district to CLIP HORSES, on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

Orders received by Mr. J. Anderson, Commercial Inn, Consett, and at his residence, as above.

MONSTER LOTTERY.
CHRISTMAS TREAT.
BROWN,
CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public of Blackhill, Consett, and their neighbourhoods, that he is preparing a MONSTER LOTTERY for the approaching Festive Season. Every Purchaser of a Ticket will be entitled to a Prize of not less value than Sixpence. Amongst the Prizes will be found:—

1. Sack of Flour, Sucking Pig, and a Round of Beef	8. A Hare
2. A Large Loaf and Cheese	9. Loaf value 5s
3. A Prime Ham	10. A Cheese
4. Loaf value £1	11. A Loaf
5. Sack of Flour	12. A Goose
6. Loaf value £1	13. A Couple of Rabbits
7. A Fat Goose	14. A Turkey
	15. Loaf value 10s
	16. Seed Loaf

1,000 Lots, at 1s per Ticket. All Prizes and no Blanks. To be drawn on or before Christmas Eve. An early application for Tickets particularly requested.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.
Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,
46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIRS,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thompson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.

I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.

I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,
WM. BLACK.

H. LAMB,
LATE OF THE GREYHOUND INN, LEADGATE,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of TOWLAW and Neighbourhood, that he has entered upon the Premises known as DAN'S CASTLE INN, TOWLAW, where he hopes by strict attention to the comforts of his Customers, to merit a share of Public Patronage and Support.

WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

W. WARDHAUGH,
TAILOR, DRAPER, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

ROBERT PARK DUNN,
BUILDER, CARTWRIGHT, &c.,
BLACKHILL,

BEGS to thank his Friends and the Public generally, for the many favours already conferred upon him during the period he has been in business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A. LAMMONBY,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Premises adjoining William Hall, shoemaker, near the Commercial Hotel, Front-street, Consett, where he hopes by strict attention to Business to merit a share of public Patronage, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

DERWENT HOTEL,
JOHN HEWITT,
(LICENSED BREWER.)
BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY returns his Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support bestowed upon him since his entrance into the above Premises, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance.

WINES and SPIRITS of First rate Quality.
Every Accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen,
Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.

Business Addresses.

CROWN AND SWORDS COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
WILLIAM DIXON,
LICENSED BREWER, DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, AND LONDON PORTER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES.
Ale and Porter in CASKS and BOTTLES.
WELL-AIRED BEDS—GOOD STABLING.

CHARLES STIRLING,
STIRLING CASTLE INN, CONSETT,
(NEAR THE BRICK FLATS),

HAS always on hand a Superior STOCK of WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, &c., &c., on reasonable terms.

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
MILD, SCOTCH, AND BITTER BEER.
GOOD STABLING—WELL AIRED BEDS.

PUDDLERS' ARMS INN,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN SEYMOUR, WHOLESALE and RETAIL WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT, ALE and PORTER BREWER, HOP MERCHANT, &c., &c.

LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT, DRAUGHT or BOTTLED, BURTON, and BITTER ALES.
Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds, &c.

GEO. HOWARD,
LICENSED DEALER IN TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.
DELVES LANE, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes, by assiduity, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ He has always on hand POTATOES of the Best Quality. Parties favouring him with an order can have their goods delivered free of charge.

COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.
JOHN ANDERSON,

TENDERS his acknowledgements for favours conferred upon him during the time he has occupied the above inn, and assures his friends that it will ever be his pride to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon him.

☞ An excellent COMMERCIAL ROOM and PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

WINES and SPIRITS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LONDON and DUBLIN DRAUGHT and BOTTLED STOUT, MILD and BITTER ALES, &c., &c.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

WHEAT SHEAF INN, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
WILLIAM JOPLING

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered upon the Premises lately occupied by George Howard, where he has made extensive alterations for the accommodation of his Customers, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a share of public patronage.

WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, &c., of Superior Quality.
DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
MILD AND BITTER BEER.
GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS, &c., &c.

D. BRANNIGAN,
BUTCHERS ARMS,
BLACKHILL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements for the favours conferred upon him since his entrance upon the above Premises, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

D. B. begs also to announce that he continues to Kill Cattle of the finest breed, and delivers Meat at Consett, Crookhall, Benfieldside, Highgate, and Blackhill, and relies upon the continuance of patronage of his Friends and the Public generally.

JOHN JOBLING,
CONSETT ARMS,
HIGH STREET, AND MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks for the many favours conferred on him since his entrance on the above Premises, and begs to announce that having obtained the Spirit License, he has on hand the choicest Stock of WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS, ever offered in this part of the Country. The very best PORT and SHERRY WINES, and the best PALE and DARK FRENCH BRANDIES, Real SCOTCH and IRISH MALT WHISKEY, RUMS of the finest Quality, NICHOLSON'S GIN, LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT, HOME BREWED ALES, in Mild and Bitter, BOTTLED ALES and PORTER of every description.

Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.

P.S.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of Commercial Travellers, and all Parties visiting this Establishment.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF WATCHES IN THE TRADE.

JOEL BROTHERS,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and DEALERS IN SILVER PLATE,
4, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PRICE LIST.

SUPERIOR GENEVA SILVER WATCHES		from	£1	15	0
ENGLISH VERGE	Do.	Do.	"	1	17	6
Do. PATENT LEVER	Do.		"	3	10	0
GOLD GENEVA WATCHES			"	3	13	6
Do. ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS (Ladies' or Gentlemen's)			"	9	0	0

A written Warranty given with every Watch sold at this Establishment.

ROBERT SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL,

BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter, HIGH STREET, CONSETT, and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them, that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

BATHS and WATER-CLOSETS FIT UP on the most approved principles.

GAS FITTINGS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, CHANDELIERS, &c., of every description, and of the Newest Designs.

PRINTING.

POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."
CIRCULAR LETTERS,
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HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

ESTABLISHED 1699.

BAILEY'S IMPROVED PATENT LEVER WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOCKS, &c.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Silver Watches	4	4	0	to	7	7	0
Patent Lever Gold Watches	10	10	0	to	30	0	0
Gold Geneva Watches	4	4	0	to	7	7	0
Silver Watches, Second hand	2	2	0	to	4	4	0

BAILEY,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,
6, SIDE, NEAR THE QUAY,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP-CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	4	4	0	to	10	10	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	35	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches	2	15	0	to	4	4	0
Geneva Gold Watches	6	6	0	to	10	10	0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WHEN you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. FORGERY AND FRAUD. — Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

Business Addresses.

JOHN CUMMINS,
COMMERCIAL INN, BLACKHILL,
WINES and SPIRITS of SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LEEDS, BURTON, SCOTCH, WEST AUCKLAND, AND OTHER ALES.
GOOD BEDS AND STABLING.

ECONOMIC GOLD WATCH CLUB.

MR. J. CALVERT has commenced a GOLD WATCH CLUB, at the house of Mr. J. ANDERSON, Commercial Inn, Consett, for the supplying of First-class GOLD WATCHES to Subscribers, at economic prices. Names enrolled, Rules supplied, and all particulars given, on application at the Bar.

Persons desirous to join are respectfully requested to make an early application, as the number of Members will be limited.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is WILSON BROTHERS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

N.B.—Wanted to PURCHASE, a Quantity of FAT PIGS. —Apply to WILSON BROTHERS, Provision Merchants, Shotley Bridge.

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY FOR ALL CLASSES,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED!!
RALPH LOWRIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,
46, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, and Castleside, that he will be at the above places every alternate THURSDAY, when he hopes, by supplying a superior article at moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE.
MESSRS. McNALLY,
TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND GENERAL GROCERS,

IN returning their sincere Thanks for past favours, beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply Goods in any of the above Departments, at extremely low prices for Cash.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WM. PARKER,
BUTCHER, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement in Business, and begs to announce that he has REMOVED to the NEW PREMISES in VICTORIA STREET, Where he hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a continuance of that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

WILLIAM HALL,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(ADJOINING THE COMMERCIAL INN),
CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he continues to make a first class article for the above line, for Male or Female wear. A perfect Fit warranted. The LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

Orders punctually attended to. One trial is requested as a guarantee.

C. D. ARMSTRONG,
BUTCHER,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has Opened the New Premises, situate in HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT, In the above line of Business, where he hopes, by offering a superior Article, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

C. BARTLETT,
SCALE BEAM, WEIGHING MACHINE, AND MILL MANUFACTURER,
39, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THE only Practical Maker of the above Articles in the North of England. Grocers' Canisters, Vases, Coffee Boxes, and every Article suitable for Grocers, Chemists, &c. Fittings, Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, repaired and adjusted.

☞ Mills Recut and made equal to New.

WILLIAM BELL, Scale Beam, Weighing Machine, and Mill Manufacturer, 27, Westgate-street, adjoining the Museum, Newcastle, has a large stock of SCALES of every description on hand, fit up for immediate use; also Kibling and Bean Mills, Canisters, Vases, Coffee Boxes, Treacle Taps, Cheese and Bacon Knives, Saws, &c., &c.

Scales, Weighing Machines, and Weights, cleaned and adjusted; Mills re-cut.

EATING-HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JOHN BECKWITH

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of Blackhill and Neighbourhood that he has opened Part of his Premises as an EATING-HOUSE and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, when he hopes, by serving articles of first-rate quality, and general attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of Public patronage and support.

SOUPS, BEEF and HAM SANDWICHES, always ready.
An ORDINARY every SATURDAY from 12 to 2 o'clock.
Well-aired Beds—Good Stabling.
Blackhill, October, 1860.

W. SMITH,
GROCER AND TEA DEALER,
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, LINEN DRAPER, &c.,
TRAFALGAR AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere Thanks for favours already conferred, and begs to announce that he continues to keep always on hand a well-selected STOCK of every Article in the above lines of Business, which he can confidently recommend, and from their uniform Cheapness cannot fail to meet the Approbation of all Purchasers, and hopes by Assiduity and Attention, to merit a continuance of that Patronage which he has hitherto so liberally received.

A Large Stock of TIN GOODS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., extremely Cheap.

P. BROWN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he is about to commence business on his own account, in a new shop, in Front-street, Shotley Bridge, when he trusts by having always on hand a choice selection of genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, and other miscellaneous articles connected with the trade, and from possessing the advantage of great experience in the Retail and Dispensing departments, to secure a share of their patronage and support, which it will be his earnest desire to merit, by unremitting care and attention to such orders as may be entrusted to his charge.

Particular attention will at all times be paid to Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes. Drugs of the finest quality alone will be employed, and compounded with the utmost exactness.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MEDOMSLEY,

RETURNS Thanks for the many Favours conferred upon him during the time he has been in business, and begs to announce that he is about to REMOVE to his New Premises, where he hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of the same.

CHEESE, BUTTER, and BACON, of the Finest Quality.
FANCY BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have become so celebrated, because they go at once to the root of disease, purify the vital fluid, and enable all the organs of the human body to perform their functions in a healthy and vigorous manner. They are carefully compounded on sound principles, and, being entirely free from mercurial, antimonial, and other mineral and dangerous substances, may be safely taken by persons of the most delicate constitution.

Sold throughout the Empire, in boxes, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained, a process so un-English, unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; colored articles retain their original brilliancy, and white fabrics are greatly improved!—Only boil the clothes 20 minutes, and hang them up to dry. NO RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!!!

Patentee:—Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

The Poets' Corner.

THE SUMMONS.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My ear is full of summer sounds,
With summer sights my languid eye;
Beyond the dusty village bounds
I loiter in my daily rounds,
And in the noon time shadows lie.

The wild bee wings his drowsy horn,
The bird swings on the ripened wheat,
The long, green lances of the corn
Are tilting in the winds of morn,
The locust shrills his song of heat.

Another sound my spirit hears,
A deeper sound that drowns them all—
A voice of pleading choked with tears,
The calls of human hopes and fears,
The Macedonian cry to Paul!

The storm bell rings, the trumpet blows;
I know the word and countersign;
Wherever Freedom's vanguard goes,
Where stand or fall her friends or foes,
I know the place that should be mine.

Shame be the hands that idly fold,
And lips that woo the reed's accord,
When laggard Time the hour has tolled
For true with false and new with old
To fight the battles of the Lord!

O brothers! blest by partial Fate
With power to match the will and deed,
To him your summons comes too late
Who sinks beneath his armour's weight,
And has no answer but God speed.

THE SHOTLEY GROVE PAPER MILLS.

[BY OUR REPORTER.]

In accordance with our proposition to notice the principal works of this neighbourhood, we resume with these paper mills. We need hardly remind the reader how important to many interests is the manufacture of paper; because the recent agitation on the repeal of the paper duty has made known everthing connected therewith. The Shotley Grove Paper Mills, located in the quiet, rural valley of the Derwent, near to Shotley Bridge, are the property of Messrs. Annandale, and may be regarded as a good sample of the growth of English manufactories from small beginnings to gigantic dimensions.

Wending his way to head-quarters, the visitor enters an ecclesiastical-looking building, known as "the office"—a building of square form, with tower and clock in keeping. All within and without is tasteful and pleasant. Glancing to the south, close at his feet, bordered on the one side with a neatly-edged foot-path, and on the other with gardens and flower-beds, there comes rolling, gurgling down through the lock-gates placed near the office-door, a deep and rapid stream—a branch of the Derwent, which has the double virtue of being both useful and highly ornamental in the *tout ensemble*. For a distance of perhaps more than a hundred yards, elegantly bordered, this stream (which gives motive power to some of the mills) comes down from the west or "dam-head" as it is called. Its banks present vestiges of the past season. Flowers there are none except Moore's

Last rose of summer, left blooming alone.

And the poetic idea is fully realized, for "all its companions are faded and gone." There is fruit on the trees, however. Externally, the office walls are rich in a splendid crop of jargonel pears, large, luscious, and ripe. Passing on to the west—to the dam head—you find a breakwater, which is there placed to secure the requisite quantity of water for the mill, and over this, as over a cataract, the surplus water is rushing noisily and in breaker-like form—white and foaming; mingling with the waters that have gone before, and washing those huge lumps of rock which form the bed and sides of the stream, and which show from their prominence, and their whiteness, that the Derwent is not always so quiet as we see it now. It rolls away north of the paper mills, and with the reader's permission we will just leave it rolling. A great portion of the water comes into the Derwent from the Fells, and at times is, consequently, largely impregnated with peaty matter, which gives to the water a dark brown tinge. But before it reaches the paper mills, the men at the Lead Works above have dipped into its limpid course, and washed their lead ore in its waters. This is not regarded as at all an advantage to paper-making, but the reverse; and when it takes place the lock-gates of the paper-mill have to be closed to shut out its noxious properties.

The Shotley Grove Paper Mills lie in a charming valley. It is a fruitful, romantic, delightful spot. Even now, after a severe season, when the summer is gone and autumn has stripped the greater part of nature of her dress, it is not without many charms. On either hand lofty hills rise up, and back and overtop each other, shutting out all but the vault of heaven—on this, there are green fields; on that, plantations stretching far away to the west: all is verdure and richness in the dreariness of November. It is a spot in which you might make love as well as paper, and

"Sigh not for joy on earth beyond the peaceful valley."

To proceed, then, with the art and mystery of paper-making. Accompanied by a practical gentleman we enter

THE RAG LOFT,

a long building, piled up with large bags of rags. Here the fundamental material for making paper—rags, is received. It comes, not from France, for all France stood aghast at our desire to purchase its rags,—our neighbour intimating that we were most voracious; that having got his fashions, silks, ribbons, gloves, and light wines we would take his rags also. So as we couldn't have French rags we must content ourselves with our own rags, as long as these will last; and in the interval look to English ingenuity for discovering the yet undiscovered substitute. Well, this material comes from far and near. Railway rolleys may be seen very often wending their way down steep declivities to these works with bales of these refuse,—gathered from boudoirs and from ash-pits; sold by servant-maids, and collected by "candy-men." They are the relics of finery not less than of poverty. Here they are undergoing the sorting or first process. That done, they are placed in a cage and sent into another room over-head—a place at least 150 feet long. Here the operations of cutting, sorting, dressing, and dusting are carried on, and about each of these we shall have a word to say. The room is fitted up with benches, at each of which are employed two young women. Each woman has placed before her a fixed knife which slants up towards her, the edge uppermost. The blade resembles a section of a scythe-blade both in width, thickness, &c., and from the frequent use of sharping stones, which are used one in either hand of the operator, it is manifest that the edge is soon blunted by the rag-cutting process. When the rags have come from beneath they are taken from the cage and thrown into a "duster"—a long cylinder, in which the rags are revolved for some time and so shaken that a large proportion of the adherent dust and dirt is knocked out of them. Then they are put into bags. Alongside of each woman is placed one of these bags, and taking the rags out thence, piece by piece, she holds out before her each piece and passes it quickly up to the knife-blade, repeating the process until the piece of cotton or linen has been slit into bits of a few inches. The women sort the rags as they cut them, and take out all hard substances, such as buttons, cords, pieces of silk, &c., the presence of which would in subsequent processes not only injure the machinery, but interfere with the manufacture of good paper. The cut rags are then weighed—a process which is necessary to the interests of the women, who are paid 1d per stone for cutting and sorting, and who thereby can earn from 7s to 12s per week, according to their activity. The cut rags are then sent down to "the Devil," a piece of machinery of a cylindrical form, moving at the rate of 190 revolutions per minute. His Majesty's work, and he does it admirably, is to straighten the rags; and no matter how much they may be crumpled up, he unfolds every piece, and takes the "creases" out as neatly as a devil could be expected to do a thing of the kind. Then they are once more whirled through the duster, and by this time are tolerably free from dirt. From the duster the rags fall into bags, and in these are borne from the habitation of Satan into

THE BOILER HOUSE,

—literally an extensive wash-house. Down the side of this long building are ranged about a dozen large coppers such as are used by dyers, but of a much larger size than are usually employed in that business. These are four feet deep and six feet in diameter. In these the rags are boiled for twelve hours—each copper holding a ton of rags at one boiling. The object will be apparent; namely to boil the dirt out of the material. Thence they are taken to another house, in which are fitted up a number of large iron troughs, filled with cold water, and in these the rags are made to perform a rotatory motion. There is covered machinery in each of these troughs or vats, provided with a series of sharp knives, and as the rags pass under them, they are chopped to pieces. Whilst the chopping process is going on the water is performing the cleansing process; for with all the dusting and boiling the material for making paper is not yet sufficiently pure. Of course in the space of two hours the water becomes impure. To provide against this the troughs are so constructed that after rising to a certain height, the water makes its exit, whilst a pure stream is continuously rushing in to supply its place. The rags are subjected to this process for two hours and twenty minutes. By this time they are assuming more of the character of "pulp," and becoming nearly as pure as is desired. We now come to

"THE HALF-STUFF PRESS."

When the material has been removed from the troughs first spoken of it has so far advanced in the process of manufacture as to entitle it to the distinction of half-made—hence its technical name, "half-stuff"—and is then brought to the "half-stuff press," where it is squeezed by hydraulic power into monster cakes of white, tough, adhesive matter. Thence it is removed to the bleaching rooms—at least such of it as is destined to produce the finer kinds of paper—and confided to the care of what is called "the butcher." We presume that this name is derived from the fact that the half-stuff is here cut up. It is thrown into large square stone vats, very much resembling those used in breweries for cooling liquor, and there, amid bleaching salts and heat, after a twelve hours' operation, it is whitened to the required degree. There is another process to which the pulp is immediately afterwards subjected, that of "gasing." In this work vitriol, manganese, and salt are employed; and the effect of the operation is to reduce the pulp to one even, fine surface, by destroying in it what otherwise would be a rough cast called "shavings." [In another chapter we shall continue our description.]

MEMORANDA OF MEN AND MATTERS.
No. 3. THE GRIEVANCE OF THE GAME LAWS.

Although we may speak of our "glorious constitution," although we may admire its beauties, and occasionally sing its praises, although we may consider the code of laws by which we are governed, as the most perfect which any nation on the face of the earth possesses; it cannot be denied that there still exists in the system defects which need amendment, evils which call for redress, and abuses which require reforming.

The Game Laws are catalogued among the *evils*, and we advocate their repeal, because they are bad in principle, and iniquitous in character.

We proceed upon the belief that the whole of God's creatures were made for the benefit and use of mankind, and for the equal use and benefit of all; that the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea, were provided for the sustenance and food of man universally, prince, peer, and peasant, if such distinctions must be recognised, alike, and that without limit or restriction of any kind whatsoever; and we cannot conceive of anything more inconsistent and presumptuous than a law which confers the right upon one man, and withholds it from another, to destroy those creatures. "The laws limiting the privilege of killing game to qualified persons are relics of the ancient forest laws, which made it as great an offence to kill one of the king's deer, as to kill one of his subjects." Could anything be more unrighteous, or fallacious than *that*? The life of a human being reckoned of the same, or rather *less* value, than an animal which is merely an ornament in creation, and of none, or little service whatever to anybody, unless for purposes of what is generally termed amusement, but which in reality is cruelty. "These laws are justified," continues the authority from which we quote, "upon the assumption that beasts of the chase and game are a sort of unappropriated chattels, and so belong to the king." But this sort of reasoning avails those who make such "assumptions" very little,—the very foundation of their proceedings directly ignores the right to make regulations or laws at all upon the subject.

If "beasts of the chase are game," are "unappropriated chattels," they cannot belong to anybody in particular, nor can even a king establish a claim, *by right*, to interfere with their freedom by any enactments of his; besides which we hear of no game laws until the reign of Henry VII., and we cannot but think if the authority was founded upon right, there would have been game laws long before that time.

Moreover, if the game laws be "justified" on the grounds set forth, any exclusive privilege which might be thought of might be granted to certain persons, to the exclusion of others, on the same principle; but how could such extravagances appear in practice? What would be thought of a law which prohibits the killing and sale of flesh meat except by "qualified persons?" The idea would be laughed at—then what becomes of the excuse for granting a license to kill game?

Further, suppose we admit for a moment (what the State does not allow) that the resident upon a certain estate has an absolute right to the game which is found there, where is the evidence that even it belongs to him, any more than to any other man?—can he tell where the particular animal which he has just killed was produced?—can he decide that he has not taken that which belongs to his neighbour? Of course such considerations are never thought of; "possession," it is said, "is nine points of the law," and so such anomalies and iniquities are multiplied and perpetuated. Now there is a want in the case of game of that knowledge which a man possesses in the case of domestic poultry,—in such case a man knows when and by what means he became possessed of the progenitor of the brood which is located upon his premises, and the title to each individual of the group, can be demonstrated as Sidney Smith says, "from the egg to the spit," or the pot, as the case may be.

And, why should the partridge, the pheasant, and the hare, hatched or raised "nobody knows where," but sometime or other by accident discovered in a particular place, be more protected than the blackberries and nuts which grow upon the same estate, are found within the same boundaries, and are procured in a similarly clandestine manner to the live stock? Equally with the goose or the chicken, a title to the blackberries and nuts might be proved, perhaps even in a stronger degree, because each berry or nut might, with the necessary trouble and attention, be traced from the original blossom to the ripened fruit,—but whoever heard of an adventurous and nut-loving schoolboy being punished with seven years' transportation as the penalty of his intrusion and theft?

It may be objected that there is a difference in the value of the respective commodities; that partridges and pheasants are more valuable than blackberries and hazel nuts,—but it must be remembered that it is not with the *value* of the articles that we have to do, (although it is well known that in those districts whence these articles are procured for the London and other markets, they form no insignificant item in the revenue of the estate), but with the *nature of laws* which recognise the one as individual property, which cannot be proved; while it ignores the other, the title to which can be proved.

Again, the reason for making these laws is stated to be "for the preservation of game," but is it not ridiculous to think of a legislature passing a law for the preservation of game one day, and granting a licence to kill it the next? We say, therefore, the Game Laws are bad in principle; and we will now endeavour to show that they are iniquitous in character.

One mode of carrying out "the preservation of game" doctrine, is by attempting the extermination of man. In order that *deer-stalking* may be encouraged, it sometimes happens that enormous tracts of land are depopulated, by their so-called owner, to provide a wilderness where the ferocious qualities of my lord, and a few like-amiable associates, may be indulged—we need but refer to the Sutherland clearings, in 1856, as an instance.

Now, it is this question of the ownership that we propose to consider; and what we contend for is, that there does not exist in this country any *real* title to a single acre of the land of which it is formed.

What are called the "landed proprietors" of this country number about 30,000, while the population is much nearer 30,000,000; and yet there was a time

"When every rood of ground maintain'd its man."

But the aristocracy of Great Britain have altered the ancient order of things, though they have as yet failed to prove their right of possession to the domains over which they rule. A curious study would be the investigation of the origin of the various aristocracies which this world has seen—we opine few would be found but what have arisen from perpetrated villany or vice of some description, but none we think had an origin so base as the British aristocracy. The rapacious and unscrupulous adventurers whom the Conqueror brought over from Normandy, were the founders of that order whose prosperity is synonymous with the "lower orders," whose existence *as a body* is the millstone hanging about the neck of the unenfranchised millions of England; the sworn opponents of every measure calculated for the benefit, and the standing obstacle in the way of the progress and elevation, of their poorer brethren—their first title-deeds are written with the blood of the Saxons, and are stained by deeds the foulest that ever disgraced the annals of a nation.

Let the history of our country be examined with an attention never before equalled, let it be read with a diligence as incomparable as the task is important, let it be scrutinised with the acuteness of a Coke, or the profundity of a Blackstone, and we are bold to assert that there cannot in justice be found the slightest cause why Britain should have been invaded by the Norman bastard, nor the faintest pretext for the sanguinary and remorseless acts with which his reign was inaugurated, and characterised throughout its whole course. We might profitably enlarge upon this matter—we might glance at the feudal wars which raged for so many years from one end of the country to the other, we might notice the struggles of contending factions, and the civil wars of rival nobles, but it is sufficient that the rightful owner was robbed, while the robber was enriched. If, then, no valid reason can be assigned for the destruction of the Saxon, nor any just cause be given for the transfer of the possessions of the victim to his murderer, we think our "assumption" of the absence of title to property in England is established—and if there exists no title to the land, there cannot be any to the game which is found upon it. E.

THE ROAD MURDER.

Mr. Saunders, a barrister and magistrate, has opened an extra-judicial court of inquiry into this mystery, for which proceeding he announced that he had the sanction of the Secretary of State; and the inquiry (so says the report) proceeded not only most extra-judicially but in the most extraordinary manner—a free and easy sort of style prevailing, in which questions were asked indiscriminately, the president of the court seldom taking a note of anything, but now and then stopping to remark, "Yes, that's an extraordinary fact;" or "That's very important." So far as we have seen of these proceedings the "inquiry" took very much like a solemn farce. The president, on resuming the proceedings on Monday morning, said, "At present there were locked up in his (Mr. S.'s) breast many circumstances of a private nature, which he could not consistently with public justice divulge." The room was then about half filled, chiefly with women and children. The children were noisy, and consequently the president issued his mandate for their removal instanter. Then follows a semi-droll episode:—

Mr. Saunders: Is there anybody here who can give me an account of Samuel Saville Kent's [the father's] proceedings on the Monday after Midsummer-day? (No answer.) Is there anybody in this room who saw Mr. Kent on Monday, the 25th of June? (No answer.) Is there anybody in this room who knows any other person who saw Mr. Kent on Monday, the 25th of June? If so, let them speak out without fear, favour, or affection. (No answer.) Perhaps you will make inquiry about it among your friends. Is there anybody here who saw him on Tuesday? (No answer.) Let them make a like inquiry among their friends. Is there anybody here who knows anything about Mr. Kent's proceedings on the 27th of June, or is there anybody here who knows anybody that does? (No answer.) Now, then, is there anybody here who saw Mr. Kent at home on the 28th? Let the people say. (No answer.) Mr. Saunders proceeded to recapitulate the statement made by Holcombe, the gardener, on Saturday, stating that he did not intend to request his attendance again for private reasons, as he believed it would not be conducive to the ends of justice.

A Mrs. Sillox was then called, who stated that she laid out the dead body, and that the nurse was told to assist her, but never went near the place.

Mr. Saunders: That's an important fact.

Mr. Superintendent Foley begged to say that the old lady (Sillox) wanted to make too much of it. The nurse was there and kissed the child, as did all the other servants.

Then a Mr. Groser, a reporter, takes up the theme, and he and the presiding genius of the court discuss all the "important" bearings of the case. The reporter said that Mr. Summers, a policeman, had told him (Groser) that he (Summers) saw spots of blood in the passage of Mr. Kent's house.

Mr. Saunders thought this highly important.

Supt. Wolff, whilst regretting that Summers didn't know his duty better than to report so highly important a fact, was quite as much surprised that Mr. Groser had never named it before, either in the columns of his newspaper or to the police.

Mr. Groser, who had been dragged into the matter by Mr. Saunders, said he had his own reasons for not having published the statement, and politely intimated that his reasons were a disbelief in it. As to the nurse, he said he saw her all the afternoon of the day after the murder, and that no one appeared more distressed about the occurrence, or to have possessed more affection for the child than she did.

Mr. Saunders was also surprised at this.

Supt. Foley didn't believe that there was a word of truth in the statement, because he (Foley) searched the passages of Kent's house very minutely on the morning after the murder.

The *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday contained the following telegram:—"The inquiry by Mr. Saunders was conducted this day (Tuesday) in the same irregular manner. The statements in the nature of evidence were unimportant and unsatisfactory. The inquiry was further adjourned till to-morrow." On that day (Wednesday) it was abruptly brought to a close.

MONS. LOUIS BLANC ON CO-OPERATION.

On Tuesday night M. Louis Blanc delivered a lecture on co-operation, in the Lecture Hall, Nelson-street; Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., in the chair. There was a numerous audience, and the lecture gave great satisfaction, eliciting frequent rounds of applause.

M. BLANC, who was briefly introduced by the chairman, was warmly received by the audience. The orator said:—Amongst the most practical results of revolution in 1848, there was one which statesmen of the present day chose to ignore; he meant the successful attempt at realising on the part of the people of France the principle of co-operative societies, although it was one of the most important principles of modern times. He sketched in the first place the fundamental differences between England and France on the subject of new associations. Fact, in England, had the advantage over theory, while in France theory had the preference over fact. The intellectual origin of the co-operative principle in France was primarily alluded to. The working men could not hope, he eloquently showed, to better their condition by rioting or by street fights, but they must do it by labour. Frenchmen found, during their disturbances to improve their position in life, that poverty was but another word for slavery. The laws of political economy were next briefly defined. Where was the remedy to be found for the evil which afflicted the population in the times of Louis Philippe? It was contended that it could be found by a principle of mutual insurance. During the revolution of 1848 the expediency of establishing societies on the co-operative principle was discussed, and hence the labours of the Labour Committee under his (M. Blanc's) direction, at the palace of the Luxembourg. Then came the discussion of ways and means. Credit was then at its lowest ebb, capitalists could not be expected to interfere, and nothing, therefore, remained but the benevolent interference of the state. Public opinion in this country was perfectly averse to Government interference, and he, for one, thought this was right in so far as it attempted to control the free agency of individuals. But as Stuart Mill says, "There are things with which they ought not to meddle, and there are things with which they ought." Of course Mr. Mill was speaking of good governments only in this expression of opinion. The circumstances under which France was then labouring were of a most exceptional character, and demanded to a great extent the interference of the state. This being well understood, was the co-operative principle one of those objects with which a good Government ought to meddle for the good of the country at large? This question Mr. Mill, in his admirable paper on the revolution of 1848, answered most unquestionably in the affirmative. And this because a national experiment of this kind, by the high moral feeling it would evolve, would be amply worth the trial. It was decided in France, however, to give such a great principle a fair trial, and this was begun as soon as possible after the breaking out of the revolution. He painted, in picturesque language, the imposing aspect of the working men in those early days of the great revolution. Appointed the President of the Commission of Labour, he found himself paralysed at first, for how could he preach about hunger to hungry men? (hear, hear)—but he was subsequently enabled to do much, by two lucky circumstances, towards carrying the co-operetive principle into action. He begged to state, at this point, that the co-operative societies to which this feeling gave birth had nothing, absolutely nothing, to do with those far-famed workshops which were established by his opponents in utter opposition to his views, and for the express purpose of counterbalancing his influence (hear, hear). [Here the lecturer quoted, in support of his declaration, the expressed opinion of M. de Lamartine to exactly the same effect.] The national workshops were nothing more than a rabble of paupers, whose scandalous idleness was fed at the expense of the state, and made more scandalous by their military organisation. On the contrary, the more studious of the working classes were gathered at the Luxembourg, with him and his colleague, M. Albert, himself a working man, in deliberation as to the best means of carrying out a really practical organization. His plan was to form, in some branches of industry, a co-operative society of some number of skilful labourers, with the view of joint benefits, and with all the stimulus of personal interest applied to a personal and common object, the State lending them a moderate amount of money, to be repaid according to certain stipulations. But he (M. Blanc) had no funds. During his tenure of office he did not receive one single farthing from the State. Circumstances, however, fortunately enabled him to help forward the co-operative principle. He therefore set to work. The National Guard wanted uniforms, and the first work of the committee of the Luxembourg was to set 2,000 journeyman tailors to work. Raw material was provided them, and premises, and the men commenced their employment. The principles adopted by this association might be shortly stated. It was laid down that it was the duty of the workmen to contribute as much as possible to the gradual emancipation of the working-classes, by giving their fellow-men a practical proof of the advantages of the co-operative system (hear, hear). The interests of the whole body were represented by elective managers, real practical servants, entitled to be loved, respected, and obeyed; for the weak, in associations of Christians, must not be sacrificed to the strong. In addition, a fund was set apart for the relief of the widows and orphans of invalided associates, and also for the provision of a permanent capital and labour fund. These journeymen tailors executed their contract in due time; in fine, all engagements were scrupulously fulfilled. The most touching and profound maxim of the gospel found its full and practical application, "the first among them being the servant of all" (hear). The second association started by the Luxembourg committee was that of the saddlers, and thus was this great movement initiated in France—(hear)—and after a few months the number of kindred associations in Paris amounted to more than 100, and belonged to all kinds of trades (hear). The co-operative association of pianoforte-makers, having no money, engaged with bakers, butchers, drapers, &c., to supply them with instruments for their wives and daughters, in exchange for the article of food and raiment they wanted. The cooks, also, carried out this principle, and at the end of 1849 there were no fewer than 40 associations, doing a flourishing business to the amount of £200,000 per year. In April, 1851, the co-operative body of tailors had realised a fund of nearly £5,000, and have also opened new, large, and well-ventilated work-rooms. The association of file-cutters were obliged in 1848 to erect a supplementary workshop, in consequence of the increase in their business. So great was the success of the system that before the power in France fell into other hands (panting to destroy them) their pay-tickets used to pass current among the trades-people, and they thus served the double purpose of currency and advertisement. There were many failures, but it was important to observe that they were occasioned by causes principally of a political character. The very fact of co-operative associations having their origin in the revolution of 1848 was, in the eyes of those in power, an unpardonable sin. (Hear, hear). The co-operative institutions were harrassed in every imaginable way. It was urged that they were all nests of conspirators, and they were subjected to the incessant interference of the police, and the reactionary press did not shrink from the infamous trick of announcing the downfall of even the most prosperous among them. When he (M. Blanc) was an exile in London, he was informed of all the persecutions to which the societies were subjected, and asked what the managers were to do. He wrote back to impress upon them the desirability of attempting to unite and form a compact mass under the direction of a central committtee, and thus help forward, by mutual intercourse, exchange of produce, and advancing by loans, the interests of each other. A committee with this object was formed of 25 members, with the title of "The Union of Associations," and it began to act as a central body, and in a short time succeeded in exercising an enormous and beneficial influence. (Hear.) This organisation had evidently nothing to do with combinations of workmen to keep up prices, for it could not attempt to obtain higher wages than were established by the law of supply and demand; it sanctioned no compulsory acts; it applied no systematic cessation of labour; it was for workmen composing co-operative associations a means of protecting themselves, by reciprocal assistance, without doing or intending harm to anything or anybody. (Hear.) But the Government, seeing it was impossible to find fault with the union of association from an industrial point of view, was not ashamed to charge the members of the committee with being the directors, in disguise, of a secret political party; and although there was not the shadow of a reason for this mendacious charge, a prosecution was instituted against the manager of this committee, a prosecution which led to his imprisonment, and to the ruin of the undertaking. From this the meeting might judge of the nature of the weapons made use of against co-operative associations by the French Government. (Hear.) However, he was glad to say that the co-operative principle had proved too vivacious to be thus killed. There were many societies the success of which was in curious proportion to the bareness of the means with which they started. The lecturer proceeded to instance several interesting illustrations of this statement, and he then proceeded to allude to the present position of the association of masons. This association had made a nett profit of £9,500, which was at the rate of 19 per cent. profit on the business done—(hear, hear)—and the sum divided among the members was more than £4,000. The result exhibited by the experience of the last two-and-a-half years, was that the working members were regularly earning more than 4s per day (the highest limit of wages in that business in France), and that they had divided amongst them £52 of profit, while the non-working members had also received from 12 to 15 per cent. for the use of their money. As to the moral results of the co-operative principle, they were of a striking character (hear). It gave a stimulus to personal interest in addition to a noble desire to promote the common welfare. The men did their work cheerfully and well, knowing that they were working for themselves, and the idea that they were pledged to secure the triumph of a principle calculated to improve the condition of the people at large—whilst acting as a spur—served to warm their hearts and elevate their minds. M. Blanc concluded an eloquent lecture by urging, in a powerful and convincing style, the extension of the great principle of co-operation.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of MR. GILMOUR, seconded by MR. WATSON, was given to the lecturer. A similar compliment was paid to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Earl of Aberdeen has quite recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

Sir William Denison, K.C.B., colonel in the corps of Royal Engineers, is gazetted to the Presidency of Madras.

There were 20,531 coroners' inquests held last year, at an expense of £60,920 16s. 6d., being an average of £2 19s. 4d. each inquest, in England and Wales.

We learn from the *Court Journal* that a new order of knighthood, intended exclusively for the reward of services in India, is about to be instituted.

On Monday the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench sentenced Miss Aylward, the head of a Roman Catholic establishment, to six months' imprisonment and costs, for contempt of court, in refusing to tell where Mary Matthews was concealed.

The London *Observer* announces that the reported engagement between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt is premature, but intimates that it is an event which may possibly take place.

James Briggs, late a footman to Count Lavradio, the Portuguese Ambassador, stands remanded at the Marylebone Police-court on charge of absconding with plate to the value of £70, which he sold to a Jew for £10. It has not yet been traced.

Colonel Gowan, of the United States Army, having expended about £600 in restoring the British graves in the Crimea, and declining to be reimbursed, the Duke of Cambridge has expressed his approval of the formation of a fund to present him with some recognition of his friendly services, and Messrs. Cox and Co., army agents, will receive subscriptions.

The daughter of Mr. Entwistle, a Hampshire magistrate, was thrown from her horse when out riding at Winkton last week. Her foot unfortunately caught in the stirrup, her dress in the saddle, so that she was dragged 400 yards, till her head was smashed to pieces.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle have been the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, and the Right Hon. Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CONVICTION.—The Lord Chief Justice gave judgment on Tuesday on the motion for a new trial made by Sir F. Kelly, on behalf of Mr. Leatham, the late member for Wakefield. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, as the result of two of the objections urged by the learned counsel.

Daniel West, the well-known hermit of the mountains, died recently at Tennesse, aged 78. He lived for a number of years in the hollow of a large American poplar tree, in the opening of which he had fitted a rude door. In the centre of this hollow he would build his fire in winter for cooking his plain meals. It also served as his sleeping apartment, and it is said he slept in a sitting posture. Near to this tree he had a rude shed which he used as a workshop, where he manufactured chains, boxes, &c. In early life he married a woman whose husband had left her, and who was by her considered dead. After the lapse of years the former husband returned and claimed his wife. He told her to make her choice—she did so, and decided to go with the first. Daniel West was at that time in comfortable circumstances, and had a quantity of stock. After the desertion of the woman he loved he became dejected, let his property run to ruin, and finally adopted the strange and secluded life of a hermit in his tree.

The *Leeds Mercury* reports some singular disclosures made at Sheffield on Wednesday, at an inquest held on an infant which had died in the workhouse there. For alleged immorality, the child's parents, who were Irish Roman Catholics, were excommunicated and cursed from the altar of St. Vincent's Church on Sunday; and one of the priests went to their house and cursed it, broke a crucifix over the woman's head, and "boxed her ears soundly." The chair on which the child was lying was thrown down during the disturbance, and the infant died the same evening, but not, as was at first believed, from the effects of the fall. The inmates of the house were with difficulty preserved from the attacks of a mob which, at the bidding of the priests, assembled in front of it, made a great disturbance, and smashed the windows and furniture.

A body of nearly 500 Political prisoners, most of them Irishmen, arrived in Paris by the Lyons Railway. These unfortunate men were in want of everything, and with scarcely clothes to cover them, but the inhabitants sent them clothing and other articles in abundance, and the men left Paris full of gratitude. The Irish, about 480 in number, were sent on to Havre to be embarked, but several of them would remain in France if they could find work at their trades. Some charitable persons at Havre, setting aside all political feeling, and looking only at their distressed condition, are making efforts to find them occupation.—*Galignani*.

BLONDIN'S WIFE.—Under the slack rope on which the bold adventurer is performing feats which are really terrible to witness, is a carriage; in it sits a woman, her face turned upwards, her eyes fixed, every line in her face expressing most intense and painful solicitude. She is the gymnastic's wife. She knows as well as we do that a sudden spasm of vertigo, a momentary paralysis of one of the limbs, would vitiate even his iron nerves, overcome even his strong will, and hurl him from his airy height a crushed and bleeding corpse.—*New York Times*.

REGENERATION OF BONE.—The entire success reported by M. Fleurens to the Academie of the experiment made in the hospital of Bayeux by Dr. Mottet has caused a great sensation among the faculty of Paris. A man at Bayeux was taken into the hospital with a compound fracture of the leg, caused by crushing beneath a falling wall. The tibia was literally ground beneath the shock, and the thigh crushed out of all shape or proportion. Amputation was impossible under the circumstances, and M. Mottet resolved to reduce the fracture to the best of his ability, and leave the rest to nature. At the end of six months a fragment of the tibia of the length of twenty-five centimetres was expulsed—the largest, according to M. Fleurens' report, ever yet rejected by the effort of nature. A few weeks after this the formation of a new bone became apparent, at first soft and yielding beneath the touch, but hardening by degrees until it became as capable of resistance as its fellow. This regeneration was accomplished in another six months, and at the end of that time the patient left the hospital perfectly cured, having lost not one line of his height, and walking without the slightest limp.—*Galignani*.

The Cambridge Seatonian Prize has been adjudged to the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A.

Mr. Tom Hood is preparing a collected edition of his late father's works.

A new quarterly, to be styled the "National History Review, a Quarterly Journal of Biological Science," is to be published in January.

A new military fire engine, the invention of Captain Fowke, Royal Engineers, has been submitted to a series of trials by the fire brigade attached to the Royal Arsenal, in the presence of several members of the Ordnance Select Committee. The engine is attached to an ordinary gun carriage, the limber hose being converted into a chamber or cistern for holding the water to be pumped up. The chief merit of the invention is the portability of the entire apparatus, which may be easily forwarded with troops on the march.

The other evening, after the passenger train from Stirling to Dunfermline had arrived at Causeway-head, the guard discovered that he had left Stirling-station without throwing into his van the Alloa and Dunfermline mail-bags. Instead of proceeding on their journey, and leaving the bags to be forwarded by a later train, the guard and driver posted backwards with their train to Stirling-station, in the teeth of facing points, altered signals, and the danger of carriages or trucks having been shunted on to the same line of rails. Fortunately, no mishap occurred.—*Scotsman*.

After an interval of about four months, the gentlemen forming the committee for carrying out the midnight meeting movement for the reclamation of fallen women, determined to re-commence holding the meetings at the West End and other parts of the metropolis, and to continue them not only throughout the winter, but up to August next, if they are enabled to do so. The proceedings of the first of these series of gatherings were brought to a close at three o'clock on Saturday morning, when more than twenty of the unfortunate creatures accepted invitation offered them, and left the St. James's restaurant, in Regent street, in cabs, and accompanied by some members of the committee to the homes belonging to the societies connected with the movement.

MR. LEDGER AND THE ALPACA ENTERPRISE.—The following, from Mr. Alderman Copeland, of London, contains a suggestion on behalf of Mr. Ledger, to whom the commercial world are indebted for the introduction of the alpaca into Australia, which will doubtless meet with a ready and liberal response:—"As I am the Alderman to whom Mr. Ledger wrote, I wish to state that if the manufacturers of England who have so successfully worked the alpaca wool, and to whom its growth in our colonies is an object of such importance, will consider the state in which Mr. Ledger is placed in consequence of his meritorious efforts, I shall be most happy to be the medium of conveying their contributions to that gentleman; or perhaps it may be preferred to form a committee for the purpose."

PROPOSED VISIT OF ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS TO PARIS.—The *Morning Chronicle* publishes a letter from M. Mocquard, secretary to the French Emperor, to the editor of the *Treaty*. M. Mocquard says:—"The proposal for an excursion of Volunteers to Paris which you have submitted to His Majesty has accordingly been appreciated by him as it deserved to be, and the reception given to your compatriots will, you may be assured, be worthy the proceeding in whose accomplishment you wish to assist. The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Sidney Herbert have expressed their approval of the plan, and under these favourable circumstances preparations have been commenced for carrying the project into effect. Applications made to the railway companies, both in France and England, will result in securing passages at extremely low fares, so as to enable as great a number of Volunteers as possible to visit Paris, where the most brilliant reception doubtless awaits them from the people on the occasion of their fraternization with the French soldiers. Upon the English Volunteers will therefore devolve, by this popular *fête*, the honour of themselves opening an era of peace and prosperity to two great nations."

THE GALWAY PACKET CONTRACT.—Our readers will remember the trial which took place at the sittings after last term, when 1,000*l*. damages was awarded to Mr. O'Malley Irwin as compensation for services said to have been rendered to the Galway Company. At the Exchequer Court, Mr. Sergeant Shee on Saturday moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against evidence, that the damages were excessive, and that there had been misprision on the part of the jury. He would not say that they had been guilty of misconduct, but certainly they had interfered in such a manner that justice could not have been done between the parties. The Lord Chief Baron said he had very great difficulty in discovering any legal ground for the action at all, and he should certainly report that the services rendered were not such as the law recognised. Although such things were done, he had no doubt that if a person hired himself out to obtain the influence of members of the legislature for any object by which he would be the gainer it would be illegal, and would lead to a most dangerous state of things. The court granted a rule, on grounds that there was no evidence of the cause of action, that the suggested cause of action was illegal, that there was misprision on the part of the jury, and that the damages were excessive. Rule *nisi* accordingly.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.—At the Southwark Police-court, on Saturday, James Harrison, a muscular-looking man, well known to the police as a desperate character, was brought before Mr. Burcham for further examination, charged with attempting to murder Edward Hinchcliffe, police-constable 123 M, in the execution of his duty.—The prosecutor, who was assisted into court, said that on the 12th of last month, about six o'clock in the evening, he was on duty near the London-bridge railway terminus, when he saw the prisoner turned out of a public-house for his unruly conduct. He then created a disturbance in the street, when witness went up to him and told him to desist and go away. The prisoner then proceeded up the steps on to the incline of the railway, from which he was ordered off by the railway officer. The prisoner then made use of the most disgusting language he had ever heard of, and when he told him to desist, he rushed at the witness in a most terrific manner, and knocked him down. While on the ground he seized witness by the throat and nearly strangled him, and kicked him about the head and body until he was partially stunned. Fortunately another constable came up at the time and prevented the prisoner from murdering him, which the prisoner declared he would do in revenge. Witness was conveyed home, where he was confined to his bed until Saturday, the 27th. He was now suffering to that extent that he could not walk without assistance.—John Hyde, formerly a constable in the A division, proved that rather more than four years ago the prisoner was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for cutting and wounding him, with a stone, near London-bridge. He had been several times previously convicted for assaulting the police.—Mr. Burcham committed him for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday morning, at an early hour, the inhabitants of Soho were greatly alarmed by the outbreak of a very extensive fire. Messrs. Chappell and Co., the well-known music publishers and pianoforte makers, of New Bond-street, had a very large four-story factory and warerooms, in Phœnix-street, Soho. As Turner, 18 A, was going his rounds, between 12 and 1 in the morning, he saw that the building was on fire at about the centre. So rapid was the progress of the fire that the flames soon shot out from every window. Whilst the fire was raging at its height a tremendous explosion, which shook the surrounding houses, occurred in the building, and seemed for a time to have extinguished the conflagration. All of a sudden the flames burst forth again with renewed vigour, and then it was that the mischief which had been done became apparent. The violence of the explosion broke, as if it had been a thin stick, a thick cast-iron steam-pipe, used in the factory in the place of fires for heating the glue. The pipe was about 7 or 8 inches in diameter. The great strength of the explosion may be conceived, when we mention that pieces of the pipe were blown from the factory window facing Lloyd's-court with the swiftness of a cannon shot. A piece, about two feet long, struck with great violence the wall of a house in the court, rebounded, and hit a poor woman who was standing there with her husband such a blow on the head as to make her fall as it were lifeless. She was at once lifted up in an unconscious state, and blood was found to be issuing in large quantities from the head of the unfortunate woman, part of which had been smashed in by the force of the blow. She was at once taken to the Middlesex Hospital in a cab, but died on her way there in her husband's arms. Other pieces were hurled out of the midst of the fire by the explosion, and struck several persons who were more or less injured. One man, a plasterer, at the same time, and with the same piece of pipe as struck the above female, received a frightful wound on the forehead. He was struck with one end of the missile and the woman with the other. A youth about fifteen, named Matthew Williams, residing in the court, was standing by his own door when he was knocked down by a blow on the head. He was picked up in an insensible state, and along with the above man taken to the hospital. Here the lad was found to have sustained very severe if not dangerous injuries to the head. The firemen continued to pour an immense quantity of water on the burning ruins for several hours, when the fire was got under. The factory and warerooms were completely gutted. The unfortunate woman's name who was killed by the explosion was Mary Pitt; she resided in White Lion-street, Seven Dials, and has left a family of six children.—On Saturday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, considerable alarm was created throughout the parishes of Bow and Stratford by a destructive fire in the premises belonging to Mr. Roby, situate in Three tun-yard, High-street, Bow, behind the Three Tuns tavern. The premises had been converted into stores for corn, &c., whilst two others were used as the occupiers' private residences. The flames commenced in one of the stores next to the dwelling-house, and in the space of a few minutes after the discovery was made, the fire shot forth in large sheets and ignited the dwelling-house and also another store filled with grain, as well as the stabling. At that time there were five persons in the dwelling-house, consisting of three children, their mother, and an elder daughter. The fire could not be extinguished until the stabling and corn stores were entirely consumed, and the dwelling-house partly destroyed. The loss is very heavy.—Whilst the above fire was raging another fire took place in the premises of Mr. Vince, a lath bender, carrying on a large shipping trade in Queen-road, Ratcliff. Behind this extensive property were still larger premises, belonging to Messrs. Saunderson and Co., the shipping hoop-benders, while Church-street Chapel adjoined the other sides of the manufacturing premises. The whole of the property of Mr. Vince is destroyed, and nearly one-tenth of Messrs. Saunderson's premises. The chapel is also partly consumed. The total loss must amount to many thousand pounds sterling. The origin of the fire is unknown.—A fire in the premises of Mr. Crouch, musical instrument maker, High-street, Camberwell New-road, nearly destroyed the workshop.

Lord John Russell arrived in London on Friday from Woburn Abbey. His lordship went in the afternoon to his residence in Richmond Park.

On Saturday as the *Tonning*, an English steamer laden with cattle from Denmark to London, was about forty miles off Lowestoft, her boiler blew up, killing eleven of her crew and injuring several others. At first it was thought the vessel would have gone down with all on board; but she was towed into the harbour by some fishing smacks; and an inquiry is now being held at Lowestoft into the cause of the accident.

Mr. Frederick Peel has appointed Mr. R. E. Welby, of the Treasury, to be his private secretary.

Alberto Mario, who was reported as killed in the engagement near Isernia, is, as we learn from a recent letter, safe.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to constitute Middlesbrough an independent port. This arrangement is to take effect on the 1st January, 1861.

It is expected that Her Majesty and the Court will leave Windsor-castle about the 12th instant for Osborne, and that the Queen will remain at the marine-palace for about a month.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that further experiments with Professor Way's electric light will shortly take place before the members of the Ordnance Select Committee, prior to a report on the subject being laid before the Government.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE WITH CHINA.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains despatches from China down to the 26th August. Lord Elgin writes on that day that the communications from the Chinese functionaries show that the Emperor desires peace, though he had not then made up his mind to concede all that Lord Elgin would demand. Five hundred guns were taken in the forts, more than one hundred being brass and fifty of very large calibre.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—On further inquiry we find that the commissioners for the amalgamation of the armies have not recommended that the European regiments of the Indian forces should be allowed to "die out." We have also reason to believe that no further supplementary report has been called for on the important questions which have been submitted to the attention of the commissioners.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL.—An inquest was held on the 2nd inst., at Lockwood Road, Huddersfield, on the body of a girl, aged seven, named Elizabeth Melinda Heppenstall, who met her death in a horrible manner on the previous evening. Deceased had gone into the yard connected with two large factories, at Folly-hall, for the purpose of procuring some hot water from a steam pipe, just below a 3-inch shaft which comes from one of the mills, at a point about four feet from the ground, and works the pump in the middle of the yard, to supply the mill with water. While her vessel was filling, she commenced to play with the naked shaft. Her clothes were speedily caught, and she was whirled round the shafting with awful rapidity. At every evolution of the shaft which was turning at the rate of from 80 to 100 times per minute), her limbs were dashed against the wall. Her screams attracted attention, and the machinery was stopped. The poor girl's clothes were torn from her back, and her body presented a heart rending spectacle. She died in a short time after she was released.—The jury expressed their surprise that the shafting should have been left in such a dangerous condition; and Mr. John Brooke, on behalf of the proprietors of the factory, promised that it should be boxed immediately.—A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE TRECASTLE MURDER.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at Trecastle, on David Price, of Cwmdyhaf, the finding of whose body, with marks of the most brutal violence, was previously reported. John Williams, a farmer living on the farm where the murder was committed, and immediately adjoining that occupied by the deceased, and David Davies, a young labourer living in the neighbourhood, were brought up in custody. The evidence against Williams was very slight, and in the course of the day he was liberated on bail to appear if called upon. With regard to Davies, it was shown that near the body a broken watch-chain of yellow metal, with two keys appended, had been found. One of those keys was fashioned to resemble a miniature pistol. On his apprehension, a steel chain was found attached to the watch, and he stated that he had worn it for a long time, and never was possessed of a yellow one. In contradiction to this statement, it was proved by many witnesses that he very commonly wore a yellow chain with a pistol key attached, and had never been seen to wear a steel chain. On the police remarking that his watch had stopped at 3.46, prisoner said that he had lost the proper key a few days previous. Neither of the witnesses called could positively identify the broken watch-chain as that usually worn by the prisoner. In the pockets of deceased was found untouched a sum of 29*l*. in bank notes, gold, and silver, which proved that the crime was not committed for robbery. The inquest was adjourned.—*Times*.

EXPLOSION AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, OXFORD.—On Saturday, a serious explosion of hot water apparatus took place in the above church. St. Mary's Church, which is the university church as well as the parish church, underwent a thorough new pewing and a great many other extensive alterations in 1826, and about two months since began to be under repair, for the purpose of laying in the hot water apparatus, for the purpose of keeping the church in a proper state of warmth, and was to have been opened last Sunday by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, who was announced to preach. It appears that the pipes conveying the hot air pass under the Vice-Chancellor's and proctors' seats, and also close to those of the heads of houses, doctors, &c.; the seats for their ladies and families being just behind, but all raised above the floor of the church. This is the spot where the explosion took place, and sad havoc was made. The Vice-Chancellor's and proctors' seats were blown to some distance, almost into splinters, while some of the seats of the heads of houses were nearly demolished, and those of the ladies were considerably injured. Had it happened the next day while the Bishop was preaching at that part of the church, it would have been dreadful. So great was the explosion, that no fewer than thirteen windows are greatly damaged, some being entirely destroyed and others partially so. The large window over the western entrance has had even the lead surrounding the stone-work forced from it. Fortunately there were only four persons in the church at the time of the explosion, one of whom was knocked down and stunned, but soon recovered.

THE MURDER OF THE TWO CHILDREN AT BRADFORD.—DEATH OF THE MOTHER.—The poor woman, Margaret Gowland, *alias* Sutton, died at eight minutes past six o'clock on Friday morning, Nov. 2, at the Bradford Infirmary. She had been exceedingly calm and quiet since the previous evening, and at last sank rather rapidly. She was quite sensible till near her death. About one o'clock she remarked to an attendant that "she was now reconciled," and added that "she hoped God would forgive her." She has frequently appeared to suffer very greatly from mental agony and remorse of conscience; but on Wednesday evening she began to appear more composed and calm. On Thursday she appeared to find comfort in the reading of portions of the Scriptures containing the promise of forgiveness to the penitent in heart, and when the reader stopped she desired her to read again. She frequently talked of her children, and wished she were with them. She has more than once declared that she was a faithful and honest servant, and "led a proper life" till she became acquainted with "that villain of a man," as she termed Gowland. The Rev. J. Wade, curate of the parish church, has been exceedingly devoted in his attendance at the bedside of the poor woman.—The inquest on the body was held at Bradford on Saturday. The evidence corroborated the statement that the unfortunate deceased was cruelly treated by her reputed husband, John George Gowland; and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased "cut her throat whilst labouring under temporary aberration of mind." To show the feeling in Bradford, it is only necessary to state that a sum of money has been raised to inter the bodies of, and to erect a gravestone to Margaret Sutton and her two children.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.—A memorial drawn up by the prisoner, James Mullins, by himself, in his own language, was on Friday, November 2nd, transmitted to the Home Secretary, through his solicitor, Mr. Hubert Wood, praying for a commutation of the capital sentence. The memorial is as follows:—"James Mullins wishes to explain some difficulties against him at his trial. These are chiefly the alibi proved in favour of Emms on the Monday evening, and the time at which he states he saw him deposit the parcel. There may be two suppositions with regard to the time of the murder—one placing it on the Monday night, the other on Tuesday morning; in either case no proof against me. First, if committed on Monday, my children swear I was at home all night from seven o'clock. He also wishes that Mrs. Music should be found out, as she would probably swear she knew him to be at home on that night or evening. The alibi in favour of Emms would only show that he did not commit the murder on Monday night, but yet he might have received the parcel from the man who did. In the second supposition, that it was committed on Tuesday morning, no evidence was given to show that Emms or any other person may not have committed it, as the alibi was proved only for Monday, yet it was distinctly sworn by Mrs. Barnes, living opposite, that she saw some person moving papers at the top window on Tuesday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock. That must be just before the murder was committed, as the person could not go back again after committing the deed on the previous night. Why should not this woman's evidence be believed, when she had the daylight, and could not be mistaken in seeing the person moving the papers? The witness Stephenson, who has proved that he saw a man named Rowland, one of the deceased's collectors, come from the deceased's house on the morning of Tuesday, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, with a quantity of paper hangings under his arm—this witness proved that Rowland seemed quite confused when spoken to by the witness on trade, who had known him a long time before, and after hearing of the murder gave information to the police. This man Rowland was in conversation with Emms on the previous night. This was sworn to on the trial. With regard to the hour stated of the placing of the parcel in the shed, prisoner might be easily deceived, as he had no watch to tell him the hour, and he could not see any clock. Prisoner submits that he was not convicted from legal evidence, but through prejudice, and he trusts that the Hon. Home Secretary will consider the whole case without prejudice, and prove to the world that the life of a man is too sacred to be taken on mere suspicion. Prisoner feels that the police have been very sharp towards him, but not in endeavouring to ascertain whether some one else might not have committed the crime; and that if they had gone immediately on receipt of information from prisoner, they might have found the remainder of the parcel in Emms' cottage. (Signed) JAMES MULLINS."—In addition to the prisoner's own statement, Mr. Wood has also urged upon the consideration of the Secretary of State the following facts:—That neither on the hammer, the clothes, nor the boots was any trace of blood found, although they have been carefully examined; from the evidence this fact is quite irreconcileable with Mullins' guilt. 2ndly. That the evidence of Mr. Barnes, a highly respectable witness, entirely corroborates the witness Stephenson, and their evidence throws considerable doubt on the case for the prosecution. 3rdly. That the Chief Baron's remarks as to the prisoner not giving any account of the possession of the cheque are not in accordance with the principles of the law of England, as no man is bound to criminate himself; and even if Mullins had been a receiver he would not be liable for murder.

The *Moniteur* announces twenty-one days of Court mourning for the Empress Dowager of Russia.

It appears that last year there were 306 petitions filed in the Divorce Court, of which 211 were for dissolution of marriage, and 80 for judicial separation. There were 211 causes tried by the full Court, and judgment was given in 154 by the full Court, and by the Judge Ordinary in 48. Although the arrears of divorce cases number 156, they will shortly be increased by others being set down for hearing.

Forein Intelligence.

THE CHINESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

CAMP, TANG-KOW, ON THE PEIHO, August 25.—The Taku Forts are captured. The enemy made a gallant and desperate resistance at the upper Northern Fort, which was only stormed by our troops after three hours hard fighting. The others surrendered soon after the action. Part of the army occupies Tien-tsin; the remainder will follow on Tuesday, leaving a small garrison in the forts. Not a Tartar or Chinese soldier is now in arms; and Sang-ko-lin-sin has fled to Pekin. Finally, the Armstrong gun has been well tested in the field. Its success is triumphant and unequivocal. Beyond question or dispute, it is the best gun yet used in action. Such is the summary of my story. Now for the details.

THE ATTACK ON THE SINHO CAMP.

After the reconnaissance of the 9th, it was determined to make a double attack on this position, so as to turn the left flank of the Tartars, cut them off from the Tien-tsin road, and drive them into the forts in their rear. For this purpose General Napier, with the Second Division, was to diverge to the right, 300 yards from the causeway gate, and march across the mud to the Tien-tsin road, while the First Division and the French marched along the causeway and attacked the intrenchments in front. At five a.m. on the 12th, the division commenced defiling through the gate. First came an advanced guard of three companies of the Buffs, with two of Captain Milward's Armstrong guns in support; then four other Armstrongs, of Milward's battery, the 23d Company of Royal Engineers, 8th Regiment of Punjabees, 44th Regiment, Rotten's rocket battery, Royal Marines, Madras Sappers, and right wing of the 67th Regiment. The rearguard was formed by the left wing of the 67th. The cavalry—King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's Horse, and Fane's Horse, and Stirling's battery, followed soon after, and were attached to the division. On leaving the road, it became abundantly apparent that the mud was most difficult to cross. The infantry were ankle deep, and before proceeding 200 yards all the Armstrong waggons had sunk above the axle. In vain were ropes attached and fatigue parties of soldiers called into requisition. All their efforts were in vain. The waggons were immovable, so the limbers, containing thirty rounds a gun, were detached and brought on, the remainder of the waggons being left in the marsh, and eventually taken back to Pehtang. These waggons weigh ten cwt. more than the guns, and are much too heavy for service. Meanwhile the guns themselves kept advancing through ground such as has seldom been traversed by artillery. Over and over again the horses legs disappeared in the mud, and the carriage sank above the axle. For fully five miles were the guns knocked about before reaching hard ground. Arrived on the plain, General Napier halted the division, and ordered the cavalry to advance from the town. Capt. Milward then made a careful examination of the Armstrongs—"those delicate weapons which would never bear the rough work of war." Not one gun was a pin the worse, none of the "gingerbread" was damaged; the sights were uninjured, the screws in good order, the carriages perfect.

After an hour's halt the cavalry arrived, and the whole force advanced, right wheel, on Sinho. Vedettes of Tartar horse were seen in front, flank, and rear, but they retired as the army approached without firing a shot. After marching upwards of an hour we arrived before Sinho, about a mile from which place General Napier halted the division. A large body of Tartar cavalry took up position in front of the town when they saw the army approach, their line extending for about a mile and a half. General Napier's dispositions were soon made. The infantry was formed in lines of continuous columns at quarter distance, the Buffs in advance in skirmishing order, three more on the British left flank, the cavalry on the right, partially concealed by the Tien-tsin road, with Stirling's battery to cover that road. And now the Armstrongs in the centre were ordered to open fire on the Tartar cavalry. I stood by Captains Milward and Harrison as the first gun was fired at twenty minutes to eleven a.m., at a range of 1,200 yards. The first shot was bad, the elevation was too great, and the shell passed harmlessly over the heads of the enemy. It was the only failure. The second shell burst right in the midst of the largest group, and half a dozen saddles were instantly empty. "Three degrees," shouted Captain Milward, and the range was got by every gun. For upwards of ten minutes the battery made magnificent practice. Not a shot failed, not a shell that did not burst in the exact spot to which it was directed. Right and left, at the cavalry in front, into the intrenchments on the flank, at 1,200 yards, at 1,600, at 2,200, were the shells pitched with unerring accuracy. A good breeze and no file firing enabled the whole division to witness the effect of the Armstrong gun, now first tested in action, and there was but one opinion as to its absolute and unqualified success. The Tartars stood right manfully for ten minutes, when they found the place too hot for them; so, after some wavering, they formed the desperate resolution of attempting to turn both flanks of the English, and so get into their rear. A large body of Tartar cavalry rushed up the Tien-stin road, while a smaller body advanced on our left. The latter were soon disposed of by the three Armstrongs. The former halted when they saw our cavalry, stood irresolute for a time, and then retreated. Captain Stirling at once brought his battery to bear, and pounded them well in flank. Just at this moment the guns of the First Division and the French were heard on the left, so the Armstrongs were ordered to cease firing into the intrenchments. I galloped across to Stirling's battery, and was admiring his practice, when, to the surprise of every one, a body of 80 or 90 Tartars rushed from their front to take his guns in flank. On they came with the most wild and unearthly cries. So unexpected was this attack that Captain Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case, when they were within a hundred yards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of 25 of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant M'Gregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now was the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Lieutenant M'Gregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. One of the leading Sikhs ran his spear right through the body of a Mongol horseman, the head entering at his chest and going out at his back. The spear broke in the middle, the Mongol fell to the ground spitted, and never moved a limb. Lieutenant M'Gregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slugs hit the lieutenant in five places, three lodging in the chest and two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face, but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute. I am happy to say that Lieutenant M'Gregor is fast recovering from his wounds, which, though severe, are not in the least dangerous. The First Division and the French, who had advanced along the causeway, now commenced a tremendous fire against the more advanced intrenchment. Barry's, Armstrong's, and Desborough's and Govan's English batteries, with three batteries of French rifled cannon, were in full play. The Tartars opened a sharp and harmless fire from gingals and matchlocks, but were driven from one intrenchment to the other by the artillery alone, no infantry having been engaged. At the end of an hour the enemy had retreated along the causeway to Tang-kow, and down to a ferry over the river. Sinho was in the possession of the allies. Meanwhile Probyn and Fane were dealing with such bodies of Tartars as kept within reach. Lieutenant Anderson, of Probyn's Horse, got detached from his regiment, with five of his own men, and two of Fane's. Three or four hundred Tartars surrounded them, when Probyn heard of their condition. On seeing him advance with one squadron of his own regiment, and a small party of Fane's Horse, the Tartars quietly retreated at a slow trot. The Sikh horses were much exhausted by their struggles in the mud; so Probyn ordered his men not to charge too soon, and pursued the enemy quietly, saving his horses until he neared them. At length, when within 200 yards, the Sikhs became impatient and difficult to restrain. The chief Resildar could contain himself no longer. He shouted his war yell at the top of his voice, the others followed suit, and down they went, full speed, after the Tartars. Away they rushed, helter-skelter, along the causeway; but the little galloways of the enemy were nearly a match for the splendid Arabs after their day's fatigue; and, to use the words of one of the officers engaged, they "killed awfully few—not more than 50 or 60." Of these no fewer than seven fell before the sword of Lieutenant Anderson, whose blood was fairly up.

THE EFFECTS OF THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

After the action was over I walked carefully over the ground, including the intrenchments taken by the First Division and the French. The effect of the Armstrong fire was everywhere visible. Many of the shells had gone through the embrasures, bursting on the other side. The wounds were awful. One man was cut completely in two. A shell had burst right in the middle of another and blown him to pieces. Horses were lying about with their legs hanging by a thread, and the frightful effects of the missiles were completely proved. There lay the sectional pieces into which they burst, each shell exploding into 49 fragments, in addition to the top and leaden casing, all the same weight and size, all sharp-pointed and angular. Notwithstanding the tremendous disadvantages under which they laboured, the enemy acted like brave men. 4,000 or 5,000 Tartar cavalry, with a few gingals, fought against enormous odds, for the English had upwards of 10,000 men engaged in the two divisions, and the French about 4000 or 5000. They did their best, and no troops could have shown more resolution. About two hundred dead bodies were found, and for two days the wounded, who, during the hurry and bustle, had been left on the plain, were brought in by pickets and reconnoitering parties. Nearly all the loss was inflicted by the Armstrong guns and the Sikhs, for the infantry, with the exception of the skirmishers, was never engaged.

After an hour's halt, the allied commanders took a careful survey of their position. A narrow raised causeway about three miles long, led across the plain from Sinho to Tank-kow, where a large intrenched camp was visible. The road was bordered on either side by a deep trench 12 feet or 14 feet wide, full of water, and without a bridge. On the left was marsh, and the ground on the right was intersected with ditches, making it quite impracticable for artillery. Sir Hope Grant, therefore, delayed attacking until bridges were constructed by the engineers; the rather as it was generally believed the Chinese had heavy guns in this position, which was evidently one of some strength. Gen. Montaubau, however, was anxious to commence operations at once, so at three p.m., the French rifled cannon opened fire at 1,800 yards, or thereabouts, their infantry drawn up in the rear on the causeway, with Her Majesty's 60th Rifles and the 15th Punjabees in support. After an hour's firing and some pretty practice with the French artillery, they retired, having made little impression on the place except exploding a small magazine. The Chinese returned the fire, and kept it up to the last.

On the night of the 12th the whole army bivouacked *sub Jove*, in the field. So after a frugal supper, the pickets were posted and the rest of the troops lay down to rest, thoroughly done up with their exertions.

Most of the inhabitants escaped to Tang-kow. 500 or 600 small-footed women, who could neither walk nor run, and a number of children, took refuge in small junks moored in a creek which intersected the gardens. Sir Hope Grant at once placed a guard over them, and they were eventually passed on to an adjacent village.

THE ATTACK OF THE TANG-KOW CAMP.

The morning of the 13th broke clear and bright, heralding a glorious day. By noon the engineers had completed their bridges, and the Commanders-in-Chief could form an exact estimate of the morrow's work. The intrenched camp of Tang-kow was in the form of a crescent, with both ends resting on the river. The wall exceeded three miles in length, and the place could not have been properly defended with less than 8000 or 10,000 men.

At six a.m. on the 14th, the whole army was afoot, and soon after that hour the march commenced. The guns were in front, with 200 Rifles in skirmishing order, under the command of Major Rigaud. Then followed the First Brigade, consisting of the Royals and 31st, followed by the Seconds—the Queen's, 60th Rifles, and 16th Punjabees—the division being under the command of Sir John Michel. The Second Division halted on the ground occupied by the First on the previous night. Just at the angle where the river bent to the right a casemated battery had been formed by the Tartars in a creek on the south bank, with a view of taking the allied troops in flank. At the turn of the stream, three quarters of a mile lower down, another battery was visible, whose fire crossed that of the Creek guns. The first of these batteries fired the previous day on a reconnoitring party, so it was resolved to silence it before commencing operations against the intrenchment. Two of Baring's Armstrongs were detailed for the purpose, and at twenty minutes past six they opened on the Chinese at 250 yards. The enemy were not slow in replying, and for ten minutes a very pretty duel was carried on. The range seemed too close, so three of Desborough's 24-pounder howitzers were ordered to the front, and in five minutes the Chinese fire was effectually silenced. The enemy then opened from the bastion and battery lower down the stream. Here they had two large guns and some gingals, which commanded the river and its banks, but which could not bear on the line of march. It was necessary to spike the guns of the Creek battery, lest the enemy should return and attack the allies in the rear. A party of sailors had been provided for the purpose, and 20 men of the Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Willes and Lieutenant Gibson, crossed in a junk under fire of the bastion guns. Several shots went near the junk, but they got over unhurt. The Creek battery contained seven iron guns—two 12-pounders and five 6-pounders, which were soon spiked by the Jacks. Captain Willes, having set fire to the junks, returned with his party, again under fire from the bastion.

This incident over, the line advanced, artillery in front, in echelon of batteries from the right. The French had two batteries of rifled cannon, and one of mountain guns, so that 42 guns opened on the forts at twenty minutes to eight o'clock, Barry's battery on the extreme right, about 300 yards from the nearest point, Millward's on the English left being thrown further back. The Tartars immediately replied, and showed they had a numerous artillery, though the guns were of small calibre and badly served. After pounding away for some time, the fire of the allies being sustained and most destructive, there was a lull for a few minutes. At half-past eight the line again advanced, and the artillery opened at 400 yards. The practice was magnificent both on the French side and our own, but the superiority of the Armstrong gun over the French rifled cannon soon became evident. The Chinese guns near Barry's battery were soon silenced, the others soon followed suit, and such a fire was kept up through the embrasures that no man could work a gun. The infantry were then ordered to advance, the 200 Rifles leading, with the Royals and the 31st close on their heels. Arrived at the ditch a dam was discovered, which prevented the water from escaping into the river. Here they crossed, Lieutenant Shaw, of the 60th Rifles, *celer et audax*, being the first man in the fort. Two guns from an angle in the intrenchment on the French attack still kept up a fire against our allies, who were obliged to construct a bridge in order to cross the ditch. This they did speedily and well, Lieutenant Colonel Schmidtz, chef d'etat major, being the first Frenchman in the place. General Montauban promoted him next day, and thus gave a step to the whole of the French Staff. After consultation between the allied commanders, it was determined not to go on until the heavy guns were brought up. The first division and the French returned to the camp at Sinho, and the second division, under command of Major General Napier, took possession of Tang-kow.

I made a careful survey of the camp from end to end in every direction. The success of the Armstrongs, great as it was on the first day, was even more decisively proved at Tank-kow. In seven successive instances on the extreme right, before which Barry's guns were posted, did I count the marks of their shells, which had passed through, ploughing up the cheeks and the soles of the embrazures *en route*, and bursting inside. Here were upwards of a dozen corpses killed in groups of threes, and literally smashed to pieces. The Chinese 12-pounder, which had made the best practice during the day, lay dismounted, and a barrack in the rear was knocked to pieces by the Armstrongs and Desboroughs. At the gate before Milward's battery was a Chinese soldier so frightfully disfigured as scarcely to resemble a human being. Thirty-four rounds were fired from these guns, which were not provided with the new lubricating wads. And yet no gun was washed more than once, and then merely as a matter of precaution before the second advance of the line. The *canard* about their fouling is, therefore, most effectually disposed of. Their fire was nearly or quite as quick as those of Govan's or Desboroughs' batteries of old guns—than which there are no better—and after upwards of an hour's work there was no increase in the recoil. At short ranges under 300 yards, however, the old round 9-pounder and the 24-pounder howitzers seem to be more efficient than the conical shell. Desborough's guns, beautifully served, were the most successful against the Creek battery. The enemy's loss was very great. During the heat of the action—as we learnt from the prisoners—they passed over 13 or 14 junks to the south side, each containing 30 or 40 killed and wounded. Several bodies were found in the houses, and 20 or 30 were discovered in the ditch on the further side, drowned in attempting to cross. Forty-five pieces of artillery were found in the place, of which 16 are brass guns; the remainder iron. The brass guns were well made, and of various calibres, from one 24-pounder to the fours and sixes, of which they principally consisted. The iron guns, with few exceptions, were small—one, two and four-pounders. There were but three men wounded, and not one killed in the English force; the French on their side having 12 or 13 casualties. The English wounded were are artillery-men; the Line escaped scatheless.

From the further gate of Tang-kow we looked across the river to Taku and the Tau Yamun pagoda on the south side, where Sang-ko-lin-sin was supposed to have his head-quarters. Beyond the gate were two small intrenchments, soon afterwards abandoned by the enemy, and further on the two northern forts; while three forts on the south loomed large and threatening in the distance. The position was most formidable. Sir Hope Grant therefore determined to get up the heavy guns at once, to throw a bridge over the Peiho, nearly opposite Sinho; and after crossing with a portion of the force, to engage the north forts in the rear, while the navy attacked them in front. A large number of junks and sampans were found at Tang-kow, which the sailors boarded over, and prepared for the bridge.

On the afternoon of the 14th, a flag of truce was sent in by the enemy, with letters for Lord Elgin and Baron Gros from Hang-fuh, governor of the province. Mr. Parkes received the messenger, on whose banner was written in English characters, "Respect the flag of truce." Every day during the week messengers arrived from Hang-fuh, with letters for the Ambassadors. Lord Elgin remained at Pehrang, Baron Gros on board his frigate, with the fleet. Five letters having been received, Mr Parkes, accompanied by Major Anson, was sent on the 18th with Lord Elgin's answer. Hang-fuh begged hard for two days' delay to enable commissioners to arrive from Pekin, but he was distinctly informed that no delay whatever would be granted, and that hostilities would re-commence immediately.

The 15th, 16th, and 17th were spent in getting up ropes, anchors, and materials for the bridge, heavy guns and shot to use against the forts, and commissariat stores. On the morning of the 18th, Colonel Levy, of the French Engineers, crossed the Peiho with a party of 300 men, to fix on the best spot for the bridge on the south side. He found a good road leading up from the river, along which he was advancing, when a brisk fire was opened by the Tartars from the orchards which lined the road. The French quickly threw skirmishers into the orchards to drive out the enemy, and, advancing a short distance, found an intrenchment on the road defended by some hundreds of Tartars. The French soon got on their flank, and took the intrenchment in first-rate style. It was found at the junction of the south Tien-tsin road, which the enemy had begun to break up. Large bodies of Tartars appearing in every direction, Colonel Levy requested Captain Brabazon, R.A., who accompanied him, to return to General Montauban for reinforcements. This he did. A regiment, with two rifled guns and some mountain pieces, passed over at once, and our allies established themselves on the south bank of the river. Shortly afterwards the junks which had been prepared at Tang-kow were floated up the stream for three miles to the spot where the bridge was to be made.

THE TAKU FORTS.

The Northern Taku forts are close to the Peiho, on a low peninsula about three miles wide. Pehtang and Sinho form the base of a triangle of mud, whereof the lower northern fort is the apex. The place was well armed and as well defended. The forts were further strengthened by five or six batteries of heavy guns, recently constructed on the south bank of the river at Taku. All the houses in that place looking towards the river were loopholed for gingalls, and guns were placed on the tops of many houses.

THE OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

Early on the morning of the 20th, Mr. Parkes, accompanied by some officers of General Napier's staff, rode up to the upper northern fort with a summons to surrender. The Chinese officer in command was extremely insolent in demeanour, told the English party to be off at once, and said if they wanted the forts they must come and take them. About eleven a.m. the two northern forts opened on the working parties, and sent some 32-pounders unpleasantly near; but an hour's duel ended by Milward's Armstrongs shutting them up after some splendid practice at 2,000 yards.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the English column marched from camp at Tang-kow. In addition to the Royal Artillery and some Madras mountain guns, the force consisted of Major Graham's company, Royal Engineers, 215 Madras Sappers, the 44th and 67th Regiments, and 330 Royal Marines, amounting in all to 2,500 men. The French force—1,000 infantry and six 12-pounder *canons rayes*—under command of General Collineau, had marched up to Tang-kow the previous evening, and arrived on the ground soon afterwards. It was arranged that the artillery fire should open on the upper northern fort at six a.m., while our English and French gunboats shelled the lower northern fort.

Hardly had the English column reached the advanced picket, when the enemy opened fire, about five a.m. from both northern forts, from the upper southern fort, and from the river batteries. Milward's battery of Armstrongs immediately replied, and one wing of the 67th pushed up to the borders of a canal, affording shelter at 450 yards from the ditch, a wing of the 44th pushing up to another canal on their left. The French took up position on the English right. Their guns at once opened on the northern fort, and soon after six a.m. all the batteries had opened fire. At half-past six a tremendous explosion took place in the upper northern fort, and about ten minutes later another still more terrific in the lower north fort. Beams of wood, earth, shells, splinters, and bodies were hurled into the air, while the concussion shook the ground for miles around. Still the Chinese stood to their guns, though their fire waxed fainter as that of the Allies became more intense. The whole of the English field artillery was now pushed up to 500 yards from the gateway, and kept up an incessant fire, under cover of which the skirmishers obtained a position near the counterscarp of the outer ditch.

THE ASSAULT ON THE NORTH FORT.

At eight a.m. the Chinese heavy guns having been nearly silenced, the ladder party was ordered to advance and throw a bridge over the outer ditch. Two had been prepared, made of Blanshard's light infantry pontoons, under charge of Lieutenant Prichard, R.E. These were carried by 82 Royal Marines, accompanied by 12 sappers of the Royal Engineers. The scaling ladders proved useless. Man after man of the 44th continued to drop, and still there was no bridge. Lieutenant Rogers rushed through the ditch, pulled out the spikes, and succeeded in reaching the berm under the parapet wall. About the same time the storming companies of the 67th went at the ditches with a will. Some swam, some struggled through, and a few succeeded in reaching the berm. There they found the French, who had already crossed over light bamboo ladders carried by their Coolies. These ladders bent when placed across the ditch. In jumped six Coolies up to their necks. The ladders were supported across their shoulders, and the French quickly crossed over. A plank was now placed across the ditch in front of the main gate, over which very ricketty bridge many soldiers passed one by one. The English ladder party was also sent to the salient angle of the fort near the spot where the French had crossed. Here their ladders were laid and the troops got over.

All this time the fire of the enemy continued incessant. Cold shot, hand grenades, stinkpots, and vases of lime were showered on the crowd of besiegers who stood upon the berm. The ladders placed against the walls were pulled into the fort, or thrown over, and in vain did man after man attempt to swarm through the embrasures. If the defence was desperate, nothing could exceed the gallantry of the assailants. Between English and French there was nothing to choose. Lieutenant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishmen in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures.

After half an hour's hard fighting under the parapet wall, the allies were in the fort. Still the Chinese made a desperate resistance under cover of their casemates. And even when the soldiers came rushing in they fought. Captain Prynne shot the commanding officer with his revolver. The 67th caught the enemy on the left of the camp, and bayoneted 27 in one mass. The French rushed at them on the other side as they vainly endeavoured to escape. At the proper left angle of the fort lay 17 bodies, blown up by a shell from Govan's howitzers, which General Napier had brought up in support of the French column as they stormed the fort. On the stakes outside were dozens of Chinese, "hoist with their own petard." One had fallen on his eyes, another was staked right through the body." "They lie in sections, sir," said a 44th man. One hundred and thirty-seven were buried in the fort in one grave. For days the dead were floated from the ditch into the river, borne backwards and forwards with the tide. Their wounded were carried off in a most ingenious manner. A rope passed under their arms let them down into the ditch. They were then towed into the river, and thence along the edge of the stream to the lower northern fort, where they were passed across in junks. The Chinese loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 1,500 men. The English had 200 casualties—17 men killed, 22 officers and 161 men wounded. The 44th and 67th having provided the storming parties were naturally the greatest sufferers. The former had 10 men killed, two officers and 50 men wounded; the 67th had six men killed, eight officers and 62 men wounded. The French list of casualties was a little over 100. No man was hit on board the gunboats. The fort contained 42 guns, many of them large, and was the key of the position. The lower northern fort, with its cavalier open in rear, lay at our mercy, and the whole of the southern forts were enfiladed by that just captured. The judgment of Sir Hope Grant was completely justified, against the opinion of the French commander and engineers, who maintained that the attack should be made on the south.

SURRENDER OF THE OTHER FORTS.

The heavy guns were now ordered to advance, and two fresh regiments, the Buffs, and the 8th Punjabees, supplied the place of the wearied 44th and 67th. But hardly had the order been given when the flags of defiance were withdrawn from all the forts, and flags of truce were hoisted. Mr. Parkes and Major Sarel rode out to see what was meant by these tokens. They crossed the river, and were met on the mud by a man who called himself a major. Mr. Parkes demanded an absolute unconditional surrender of all the forts, guns, and *materiel*, and himself inserted a provision that no soldiers should be allowed to leave the town without a pass. The Viceroy signed, observing, "My predecessor was degraded in 1858, and so shall I be now." It was night when Mr. Parkes returned from his important mission, by which time the whole of the southern forts were already in possession of the Allies. Three hundred men, half English, half French, had been sent across the river to garrison them. The enemy was departing, and they entered the great fort of the Peiho without striking a blow.

THE CLOSE OF THE CONTEST.

Thus in a ten days' campaign were the Peiho forts taken, the disaster of last year avenged, the Chinese war of 1860 brought almost to a close. The bridges, roads, batteries, earthwork—in short, all the preparations for attack—were made exclusively by the Second Division of the British army, our allies only arriving on the ground at the hour appointed for opening fire. Nothing could exceed the skill and ability with which these difficult operations were conducted by Sir Robert Napier.

OCCUPATION OF TIEN-TSIN.

On the 23rd, Admiral Hope, with four gunboats, and accompanied by Mr. Parkes, started for Tien-tsin. There the people came out to meet them, and begged for mercy. "The mandarins have fled; we belong to your Majesties." The town itself will not be occupied, but the 67th and the cavalry with Barry's battery were already encamped at its gates. The remainder of the army was to follow on the Tuesday. Lord Elgin left on the 25th in the Granada for Tien-tsin, and the next mail will probably notify that all is arranged. The Tien-tsin people say that San-ko-lin-sin was positively in the south fort on the 21st, and that the next day he passed Tien-tsin *en route* for Pekin, with 100 draggle-tailed followers.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN AND THE FRENCH RIFLED GUN.

Let me summarise what the campaign has proved respecting the Armstrong gun. Colonel Barry's and Captain Milward's Batteries were shipped in the Thames, and brought overland from England. Arrived at Alexandria they were unshipped, and conveyed across the desert by rail. Between Suez and China they were shipped and unshipped at Kowloon and Odin Bay, and when eventually landed at Pehtang, they had undergone that process no less than eight times. Milward's Battery was then dragged for miles over ground all but impracticable for artillery, and yet not one gun received the slightest damage. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that the Armstrong gun is not too delicate for the rough usage of war.

The French *canon raye* is a beautiful gun, light and handy, an immense improvement on the old class of artillery. It weighs 600 French pounds (about 5¼ cwt.), and throws an 8lb shell. In point of lightness, therefore, Armstrong is superior to the rifled cannon. The French carriages, however, are in every respect better than ours. They are not two thirds of the weight, substantial enough for rough work, and quite unaffected by the recoil of the gun. There is but one opinion here, that the Armstrong carriages and waggons are unnecessarily heavy. The ordinary 9lb gun weighs 13¼ cwt.—more than double the Armstrong, but the carriage is so much lighter that each gun and carriage complete is nearly the same weight. In this respect the French are unquestionably superior, and immediate attention should be directed to the subject. But here their superiority ceases.

The French gun is inferior to the English in point of range, accuracy, lightness, and destructive effect. Neither on the 12th, when the attack was made on Sinho, nor on the 14th, nor at the storming of the fort, did their guns, though very good, make such practice as Milward's battery on the 12th and 21st, or Barry's on the 14th. The Armstrongs are made of wrought iron, the French of bronze. The chances of injury to the interior of the gun from the effect of the ball are, therefore, sensibly diminished in favour of the Armstrong. Milward's battery fired 90 rounds a gun within three hours and a half on the 21st, and the gun was only sponged every tenth round. Not one gun is in the slightest degree injured. The Armstrong is loaded at the breach, the French at the muzzle. Here, again, the advantage is on the side of the English weapon. In destructive effect the Armstrong shell is greatly superior to the French. Built up in sections, the 12lb shell *must* burst into forty-nine angular pieces, exclusive of the top and leaden casing. Their effect is frightful, and the range over which they spread death and destruction almost incredible. No troops could stand against them in the open. The French are not masters of this secret, and the effect of their shells is much less deadly. Once get the range with an Armstrong, the word is passed down the battery so many degrees of elevation, and the graduated sights enable the gunners to place each shot in the exact spot indicated.

England may well be congratulated on possessing such a weapon. The Armstrong is the best gun that has yet been tested in actual war, and the sums it has cost the country have been wisely and well expended. Considerable doubts were entertained as to its success by some of the most experienced officers here; but all question is now removed. There is no "but" or "if," and only one opinion as to the absolute and complete success of the "Armstrong gun."—*Times' correspondent*

FURTHER BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF THE PATRIOT KING.

On Saturday, the Piedmontese army, under the command of King Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the other side of the Garigliano. The telegraph tells us—"The Bourbon army, attacked in front with great spirit by the troops, and in flank by the fleet, dispersed, leaving in our hands tents, waggons, stores, and a very large number of prisoners. General Sonnaz pursued the enemy and afterwards occupied Mola and positions commanding Gaeta."

The same day the King was to enter Naples. The *plebiscite* was declared at 1,302,064 sis to 10,312 noes. The voting commenced on Sunday at Perugia; an extraordinary concourse of people presented themselves at the urns. It is added—"Notwithstanding the French occupation and the presence of Pontifical gendarmes, the inhabitants of several communes in the provinces of Viterbo are hastening to vote for annexation."

The telegraph reports the fall of Capua, besieged by Garibaldi's army. The Paris *Patrie* insists that the credit is due to the intervention of the Piedmontese army, which prevented the garrison from maintaining its communication with Gaeta, and obliged the royal army to abandon the line of the Volturno:—"The place sustained a siege of forty-eight days, and if the Garibaldians had been left to their own resources they could not have taken it; even the works they executed had to be done over again by the Piedmontese. The latter in the course of a few days formed a second parallel, constructed on the right a place-d'armes and a breaching battery, which last opened its fire against the bastion of the centre, and obliged the Neapolitan troops to capitulate after a very honourable defence." From 9,000 to 11,000 prisoners were taken, and sent on to Naples.

ROME, Nov. 3.—Large quantities of stores and war *materiel* have arrived here for the use of the French army. The enrolment of foreigners for the Papal army has been stopped. Great enthusiasm prevails in the Marches and Umbria in favour of annexation. Beds for hospitals for the wounded have been sent to Rome for Francis II. Anarchy reigns in the province of Viterbo.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

A letter from Naples, dated 29th of October, gives the following account of the interview between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi:—

"I was on my way to the head-quarters of Victor Emmanuel, at Teano, and took a cut through the mountains. While waiting for a conveyance I met Major Cattabene, commandant of Garibaldi's head-quarters. He was coming from Teano, and to him I am indebted for the following account of the interview between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi:—Garibaldi had taken up his quarters at a small inn, about four miles and a half between Teano and Speransano, on the 25th. He ordered his column to advance and take up position, and sent Count Trecchi to see the King. On the following morning Count Trecchi and Missori came to inform him that Cialdini was within an hour's march, and the King not far behind. Garibaldi left immediately with his staff, and three-quarters of an hour afterwards he came in sight of the head of the Piedmontese column. He put spurs to his horse. The Piedmontese advanced as follows:—The 23rd and 25th Regiments of the Como Brigade; the 26th and 27th of the Pinerolo Brigade; then a battery of rifled cannon. The columns presented arms to Garibaldi, and opened to allow him to pass through. Cialdini rushed forward, and Garibaldi, jumping off his horse, embraced him affectionately. After exchanging a few words Garibaldi remounted to meet the King. Victor Emmanuel was not far behind, leading on his own division. Seeing the red shirts the King took a telescope, and, recognising Garibaldi, put spurs to his horse and galloped towards him. Garibaldi did the same. When they were within ten paces of each other, the officers of the King and of Garibaldi shouted "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" Garibaldi advanced, took off his hat, and, in a voice somewhat hoarse from emotion, said, "King of Italy!" Victor Emmanuel put his hand to his kepi, then held it out to Garibaldi, and, equally moved, replied, "Thank you!" They stood thus, hand in hand, nearly a minute, without uttering another word.

Garibaldi and the King, still holding each other's hand, followed the troops about a quarter of an hour. Their suites had mingled together, and followed at a short distance behind them. Passing a group of officers, Garibaldi saluted them. Among them was Farini, Minister of War, in a foraging cap of a staff officer, and General Fanti. The King and Garibaldi were conversing. After the King, followed the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th regiments of the line, then 60 guns, and four regiments of cavalry. His Majesty was at the head of 30,000 men.

Before reaching Teano King Victor Emmanuel halted, and ordered a portion of his army to file off in the presence of Garibaldi, that every one might observe the good feeling which prevailed between him and the chieftain. He then reviewed Bixio's brigade, which was posted a little beyond Calvi. He was received with the enthusiastic and unanimous shout of "Long live the King of Italy!" Garibaldi has 7,000 men, divided between different positions. The King remained at Teano; Garibaldi returned to Calvi to give orders.

THE WOUNDED AT NAPLES.

Our readers will peruse with much interest the following extracts from a private letter dated Naples, October 18, written by a medical friend there to the editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*. He says:—"Dr. —— is under arrest. I do not know the particulars, but I believe many things are missing. He is not the gentlemen to whom I alluded in my last letter. Father Gavazzi, whose efforts on behalf of the sick and wounded are above and beyond all praise, has given me some particulars of how things go on, which make my nerves thrill with indignation. Fancy ten grains of quinine ordered three times a-day, and the poor fever patient, who has been shedding his blood for the worthless villains who rob him even of his medicine, getting, for three packets of ten grains each, one of two and a-half grains, and two empty! I can hardly ask you to believe such things. They are, nevertheless, too true. To those who know the Neapolitans this is not wonderful. When I tell you that the fine large hospital called the 'Incurables'—I suppose because they never try to cure patients in it—has an income of over £35,000 a-year, giving over £20 to each bed in it, and that more than half of this sum is appropriated to other purposes, you will not be surprised that hastily got-up temporary hospitals are not very well managed. Remember that this is the capital, and that all the supplies of the kingdom are in the power of the present Government. Some people say, 'Remember Scutari.' I reply, that the cases are not parallel. Constantinople is not the metropolis of England, and that, if ever the invasion were to take place—which so much disturbs the repose of all the 'old women of both sexes'—I think every house in London would be open to the wounded defenders of the country. Not so here. Gavazzi begged that any who would receive a wounded man would leave their names and addresses with the committee. They have got next to none. Many articles, it is reported and believed, have been sent to Gaeta by the Sisters of Charity. Stolen from the hospitals of Naples, they find their way thither with wonderful celerity. The place will soon be capitulating, I trust, and there will be an end of that sort of trickery. Madame M—— (very unfortunately, I think,) is Directress-General of *all* the temporary hospitals. How can a woman, or man either, administer the affairs of so many, and those so far apart as Santa Maria, Caserta, Maddaloni, and Naples? Gavazzi says that he does not believe ten per cent. of the wounded who are at Maddaloni will recover. They were left for days and days without aid of any kind; and I hear that the worthy surgeons of Naples and the Government haggle about the price to be paid for their worthy services. The Countess della Torre struts about in a red shirt, and wears a little sword. She was seen by a friend of mine at Caserta lately, running from bed to bed feeling pulses, &c. The hospital at the Jesuits' College is now in very good order; it is the hospital which Gavazzi has specially taken into his own hands."

THE LATE WARSAW MEETING.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Count Rechberg has addressed a circular note on the Warsaw interview to the representatives of Austria abroad. This note states that the object of the interview was to bind more closely the personal and friendly relations of the three princes present, and to concert the principles for the regulation of their conduct in view of certain eventualities. Count Rechberg, without entering upon any details as to the nature of the arrangements concluded, announces that a perfect understanding was established. He, however, makes it clearly understood that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that, although anxious to support the principles of order and European equilibrium, the three Northern courts will do nothing which might provoke a war.

THE FRENCH AND THE PIEDMONTESE.

The *Toulonnais*, a paper whose information in naval and military matters is generally reliable, gives some further information with reference to the late interference of Admiral le Barbiere de Tinan with the Piedmontese squadron. It says:—"The Descartes arrived here yesterday (the 2d) at five p.m., with very important despatches from Gaeta. On the 27th ult. a small Piedmontese squadron, consisting of six sail, arrived off the mouth of the Garigliano to attempt a landing, and was compelled to sheer off by the energetic demonstration of Admiral de Tinan. On the 30th Admiral Persano arrived off the same spot, with 10 men of war, and refused to sheer off, although a French squadron was sent to order him away. The Sardinian admiral informed M. de Tinan that he was ordered to land troops at the mouth of the Garigliano, and that he would carry out his orders at any cost. If the French ships attacked him he would not return their fire, but he would hold the admiral responsible for the consequences of this armed intervention, which he considered illegal, as he was not in Gaeta waters, and without the line of blockade of the fortress. Upon this, Admiral le Barbier de Tinan, apprehending that he might have gone beyond his instruction, sent home the Descartes for further orders. Meanwhile the two squadrons continued to watch each other.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

In performing the melancholy task that has unexpectedly devolved upon us announcing the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, we shall cause a wide-spread feeling of regret in all classes. The gallant admiral died on Tuesday morning at 5·40, at his residence, Merchistoun Hall, near Portsmouth. We condense from "Men of the Time," the following sketch of his life:—

He was born on the 6th of March, 1786, at the house of his father, and entered the Royal Navy in 1799 as a first-class volunteer on board the Martin sloop-of-war, Captain the Hon. Matthew St. Clair, employed in the North Sea. Removed, in the early part of the ensuing year, to the Renown, 74, the flagship of Sir John Borlase Warren, he accompanied an expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards to the Mediterranean; where, in November, 1802, he became midshipman of the Greyhound, 32, Capt. W. Hoste. On his return from a visit to St. Helena in the Egyptienne, he joined successively in 1804-5 the Mediator and Renommée frigates. In 1805 he was appointed Lieutenant of the Courageux, 74, which formed part of the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren at the capture, in 1806, of the Marengo, 80, the flag-ship of Admiral Linois, and the Belle Poule frigate, 40; and in March, 1807, being then in the West Indies, in the Prince George, 98, was nominated acting commander of the Pultusk brig; to which vessel he was confirmed on the 30th of November following. On the 17th of July, 1808, having been present at the reduction of the Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. Croix, he assisted, in the boats of the Fawn sloop, at the cutting out of a Spanish merchantman, lying at Puerta Rico under the protection of two batteries, the guns of one of which he spiked. In August of the same year he commanded the Recruit brig, of 18 guns, in which he fought a smart action with the Diligente, a French corvette of 22 guns; which, after he had had his mainmast shot away, many of his carronades dismounted, many of his men killed, and himself wounded, he succeeded in putting to flight. On this occasion, although his thigh was broken with a shot, he refused to leave the deck until the enemy was out of sight. In February, 1809, he assisted at the reduction of Martinique, where he gained considerable distinction, and shortened the duration of the siege by the manner in which, with only five men, he scaled the walls, and in open day planted the Union Jack upon the ramparts of Fort Edward. In the ensuing April he assisted Sir Alexander Cochrane in a chase of three ships of the line, which lasted upwards of two days, and which terminated in the capture of the Paupolt, 74. He was made a post captain on the 22nd of May, 1809, but did not go afloat again till 1811. After performing many brilliant services his ship, the Euryalus, was paid off in June, 1815, and on the 4th of that month her gallant commander was nominated a C.B.

He was not called into action again till the 8th of January, 1829, when he was employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal, in the Galatea, 42. On the retirement or rather dismissal, of Sartorious from the command of the Portugese fleet, it was offered to and accepted by Napier; and, in spite of the great difficulties by which he was surrounded, he soon managed to give a good account of the enemy.

On the 1st of January, 1839, Captain Napier was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Powerful, 84, fitting for the Mediterranean, in which ship he hoisted, in 1840, his broad pennant as Commodore, and became second in command under Sir R. Stopford, of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria. On the 10th of September of that year, he effected a landing at D'Journie at the head of 1,500 Turks and British marines, and in this his first operation on the Syrian coast he displayed such indefatigable zeal as to elicit the warmest consideration from his admiral. On the 2nd of November, 1840, the Commodore assisted at the siege of Acre, under the command of Sir Robert Stopford. With some few drawbacks, fully redeemed by his subsequent performances, Commodore Napier's services in Syria were of the most dashing and distinguished character, and were attended with great benefit to the civilised world. Both in land as well as sea operations he proved himself thoroughly up to the work. After the reduction of Acre the Commodore proceeded to take charge of the squadron off Alexandria, where he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. In acknowledgment of these really important services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 4th December, 1840. He was also included in the thanks of Parliament to the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates; and was presented by the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia with the Cross of Maria Theresa of Austria, the Cross of St. George of Russia, and the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. In the spring of 1841 he returned to England, and on the 30th November of that year was appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to Her Majesty. He had already been awarded (January, 1837) the captain's good-service pension. He was also appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel Fleet with his flag on board the St. Vincent, 120.

After a prolonged interval of life at home Sir Charles Napier received the command of the Baltic fleet at the outbreak of the Russian war. The service of this fleet was not brilliant, but the admiral brought home his fleet in safety and good order. Admiral Napier was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue in 1846; Vice Admiral of the Blue in 1853; Vice-Admiral of the White in June, 1855; and Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1857. In 1832 and 1837, he contested successfully the boroughs of Portsmouth and Greenwich, and in 1841 was returned to Parliament for Marylebone.

At the election for Marylebone caused by the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Sir Charles was readily induced to stand; but the Admiralty, having a wholesome dread of his presence in the House of Commons, managed to detain him in the Baltic until the contest was over. In November, 1855, on the death of Sir W. Molesworth, he was elected for Southwark; and in the dissolution in 1857 was once more sent to the House of Commons.

Sir Charles Napier married the widow of Edward Elers, Esq., R.N., whose son perished whilst in command of the Avenger steam-frigate, when she was wrecked on the Sorell Rocks in the Mediterranean. Sir Charles Napier has only one child, a daughter. The personal appearance of Sir Charles is homely and odd. His walk and his talk impress upon you a strange medley of reminiscences of character, eccentricity, pluck, slovenliness, snuff, and broad Scotch.

AN AMERICAN OPINION ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *New York Evening Post* thus gives the verdict of the United States on the personal bearing of the Prince of Wales:—

"The triumphant manner in which young Albert Edward has passed this ordeal has demonstrated not only that his natural qualities are excellent, but that he has been subjected to a most excellent system of training. Education, in its most enlarged sense, is a result. We do not look for its illustration in detail, any more than we expect that a man's physical vigour shall be estimated by the viands and other articles of diet on which he has been reared. The intellectual regimen should be apparent in the masculine, yet polished, bearing of its subject. In this sense, we repeat, the young Prince who has just left our shores carries with him indubitable evidence of a rare and judicious cultivation. It is infinitely to his honour and to the credit of those who have moulded him that not one single instance has been recorded of a breach on his part of the courtesies of life, or of the slightest display of unbecoming temper to any one. His demeanour throughout has completely realised the fair flower of the State. Cheerful, affable, modest, and quiet, he has nevertheless exhibited all the manly qualities of a cavalier. A superb horseman, he outstripped his companions in his Canadian gallops; a good shot, he bagged more prairie chickens than the *messieurs* of his suite; enthusiastic in the ball room, he was the admiration of all the votaries of Terpsichore who were witnesses of his boyish but well regulated delight; princely in his liberality, he always did the right thing at the proper time, and left everywhere, where humble service was required, striking proofs of a thoughtful munificence.

In no part of the civilised world has Queen Victoria been held in such profound respect as in the United States of America, where a regard for the virtues which adorn the female character rises paramount to all political prejudice. We do not believe it possible that the British Sovereign could have increased the admiration with which she is everywhere regarded in the New World. But the bearing of her son has proved that we had not taken the full measure of her worth. The Queen has governed her family as admirably as she has governed her kingdom, and of the heir to the British Crown we may now say, with propriety,—

"England did never own so sweet a hope."

ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the letter, addressed to our Minister at Turin, to which we referred in last week's *Guardian*:—

"FOREIGN OFFICE, October 27.—Sir,—It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal Courts of Europe.

"The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his Minister from Turin, expressing at the same time the opinion of the imperial government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman territory. The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian Minister from Turin.

"After these diplomatic acts it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, were the Government of her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

"In so doing, however, her Majesty's Government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies, whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which her Majesty's Government propose to dilate.

"The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from governments with which they were discontented?—and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States?

"There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their governments. The first of these was that the government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvements in their condition. The second motive was that a conviction had spread since the year 1849 that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming some strong government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

"Looking at the question in this view, her Majesty's Government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

"That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II., says:—'The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice; for when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties.'

"Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons?

"Upon this grave matter her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of South Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former governments; her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them.

"There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partisans of the fallen governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II.; but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have, by force and intrigue, subverted the thrones of those sovereigns.

"It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of the people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt regularly and temperately to reform their government under the reigning dynasty. The Powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, with the exception of England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty; but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offence of endeavouring to free their country. What wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688, England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted, undoubtedly, that the severance of the ties which bind together a sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society, rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the state. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty,

"Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "J. RUSSELL.

"P.S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this despatch to Count Cavour.

"To Sir James Hudson, &c., &c."

Mahommed Ali Khan, the Indian who, some months back, attempted to cut his throat in the House of Lords, was brought up at the Thames Police Court, on Thursday, charged with threatening to do so again, at the Home for Asiatic Seamen, where he is staying. Mr. Yardley, the magistrate, said a mere threat of the kind was not a charge cognisable by law.

Business Addresses.

THOMPSON & MURRAY,
BUTCHERS,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have commenced BUSINESS as above, and hope, by keeping the best Meat and Selling at the lowest remunerating Prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

JOHN YOUNG, & CO.,
(LATE HALLEWELL),
BREWERS OF THE CELEBRATED LEEDS ALES,
ALBION BREWERY, LEEDS.
AGENT: GEO. PAWSON.

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

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES
GO TO
M'NALLY'S,
ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE,
Where Fit and Durability are guaranteed.

N.B. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 6 TAILORS, of temperate habits, to whom the highest wages will be given, if competent workmen.

MARY JANE CLARK,
BLACK BULL INN,
LANCHESTER,
(LATE OF THE COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.)
N.B.—GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS.

TO LET,
AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE situate in Delves Lane, Consett. For further particulars apply to Mr. FEWELL, Carr House Station, Leadgate.

DERWENT MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,
SCHOOL ROOM, BLACKHILL.

TWO SHARES in the above Society for SALE. Apply to Mr. DUFOUR, Consett Guardian Office.

TEA AND BALL.

A TEA PARTY will be held at the house of Mr. REES THOMAS, Middle-street, Consett, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1860.
Tickets:—Gentlemen, 1s. 6d.; Ladies, 1s.
Tea on the Table at Four o'clock; Dancing to commence at Seven o'clock.
Leader of the Band, Mr. R. B. Sanderson.

THE NEW SHOP.

KEENLEYSIDE & CO. tender their best Thanks to their Friends and the Public for the kind support received by them, and in doing so beg to submit the following List of Prices:—
TEAS, from 3s. 4d. to 4s 4d. per lb.
COFFEES, from 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.
GOOD SUGAR, 4d.; FINE DO., 4½d.; CRYSTALIZED, 5d. per lb.
GOOD CURRANTS, 3d.; FINE, 4d.; BEST NEW CURRANTS, 5d per lb.
GOOD RAISINS, 4d.; BEST, 5d. per lb.
GOOD SOAP, 2½d.; YELLOW and MOTTLED, 3½d; BEST PALE AND MOTTLED, 4½d. per lb.
OBSERVE:
KEENLEYSIDE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT.
N.B.—Parcels sent to any Part, Free of Carriage.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WOOLLEN CLOTH AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
GEORGE BROWN,
FRONT STREET, TOW LAW.

Suits Made to Order from the Best Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, &c., &c., in every Variety of Patterns.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

SHOTLEY HIRING.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHES ALWAYS ON HAND, OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.
A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS, FROM THE FIRST HOUSES IN THE KINGDOM.
HATS, CAPS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.,
Of the Newest Style, and in endless Variety.
OBSERVE!—GEORGE BROWN,
WOOLLEN CLOTH AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
TOW LAW.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN,
Published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the High-street, Medomsley-road, Consett.
☞ Communications may be addressed to Mr. DUFOUR.

CONSETT is situated within a short distance of Shotley Bridge, in the county of Durham, and is well known for its Iron-works, the largest in the kingdom, employing not less than Five Thousand persons. It is also the centre of an extensive Coal-mining and Iron-working district, including Black Hill, Leadgate, Towlaw, Ebchester, Lanchester, Medomsley, Crook, Blanchland, and many other places noted for their industrial enterprise. The population in the immediate locality is upwards of Thirty Thousand souls.

The *Consett Guardian* was established to supply the want of Political, Sporting, and General Information which was greatly and generally felt. It is published at the now popular price of One Penny, and consists of four pages, with twenty-four columns, the size of the London *Times*; it has its own editorial articles, as well as a staff of reporters and correspondents, who supply the news of the district and render it essentially *the* local paper for the community living within its limits.

Its success was consequently at once decided—almost unexampled. Hence it is an excellent medium for Advertisements, which are inserted on exceedingly reasonable terms, and displayed so as to promote the interests of Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements addressed for *Consett Guardian* received at 65, West Clayton-street, (*Newcastle Guardian* Office,) where charges for their insertion can also be ascertained.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH.
YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND ARTICULATION.

MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E., SURGEON-DENTISTS, of London, may be consulted daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M., at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT STREET, facing ELDON SQUARE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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

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

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

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

Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, &c.
All *Consultations* free.
☞ Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Hours of attendance daily, from 10 A.M. until 6 P.M.
MESSRS. PARKER, M.C.D.E.,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
61, BLACKETT STREET.

APPOINTMENTS:
One of the Firm attends Sunderland every Thursday, at 52, Frederick-street. Durham, every Saturday, at 81, New Elvet.

To be Let.

TO LET and may be entered upon immediately, a Shop with Two Windows, eligibly situated in Middle-street, Consett. Also, two Rooms attached.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. HOGG, Grocer, &c., Middle-street.

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, an eligible PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the sign of the "GREY HOUND INN," lately occupied by Mr. H. LAMB, Leadgate. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. ROBINSON, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Leadgate, or to Mr WM. DIXON, Shotley Bridge.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, OR ANY ONE WANTING A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

TO BE SOLD or LET, on LONG LEASE, in any quantity that may be agreed upon, 20 Acres of Freehold LAND. There is a good supply of pure water and a quarry of excellent Building Stone on the property. Application to be made to DAVID BAKER, Elm Park.

Sales by Auction.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,
(Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer),
At Mr. White's Queen's Head Inn, Wolsingham, on TUESDAY, the 20th of November, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon,

ALL that PIECE of FREEHOLD GROUND, containing nearly Three Acres of excellent Land, lying on the South Side of the river Wear, near Wolsingham, and now in the occupation of Mr. Edward Smith, under a tenancy which will be determined at May Day, 1861. For particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge or, to Mr. COMPTON, Solicitor, Berry Edge.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, JOINER'S SHOP AND YARD, &c., &c.
MR. NEILSON
Is instructed by the Mortgagees under a power of Sale, to SELL BY AUCTION,
At Mr. Dixon's, Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge, on MONDAY, November 19, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, in One or other Lots, as may be arranged at the Time of Sale,

ALL that FREEHOLD PROPERTY in Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, consisting of Two Houses, of Four Rooms each, now or lately in the occupation of William Nicholson and another. One House of Six Rooms, in the occupation of Miss Lisle and others. One House of Two Rooms behind, now or lately in the occupation of Peter Judge; and a Joiner's Shop, Yard, and Two-stalled Stable, lately in the occupation of Mr. William Nicholson.

The Rental of the Whole Property is about £55 per Annum.

Further Particulars may be had of Mr. JOHN HUNTER, Solicitor, Gateshead; or of the AUCTIONEER, Bridge End, Gateshead.

Gateshead Sale Offices, Nov. 1, 1860.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

Local and District News.

BENFIELDSIDE BURIAL BOARD.—A meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. There was a full attendance of the Board, and the election of architect was first proceeded with. There were four candidates, for the office, and by a narrow majority Mr. A. M. Dunn, of Newcastle, was duly elected. The work is to be proceeded with immediately. It is to be hoped the Burial Board will be in a position to answer the numerous queries, to which the authorities require answers.

LANCHESTER.—Sermons were preached at the parish church in aid of the funds of the Pastoral Aid Society on Sunday last. In the morning by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, of Richmond, and in the evening by the Rev. B. Hurst, the incumbent of Collierley, who preached from Ephesians, the 1st chapter, 13th and 14th verses. The discourse was eminent for its illustrating how the works of nature show forth the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, how all administers to some great end, and that man, the Lord of Creation, has been the special care of the Almighty in thus having revealed to him his will, and that the storehouse of the earth has been provided to minister to his present happiness. The sermon was one of many which we have had the pleasure of hearing from the eminent divine, and one which we look and reflect upon as being one of his very best, and delivered in a manner that would or ought to make college bred clergy hang their heads. We are unable to state the amount of the collection, which from the large congregation would, we suppose, amount to a respectable sum.

TOW LAW ANNUAL PIG SHOW.—The annual show of pigs at Tow Law took place, on Saturday last, in the open space in front of the Tow Law Hotel. Nearly forty prizes of first-rate quality were exhibited, and the sum of £11 17s. 6d. distributed in prizes. The following is the list of successful competitors:—Class I.—Boars:—1st and 2nd, Mr. A. Wetheral, Tow Law. Class II:—Breeding Sows:—1st, Mr. Yart, Crook; 2nd, Mr. Nicholson, Sunnyside; 3rd, Mr. Thornton, Brandon. Class III.—Geld Sows:—1st, Mr. P. Elliott, Bradley Mill. Class IV.—Fat Pigs (open to all England):—1st, Mr. Brown, Fir Tree; 2nd, Mr. Simpson, Fir Tree; 3rd, Mr. Snowdon, Fir Tree; 4th, Mr. Hogg, Tow Law. Class V. for cottagers:—1st, Mr. J. Hall, Sunnyside; 2nd, Mr. Pamaly, Tow Law; 3rd, Mr. Moore, Thornley; 4th, Mr. Morrelle, Tow Law. The judges were Messrs. M. Gauthorn, Hamsterley; W. French, Jatley; and Cowen, of Witton, and their decisions gave general satisfaction. The dinner was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Randall, of the Tow Law Hotel, at which forty gentlemen sat down. George Fasey, Esq., fulfilled the duties of chairman; and J. Ainsley, Esq., officiated as vice-chairman. After the usual toasts had been drank, "Success to the Tow Law Ironworks," coupled with the name of C. Attwood Esq., was proposed and enthusiastically carried. The company soon after separated, highly gratified with the day's proceedings, which had passed off without the slightest dissatisfaction.

NUISANCE REMOVAL COMMITTEE.—The monthly meeting of this committee was held on Wednesday afternoon at Mr. Seymour's, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett,—present, Mr. Marriage, chairman, Messrs. Fletcher, Almond, Routledge, Whitfield, Dickenson, and Thompson. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. It appeared that Joseph Vickers, Ralph Walton, H. Cornforth, and Mrs. Gowland had been served with notices for the removal of certain premises but had not attended to them, and it was therefore resolved that they should be served with a second notice. A letter was read from Mr. Jackson, who is very ill, respecting his property in Raglan-street, in which he proposes to provide four tubs for the use of the tenants, into which they can empty their ashes, &c.; but, as the magistrates had ordered privies to be built to those premises, within forty days, the committee considered they could not do anything in the matter. Some conversation took place as to the power of the committee to defray some expenses out of the Poor-rate, which power it appeared they had according to the Amended Nuisance Removal Act. A letter was read from Mr. Thompson, tendering his resignation as inspector of nuisances in consequence of the low figure of remuneration. After due discussion it was suggested that the salary be greatly augmented, but the further consideration of the matter was postponed till the next meeting, Mr. Thompson agreeing to fulfil the office till that time. Notices were ordered to be served upon D. Imrie, and the owner of the six adjoining cottages in William-street, for the abatement of the nuisance now existing there, and the meeting then broke up.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRING.—This November hiring, as announced in our last, was held in the front street, Shotley Bridge, on Monday. The crowd was not so great as on some former occasions during the early part of the day, but towards the afternoon the throng increased so much that it was with a great amount of difficulty a passage could be effected by all the elbowing that could be brought to bear in inducing the adjoining party on each side to remove a little. The number of female servants offering their services was greater than on any former occasion we remember, the consequence of which was that the trade "ruled dull," and many did not succeed in finding masters. The wages of good agricultural servants ranged from £3 to £5. £4 may be taken as indicating an average for this class of servants. For domestic or house-servants the wages may be stated at from 30s. to £4 for the winter half-year, many of whom, we should imagine, would be only of an inferior character, from the many Hibernian countenances that met the eye of the observer. Men servants ranged from £6 to £11, while £9 and £10 would seem to have been about the general average for the winter half-year. The supply of this class was small, so that, to use a market phrase, a "tolerable clearance was effected," and wages may be said to have been higher. The day was of an unfavourable character so far as regards the weather, which, during the morning, was rendered more so by a drizzling rain, the effect of which upon the streets was such as to render them on the surface in a state of complete puddle; the result of this state of the streets made itself apparent upon the dresses of the "fair" ones, and suggested the cognomen of many "Dolly Draggletails" as not at all inappropriate. The contributors to the amusements of the day fell much short of our anticipations, no "show" nor booth having made its appearance to surprise the rustics with their wonderful doings, although our members of the rifle corps might have found practice in the art of gunnery for the low charge of one halfpenny. No cases of drunkenness occurred to require the interference of the peace-makers, and the "lock-up" found not a single occupant. We were informed that the innkeepers contributed not a little to this state of things, by supplying the goods not only small in quantity, but very strong of the weak, and for which they may deserve the praise of the partakers. We heard of some having had a visit from the light-fingered gentry, and their pockets eased of their contents, and who eluded the vigilance of the police, who seemed to keep a watchful eye upon all suspicious-looking forms of humanity. It might be suggested to our tradesmen and others interested in the hirings that Tuesday would be a more suitable day than the Monday for the hiring, as Newcastle and it always fall on the same day. If such were the case the Sabbath would not be so desecrated as it is at present, by the proprietors of stalls travelling on the Sunday evenings from neighbouring towns, and commencing their operations in selecting their stands and erecting their frail tents, before Sunday is out, which is not unfrequently accompanied by a display of the pugilistic art by two or more competitors of a favourite site.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Saturday evening, the usual meeting took place, Mr. Wm. Colley in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Turpin and several other working men. These meetings are got up by working men, for the purpose of promoting the principles of total abstinence. Although at first a meeting could scarcely be obtained, the attendance now is very good.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE TOWN HALL COMPANY.—A meeting of the directors of this company was held in the County Court Offices on Tuesday evening last. After advancing various matters connected with the building a stage, the directors ordered a further call to be made upon each shareholder of £1 per share, in addition to two others of the same amount previously made, which will make £3 per share as the amount paid up. We observe that the building is progressing satisfactorily, the foundations, excepting the front, having been laid. It is expected, should the weather prove favourable, that the walls will be up by the end of February.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE SPORTINGS.—On Tuesday, these sportings took place, in the field behind Mr. Dixon's, Cross Swords and Crown Inn, Shotley Bridge. On account of the indifferent weather the attendance was not large. The main attractions were the pole leaping, foot racing, and wrestling, for each of which there were six entries. For pole leaping the prize was awarded to John Brown, bricklayer, Blackhill; for wrestling, to Thomas Walton, Hill Top; and for the foot race, to John McTaggat, of Blackhill.

PENNY SAVINGS' BANK.—A preliminary meeting of a few friends of Penny Savings' Banks was held on Thursday night at the house of Mr. Anderson, Commercial Inn, Consett, at which Mr. Crooks, of Gateshead, attended, and gave some useful information and hints for the carrying out the scheme in this district. It was suggested to hold another meeting next Wednesday night at eight o'clock, in the Company's school-room, Consett, for the purpose of carrying into effect the establishment of this desirable object. Some influential tradesmen have agreed in the meantime to wait upon the gentry of the neighbourhood to solicit their co-operation.

THE PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—Sermons were preached on Sunday last, in St. Thomas's Church, Collierley, in the morning by the Rev. B. Hurst, the incumbent, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, from Richmond, the deputation from the society. The former gentleman preached from Isaiah, 60th chap. 8th verse, "Who are these that fly as a cloud and as the doves to their windows." The rev. gentleman discoursed upon the subject with that eloquence which is so characteristic of him, concluding with a stirring appeal to the congregation to assist them in the society by contributing as much as their ability would allow in promoting the spread of the gospel and supporting ministers in populous places. The latter gentleman preached from Proverbs 11th, 30th verse, "He that winneth souls is wise." The discourse, which was delivered extempore, was remarkable in urging upon the audience the importance of the soul's eternal welfare, and concluding by a statement of the doings of the society, and the remarkable results which in many instances had come under his knowledge, in reclaiming many from a life of sin and wickedness to a knowledge of the gospel. The congregation on both occasions was large, and the discourses listened to with marked decorum. The collection made on behalf of the society was liberal.——A sermon was also preached in connection with the above society at Leadgate, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. A. P. Irwine, from Rev. viii. chap., 7 verse, to a very good congregation—and on Tuesday afternoon the tea meeting was held. It was fully expected that the Rev. Hurst would have been in attendance, but from the unfavourable state of the weather he did not appear. The Rev. J. Dingle occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings stated the nature of the Society, and pointed out the good arising from their efforts, and he trusted that they would be able very shortly to appoint a resident curate at Leadgate. He also stated that through the efforts of the Society there had been 279 new churches built, and increased accommodation for the worship of God. Mr. Irwine then addressed the meeting at some length, calling upon the friends there to be steadfast and to persevere. He repudiated having any antagonistic feelings to any sect, but wished all sects who had for their object the glory of God, "God speed." He pointed out that the duty of all Christians was to assist each other in their work of love, and gave an interesting account of the work of several lay brethren in other districts—the good done by scripture readers, and zealous tract deliverers; and concluded by hoping that those friends whom he had met on former occasions would continue their good work; and that the next time he met them he would find a resident minister at his labours amongst them. The collections were upon an average of former years.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The Guardians met on Thursday, and there were present—Messrs. Robert Dickinson, Thomas Humphrey, John Murray, George Alder, John Calvert, Edmund Balleny, Elliott Leybourne, Thomas Elliott, George Rippon, Thomas Mitcheson, John Cummings, Joseph Thompson, and William Joicey, Esq. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The amount paid during the last fortnight was £65 6s. 3d.

A conversation took place concerning the death of a child in the Workhouse, which was noticed in our last week's impression, in which the Guardians strongly censured the coachman for taking a child into his charge of such tender years, and especially in such a state of health. A strict enquiry is going on as to the parents of the child.

The various applications for relief, &c., were carefully examined, and dealt with according to their merits. One case was of a very distressing nature, a family of three lying ill of typhus fever, at Blackhill. No one would go into the house—not even to give them a drink of water. A nurse was ordered, and the relieving officer was to attend to the case. It appeared that the man had been in excellent employment for several years, and had been in receipt of as far as £3 per week, yet had made no provision for sickness. In the case of Tanner, who was committed to prison last petty sessions for neglect of his family, and who, it was shown, had been contributing to the maintenance of his family, although that was denied by them. It was struck out.

The assistant overseer of Benfieldside appeared to support the application of John Purvis, 68 years of age, who has two sons and two daughters, one son married. It appeared that his sons had allowed him 4s. per week between them for some time, but from a misunderstanding between them one of the sons and the old man about some potatoes, he had suspended his payment of 2s. 6d. per week for some time. 2s. 6d. per week was granted to the old man. The son to be summoned before the magistrates to show cause for not supporting his father.—A man of the name of Adair appeared again for relief. He applied last Board day, but stating that he had 20s. to receive, was ordered to draw that and then come to them. He had drawn his money last week and spent it, and now appeared for relief. He is a young man apparently about 24 years of age. The Board would not grant any out-door relief, but gave him the privilege of going into the workhouse, which he declined.—Some time ago a man applied for three children out of the Workhouse, for the purpose of sending them to their friends in Ireland. The Guardians could not grant him anything towards their expense of travelling, but would allow him 3s. per week each for the time he maintained them. The Guardians had paid him 18s. when it came to their knowledge that the children had been sent to Ireland in a few days after their removal from the Workhouse, and that £2 had been paid by the Rev. Mr. Kearney towards the expense of sending them to Ireland. The man stoutly denied having received anything towards their expenses, but when fairly put to the test he confessed that he had received £2 to buy them clothes. The children were well clad when they left the Workhouse.—A woman from Blackhill brought a charge against the matron of the Workhouse, for beating a girl, her niece, who in consequence had left the house and come to her. After a thorough investigation into the case, it appeared that a woman who keeps a lodging house in Lanchester of the name of Donekey, a very inquisitive and meddlesome person, invariably endeavoured to draw the children into conversation respecting the internal management of the house. This girl had been several times cautioned against going near this house, but in spite of this had gone and stated some things derogatory to the character of the house, for which she was chastised. Thus arose the charge. The Guardians acquitted the master and matron of blame, but stated to them that in case of correction of the children being necessary, they were not to use too severe castigation. The woman went away threatening to summon "the whole fleet" before the magistrates.

An application was then read from the relieving officer (John Thompson) for a permanent assistant. It was shown that the increased amount of work, in consequece of the great increase of population, required the assistance sought. Since the time of Mr. Thompson's appointment, 19 years ago, the population had more than tripled. The officer's services for the past were duly appreciated, and to show that he was not duly paid for his services the following statistics were read:—

	Population.	R. O. salary.
Stanhope	14,000	£110
Chester-le-Street	20,000	140
Gateshead	48,000	290
Lanchester	20,075	98

The above numbers are taken from the last census, but it will be well understood that Lanchester Union includes Consett Iron Works, which has been on a rapid increase since that time. It was proposed and carried unanimously, that the relieving officer's salary be increased to £120 per annum, and to find his own assistant; and that also a relief station be made at Consett and Blackhill, to be open at least two hours on the day appointed in each week, at which time the relieving officer, or his assistant, shall be in attendance.—Mr. James Laycock, treasurer of the Union, also applied for an increase of salary. It appeared that some time ago the Board required of him additional security—increasing his bond from £500 to £1,000, yet did not increase his salary accordingly. In his memorial he showed that upwards of £10,000 per annum passed through his hands for which he received £10 per annum. The application was not entertained.

The question as to the right of a reporter being in the room was again brought forward by Mr Murray, and discussed with great spirit the act as referred to, and the Board was of opinion that they had the power to admit or refuse a reporter, therefore, they adhered to their original decision, that one representative of the press—the reporter of the *Consett Guardian*—was quite sufficient for all purposes.

Mr. Wright, of Consett, submitted, a number of paraffin lamps to the inspection of the Board for the purpose of lighting the house, as proposed last meeting. The lamps were approved of, and Mr Wright was ordered to light the house, that evening (Thursday), with such lamps as would be most suitable, subject to the approval of the master.

The master was compelled to submit a sample of oatmeal to the inspection of the Board as being unfit for use.

This finished the business of the Board.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT WINLATON.

The anniversary of the Burnopfield murder—five years ago on the 6th of this month—has been made memorable by the discovery, near Winlaton, of the dead body of a man named William Baty. Whether Baty came by his death through foul means, as did the young surgeon, Mr Sterling, remains to be seen. Baty was 38 years of age, a slater by trade, residing in Cuthbert-street, Blaydon, and has left a widow and three children.

The deceased was a spectator of a pigeon match which took place at Blaydon-Burn, on Monday night, and was a better on the event. At that time he was attired in a checked coat and vest, with cord trousers, and it is said that he was possessed of two or three pounds in money. At the conclusion of the match, he, with some friends, adjourned to Parker's public-house, which he left about half-past ten at night, going thence to the Crown and Cannon, where he had more drink, and left the latter house soon after midnight. This was the last time he was seen alive. On Tuesday morning about three o'clock, two young men, in coming down Blaydon Bank, saw the body lying on the high-road near to Blaydon Quarries. Not apprehending anything serious in the matter, they passed without going to inspect the case; but, meeting with Mr. George Nixon, who was returning from Newcastle, they acquainted him with what they had seen. Mr. Nixon hastened to the spot, expecting to find some drunken man asleep: he found instead, the dead body of Baty. Excepting the body flannel, drawers, and stockings, the body had been stripped of the wearing apparel. The place where the deceased was found is about 400 yards from the low end of Winlaton, and three-quarters of a mile from Blaydon.—Mr. Nixon gave immediate information to the police, and fetched Mr. Callendar, of Winlaton, surgeon, to see the deceased. Unhappily his services were of no avail—the deceased having been dead for some time. A cart was procured, and the remains were conveyed to the Commercial Hotel. Near to the place where the body was found, is a wall and an embankment, and whether the deceased had stumbled against the wall and felled himself remains to be seen. Such a supposition would not be an improbable solution of the affair, but for the absence of the dead man's clothes, which some one must have taken away. It is also a well-known fact that drunken men are sometimes in the habit of fancying that they have reached their bed-side when they have made no such homeward movement, and have stripped off their clothes and laid down almost anywhere. It would involve an awkward suspicion if this were the truth of the matter, and it were discovered that some one had picked up the clothes on the road, and thinking to secure a prize, had walked off with them. However this may be, the coroner's inquest and the exertions of the police may possibly throw full light upon the matter. The poor man was found dead; lying in a pool of blood; and more blood was found upon the wall against which he seems to have been either thrown or fallen. There was a jagged wound of an inch and a half in length upon the frontal bone, or fore part of the skull; and beyond this there was no mark or wound on the body to account for death. William Wardle, chainmaker, states that he and another young man, named Whitfield, were at Newcastle, on Monday. They left Newcastle early, and stayed at a dancing party in the neighbourhood of Scotswood until one o'clock. They came right on towards Winlaton, and about two o'clock they passed along the road by the exact place where the body of Baty was found. Whitfield saw something lying near the hedge, and called the attention of his companion to it. They then went across the road, to within about three paces of it, when they saw, as they thought, some "drunken Irishman" lying curled up. The light of the moon was not sufficiently clear to allow them to see exactly the appearance of the man, as the hedge threw a dark reflection upon that side of the road. Wardle shouted "Hollo!" but received no answer, and he then proposed to Whitfield to lift the man up. Whitfield refused, as some time ago he took the trouble to get a man home who was tipsy, and after doing so the man accused him of having got his money. Whitfield declared to Wardle that he would have nothing more to do with any "drunken man." After leaving the place about 20 yards, Wardle again suggested the advisability of returning to get the man home, but Whitfield declined, and the young men went home without thinking any more of the matter, until the next morning when they heard of the body of Baty having been found.

The *Chronicle* states that a piece of paper was picked up near to where the deceased was found, on which were written those lines from the "Pitman's Dog, Cappy":—

> He haddent gat farther than foot o' the Side
> Before he fell in with the dog-killing tribe,
> When a highwayman fellow skipped round in a crack,
> And a thump on the skull leid him flat on his back.
> Down went Cappy.

Whether this piece of paper may be in any way connected with the murder, remains unknown.

THE INQUEST

was opened at the Commercial Inn, Winlaton, on Thursday morning, before Mr Favell. The following gentlemen composed the jury:—

Mr. C. Thompson, *foreman.*	Mr. Robert Belt,
Mr. John Jefferey.	Mr. Thomas Howden,
Mr. R. S. Bagnall.	Mr. R. S. Bagnall, jun.
Mr. Gerard Nicholson.	Mr. John Reed.
Mr. John Fawcett.	Mr. George Bell.
Mr. John Howden.	Mr. George Nicholson.
Mr. Robert Jevons.	

The Coroner very briefly charged the jury, remarking that they had been assembled to inquire into the cause of the death of William Baty. They would hear the evidence and such information as the police could procure, and then adjourn to see whether they could make anything further out. [The proceedings created great interest in the neighbourhood. The inquest was held in a very large room, into which such of the public as thought fit were admitted. Mr. Ramsay, magistrate, the Rev. W. Wardle, Mr. Laycock, and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood were present.] The following evidence was taken:—

William Spoor, coke burner, residing at Blaydon Haugh, identified the body of the deceased as that of John Baty, and spoke as to his age, trade, residence, &c.

William Wardle said:—I live at Winlaton, and am a chain maker. On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, I and William Whitfield were coming from Newcastle, when, just above the quarry on the road from Blaydon to Winlaton, Whitfield pointed out to me the body of the deceased, then lying in the ditch on the east side of the road. He seemed to be lying on his belly. I could not say whether he had his clothes on or off. He was lying in the dark. I shouted "hallo," and Whitfield said "Ha'way." The deceased gave us no answer.—Coroner: Why didn't you pick him up? Because Whitfield said he'd had plenty to do with drunken men before, having been once accused of stealing half a sovereign from a drunken man.—Then you never touched him? No. I went within perhaps three paces of the body. I was standing in the light; the body was laid under the shade of the edge.

John Irvin, a young man of about 18, said: I reside at Winlaton. On Tuesday morning, about a quarter to four o'clock, I saw the body lying in Blaydon-lane near the Pitman's-walk. I spoke to him, but he did not answer. He was naked except his drawers. Did not like to help him. I went on and saw Nixon. Told him that I had seen him. The moon shone through the dyke on the body.

Mr Geo. O. Nixon, said—I am a smith, residing at Winlaton. On Tuesday morning, I was coming up the Blaydon-lane, and met two young lads who said that a drunken man was lying asleep on the road side. I went up and found him on the south side of the road, lying on the flat of his face—his face down the road, in the mud. He had on a red shirt, white flannel drawers, and stockings. I lifted him up, and placed him in a better position. His body was quite cold, and I then thought he was dead. I then procured the services of a policeman. On returning, we found a large quantity of blood. We lifted the deceased up, and placed the body on the bank side, afterwards procuring a cart and removing it here. [Witness went on to speak of the blood found on the road close to where deceased was found, and also another clot of blood, found a little higher up on the opposite side of the road, which besmeared the wall as well as the ground. There was blood oozing from the deceased's head].

The Coroner: You were the good Samaritan.

P.C. James Kelly: said I am the officer stationed at Winlaton. On Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., about four o'clock, I received information from the last witness that the body of a man was lying on Blaydon Bank. We went to the spot and found the deceased lying on the road on his hands and knees. I lifted him up against the hedge. He was dead. I then saw he had received a severe wound above the left temple. There was a quantity of blood lying on the ground near to where we found the body, and close to where his face had been. We brought the body here in a cart. Returned to the spot about six o'clock that morning, and found a quantity of blood upon the wall on the opposite side of the road to where we had found the body. The wall there is nearly four feet high. The marks of blood began at the top of the wall and ran down to the bottom. The stone which bore the first marks of blood was a flat stone. A piece had been broken off that stone. There was also a quantity of blood lying on the footpath there. There was no mark or appearance of a struggle having taken place there. The ground is soft there. Deceased had on a red shirt, black silk neckerchief, cotton elastic shirt, cotton elastic drawers, and worsted stockings. [These clothes were more or less soiled with mud, but very little blood was found on any of them.] Witness, in answer to the coroner, said his opinion was that the man had been stripped after he was dead, an opinion in which the Coroner coincided.—By a juryman: Saw no marks of blood on the road between the place where I found the marks on the wall and the place where deceased was found. It had rained heavily between twelve and one o'clock. The clothes of deceased did not appear to be wet.

Mr. Edward E. Callendar said: I am a medical student, but have not been qualified. I reside at Winlaton. About twenty minutes to five on the morning of the 6th I saw the body of the deceased. He was dead when I first saw him. Ordered a policeman to procure means to bring the body to Winlaton. There was a wound on the left side of the forehead. On the body being brought here I examined the wound more minutely. It is of triangular shape, jagged, and penetrating to the bone. I saw blood on the wall and a great quantity at the place where the deceased was found.—By the foreman: I should say he had been dead upwards of two hours when I first saw him.—By the jury: There were pointed stones on the wall, and it was quite possible that, if he fell heavily against it, those stones might produce such a wound. It had the appearance of deceased having received the injury against the wall, and that standing there the blood had trickled down.

Mr. Benj. Barkas, surgeon, of Gateshead, said: On Wednesday I received orders from Mr. Squires to make a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased. I accordingly made one. Found no blood on his clothes. I found a wound on the left of the forehead, of a triangular shape, with jagged edges, running from behind forwards in an oblique direction, about an inch and a quarter in length, and at its widest part about half an inch in breadth. It looked as if the skin had been scooped out. A triangular piece had been taken clean out, laying bare a portion of the skull. A portion of the membrane which covers the skull had been detached, exposing the bone. The edges of the wound had a contused appearance. There was a small contusion on the left cheek; and a few slight marks on the cheek and nose. These marks had been made previous to death. They might be produced by falling against the wall. There were no other external marks on the body. The hands were turned inwards and partly clenched. It was a strong, healthy well-developed body from 35 to 40 years of age. The features looked placid. On removing the scalp, I found the vessel much congealed with dark venus blood. In the neighbourhood of the wound the scalp was much eccymosed. On opening the skull, found the vessels of the *dura mater* gorged with dark venous blood. The *dura mater* immediately under the wound was of a somewhat darker tinge. The vessels on the surface of the brain were very much congested, and more particularly under the wound. The ventricles of the hair contain a considerable portion of serum, and the vessels on the floors of these ventricles were much distended with dark blood. The substance of the brain was healthy. On opening the chest from the lungs, they were much gorged with dark blood. The heart and right ventricle and vessels leading to it were distended with dark blood, as was also the right orifice. The left side of the heart was empty. The liver was much enlarged, dark, and congested, and soft in structure. I think the cause of death was congestion on the brain produced by a blow on the head whilst in a state of intoxication. I have seen the wall where the blood is. I think the blood could not be produced by running against that wall. It is possible that he might have been knocked forcibly against it. If he fell from being drunk against the wall my opinion is that it would not produce such a wound.—The Coroner: What is your opinion as to how the blood came upon the wall?—Witness: I am inclined to think that he has had a blow on the head, given by some one in front of him, by a somewhat sharp-cornered instrument; and that after receiving that blow he would fall against the wall.—A Juryman: Supposing he was drunk, and ran with his head against the wall?—Witness: I think that then the face would have been much more bruised.—Supposing he had had a cap on? Then I should not have expected to find such a wound; but I think his head must have been uncovered. If he was drunk apoplexy would be much more easily produced. A person intoxicated is much more easily killed by a blow than any one who is not drunk.

After an interval of half an hour, in which the jury repaired to the spot and made a personal inspection of it, the court resumed with the following evidence:—

Mrs. Isabella Jane Parker said: I, along with my husband, was at the Crown and Cannon on Monday night. The company left about 12·15. I saw the deceased there. I saw him for the first time that night a few minutes after ten o'clock. He was rather tipsy then, but not much worse for liquor. He left at a quarter past twelve o'clock rather worse than before. He left with a man I did not know, who took hold of his arm. The stranger said to the deceased, "We are both going one way; we'll go together." Cannot describe the dress of the stranger. He was a peculiar-looking man, with a very long visage. There were several people in the house that night. Among those were Richard Wm. Bagnall, Joseph Smyles, Thomas Robson, Douglas Swan, —— Winship, Henry Hurst, —— Oliver, and his son-in-law, Armstrong. The whole of them, except Swan, Bagnall, and Smyles, were worse for liquor. I heard no threats used by any one. They were all apparently friendly.—By the jury: There were marks on the strange man's face. I should know him again. Baty wore a cap that night. The stranger also wore a cap that night.—By the Coroner: Did not hear the stranger say that he had been hit by the police. Neither he nor the deceased was marked with blood at that time.

Henry H. Hirst, smith, of Winlaton, said—I knew the deceased. Met him on Monday afternoon about four o'clock at Blaydon Burn at a public-house there. Baty and I left the Blaydon Burn public house about ten o'clock. We then went to Jane Parker's, at Winlaton. Baty was tipsy. Did not see him show any money except a shilling. He paid for two glasses of ale we had. He had been betting at the pigeon match. He told me that he lost 10s. at it. We all left Parker's public house a few minutes past twelve o'clock. I was sober. Baty had left my company before he left the public house. I saw a strange man there. He had a dark coat on. Did not hear any one use threats towards Baty. As soon as Mrs. Parker said it was shutting-up time, I left. I left Baty there. I thought the stranger, from his talk, to be a "Lanky." He was called "Lanky" on account of his tongue.

Joseph Smyles said:—I went to Parker's public-house about 10 o'clock on Monday night. Baty was there. There was a strange man there who called himself "Thomas Smith." He was marked about the face with gunpowder. Smith was dressed in black velvet coat and cap. I observed that Smith had a mark on the forehead, as if the skin had been recently knocked off. Blood was trickling from it. Baty was in the house at ten o'clock. He and the stranger sat at the same table—the table was between them. There was no quarrel in the house that night. Saw a match made in which Baty was a party. We all came out of Parker's house together. Did not hear the stranger say that he and Baty would go together. I did not observe that Baty was very drunk. He had had drink. I heard Douglas Swan say that he went down the street with Baty, and left him near William Parker's. That was after we had left Jane Parker's.—By the jury: Did not see any one following us on the road.

Richard W. Bagnall, chainmaker, said: I was at Parker's public-house on Monday night, and left about ten minutes or a quarter past twelve. Baty was there when I went in. He was very tipsy. I saw him show a half-sovereign and some shillings. He was then talking to a strange man about making a match to fight a dog 13lb. weight. Saw Baty have £2 or £3.

Richard Renwick, Douglas Swan, and William Winship were then called; but their evidence threw no further light on the matter, and the court adjourned at four o'clock until Monday, the 19th inst.

The *Athenæum* of Saturday says:—"We have much pleasure in stating that, while Sir B. Brodie's health is excellent, his eyesight has improved to such a degree as to give his friends the strongest hope that he will shortly regain to a very great extent the use of his eyes."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacism. Insanity.—These formidable diseases are usually caused by a disordered condition of one or more of the digestive organs, and most deplorably commence at the meridian of life. The distressing symptoms need no enumeration: they are known in some degree to the wisest and best of mankind, as well as the weakest. Whenever the liver, stomach, and kidneys are roused, the morbid feelings and ideas vanish; to effect this happy result nothing more is needed than friction over those organs with Holloway's Ointment, whilst his Pills are likewise taken. The change of thought is immediate, happy, and lasting. Those whom these medicines have cured confess that their influence over the mind is magical.

ALARMING FIRE IN NEWCASTLE.

On Thursday night, about eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in a warehouse behind premises on the Sandhill, nearly opposite the Bridge-end; and in a very short time the whole of the building, which is three storeys high, was in flames. The close proximity of old property, consisting of warehouses, dwellings, &c., gave rise to serious alarm; but by the promptness with which the fire engines, with their hose, were placed on the water mains, the fire was happily confined to the premises in which it originated, that these were completely destroyed. The building, it is said, was nearly unoccupied, except being partly used by Mr. Downie, chemist, Sandhill, for storing empty packages. Not the least idea could be given as to how the fire had originated. Mr. Schorey, chief constable of Gateshead, was soon on the spot with the Gateshead hose and standpipe, which he at once conveyed to the Castle Garth, and passing the hose through the Moothall Court, got immediately on the top of the premises, and played with good effect. The North British engine was played from the Side, and two others from the Sandhill, thus encompassing the building, and preventing the flames from spreading. Chief Constable Sabbage, with a large force of the police, rendered great assistance. Two companies of the Rifle Brigade, who happened to be at drill, marched down to the Sandhill with their rifles shouldered, and at once put an end to the confusion caused by the crowd of persons who had congregated on the Sandhill, Side, &c.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.—The *Nonconformist* of Wednesday, referring to the pending election for this town, says:—"Newcastle, in spite of its Radical sympathies, has hitherto had two Whig representatives. Now that the second of them as well as the first has accepted a Government appointment, another opportunity offers for the advanced reformers in Church and State to combine their forces, and assert their irresistible claim to a share in the representation."

Sporting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.—The Autumn Plate (handicap) of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile. (24 subs.)
Mr Charles' Gibraltar, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb .... (Daley) 1
Mr Barber's Ellen, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb .... (Noble) 2
Mr William's Rara Avis, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .... (Bottom) 3
6 to 4 agst Gibraltar, 5 to 1 agst Glenbuck, 6 to 1 agst Ancient Andrew. Won by two lengths.

The All aged Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. T.Y.C.
Mr Hughes's Ladylike, 2 yrs .... (Mitchell) 1
Mr Capp's Corena, 3 yrs .... (Thomas) 2
Edendale .... (Noble) 3
5 to 2 on the winner. Won by four lengths.

The Knowsley Nursery Handicap Stakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft, with 70 added, for two-yr-olds; second to receive 15 sovs out of the stakes, and winner to pay 10 sovs towards expenses. Half-a-mile. (37 subs.)
Mr Cliff's Nutbush, 7st 8lb .... (Challoner) 1
Mr Harrison's Lady Ripon, 7st 6lb .... (Bullock) 2
Mr Hunt's Sister to Aston, 6st .... (Thomas) 3
7 to 4 on Nutbush, 3 to 1 agst Ladylike, 8 to 1 each agst Gipsy Girl and Ripon. Won by two lengths.

The Croxteth Welter Cup (in specie) of 34 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; second to save stake, and winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. About a mile and a half. (16 subs.)
Mr Whittaker's First Lord, 3 y, 10st 4lb (Mr Thompson) 1
Mr Peace's Irish Emigrant, 4 yrs, 9st 8lb... (Mr Jayman) 2
Mr Dawson's Malpas, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb .... (Mr Bevill) 3
6 to 4 agst First Lord, 3 to 1 agst Jenny Longlegs, 7 to 1 agst Prince of Orange. Won by half a length.

The Juvenile Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added, for two-yr-olds. Three furlongs. (10 subs.)
Colonel Townley's York Minster .... (J. Snowden) 1
Mr R. Harrison's Lady Ripon .... (Bullock) 2
Mr Saxon's Count Horne .... (L. Snowden) 3
6 to 2 agst Glen Stewart, 3 to 1 agst Lady Ripon, 6 to 1 agst the winner. Won by half a length.

A Handicap Hurdle Race of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft; second to save stake, and winner to pay 7 sovs towards expenses. Two miles, over six flights of hurdles. (24 subs.)
Mr Rowan's Bucephalus, 5yrs, 9st 1lb .... (M'Grillan) 1
Mr Peace's Irish Emigrant, 4yrs, 9st 4lb .... (White) 2
Mr Chapman's Jealousy, 6yrs, 11st 2lb.. ...(Mr Edwards) 3

THURSDAY.—The Scurry Nursery Handicap of 50 sovs. Three furlongs. (22 subs.)
Mr T. Cliff's Nutbush, 8st 2lb .... (Fordham) 1
Mr Fraser's Everlasting, 6st 6lb .... (Daley) 2
Mr T. Hughes' Parole, 6st 12lb .... (Mitchell) 3
Won by two lengths; bad third.

The Tyro Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added. The winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. T.Y.C. (6 subs.)
Mr Barber's Duke .... (Ellingham) 1
Mr Hunt's Sister to Aston .... (Bottom) 2
Mr Linton's Twinkle .... (Grimshaw) 3
Won in a canter by two lengths.

The Scramble Handicap of 3 sovs each, 1 ft, with 20 added. Five furlongs.
Pescatore .... (Bottom) 1
Allegra .... (Fordham) 2
Cumberland .... (Smethurst) 3
Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

The Liverpool Autumn Steeple Chase Handicap of 100 sovs added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 2 ft. About three miles. (29 subs.)
Mr Ryan's Topsy, 6 yrs, 8st 12lb .... (W. Marson) 1
Mr Clarke's Dr. Leete, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb .... (White) 2
Mr Payne na Athlete, aged, 9st 3lb .... (Nightingale) 3
Eight ran.—2 to 1 agst Johnny, 7 to 2 agst Athlete, 5 to 1 each agst Topsy, Norma, and Wynnstay. Won by six lengths; bad third.

The Sefton Handicap of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 60 added. One mile. (35 subs.)
Mr Whittaker's First Lord, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ..(Grimshaw) †
Mr Swindell's Weatherbound, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb ...... (Adams) †
Captain Gray's Dunsany, 5 yrs, 9st 3lb .... (Aldcroft) 3
Ten ran.—Dead heat; third beaten by two lengths. First Lord afterwards walked over, and divided the stakes with Weatherbound.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Tom Paddock and the Staleybridge Infant met on Tuesday morning, at Aldermaston, about seven miles beyond Reading on the Great Western Railway, to contend for a sum of £400 and the Championship of England. The disparity betwixt the two men is said to be more than that between Sayers and Heenan. After fighting five rounds the "Infant" was declared victor. A powerful blow struck at Paddock just below the heart, knocked him out of time, and, of course, closed the "game." Another "set-to" took place in the same ring, between Hartley and Lead, but the "Blues" making their appearance hostilities were at once suspended.—By a late telegram we are informed that great fears are entertained for the recovery of Paddock, in consequence of his ribs being fractured, and also from internal injuries received during the battle.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The weather since the middle of last week has been tolerably fine, and farmers are engaged with wheat sowing and potato lifting. The latter crop is generally well reported of, and mostly free from disease. At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, with a moderate quantity coastwise, and a large arrival from abroad. The trade ruled very dull; old found a retail sale at last week's rates, but in new there was extremely little done, although holders would have taken lower prices to sell from the ship. Rye, beans, and peas unchanged. Barley, owing to unfavourable reports from maltsters was more difficult of disposal, and all but the best samples were fully 1s lower; grinding sorts unchanged. Fine old malt was 1s dearer. Old oats rather higher. Flour dull, at prices in favour of buyers.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat, entirely of the new crop; the condition of which was rather improved, and the whole cleared off at the extreme prices of this day week.

BIRTHS.

At Hotham Hall, Yorkshire, on the 4th inst., the wife of E. Ward Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

At Park Hill House, Clapham, on the 5th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Durham, at Bethel Chapel, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Stokoe, Mr. John Hammond, of Old Shildon, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. Wray, Bishop Auckland.—At St. Oswald's, on the 3rd inst., Mr Matthew Robinson to Miss Hannah Blackburn.—Same day, Mr William Beaton to Miss Mary Marshall, all of Durham.—At the Register Office, on the 3rd instant, Mr Daniel Davie to Miss Mary Ann Robinson, both of Durham.—On the 8th instant, Mr John Halliday to Miss Jane Hutchinson, both of Carville.

At Bishop Auckland, at the Registrar's Office, on the 3rd inst., Mr Watson to Miss Jane Robson, both of Byers Green.—On the 5th inst., Mr John Coates, of Sunnybrow, to Miss Isabella Soulsby, of Thistleflat, near Crook.—Same day, Mr William Hunter to Miss Jane Wood, both of Spennymoor.—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 6th inst., Mr Thomas Hamilton, of Low Row, Bishopwearmouth, to Winefred Castello, of Bishop Auckland.

DEATHS.

At Towlaw, on the 3rd inst., aged 3 years, George Henry, son of Mr George Henry Brown.

At Benfieldside, on the 2nd inst., aged 90, Thomas Simpson.

At Durham, at Church-street, on the 5th inst., aged 82, Mrs Jane Lister.—At the New Buildings, Hallgarth-street, on the 7th inst., aged 23, Isabella, daughter of Mr George Robinson, auctioneer.—At Crossgate, on the 8th inst., Helen, wife of Mr W. L. Robinson, publisher of the *Durham Chronicle*.—At Framwellgate, on the 5th inst., aged 74, Mrs Margaret Oliver.

At Sherburn Hill, on the 6th inst., aged 73, Ann, widow of the late Mr Wm. Stoker, overman.

At Byers Green, on the 5th inst., aged 2 years, Mary, daughter of Mr Richard Clements, coal miner.

At Bishop Auckland, on the 3rd inst., aged 79, Mr Thos. Kirkup.—4th inst., aged 4 months, Thomas, son of Mr Wm. Thompson, sawyer.—5th inst., aged 75, Mr Peter Fair, late printer and stationer.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.