Printed & Published at 65 West Clayton Street, Newcastle by the Proprietor George Moodey

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 164, CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

Lost.

LOST, near Ebchester, a few days ago, a CUR BITCH. Colour, black, with white legs and spotted face; answers to the name of "Curley." Whoever will return it to Mr. SHIELD, Broom House, near Lanchester, will be Rewarded for their trouble; and whoever detains the Dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Steady Active YOUTH, who has been about Two Years at the Shoemaking Business. Apply to C. WARD, Blackhall Mill.

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on all good Securities, real or personal.—Apply to Mr. J. CLEMMET, jun., Solicitor, Front-street, Consett, and Stockton-on-Tees.
Consett, October 26, 1863.

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.
EVENING TUITION.

THIS SCHOOL is now Open to Pupils for EVENING TUITION three Evenings in each Week, viz. :—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from the hours of 7 till 9 a.m.
For terms, apply to the Principal, M. BELL.

Public Notices

THE KENTUCKY BLACKS will give their GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in ST. MARY'S SCHOOL ROOM, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1863.
For Particulars see Handbills.

THEATRE, CONSETT.

ON MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1863, the above Theatre will OPEN under the Management of Mr. J. G. DAY, Artist, with an entirely NEW COMPANY, Dresses, Scenery, &c.
The Performance will commence with the far-famed Drama of "THE COLLEEN BAWN," with the celebrated WATER CAVE SCENE. Singing and Dancing.
To Conclude with "THE WIDOW'S VICTIM."

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1863.
THE CHOIR of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE, will give their SECOND ANNUAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT
On the above Date, when they will be assisted by the following distinguished Artistes:—
MISS HELENA WALKER,
Of Leeds, and
MR. GRATTAN KELLY,
Late of the Chapel Royal, Dublin.
Grand Pianoforte.—MR. JOHN NICHOLSON.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
GLEE—"Awake, Eolian Lyre" ....J. Danby.
SONG—"The Wolf" ....Shield.
MR. KELLY.
CATCH—"Would you know my Celia's charms" S. Webbe.
SONG—"Her Heart was in the Songs" ....Hatton.
FANTAISIE (Pianoforte)—"Perles-de-Ecume" ....Rullak.
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON.
SONG—"The Father's Love" (Lurline) ....Wallace.
MR. KELLY.
SONG—"Jessie's Wedding" ....Bond.
MISS WALKER.
GLEE—"All Hail! thou Queen of Night" ...G. W. Martin.

PART II.
PART SONG—"All among the Barley" ....Eliz. Stirling.
DUET—"The Syren and the Friar" ....Louis Emmanuel.
MISS WALKER AND MR. KELLY.
SOLO (Pianoforte)—"Galop-de-Bavura" ....Jules Schulhoff.
MR. JOHN NICHOLSON.
SONG (WITH CHORUS)—"When we were Boys together"...
MR. KELLY. Land.
SONG—"Sing, birdie, sing" ....Ganz.
MISS WALKER.
PART SONG—"Ave Maria" ....Henry Smart.
SEA SONG—"There's nothing like a freshening breeze" ...
MR. KELLY. Randegger.
SOLO AND CHORUS—"Now tramp o'er moss and fell"......
Sir Henry Bishop.
SOLO—MISS WALKER.

Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to commence at 8.
Admission—Front Seats, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. SIDDLE and SMITH, Shotley Bridge; Mr. THOS. WHINNEY, Blackhill; Messrs. BRODIE, Consett.
Book of Words, 3d. each.
N.B.—No Money will be taken at the Doors until Ticket-holders are seated.

THE GRAINGER PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at Mr. FORREST'S OFFICES, 57, WESTGATE STREET, Newcastle, from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight. Further information may be obtained at the Offices daily, from Ten to Four.

DURHAM AUDIT DISTRICT.
LANCHESTER UNION.

THE Audit of the Accounts of the Lanchester Union, and of the Parishes therein contained for the half year ended 29th of September last, is appointed to commence on THURSDAY, the 26th of November inst., at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Guardians' Board Room, in Lanchester; when and where all persons who by law are bound to account at such Audit are required to attend, and to submit their Books, Documents, Bills, and Vouchers, and all other persons who are interested in such accounts may attend, and any objection to such accounts will be heard and decided upon.
Dated this 9th day of Nov., 1863.
JAMES RADFORD.
District Auditor.
Tyne Bridge End, Gateshead.

18TH DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN consequence of an Order received from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the Members of the Shotley Bridge and Consett (18th Durham) Rifle Volunteer Corps are hereby required, within Ten Days from this date, to Return into the Armoury all the Government Arms and other Articles in their possession.
The Members of the Band are also hereby required to Return into Store (within the same period) all Instruments, Arms, Clothing, &c., in their possession.
All persons detaining the Arms, or any other Articles whatsoever belonging to the Government or the Corps, after the expiration of this Notice, will be proceeded against according to the General Volunteer Act, to enforce compliance with the above Orders, and they will render themselves liable to heavy penalties.
All Arrears of Subscriptions, Fines, &c., are required to be paid forthwith to Mr. THOMAS WHINNEY, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Corps, at Blackhill, near Shotley Bridge.
By Order,
J. P. DOLPHIN, Captain.
Head Quarters, Shotley Bridge, 12th Nov., 1863.

READ THE NEW MEDICAL WORK entitled DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE AND CURE, or A Warning Voice to Young Men on the Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Indigestion, Dislike to Society, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Languor, Listlessness, Depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in Consumption, Insanity, and premature death. This work is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, showing clearly the treatment by which they were cured; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post-free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postage stamps. Address J. and G. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.—Messrs SMITH will, for the benefit of persons suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., on receiving a description of their cases (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply), send a written opinion with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure. Address, J. and G. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
IT is a WELL-KNOWN FACT that SARSAPARILLA is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE!—The Bowels regular!!—And DEFY the DOCTOR!!!—These Pills strike at the root of each disease, they are particularly beneficial where Mercury has been employed—and are for the cure of every element incidental to Man, Woman, and Child, such as all eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, General Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. Patent Medicine Warehouse, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Barclay & Co., 75, Farringdon-street; and from all Chemists. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.—AGENT:—D. Imrie, Consett.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SHOW ROOMS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THOMAS POTTS has just returned from the Market, where he has Purchased a most beautiful Assortment of Silk Dresses, Paisley, Cashmere, and Wool Long and Square Shawls; Sable, Miniver and Ermine Muffs, and Ties; Mantles and Jackets in the Newest Shapes and Colours; London and Parisian Bonnets and Millinery, which will be shown in the New Show Room, on MONDAY, Nov. 9th, and following days.
THOMAS POTTS,
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

JOHN BRODIE & SON, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE, respectfully intimate that their Buyers have Returned from the Markets, where they have purchased a large and varied Stock of
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS,
Consisting of BLACK AND COLOURED COBURGS, ALPACAS, FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN WINCEYS, &c.
THE WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT
Comprises BROAD AND NARROW BLACK CLOTHS (Fast Dyes), SCOTCH TWEEDS, WEST OF ENGLAND AND YORKSHIRE DOESKINS, for Suits.
AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND WORKMEN ON THE PREMISES.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

TEAS REDUCED SIXPENCE PER POUND
AT
BRODIE'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

The following are some of the newly revised quotations:—

TEA.		COFFEE.	
Strong Congou	2s 8d	Fine Ceylon (with Chicory)	1s 0d
Useful do.	3s 0d	Fine Plantation	1s 2d
Fine do.	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Fine Mountain Plantation	1s 4d
A Delicious Mixture of Fine Teas	3s 8d	Very Choice East India	1s 6d
Finest Congou with Pekoe Souchong	4s 0d		

Good Crushed Sugar from 3½d per lb.
London Pale Soap 4d per lb.
Finest Currants 4d per lb.
And every other article of the very best quality at the lowest remunerating Prices.
Your Orders are respectfully solicited, and will have our careful and prompt attention.
FROM BRODIE'S TEA WAREHOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

MORE MONEY THAN WIT.
GIVEN AWAY A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH AND GOLD GUARD,
As in Former Years, to the Purchasers of Tickets, ONE SHILLING EACH, on or before FRIDAY, 18th December, for
J. O. STURGEON'S MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE.
Each Ticket entitling the Purchaser to One Pound of Monster Cake, also the chance of 200 Fourpenny Pieces, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 18-Carat Gold Wedding Rings concealed within the Cake.
The Cake will be Ready for Exhibition about the 25th November, and will Weigh the Enormous Weight of Ten Thousand Pounds. It will be cut into for Sale on Saturday, 19th December.
Parties wishing to Purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending Post Office Order for Twenty Pounds of Cake or upwards, can be Supplied, Carriage Paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle.
N.B.—A large Assortment of Christmas Tree Ornaments and Chinese Lanterns.
J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
MANUFACTORY, 10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWCASTLE.

AGENTS FOR THE MONSTER CAKE.
Mr. ROXBY, Easington Lane; Mr. ROBERTSON, Morpeth; Mr. MILLS, Belford; Mr. TAYLOR, Widderington; Mr. DENHAM, Berry Edge; Mr. BARKER, Warkworth; Mr. MILBURN, Haltwhistle; Mr. COWENS, Felton; Mr. FORSTER ROBSON, Shotley Bridge; Mr. DODDS, Alnwick.

CONTINENTAL COFFEES AT AN ENGLISH COUNTER!
TRAVELLERS, after their rambles on the Continent, say we cannot procure Coffees in England equal to that we get Abroad. Now, the fact is, they can. STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, at considerable expense, has visited the far-famed Cities of Coffee-drinkers, and, after careful study and many experiments, has produced a COMPRESSED COFFEE that has been pronounced by Connoisseurs to the Greatest Hit of the Age. These Coffees are selected from the Richest Growths of Countries best known to himself. They are Roasted, Ground, and Packed, when hot, into air-tight Canisters, thus preserving the rich Aroma which is lost, more or less, by exposure to the air. Now that the Summer is past, the cold bracing Winter naturally suggests the use of Coffee as essential to the Comfort of every Breakfast-table. Hear, then, how the felt want may be supplied:—Send to one of STEWART'S TEA ESTABLISHMENTS, either 33, GRAINGER STREET, or 27, SANDHILL, and procure a Canister of Number One Compressed Coffee, and you will know all about it.
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

Business Addresses.

MUSICAL TUITION, PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, &c.
MR. H. BROTHERTON, Organist to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, attends Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge, every week.
TERMS:—
For Piano-Forte.........£1 1s. 0d. per Quarter.
For Piano and Singing.......£1 11s. 6d. "
Piano-Fortes Tuned and Repaired; also New and Second-hand Pianos and Harmoniums for Sale or Hire. A large Finger Organ for Sale.
Prospectuses forwarded on Application to Mr. H. BROTHERTON, 93, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland; or at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.
One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.
MESSRS. PARKER may be CONSULTED DAILY, at their Residence, 61, BLACKETT-STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and beg to announce that, owing to their recent improvements, they are enabled to reduce their charges so considerably as to place their services within reach of all who may require Artificial Teeth.
Messrs. PARKER have introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble Nature as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation; will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication.
Messrs Parker beg to call attention to their CORALITE VULCANIZED SUCTION PALATE, protected by Royal Letters Patent, adapted to their Incorrodible Artificial Teeth; which for beauty, lightness, imperviousness to the acids of the stomach, render it the most successful Mechanical Appliance hitherto adopted. By this material and method, perfect self-adhesion is attained; it can be applied with certain success to the most tender or deformed mouth, is perfectly free from TASTE or SMELL, keeps itself clean in the mouth, never requiring to be taken out, and its durability is warranted; supplied from a single tooth to a complete set.
First-class references can be given to the superiority of this new method for increasing the powers of MASTICATION and ARTICULATION.
Messrs PARKER'S PEARL ENAMEL for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, is superior to any Composition hitherto used. It is applied in a soft state like a paste in the cavity of the decayed tooth; hardens into an Enamel, and becomes incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of Decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady, the Tooth Ache.
Loose teeth fastened; Extracting, Scaling, Children's Teeth Regulated, and every operation in Dental Surgery.
All *Consultations free.*
Badly applied Teeth remodelled.
Messrs PARKER, Surgeon Dentists; Attendance daily at their Residence, 61, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 106, High Street, Nov. 4, 18.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Nov. 17.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Strafford's, Market-place, Nov. 3.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, Nov. 11.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—Daily attendance at Sandgate—Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.
KELSO—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.
DUNSE—Nov. 26.
PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, WIND, AND INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.
THERE ARE ONLY TWO MEDICINES which act upon the Liver: one is mercury, the other dandelion. But if the public knew how Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, weakens the digestion, affects the nerves, and positively shortens life, they would take no other Aperient than Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, strengthen the whole frame, and are the best pill for torpid liver, headache, furred tongue, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, biliousness, indigestion, acidity, and general debility, and unlike every other aperient pill, may be taken without fear of cold. They cleanse the blood and fluids from every impurity. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d each. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Free by Post for stamps and following Agents:—Imrie, Consett.—Ismay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead.—Vist and Carr, Sunderland.—Wm. Trueman, Durham.—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

MOORE'S CASHMERE BALM is positively the most certain, elegant, and agreeable compound for giving healthy vigor to the very roots of the Hair, and restoring it even after years of Baldness. It also combines the remarkable property of making the hands soft and white. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared by JAMES RORKE, and sold by same Agents in above advertisement.

Business Addresses.

J. DAVISON,
CABINET MAKER,
FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER,
PARAFFIN OIL AND LAMPS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BERRYEDGE.

HORSES SINGED BY GAS APPARATUS.
J. SHAW,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT-STREET,
BLACKHILL,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends for their favours, and respectfully announces that he has commenced his Season for SINGEING HORSES, and hopes, from the flattering approbation paid him last Season, to merit a continuance of their patronage.
GOOD STABLING.

£50 FOR ONE SHILLING.
FIRST GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND MONEY CLUB FOR THE MILLION.
8,000 SHARES OF ONE SHILLING EACH.
FIRST PRIZE £50, Two Prizes of £15 each, Two of £10, Five of £5, Fifteen of £3, Fifteen of £2, Twenty of £1, and Thirty of 10s. each.
The Drawing is unavoidably Postponed to the 30th November, in consequence of a number of Tickets remaining unsold.
Either Stamps or Post Office Order, and Two Stamped directed Envelopes—one for the Tickets and one for the Result-list of Prizes.
Address T. B. HANSON & CO., Norton-road, Stockton-on-Tees.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, INSTANTANEOUSLY and PERMANENTLY REMOVED without injury to the Skin, by a newly discovered process. Address (enclosing three stamps), Mr. R WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

ELUCIDATION OF THE GREAT SOCIAL MYSTERY.
Just Published, Price 1s., Post-free from the Author for Twelve Stamps.
A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
The above Work may be had of FRANCE, Side; BARLOW, Grainger-street; CROWTHER, Clayton-street; MORDUE, 44, Pilgrim-street; WATSON, Bottle Bank; and all Booksellers.

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. For all cases resulting from the errors or excesses of youth, loss of natural power and vigour. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s.

PERRY'S COPAIBA AND CUBEB GLOBULES, the original preparation composed of the very essence of the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, in consequence of their being encased in sugar. In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this wonder working remedy. Price 4s. 6d, and 11s. per bottle. Sent anywhere, on receipt of Post-office order. Address, Messrs. PERRY & Co., as above; or may be had from Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Sander, 150, Oxford street, London. W.
Agent.—J. H. Leighton, Durham.

THE LONDON ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 29, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Containing 1200 Models, Natural Preparations, Monstrosities, &c., illustrating every part of the HUMAN FRAME, in Health and Disease; also the Moving Anatomical Dying Zouave, Julia Pastrana, &c. Admission, One Shilling, (for Gentlemen only,) from 10 till 10. Lecture at Four. Illustrated Catalogue of above, to which is appended

Just Published, Price 1s., post free for 14 stamps, or in a sealed envelope for 20 stamps.
PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.
Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.
TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.
TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.
TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.
TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.
Agent:—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.
Agent—J. H. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge, Durham.

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

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,345 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.
INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.
By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr." "Professor," "M.R.A.S." "F.R.A.S." "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.
From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent, the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration: Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.
THE GUTTÆ VITÆ, or VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS, Protected by Royal Letters Patent; Sanctioned by the Faculte de France, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for langour, lassitude, depression of spirits, irritability, excitement, fear, distaste and incapacity for society, study of business, indigestion, pains and palpitation in the side, giddiness, noise in the head, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervousness, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are too often employed to the utter ruin of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested.
Before wasting valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, electricity, galvanism, with similar cruel absurdities professing to set aside medicines, by American imposters and others, whose boasted "distinguished qualifications" consist solely of their consummate impudence, sufferers will do well to make fair trial of a remedy which, concocted on scientific principles, cannot fail. Price 4s 6d and 11s, or four times the latter at 33s per bottle through all Chemists, or direct from 25, Bedford Place, where thousands of testimonials may be seen.

THE THREE DAYS' CURE.—NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION, as uniformly adopted in the French hospitals and by the notabilities of the French faculty, in a few days only, without discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, removes all discharges from the mucous membrane, whether of the urinary or other organs. Surpassing and superseding every thing hitherto employed, it combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, as all unpleasant taste and smell are entirely obviated. In packets 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s. and 33s. through all respectable medicine vendors, or sent direct from the establishment on receipt of stamps or postoffice order. The 11s size contains three at 4s 6d, and those at 33s four of the 11s.
The stamp, to imitate which is felony, bears the word "Therapion," in white letters, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, who thereby secure the proprietor against infringement throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. 1s 1½d, 2s 9d 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.
Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.
Sold by Blackwell and Co., Courant Office, Grey Street, Newcastle; Bell, Gateshead; Orange, North Shields; Kelly, South Shields; Ritson and Son, Sunderland; Graydon, Monkwearmouth; Robson, Durham; Badcock and Co., Barnard Castle; Hardcastle, Stockton; Pease and Co., Darlington; Robinson Bishop Auckland; Robinson, Blyth; Lewins, Morpeth; and at least one agent in almost every town; but should difficulty occur, enclose the amount by Postoffice order, or otherwise, to 25 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return.
NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles, by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS?—Of the numerous preparations introduced for the HAIR, none have maintained such celebrity as EMILIE DEAN'S CRINILENE, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, and Eyebrows in a few weeks; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the Hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak Hair, and preventing its falling off. In the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, one trial will prove its astonishing power. In the nursery it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s per bottle; large bottles, containing more than four times the small ones, 5s each. Sold by all Chemists in the world, or sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Misses Dean and Coupelle, Hair Restorers, &c., Bedford House, Russell Square, London, W C.
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.—"My Hair was rapidly coming off but in a week after using your Crinilene it ceased."—I. Hickson Eldon Street, Sheffield. "In the short time of one fortnight I have got a beautiful Moustache."—H. Adams, Wilsden. "I can now boast of a head of Hair, which many cannot; I was quite bald on the crown of my head when I began using it."—W. B "Every customer speaks highly of your Crinilene."—F P. Jones, Chemist, 5 Paradise Street, Liverpool.
"HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with Testimonials, List of Agents, &c., sent post free for four penny stamps.

KNOW THYSELF! The Original Graphiologist MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid, interesting, and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own, and which can be but badly imitated by those who pretend a knowledge of this beautiful science. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 14 uncut 1d stamps, to Marie Coupelle, Bedford House, Russell Square, London W.C., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in the everyday affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of Miss C.'s sketches establish the great utility of the science. "The characters you sent were wonderfully truthful."—Miss Hall, Atheury, Co. Galway. "I was much surprised at the clever way in which you describe my character."—Jane Bray, 105, Lansdowne Place, Brighton. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—Charles Hamilton. "You described my character so truly, that I could not have done it better."—Louis Revior.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.—For two stamps the sufferer may avoid the sham captains, who generously caution the public against pills, &c.; the self-styled reverends; gentlemen of fortune; rupture-curing quacks and other swindlers, who send their books for nothing, publish testimonials which they write themselves, fictitious reviews from journals which do not exist, profess to cure diseases by galvanism, electricity, instruments, &c., instead of medicines, which they style "American treatment," and other absurdities as cruel as they are deceptive.
A physician many years extensively engaged in the treatment of debility, and the various mental and nervous affections resulting therefrom, will send free on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage a pamphlet containing his highly successful and only safe treatment, with all the necessary prescriptions and directions by which sufferers may cure themselves at trifling cost.—Address Mr. Laws, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

SKIN DISEASES, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.
THEIR prevention and cure by heat and fumigation, the effects of which in the above and many other chronic diseases are almost incredible. A Pamphlet post free for 14 stamps, by Johnson & Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, and by order through all Booksellers.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its nature, consequences, varieties, and speedy cure, without the pain and risks of laceration, cutting, or other irrational measures. Price 1s. or post free for 14 stamps by Johnson & Co., Publishers, 10, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, and by order through all Booksellers.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—A Gentleman who had been long suffering from a very deplorable state of nervousness, langour, lassitude, low spirits, almost constant head ache, dimness of sight, threatened deafness, loss of memory and strength—in short, all zest for enjoyment and everything that renders life pleasant—has been marvellously restored by very simple means; and as a public duty feels it incumbent upon him to impart the information to others similarly affected, on receipt of a directed envelope bearing two stamps, addressed B. B. Laurie, Esq, Montague Chambers, Montague Street, London, W.C.

THE PLEASURE-SEEKER'S GUIDE, HOTEL DIRECTORY, AND EXCURSIONIST'S HANDY-BOOK. This Work, containing (in addition to much interesting information) a Tariff of Hotel Charges, will be found very serviceable to all who patronise Excursion Trains. Post free for seven stamps, by Johnson & Co., 15, Brooke Street, Holborn.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
THOMAS CARRICK is constantly Receiving into his Store TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, FRUIT, Home-Fed and Cumberland HAMS and BACON, Cheshire CHEESE, Fine and Superfine FLOUR, &c., &c., from the First Importers and Manufacturers in the Kingdom.
BRAN, SHARPS, BOXINGS, &c., Supplied to large Consumers in any Quantities.
SOLE AGENT IN BERRY EDGE FOR THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
Observe—
T. CARRICK,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

To be Let.

LEADGATE.
TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, situate at Leadgate, as lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Postle, Grocer.
Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM KEENLEYSIDE, Coke Agent, Leadgate, and Consett, or to Messrs. HEPPLE and PROUD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland.
Bishop Auckland, November 4th, 1863.

Sale by Private Contract.

FOR SALE,
A FAT PIG, weighing about 20 stone. Apply to THOMAS HOPE, Innkeeper, Satley.

YOUNG PIGS.
SEVERAL FINE PORK PIGS FOR SALE. Apply at the Shotley Spa Lodge.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
ALL that excellent MESSUAGE OR DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Victoria-street, Consett, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Lucy Keenleyside, as a BEER HOUSE, with every Convenience attached.
Also, TWENTY-SIX COTTAGES, well built, with every Convenience, and well tenanted, situate close adjoining the above House.
A Number of BUILDING SITES, staked out, situate in a Field laying between Medomsley Road and the intended New Road to Blackhill.
For further particulars apply to Mr. THOS. WALTON, Clarendon House, Consett; or to Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer, Front-street, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ANOTHER large Stock of DRAPERY GOODS has just arrived at
MR. JOHN JENKINS' SALE ROOMS,
Front-street, Consett.
This important Sale will commence on Saturday, November 7th, 1863, and continue until the whole is cleared out.

NEW MARKET SALE ROOM, CONSETT.
SALE BY AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
The Inhabitants of Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and surrounding district are respectfully informed that
MR. HENRY BROWN
IS NOW SELLING BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
A LARGE and Varied Assortment of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERIES, of all kinds, and of very superior quality.
ORDER OF SALE.—Sale each Evening commencing at Seven o'clock to a minute, and in the Afternoon of Monday and Tuesday each week commencing at Two o'clock.
PRIVATE SALE DURING THE DAY.

Business Addresses.

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

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
BAKER & BAKER'S TRUE UNCOLOURED TEA.
This Tea is grown and prepared under careful inspection, and imported free from all artificial colour; is highly recommended by medical and scientific men. It combines purity, fine flavour, and lasting strength, and merits a trial from all who desire a Genuine Article at the Lowest Remunerative Price.
Sold in Packets from 3s. to 4s. 4d. per lb., the wrappers stamped with the Chinese dragon, without which none are genuine.
AGENTS.
Crook............Renwick, Stationer.
Iveston ....Robinson, Grocer.
Leadgate ....Cheeseman.
Blackhill ....Todd.
Newcastle ....Pearson, Grainger-street.
Wholesale Warehouse, Worship-street, London, E.C.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

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

BILIOUS and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Drowsiness, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by that well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. They unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s, 9d. per box.

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

THE SILENT FRIEND on MARRIAGE, a Medical Work, a Guide to those who have imperilled the power of manhood by youthful indiscretion; treating on Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., containing a Prescription known as the Preventive Lotion, to avoid contamination; 190 pages, with 50 engravings, free by post 12 stamps, sealed 20. Address Messrs. PERRY & CO., Surgeons, 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-st., London, W. Consultations daily, 11 till 2, and from 5 to 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock.

VITA VITALIS,
A "New Medical Work," by a PHYSICIAN, &c., &c., &c., price 1s., by post 14 stamps, sealed 20 stamps,
SHOWING how Manhood may be secured with renewed health, increased strength, and perfect muscular development for the performance of the most sacred duties so necessary for the happiness of married life—The author's method of procedure, founded on a life's experience and study devoted to the physiology and philosophy of the Generative Organs—How to attain the true glory of manhood, to ensure moral and physical happiness. Consultations daily from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8. Sunday till 1 o'clock. Address the Secretary, 29, George Street, Hanover Square, London. W.

Business Addresses.

JOSEPH HUNTLEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
EBCHESTER.
Always on Hand CART and PLOUGH GEARS, GIG and SPRING CART HARNESS, &c.
Colliery Work done by Contract or otherwise, as required.

MR. BELL'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS
ARE OPEN DAILY,
DELVES LANE,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, BERRYEDGE.
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED PORTRAITS, in Frames, 9d. Each, and Upwards, or Mounted in Frames or Cases at moderate Prices. Pictures copied on the shortest notice.
Photographs Copied the same Size as the Original.
Carte de Visites at 9s. per Dozen.

ROBERT HARRISON,
CARRIER, &c.,
BEGS most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Public generally, for the many favours conferred upon him during the time he has been in business, and begs to state that he continues to travel between NEWCASTLE and BLACKHILL, by way of EBCHESTER and SHOTLEY BRIDGE, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving the OLD GEORGE INN, CLOTH MARKET, at Three o'clock p.m. on the above-named days, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, combined with Moderate Charges, to merit a continued increase of patronage.
Blackhall Mill, Nov. 4th, 1863.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE respectfully announces that he has OPENED THE PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. BROWN as BREAD and BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONERY, &c. He has laid in a choice STOCK OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c, and hopes, by strict attention and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
A PUBLIC BAKEHOUSE OPEN EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted). Charges extremely moderate.

CONSETT AND LEADGATE WHOLESALE & RETAIL CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMAS ROW,
BREAD AND FANCY BISCUIT MAKER, CONFECTIONER, &c., &c.,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has always on hand a large Stock of the finest BOILED SUGARS, CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, &c., Manufactured on the Premises, and under his personal supervision.
Bread and Fancy Biscuits, Wedding and Funeral Cakes of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerative prices.
Public Teas, Soirees, &c., attended and supplied on the Shortest Notice.
Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and delivered free within ten miles.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS,
BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
And every other Article in the Trade executed to Order.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

WILLIAM WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, PICTURE FRAME MAKER, &c., &c.,
3, HAVELOCK STREET, ELSWICK LANE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
STILL continues to Visit this District Monthly, and, whilst attending to the requirements of the numerous circles of Friends, who for so many years have rallied round him, would at the same time have no objection to form *New* Friendships, and would highly esteem any Orders from parties who have not hitherto dealt with him.
The following advantages are secured by dealing with Mr. WATSON:—
1st—All work entrusted to him is *well done.*
2nd—It is done *economically.*
3rd—And will be *punctually* there, at the stipulated time; and last, though not least, will be delivered *carriage free.*
"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success,
But I'll do more, I'll study to *deserve* it."
BOOKS NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY BOUND.
PICTURES FRAMED IN ROSEWOOD,
MAPLE, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, COMPOSITION, OR GOLD.
Orders left at Mr. MATTHEW HARDY'S, Leadgate; Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S, Berryedge; Mr. ISAAC MURRAY'S, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN JAMIESON'S, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.
Next Journey the dates will be as follows:—Blackhill and Shotley Bridge, Tuesday, November 24th; Leadgate, Wednesday, Nov. 25th; Berry Edge, Thursday, Nov. 26th.

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

STARCH MANUFACTURERS
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL.
BEING A CONFIRMATION BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE, OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS
WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.
Sold in Packets at ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. each, by all respectable Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

Post Free for THREE STAMPS, a TREATISE on
MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Easton-square, N.W.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—This society is about to hold two special conferences—one at Manchester and the other at Bristol. The *Liberator* states that matters of great importance and interest affecting the future movements of the society will be submitted for discussion.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—Her Majesty the Queen received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French, on Monday, in which His Imperial Majesty requested the Queen to send representatives to a Congress of the chief European States, whose duty it shall be to take note of and recognise the points in which the treaty of Vienna had been infringed, and to adopt such measures with respect to present complications as may best secure the general peace. A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday to consider the answer to be returned to the Emperor of the French, but adjourned till Wednesday, when the answer was again discussed.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Mishaps.—An accident will sometimes befall the most wary. A sprain, a burn, a cut, cannot always be prevented; but a speedy and easy cure may be obtained by the application of this inestimable Ointment. It immediately cools the part, soothes the irritated nerves, prevents the blood flowing to the seat of injury, thus fully guarding against inflammation and the formation of abscesses. For curing accidental hurts, this Ointment surpasses every liniment, lotion, or embrocation. It restores soundness to the skin, and firmness to the muscle; it gives freedom of motion once more to stiffened sinews, contracted joints, and strained ligaments. For repairing damage done by external violence, no influence is equally rapid, no agency equally curative.

Original Tale.

THE LOST MAID OF JERSEY; OR, TO BE LOVED AND WON: HISTORICAL ROMANCE

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIRST.

RETRIBUTION.

The murderer arrested—The wounded man is taken to a ward in the Monastery—An anxious night in "The Nuns' Tower"—Unexpected appearance of Capt. Gordon and Henry Stanley—Lieutenant Morgan's rash plot and its fatal result—Sanglier is again condemned to die—A secret confession, and a short respite.

Anxious only for his own safety, Sanglier made for that part of the forest which seemed to offer the greatest facilities for escape. In seeking to murder his unconscious and, as he thought, lonely victim, he had no idea that so many succours were near at hand, or he might have paused in his rash crime. He knew that a pistol report would awake immediate alarm in the Monastery; but as he had calculated on shooting his victim at once through the heart, he expected to have been deep into the forest before any one arrived on the scene of murder. His design was, of course, to appear the next morning at the Monastery, where no one was likely to suspect him, whilst, if need be, to make his innocence more apparent, he could simulate great zeal in attempting to discover the murderer. Mistaken in these his calculations, his sole aim now was to avoid capture and personal discovery, that might ultimately lead to arrest. This aim, however, was happily frustrated, for just as he was about to plunge into the forest two men came so abruptly out of the thicket, that he rushed into the arms of one of them. Hearing a hue and cry of "murder" behind, they were by no means willing to let the fugitive escape, and after a desperate struggle, in which he shewed an amount of physical strength almost incredible for his diminutive frame, he was overpowered and made prisoner.

In the meantime numbers had gathered round the wounded man, who either from the seriousness of his wound, or the great effusion of blood caused by his frantic cries for help, had lost all consciousness, and lay apparently dead on the green sward. A litter was speedily brought, and he was borne with every care into an apartment of the Monastery, that had been turned into a ward for the wounded Royalists, who had been brought there a few days previously. Here he was attended by the French surgeon, who on examining him found that the ball had entered the left side, and after passing near the heart in an oblique direction, had escaped near the vertebræ, without hurting the spinal cord. The wound was pronounced to be serious but not immediately dangerous, unless he sunk by exhaustion or internal bleeding. It might possibly, however, assume a dangerous character later on, and under favourable circumstances, it would be a long time in recovery.

When the news spread through the Monastery that the wounded man was an Englishman, Florence and Rose naturally felt the utmost anxiety; for as there was no Englishman then in the cloister or even near it, the vague accounts given by their French friends, were anything but satisfactory. In order to learn what they dreaded to know, they wished to visit the ward, and see their unfortunate countryman. This, however, was strictly forbidden by the surgeon, who said that as his patient was slowly returning to consciousness, it might endanger his life were he suddenly to behold his lady friends in his present precarious condition. Baffled in this attempt to confirm suspicions, whose confirmation could only make them more miserable, Florence and Rose were obliged to return to their apartment in the Nuns' Tower, and there await the certain news which must come sooner or later. Here all sorts of imaginary terror took hold of their minds. Each, according to the bias of her affections, felt a despairing dread that the wounded man might be her lover, and during that long, weary, and sleepless night, their sole consolation was a vain effort to find out the truth, by comparing the varied descriptions given of the actors in this mysterious tragedy.

To these anxious watchers the leaden hours of night wore silently away, but at length the glorious dawn of a summer morning purpled the eastern sky, and by its lovely smiles fringed the clouds of despair with the bright hues of reviving hope. Perhaps, thought they, the wounded soldier may have suffered more from the loss of blood than any dangerous symptoms in his case. Perhaps, too, though he be an Englishman, he may not be particularly near and dear to us, though he be worthy of all generous sympathy for the dastardly attempt on his life. Florence and Rose, however, while indulging in these reflections, were about to visit again the ward, and put an end to all surmises, when the door of their apartment flew open, and Captain Gordon and Henry Stanley walked in to the astonishment and delight of those they loved best in this world. It would be difficult to describe the joyful scene at this happy moment. Our fair friends were so completely thrown off their guard by so sudden and unexpected an appearance, that they betrayed more emotion than bashfulness would have allowed had they been warned of their lovers' approach. Indeed, Rose immediately burst into tears of joy, whilst Florence in a vain endeavour to restrain these blessed fountains of nature, only made her heartfelt emotion more apparent to her devoted lover. As Captain Gordon had been expected to visit the Monastery about the time the cowardly attack took place, our heroine had experienced in consequence the liveliest apprehensions; whereas Rose not having had any such expectations relative to her lover, had had less reason for dread on his behalf.

Truly, the mysterious ways of Providence are oftener a special interposition in our favour than we are willing to admit; and what we thoughtlessly call accidental or mere chance ought to be called Providential in gratitude to that omniscient wisdom that governs the universe. On account of unexpected information relative to their means of reaching the fleet, Captain Gordon and all his English companions, save one, had made a nocturnal visit to the skirts of the forest, and met a number of fishermen belonging to the Royal party, who had agreed to take them on board their boats under shadow of the following night. Everything had been arranged for a speedy departure, and only the Captain and Henry had returned for the fair friends they were so proud to deliver from danger and bondage.

Lieut. Morgan, who had purposely stayed near the Monastery, had resolved, in the absence of his countrymen, to elope with the lady on whom he had fixed his passionate and ambitious hopes. Discouraged at the obstinate rejection of his suit, and maddened by jealousy towards his more fortunate rival, he expected that the forcible abduction of the lady and her restoration to her friends, through his means, could not fail to brighten his matrimonial prospects, and at all events his scheme, if successful, would have a dash of chivalry about it, whilst it would be sure to mortify and disappoint a rival whom he heartily hated. In order to carry out this daring plot, he had engaged a few bold determined fellows, who were to lie concealed in a neighbouring thicket, whilst he was to try, under some specious pretext, to bring Florence to the outer portal of the Monastery, when he was to seize her by main force and bear her away to the thicket, where by threats and promises, or if need be by continued force, he was to have her removed to a distant part. At nightfall he was proceeding to carry this wild plan into execution, and was already within a short distance of the entrance to the cloister, when Sanglier, mistaking him for his rival, took too fatal aim from another thicket, as we have already narrated in the previous chapter. It is singular, too, and worthy of remark, that the very men he had concealed at hand for the purpose of carrying off the lady, were those who arrested his murderer in attempting to escape.

Captain Gordon, though unable to feel any friendship towards the unfortunate lieutenant, was justly indignant at the cowardly attack on his countryman's life, and he resolved that the wretch should not go unpunished. Although Sanglier had always been very cautious in providing for his personal safety whenever he was about to commit a crime, the evidence necessary for conviction in this case was truly abundant. Indeed, he might be said to be taken red-handed, for those who arrested him not only saw the deed, but they took from him the double-barrelled pistol, which he still held in his hand. If further evidence were wanting, it was furnished by his victim, who identified him through the brief and awful look given at the time the second barrel missed fire, which otherwise would have completed the murder.

To go through all the formalities of a public trial, and give the guilty wretch all the advantages of "the law's delay," were, under the circumstances, quite impossible. As there were, therefore, no complications in the case, and no fear of a miscarriage of justice by proceeding to extremities, the French and English officers, after a brief consultation, were unanimous in their opinion that Sanglier had forfeited his life, and that he ought to be shot without further delay. Indeed, promptitude in the execution of this sentence was perhaps the only means of letting justice have her own, for some rapid change in growing events might again set a murderer at large, and give him facilities for committing more crimes.

When Sanglier's well-merited doom was announced to him, remorse, despair, and terror took such dread hold of him, that his eloquent pleadings for life would have touched even a callous heart, who knew not the crimes for which his life was too poor a sacrifice. His instinctive horror of death, too, considering his remorselessness in shedding the blood of others, was enough to waken unqualified contempt. When he saw that nothing was able to move his inexorable judges to mercy, as a last resource, he requested an interview with Captain Gordon, to whom he had something of vital importance to communicate. At first the captain declined this interview, which was to be private and confidential; but on the repeated assurance that he was to hear a revelation of past mysteries, that intimately related to Florence and himself, he at length gave a reluctant consent.

The sequel will show that Captain Gordon did not regret this resolution, for to him a knowledge of the many dangers that threatened him was the best means of enabling him to steer his bark on a troubled sea to a haven of safety. A confession that was to implicate others in crime and lead to complicated legal proceedings, had been resolved on by Sanglier, who only wished to gain time in order to set his fertile brain a working to invent a plan that might effect his ultimate deliverance. His interview with Captain Gordon was very long, and so important that the Captain took down the greater part of his confession in writing, and came from the presence of the wretch who sought his life a much sadder and wiser man.

In communicating with his brother officers Captain Gordon told them that the confession was of such an extraordinary nature, and implicated so seriously the character of several eminent personages in Jersey, that it would be necessary to take the prisoner there for further examination before carrying out the sentence against him. As all the Englishmen had made arrangements to leave that same night, for the purpose of trying a feasible plan of escape to the fleet, Captain Gordon's request to convey Sanglier a prisoner there was readily granted. The two Frenchmen who arrested him agreed also to be his guards, and go with him to Jersey as witnesses for the prosecution.

Lieutenant Morgan ought also to have gone with his countrymen, and might have done so but for his rash attempt to elope with the lady. However, in spite of this, his companions might have waited for him a few days, had there been any prospect of his being able to travel without danger. This, unfortunately, he could not do, for although the surgeon said that there was good hope of his ultimate recovery, yet he held out no hope of his being able to take any journey, without risking his life, within three weeks or a month. There was therefore no alternative but to leave him behind till such time as he were able to follow his friends or join the army of La Vendee, that was soon to besiege Granville.

CHAPTER THIRTY-SECOND.

ON BOARD THE *ANGLO-SAXON*.

A nocturnal walk through the forest—Arrival on the sea-shore, and departure in search of the Fleet—Sunrise on the mighty deep—Renewed danger—The "Anglo-Saxon" appears in sight—Difficult escape of the English on board the "Anglo-Saxon," which gives chase to the French war ship "La Bravoure"—Arrival at Jersey.

Before the shades of evening closed over the lovely forest, the little party began their journey to the south-west. It consisted of Captain Gordon, Henry Stanley, Florence, Rose, and Sanglier, who was hand-cuffed to the two Frenchmen, who acted in the double capacity of officers of justice and witnesses against him. As might be expected, all the men, save Sanglier, were formidably armed, and Capt. Gordon gave him the salutary assurance that should he make any attempt to escape, he would be at once shot through the head. This prospective correction had a wonderful effect on the little philosopher; for before it was given, his mind was busy with numerous schemes for bidding his fellow travellers a happy good-bye. Not having any wish, however, of having "the dome of thought" disturbed by a leaden bullet, he began to reflect on the virtue of immediate passive obedience, which might insure his fertile genius a better chance of escape when he arrived at Jersey.

A calm, cloudless sky above, and pleasing wood walks beneath, made the journey under the green boughs delightful and little fatiguing. At least it was so for the first hour and a half; but when the dark curtain of night gradually fell o'er the peaceful landscape, the progress of the woodland wanderers became slower, and not quite so agreeable. At times the sylvan path was so thickly embowered by foliage, that every step had to be cautiously taken to avoid coming in contact with some gnarled trunk or pendent bough, whose leaves brushed the face in passing, and made the heart beat faster, as if a spirit of the wood had touched you with a mystic wand. At times, too, great care required to be taken to escape wandering into marshy ground where Will-o-the-Wisp danced with his deceptive lantern to allure the unwary on his treacherous domain. However, if there were no trusty lamp to guide the feet there was abundant melody to sooth the heart, for Philomel, with unwearied throat, poured his rich and sorrowful song the live long night, whilst other minstrels slumbered in the groves awaiting the glorious dawn. Doubtless his plaintive voice warbled in rivalry to his vocal companion close by, whose united melody (if aught could do so) might charm from innumerable hare-bells and fox-gloves, the elfin crew of Titania to beat a mystic round on the green velvet sward.

The first streaks of day were brightening in the east, before the weary wanderers arrived at the outskirts of the forest, and met their English companions, who had arrived there on the preceding night as already narrated. They were now close on the sea shore, and by a preconcerted arrangement they had to proceed thither to a natural rocky creek called *La Bouche*, where the French fishermen were anxiously waiting for them. A walk of half-an-hour brought the whole party to this spot where to their great joy, they found their friends with three large boats in readiness to put to sea. Some little delay took place in getting everyone snugly on board with arms, ammunition, and provisions, in case all should be required on the perilous deep.

The morning, however, was surpassingly lovely, and to look on the ocean's unruffled brow one could scarcely be brought to believe that this world of waters was ever heaved and tossed into mountains with as much ease as the brown leaves of the forest are whirled into eddies before the autumnal wind. The want of this wind, even in a gentle form, was sorely felt by our friends as they bore out to sea. Indeed the sails hung so loosely before the masts that almost no progress was made without the aid of oars. Fortunately, however, the sailors were well supplied with these and could use them to some purpose, so that the little barks bore steadily onwards in a north-western course towards the English fleet not yet visible. They had scarcely sailed a mile from the shore when the fiery orb of day, rose over land and ocean to dress, in his golden livery, a panorama on whose loveliness angels might gaze and rejoice. Rising from behind the verdant boughs of the forest, whose tops were bathed in fire, his glorious beams flashed along the mighty deep, which became like an immense burnished mirror, formed to reflect the beauties of the azure vault above. There were no apparent objects of earthly mould on this sparkling mirror, save the three boats, whose littleness made them seem like atoms or specks on the brightening surface. However, with their snowy sails and splashing oars, they had a picturesque beauty of their own, were it for no other reason than, that little as they were, they were the only objects that disturbed the tranquil waters, which rose and fell in tiny waves around them.

Captain Gordon and our heroine were particularly struck by the grandeur of the unmeasured waters and the fast receding shore, as they lay smiling in the brightness of the morning sun. The rise of day at all times, but especially in fine weather, has a cheering effect on the spirits. It refreshes the mind like the generous dreams of youth, that look forward to unnumbered joys on life's long and lonely way. Gazing, however, on the shore in that happy frame of mind that never dreams of danger, they were a little startled to behold three or four boats, filled with armed men, leave a small sea-port with the evident intention of bearing down upon them. Once pointed out, all eyes were immediately turned towards these objects of engrossing interest, and as it was shrewdly guessed that their purpose could hardly be friendly, the fugitives had either to await them and do battle, if need be, or seek to shun their company by swifter sailing. Consulting their valour merely, they would doubtless have preferred a contest, as the English felt it to be somewhat inglorious to fly before their national rivals. But when they took into consideration the inequality of the combatants as regards numbers, and the chances of their French crews fraternizing with their countrymen, they came to the wiser resolution of seeking to avoid a conflict, if possible. About this time a slight breeze springing up from the land, made their progress more rapid through the waters; but as it gave an equal advantage to their pursuers, who happened apparently to be the better sailors, they had little reason to rejoice at this change under such circumstances. However, every inch of canvas was set, and the rowers were kept vigorously at their oars, by promises of large rewards for their exertions whenever they reached the floating arks of refuge.

Of course, if compelled to fight, every one resolved to defend his liberty to the last, and make the victory of his enemies at best a mournful one. But as all the little party were anxious to return to England, they strained every nerve to reach their friends, whom they knew not to be far distant. Their pursuers were evidently gaining upon them, and it was therefore a matter of heartfelt joy when they saw to the north west, though at a great distance, a ship, which for a time they had mistaken for a little dark cloud on the horizon. It is true this ship might turn out to be one of the French navy, and ultimately change their joy into mourning; but it was just as likely that it would turn out to be an English ship of war, whose formidable presence could not fail to alarm their enemies.

After sailing for another half hour, it was some relief to see that the vessel, whether friend or foe was fast bearing down upon them. As they gradually neared, an experienced eye was able to tell that the ship was of English build, and in a short time, by aid of a glass, she was known to be His Britannic Majesty's ship the *Anglo-Saxon*, of 74 guns. This noble specimen of Albion's power on the wave, was well known to the French, and dreaded by them, as she had lately and within sight of Brest, after a sanguinary struggle, captured a much larger ship, *La Gloire*, which had been sent out of that naval port to destroy a dangerous rival. That rival, however, instead of being destroyed, had the pleasure of towing *La Gloire* into Portsmouth.

Captain Gordon and his English companions were delighted to behold this powerful friend, which had proved so well "that Brittannia rules the waves." Counting their dangers now over, they slackened their speed, and for a time could not understand the persistence of their enemies, who were fast approaching, till looking towards their right to their renewed dismay, they beheld a French ship-of-war, larger than the *Anglo-Saxon*, that was also bearing down upon them, and in the act of lowering boats for their capture.

The position was critical in the extreme, and in order to show their friends a signal for help, the largest of the three boats hoisted a small English flag, whilst they redoubled their exertions to get under the guns of the redoubtable seventy-four. The signal was observed on board the *Anglo-Saxon*, as she crowded more canvas and at once neared her friends in distress and the rival ship, which seemed bent on gaining her purpose or doing battle on the wave. The sight of the ocean warrior, with the Union Jack of "rare old England" flying from her yard arm, was enough to make any English heart leap with pride and joy. If she were not so large as her French neighbour, she was far more graceful and better adapted for speed and rapid turning for combat on the wave, which might be called her real element. At least, so an Englishman would judge, though in his pride he might scan her with a partial eye.

As Captain Gordon and his party were now nearly surrounded by French boats, the commander of the *Anglo-Saxon* saw that the moment was come for decisive interference. Accordingly, with a promptitude that could hardly be surpassed, if equalled, two boats were lowered and filled with marines, whose bright cutlasses, glancing in the sunshine, made their foes tremble and their friends rejoice. As an evidence of earnest intentions, the marines had scarcely left, when a ball flew from one of the port-holes of the great Leviathan and struck one of the French boats with such precision that it began to fill with water, to the imminent danger of the crew. The English were thus made aware that they were now under the protecting guns of their country's ship, so that profiting by the confusion that this first casualty awakened, they made such speed that in another quarter of an hour they were all on board the *Anglo Saxon*.

Baffled in their attempt to recapture the English fugitives, the French boats had no other alternative but to pass under the protecting guns of their own ship. On the deck of this ship called *La Bravoure* an animated discussion was held as to the propriety of their doing battle with their formidable rivals. At least so thought the hardy veterans on board the *Anglo-Saxon*, and when the commander gave orders to make ready for action, the enthusiasm was tremendous. In three minutes the decks were cleared, the port-holes were opened, and every man was at his gun ready to do his duty; whilst so little was the possibility of defeat entertained, that groups here and there were expatiating on their prospective glory in towing such a large and valuable prize into Portsmouth. As the ship's bows were turned towards the French line-of-battle-ship the enthusiasm could no longer be restrained within bounds, and it burst forth in such hearty English cheers as showed at once the hopes and courage of Britannia's brave defenders. However, *La Bravoure*, unfaithful to her name, had no desire to run the risk of being towed into Portsmouth, and when she saw the downright earnestness of her fearless foe, she turned her bows to the north, and crowded all sail for Brest. Disappointed in her expectations of battling with an equally brave enemy, the *Anglo-Saxon* also crowded every inch of canvas, and gave chase to her larger rival. At the same time to show her willingness to interchange substantial compliments, she fired a double-shotted charge, which, on account of the great distance, fell short of its destination.

The chase was continued for several hours, although little was gained on the flying foe. When, at length, they were within shot of one another, the naval port of Brest was dimly visible ahead; and before they were near enough for an engagement, *La Bravoure* took refuge behind the heavy gun batteries that protected the French fleet. To pursue her here would have been mere madness, so that the *Anglo-Saxon*, disappointed of her expected prize had, with honour untarnished, reluctantly to turn away.

If, however, both officers and men experienced considerable despondency at this unavoidable ill-success, the English fugitives, whom they had rescued and so powerfully protected, were highly elated at their happy change of fortune, and the nearer they approached the Island home, from which all save two had been forcibly torn, the more wildly throbbed their hearts with those blissful emotions which tell us, better than our cold judgments, the love we feel for absent friends and relatives. There is a charm, too, in that sacred and precious word, "home," that pictures to the mind by the aid of memory and hope, the scene of our purest and best earthly happiness. In whatever land and however distant we may be, it is the bright spot to which we ever turn the eye of fancy, and its holy recollections cheer us on through many hardships, and beckon us back to its blessed retreat.

Some such thoughts as these were passing through the minds of a few, as the *Anglo-Saxon* drew near to the Island of Jersey, now bright in the refulgence of the setting sun, and when at last they bore round Castle Elizabeth, and the whole town burst on their view, Florence, overcome by her feelings, wept for very joy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FEARFUL COLLISION ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES LAING.

An accident occurred on Tuesday evening near the Pallion Station of the North-Eastern Railway, involving one of the most extraordinary escapes from fatal results it has ever been the duty of a journalist to record. It appears that between half past six and seven o'clock, Mr. James Laing, the eminent shipbuilder, residing in Fawcett-street, Sunderland, with Mrs. Laing, were proceeding in their close carriage to Pallion Hall, the residence of Mr. C. M. Webster, to a dinner party. The carriage was drawn by two valuable grey horses, driven by the coachman, and on the box was Mr. Laing's butler. To reach Mr. Webster's mansion from the town the carriage had to cross the North-Eastern Railway, at the Pallion Station, on a level. In passing through the first gate, the wheel of the carriage caught a post and it swerved to one side on to the railway. While endeavours were being made to extricate it, Mr. Laing fancied he saw a light approaching on the line of railway from Sunderland. He immediately opened the carriage door, got out, and dragged Mrs. Laing after him. In a moment afterwards an engine and tender, without anything attached, running from the south dock, came up with frightful velocity and struck the horses and carriage. One of the horses was cut to fragments on the spot; the other was carried for a quarter of a mile up the line on the buffers of the engine, as far as Pallion Grove, and was there found dead. The carriage was smashed to atoms.

The escape of Mr. and Mrs. Laing and their servants was miraculous. The two former were close to the outside of the up line of rails, and so near that Mrs. Laing fancied the engine grazed her arm, but neither was injured. The coachman and butler afterwards found themselves lying on the platform of the up side, whither they had been thrown from the carriage, but were unable to give the slightest information of how they escaped. They were much shaken, but fortunately only slightly injured.

COLLISION AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOUR.

A SCREW STEAMER ASHORE.

On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a collision took place, at the entrance to the harbour, between the screw steamer *James Dixon* (Captain William Wake), and the Austrian brig *Eli* (Captain Scopimek), which, we regret to state, resulted in damaging the latter, while the former, immediately after the collision, ran upon the stones near the end of the South Pier. The particulars of the occurrence are, as far as we have been able to learn, as follows:—The *James Dixon* struck the *Eli* on the port bow, cut her down below the bins, and did other damage. Mr. Purvis, the pilot of the Austrian brig, was knocked overboard, but, fortunately, he succeeded in seizing hold of some of the bowsprit gearing, of which he retained his hold until he was rescued by a boat put off from the *James Dixon*. He was afterwards put on board the brig, which was towed into the harbour, and moored at No. 3 tier. The steamer also proceeded on her way, but had not gone far before she ran on to the stones at the end of the South Pier, and holed her bottom, which caused the water to flow rapidly into her hold and engine room, in consequence of which the fires were in a short time "drowned out." Upon intelligence of the accident reaching the shore, the lifeboats of North and South Shields were speedily manned and on their way to render assistance to the crew, seven of whom were taken out by the South Shields lifeboat, and landed at North Shields, while the captain came on shore in the *Northumberland* (North Shields) life-boat, for the purpose of having an interview with Lloyd's agent. Shortly afterwards he returned to the vessel, being put on board by the *William Wake* lifeboat. Subsequently, a blue light and a sky rocket were fired from the steamer as a signal for the lifeboats to go off. The North and South Shields lifeboats accordingly again proceeded down to the South Pier, and lay by the steamer until about eight o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Towns, superintendent to Lloyd's agent, with two of the crew of the *William Wake*, were also put on board the steamer to render assistance. On Saturday the stores were taken out of the steamer and sent on shore. It is difficult to account for this unfortunate accident, but we have been informed that there was a swell on the bar at the time, and also that there was a slight fog. The steamer was lying about two lengths off the end of the pier on Sunday. On Monday men were actively engaged in throwing overboard her cargo of coals, so as to lighten her. On Tuesday and Wednesday the work was continued, but the vessel was not got off.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.—Dr. Trench has definitively accepted the Archbishopric of Dublin. The new prelate is a moderate High Churchman, and the Irish clergy will, no doubt, congratulate themselves upon the circumstance that if another Whateley has not been placed over them, they have at least got an Archbishop who is of good Irish extraction. Dr. Trench will be succeeded in the Deanery of Westminster by Dr. Stanley—Dr. Vaughan having, it is said, declined that dignified retreat, as he had before declined a bishopric.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

[Per *City of Limerick*, by telegraph to Cape Race.]

NEW YORK, 30th October, Evening.—Gen. Thomas reports that Hooker was attacked at midnight upon the 29th inst. Severe fighting ensued, lasting two hours, with more or less vehemence, until four o'clock. At seven o'clock General Hooker reported that the troops repulsed the enemy's attack and drove the enemy from every position they assumed. The Confederates abandoned Lookout Mountain without resistance, and the Federals occupy the south bank of the river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. The river and railroad communications are unobstructed. Facilitating supplies reaching Thomas.

[Per *City of New York*.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, Evening.—The federal squadron off Charleston has been increased.

The *Richmond Examiner* regards the seizures of the Confederate rams as the most unfriendly act yet committed by England towards the South. The *Richmond Whig* denounces it as an act of hostility, not neutrality.

President Davis reviewed the troops at Mobile on the 24th instant.

Immense numbers of furloughed soldiers have arrived in New York to vote.

It is reported that extensive frauds were committed at the Ohio election to defeat Mr. Vallandigham. One county is stated to have polled 500 more republican votes than there are inhabitants.

The appointment of an investigating committee is spoken of.

Democratic and Republican election meetings are held at New York nightly, each party passing antagonistic resolutions, and making bitter speeches against their opponents.

Grand preparations are making for the Russian ball.

President Lincoln welcomed Senor Romero as the Juarez Minister, in a warm address.

Havannah advices to the 24th inst., report that the insurrection in San Domingo continues.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, Morning.—Federal advices from Charleston to the 30th state that General Gilmore had commenced firing upon Charleston from three heavy guns on Cumming's Point. Each gun had thrown one shell into the heart of the city. The other guns were to open soon. Four monitors were in position off Sullivan's Island, prepared for an engagement. The Ironsides does not participate in the attack. The fire on Forts Johnson, Sumpter, and Moultrie was kept up, the Confederates replying reservedly.

The situation in Virginia is unchanged. The repairs on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad are progressing. The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that between the 15th and 18th ult. Lee had sent 30,000 men to Abingdon, in Virginia, where they were joined by 15,000 men under General Jones. This force was prepared on the 20th to march against Burnside's outposts at Bristol.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 27th ult. asserts that Bragg's plan to compel Thomas to evacuate Chattanooga would speedily be executed. Two divisions, under Sherman, have joined Thomas.

General Banks' advance, in Louisiana, is between Vermillionville and Opelousas. The Confederates have 10,000 men under Dick Taylor at Opelousas, and 10,000 under Kirby Smith at Shreveport, on the Red River.

General Gilmore has thrown more shells into Charleston.

The Federals have re-opened railway communication with Chattanooga.

General Hooker has repulsed a Confederate attack at Chattanooga.

The Southern papers assert that the Federal Government refuses to make any further exchange of prisoners.

An independent democratic party has been started in opposition to the Tammany and Mozart Hall democracy. Their platform embraces the vigorous prosecution of the war and vindication of the Monroe doctrine.

The Governor of New York has made a speech declaring that the Democrats agree with the Republicans in putting forth all the material power of the country to secure success in the war, but that the democracy would add to the power of force the influence of wise statesmanship and the conciliation of Christian charity. He denounced Vice-president Hamlin's statement that the Union as it was, and the constitution as it is, could not be restored, as treasonable, cowardly, and base. He would support the administration in constitutional measures, but would not gratify the theories of fanatics and bigots.

The *New York Herald* asserts that President Lincoln will not officially notice the French invasion of Mexico until American troubles are settled.

Money tight. Gold depressed, at 145½. Exchange on London, 160. Stocks depressed.

[Per the *Hibernian*, by Telegraph to Father Point.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, Evening.—The *Richmond Despatch* thinks that the South has felt the full extent of President Lincoln's power, and that he can never do as much harm as he has previously done. "If (it says) he has failed hitherto, he can never succeed with the assistance of England, which, under Earl Russell's auspices, seems to have come forth as the enemy of the South."

Eight steamers have arrived at Nassau, from Wilmington, during the present month.

Money tight. Gold 46¾ per cent. prem. Exchange on London, bankers' bills 159, New York Centrals 137¾, Illinois 125¾, Erie 109¾, six per cent. United States' Bonds 108¾. Cotton quiet; middling Upland 87c. Flour dull. Wheat heavy. Corn declining. Provisions heavy. Coffee very firm. Sugar very dull. Molasses inactive. Petroleum heavy; crude 29c.; refined 45c.

[TIMES' TELEGRAM. Per *City of New York*.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 5 p.m.—Deserters from Gen. Lee's army assert that one whole division of General Ewell's corps was dispatched to Lynchburg last week. They also state that it was reported among the Confederate officers that a portion of General Packett's force at Petersburg had been sent in the same direction. This news confirms the statement from Chattanooga, to the effect that troops had been detached from the army of Northern Virginia to co-operate with General Bragg against General Grant in East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31st, 11 a.m.—Later despatches from Chattanooga give more comprehensible statements of the recent operations on Gen. Thomas's right. These confirm the accounts of the opening of the road from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, and the occupation of Lookout Mountain by the Federals on the 27th. General Hooker subsequently moved his troops from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, the point at which the Federals effected the crossing of the Tennessee, and it was at that place that the Confederate midnight attack of the 28th was made upon him. The Federals claim to hold the river and all the roads leading from Bridgeport and Stevenson to Chattanooga, thereby rendering comparatively easy their means of obtaining supplies.

Federal accounts from Morris Island to the 27th corroborate the Confederate report of the bombardment of Forts Johnson and Sumter. The firing was resumed on the following day. Three heavy guns had also been trained upon Charleston, and Greek fire shells from each had been thrown into the city. Other guns were to open immediately.

(Per the *Olympus*.)

NEW YORK, October 26, Evening.—Advices from Chattanooga to the 24th inst., state that General Grant had arrived there. Breckenridge and Hindman's divisions had been withdrawn from the Federal front, and were moving in force on the Federal left. Rumours are current of a Federal attack on the rear of Rome and Atlanta.

NEW YORK, October 27, Evening.—The Federal debt on the 1st of September is estimated at 1,228,000,000 dollars.

It is reported that the supplies for General Grant's army at Chattanooga have to be carried on camels over the clay roads, which the rain has rendered impassable for other means of conveyance. The army has been on short rations, and the want of supplies prevents General Grant from assuming the offensive.

No general movement has been made by either army in Virginia. Heavy cavalry skirmishing is reported near Beaton. General Lee maintains his line along the Rappahannock.

General Lee reports that General Imboden captured Charleston, Virginia, on the 18th inst., with the garrison, numbering 400 men.

The *Richmond Enquirer* states that many of Lee's troops marched barefooted from Bristol to Culpepper.

General Hooker's forces have crossed the Tennessee river on the way to Chattanooga. Some fighting occurred. General Bragg reports on the 21st inst., that his cavalry defeated the Federal cavalry at Philadelphia, Tennessee, capturing 700 prisoners, 50 waggons, and 6 guns. Severe skirmishing has taken place in Tennessee with Forest's cavalary, who still confronted Sherman's advance. The Federals are advancing from Corinth. They have repulsed a large Confederate cavalry force eighty miles from Tuscumbia. The Confederates have concentrated a large force and strongly fortified the railroad at Tuscumbia. Burnside's cavalry, who made a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, retreated after approaching within seven miles of Abingdon.

The Confederates have been driven from Canton, Mississippi, with the loss of 200 prisoners by a Federal force, which is reported to have afterwards retreated to Big Black River, pursued by the Confederate cavalry.

General Bank's advance in Louisiana have crossed the Vermillion river.

The Governor of Kentucky has telegraphed that he could not attend any political meeting while there was a formidable raid in Kentucky, and towns were sacked within forty miles of the State capital.

Mr Davis has made a speech at Alabama, urging volunteers to occupy the outposts, thus enabling the soldiers to reinforce General Bragg. By this means he was confident Rosencranz would be crushed to the dust. His defeat would practically end the war. Self-reliance and energy were only the duty of the South, for no European aid could now be expected.

General Rosencranz has been enthusiastically received at Cincinnati. He said he had received a letter from the President approving his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga. The Government was not responsible for the charges appearing against him in the Northern press.

France has notified to the Federal Government than an effective blockade is established at all ports along the Mexican coast not occupied by the French, and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez.

The War Department has notified to the Governor of New York that 180,000 volunteers must be raised in New York State before January, to avoid the draft.

The New York supervisors are appropriating two millions for volunteers.

There are reported to be 11,000 Federal prisoners in Richmond.

The steamer *Venus* has been destroyed off Wilmington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, Morning.—Advices from Chattanooga to the 24th state that a large portion of General Bragg's army is believed to be moving towards Cleveland, Tennessee, to get between General Burnside's army and Chattanooga. Reinforcements from General Lee are supposed to be marching down by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Virginia, to co-operate in this movement, Bragg's object being to drive General Burnside out of East Tennessee, and, by turning the flank of General Thomas's army, to compel him to abandon Chattanooga.

General Thomas's army is still embarrassed for want of supplies, and numbers of horses are dying from hunger.

Money tight. Gold, 48¾ per cent. prem.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, Evening.—Advices from Chattanooga to the 27th inst. announce that the Federals have re-opened river communication with Bridgport. The Confederates have recoiled and been driven from their position on Lookout Mountain.

Charleston despatches to the 26th inst. state that Forts Wagner and Gregg have re-opened fire upon Fort Sumner. Two Monitors have also engaged the forts. Moultrie replied vigorously. The Confederates are constructing more torpedoes.

The bulk of General Lee's army is reported to be on the southern side of the Rappahannock. Lee maintains however a picket line on the north side, and on Tuesday his infantry drove Buford's cavalry from Beaton. Yesterday General Meade moved his headquarters from Warrenton. During this movement the Confederates drove in the pickets of Meade's 6th Corps, and afterwards retired.

The Confederates are now carrying on operations around Warrenton. Guerillas have appeared within fourteen miles of Alexandria.

The officers of the Russian fleet have returned from a public excursion to Niagara. Great popular demonstrations of welcome were exhibited along their route. Admiral Lisovsky declined speaking publicly.

PRUSSIA.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Prussian Chambers were opened at Berlin, on Monday, by the King in person.

The speech from the throne expressed His Majesty's earnest wish for a termination to the rise of difficulties between the government and the Chamber. It anounced that a bill would regulate the right of the government in the case of the budget not being legally settled, and declared that, without endangering the most important interests, the King could only assent to such a budget as should ensure the maintenance of the new organisation of the army. The bill regulating the period of military service had been modified. The revenue of 1862 had produced a surplus, as would probably be the case with the revenue of 1863. The budgets for 1863 and 1864 should be laid before the Chambers. The apparent deficit in the latter would be removed by the ground and building tax in 1865. The balance sheets for 1859, 1860, and 1861 would be submitted to the Chambers, as well as a bill establishing the expenditure and receipts of 1862. Bills would also be brought forward for the construction of new railways, with regard to the legal position of associations; additional regulations to the press laws of the 1st June last, and to the criminal code. The government was still endeavouring to secure the continuation of the Zollverein, while maintaining the commercial treaty with France, and in especial to regulate its relations to Austria. Should Federal execution in Holstein require the application of extraordinary means from Prussia, estimates would be laid before the Chamber. The speech announced that the negotiations with respect to the German reform question would be submitted to the Diet, and concluded, "We live in an agitated time, perhaps stand upon the brink of a more agitated future. I ask you therefore the more urgently to bring about an understanding upon the solution of home questions with earnest will."

POLAND.

The authorities of Warsaw are enforcing the order against wearing mourning with so much rigour against the women that the Polish town captain has thought it necessary to advise his countrywomen to cease wearing the forbidden apparel, in order to avoid the indignities they expose themselves to. Upwards of forty ladies have been arrested and sent to the citadel. It is said that a young lady named Trochanowski is about to be publicly executed in one of the principal squares in Warsaw. The police arrest numbers of women in the street every day, and take them to the guard-houses, where they are searched by the troops with the most revolting indecency. It has thus become dangerous for any respectable woman to show herself in the streets. More than 500 prisoners have just been sent from the citadel to Siberia, and the exasperation of the people is said to be very great. By order of General Berg the ladies and young girls imprisoned in the citadel, with sixty of the chief inhabitants of Warsaw, have been transported without sentence. Their place of banishment was unknown. The sisters Julia and Sophia Rechowska have been sentenced to be hanged in Warsaw, and this sentence has been communicated to them in the citadel. The man who attacked General Trepow with an axe at Warsaw, was arrested in his flight by the general himself, who severely wounded the culprit with his own axe. M. Wenzlinski, Councillor of State, who had resigned, has been arrested and confined in the citadel of Warsaw. The news of the discovery of a printing press in Niecala-street is confirmed. Councillor Wengleuski has been arrested. The arrests of Jews has taken place on a large scale. The superior of the Augustinian Convent, Krajewski, and the prior of the same place, Pawlowski, who made declarations favourable to the conduct of the Russians, have been poisoned with strychnine. The first is dead, and the second is seriously ill.

It is said that General Berg is now formally, as well as *de facto*, Governor of Poland.

The *Dziennik*, the Russian official journal at Warsaw, has published the speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

The importation of furs, shoes, boots, and leather straps into Poland has been prohibited.

The *Posen Journal* publishes the following account of an act of vengeance committed by Mouravieff on the family of Sierakowski, an insurgent chief:—"Madame Dalecka, mother of Sierakowski's widow, and her sons, were banished to Siberia; Madame Sierakowski, who was near her confinement, and moreover in bad health, remained at Wilna. On Mouravieff hearing that she was about to become a mother, he gave orders that she should be carried on her bed to the railway station, that the child when born should be taken to the foundling hospital at Pskow, and the mother be afterwards banished into the interior of Russia. The officer of gendarmerie charged with the execution of this order went with his men to the house of the sick lady, and had her conveyed to the railway station. While on her way Madame Sierakowski fainted, and afterwards fell into convulsions. The train having just started, Madame Sierakowski was left at the station, and the officer went to Mouravieff and gave him an account of what had taken place, and of the indignation which had been excited by it in the town. Mouravieff replied that he had given the order for the purpose of provoking that feeling, which he did not fear. He then sent a Russian midwife to attend on the lady, and to take care that the barbarous order of Mouravieff be executed to the letter."

There were 100 women among the last batch transported from Wilna. They are sent as far as Russia by railway, but when they arrive there they are stripped of their money and clothing. They are then clothed in the convict dress and sent on foot to Siberia.

A private letter from Samogitia of the 28th of October states that the object of the Russian Government appears to be to depopulate that entire province. The properties of the nobility are laid waste, and their residences burnt to the ground. The colonies of Pimpia and Rada, in the district of Pousiewicz, were very lately destroyed by fire. In consequence of the severe treatment to which the peasants are exposed, they are joining the insurgents.

The military news is, as usual, chequered. The mountains of Holy Cross, in the palatinate of Cracow, where some of the most brilliant exploits of last spring were performed, are again the scene of important movements. Three Polish leaders are reported to have effected a junction there. In Lublin the French volunteer leader Rochebrun is stated to have appeared again, and to have had a successful engagement with the Russians. Numerous engagements have taken place in Lithuania, Plock, and Sandomir. An insurgent corps, numbering, it is said, 600 infantry and 230 cavalry, which advanced into Volhynia, having been pressed by the Russians, laid down their arms to the Austrians on the Galician frontier. The Poles under the command of Wilkowski gained a great success over the Russians on the 30th ult. in the Palatinate of Lublin.

THE COSSACKS IN POLAND.

"'A few more steps,' a friend said to me, 'and you will be in the midst of Asia.' Wondering what his words meant, I followed him, and passing to the opposite shore, and then crossing a low hillock, we found ourselves in the heart of a Cossack camp. The scene, indeed, was more like a gipsy encampment than anything I could liken it to. A number of coarse ragged tents were pitched haphazard upon the field: little sturdy shaggy ponies were browsing on the scant trodden-down grass, fastened with ropes by their hind legs to stakes stuck in the ground; a score or so of carts filled with pots and pans and old harness, were drawn up in a sort of rough circle; kettles, suspended on three sticks leaning against each other, were simmering over fires made up of broken palings; and lying round these fires were swarms of wild-looking soldiers, whose worn grey coats were almost the colour of the earth on which they were stretched. A troop of mounted Cossacks, with lances longer than themselves and their horses put together, were just riding in from a foraging expedition, with great bundles of hay piled upon their horses' backs; in one corner a file of soldiers were bringing in great iron cauldrons filled with some most unsavoury mixture of soup and meat; in another, a lot of half-drunken Cossacks were quarrelling in some rough horse-play; but the great mass of the troops were crouching upon the ground. Between men and officers there was little apparent difference. Possibly the latter were a shade less grimy; but that was all. Their low foreheads, high cheeks, broad mouths, lank hair, and copper-like skin, seemed to belong to a different race from those of western Europe. As soon as my friend spoke to them in Russian, the men crowded round us, and stared at us with a childish but good-natured wonder. They were mostly peasant farmers from the Don, who had been forced to leave their homes and families to come and serve for three years. The one idea they seemed to have was, that this was the fault of the Poles, who ought to be punished, not only as the enemies of the Czar, but as having inflicted a personal injury upon themselves. As soldiers, I should doubt their having discipline enough to be of much service, but as marauders they must be very terrible when their blood is up. Just by their camp we met a Gallician peasant, who had taken a raft down to Dantzig, and was walking home barefooted, with a great loaf of black bread beneath his arm. The man was crying like a child, and, on my friend's asking him what was the matter, he said that these Cossacks—these 'wicked foreigners,' as he called them—had fallen upon him and beaten him with their sticks as he was walking past. Thousands of such cases doubtless occur daily; and it is easy to understand what the state of Warsaw must be, with a score of Cossack regiments encamped in every open space near the city. The Russian Government is not directly to blame for these acts of brutality; but the Poles, reasonably enough, detest a rule under which such acts can be perpetrated with impunity."—*Edward Dicey in Macmillan's Magazine.*

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN UNFORTUNATE AT SUNDERLAND.

On Tuesday morning the town of Sunderland was scandalised by the report of a young "lady" of the unfortunate class having been drowned in the North Dock, Monkwearmouth. Various surmises were made as to the facts of this painful story, which are briefly as follows. It appears that the deceased, Maria Grey, was a native of Whitby, and only 21 years of age. She had been only about eleven months at Sunderland, and at first resided in Howick-square, Monkwearmouth, but has lately been kept in a notorious house of ill fame, in William-street, on the north side of the water, kept by a woman named Wilson, who has been more than once convicted and fined for brothel keeping. According to the story, as detailed at the inquest, the deceased, with a companion named Annie Cranston, had been at the Wear Music Hall, and after leaving that place had called at several public houses and had drink. About midnight, near the bridge the girls fell in with three young men, Robert Turnbull, James Hall, and Matthew Potts, who occupy a respectable station in life, and the whole of them went in a cab to the North Dock, where there is an office which the young men were in the habit of frequenting. The deceased was drunk, and several of the others were what is popularly called "screwed," or partially intoxicated. Arrived at the dock, they got out of the cab, and it drove off. The deceased then became very excited, and said she would throw herself into the dock. Indeed so excited was she that the young men had in turn to hold her to prevent her carrying out her intention. Turnbull and Cranston here left the party and were going home, when they heard a cry that the deceased was in the water. They returned and found that the deceased had jumped into the dock, and that Mr. Potts was trying to get the deceased out of the water. She never sank, but was not recovered till twenty minutes afterwards, when she was found to be dead. She was removed to the North Star public-house, and attended by the dock-master. The rest of the party hurried away after the occurrence, and left Mr. Potts alone to accompany the dock policeman, and give a report of the sad affair.

The body of the deceased was removed to the out-building adjoining the North Star Inn, where it was seen by many of those who crowded round the house. Deceased was a strong-looking, well-proportioned young woman, and was dressed in the style of tawdry elegance so much affected by her class. She has friends at Whitby. The remaining particulars of this occurrence will be gleaned from the following report of

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held on Wednesday, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Monkwearmouth. The evidence was as follows:—

Robert Turnbull, a house joiner, stated that he saw the deceased and her companion, Cranston, in the Wear Music Hall, on Monday evening, and afterwards at Mr Coates' public house, Bridge-street. They afterwards went to the Oak Tree, in North Bridge-street, where he gave them some drink. On coming out, the deceased was very much worse for what she had taken. At the door a cab was standing. Matthew Potts and Jas. Hall got into it with the girls, and witness was persuaded to get in also, believing that the cab was going towards Bishopwearmouth. He found, however, that the cab drove in another direction, and the cabman said they were going to the "North Star" (the public house on the North Dock side), and witness could come back in the cab. When they got there the North Star was closed, and he tried to persuade the deceased to go back. She was very much excited, threatened to drown herself, and made several attempts to get to the edge of the Quay, but he held her back. Ultimately she became calmer, and witness then left the deceased in company with Potts. The deceased's companion (Cranston) went round by another part of the dock; Hall was standing alone. He did not hear any of the party say what was their object in going to the dock.

Annie Cranston said deceased and she lodged with Mrs Wilson, 7, William-street; deceased belonged to Whitby. After being at the Concert Hall they met Turnbull at Coates' public-house, and went to the "Oak Tree." She corroborated Turnbull's evidence as to what followed until the cab arrived at the North Star, which they found closed. Hall had some drink in the cab, but she was not aware that deceased had any of it. After Turnbull left, the witness also left to go home, but went in the wrong direction. In retracing her steps she heard Potts shout, "Oh, Jim, she's in the water." When she got back to the spot, she saw him in the water, trying to reach deceased, who was floating on her side, but he was unable. Hall was standing doing nothing. Deceased never sank, but was kept up by her crinoline. Witness wanted Hall to jump in to the deceased's rescue, but he declined, saying she was dead. Witness shouted for assistance, and it arrived in a few minutes, but when deceased was got out she was dead.

Robert Gamsby, the cabman, said he picked up the party at the Oak Tree, about half-past twelve o'clock. Potts stopped him and asked him to drive two girls home, but they afterwards gave him orders to drive down to the North Star. Hall had a lemonade bottle half full of whisky. He had never driven Hall or Potts before.

John Simpson and *Charles Trasson*, gatemen at the dock, stated that, on hearing the screams of a woman, they ran to the spot and saw a man and woman standing on the quay. They afterwards saw the body of deceased floating in the water. About a quarter of an hour elapsed before it was got out. The deceased was then quite dead. The man and woman went away before them. Potts was on the raft when first seen. He said he knew the girl, and she had attempted that before.

James Hall, residing in North Bridge-street, said it was about a quarter past one when they arrived at the dock. After Turnbull left, witness went in the direction taken by the girl Cranston, in search of her, when he heard Potts cry, "Jim, she's overboard." He would have jumped after her, but he was unable to see her. Witness never went for assistance, and as soon as the men got hold of the deceased he left, as he thought it unnecessary to stay longer. He could swim. He had the key of an office in Mr. Greenwell's yard at the dock, and intended to have taken the girls there. They often went there, smoked their cigars, and drunk. There was no quarrel but deceased had endeavoured more than once to jump into the water. He believed she had either fallen over the quay or jumped in.

Matthew Potts, block and mast maker, corroborated the previous evidence. When deceased was struggling with Turnbull and Hall, she exclaimed, "Leave me; I want to jump into the dock and drown myself." After she had calmed down, she was released, and soon afterwards she flung herself into the dock. He got down upon a raft of timber, and tried to reach her, but could not, and he could not swim. He did not think of sending for a medical man. He was going to the office for the object mentioned by Hall.

Mr. Blumer, surgeon, said he had examined the body. Death was caused by asphyxia—produced either by drowning or suffocation—or apoplexy, caused by the sudden immersion in the water, while in a state of drunkenness.

After the Coroner had summed up, the jury retired, and soon afterwards found a verdict of "Accidental death," adding thereto a censure upon the three young men for their conduct.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON IN NEWCASTLE.

This distinguished preacher, who has visited Newcastle during the week, preached on Tuesday and Wednesday in the Town Hall, in connection with the Baptist congregation who worship there under the pastorate of the Rev. B. Wildon Carr. The body of worshippers having found the necessity for the possession of a suitable chapel of their own, plans have been drawn and estimates given for the erection of an edifice in Rye Hill; and as soon as a certain amount of money is contributed the building will be commenced. Towards this fund the collections were to be devoted. On Tuesday morning the hall was crowded from end to end, from ceiling to the uppermost gallery, the orchestra being no exception. Mr Spurgeon was accompanied on the platform by the Rev. B. Wildon Carr and other gentlemen, and the service was commenced by prayer, the whole congregation then joining in singing a hymn. Mr Spurgeon then read as a lesson the 42nd chapter of Isaiah. In announcing his discourse, he said he would have two texts but only one sermon, as in both texts there was but one figure, which would form the thread of his discourse. The first text—Zephaniah i, 17—illustrated the first head of his discourse, the ruin of sin, "They shall walk like blind men because they have sinned against the law." The second text—Isaiah xi, 16. In the first text, which sets forth the ruin of sin, the whole meaning turns on the figure of "the walking of blind men." How do blind men walk? First, blind men, if put in a situation to which they are unaccustomed, walk without making any progress. If a blind man were put upon Salisbury Plain, and told to find his way to Salisbury, the probability is that, after wandering in what he himself supposed was a straight course, he would come back to the place from whence he started, or else be found much further from the place of which he was in search than he was when he set out. Such is man by nature, until the Spirit of God miraculously opens the eyes of his understanding. What an amount of progress man has made in many respects — in the means of cutting off his fellow creatures by wholesale — in sending across the ocean — in sending messages on lightning wings to distant parts of the earth—and so forth. But in spiritual things man has not progressed a solitary inch. Every daughter of Eve is as open to temptation now as was Eve herself. Every man comes into the world by the same defiled gate as of old. We have been told thousands of times that every man is seeking after happiness; but he makes no progress. The lad who is an apprentice envies the condition of the journeymen: when he is a journeyman he thinks he shall be happy as a master. He becomes a master; but the cares of business still cheat him out of the object of his pursuit. He then supposes that, on his retirement from business, he shall be happy in some country villa; but then he finds his children want a settlement, and he is as far as ever from the object of his pursuit. Pope, as blind a poet as ever sung, says truly—

"Man never is but always to be blest."

He hunts a phantom stag, and the hounds dash forward, but in vain—like the flying ship at sea, which the sailor thinks he sees, but never reaches; but that it may be said is the fault of what he is pursuing. I beg your pardon. There are a great number of ungodly religious people; and, strange as it may appear, they form by far the larger portion of religious people, who have no God, and no hope, because they have never given their hearts to Jesus. Have you never seen these blind men groping after religion? You will find this blindness in the Romish Church, and we have plenty of it in the Protestant Church. But a man pulls up and says this won't do. He will have simplicities. He will scarcely have a minister lest he should become a priest, nor attend a service lest it should become a ceremony. No peace can be got till they come to Christ. Secondly, the blind man walks without any comfort. It is a great comfort to walk where there is anything to look at—where the landscape is not shrouded by a canopy of smoke. But take a blind man to the side of the Alps. Let us pause awhile and look across the green valley. See these mountains with the clouds hanging on their side, and their tops going sheer through them like the pillars of heaven. Yonder is a rainbow spanning the valley. Was there ever such a combination of beauty? What think you, friend, of that? The blind man says he would rather be at his own fireside than in these dangerous places. Such is every man who walks in the blindness of unbelief. You point him to Christ, but there is nothing for his comfort there. Talk to him of the covenant of grace, and he shakes his head at it. Must there not be joy in finding reconciliation with God? Must there not be joy to know beyond a doubt that there is Heaven for our eternal part, when this temporal part is asleep in the grave? Thirdly, the blind man walks without acquiring knowledge. Eyegate is entirely closed. It is astonishing that a wicked man grows no wiser. We are apt to say that old fools are the worst fools, and man only grows a greater fool until Christ opens his eyes. If ever falls take place among professing Christians, it is far oftener among men of advanced years than among young persons. Fourthly, the blind man walks without honour. It is a melancholy sight to see a blind man walking. He had seen an interesting sight, but a sad one, in the streets of London—four blind men having hold of a long pole, and led by another who could see. Sometimes we find a blind man walking and tapping the stones with his stick—or perhaps led by a dog—the nobler creature dependant on the baser for guidance. That was a true image of the ungodly man. There is a dog in every man, and there is something of an angel too, but too often it is a fallen angel. When a man lets his drunkenness, his anger, his passionate nature, his covetousness, or his business cares lead him, that is the dog of the man. Next, the blind walks without confidence, for the simple reason that he walks without safety. The wicked man's conscience makes a coward of him. There is no safety except in the open side of Jesus. He now came to the second and shortest part of his discourse—the promise made to the same people he had been describing. "I will bring the blind by a way they know not." The promise belongs to man, as a man in Christ. The promise is as broad as the necessity. If you cannot come—if you feel helpless today—if you long to be brought into a state of safety, clutch at this promise. As a drowing man catches a straw, catch at this which is not straw. The next point is—the determination declared—"I will bring him." But man has a free will. Yes, and so has God; and when man's free will and God's free will come into collision, we know which will have to yield. Some people make free will into a greater thing than God. This is the golden calf of their fancy. Mark, when men are damned, it is the result of free will, but when they are saved it is the result of free grace. As a matter of doctrine this is not palatable to many good Christians, but as a matter of fact it is held by all. In the third place, here is a deficiency supplied. We are blind. God says, "I will bring the blind." Again he says, "I will lead them." He supposed there was some blind friend in the congregation; but he was certain he would get safe home. Why? He has a kind friend besides him, whose arm he takes. This is how all sinners get to Heaven. In the next place, there is ignorance overcome. Some one says, "They don't know the way, even if they had their eyes given them." He had been on the Irish Sea, and seen the lighthouse standing at the mouth of Holyhead harbour. All he could see in the darkness was one spark of bright light. That was enough for the captain to steer his vessel by and reach the harbour in safety. When he went into the lighthouse, some time after, he was surprised to find that, instead of there being but one light, there were twenty or thirty great reflectors; and in the story below he noticed great vats of oil. When we are out at sea we know nothing about reflectors. There is one spark of light comes out and guides us into the harbour. It is afterwards, when you are saved, that you begin to understand the different doctrines, which are like different reflectors. Then you come to understand the hidden mysteries of that sacred love that keeps the light burning. But says one, "I am not so much afraid of my ignorance, nor of my will, I am willing to be saved; but I am in such a dreadful gloom." But what says the promise? "I will make darkness light before them." And further still, "I will make crooked things straight." However crooked the things may be, when God puts them in the anvil of His promise He makes them straight. You go into a piano manufactory, and expect to hear nothing but sweet music. You are stunned with the discordant sounds made by the different workmen. It is here that God strings his harps, but the music is yonder. God will send you many a love-letter in a black-edged envelope. "These things will I do unto them and will not forsake them." That is the best of all. We may say to the master of the feast "Thou has kept the best wine until now." "If a man be overtaken in a fault—ye which are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." And so God expects his church to act towards these members who have gone astray. Mr Spurgeon concluded his eloquent discourse by an appeal for a liberal collection on behalf of the new Baptist Church, to be erected at Ryehill.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening, service was again held in the Town Hall. If every seat was filled in the morning, every seat and every place of standing room was occupied in the evening long before the time announced for the service to begin. The devotional exercises were similar to those of the morning. After these

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON preached from the Gospel of St. Mark, chapter vii., beginning at the 32nd verse—"And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech, and they beseech Him to put his hand upon him. And he took him aside from the multitude, and he put his fingers into his ears, and he spit, and touched his tongue; and looking up to Heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, be opened. And straightway his ears were opened, and the strings of his tongue were loosed, and he spake plain." The preacher commenced by showing the resemblance in the prophetic character which existed between Christ and Moses; Moses was great in word and deed, but in all the prophets who followed him there was not one distinguished in the same way until Christ came into the world. Our Lord was a prophet in deeds as well as in words. He believed the miracle described in the text was one to every part of which was attached a meaning. There was not a side light or a back ground which was not significant. They might take it word by word or even halve the original words, and yet they would find it full of meaning. He would allude to four points contained in it. In the first place, they found the man deaf and dumb. In spiritual things men were deaf. He had taken out the ten great guns of the law, and fired them off right across a sinner's ears, and yet he had not heard. Some said they could not hear; others said they had not time to listen. They had time for business; they had their wits about them then. There were many sought care in forms of prayer; but prayer could only come from the heart; it was the agonising wish of the soul, and to this the man who was really without Christ was perfectly a stranger. A man might have a good voice, and sing very prettily in the choir, and yet his heart might not be in his work. The ungodly man could sing in God's house; but there was many a man who could not sing with his voice did so with his soul. When Mr. Rowland Hill was one day in chapel, during the singing of a beautiful hymn, an old lady, sitting near the pulpit steps, and who had a very cracked voice, was making a deal of noise without any resemblance to music. He

as you like." In that case, they had the soul speaking, however unmusical might be the tones of the voice. The man in the parable had friends. These friends were very much troubled about his being deaf and dumb. Here was an example for them. They told Jesus about him, and brought him to Jesus. Did they do the same always for their friends? He did not know whether they had any of the people in Newcastle that they had in some of the towns down south. They said, "Well, you see, I cannot save my children; I cannot give them new hearts and new spirits; if they are to be saved, well they will be saved, but I don't think I ought to be responsible for them, and bring them up in the ways of God." He knew one of the sort, who said that he did not do anything for his children—"God would have his own." He could not help saying to him, "He will never have you then, for I am quite sure you are not one of his own, or you would not talk like that." Said a gentleman, the other day, to an old sinner, who had been a professed member of the church of Christ for fifty years, "I am glad to see there is a change in your son William" (William had before travelled in evil courses). "Well, said the old gentleman, "they do say as how there is a change." The other said, "There is a change indeed; if he is not a converted man, I don't know who is: he is one of the most upright Christians I know of." "Well," said the old gentleman, "I was never a man as had much to say about religion to my children, and I don't think as I shall say anything to William; there is no need for interfering in the Lord's work." He called that man a wretch, because he could not find a nice ugly word to throw at him. He called him a wicked old sinner to stand up and pretend to have the fear of God in him. It was true they could not save their children; but they could support them to gain strength to receive what would save them. In the third place they came to the miracle itself; and they might call that sermon, if they liked, "The Deaf and Dumb Alphabet of Salvation." It was preached in signs. The deaf and dumb alphabet formed by the fingers was not used by Christ; he supposed it was not in vogue then; but yet he preached a memorable sermon to that man in signs. They that brought him desired Christ to put his hand upon him; but he did not do it, for Christ did not cure in that way. He took his own way. He took him aside from the multitude. That showed how the work of Christ was to be accomplished, when solitary and alone. Most people came to the house of God with a sort of joint-stock company of ears, and if there was anything very pat uttered by the preacher they said, "I wonder what Mrs. Smith will say of that;" and if anything very pointed was said, then it was, "What will Mr. Brown say to that: how very applicable to him." It was a very good thing to be lonely. "He put his fingers into his ears." That was to show him where the mischief was. The man did not know that anything was the matter with these organs; he had an indistinct surmise that he was not precisely the same as other men; but what the deficiency was he could not tell. In the same way many did not know the need of salvation. Many said, "If I don't go right at last I don't know who will;" but when God came to deal with them and turned them inside out then they were awakened, and such a man as that would cry out "I am the chief of sinners." "He spit upon him." Oh dear! Oh dear! He spit! If (continued Mr. Spurgeon) there are any exceptionally delicate people here who don't want to hear the word of God spoken very plainly they will feel uncommonly bad when they hear of our Saviour's having spit. Oh! The people in these times are so particularly delicate that the preacher must always be very careful that he first of all gratifies their squeamishness, or else he can by no means get a little sense or reason into them. I do not believe any preacher was ever in the world worth his salt who cared for squeamishness. I do not care what criticisms some people make upon the coarseness of certain preachers; for who were so coarse as the primitive preachers. Who more so than the apostle Peter? If I had said some of the things that Peter said I should have been hounded by the public press. To take a case in point, there was the sentence from St. Peter's writings, "The dog has returned to his vomit; and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." That was as coarse and rough as anything that could be said, but what cared Peter whether it was rough or smooth so long as he delivered his master's message. Those that would seek the gospel of Christ must not pick up conservatory flowers, but should go to the hedgeside, as John Bunyan did, pick the wildest flowers that grow, and say, "These are my master's growth as much as those beneath the glass." To speak plainly, forcibly, and earnestly, should be the preacher's aim; and if he can convey his meaning better by shocking the taste than by kneeling down before it, it is his bounden duty to violate taste to save the soul of man. Firemen are not careful where they go in time of fire; the delicacies of the chamber are to be violated then. If his hands are black, is he to be afraid to lift the coverlet and to touch the unconscious sleeper and warn him of his danger? My Lord and Master, beautiful in all his words, knew perfectly how to add force to elegance; but even he cares not for elegance so much as for the force; so he spit. I believe the reason was this: because he wished to shock their dainty tastes. The cure was wrought by the spittle. It was to be no wonderful process; it was a common and vulgar sort of salvation. Did they bring the myrrh of Arabia, did the fair eastern climes yield up their dainty spices for the use of the Saviour then? No such thing. Common spittle; and if the man will not be cured with that he must do without. There are people who would have the preacher to wander here and there to catch at philosophy from Germany, those refinements from science, and lessons from new discoveries; but, oh! sirs, the old remedy is the only one we can possibly have, and no surer foundation can man have than that of the Lord Jesus Christ the righteous. While the Gospel saves the philosopher it also saves the clown; and that which brings the queen to Paradise is just as simple as that which brings the humblest menial scullion in the kitchen. There is no difference. However eminent a man may have been for patriotism and benevolence, we all come to Christ with the same cry—God be merciful to me, a sinner. Mr. Spurgeon then proceeded to comment upon and apply the other incidents of the parable. He exhorted all those who had received the saving grace of the Gospel to make use of their new spiritual sense, as the man in the parable made use of those gifts of speech and hearing received through so wonderful a miracle, whereby not only were they gained, but he immediately knew how to use them properly.

WEDNESDAY'S SERMON.

On Wednesday morning another large congregation assembled in the Town Hall to attend another service conducted by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. After the usual devotional exercises Mr Spurgeon preached from the 20th chapter of the Gospel of St. John, at the 25th verse, "The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord." They might, said the preacher, know the character of a man's religion by its leading principles. If they knew the head and front of man's thought ere long they would be able to form a very correct estimate of what his religion was. There were many people whose leading idea was doctrine. They were right to maintain the truth. If that were gone, farewell to the vitality of godliness; it was so exceedingly precious that the earth had better perish than one true doctrine be lost. But they were liable to make doctrine their only thought, they might become captious and bitter in their contention for the truth. There were others who made experience everything. In religion there was no advance to be made without experience; but there were many who persisted in taking their own experience as a test of vitality of Godliness. Then there were those who made practice every thing; but they might depend too much upon that. Few saw how religion hung upon the death of Christ; that same death of Christ seemed mythical and a dream, because they were not present. That reminded him of the story of an old woman. After her minister had read to her a chapter upon the death of Christ, and expatiated upon his many griefs, she said, "Well, sir, you say this happened a good while ago and a very long way off; let's hope it was not all true, sir." A great many thought just as that old woman did; the crucifixion took place so many years ago, and such a long way off that it does not seem true to them. There were three things they were going to talk about in their text—"The other disciples said, We have seen him." First, what they said; secondly, can we say the same; thirdly, what were they to do if ever they did see the same. Firstly, they saw him as one who had finished his great work, and had accomplished his Father's business. Weak saints believed Jesus was saving them; the enlightened believer believed that He had saved them. He did not believe in ultimate salvation; if the sins of God's people were taken upon himself by Christ, they could not be upon God's people now, for sin could not be in two places at once. If they believed in Jesus their sins were gone—carried by the scapegoat far away. In olden times in the east it was considered a disgrace to a woman to have no children, and it was a disgrace to Christians if they did not bring forth children unto God. Through their teaching they might bring sinners to God, even as Christ had brought them by his blood and by his sufferings. They next approached the question, "How can we see the Saviour?" They could not see him with their natural eyes. There were some people who believed in visions. When a person told him he was converted by a dream he was reminded of what Mr. Rowland Hill said to an old woman who told him of her having seen a vision. "My good woman," said he, "it is not what you see in your sleep, but what you do when awake that has to be considered." Salvation was a matter of faith, not a matter of sight; it did not matter so much about the doctrine if they had Christ; a sermon without Christ was like a river without water, a day without the sun, or a corpse without life. They saw Christ in the sacrament, in baptism, and in the Lord's Supper. They enjoyed fellowship with him then; and he did think it a fault in their churches that they had neglected the weekly celebration of the Lord's Supper. Some would say it would be too common then; but Christ could never be too common. What could they say when they had seen the Lord? They could, as the apostles did, tell Thomas they had seen him. But they would say, Who is Thomas? They could find Thomas everywhere. They were not so sociable with their fellow creatures as they ought to be: this was a country of equality,—all were free, very free, and did not care for rank and such things, but still they did not find the half-sovereign talking to the sixpence. He loved to see sociability in the House of God. The text said, "If we fear God speak often one with another;" but we had made it, "Those that fear God speak often against each other." That was an alteration of the text, but it was not an improvement. They could often bring the divine truth to a man whom the minister could not reach. They could take the man by the button-hole and tell him the truth. He loved button-hole people. There were, doubtless, a great many brought to Christ by those simple means as by the most eloquent sermon. As a minister was going past a man on the roadside breaking stones, he said, "You have got some work in breaking stones; I have got some work to do in breaking flints, but I cannot get on." The man said "Perhaps you don't go the right way about it." "How's that?" said the clergyman. "Well," said the stone-breaker, "When you want to break flints you must go down upon your knees." They must seek simple means of winning souls to Christ. They should unite in the work; it was no use leaving their leaders to fight the battle—all must enter into it. To the ungodly there present he had no word to say, because they would say it for them, if they would all go and tell Thomas. In ... he had aimed at saints rather than

them. Let them tell it, for the whole world rung with it, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, they the chief. Mr Spurgeon again concluded by an appeal on behalf of the new chapel about to be erected.

A benediction was then pronounced; and the proceedings terminated.

THE USE OF ANECDOTES IN PREACHING.

In the evening, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon delivered a lecture on "The Use of Anecdotes in Preaching." The chair was occupied by the Rev. Wildon Carr.

Mr. SPURGEON, in commencing, said he was afraid when his lecture was done many would wonder why he did not call it a sermon, the fact being that he had gained such a habit of preaching sermons that, when he lectured, he was drawn into a sermon. After a few further observations, the rev. lecturer went on to point out that, from the earliest period of the Christian church, the most eminent preachers were those who were unsparing of anecdotes. He instanced the parables of Christ, the references made to the Grecian games by Tertullian, the table-talk of Martin Luther, the Pilgrim's Progress of John Bunyan, and others. Speaking of Whitfield, he said they could not understand when they read the sermons of Whitfield, how he made such impressions. Rowland Hill told many anecdotes in every sermon. Generally there was one too many. A good Christian man invited a young man, he believed an infidel, who was going to India, to spend his last week in England with him. He wanted him converted, and took him to hear a sermon every night. None of the sermons had any effect till the last, when they went to hear Rowland Hill, who, on that night, was full of stories. He told one of a butcher who was driving pigs. Rowland had seen the pigs follow the butcher into the slaughter-house. He asked the butcher how he contrived to get the pigs to follow him, and he explained that he had peas in his pocket which he dropped as he went along. Rowland said the devil managed to get his pigs to follow him by giving them a handful of peas,—now and then a pleasure. The young man said he could never forget that story, and was brought to Christ before he sailed. After speaking of other preachers, he said that anecdotes were, first, to interest and secure the attention of the hearer. He had sixty-seven young men in his college, and one of them believed in mesmerism, and could send the others to sleep. Some preachers made certain passes, and by degrees the people go to sleep. He did not believe in preaching in the afternoon. He felt that it was preaching to roast beef and pudding. It was well-known that poor people like tracts containing a tale. If they got one without a tale, they were grateful; it would do to wrap butter in. If there was a tale it would be read again and again. It was the story that did it. He would not give much for that minister's sense who could not read the newspaper without finding an illustration. George Herbert advised persons when preaching to attract attention by every possible art. No one would object to what came from the pen of George Herbert. They should never venture upon manufacturing anecdotes. It was said that a person called upon a minister, and the servant told him that her master could see no one on Saturdays, as he was busy making anecdotes. The second point was using anecdotes to make preaching life-like. Many had heard Albert Smith. Whatever he spoke about, there it was. There was a preacher in the back woods of America went up to the top of a tree, before his audience, and slid down again, and said they had seen how difficult it was to ascend, and how easy to slide down, and went away. He himself gave a life-like illustration. He was preaching in a chapel, and there were two candles, one at each side of the pulpit. He moved his hands outwards and knocked both candles out of their sockets, and one of them fell on a bald head and was extinguished. This occurred just as he said, "So also shall the candle of the wicked be put out," and it was received as a wonderful piece of eloquence. The third point was, that anecdotes were very useful to dull understandings. He supposed that point would not affect any of them. Preach as simply as ever they could, some people misunderstood what they meant. Preachers should give illustrations, so as to make them clearly understand. Suppose he had to take for his text, "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet." They could display that by telling a story of a boy who slept in a hay-loft, and when he was praying some one came up the ladder and interrupted him. The next time he went to pray he pulled the ladder up after him. That was the explanation of entering into a closet. "Honour thy father and thy mother" was well explained by Corporal Trim's answer to that question, "By allowing a shilling a week out of my pay when they grew old." Such illustrations would make the subject clear. Fourthly—as they always said when preaching—and glad they would be to hear him say "finally," but it was "one word more," and then it was "another observation," and then "in conclusion." They would not like the old preachers who had the hour-glass near them, and when one hour had passed away, said that as they were in good state, they had better have another "glass." Anecdotes were a mode of reasoning. If he wished to convince men of Sabbath breaking, he could tell the story of a man who had seven guineas in his pocket, and, meeting a poor beggar, gave him six, and went on his way with the one. The beggar followed him, and knocked him down, and took the remaining guinea. Thus it was with the Sabbath breaker. God gave him six days for work, and he takes the seventh. There was no harm by sometimes introducing the ludicrous. There was nothing wrong in making people smile during a sermon. They should go to the House of God as unto a father's house—with joy. The fifth point was, they grasped the memory. There was a story told of a man who remembered a portion of one of Rowland Hill's sermons 65 years after its delivery. Another man, at the age of 100 years, was converted when sitting under a hedge, by part of a sermon which he had heard 85 years previously. Anecdotes were remembered for a long time, and made great impressions. The sixth point was, anecdotes attracted the careless. That he thought an important point. Preachers should seek some way constantly to keep the attention of the congregation. He thought that, sooner than have no person paying attention to him, he would ride on the back of order and decorum. There used to be in his chapel a number of ladies who always fainted. One night three had been taken out, when he said a few words on the matter, and said that the word "faint" should be spelled "feint." No more ladies fainted after that. The preacher should always preach a sermon that would keep the attention. He concluded by thanking them for coming in such large numbers to listen to him.

The Rev. GEORGE BELL moved, and Mr. R. WALTERS seconded, a vote of thanks to the rev. lecturer, which was carried with applause.

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON briefly replied, and pronounced the benediction.

We understand that the total amount received at the collections is about £250.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

SIGNS OF A SETTLEMENT.

The interview of the men with Mr. Love on Friday last seemed every way likely to be attended with good results. Meetings were held at the several collieries on Thursday night at which two men from each were appointed as a deputation to wait upon Mr. Love on the following morning. Accordingly the deputation—consisting of ten men—proceeded the next morning to the residence of Mr. Love at Durham, where they arrived about eight o'clock. Upon being introduced to Mr. Love, he commenced to enter very freely into conversation with them on the matter of the dispute, great caution being observed on both sides in avoiding touching upon any of the topics in connection with the strike which might have an irritating tendency, and so retard an amicable arrangement being ultimately come to. After a long conversation Mr. Love agreed to pay the men for the future by weight instead of by measure. Then came the question of ascertaining the standard of the tubs, which of course gave rise to some little discussion. Mr. Love still maintained that the tubs at the different collieries would all carry the weights respectively assigned to them, but nevertheless consented to allow the men of each colliery testing this for themselves, by having the tubs weighed as suggested by them. His proposal is, that some of the men at each colliery shall go down the pit and fill a certain number of tubs—say half-a-dozen, three with whole and three with broken coals—and on the tubs being sent to bank they shall be weighed in the presence of the other men, and of course in that of Mr. Love's agents; an average to be struck from the weights thus given, and that taken for the future standard. The men are of course at liberty to fill the tubs in any way they think proper; but while he consents that they shall not be "up-heaped," he stipulates that they shall be at least rather more than "woodfull," and that without rocking if possible. The men say that in the low coal they cannot get the weight required without rocking. Being anxious also to meet them as regards prices, he expressed his willingness to adapt them according to the results of the averages when they struck, and not to confine himself strictly to the prices already offered by him. This, with many other minor details, the deputation left entirely with Mr. Love to arrange, and which will probably form the subjects of new orders to be forthwith sent to each colliery. At the close of the interview—which lasted more than an hour—Mr. Love remarked that they must need some refreshment, and accordingly gave them an order to go to Miss Rutherford's Temperance Hotel, North Road, and get breakfast. Upon the whole the deputation expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the terms offered by Mr. Love, and were of opinion that they were of such a character as would readily ensure their acceptance by the men generally.

At a late hour on Friday afternoon hand bills, of which the following is a copy, were being posted in and about Willington and the adjacent colliery villages:—

"NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the owners of Brancepeth, Oakenshaw, Sunnybrow, and Brandon Collieries are prepared, in seven days from this date, to remove by railway or waggon, the men on strike, with their wives, families, and furniture, who are occpying the owners' houses, to any village or town in the county of Durham, and to give them 5s. towards paying their lodgings until they have time to get work elsewhere.—Brancepeth Colliery, Nov. 6, 1863."

Following so close upon the heels of the interview of the morning, and at a time when differences seemed likely to be adjusted, the terms of the above notice seemed almost inexplicable. The only explanation of it we can suggest, is that the bills had been ordered on the previous day, prior to its being known to the owners that any deputation would be waiting upon them.

On Friday night, a meeting of the Brancepeth men was held at the Green Tree Inn, Willington, at which the deputation stated the result of their interview with Mr. Love. As was expected, no decision was come to, beyond arranging for the carrying-out of that part of Mr. Love's proposition having reference to the weighing of the tubs, with a view to getting the averages. Some disappointment seemed to be expressed by some of the cindermen present that so little had been said concerning their grievances; and it was accordingly suggested that a deputation from them should also wait upon Mr. Love. It appears that when their case was mentioned to him on Friday, he replied that he could not then entertain it, inasmuch as he was under a contract with Mr Strong. The men, he said, must therefore first apply to Mr Strong, who would no doubt in turn ...

Such were the immediate results of this interview, but which, as will be afterwards seen, did not bring about any settlement of the differences.

THE WEIGHING OF THE TUBS.

According to the terms of Mr Love's proposal, twelve men deputed by their fellow-workmen descended the Oakenshaw Colliery and filled six tubs. On returning to bank some dispute arose, and the tubs were "teemed out." Subsequently, however, Mr Ferens allowed the men to descend, and four of those on strike and eight who have continued to work went down and filled five tubs. On weighing them it was found that the weights varied from 7 cwt. 3 qrs. to 7 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., the average being 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. The masters proposed a standard of 7 cwt. 3 qrs., but allowed 2 qrs. for the tub, so there is at that rate a margin of 1 qr. 15 lbs. for loss by shaking, &c., in the pit. At Sunnybrow six men went early in the morning to the pit, but would only fill the tubs without the rocking so much complained of. To this the viewer would not consent, as the tubs had to come up "wood-full" to bank before they were weighed. The men then refused to descend, but in the afternoon Mr Gott, the viewer, allowed them to fill some of the tubs as an experiment. Four only of the union men had their pit clothes on, but some of the "blacklegs" descended with them, and assisted in filling the tubs. Two were filled from the "broken" and two from the whole coal, and the average weight was 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. The standard weight offered by Mr Love was 8 cwt. 3 qrs., which, allowing for the 56 lbs. given in each tub, leaves a margin of 38lbs. in favour of the miners. At Brancepeth Colliery affairs did not go on so favourably. The men wished to go down the pit, fill the tubs and bring them "wood-full" to bank, to fill them on the heap, or to fill six tubs, teem them out, and then re-fill them before weighing. The object of this was to have the tubs filled without being shaken down. The authorities would not allow this, so the men went away and nothing was done.

MEETING OF THE MINERS.

On Saturday afternoon a large gathering of pitmen was held on the Batts, Bishop Auckland. The men, who numbered 800, consisted chiefly of those on strike, with others from various districts in the county of Durham. The "processions," headed by numerous banners, seldom very appropriate in their mottoes, arrived in straggling order shortly before the hour of meeting, two o'clock. At that time a chairman was appointed, and various energetic addresses delivered, in which Mr. Love's dealings were severely criticised and vigorously denounced, and the importance and principles of the Union enforced and dwelt upon at considerable length.

THE "ROCKING" SYSTEM.—DEMONSTRATION OF THE BITCHBURN PITMEN.

The weighing of the tubs, which is related above, led to no satisfactory solution on Saturday, was expected to have been resumed on Monday. The men, however, took a bold and decided stand on this point; they said that Mr. Love expected them to shake or "rock" the tubs, that this was an unfair, a painful and inhuman system, and that sooner than return to it they would never again descend the pit. Mr. Love asks that the tubs shall be "rocked," but allows a margin of 56lbs before a tub is confiscated—a margin sufficient to cover the deficiency caused by the tub not being "rocked." The men, on the other hand, are willing to accept a margin of 28lbs. if Mr. Love will accept as a standard, the average of unshaken tubs. So matters remain *in statu quo*, the men averring that if they are wanted to weigh any more tubs they must be sent for, and also assured that the "rocking" system will be dispensed with.

The agitation among the surrounding collieries is visibly increasing. On Monday afternoon a long procession of men and boys entered Willington, they were headed by a couple of fiddlers and some banners. These men were the pitmen of Bitchburn, another of Mr. Love's collieries, and their arrival was hailed with delight by the idle population of Willington. They proceeded, attended by admiring crowds, to the Tennis Court, in front of the Royal Hotel, and held one of their favourite open-air meetings, at which some animating harangues were delivered, and promises of support held out by the Bitchburn men for their brethren on strike. How they can manage this passes our comprehension, seeing that the men at Bitchburn have reduced their work to 4½d. per day. The reason of this measure is palpable. Though not turned out, they are practically and to all intents and purposes on strike. They complain of grievances similar to those at the collieries on strike, and have presented a petition to their masters praying an advance of 1s. per score, the abolition of "rocking," and work by weight. Pending the answer they have reduced their work to one tub, or 4½d. per day, their avowed object being not only to strengthen their own demands, but to support their brethren on strike by putting out the ovens at Bitchburn, and preventing Mr. Love getting any coke from that quarter.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

On Monday morning the committee met and determined to send another deputation to Mr. Love to try and come to some arrangement about the weighing of the tubs. The deputation accordingly waited on Mr. Love on Tuesday morning, and spent three hours in discussing the various questions. Little was done to pave the way towards reconciliation, Mr. Love reiterating all his offers, but holding firm to his opinion about the tubs. He told them his opinion as to the real cause of the strike very freely, telling them they wanted only an increase of wages. At the close of the conference Mr. Love, as before, sent the members of the deputation to breakfast at Miss Rutherford's Temperance Hotel. Arrived at home they related the result of their mission to their comrades, and this did not appear to surprise them. The men at Houghall Colliery, also the property of Mr. Love, have struck work. It is difficult to find out their precise grievances; but it appears that they have been suffering from the confiscation system. They say, too, that on Monday week orders were given that the allowance had to be 28lb, and that, notwithstanding this, several tubs were confiscated which were only 14lb less than the standard weight, is 8 cwt. They turned out to the number of 80 on Monday, and proceeded to Willington to inform the other men on strike of what they had done.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT WILLINGTON.
EVICTIONS AT SPENNYMOOR COLLIERY.

The aspect of affairs at Willington was, on Wednesday, unchanged. The spirit of the men was as firm as ever, and they were even more confident of eventual success. The only thing of importance was the arrival of Mr. R. Fines, of Cramlington, a man well known in connection with the union, and who has taken an active part in previous agitations. His business at Willington was not explained, but the local treasurer received, in the afternoon, £87, which had been contributed by the men of Seghill and district, and which had been conveyed by Mr. Fines or one of his companions. Many other smaller sums were received during the day, and the men now think that they have "plenty of ammunition" for the struggle, although it is an indisputable fact that considerable distress exists at Willington. On Wednesday afternoon a general meeting of the men from all the collieries originally on strike was held in front of the Royal Hotel, at Willington. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that none of the miners would resume work unless they were paid by weight, and the standard weight of the tubs was fixed by filling one level-full on the pit heap, and weighing it there. It will thus be seen that they are still as firmly determined as ever not to go back to the old practice of rocking. On this point many of them speak with feeling, some even that their backs have been flayed by following out the practice. On the other hand, it is but fair to state that the owners and their agents deny that any such consequences have ever ensued from it. The agitation is spreading in the district, and at Merrington Colliery, near Spennymoor, a colliery belonging to the West Hartlepool Harbour and Dock Company, a large number of men have been off work for the last six or eight weeks. Here the grievances seem to be about the internal arrangements of the pit, the chief controversy being whether an obnoxious overman, named Ralph Parker, should continue in his place or not. The men demanded his dismissal, the masters would not agree to this, and the whole of the men and boys, numbering over 100, turned out. The owners then gave them notice to quit their cottages, and on Wednesday the extreme measure of eviction was carried out. The unfortunate miners seemed to have suffered greatly from the step they have been ill-advised enough to take. The appearance of many of them on Wednesday was most painful to see, and it was evident that they had been enduring the pangs of hunger for some time. As at Sunnybrow and Oakenshaw, a doctor was also sent round to give certificates where any of the inmates of the houses were ill, and from the fact that small-pox is prevalent in the village, a large number of those who received notice were permitted to remain. The eviction commenced at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Some five-and-twenty of the county constabulary were present, and, unfortunately, their services were required in preserving order, for the people of Spennymoor hardly took their eviction so coolly as those of Sunnybrow and Oakenshaw. During most part of the day the people seemed to be in the best of humours, indulging only in jeers and laughter at the expense of the hapless agents of the employers. This was not, however, the case during all parts of the day, for some of the boys and women, shortly after the work commenced in the morning, became so far excited as to pelt the bailiffs and Parker, the overman, with mud and stones. One of the stones hit a policeman, and the person who was supposed to have thrown it was arrested. After this the people remained quiet, though in a state of great excitement. The manner in which the eviction was carried out was precisely similar to that adopted at Sunnybrow, with the exception that the goods were simply removed into the street in front of the house, and left there. In one or two cases the occupants of the houses removed their own furniture. This, however, was the exception to the rule. Most of the people turned out submitted quietly, but rendered no assistance. The work of turning out the people was not completed on Wednesday night, but up to that time 25 families had been evicted. The men at Byers' Green Colliery, two miles from Willington, also struck on Tuesday for an advance of wages. Their demands were complied with, and they resumed work almost immediately.

MINERS' CONFERENCE AT LEEDS.—During the week a conference of miners has been held at Leeds, and a number of subjects of considerable importance, affecting the interests of colliers and colliery proprietors, have been discussed. The principal topics have been the employment of women at pits' banks—a system which the Conference very strongly condemns—and the necessity of increasing the number and efficiency of mine inspectors. The defects in the present system of mine inspection were freely discussed, and almost every representative who spoke on the subject complained of inefficient inspectors. Several of the delegates considered mine inspectors so negligent as to deem it desirable that they should be placed within the reach of penal laws. The Conference has also debated other subjects—such as the truck system, the payment of wages in public-houses, and the necessity of economy in collecting union funds.

THE MERSEY IRONCLADS.—We (*The Times*) believe that, in accordance with instructions from the Government, the steam rams El Toussin and El Monnassir have been valued. The valuer was Mr. C. W. Kellock (Curry, Kellock, and Co., of Liverpool), assisted by Mr. Jordan, surveyor to the Liverpool underwriters, and Messrs. Luke and Hobbs, of the Admiralty. We hear that El Toussin was valued at £100,000, and the unfinished El Monnassir at £80,000. The builders' measurement of each vessel is 1,800 tons. Messrs. Laird refuse to disclose the contract price. It is stated that the British Government wish to purchase the vessels from the ...

Miscellaneous News.

It is stated that Sir J. T. Coleridge, the arbitrator to whom the case of *Hudson v. the Benchers of the Middle Temple* was referred, has awarded the plaintiff £50 damages for assault and false imprisonment.

A Board of Trade notice states that the duties at Madagascar are now the same as in the reign of Queen Ranavalo, namely 10 per cent on all imports, but on spirits 35 per cent.

Mr Blackburne, a celebrated blindfold chess player, has this week been astonishing the Manchester public by his performances. He played ten games simultaneously, without a sight of the boards, and, although his opponents were no novices, he only lost two games, winning five, the others being drawn.

On Saturday, a party of seven men of the Royal Artillery and three women, the wives of royal artillerymen, left Plymouth Barbican in a boat for Bovisand, on the eastern side of the Sound. When the boat was off Bovisand she was by some means capsized, and five of the men and two of the women were drowned.

A leakage in the Middle Level Syphon dam and works has lately occurred. Mr. T. E. Harrison, C.E., has been on the spot examining the leakage, and Mr. Lunn, the resident engineer, has given directions to have some puddle prepared, and so stop any further irruption. The leak is not supposed to be of much importance.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales was very generally marked in London on Monday by ringing of bells and other signs of rejoicing. In the evening a large number of West-end tradesmen illuminated their premises. The day was celebrated at Sandringham, where the Prince is receiving a large circle of visitors.

The attention of the Foreign office having been drawn to a steamer of the *Alabama* class, recently launched on the Clyde, and suspected to be for the Confederate Government, Earl Russell has replied that the matter was under consideration. Should the vessel bear the character represented, there is no doubt that the Government will interfere to prevent her departure.

Captain Speke, one of the gallant discoverers of the source of the Nile, has been on a visit to his native county, Somersetshire, and has everywhere received the most flattering and cordial reception. Crowds have turned out to do honour to the illustrious traveller, addresses have been presented to him, and every honour the people could pay him has been paid. It is said that he will be knighted.

In an application which came before the Queen's Bench on Friday, for a new trial in a case "Heyes *v.* Hurdle," it transpired that the jury, after being confined for five or six hours, were undecided, ten being for the plaintiff and two for the defendant. They therefore agreed to cast lots as to who should decide, and the lot fell on one of the two, who, of course, decided in favour of the defendant. The court could not do anything in the case, and so the question remains.

The trial of Colonel Crawley was fixed for Thursday, but an application was made by the legal advisers of Colonel Crawley for a further postponement of the court-martial from that day till the 17th inst. The application is made on the ground that the case for the defendant is incomplete. The matter was considered by the Judge Advocate-General (Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P.), and the application granted. At the trial, Sir George Weatherall will be president, and Sir Alfred Horsford, the prosecutor.

COMMERCIAL HONOUR.—A few years ago, Messrs James M'Henry and Co., American merchants, in Liverpool, like many other houses, succumbed to the pressure of the times; but Mr M'Henry's energy and integrity remained, though his other resources had departed. He regained his position in the commercial world, and a few days ago, Mr Mozley, the Liverpool banker, on opening one of his London letters, found a cheque on the Bank of England for £47,000, with the name of "James M'Henry" attached. It covered the sum, with interest, due to the Bank of Mr Mozley when Messrs. M'Henry and Co. stopped payment. This act of Mr M'Henry needs not one word of comment.

A NEW RAILWAY BETWEEN WHITBY AND SCARBOROUGH.—A new line of railway has been surveyed by Mr. Page, of London, designed to connect the ports of Whitby and Scarborough with those of the north. The line, as stobbed out, leaves the Saltburn line near Skinningrove, and passes *via* Staithes, Lythe, Whitby, and Robin Hood's Bay, to Scarborough, completing the Yorkshire coast line, and giving an uninterrupted communication between the Humber and the Tyne. The line will have to encounter severe opposition on the part of the North-Eastern, and will be beset with many natural difficulties. The project is looked upon with great favour by the inhabitants of Whitby.

THE "BARON DE CAMIN" AGAIN.—The "Baron de Camin" favoured Ipswich with a visit last week, and, as usual, disorder and tumult followed in his train. He was announced to lecture at a hall in the town on Thursday night, but, fearing a disturbance, the Mayor ordered the doors to be closed against him and his admirers. This gave great offence to "the Baron" and his friends, and the windows of the Mayor's residence were smashed. It was proposed to force open the doors of the hall, but the presence of a strong body of police led the mob to abandon their design. On the following night "the Baron" was allowed to proceed with his lecture, but this did not satisfy the "roughs" who supported the lecturer. There was further rioting; and the residences of the Mayor and Roman Catholic priest were attacked.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—Mr. Maclure's monthly statement which was read at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Tuesday, showed a further improvement in the condition of the cotton manufacturing districts. In the last week of September there were 160,835 operatives out of work; in the last week of October the number had fallen to 154,219. At the commencement of the present year, 457,000 persons were dependent upon the poor rates or public charity; last month the number was 168,000. It appears, from a statement made by Mr. Rawlinson, that that gentleman and his assistant have already reported upon public works contemplated in some forty-two towns and districts in the county. Applications are still being sent in, and Mr. Rawlinson believes that "the whole of the distressed towns will be improved under the powers of the Act of 1863."

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.—At the Portsmouth Police Court, on Saturday, a young man named James Grisenthwaite was charged with murder on his own confession. It appears that the prisoner, who is a gunner of the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was brought to the above port in Her Majesty's ship *Adventure*, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of his having confessed, whilst at Nova Scotia, that he had murdered a young woman, named Isabella Wilkinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1853. It appeared that the whole of the correspondence relating to the case had been forwarded to the commander of the northern district at Manchester, in the belief that the prisoner would have been landed at Liverpool, in consequence of which Mr. Superintendent Barber asked the Bench to remand the prisoner for a few days, in order that he might be enabled to communicate with the police at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is stated that the prisoner now denies having committed the crime of which he stands self-accused, and states that he made the confession while suffering from delirium tremens. [So far as we know no murder of this description took place in 1853. Probably the prisoner is only labouring under a delusion.—ED.]

ANOTHER MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—Another of those acts of violence, attended by fatal results, for which Liverpool has of late attained an unenviable notoriety, was perpetrated on Monday afternoon, in Byron-street, Liverpool. The murderer is a man named John Brannan, a bailiff, residing at 96, Gerard-street, and the man whose life has been taken is named William Tarr, a clerk, employed by Mr. Archibald Ballantine, auctioneer, &c., 44, Byron-street, and who resided in No. 2 Court, Cartwright-place, Byron-street. It seems that Brannan sometimes received "jobs" from Mr. Ballantine, and on Monday, while he and other bailiffs were in the shop waiting for something to do, they drew lots which should have a particular job that required atending to. Brannan was not one of the parties to whom the mark fell, and he seemed displeased with his ill-luck. Some words took place between him and the deceased, when Brannan struck Tarr on the face a violent blow with his fist. This he repeated three times with great violence, knocking the man down, when Brannan walked out of the shop, leaving the man lying on the floor in a state of insensibility. Some people who were in the shop at the time, and witnessed the attack on Tarr, sent for Dr. Whittle, of Great Crosshall-street, to attend to the injured man. Dr. Whittle was not at home, but his assistant was soon in attendance. A few minutes, however, after the assistant's arrival—although Tarr received every attention—he expired from the effects of the injuries he had received. Brannan made his escape. He is a man about twenty-eight years of age, and for some years resided in New Orleans. He has served in the Confederate army, and was in the hospital at New Orleans when it was captured by the Federals. He came to Liverpool soon after, where he has since been getting his living by officiating as a bailiff—The inquest was held on Wednesday. The medical evidence showed that the deceased had died from a fracture of the base of the skull, caused by great external violence.—The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Brannan, who we understand has not yet been apprehended.

A SAD MISTAKE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Yarm, touching the death of William Pickering, aged twenty-nine years, who on Sunday night met with his death in a very singular and shocking manner. He had been hunting, and having in the hunting field sold his horse, was returning home by way of Yarm. From Yarm town to the station he went by the 'bus, but called at a public-house not far from the station. While sitting there he was apprized that the train by which he intended going home (due at Yarm about nine o'clock) was approaching. He at once left, and hurrying towards the station, found that the train had already drawn up at the platform on the opposite side of the line. The platform is only long enough to accommodate about half-a-dozen carriages, but, in addition to half-a-dozen carriages, there were the engine and two vans in this train, thus the front and rear of the train projected beyond the platform. In a line with the platform is the parapet wall of a gigantic viaduct, which extends about half-a-mile southward from the station. To reach the platform he had to cross the line, and run round by the rear of the train. The station-master's son, who was on the platform, heard some one shout "Hold on," and heard a sound as though a heavy parcel had been thrown out of the guard's van on the platform. Some conversation took place between him and the guard on the subject, but it was not until the train had left the station, and the station master had inquired if Mr Pickering had got in all right, that the horrible thought flashed through the young man's mind that what he had heard was the fall of Pickering over the viaduct. Search was made, and the body of the unfortunate man found, quite dead, on the road below. It is surmised that deceased had mistaken the wall, in the darkness, for the platform, and jumped thereon with the same agility as he would have done on the platform. The inquest, which was held at the Blue Bell Inn, before Mr. J. Settle, coroner, was adjourned until Saturday. Mr. T. Garbutt, of Yarm, appeared for the friends of the deceased, his questions leading to the inference that he considers the railway company to blame for not protecting the parapet with iron palisading. Deceased was a farmer, residing near the Preston Junction, on the Leeds Northern Railway, and has left a wife and one child to mourn his untimely end. He was a man who was

Sir Bulwer Lytton is reported to be engaged on a new drama for Mr Fechter.

An eclipse of the moon takes place early in the morning of the 25th inst.

It is stated that the Cambridge University authorities have determined to admit women to competitive examination for the degree of A.A.

Miss Braddon, the authoress of sensation novels, and recently an actress, has already been enabled, by her attractive writings, to purchase an estate in Devonshire of 200 acres.

There are five great houses now making paper collars, and these make some 300,000 weekly, or jointly 1,500,000. Assuming the price at 5s. per gross, we have a weekly consumption of £2,500 of these collars.

The fire which occurred in one of the stables of the Military Train at Aldershot on Friday destroyed no fewer than 76 horses. The stable was a wooden erection, and was reduced to a heap of ashes in a very short time. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A serious affray between gamekeepers and poachers occurred a few evenings ago near Birtles Hall, a short distance from Macclesfield. Shots were fired, and some of the poachers were severely wounded, but none of them seem to have been captured. Two men were subsequently taken into custody, but discharged.

The coast districts of North Lancashire have suffered greatly during the past week from floods. Large tracts of land have been completely submerged, and the farmers have sustained very serious losses. At Garstang, Catterall, and other places, much damage has also been done by the furious gales of last week.

The Judges have arranged their circuits for the winter assizes, but the days for opening the commissions have not yet been finally settled. According to an obviously imperfect statement published in the *Observer*, Mr. Justice Williams and the new Judge, Mr. Baron Pigott, will preside at Liverpool and Chester; while Mr. Justice Wightman will take York, Durham, and the other Northern assizes.

The turning-up of a horseshoe, real iron, from a depth of seven metres in the deluvium of pre-Adamite deposit bids fair to put out of joint the famous Abbeville jawbone. The phenomenon has been found on the railway excavation in the Orne Valley, between Caen and Conde. The *Journal du Calvados* give ample details, adding that not only horse bones and sundry other antediluvian fauns, but skeletons of the Hudson's Bay Beaver are plainly recognisable.

The inquest on the Edmond's Main catastrophe has terminated. At twelve o'clock on Friday night, after an absence of five hours, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from suffocation by gas, caused by an explosion, and added "that the jury are of opinion that the cause of the explosion was owing to the dangerous use of gunpowder in blasting the coal in the dip-boardgates, which practice ought not to have been permitted by the manager or practised by the workmen after the system of wedging was introduced." The jury also added a recommendation that a regular inspection of mines should take place by order of Government.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT GUILDFORD.—A sergeant of the 3rd Buffs, named Maghe, took lodgings at the Coachmakers' Arms, Guildford, a few days ago, for himself and a woman whom he represented to be his wife. Nothing was seen of them on Thursday evening, and, as they did not make their appearance on Friday morning, the door of their room was forced open. The woman was then found dead—she had evidently been strangled; while Maghe lay beside her, apparently dying from a frightful wound in the throat, which must have been self-inflicted. It appears that the woman is not Maghe's wife. Her name was Elizabeth Waterer, daughter of Henry Waterer, a gamekeeper at Headley, and that she had been, in the service of Mr. F. Faviell, Down-place, near Guildford, up to the evening when she, in company with the sergeant, applied at the Coachmakers' Arms for lodgings. At the inquest, which was opened on Saturday, Mr. Phillips, surgeon, said the wound inflicted on Maghe's throat was likely to prove fatal, as there was every symptom of approaching inflammation. The inquest was then adjourned until Friday next. It is supposed by the medical men that the woman had been thrown down by her paramour, and smothered with a pillow, and that he then strangled her with the rope; that not knowing what to do with the body of his victim, and fearing the consequences of discovery he attempted to take his own life. A letter on pink paper was found in Maghe's trousers pocket, which, it is said, contains the secret of the horrible tragedy; and the whole of the facts will be gone into at the adjourned inquiry.

LORD PALMERSTON ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

At the usual banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, at the Guildhall, London, the Lord Mayor (Ald. Lawrence) proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers. He said there had never been a man who was so popular or who had such a hold upon the masses of the people as Lord Palmerston. He hoped he would long be spared to guide the councils of the nation.

Lord PALMERSTON, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. When silence was restored he said:—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—For myself and my colleagues I beg to return you our most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which the last toast has been proposed and received. I can assure you that those who are charged with the conduct of the affairs of this country must always feel the highest gratification at being permitted to be present at the splendid hospitalities of this great city. And not only do we receive personal gratification, but we feel that on these occasions that which takes place cements that union between the different classes of the community which is so important to the interests of the whole. It is well that those who are engaged in carrying on those commercial transactions upon which the wealth, the strength, and the happiness of this great country depend should mix from time to time with those who are the responsible advisers of the Crown in conducting the political affairs of the nation. I do not mean to say that when we meet at your festive board matters of national importance are discussed—we are too much engaged in enjoying the festive hospitality which surrounds us for that—(a laugh)—but acquaintances are formed on these occasions which ripen afterwards into friendships; and it is well known that the transactions of business are made much more easy when those who meet to carry them on know and like each other. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say, these gatherings are of great political importance by bringing together those who are charged with the commerce of the country and those who are responsible for its political government. There have been occasions when it was the lot of those who had to explain the state of affairs to congratulate you on the tranquil condition of the civilised world. I am afraid I cannot do that in the present instance; for, although I trust there is nothing in our horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides—in the far West and in the distant East—struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us shudder for humanity, and excite our deep compassion for the countries in which they are occurring. (Hear, hear.) In the far West we see a nation of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same manners and literature as ourselves, split into two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed who ventured to predict. (Hear, hear.) Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the objurgations of the one party or the other. (Cheers.) Blandishments on the one side and threats on the other have equally been fruitless to affect our course. (Renewed cheers.) We have felt it our duty to abstain from taking any part in that deplorable conflict. If, indeed, we had thought it had been in our power to put an end to it by friendly intervention, no efforts would have been wanting to accomplish so holy an object. (Cheers.) But we felt that our interference would have been vain, and we deemed it our duty—and in that I am sure we but followed the wishes of the country—to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. (Loud cheers.) In the East also, scenes of a lamentable character are taking place. We there see on the one side a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried out, and on the other side revenge venting itself in acts of murder and assassination. (Hear). We endeavoured to enlist the feelings and opinions of civilised Europe in a joint remonstrance against that which we thought was unjust. Those remonstrances have failed. We have done our duty: and we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian empire may at length cease to pursue that course which has drawn upon them the condemnation of Europe, and that peace may be restored upon terms of equity and justice in that unfortunate country. (Hear). Well, though abroad things look ill and much misery and calamity are sustained, this country forms a happy exception to that which seems to be the prevailing condition of nations. We have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest; we have been preserved by the conduct of the Government and the sense of the country from the misfortunes of war; our populations are contented and loyal, and they feel that for a long course of years the Legislature has been occupied in remedying grievances, in removing defects from our laws, in sweeping away those obstructions which the less enlightened policy of former times had placed in the way of the productive industry of the nation. By all these means, I am happy to say, I believe that the commercial and material prosperity of the country has reached a point which it never attained at any former period. (Hear, hear.) Those who know the course of the commerce of the world, will tell you that year by year the great city of London is growing more and more to be the centre of all the commercial transactions of other States, that bills are drawn upon London to pay debts all over the world, that commodities destined for other countries are sent in depoit here—a tribute paid by the people of other nations to the industry, good management, integrity, and high honour of our own commercial community. (Hear, hear.) I congratulate you, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, on this happy state of things, and I trust that the people of England will feel that they are greatly indebted for it to the reign of that beneficent Sovereign under whose mild and enlightened rule they have the good fortune to live. (Hear.) My Lord Mayor, I beg again to thank you on my own part, and on that of my colleagues, and to assure you that we derive the highest gratification from being allowed to join this festive board. (Loud cheers.)

Earl Granville and Mr. Cardwell were among the subsequent speakers.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

A Letter on "Working Men's Clubs," arrived too late for this week. Several other local articles are left out for the same reason. Our large circulation compels us to go to press early, and we must ask our correspondents to send their communications earlier in the week.

THE CONSETT WATER COMPANY.

These works, which have lingered so long in their construction, owing to unforseen obstructive causes, are now in active operation, and are being proceeded with most vigorously by the present directors. The first issue of 3,000 shares having been readily subscribed for, and calls amounting to £3—paid; the directors recently determined to allot the remaining 2,000 to the present shareholders, and at a meeting held at Mr. Seymour's, Puddlers' Arms Hotel, Consett, last week, this was successfully accomplished, for as there were only 1932 shares to be allotted, the number applied for was 2,067. As this concern promises to pay so well, we think that the directors adopted a wise policy in not offering the shares to the general public, an opinion evidently also entertained by the present shareholders, who have so readily subscribed the entire capital of £25,000.

The directors deserve great praise for their indefatigable exertions in prosecuting this enterprise to such a successful issue,—for, since the Act of Parliament was obtained about 4 years ago, the difficulties which have ever and anon presented themselves have been of the most formidable character, yielding however at last to the astuteness and business capacity of the gentlemen who now constitute the board of directors.

The various contracts have now been let, and the laying of the pipes, both clay and metal, is being carried out successfully.

There are few places, certainly none in the North of England, which are in such a flourishing condition as the Consett district. The present remunerative prices for iron, and the celebrity now attached to those vast and magnificent works seem to have infused a spirit of enterprise into the inhabitants, and their prosperity is evidenced by acts of the greatest wisdom, for, in addition to a water company, it has also been determined to erect Baths and Washhouses, than which it is difficult to imagine a greater boon to those labouring thousands destined to toil every day of their lives in an atmosphere of dust and smoke, rendering a strict regard to sanitary laws of the utmost importance.

For the purpose of carrying out the erection of Baths and Washhouses a meeting was held last week, when it was proposed that the capital should be no less than £3,000, in shares of £1 each, and the company registered under the limited liability act. A central site has been offered to the provisional committee, who will shortly lay their scheme more in detail before the public. Mr. Compton, of Consett, was appointed solicitor and secretary, pro. tem., to whom all communications can be addressed. As an additional proof of the great prosperity and rising importance of the Consett district, it may be added that the iron company are making preparations for re-lighting the furnaces at Crook Hall, which have been out now for a considerable period; and, also, that the tin mills will, in a short time, be increased one-third.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Local and District News.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—It will be seen by an advertisement that this place opens, for a short season, with Mr. Day's company, from Darlington. Amusement of a legitimate kind is much wanted in Consett, and we hope the company every success.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, CASTLESIDE.—The choir of singers in connection with the above school met on Saturday night last, for the purpose of presenting their leader, Mr. Joseph Swindale, with a handsome clarionett, in esteimation of his valuable services rendered, and the deep interest he has taken in promoting the welfare of the rising generation.

18TH DURHAM VOLUNTEER RIFLES. — About three years ago, this corps had its birth at Shotley Bridge, under the captaincy of Mr. J. B. Richardson. It was never in a healthy state, and has dragged on a slow and sickly existence till the present time. A final order has now been given by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county to send in all accoutrements, &c., belonging to the Government, and to disband the corps. So ends the 18th Durham Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ANNUAL SUPPER.—On Tuesday night last Mrs. Robson, of the Crown and Thistle, Consett, held her 18th annual supper. The spread was, as usual, ample and of a first-class character. About 30 sat down. The loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk and duly responded to. Song and sentiment passed in quick succession, and a social evening spent.

BUTTERWORTH'S CHRISTY MINSTRELS. — This troupe visited Consett on Wednesday night last, and Shotley Bridge on Thursday. The theatre at Consett was well filled in every part, and the performance throughout gave general satisfaction. It is strongly wished that the company may give another performance before they leave the district.

WINDOW BREAKING IN LEADGATE. — During the past fortnight not less than 3,000 panes of glass have been broken in Leadgate. The police have been on the alert, assisted by many others, yet nothing satisfactory has been discovered. Why this wantonness has been committed no one can tell. It is not a private pique against the Iron Company, inasmuch as many panes have been broken in private property. Two or three parties were brought before the magistrates at Lanchester, on Thursday, but nothing satisfactory was elicited. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this wanton act will be found out, and properly punished.

GAS! GAS!!—Great inconvenience was experienced on Sunday evening last, at the Temporary Church, by the gas going out. The usual means were adopted to relight the gas, but it was found necessary to break the ground outside before the evil could be rectified. It was then found that a bend in the pipe was full of water, and when this was let out the gas was relighted. On Monday night, again, whilst Mr Watson was giving his lecture, the gas went out and left the black man in the dark. It is to be hoped that proper means will be taken to abate this great nuisance.

CONSETT HIRINGS.—The regular Martinmas Hirings for servants took place at Consett, on Saturday last. The day was unpropitious, being both cold and wet. A large number of female servants were in the market, but few if any masters or mistresses, and we did not hear of one servant being hired. Although the legitimate purpose for which this meeting of people was instituted, has failed, yet in the end it has turned out an excellent fancy fair. During the afternoon some thousands of people were collected together viewing, and often pretty freely purchasing, the fancy articles, &c., displayed for sale. It is to be hoped that there will be both masters and servants at the May-day Hiring.

LECTURE ON AMERICA.—As announced, a man of colour, named William Watson, delivered a lecture at the Temporary Church, on America. The lecturer described himself as from the State of Kentucky, educated in England, with the view of returning to the British colonies, there to establish schools, and he announces collections in aid of this object. The syllabus contained an interesting epitome of subjects, but the lecturer showed himself entirely unable to describe the subjects he had attempted. Mr Marriage occupied the chair, and after the collection asked the lecturer to what object the money was to be appropriated. He very candidly replied that it was for his own support, and so the lecture ended. The affair, says our correspondent, gave great dissatisfaction.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR. — On Sunday afternoon two funerals met at the Cemetery, Blackhill, one a Catholic and the other a Protestant. The regular sexton proceeded with the Protestant procession, whilst his brother, who occasionally assists on such occasions, followed the other. Both services accordingly proceeded together. The Catholic minister had completed his task and left the ground, and the assistant sexton commenced to fill the grave, when one of the mourners attempted to wrench the spade from him. After a short and ineffectual struggle, he seized another shovel which was standing by, and struck the sexton with it twice, one of the blows cutting his wrist badly. He then filled up the grave, after doing which he threw the shovel furiously against the wall, and broke it to pieces. The man was accompanied by four others. We understand that a summons has been taken out against the offender, and no doubt the affair will be properly ventilated, before the magistrates.

EBCHESTER BRIDGE.—A meeting of the committee was held at Mr J Browell's, Queen's Head Inn, Ebchester, on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, when a statement of the financial accounts was submitted to the meeting (which consisted of the Rev. R. Marshall, chairman of the committee, Messrs. Edward Hunter, John Moody, M. Coupland, John Mosley, and John Smith), and passed. The treasurer's account was as follows:—Dr. To subscriptions received in cash, £717 13s.; ditto, in cart work, £6; total, £723 13s. Cr. By cash, per contractors, £696 13s. 3d.; cash paid architect, £12; casting materials, £12; incidental expenses, £1 19s.; total, £722 12s. 3d. Balance in hand, £1 0s. 9d. Total £723 13s. 0d. The copy of the order of Quarter Sessions was also read, admitting the bridge to be liable to be kept in repair by the county. A vote of thanks was tendered to the rev. chairman for his gentlemanly conduct and attention while he presided over the committee. It was also unanimously agreed that a committee, consisting of the above-named gentlemen, be formed to raise subscriptions to present Mr. John Fewster with some testimonial or token of respect, for his untiring industry and attention as treasurer and secretary of the project, as it is generally admitted that this bridge, now completed, owes its existence greatly to Mr. Fewster, he having from the commencement taken a very lively interest in the cause; and it is to be hoped that ere long he may receive a [illegible]

A GOOD IDEA.—Mr. John Jopling, of the Coach and Horses Inn, Consett, having a large supper to provide on Saturday night, intends to make a large quantity of soup and dispense it to all applicants at a certain hour. The large quantity of beef and mutton which has to be boiled for the occasion, suggested the idea that soup could be made at little cost. Mr. Jobling, therefore, determined to dispense soup to all applicants between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night, at the brewery of Mr. John Seymour, near the house. Mr. Jobling's generous act is well worthy of imitation.

CROOK HALL FURNACES.—We are glad to state as a fact that two of these furnaces are to be blown in in the course of a few weeks, it may be before the commencement of next month. Workmen are busily employed preparing the machinery, &c., which has naturally got out of order by standing so long idle. Leadgate will again have a change for the better, for the lighting of those furnaces will entail the necessity of working more coal, and, in all probability another coal pit will be put in working order. The Derwent Pit has been named, but how far this is correct we cannot say. We have, however, been assured that there will be upwards of 200 more hands employed as soon as these furnaces get to work. Rumour has been busy this last week, stating that two of the Bradley furnaces are likely to be started by another company, either the Marley Hill Coke Company or Messrs. Palmer, Brothers. Should there be any truth in this rumour, we may fearlessly state that there will be few places in England in a more flourishing state than this district.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE NOVEMBER HIRING. — This semi-annual gathering took place on Monday last, and was held in its wonted place of assembly—the Front-street, Shotley Bridge. The weather, which had the previous days been stormy and rough and rainy in the extreme, had now become calm and settled, foreboding that the village would ere long present that bustle and throng which it had exhibited in former years on similar occasions. Nor were these anticipations unfounded. By an early hour in the morning servants of both sexes were wending their way to the human market, and taking up their positions, and exhibiting the usual symptoms of "want situations." The busines being opened out, and no scarcity of masters, business commenced somewhat briskly. There was evidently a disposition on the part of masters not to give so high wages as had been obtained on previous occasions. Menservants, of "strong bone and good action," obtained from £8 to £11 for the winter half-year; youths realised from £4 to £7, according to quality. Amongst females, known good servants were in good request, and met with engagements at little, if any, reduction in wages, the equivalent given ranging from £3 to £5; younger girls were obtainable at an easy figure, and this class were in abundance, the majority seeking indoor situations rather than farm places. This hiring has seldom, if ever, been exceeded in the amount of business done in a short time, masters and servants met and made their bargains in a manner that pointed out that business, in the first place, was to be the forerunner of pleasure.

MORE COAL.—Not a little interest has been excited lately in the neighbourhood of Prestwick Carr, on account of the lord of the manor (Admiral Midford, of Midford, in Northumberland and Hunmanby, Yorkshire) having given instructions to his mining engineer, Mr. Watson, to test by boring, what minerals, if any, were beneath the surface of this once celebrated common. Under Mr. Watson's directions, Mr. Scott's men, of Ferry Hill, have been engaged on the Carr for some weeks lately, and their labours have at length been successful, for a few days ago they met with a valuable and excellent seam of coal, of upwards of four feet in thickness, and at about twenty fathoms below the surface. There appears every prospect that more valuable seams will be found at a lower depth.

MR. OXLADE V. THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Tuesday, at the County Court at York, before Mr. Sergeant Dowling, the judge. Mr. Oxlade (who has appeared so often before the courts in a similar capacity) brought two actions against the North-Eastern Railway Company. He conducted them himself, whilst the railway company were represented by Mr. W. B. Richardson, of York. In the first case, Mr. Oxlade asked the judge to try two issues—one requiring the company to carry, and the other had reference to an overcharge. On the 15th of April last, he purchased a quantity of coals at Carr House Colliery near Rotherham. On the 17th of April the proprietors loaded the waggons and delivered them to the Midland Railway Company, to be forwarded to York. On the 22nd of April he received a letter from the proprietors of the colliery, informing him that the waggons had left, and that the North Eastern Company refused to forward them until they were paid for the carriage. He went to Normanton, and the rate demanded for the carriage was £5 12s 4d, whereas it ought only to have been 3s 7d. The defence was that the railway company were not common carriers of coal; that they had a right to say they would only carry for the colliery owners, and not for private individuals; that no contract was made with the plaintiff; and that he had no right to recover on this alleged breach of contract. His Honour decided in favour of the defendants, and granted them the costs. In the second case, Mr. Oxlade complained of the detention of an empty waggon, which had a ticket upon it to Ferryhill, dated the 5th of October last, but it did not arrive at Ferryhill until the 21st of October. The defence in this case also was that there had been no contract with the plaintiff, but with the colliery owner. Judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Police Intelligence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY.—Before R. S. SURTEES, A. TOWNS, and H. T. SILVERTOP, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Patrick Finnagan* and *James Cummings* were charged with being drunk and riotous, at Blackhill, on Sunday night. P.C. Bennison stated that he saw the men fighting, one of whom was stripped. On seeing the police they ran away, but were captured by the police. The defendant Finnagan stated that he was going home at eleven o'clock with Thomas Rooney, when he met Cummings and a party. Cummings mentioned his name, and then struck him in the face. He then ran to seek the police, and give Cummings into charge, but the police put the handcuffs on him, and took both of them into custody. —Rooney, a witness, corroborated what Finnagan had said. Cummings said this was his first offence, and hoped they would be lenient with him. Finnagan was dismissed, Cummings fined 10s. and costs.—*Edward Boyle* was charged with being drunk, on Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, at Berryedge. The man had been amusing himself by kicking at a door of the house at which he lodged. It appeared that he left his lodgings about 11 o'clock, and was told he would not be let in again. He, however, returned and caused the disturbance. The Bench thought that the lodging house keeper had no right to lock his door against a lodger. The case was dismissed on defendant paying lock-up expenses.—*James Cammeron* was also charged with being drunk on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, at Consett. P.C. Thompson found the man kicking at the superintendent's door. The man was a stranger in search of employment, and had been treated with drink by some men, and had got a job at Consett. He was fined 5s. and costs, 8s. 10d.

ASSAULT.—*Patrick English* was charged with assaulting James Martin. A man came forward and said the case was settled, but the Bench would not allow this, and the prosecutor was sought up and made to state the case. He said, on Saturday night, the 24th October, he was on the street at Consett when the man came up to him and struck him. The same defendant was also charged with an assault upon Peter McKenna on the 24th of October last. McKenna said he was waiting at his brother's beer-house. It appeared that he had been making a charge for English's seat at chapel. English said he would pay him, and immediately struck him several times over the face. Several witnesses were examined and corroborated the statement of McKenna. —Another man, named *Faley*, was also charged with striking McKenna twice. A young woman, named Charlton, stated the assault was committed as the man refused to give 6d. Eight previous convictions, some of them for severe offences, were recorded against English. Both prisoners were convicted of the assault. English was fined £3 and costs, or two months' imprisonment, and the Bench stated if he came before them again they would send him to prison without the option of a fine. Faley was fined £1 and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.—*Cuthbert Hodgson* was charged with been drunk and riotous on the 22nd of October, at Castleside, at two o'clock in the morning. Hodgson had been drinking at Thompson's beer-house. The police officer said the defendant had been kicking up a strange row in the house, but he had not been sent for; the man was taken into custody after he came out of the house. He was fined 5s and costs, or could have the case adjourned for a fortnight to bring Thompson. The man paid the fine, and costs, 16s.

Michael McConnor was also charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 24th of October, at Consett. The defendant had been fighting with another man, brought up and fined last court day. The fight had arisen from a dispute about lodgings. As it appeared that the defendant had been sent for to eject a disorderly lodger from his mother's house, the case was dismissed.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.— —— *Salmon* was charged with assaulting Joseph Dodds, at Consett, on Sunday night. The prosecutor said that the defendant had on many occasions caused great disturbances in his house, and annoyed the company. The man works at the rail mill as a labourer. He was fined 10s. and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—*John Chambers* was charged with vagrancy. P.C. Taylor said that on Sunday morning he was requested to look through the brick flats at Consett, belonging to Messrs. Dickenson. He there found the defendant, and took him into custody. He was dismissed on promising not to offend again.

AN OFFENDING PUBLICAN.—*Patrick Waters*, Blackhill, was charged with a breach of the beer act by keeping his house open after eleven o'clock. The defendant pleaded guilty. The police said they had had many complaints against the defendant, but had not previously been able to bring a clear case. Waters had only had the house since May. He was fined 10s., and costs.

STEALING A SOVEREIGN.—*William Pratt* was charged by John Liddle with stealing a sovereign, on Saturday, the 7th November. It appeared that a wager had been made, and a sovereign posted, when Pratt seized the money and made off with it. He was followed and taken into custody. When searched, there was nothing found upon him. However, he ultimately gave up the sovereign, saying that he had found it in his boot. He now stated that he had only taken the money in a "lark." Mr. Compton applied for a remand for the case to be heard at Lanchester. Remanded accordingly.

An affiliation case, Sherritt *v.* *Potts*, was adjourned that a fresh summons might be issued, as it had been issued in a wrong name.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before J. FAWCETT and M. KEARNEY, Esqrs.

The business of the Court was delayed till 1 o'clock, in consequence of the magistrates not being in attendance.

A warrant was applied for against a man who prosecuted in a trespass case, at or near the Lintz Colliery—"Kirsop [illegible]

now applied for a warrant against Kirkup for perjury. The Bench told the man that unless he could prove wilful and corrupt perjury against Kirkup, they would not grant a warrant. They were sorry if he had been convicted wrongfully, but he still had a grand jury to appeal to.

George Godley, Consett, — Thompson, Castleside, and John Cummings, Consett, had their certificates again endorsed till next transfer day.

A BREACH OF THE TURNPIKE ACT AND ASSAULT. — *Margaret Leybourne* was charged by John Gibbons with a breach of the Turnpike Act, and also with an assault. It appeared that Leybourne had a pig grazing on the side of the road. She was told to take the pig away, but she persisted in letting the pig remain on the road. Gibbon then went and endeavoured to seize the pig to take it into custody so as to impound it. This constituted the offence. Some extenuation was made in consequence of the woman's imperfect knowledge of the Highway Act. The case was dismissed, defendant been cautioned, and ordered to pay costs. ——*John Leybourne*, son of the above defendant, was then charged with an assault upon Gibbons. The assault had been committed under the influence of excitement, and the Bench, therefore, took a lenient view of the case, and discharged the defendant on his paying expenses.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—*Anthony Fawcett* was charged with assaulting P.C. Marshall on Saturday, the 31st ult., at Shield Row. Some men had been drinking, and kicking up a row in the village, when the police officer interfered, and he was attacked with stones. The man had been locked up from Saturday night till Monday morning, and was discharged with a caution, on paying 6s. 8d. expenses.

THE "FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT" OF LEADGATE.—*John Boyling* was charged with breaking windows at Leadgate on Friday last. Mr. Compton prosecuted, and Mr. Patrick appeared for the defendant. Mr. Compton opened the case, and stated that lately the breaking of windows had become a very fashionable amusement at Leadgate. A witness, named Mrs. Smith, distinctly swore that she saw Boyling. on the night in question, in the act of throwing something, and immediately after her windows were smashed. The police had been on watch in Smith's house for some time, and had not left more than 10 minutes, when she saw the man in the shed opposite throwing the coals. Boyling's son had broken some panes in a previous part of the night. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Patrick, but her evidence was unshaken. Another witness, named Connor Smith, of No. 471, Leadgate, gave evidence as to the manner in which the window was broken, and to his finding Boyling in the shed. He (witness) charged him with breaking the window, when defendant replied, "Connor, you thief, do you peach me of breaking your windows?" Witness replied, "There was no one else to do it but you." Mr. Patrick endeavoured to shake the evidence of this witness, but without effect.—P.C. Tinkler corroborated the statement of the quantity of glass broken.—Mr. Patrick put in an objection to the summons, inasmuch as the man was summoned for doing damage to property of the Derwent Iron Company, whilst really the tenant paid rent, and therefore the damage would have to be repaired by him. This objection was discussed, and it was shown that the damage must be repaired by the company.—Mr. Patrick then commented on the evidence, and called a witness, named Owen Caffy, who stated that on Saturday night he had occasion to go to Smith's, when Smith told him he would take his oath that Boyling and his son had broken all the windows in Leadgate.—It appeared that upwards of 3,000 panes have been broken within the last week. Defendant was convicted of the offence, and was ordered to pay the damage, 4d., a fine of 3s. 2d., and expenses, 11s. 6d., in all fifteen shillings.—*Robert Heslop* and *Wm. Waggett* were charged with the same offence. Mr. Compton again prosecuted, and Mr. Patrick defended. Mr. Compton opened the case, and stated that the damage done to all kinds of property at Leadgate was fearful, and that within the week upwards of 3,000 panes of glass had been destroyed. In consequence of this great damage done nightly, he would ask the magistrates if the case was proved against these men, to inflict a severe punishment.—John McGrath said he distinctly saw Heslop throw a stone which came into his door, and almost immediately his window was broke. The witness could not, however, swear that the defendants broke his window, and the cases were, therefore, both dismissed.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.— —— *Downie* was charged with being drunk and riotous, at Consett, on Sunday afternoon. The magistrates recognised the man as having been frequently before them. He was fined 5s. and costs, or four-days' imprisonment. Mr. Fawcett asked the man how he could be so foolish as to first spend his money on drink, and then spend it still more foolishly by coming there to pay a fine and expenses.—*Peter Rock* was charged with being drunk at Consett, on Sunday night. As the man bore a good character, and was not known to be an habituald runkard, he was discharged on paying costs.

A PAIR OF UNFILIAL SONS.—*John Gillon* and *James Gillon* were charged with neglecting to support their father and mother, who are both chargeable to the parish of Cornsay. It was shewn that both the men were earning 15s per week, and that one of them was living upon his own property. The relieving officer only asked for 1s per week each. The Bench was quite of opinion that it was as little as could be asked, and therefore gave an order for that sum. They grumbled very hard, and said they could not pay it.

STEALING A SOVEREIGN.—*William Pratt* was charged, on remand from Shotley Bridge, with stealing a sovereign, the property of John Liddle, on Saturday last. Mr. Compton prosecuted, Mr. Patrick appearing for the defendant. It appeared, from the evidence, that the two men had been drinking at Williams' beer-house, at Blackhill, on Saturday night, and during that time a wager was made, and Liddle put down a sovereign on the table. The prisoner then took it and ran out with it. P.C. Bennison captured the prisoner, but on searching him found only 4s 2d. The sovereign was not recovered till Sunday morning, when the prisoner gave it to Seargeant Scott, stating that he had found it in his boot. The prisoner said he was guilty of taking the sovereign, but without any intention of stealing it. This view was taken by Mr. Patrick, who urged in his favour the fact of his restoring the money. The prisoner ultimately pleaded guilty, and the magistrates, as there were some mitigating circumstances in the case, passed the lenient sentence of fourteen days' hard labour.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.
THREATENING LETTERS TO THE "BLACK-LEGS." FURTHER EVICTIONS AT SPENNYMOOR.

Thursday was the quietest day Willington has seen for the past three weeks. Most of the active leaders in the strike, and many who are taking no very prominent part in it, left the village about nine o'clock to proceed to Shincliffe, where a general meeting of all the men in Messrs. Strakers and Love's employment had been convened. As usual on such occasions, the men walked in procession, following the same standards, which were not peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. The meeting was held near a plantation, between Shincliffe Bank Top and Old Shincliffe, and was attended by about five hundred men. The chair was taken by Thomas Holmes, a workman possessed of more than common intelligence, who has on several previous occasions presided at gatherings of them. The meeting was addressed both by Holmes and several other men, but, as usual, no resolution of any kind whatever was proposed, nor was anything that might be termed "business" transacted at the meeting. The speeches made were of the ordinary description, and the men were, as heretofore, exhorted to hold out until they had obtained the concessions they demanded. A committee, (consisting of men from each colliery was appointed, and had a meeting after the public proceedings were over; but we are unable to state whether they decided upon any definite line of conduct. The men returned home in groups, and they did not, so far as we saw, appear to be particularly gratified with the results of the congress.

We regret to say that there are now appearing some of those evil plants which are sure to spring up in the midst of convulsions like the present. Many of the men are beginning to suffer from actual want, and as they begin to feel the effects of the step which they have taken, their minds are naturally becoming still further hardened against their masters and those whom they consider as their allies. As we have already stated, the sum of 3s was given by the agents of the union to each man on strike on Monday evening last. As this sum, however, was given to all parties alike, totally irrespective of those who might be dependent upon any particular man for support, it may easily be imagined that those who have large families to provide for are very badly off indeed. Several have acknowledged that many were suffering from want, but at the same time they showed no signs of wavering in their allegiance to the union; on the contrary, they were impressed with the idea that the union both could and would provide for them, and that at the end of the present week they would have all their wants amply supplied. It must be remembered, however, that at present they are living rent-free in the houses of Messrs. Straker & Love, and that they still receive a certain amount of credit from the tradesmen, at Willington, and other villages in the neighbourhood. It is probable that, should the weather be favourable, many of them will be evicted next week; and it is certain that the small shopkeepers in the neighbourhood will be unable long to continue to give them credit, so that with the coming winter close at hand, their prospects are gloomy indeed, should they continue to stand out against the masters. There have already been a number of applications for parochial relief, and there can be no doubt that, unless matters take a favourable turn, the overseers will have their work set in meeting the cases of all the applicants whom they may expect. Unfortunately, the personal suffering is not the only evil which follows in the train of a strike. Other demoralising influences are already at work, and amongst them is one which cannot be too severely condemned, or stayed by too active measures. It is the vile and contemptible practice of sending threatening letters to those whom the miners suppose to be unfriendly to them. We are informed that several such letters have been sent to the men who have continued at work at Sunnybrow and Oakenshaw, and it is said the consequence has been that more than one of the so-called "blacklegs" have cease work.

The following are two of those letters. The originals are, we believe, in the hands of the police:—

"Richard Mc'Gee prepare to meet thy God, for we are on the look-out for you."

"November 10, 1863.

"My dear Frend—I write the few lines to you to inform you that mister Ruxton the priest of Willington church has got orders to get some graves ready and you must prepare yourself for it and you must make the best of your time in praying to your maker fore your time is but short in this world fore it will come to you by night or by day.

"Mr. Geo. Bell, Oakenshaw Colliery, Durham."

Only one signification can be attached to these two epistles. The spirit of murder lurks in every sentence they contain. We can scarcely suppose that they have been written with a full determination to carry out the hideous purpose they express; but we can assure the men that whether these letters are written in earnest or jest, they can inflict upon themselves and their cause, no deadlier injury than they do in resorting to weapons so dishonourable.

At Spennymoor the work of eviction proceeded on Thursday without any resistance on the part of the men on strike. In the morning a meeting was held at Jerusalem, so-called—a district connected with Spennymoor Colliery. [illegible]

addressed by 'Jos. Johnson and 'George Parker (the latter no connection of the obnoxious overman). The speakers exhorted the men to behave quietly, and be careful to commit no breach of the peace. They said that the police were not their enemies, but were simply performing an unpleasant duty in carrying out the orders of the owners. The result was that, contrary to what was feared, no breach of the peace occoured. The only signs of excitement was manifested by the women, who were gathered in groups along the route taken by the policemen, and who set up some discordant but not very articulate sounds, while the guardians of the peace, under the direction of Superintendent Henderson, of Durham, pursued their steady and silent march from one part of the village to another. The equanimity of the police was not in the slightest degree disturbed by the outbursts of feminine wrath and derision, though one Amazon, more excited than the rest, had a tin can, which she drummed in the most vehement manner close in the rear of the procession. Spennymoor Colliery is situated in the parish of Merrington; and sometimes goes under the name of Merrington Colliery. All the workmen, to the number of nearly 200, occupied houses in the village of Spennymoor, which is of considerable extent. The men, it appears, have found no difficulty in obtaining temporary refuge in other houses, to which their furniture also has been removed. This is accounted for from the fact that by far the greater proportion of the inhabitants of Spennymoor have no connection with the colliery. The ironworks here employ from 700 to 800 men, and it is a fact worthy of remark that a portion of these have lately been threatening to strike for an advance of wages. The ironworks are the property of Messrs Baring Brothers, the bankers, of London, who are brothers of the respected bishop of the diocese. The puddlers at these works have at two separate times had an advance of wages of one shilling per ton; and the shinglers, who hammer the iron after it passes from the puddlers, and who have had one advance, are applying for another. In fact, they gave notice to leave their employment unless it was granted. Mr Dyson, the manager of the works, took an effectual method to remove the prevailing dissatisfaction. He had an interview with the shinglers, and gave them leave to seek out three establishments where the highest wages are paid, he himself undertaking to select other three, and promising to pay his men wages as high, or higher, than those paid elsewhere. The men at once yielded to the liberality of this proposal, and are continuing their work as usual, though a few of the ball furnacemen, as they are called, have been allowed to leave in accordance with their notice, Mr. Dyson, finding that he can carry on the works without their assistance. The strike of the pitmen, however, as we have already stated, is not for an advance of wages, but simply to procure the removal of Mr. Ralph Parker, the overman. The grounds of complaint against Mr Parker have been already stated. We are not in a condition to state how far they justify the strong antipathy of the workmen; but we are bound to state that an impression does exist beyond the circle of the pitmen themselves that Mr. Parker's resignation and removal to some other colliery would be conducive not only to his own comfort but to the peace of the district. Mr. Southern, the viewer, has not considered himself at liberty to comply with the demands of the men in this respect—he not having discovered anything to justify him in resorting to so extreme a measure as the dismissal of his subordinate. The only men now at Spennymoor Colliery are the deputies, and the probability is that the owners will have great difficulty in getting men to supply the places of their late workmen, if they retain Mr Parker. As far as we have been able to learn, the *morale* of the pit population at Spennymoor, is considerably below par; and this may account for the bad feeling having grown up to its unhappy dimensions. In the neighbouring colliery of Whitworth, which belongs to the same owners, a different *regime* prevails. There the men enter into a yearly agreement, which is terminable at a fortnight's notice; and the workmen there have been, in some cases, for a period of 10 or 12 years working at the colliery. But at Spennymoor the workmen are continually changing; according to our information, the men come and go when they like, and, as might be expected, they are not equal in character and intelligence to the generality of pitmen. This is not a state of things, however, which need to continue, and it will be a happy circumstance if the existing troubles should lead those in authority to revise existing regulations. There is an excellent Wesleyan day school, and also a national day school in the village, and both are well attended by the children of the workpeople. The strength of the union feeling amongst the pitmen at Spennymoor was shown in a striking manner on Sunday last. It appears that on the afternoon of that day, one of Mr Love's deputies, who is a local preacher in the Methodist New Connection, went to Spennymoor to fulfil an appointment to preach in the New Connection Chapel there. He had noticed beforehand that his services would not be acceptable, but in spite of that he went. He found it impossible, however, to occupy the sacred desk to any useful purpose, and left the chapel amidst the hootings of such as were assembled.

A VISIT TO CONSETT.
No. III.
"THE TIN MILLS."

In a recent journey by rail from Greenock to Glasgow the writer, after admiring that beautiful piece of scenery on the Clyde where the Fortress of Dumbarton surmounts that remarkable rock mountain that separates the Clyde into two channels, and where the Loch Lomond is surrounded by its magnificent mountain chain, the train hurrying along my attention was speedily attracted to a new coal winning, when I was struck with the great difference between the pit heap with those of this locality. I was informed by an intelligent gentleman that it was ironstone of excellent quality; that in sinking for coal they had now both, and that the discovery was leading to the establishment of large iron works—all of which would add greatly to the riches of the nobleman (Lord Blaytyre) over whose rich estate we were travelling. The iron shipbuilding of the Clyde was then discussed, when my informant told me that notwithstanding they had iron so close to them it was to the *Consett* Iron Works they were indebted to much of their success, as they not only produced better plates, but the plates of large dimensions they had produced at *less cost*, and he said it would be a calamity to himself and the other builders of the Clyde if the Consett Works should be closed or even suspended in their operations.

I thought this at the time, good news for the Tyne and the north of England, and that our shipbuilders could have nothing to fear from the competition of the enterprising men of the Clyde, and so events are daily proving. The business is extending, not only on the Tyne, but also on the Wear, and new works are being erected at Middlesbro', the very seat of the iron manufacture, as well as those already in operation at Stockton and Hartlepool on the Tees.

This has led to the increased manufacture of iron plates, and rolling mills for that purpose have recently been established near Stockton, whilst the "Tin Mills," where tin is no longer made, have, by a series of transitions, been converted into immense rolling mills, where iron is converted from the pig into puddled iron, and rolled into plate iron for boilers and ships plates, and the writer was only this week told by a Tyne iron ship builder, the only complaint he could make against the Shotley Bridge Iron Company (Limited) was, that they could not execute their orders as fast as they required the plates.

The works are situated at Blackhill, about a quarter of a mile from the Consett Works, and we are enabled to give, from an authentic source, a slight sketch of their past history and present position, which we subjoin:—

What are now called the "Shotley Bridge Iron Works" were erected in 1850 as the "Shotley Bridge Tin Plate Works," and in the same year the manufacture and sale of tin plates at them was commenced by Messrs. E. O. Tregelles and Co. In 1855 there was added the manufacture of merchant bar iron and of sheet iron. In 1861 the manufacture of iron (ship and boiler) plates was substituted for that of tin plates and bar iron, and the name of the firm was changed to J. B. Richardson and Co. In 1862 the management of the concern passed into the hands of trustees for the creditors of J. B. Richardson and Co., and in 1863 those creditors converted themselves into shareholders in the Shotley Bridge Iron Company (Limited), under which style the works are now carried on for the manufacture of ship and boiler plates. The production of these works average about 260 tons per week, the average value of which is about £10 per ton. To the works is attached a colliery raising about 40,000 tons of coals per annum.

About 75 men and boys are employed at the colliery, and about 530 at the works. The pays average about £1400 per fortnight.

A school in connection with the works, kindly superintended by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Shotley Bridge) has an attendance of about 60 boys and girls (mixed) under an able master, and about 90 infants, under a competent mistress.

These works are under the management of David Dale, Esq., of Darlington, with Messrs Ledger and Hill, resident managers, and, we are glad to learn, are about to be extended and made one-third larger. We visited a library and reading-room, to which a refreshment room is attached, which, we understand, is chiefly supported by the works. We would suggest that it would be a great improvement if the ground in front was enclosed with a neat iron palisading, and if nicely gravelled, in the summer months it would make an excellent quoit and skittle ground, and with a few seats it would be a great attraction to the workmen. We believe that too little attention has been paid by our public institutions to providing proper amusements for the working classes.

E. S. H.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN LONDON.
TRIPLE MURDER IN A CAB, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

A tragedy, which for mingled atrocity and mystery, stands without parallel in our memory, was enacted in London on Saturday night. Between 8 and 9 o'clock on that evening a cab driver, named James Parker, was hailed at the Shoreditch Station of the Great Eastern Railway by a well-dressed man, who was accompanied by a woman and two children. According to the statement of the cab driver the man appeared about 35 years of age, was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, slightly built, with dark hair, whiskers, and moustache, the last bushy and overhanging the lip. He was dressed in a black coat, but wore light trousers. The woman was about 34 years of age, was rather stout and fair, and was dressed in black, as were the children, who were respectively about seven and four years of age. These persons came together from the "departure" side of the railway platform, as if they were too late for the train, or had just seen some one off. They entered the cab, and the man [illegible]

Grove, Paddington, and, as he might want him to stop, to put the check string on. The driver said he would do so, and the cab proceeded in the direction of the Royal Oak. When Parker had driven as far as the Green Dragon Public-house, Bishopsgate-street, City, the man, instead of pulling the check-spring, put his head out of the cab, and ordered the driver to stop. Parker did so, and upon getting down, the man gave him a shilling, and asked him to get him a pint of half-and-half, and at the same time to have something himself. The cabman fetched the drink, and handed it into the cab. What passed in the vehicle at this particular time is a matter upon which no light has yet been thrown; but there is no doubt that during the moment which elapsed while the pint of porter was in possession of the man, a deadly poison was mixed with it. When the pot was returned to the cabman, it was empty, and Parker appears to have particularly noticed that before the man gave it to him, he turned it bottom up, in order that all the dregs might escape. The cab then proceeded as far as Furnival's Inn, Holborn, where the man again stopped him, and got out. He asked Parker what his fare would be for the whole distance, and was answered 4s. The man paid the amount and gave Parker sixpence for himself. He then instructed him to take the other three passengers on to the Royal Oak, and walked away in the direction of the city. Parker drove on to this place. When he got down and opened the door of the cab, he was greatly surprised to find all three lying at the bottom of the vehicle, but only thought they were drunk. His endeavours to rouse them were observed by the passers-by, who collected round the cab. No one seems to have entertained a doubt that they were other than drunk or ill, until a medical gentleman, who was riding by on an omnibus, examined the bodies and at once pronounced them to be dead. The bodies were then taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The medical men of that establishment at once came to the conclusion that the woman and two children had been poisoned by prussic acid, which had doubtless been administered in the half and half. The surgeon at the hospital stated that the deceased appeared to have died without a struggle. Mr. Parsons, of the Green Dragon, handed to the police the pot which was sent out with the half and half; but no poisonous mixture was found in it. The police were, of course, soon on the alert, descriptions were published of the parties, but until Monday night without avail. Information was received at the police station that a man answering the description published had been found dead in bed at a coffee-house in Southwark, having committed suicide by taking laudanum. The cabman, Parker, was taken there, but although there was some resemblance, he at once pronounced him not to be the man.

APPREHENSION AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

The perpetrator of this shocking tragedy was arrested at midnight on Monday, at Camberwell, but he had prepared himself with a deadly poison, and very shortly after his capture he died at the station to which the police conveyed him. The whole family has consequently been destroyed. The name of the murderer is Samuel Hunt; he is thirty-four years of age, and was a traveller in the employment of Messrs. Butler and M'Culloch, seedsmen, herbalists, and druggists, Hart-street and South-row, Covent Garden, and in that capacity, seems to have obtained a knowledge of herbs and chemistry. For the pursuit of that knowledge he fitted up a small laboratory in his house. He resided with his wife and two children in St. Anne's Cottages, Wellington-street, Camberwell Road, and the neighbours represent that they lived what is commonly called "a cat and dog life;" they were constantly quarrelling, and that at times they appeared to be very wretched. He had been heard on more than one occasion to say he would "do for his wife and children one of these days," and some persons who sympathised with them, remonstrated with Hunt on this account. No one appears to have seen the man and his family go out on Saturday. A man, named Prescott, a letter carrier in the employment of the General Post Office, living close by had read in the papers of Monday an account of the circumstances connected with the murder, and as he remembered having seen the man enter the house alone on Sunday, the thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Hunt and her children might have been the victims, especially as the description circulated by the police applied very closely to them. He therefore went to the station on Camberwell Green, and communicated his suspicions to Inspector Meloy. Acting upon the information, Inspector Meloy, in company with Mr. Smith, also an officer of the P. division, went to Hunt's house, and found the door barred and bolted. They succeeded in obtaining admission, and met Hunt in the passage. They told him they wished to speak to him, and followed him into a room where he sank into a chair. The police told him what their object was, how their suspicions had been raised, and inquired where his wife and children were. Hunt said in reply, "I cannot speak to you; I have a pain,—a disease of the heart." The inspector and his colleague saw that the man was in a dying state, and they had him at once removed to Camberwell Police Station, and obtained the immediate assistance of two medical gentlemen residing in the district. Just before they arrived, and within three quarters of an hour of the first interview the police had with him, he died from the effects of aconite, a preparation of strychnine. This he, no doubt, took as soon as he was aware of the presence of the police at his door.

While they were in the house, Inspector Smith asked Hunt if his wife and family were at home. He said "No; they are all in the country; they have gone to Southampton." When asked the date of their departure, he replied that they went away on Friday night. Inspector Meloy said, "Have you not made a mistake—was it not Saturday night?" The man replied "No; I am positive that it was on Friday night."

At intervals during this conversation the man retched violently.

Inspector Dunn, who also arrived at the house, said to him—"Have you not read the account of the murder in the papers?" To which he replied—"I have read the account of the murder;" and immediately added, rather sharply, "But you don't suppose it's my family, do you?"

Inspector Meloy asked the man how his wife and family were dressed, to which he replied by asking how the deceased were dressed. Meloy said they were dressed in black, on which he said, "They cannot be mine, for mine all wore light dresses;" adding, "she has gone on a visit to her uncle, Mr. Campbell, who lives at Harmwood-street, Southampton." Inspector Dunn then requested him to go with them to the police station to hear the description of the deceased woman and children read. He expressed his willingness to do so, and then asked Inspector Meloy if he would take charge of £40 in Bank of England notes, a request which he declined to comply with. He accompanied them to the station, and on the way said, "My wife and myself have lived very unhappily; she was always very jealous, and oh! she led me a dreadful life, always accusing me wrongfully, and talking to that extent that I have frequently been obliged to leave my bed and walk the streets. The children have told me something which has aroused my suspicion of her. They went out one day, and when they returned they said they had met a gentleman, who had taken them all in a cab, and that he was kind, like me, and looked like me, only that he had a moustache. I did not like this." When offering the bank-notes to Inspector Meloy, he said, "I want you to take charge of these to give to my wife and children, if they are alive." He afterwards said, "She used to drink, and her bottles were always about the house; what I drank this evening was part of what she left behind in a bottle." Inspector Meloy asked him if he knew what it was that he had drank, and he replied, "I have no doubt but that it was gin."

On his arrival at the police station, medical assistance was sent for, and Mr. Puckle, surgeon, proceeded, without delay, to administer emetics. This was resisted, and it was only after several fruitless attempts that Mr Puckle succeeded in making him swallow one. Other medical men were present, and, previous to their arrival, he being weak from excessive vomiting, sat down whilst the description of the deceased woman and children was read over to him; on hearing which he exclaimed several times, "That is them," as the inspector proceeded in reading the account. He was then asked if his wife had a sore foot, and he said yes. Meloy then asked, "Does she use ointment?" To which he replied, "Yes; I have applied it to the sore myself." The vomiting continuing to increase, he said he thought he was dying, and wished to lie down. This was complied with, and the medical gentlemen then questioned him as to what he had taken. He replied, "I think it was something in the glass which was not spirits." He afterwards continued, "I know what my wife died of now; it's prussic acid, and it was in the house. I might have taken aconite. I think I shall die." After this he continued retching for the space of nearly an hour, when he again referred to his wife, and said that her uncle had given them £50, which enabled him to live without drawing his salary, and he had not touched it for the last eighteen months. Just previous to his death he seemed to sleep, and suddenly awoke, when he said, "I have had the most beautiful dreams. I want to write. I am dying, and before I die I want to write. Writing materials having been supplied, he was just able to write as follows, but could not sign it:—"Mr. M'Culloch—Pay to my wife the money due to me, namely, £120, due the 17th of September last, and the remainder due to me." He then said, "My employer owes me 18 months' salary; we've had a good many rows about that, and I wish to leave it to my children if they are alive." Shortly after this he died.

Prescott subsequently identified the bodies of the persons found in the cab as Mrs. and the Misses Hunt, and the cabman identified Hunt as the man who rode with the woman and children, and who left the cab at Furnival's Inn. Hunt was at his usual business during the whole of Friday last, and before going away he stated to his employers that he wished for leave of absence on Saturday in order to take his wife and children out of town. The permission was granted, and he was absent on Saturday. On Monday morning Hunt attended again at Covent Garden, and was engaged in his duties until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, but there was

Sporting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.—HANDICAP HURDLE of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Two miles; over six flights of hurdles.

Mr. Wadlow's Pot-Pourri, 4 yrs, 10st 11lb............White 1
Mr. Davies' Bowman, 5 yrs, 9st............Thorpe 2

JUVENILE STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Lord Stamford's Alpheus, 8st 4lb............Mann 1
Mr. Osborne's Orphene, 8st 11lb............Harrison 2

FLYING HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, with 100 added. T.Y.C.

Lord Stamford's Gemma, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb............Mann 1
Duke of Beaufort's Farfalla, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb............Deacon 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, for all ages. Three quarters of a mile.

Birkenhead............Carroll 1
Rothschild............J. Grimshaw 2
Birthday filly............Snowden 3

KNOWSLEY NURSERY STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 80 sovs added, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C.

Mr Barber's Cutaway, 7st............E. Taylor 1
Mr Craven's Practitioner, 7st 4lb............French 2
Mr Saxon's Jane Shore, 6st 4lb............Sharp 3

HANDICAP PLATE of 40 sovs for three-yr-old and upwards. T.Y.C.

Pupil, 7st............E. Taylor 1
Cassidia, 7st 2lb............Whiteley 2

The winner was objected to for foul riding, and Cassidia got the stakes.

AINTREE PLATE of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile.

Lord Bateman's Despair, 4 yrs, 8st 13lb ...H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Rich's East Lancashire, 3 yrs, 7st............Connor 2
Mr Whittaker's Sorceress, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb............J. Grimshaw 3

ALL-AGED SELLING STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 25 sovs added. T.Y.C.

Prescription, 6st 10lb............J. Grimshaw 1
Highland Mary, 6st 6lb............Ward 2

THURSDAY.—SCURRY NURSERY (Handicap) of 50sov. Three furlongs 100 yards.

Mr Barber's Cutaway, 7st 6lb............E. Taylor 1
Mr Hodgman's Virginia, 7st 6lb............Morris 2
Mr Peace's Alice Lee, 6st 6lb............J. Grimshaw 3

SWEEPSTAKES of 3sov each, with 30 added. T.Y.C.

Mr Hart's Jenny Wren, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb......H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Kenyon's Lord Dundreary, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb............Dixon 2
Mr Peace's Crisis, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb............Hoystead 3

HANDICAP PLATE.

Spicebox, 6 yrs............Grimshaw 1
Erytheia............Loates 2

SEFTON HANDICAP of 5sov each, with 100 added. One mile and a quarter.

Mr Temperley's Alice, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb............Loates 1
Mr Hunt's Charming Woman, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb............Neale -
Lord Bateman's Despair, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb......J. Grimshaw -

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN STEEPLE CHASE (Handicap) of 100sov, added to a sweepstakes of 5sov. each. About three miles.

Mr F. Symond's Reporter, 4 yrs, 11st............C. Boyce 1
Mr Holman na De Reuter, 6 yrs, 10st............G. Holman 2

THE HUNTERS' STAKE of 40sov. Mile and a half. 13 subs.

Mr Saxon's The Monk, 5 yrs, 13st 5lb......Mr Thompson 1
Mr T. Redford's Zeloo, 3 yrs, 10st 13lb............Mr Wood 2

THE HELTER SKELTER STAKES of 5sov each, with 40 added.

Mrs Nesbit, 6st 4lb............Carroll 1
Pilot, 8st 6lb............Hughes 2

HANDICAP PLATE of 50sov. About six furlongs.

Mr C. Peck, junr.'s Bernice, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb............Harrison 1
Mr R. Rich's East Lancashire, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb......Connor 2

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE MORPETH FOXHOUNDS will meet on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at Wallington; Thursday, Nov. 19, at Arcot; Saturday, Nov. 21, at Longhorsley—each day at a quarter before eleven.

THE DURHAM COUNTY FOXHOUNDS will meet on Monday, Nov. 17, at Whitton; Wednesday, Nov. 18, at Whin Houses; Friday, Nov. 20, at Two Mile Houses; Saturday, Nov. 21, at Redworth Village—each day at a quarter before eleven.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PONY RACE IN HARNESS.—On Tuesday morning a match took place between Mr. Coleman's chesnut pony and Mr. Pinkney's grey pony, to go in harness from the High Level Bridge to Thirsk and back to Newcastle. The journey to Thirsk was to occupy one day, and the journey back to come off the day following, to start at seven o'clock a.m. The stakes were for £20 aside each way. The ponies were to have drivers up, and to carry each a partner, but weight not specified. On Tuesday morning the pair started from the High Level Bridge at a common trot, but when they fairly got under way the action of both was truly astonishing, and, although nature was studied in all its phases, Mr. Coleman arrived in Thirsk, after performing the journey, in 6½ hours, Mr. Pinkney being only a quarter of an hour later, consequently Mr. Coleman was the winner of the trial out. On Wednesday morning both appeared quite fresh at the scratch for their return match, and at the appointed time they both left Thirsk. After going a certain distance the chesnut began to show a superiority, and eventually distanced the grey, and arrived in Newcastle 25 minutes after five o'clock. Mr. Coleman's pony is 13 hands high.

Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat from the growers at this day's market, but a small coasting and foreign arrival. For old foreign there was a good demand, and a large business done at the extreme rates of this day week; but new English had only a limited sale, holders mostly insisting on a little advance, to which buyers refused to accede. Rye unchanged. Barley, for malting, had a good inquiry at late rates, but the quantity on offer was small; grinding slow. Malt dull. Beans were rather slower; but peas found buyers at previous terms. Oats, with a good arrival, were the turn cheaper. Flour moved off at late rates. — Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending Saturday, November 7:—Wheat, 1,911 qrs., at 47s 0d; barley, 60 qrs, at 36s 6d; oats, 105 qrs, at 21s 6d; 70 qrs, at 30s 0d. Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending November 10: Coastwise—Wheat, 662 qrs; barley, 403; oats, 3,618 qrs; rye, 20 qrs; beans, 50 qrs; flour, 1,533 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 994 qrs; barley, 431 qrs; flour, 519 sacks.

STOCKTON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—There was a good supply of farmers' grain this morning. Wheat was in good demand at last week's prices. Barley, oats, beans and peas unchanged.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—The improvement in the corn trade continues, and the market for wheat is much firmer in tone. Barley in rather better demand, the finer qualities of malting being readily taken at less prices. Oats rather languid, though holders are indisposed to give way any further. Beans and peas in fair demand at former prices.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 270 head of cattle, and 118 pigs from Ireland; also, 8 beasts from Aberdeen, and 95 pigs from Hamburg. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 56 beasts, but an increase of 1,207 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was inferior, even time of year considered, while sheep were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 1,294 head. The best quality of both steers and heifers were exceedingly scarce, and moved freely off at extreme currencies; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state. Prices had a downward tendency, with a slow finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep was 5,200. Notwithstanding the increase, the mutton trade ruled firm, and prices varied little from those of Tuesday last. However, towards the close, a middling finish was experienced, and part remained unsold. The show of pigs was 988. The pork trade was less active to-day than on this day se'nnight. The tendency was in favour of the buyer, and part were left over.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	0	0	to	5	10	0	⅌ ton.
Do. this year's growth..	3	10	0	to	5	5	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	0	0	0	"
Do. this year's growth...	4	4	0	to	5	5	0	"
Clover hay	4	4	6	to	0	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	2	to	0	1	8	⅌ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	6	to	0	1	8	"
Oat straw	0	1	7	to	0	2	3	"

Hay at market, 165 carts; straw, 47.

NEWCASTLE POTATOE MARKET.—TUESDAY.—At our market this morning there was a good supply, and all sold at the following rates.—English, 7s 6d; Scotch, 8s 0d to 8s 6d per load.——THURSDAY.—At our market this morning there was a very thin supply, and all were sold at the following rates. English sold at from 7s to 7s 6d; Scotch 8s to 8s 6d.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday. —Northumberland bacon, hams on, none; hams, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per stone. Butter, 51s. to 52s. per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; do., small, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hams, large, 11s 6d to 0s ditto, small, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per stone. Butter, 51s to 52s per firkin.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle, at 12, Ashfield-terrace West, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Hunter Blair, of a son.

At Dean-street, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. J. S. Baker, pork butcher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Blackhill, in St. Mary's Chapel, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Robert Easton to Mary Ann Robson.

At Highgate, in the Baptist Chapel, Mr. William Skelton to Diana Graham.

At Satley, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Thompson, M.A., Edward, third son of Mr. G. Green, yeoman, Rayless, to Mary Jane, only daughter of J. Jackson, Esq., Springwell Cottage, Durham.

DEATHS.

At High Conside, on the 2nd inst., aged 4, John, son of Mr. Robert Charlton.

At Leadgate, on the 1st inst., aged 4 years and 6 months, John, son of Mr. William Brice.—On the 5th inst., aged 2, Catherine, daughter of Mr. John Hurston.—On the 7th inst., aged 13 months, Ann, daughter of Mr. John Walton. —On the 8th inst., aged 3 years, Joseph Hutchinson, son of Mr. William Coulthard.—Same day, aged 4 years and 9 months, William, son of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Crag Head, on the 4th inst., Cuthbert, infant son of Mr. Joseph Musgrove.

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