Printed and Published at 65 Clayton Street Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Proprietor ... Bradley


# The Consett Guardian

## AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 11. | CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860. | [PRICE ONE PENNY.]


### Money Wanted.

MONEY.

WANTED TO BORROW, £240 on Freehold Property, of ample value, situate at Consett.—Apply to Mr. COMPTON, Solicitor, Consett.

### Situations Vacant.

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

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

### Public Notices.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

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

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

THE Local Authority of the Township of Benfieldside are ready to receive Proposals for Draining and Filling-up Blackhill Common Quarry.

Specifications and Conditions may be seen on application to JOHN WILSON, Inspector, Shotley Bridge, Gateshead.

N.B.—Tenders to be delivered before 6 o'clock p.m. of the 25th inst.

Shotley Bridge, Nov. 13th. 1860.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL.

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

On WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1860.

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

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

Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Bar.

Printed Programmes to be had on Application.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.

EVENING TUITION.

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

TERMS same as Day Pupils.

Shotley Grove School, Oct., 1860.

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

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE inhabitants of this place and its vicinity are respectfully informed that

MR. JOHN WILLIAM ATKINSON,

PROFESSOR AND TEACHER OF MUSIC,

Will open a DANCING SCHOOL at Miss Medeci's, Railway Tavern, Consett, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, to commence at Seven o'clock.

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

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

TERMS.

Entrance ........................................ 1s.
Lessons after Entering ........................... 6d.

GRAND BALL, LANCHESTER.

A BALL will be held at the House of MISS CLARK, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1860, CHARLES ALLEN, Esq., M.C.

STEWARDS:

THOMAS SHIELD, Esq., Broom House.
DR. W. A. S. NEWBY, Lanchester.
MR. T. HARKER, Esh.
MR. T. CUMMINGS, Lanchester.
MR. ELLIOTT, Hill Top.
MR. T. ALLEN, Annfield Plain.

TICKETS:

GENTLEMEN'S ........................ 5s. 0d.
LADIES' ............................ 3s. 0d.

REFRESHMENTS INCLUDED.

DANCING to commence at Nine o'Clock. TICKETS to be had of the STEWARDS and at the BAR.

LEADER of the BAND: MR. R. B. SANDERSON.

### Business Addresses.

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

H. DUFOUR,

PRINTER, STATIONER, AND BOOKBINDER.

PRINTING

Of every description executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PERIODICALS READY AS SOON AS ISSUED.

FEATENBY AND WRIGHT'S GREAT CHRISTMAS LOTTERY!

TO be Drawn on or before Friday, the 21st of December, 1860. 2,000 Members, at Sixpence each.

Tickets and List of Prizes will be ready in a few days.

A splendid assortment of useful and valuable PRIZES will be entered.

THE HEARTS OF OAK, HIGHGATE.

REMOVED TO CONSETT!

PETER WATSON

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his Entrance upon the Premises at Highgate, and begs to announce that he has Removed to more eligible Premises situate in

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

Lately occupied by Mr. J. Skelton, where he hopes, by attention to the comforts of his Friends, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

MILD AND BITTER, SCOTCH AND BURTON ALES, Of the Finest Quality.

GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

MILD and BITTER BEER of Superior Quality.

DRAUGHT & BOTTLED ALE & PORTER, CORDIALS, &c.

SAMUEL SURTEES,

DISPENSING CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

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

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

N.B. PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.

AGENT FOR CLOYTON'S PILLS.

GENUINE HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

POKES, SACKS, CART COVERS, BARN SHEETS, WOOL SHEETS, SHEEP NETS, CART ROPES, HALTERS, PLOUGH CORDS, SPUN YARNS, COW TIES, COW BANDS, PIG NETS, TWINES, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

ROBERT BELL,

6 and 8, TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE.

ON SALE,

LINSEED, RAPE, CANARY SEEDS, &c.

D. CLARKE'S WHEAT PROTECTOR, the best Dressing for Seed Wheat known.

GISHURST COMPOUND.—See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 9th, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE

AT

PARK'S,

77, PILGRIM STREET,

(Four Doors Below the Old Black House),

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WINTER GOODS

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

SUMMER GOODS.

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

REMEMBER ONLY AT

PARK'S,

77, PILGRIM STREET,

(Four Doors below the Old Black House,)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

### Business Addresses.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

IMPORTER OF

HAVANNAH CIGARS,

22, BIGG MARKET,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELLER, &c., LEADGATE.

Dealer in WEDDING RINGS, &c.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

CHARLES G. RANDALL,

TOW LAW COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES, GIGS, &c.

TOW LAW.

W. G. SIMPSON,

ACCOUNTANT, AGENT, &c.

OFFICAL BALANCE SHEETS PREPARED FOR THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

LANDED PROPRIETORS' RENTS AND ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO WITH ...

THE GEORGE CHAMBERS, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

INNES AND URWIN,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, HARDWAREMEN, IRONMONGERS, &c.,

HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

Have now on hand a Consignment of useful Hardware Goods which are now selling Cheap.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

ISAAC DIXON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA AND COFFEE DEALER, GROCER, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN.

MARKET PLACE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

N.B.—Just arrived, a large and well assorted Stock of New Dried Fruits.

JOSEPH OLEY,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH SIDDLE,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GILDER, PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.,

HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

EDWARD WARDHAUGH,

BLACK AND WHITESMITH, HORSE SHOER, &c., &c.

FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

HORSES Singed with Gas, at 5s each.

ROBERT ALMOND,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

FRONT STREET, BERRY EDGE.

J. CARPENTER,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c., LEADGATE.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WATCHES ACCURATELY REPAIRED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED, &c.

JEWELLERY NEATLY REPAIRED.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

J. DENT,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, DRAPER, AND HATTER, DEALER IN CHILDREN'S BOOTS SHOES, AND CLOGS.

Ladies' Slippers and Boots on Moderate Terms.

STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.

MEDOMSLEY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. LAMMONBY,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

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

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PETER POZZOLE,

FRENCH POLISHER, CONSETT,

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

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

THOMAS POTTS'

READY MADE AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

A large Assortment of

TOP COATS, BLUE JACKETS, VESTS, AND TROUSERS,

Of every description.

MEN'S MOLESKIN TROUSERS

From 3s 11d per Pair.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,

RAILWAY HOTEL, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

WINES AND SPIRITS OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT, MILD AND BITTER BEER, &c., &c.

GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS.

T. T. REED,

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, LANCHESTER,

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

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

WHO'S YOUR GROCER!

ROBERT SURTEES.

GROCER AND TEA DEALER,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

AN EARLY CALL IS REQUESTED.

RALPH EWART,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS;

OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

The Fortieth Thousand. Free for Four Stamps.

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

### Business Addresses.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

BRODIE AND SON,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

BEG to announce that they are now Showing their First Delivery of New Goods for the approaching Season, to which they invite the attention of the Public, viz.:—

NEW FANCY WOOL AND PLAIN CASHMERE SHAWLS IN THE NEWEST COLOURS.

STRIPED WINCEYS AND OTHER FANCY DRESSES.

FRENCH MERINOS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.

NEW WINCEY AND MOHAIR SKIRTS.

NEW FRENCH AND COVENTRY RIBBONS.

TIES, SLEEVES, FLOWERS, &c.

THOMAS POTTS,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

The BONNET and SHOE DEPARTMENT is fully Assorted for the Season.

A GOOD ARTICLE RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

TRY

W. J. SCOTT'S TEA ESTABLISHMENT, CONSETT.

NEWS FOR THE MILLION!

THOMAS WRIGHT,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

SELLING OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Remaining STOCK of DRAPERY, BONNETS, SHAWLS, CARPETS, &c., &c., of WILLIAM COLLINSON, DRAPER, &c., BLACKHILL,

Must be Sold without Reserve, offering Bargains to Purchasers rarely to be met with.

OBSERVE—COLLINSON'S, BLACKHILL.

JOHN McKANE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, MAN MERCER, HATTER, AND CLOTH CAP MANUFACTURER,

BLACKHILL; AND MARKET PLACE, HEXHAM.

Every Article in the above line, on the most Reasonable Terms.

WINTER DRAPERY.

GEORGE BROWN,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, TAILOR, HATTER, &c.,

HAS Pleasure in Announcing that he has Purchased from London and other Markets, and is now Offering a great Variety of GOODS suitable for the Approaching Season, at

GEORGE BROWN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

TOW LAW.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!!

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

J. O. STURGEON'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,

44, CLAYTON STREET.

Manufactory 10 and 12, Marshall-court, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!! FASHIONS!!!

W. PATTISON,

LONDON HOUSE, BERRYEDGE,

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

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

4,000 LAMPS

AT

E. BOSTON'S,

15, SIDE, AND 102, CLAYTON STREET,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

HOW TO MAKE A LAMP GIVE A GOOD LIGHT:—

Keep the Burner perfectly Clean, and Use only the PURE PARAFFIN OIL, direct from the Patentee's Works.

Sold by E. BOSTON, at 4½d. per Pint.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO DEALERS.

NEW FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

M. HETHERINGTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPER, Blackhill, has just returned from the various Markets with the most splendid assortment of GOODS ever offered to the Public in this Neighbourhood.

A magnificent assortment of MAGENTA SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HANDKERCHIEFS.

DRESSES, in all the varieties of colour and fabric.

LADIES' BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., of the newest patterns and style.

MUFFS, BOAS, and FURS, of every description.

M. H. would call the particular attention of the Public to a New Article in Gentlemen's Dress,

THE INVERNESS CAPE, at 21s. each, a great bargain; Youths' and Boys' at all prices.

MEN'S HATS, CAPS, TURBANS, and FELTS, in every variety.

CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, &c., &c., cheap.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best make, and warranted good.

OBSERVE—HETHERINGTON'S, BLACKHILL.

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

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

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

PREPARED BY C. D. GARBUTT, CHEMIST AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

28, 30, & 32, BRIDGE STREET, GATESHEAD.

Sold at Two Shillings per Gallon.

Agent for Newcastle—GEORGE GARDNER, Grocer, Oak Terrace, Scotswood-road.

Agent for Alnwick—J. W. ALLAN, 30, Bondgate-street.

Agent for Consett — Mr. GEORGE ALMOND, Grocer, &c.

Agent for Usworth—J. TURNBULL, Grocer.

Agent for Winlaton—Messrs. FRANCIS and WILLIAM MILLER, Druggists.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

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

WILLIAM STEWART.

THE TEA DEALER,

33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 27, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

PRICE LIST OF B. JOSEPH & CO., FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garibaldi Frock Overcoats | from | 1 12 0 | to | 3 3 0 |
| Reversible | from | 1 10 0 | to | 4 4 0 |
| Drab Buckskin Napiers | from | 3 10 0 | to | 4 10 0 |
| Blue Witney Inverness Wrapper | from | 1 1 0 | to | 3 3 0 |
| Brown do. do. | from | 0 18 6 | to | 1 10 0 |
| A large variety at | | | | 1 1 0 |
| Eton, Palmerston Talma | from | 1 1 0 | to | 2 2 0 |
| Blue Pilot Overcoats | from | 0 18 0 | to | 2 8 0 |
| Paletot for Winter | | | | 2 10 0 |
| Do. do. interlined | | | | 3 6 0 |
| Do. do. silk | | | | 3 15 0 |
| Inverness Sleeve Cape | | | | 1 1 0 |
| YOUTHS' OVERCOATS. | | | | |
| Blue Pilot Talma | from | 0 10 6 | to | 1 10 0 |
| Black Witney | from | 0 14 6 | to | 1 4 0 |
| Inverness Wrapper | from | 0 12 0 | to | 1 10 0 |
| Rifle Overcoat | from | 0 15 0 | to | 1 10 0 |
| Do. Inverness Wrapper | from | 0 12 0 | to | 2 0 0 |
| Small Overcoats | from | 0 4 6 | to | 0 12 6 |

THE 21s. INVERNESS WRAPPER IN 500 PATTERNS.

THE 21s. TYNE WRAPPERS, FOR WHICH OUR HOUSE IS SO WELL NOTED, ARE NOW READY.

THE 21s. NAPIER IN 500 PATTERNS.

GREY-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES

GO TO

M'NALLY'S,

ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE,

Where Fit and Durability are guaranteed.

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

MONSTER LOTTERY.

CHRISTMAS TREAT.

BROWN,

CONFECTIONER, BAKER, &c.

BLACKHILL,

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

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

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

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

JOHN CUMMINS,

COMMERCIAL INN, BLACKHILL,

WINES and SPIRITS of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LEEDS, BURTON, SCOTCH, WEST AUCKLAND, AND OTHER ALES.

GOOD BEDS AND STABLING.

MARY JANE CLARK,

BLACK BULL INN, LANCHESTER,

(LATE OF THE COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.)

N.B.—GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS.

W. WARDHAUGH,

TAILOR, DRAPER, &c., &c.,

FRONT STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

DERWENT HOTEL,

JOHN HEWITT,

(LICENSED BREWER.)

BLACKHILL,

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

WINES and SPIRITS of First-rate Quality,

Every Accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen,

Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.

### Business Addresses.

CROWN AND SWORDS COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

WILLIAM DIXON,

LICENSED BREWER, DEALER IN WINES, SPIRITS, AND LONDON PORTER,

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

LICENSED TO LET HACK HORSES.

Ale and Porter in CASKS and BOTTLES.

WELL-AIRED BEDS—GOOD STABLING.

CHARLES STIRLING,

STIRLING CASTLE INN, CONSETT,

(NEAR THE BRICK FLATS).

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

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.

MILD, SCOTCH, AND BITTER BEER.

GOOD STABLING—WELL AIRED BEDS.

PUDDLERS' ARMS INN,

HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

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

LONDON and DUBLIN STOUT, DRAUGHT or BOTTLED, BURTON, and BITTER ALES.

Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds, &c.

R. SANDERSON.

PROFESSOR OF THE VIOLIN.

WATSON'S BUILDINGS, CONSETT,

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

QUADRILLE BANDS SUPPLIED.

COMMERCIAL INN, CONSETT.

JOHN ANDERSON,

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

An excellent COMMERCIAL ROOM and PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

WINES and SPIRITS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

LONDON and DUBLIN DRAUGHT and BOTTLED STOUT, MILD and BITTER ALES, &c., &c.

GOOD STABLING.—WELL AIRED BEDS.

WHEAT SHEAF INN, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

WILLIAM JOPLING

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

WINES, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, &c., of Superior Quality.

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.

MILD AND BITTER BEER.

GOOD STABLING.—WELL-AIRED BEDS, &c., &c.

D. BRANNIGAN,

BUTCHERS ARMS, BLACKHILL,

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

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

JOHN JOBLING,

CONSETT ARMS,

HIGH STREET, AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

Good Stabling—Well Aired Beds.

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

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

JOEL BROTHERS,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and DEALERS IN SILVER PLATE,

4, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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

ROBERT SCOTT,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

HIGHGATE, BLACKHILL,

BEGS respectfully to announce that he has ENTERED UPON THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. SIDDLE, Painter,

HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

and in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support already accorded to him, assures them, that by strict personal attention to the execution of all orders, moderate charges and punctuality, he hopes to merit a continuance of their support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

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

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

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POSTING BILLS of any size and in various Colours at the "CONSETT GUARDIAN OFFICE."

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HIGH STREET, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

ESTABLISHED 1699.

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

| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
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| Patent Lever Silver Watches | 4 4 0 | to | 7 7 0 |
| Patent Lever Gold Watches | 10 10 0 | to | 30 0 0 |
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BAILEY,

WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

6, SIDE, NEAR THE QUAY,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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| Silver Patent Lever Watches | 4 4 0 | to | 10 10 0 |
| Gold Patent Lever Watches | 10 10 0 | to | 35 0 0 |
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LISTER AND SONS,

WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,

12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

### Business Addresses.

ROBERT PARK DUNN,

BUILDER, CARTWRIGHT, &c.,

BLACKHILL,

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

ECONOMIC GOLD WATCH CLUB.

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

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

The First Meeting will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, when a draw will take place.

NOTICE.

THE Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in this District, for General Groceries and Provisions, is

WILSON BROTHERS,

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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

STEAM MADE CONFECTIONERY FOR ALL CLASSES,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED!!!

RALPH LOWRIE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER,

46, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,

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

ALBION HOUSE, LEADGATE.

MESSRS. McNALLY,

TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND GENERAL GROCERS,

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WM. PARKER,

BUTCHER, CONSETT.

RESPECTFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement in Business, and begs to announce that he has REMOVED to the NEW PREMISES in

VICTORIA STREET,

Where he hopes by strict attention to the wants of his Customers to merit a continuance of that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

WILLIAM HALL,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(ADJOINING THE COMMERCIAL INN),

CONSETT,

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

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

C. BARTLETT,

SCALE BEAM, WEIGHING MACHINE, AND MILL MANUFACTURER,

39, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

Mills Recut and made equal to New.

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

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

EATING-HOUSE AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JOHN BECKWITH

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

SOUPS, BEEF and HAM SANDWICHES, always ready.

An ORDINARY every SATURDAY from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Well-aired Beds—Good Stabling.

Blackhill, October, 1860.

WINES! WINES!! WINES!!!

J. BECKWITH

BEGS also to announce that he has succeeded in obtaining the WINE LICENCE, and hopes, by keeping Wines of the finest Vintage, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Fine old Port and Sherry Wines in Casks and Bottles.

Prime Leeds, Burton, Alloa, and other ALES.

W. SMITH,

GROCER AND TEA DEALER,

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, LINEN DRAPER, &c,

TRAFALGAR AND VICTORIA STREETS, CONSETT,

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

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

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,

MEDOMSLEY,

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

CHEESE, BUTTER, and BACON, of the Finest Quality.

FANCY BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

66, QUEEN STREET, LONDON, 23rd August, 1860.

Messrs. R. WOTHERSPOON & Co.,

46, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

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

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

I am, Dear Sirs, your obedient Servant,

WM. BLACK.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

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

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

TOTAL EXTINCTION OF VERMIN.

HARPER TWELVETREES' MICE and RAT KILLER is the most delicious dainty ever prepared for Vermin! Mice cannot resist it!! They will come from their holes and follow it anywhere; Eat it greedily, and DIE on the spot!!! You may clear them away by the score every night and morning. A Sixpenny packet will kill 100 Mice and 50 Rats!!! Sold in packets at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, by all Patent Medicine Vendors, or any size free by post, if postage stamps are sent to HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, (E).

A Penny packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat will kill hundreds of Mice and Sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. Agents wanted. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

## The Poets' Corner.

### THE TRANSPORT'S FAREWELL.

Fare ye well, alas! for ever,
  Parents, home, and native shore;
Forced from every tie to sever
  Never to behold ye more:
Strong and deep is my emotion;
  But what anguish must be mine,
When the mocking, widening ocean,
  Sinks my land beneath the brine.

Tell me not that time will win me
  To the fate to which I'm doomed,
For that mournful heart within me
  Now already feels entombed.
Once oh! once a flower is blighted,
  Sun and gale alike are vain,
Ever withered and benighted,
  Never will it bloom again.

Visions of the night! resolve me
  Back to happy boyhood's years;
Ere a mother sorrowed o'er me,
  Ere I wept repentant tears.
Strip me of the chains that bind me;
  Cheat me of the felon's name;
Nor in sleep at least remind me
  Of my wretchedness and shame.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. T. O.

## VOLUNTEER RIFLE DEMONSTRATION IN NEWCASTLE.

The popularity of the Great National Volunteer Rifle Movement has been evinced in every grade of society from her Majesty down to the humblest of her subjects. The ladies of England, following the example of the "first lady of the land," have vied with royalty and with each other in showering down upon their friends in arms every mark of their approval; and at all the great demonstrations which the year now drawing to a close has evoked in connection with this matter—in all these the ladies of England have shown themselves prominently and gracefully the patronesses of the cause of defence. Some of the marks of their favour have been the presentation of battalion colours, and in other cases silver bugles. The ladies of Newcastle have not been behind in offering to their gallant defenders a token of their appreciation. How this has been brought about,—how the committee of ladies raised the funds and conducted all the preliminaries, we are not permitted to know; but it is sufficient that the work has been well done, and that its termination was an enthusiastic gathering. Demonstrations are the most effectual means which Englishmen possess of showing their feeling upon local or national affairs. These, as a general rule, bear excellent fruit; and we take it that the great rifle demonstrations—the reviews, shooting matches, &c., as well as the presentations of bugles and flags by the ladies of England—which have taken place within a period short of two years, will most emphatically tell all crowned heads filled with equivocal ideas, that we are prepared to hold our own.

The gathering at the Town Hall on Wednesday night was a bumper house with a brilliant assemblage of "the beauty and chivalry" of Newcastle. The night was unfavourable, but the pouring rain by no means damped the ardour of the people. The neighbourhood of the New Town Hall was alive with bustle. Carriages innumerable "set down" bevies of ladies; a considerable throng of pedestrians half blocked the streets leading to the principal entrance, and armed men hurried to and fro, giving life and animation to the scene. The Hall was thrown open soon after seven, and by eight o'clock the orchestra and side elevations were completely thronged. Seats were reserved for the Mayor and the leading personages in the demonstration, who appeared in the orchestra shortly after eight o'clock. The sight which the splendid hall now presented was animated beyond description. The great area was filled with the Newcastle Battalion of Rifles, commanded by Sir John Fife, and by two companies of Newcastle Artillery, commanded by Capt. Allhusen. These presented a dark ground work as they "formed-up," four deep on each side of the area and across its lower end. In the side elevations the brilliancy of the ladies' dresses was we might almost say enhanced by the scarlet coats of the Newcastle Engineers; by the blue and silver facings of artillery officers who wore the artillery "Busby" and white feathers; and by the dark green dress, with shako and plume or tuft of feathers, of neighbouring rifle corps. The orchestra now presented the very best aspect of the very best gathering for a full dress opera or evening concert, though the ladies wore bonnets. These however are such tiny things, even in the newest fashions, as to deserve the application of the word "ornament" rather than otherwise. At the opposite end of the room, in the gallery, the band of Allhusen's Artillery, under the leadership of Mr. Clinton, found a place, and on either side of these, and covering all the space remaining, were dottings of engineers, in scarlet, riflemen in green, grey and salmon-colour, and artillerymen in the neat garb of blue colour.

Soon after eight o'clock, the leading personages, as already said, entered the orchestra. The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle, (H. Ingledew, Esq.), on whose arm was one of his worship's daughters, came first, followed by the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., and his lady; Mr and Mrs Hawthorn, Ald. Blackwell and his lady; G. H. Hodge, Esq., (Under Sheriff) and Mrs Hodge; N. E. Grace, Esq., and Miss Grace; the Rev. C. Moody and his lady; Mr and Mrs Milvain; S. Beaumont, Esq., C. Allhusen and his lady, and Councillors Armstrong, Harle, &c. Mrs Headlam took her seat in the chief place, supported on her right and left by the Mayor of Newcastle and Mr Headlam, amid the cheers of the spectators, and the sounds of the national anthem from the band. Sir John Fife gave the word "officers to the front," and there immediately followed a general parade salute, the men presenting arms, and the band repeating the strain of "God save the Queen."

These were all the preliminaries. The officers returned to their posts, and the men dropped their arms and came to "stand easy." Sir John Fife then ascended the orchestra, and was received with loud cheers, Mr Headlam and the whole of the ladies and gentlemen rising in honour of the Lieut.-Col. Commandant. Sir John made his most graceful acknowledgment of this tribute of regard, and

The MAYOR immediately said:—Ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Headlam, the lady of our excellent representative, the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, will now make the presentation of a bugle to the Newcastle Volunteer Rifle Corps, commanded by our energetic townsman, Sir John Fife (cheers).

Mrs. HEADLAM rose, and unfolding a roll of vellum, read an address, which we give below. Her reading was clear and distinct, though a slight tremour of the voice could be detected as the lady commenced her task. As she proceeded, her marked emphasis on certain passages and her bold enunciation of the spirit of England's daughters and their confidence in the volunteer defenders of the land, lent an additional charm to the novelty of a presiding genius of the fair sex. The soft and silvery tones of the lady's voice, so hushed was the silence, could be distinctly heard all over the building. She read thus:—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Fife, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the First Newcastle-on-Tyne Volunteers,—The ladies of Newcastle have done me the honour of delegating to me the duty of addressing you on this occasion, and expressing on their behalf, as well as on my own, though I fear feebly and inadequately, those sentiments of gratitude and respect which we, in common with all classes in this town, entertain for the Newcastle Volunteers (cheers). We have watched with great interest the manner in which, during the past year, the appeal to arms has been responded to from town to town, and from county to county, throughout the whole of this kingdom (hear, hear). We have taken pride in the thought that, at the mere suggestion of danger, the men of England have come forward in defence of their Queen, their country, and their homes; and we feel deeply indebted to you, gentlemen of Newcastle, for that, by your exertions, our native town has been enabled to take a part in this great national movement, worthy of its ancient history, and worthy of the manly and vigorous character of the people of the North of England (cheers). We well know the sacrifices of valuable time you have made; the constant and unremitting exertions requisite for the formation and instruction of so large a body of men, and we now congratulate you on the success that has already attended your efforts—on the great and constantly increasing number of your corps—and on the skill and efficiency you have attained. We hope that the proceedings of this day will long continue to remind you how deeply we feel, and how gratefully we acknowledge, your patriotic exertions (cheers). It is now my duty to present to you this bugle—(handing the bugle to Sir John, who accepted it amid the renewed cheers of the audience)—and, in so doing, to express our fervent hope and prayer that it may never be required for purposes of real war, but that its cheerful sounds may give life and spirit to many a day devoted to martial exercises. Should, however, the will of Providence be otherwise, and you be called upon to defend our shores against a foreign foe, we feel confident that you will, with one heart and soul, respond to its summons; and that, to whatsoever dangers and trials you may be exposed, you will gallantly do your duty to your Queen and country (great cheering).

Sir JOHN FIFE returned thanks, and after several complimentary speeches the meeting broke up.

The MAYOR intimated that the ladies were in possession of £20 over the subscriptions for the bugle, which would go towards the building-fund.

This announcement was received with loud cheers; and the National Anthem having been played, the vast assembly dispersed.

## HOW CONVICTS ARE TREATED.

The following interesting letter from "An Ex-Warder" appears in the *Times*. It shows that the condition of convicts under penal servitude is neither hard nor hopeless; that they can obtain indulgences in prison by good conduct, and comparatively speedy release by attention to the instructions of the chaplains. The "Ex-Warder" writes:—

"In the first place, all convicts are treated exactly alike. Let them once get the convict dress and registered number on their backs, they have to take their chance, it matters not whether it be sheepstealer, forger, incorrigible young jailbird, or a gallows escaped; and not only this, but they know by the printed rules placed in each cell when they may expect to regain their liberty. Under the old system of transportation, a man transported for life served, if his conduct was good, 10 years; transported for 20 years, 7 years; 15, six years; 14, 5 years; 10, 4 years; 7, 3 years. Under the penal system now in force prisoners serve a longer time according to their sentence; about one-quarter of their term is remitted if their conduct has been generally good. I am not going to argue whether this be right or wrong; I merely wish to draw your attention to one particular class of convicts. Now these men are removed to Millbank Penitentiary, where they undergo from 12 to 18 months' solitary confinement, according to the state of their health; during this time they are employed picking oakum, tailoring, &c.; they are then removed to Portland or Portsmouth, where they are put to hard labour—so called, at night being in solitary cells, and when at labour allowed to associate and talk with their fellows. Their next remove, if not very old and infirm, is by the first convict ship to Bermuda, or other convict station. I am about to speak of Gibraltar. Such an outcry has been raised against the hulk system that all hulk prisons at home and at Gibraltar have been condemned and done away with; the last, I believe, was the Euryalus; but yet the authorities have a prison at Gibraltar for 800 men, which is merely a hulk turned upside down. I don't mean to say a ship has been hauled on shore and turned topsy-turvy, but the prison was built in 1842, at the time the hulk system was considered perfection, and in the internal arrangement made to correspond with a hulk. But of this and the general matters of convict discipline I purpose writing at some early date. To return to the gallows-saved. These men, on arrival at Gibraltar, are treated exactly the same as other convicts. When employed on the public works they receive the following rations daily:—viz., six ounces cooked meat, without bone, one pint soup, one pound vegetables, one pint cocoa, one pint tea, 27 ounces bread, and this of the very best quality, being from the same bakehouse from which the troops are supplied; they also receive weekly a stick of Cavendish tobacco, about two ounces, which they are allowed to smoke daily before breakfast and after tea—so you will see they are not so hardly done by, especially as the working hours are eight and a half hours in summer, seven and a half in winter. If sick, they at once go to the hospital, where every comfort, and even luxury, if recommended by the surgeon, is supplied. By luxuries I mean brandy, wine, eggs, fish, sago, light puddings, &c. Can our infirmary or workhouse hospitals show so liberal a diet scale? Why, Sir, in our local paper of last month I noticed a motion had been made by one of the Visiting Committee of the North Staffordshire Infirmary that hair mattresses, in place of the chaff ones at present in use, be supplied; they have nothing but hair mattresses in the prison hospitals. But to return to the convicts: a man who has a life sentence—let it be for murder or for merely stealing a pencil-case value 10s. 6d. (I remember such a sentence for this offence being passed on a music master)—is at once told that he has merely to behave himself and in a given number of years he will be set at liberty. Now, in justice to society, I would suggest that a prison be built to be occupied alone by men whose death sentence has not been carried into effect; let it be understood there is no hope of their being again turned loose in society. A prison to hold 100 such characters, surrounded as it should be with every device to prevent escape, would not cost much; and if such a place was in existence I think it might be a check to such men as Mullins. This man, being a returned convict, knows, in asking for his life to be spared, that if he can but escape the gallows he may regain his liberty—and this in more ways than by long servitude. He may escape—convicts frequently do—or he may, by saving the life of one of his officers, receive a pardon. I have known such a case, and the prisoner had only served four years of a life sentence. Men of the Mullins stamp—a clever government spy, a perjurer, a murderer—will stick at nothing; I have known two convicts toss; the loser was to attack his warder, and the winner to go to the rescue, and they actually carried it out. Our towns are at present infested by men, who, like Mullins, have received conditional pardons or tickets of leave. I am repeatedly meeting them, and, as a rule, most fair-spoken vagabonds they are—the necessary result of our convict discipline. I met one in Hanley last Saturday, and he came forward and addressed me with, "May the Lord protect thee!" I expressed surprise at seeing him, and he coolly told me he had obtained his liberty by regularly "taking wine with the chaplain," meaning that he had been an attendant at Sacrament. The curse of our convict discipline of the present day is that convicts live in houses like palaces; they are nursed, fed, and pampered to a sickening degree; and the result is that they no sooner obtain their liberty than they return to their old courses. It matters not what crime they commit, they are treated as poor unfortunate creatures, and patted on the back, as it were, by the chaplain; and if they will but attend, or profess to attend, to his teachings, they secure a powerful friend.

## STRIKES AND THEIR EFFECT.
### LETTER FROM MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright has written the following letter to a manufacturer at Rochdale, in reply to a communication complaining of the failure of the effort to produce a better feeling on the subject of strikes among the working classes:—

"Rochdale, Nov. 3, 1860.

"My Dear Sir,—I am glad to hear from you, and to learn that your health is better. I am, however, very sorry for the cause of your writing to me, and can understand the disappointment you feel at the small result of so many efforts to instruct the working population around you. It is not to be expected that the workmen in our population should be wiser than other classes; and we know well that other classes have, whenever able to do it, enforced combination prices, and endeavoured to make a scarcity in the articles in which they have dealt. The fact is, that among all classes there is a lamentable ignorance of the laws which ought to regulate labour and trade, and that the study of political economy is totally neglected in the education of the whole people. At this moment the views of a large portion of the highest class—I mean highest in position, in wealth, and in scholarship—are wholly unsound on these subjects, and making allowance for difference of circumstances, they support precisely the same principles as those contended for by trades unions. At first sight, nothing appears more clear to a workman than that it is a great advantage to him to be able to force his employer to give him higher wages; and for this end—an end apparently so desirable—almost everything will appear to the mind of the workman proper and justifiable. He considers the whole matter to be a struggle between capital and labour, and that anything is fair in his fight with the claims of capital. Hence the folly and injustice of many of the proceedings of the trades unions, and the discord which arises between the class of workmen and the class of employers.

"Along with the mischief which springs from ignorance on these questions, there is another source of evil, to which I think employers ought to turn their attention. The whole body of workmen, speaking in general terms, are excluded—purposely excluded—from the franchise. They have no political position, and therefore, practically, they have no politics. In this respect they are no more free than the labourers in Austria or in Russia, and consequently they have no inducement to consider political questions, and to examine or to suspect how far their condition is affected by the policy and acts of the Government of the country. They are shut out from the political world; they are told that they ought to have, and shall have, no opinion and no voice in the public affairs; that they are an ignorant and a dangerous class; and that what are called the institutions of their country would not be safe if they were permitted to take any part in them. The inevitable result is that these men, growing every day in information, and in restlessness and discontent—rather, it may be, with their social than their political condition—and growing also in numbers and in the means of organisation, maintain a contest with the only authority they see and feel, namely, with their employers, who are to them almost all they know and comprehend of superior power and of governmental control.

"The fact is, our system of political exclusion has this effect: it makes of the working classes a nation, separated, by a gulf passable only by few of them, from that other nation to which the existing constitution pretends to give, though it does not honestly give, political power. There is thus no real amalgamation of classes. The class receiving wages is shut out from the questions and the interests which occupy the minds and engage the energies of the employing class; its members are limited to the consideration of their own individual, and local, and class interests, and their mental activity is devoted to something like a servile war, because everything that is broader and greater is excluded from their view. So long as the employers of this county and of the neighbouring counties are content to allow the governing class to refuse the rights of citizenship to the industrious men, without whose skill and toil our national greatness could have no existence, so long will these men, whose general intelligence, and whose energies are acknowledged by all, concentrate that intelligence and that energy on efforts to amend their condition within those limits of action which are open to them. If the capitalists practically assert that the workman is born only to labour, and that he is incompetent to take any part in those great discussions on public affairs which are so deeply interesting to the more fortunate and privileged of his countrymen, and so important to all—and if, unhappily, the workman should practically acquiesce in this view, and should abstain from efforts to invest himself with the rights of citizenship—then his energies will not slumber. He may not read and think politics; he may not canvass for and conduct elections; he may not strive to influence the deliberations of Parliament, and to urge on or to check the Administration; but he will not be idle, and his own condition and that of his class, will not have lost all interest in his eyes. He will ignore the obstacles to his well-being which arise from violations of economic principles by the Government; he will take no strong interest in the taxation of the country, or in the expenditure of the State; he will conclude that the only mode of bettering his condition is in an advance of wages, forced from capital, it may be at the risk of its destruction, and gained and secured only by combinations which in the long run must be as injurious to himself as to the employer against whom he is contending.

"I have never denied the legal or the moral right of workmen or employers to combine; but I believe there is not one case in a hundred where it is wise to exercise this right. And, looking at the consequences of the strikes we have seen in this country, and, indeed, throughout the country, it is amazing that so many men of sense, so many men competent to works of skill and ingenuity should take any part in them. I do not expect in our time that these deplorable transactions will come to an end, but I am persuaded that they would occur much more rarely, and be attended with less of bitterness and of that obstinate folly which now distinguishes them, if the wall of partition between classes was broken down by the admission of the great 'labour interest' into the rights of citizenship. Then the same questions would interest us all; the same grievances, where grievances exist, would be seen to interest us all; the same great public objects would stimulate us all; and instead of being, as we now are, two nations in one country, having different ends and adverse sympathies, we should have objects and purposes in common, to the incalculable and permanent gain of the people.

"I am not propounding a new doctrine. I have held this opinion ever since I have considered social and political questions. I have as much interest in the harmonious working of our industrial organisation, and in the welfare of my country, as any other man has, and I give it as my deliberate judgment that it is the interest and the duty of all the employers of labour amongst us to confer upon the workmen, whose labour we purchase, and whose wages we provide, those rights of franchise and of citizenship which we ourselves possess. Some men imagine that the existing exclusion can be perpetuated, and that it is safer to repress and exclude than to admit. This is the common delusion of those who shut their eyes to all that is passing around them, and who, in their timidity, adhere to a course which, more than any other, is dangerous and untenable.

"The workmen are great in numbers, growing in intelligence, and their power of combination is without limit. They will contend for themselves, by themselves, if condemned to remain a separate and suspected order in our social system; and this contest has in it the seeds of future and tremendous evil to them, and to the great industrial interests of the country. I wish to unite all, to have no separate interests, to blend all in a common sense of common rights, and thus to give peace and strength where now discord and weakness too much prevail.

"I do not write this to you as though you differed from me in opinion on this subject, but I take the opportunity which your letter affords me of expressing to you the views I honestly hold, earnestly hoping they may one day become those of all the employers of labour in the manufacturing counties of England.—I am very sincerely yours, "JOHN BRIGHT."

## A FRENCH VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE.

In the new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Forcade reviews the present state of Europe. Beginning with his own country, he says France began by movement, but is now silent and expectant. She began by a Confederation, with the Pope for its head. She has arrived at Italian unity, the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, and a doubt whether she can maintain him in Rome. Austria has learnt common sense, avoids war, and institutes reforms in a liberal direction. Prussia and Russia make friends with Austria. Victor Emmanuel, instead of a federation, has a kingdom of twenty-four millions of subjects. England, lately isolated, without defence, who would not make war for an idea, and deplored the war in Italy, has now sufficient means of defence, and holds the freest and the most courted position in Europe. Italy and the Northern Powers vie with each other for her good graces, and France herself, though "ill-treated" by this country in the matter of Savoy and Nice, makes the most flattering assurances to England. England, he remarks, is the Power of all others which, at the present, deserves most attention:—

"When we speak of England, let us at once say that her actual policy is incarnate in one single man—in that extraordinary man who has just completed his 76th Summer, in the lucky Lord Palmerston, for whom we should not hesitate to declare our partiality if we could suspect him of having some friendship for France. Lord Palmerston is at the present moment—let us say the word, since it is the fashion—the real Dictator of England. Singular, that this new supremacy of Lord Palmerston should be established in silence—no great fact, no remarkable resolve in foreign policy explains it; it is enveloped in a sort of mystery. Between the country parties and the statesman it is admitted as a sort of tacit fact. It looks like a freemasonry. Not a man in England but says to himself—'That's the man,' and none but has understood the meaning of what binds the minister to the people, the people to the minister. The English, who talk so much about their affairs and those of others, are wonderful sometimes for the silence they keep on matters which they have at heart. It would be foolish at this moment to look at the British press for any serious disclosures of English policy. We are besides, at a season of the year when the bonds of political discipline are loosened for the great English press, when writers indulge their whims and talk of men and measures without setting any importance on the fact. It is better, then, to try to understand the silence of the politicians of England than to interpret the commonplaces or the eccentricities of the press. This silence, which this suspended character of the situation commands, has been artfully maintained at Leeds by Lord Palmerston. Some words of general sympathy for Italy, in which no express mention was made of any fact or of any name; and that is all. We mistake—Lord Palmerston really talked politics at one of the meetings which he attended. The passage in the speech which has an interest for the present passed unnoticed in the press of Europe."

M. Forcade quotes Lord Palmerston's remarks on what Mr. Crossley said about his being more successful in politics than in weaving, and goes on:—"Though it be true that Lord Palmerston has the habit of putting his hand to webs only to unravel them, it will be admitted that he has succeeded in giving to England this singularly favourable position, which permits a people to profit by events without engaging themselves in them. The question of the moment, the Italian question, is in course of being resolved in the manner which best suits her interests, and, more, pleases her sympathies. Rome was for ages the nightmare of Protestant England, and, to all appearance, the temporal Papacy is at an end. The dynasty of Naples was particularly hateful to Lord Palmerston; and Lord Palmerston is disembarrassed of the Neapolitan Bourbons. The unity of Italy was among the events desirable to English policy, which in 1814 gave Genoa to Piedmont to raise up against us a more disagreeable barrier;—and Italian unity is effected. By a strange contrast the effect produced by the events in Italy, so odious to the continental Courts, increases in these very Courts British influence. England appeared isolated in Europe a year ago; now she has but the difficulty of choice between the alliances which are offered to her. Not only France, in an official document emanating from the highest source, is forced to show the conformity of her policy with English policy, on the most important questions, but everything proves that at Berlin and Vienna there is at this moment a marked deference for the counsels of England. A great regard for the wishes of England will not be attributed to the court of St. Petersburg; it would, however, be a dangerous delusion to believe that the rancour and antipathy which the Crimean war has left behind are still a strong barrier between England and Russia. England, then, sees accomplished at this moment in Europe that which suits and pleases her. The consoling feature for those who, in international competitions, do not forget the superior interests of humanity, is that England employs this greater ascendant which the faults of all as well as present events give her in protecting, or, we should rather say, imposing the maintenance of the peace of Europe."

The writer notices the statements put forth in the manifesto published some days ago in the *Constitutionnel*, and adverts on the mistakes found in it. "France," he says:—

"Is, unfortunately, not so free with respect to the consequence of the Italian movement as this semi-official article would have us suppose. In the first place, the Italian movement having taken place in consequence of our initiation, it is clear that we cannot absolutely discharge ourselves from the responsibility of its ulterior developements. Again, if war breaks out in Italy, either in consequence of Austrian or Piedmontese aggression, it is almost impossible that we can accept the consequences if they be fatal to Piedmont, for they would destroy the work of our own campaign in 1859. Finally, even supposing the maintenance of peace, we still have in Italy an immense difficulty, which is entirely personal to ourselves, and we do not share with any state in Europe; we mean the responsibility we have undertaken by the occupation of Rome, with the temporal power of the Pope. It would be childish to forget that we are at this moment the only European Power which intervenes in Italy; and, on the other hand, it is difficult to foresee how we can with honour put an end to this intervention. Nevertheless, it is only this which we have to think of, since the manifesto has declared that we could not re-establish the Pope in the provinces which Piedmont has taken from him. Do we hope that the Holy Father will himself relieve us from the embarrassment? But we cannot hope that the present Pope, that the Papacy itself before half a century will consent to the abdication of the Temporal power. Yet the crisis is imminent. The Pope, despoiled of his three richest provinces, and reduced to the patrimony of St. Peter, is encumbered with charges which he cannot meet without the resources of the whole Pontifical State."

M. Forcade notices the impossiblity of the Pope satisfying them with a miserably reduced revenue, the probability of bankruptcy, and expresses the fear that Europe will leave to France the whole of the responsibility and the difficulties which France has herself sought in Italy. M. Forcade next examines the situation of Austria. He looks upon the reform of her internal institutions as the most important of the last manifestations of Austrian policy, and asserts that all the sincere liberals of Europe ought to encourage it, inasmuch as "every capitulation of despotism, in whatever part of Europe it may take place, is a victory for us; and it is not for us to depreciate our victories."

## THE WINLATON MURDER.

The death of William Baty, it is now very clear, if any doubt could at all have existed, was the result of foul play, and it turns out, from the statement of a man named Armstrong, that the man Smith, spoken of at the inquest as "Lanky," was the perpetrator of the crime. It will be remembered that at the inquest it was elicited that Smith was seen, on the night before the murder, at Parker's public house, in company with the deceased, and that at that time he had a cut on his forehead, from which blood was trickling. It now appears that a policeman having gone to the Royal Oak public house, Blaydon, to arrest a young man named Edward Armstrong on a charge of poaching, Armstrong refused to allow the officer to take him, alleging that the warrant under which the officer was acting had been withdrawn. "Lanky" and other men present took Armstrong's part, and the result was a severe scuffle, in which more policemen joined, and a desperate fight ensued. "Lanky Smith" received the cut on his head referred to, whilst Armstrong made good his retreat. Armstrong, who surrendered to the Gateshead Police on Tuesday, to answer the charge of assault upon the police, has made a statement to this effect:—"On Tuesday morning, as soon as Baty's death became known, Smith, the 'Lanky,' went and saw Armstrong, and asked him to have a walk out of the village, and consider what they had best do to get out of the affray they were both in at Blaydon the night before. Walking along the fields to the west of Winlaton, Armstrong remarked to Smith that he had new clothes on, upon which Smith told him what had occurred. Smith said that he knocked Baty down to get his money. That he never intended to kill him, and when he left him he did not expect that he was dead. That as soon as the news of his being dead reached him, he had determined to be off; but, upon second thoughts, he had half decided to remain and confess the matter, as, while he had intended to rob, he had never meant to kill the unfortunate man. The recital of this tale rather alarmed Armstrong, who felt desirous to leave his companion. He did so on his way to Barlow, Smith having on at the time Baty's clothes—his own having been 'bloody,' he had thrown them away."

Smith is said to be, *not* a Lancashire man, but a native of the Isle of Man. It is conjectured that there were more than one engaged in the murder; and now that Smith is accused of this crime, there are some suspicions aroused that he was a party to the murder of young Mr. Stirling, the surgeon, if not the man who did the deed.

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.
### LORD ELCHO AT HADDINGTON.

Mr. George Munro, advocate, Edinburgh, having kindly offered to give a lecture to the volunteers of the county, a large muster from the several companies, amounting to upwards of 200 in all, met in the Assembly Rooms, Haddington, (Scotland), on Friday evening week. As the volunteers were in full uniform, the hall, with its rows of front seats filled by the ladies of the county town and neighbourhood, presented a gay appearance. Precisely at eight o'clock the lecturer took his seat on the platform, accompanied by Lord Elcho and several other gentlemen connected with the Volunteer Movement.

Lord Elcho, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, spoke at considerable length on the Volunteer movement. "A few years ago," he said, "I don't believe you could have got together, giving what notice you chose, more than 3,000 men in the whole of Scotland. I am within the mark, that the regular army in Scotland at that time was not above that number. Now, you must all bear in mind that within the space of I think something like four-and-twenty hours from the remotest districts of Scotland, until the time they returned to these homes, 22,000 men were collected in Holyrood Park (cheers). I say that is a remarkable fact; and you want but that one fact to show our comparative state of preparedness with what it was five years ago. And this took place, too, without accident; and the army gathered together on that occasion composed as fine a body of men, if not a finer than any nation every produced" (loud cheers). Referring to the details of the movement, he said, "The London Scottish companies are working hard at single stick and bayonet exercise, and we have established (thanks to Mr. Benedict, the composer) a singing class (applause), and we hope that when any of you come up to London you will see us marching through the streets singing in chorus, as they do on the Continent. Now, there were two things mentioned by Mr. Munro which we must get if we can: one of these is ammunition, the other drill sergeants. Last year a deputation in London waited on the Secretary at War, and asked government to give us ammunition free. The deputation was received very favourably, as we always have been, and we have every reason to be thankful for the zeal which the government have shown in this matter. Well, we were in hopes that we should get it at once, but when the calculation came to be made it was found that the supply to the volunteers would cost £40,000. That was to give them the full allowance of 200 rounds. But last year the government found the estimates were so high that we had to give it up; and from what passed on that occasion I should not say it was a breach of faith on the part of the government, but I should be very much disappointed, and I think we should have reason to be displeased, if we do not in future get at least 90 rounds of ammunition free. That will be a very fair allowance, and I will tell you why. Because they tell you at Hythe that it is not the actual firing of the rifle that will make you a good shot. At Hythe they make bullet practice more the test of training than anything else. A man can teach himself to shoot in his own room by snapping caps at the candle. Indeed there is no better practice. It is extremely good practice, and you must not ruin yourselves needlessly by buying cartridges, because a very small amount of ball practice is necessary to make you a good shot. Work hard at your position drill—have it at all times, and in all places—in season and out of season—you cannot have too much of position drill and practice.

## THE LORD MAYOR'S FEAST.
### SPEECHES OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND LORD PALMERSTON.

The following is a full translation of Count Persigny's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Friday evening, the 9th inst.:—

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am quite sure that the wishes which have just been expressed for the continuance of peace will be received with lively satisfaction by the whole of the diplomatic body in London. I see the fruit of it in that spirit of wisdom and moderation which so happily exhibits itself in the conduct of the European Governments, and especially in the sacrifices, which, in one way or another, all the Great Powers are making in the interests of the general peace. For the friendly words which the Lord Mayor has addressed to France and to her august Sovereign, I deeply thank him. It is not the first time that, in the midst of the pre-occupations of the public mind, the City of London has expressed feelings of confidence and security. The reason of this is simple; with that practical spirit of business which has raised this great city to so high a point of riches and power, it has been the first to see that which many politicians do not seem yet sufficiently to understand—namely, that, instead of those rival interests which we formerly witnessed in every part of the world, it has come to pass, through the development of our manufacturing and commercial existence, that not only do we possess a great number of interests in common, but that no longer in any part of the world have we any interest that is hostile. Why then, these anxieties, these suspicions, these mistrusts, which on every incident of policy are generated on both sides of the Channel? It is because we cannot efface in a day the traces of so many centuries of rivalry and strife; it is because, in spite of ourselves, and unwittingly, we are both of us still too much disposed to look at the events of the present through the magnifying glasses of the recollections of the past. But, thank Heaven, the reason, the good sense, the interests of the two nations, tends every day to dissipate these falsifying mirages; for every day men's minds are more clearly and more positively impressed with this main consideration, that, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by new contests, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on themselves by war. That, gentlemen, is the real truth; that is what we understand in France, as well as you can understand it in England; that, in short, is the meaning of the great economical revolution which the Emperor has just accomplished in France by the treaty of commerce, and of which the vast compass, in proportion as it becomes more known and better appreciated in England, will confound the accusations of which we have been the object, and will further cement peace between the two countries.

In the course of the evening, Lord PALMERSTON, speaking for Ministers, was happy, with the one exception of China, to speak of the promise of general peace that now appeared, and to bear testimony to the cordial co-operation of the English and French forces in China, owing, in a great measure, to the expeditionary forces being equal. If this was true of forces co-operating on a particular service, still more true was it in respect to great nations. It was one essential condition of perfect harmony between great nations that there should be a perfect and complete equality of force:—"There is one point in which this country cannot be equal to the great Powers of the Continent—I mean in that vast amount of military force which it is the habit of these Continental Powers to maintain in time of peace. It would not be wise, it is not desirable, that Great Britain should imitate their example, and should have a standing army rivalling in numbers—in bravery, discipline, courage, and exploits it would rival any force—the armies of our Continental neighbours. But we must make up the difference by any means. We must redress the balance by our admirable Militia, by our noble Volunteers—(cheers)—a force now become paart of the permanent institutions of the country—(loud cheers)—and by fortifying important and vulnerable points. Above all, we must redress the balance by maintaining, as we always should maintain, a strong and powerful navy (cheers). I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied Powers. I say it in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, of friendship, alliance, and peace (cheers). We wish from the bottom of our hearts to be at peace with all nations; to be bound by the ties of friendship and alliance with those nations whose interests are most congenial with our own. We wish from the bottom of our hearts to win and preserve their friendship and alliance, but we are determined by the manly dignity of our position to prove to them that we are worthy to retain that friendship and that alliance. (Loud cheers.) In addressing the whole majesty of this great commercial city, it would be vain and idle to dwell on the power of commercial intercourse to ward off the calamities of war, to bind closely between nation and nation the ties of friendship and amity; but still I may be allowed to say, with reference to what has already been stated, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French has lately, with enlightened sagacity, cooperated with the Government of this country in liberalising the tariff of the two countries, and has thereby laid the foundation of the great extension of commercial intercourse between them, and has thereby, I trust, tended most materially to cement the friendship and kindly feelings which ought always to prevail between two great nations who have so many interests in common, and who, from their geographical position, are so well fitted for commercial intercourse. (Cheers.) I trust that these changes which have been made will not only tend to cement more closely the ties of friendship and alliance between England and France, but that the example which has thus nobly been set by the French Emperor, of overcoming long-standing prejudices, and giving full effect to different theories of commerce, will be followed by other Governments of the Continent not yet so far advanced in commercial enlightenment, and that from year to year we shall find those commercial relations which are the surest links of peace and amity gradually and rapidly extending throughout the whole of the European continent. (Loud cheers).

## SHOTLEY BRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS.

These sessions were held on Monday last before R. S Surtees and Peter Annandale, Esqrs.

FAMILY JARS.—*Edward Hobdy* was charged with having assaulted his wife Barbary on the 3rd inst. In answer to the question usually put in this court, of "guilty or not guilty," Hobdy said, "I may have assaulted her when I was 'beerish;' but she deserves all she gets."—Mr. Surtees: Nonsense, man. Don't aggravate your case, which is already bad enough. Perhaps you are not aware that we can send you to prison for six months.—This had the effect of checking for a time the rough volubility of the defendant.—The facts of the case seemed to be these: On the 3rd inst., said the defendant, I came off the night shift, and found her out. There was nothing ready for me to change myself; she's always out or drunk. I went to Winter's public house to get two greyhound whelps—dinnet ye think I was going to poach, 'cas I wasn't; I have something else to do than that—but I went to get the dogs to give them a bit of a run. That was all, and she came to drag me away.—In answer to the Bench it was elicited from various witnesses, the complainant included, that defendant's coming off the night-shift was early in the morning, and that his wife went at three in the afternoon to seek him to invite him to come home to dinner, and to rest before work-time came round again; that she went in and said, "Come, Ted, come away home to dinner," whereupon he sprung upon her and struck her. Her brother, a young man named Anderson, was present, and he jumped to his feet and said "Hold on, Ted; thou's struck her for nowt, now." Anderson was struck at immediately for his interference; and then the two men adjourned to the street to "fight it out." Mrs. Hobdy came in the way again, to prevent her husband from receiving his merited punishment, when the brutal fellow, applying to her a very brutal epithet, struck her a blow on the mouth which felled her.—In answer to the Bench, Anderson said Hobdy struck his wife "two very canny blows"—the one over the mouth was very severe.—Defendant (to Anderson): Didn't thou say thou would give me a good "ribbing" every time I struck her? Didn't thou say see?—Mr. Surtees answered the question: Very proper, too; is a brother to stand by and see his sister assaulted by a drunken, blackguard husband?—Defendant (to Anderson): Can you say she doesn't get drunk? She does not. No doubt she takes a glass, but she is driven to it by your bad conduct.—Mr. Winter, the publican, said he did not see Hobdy strike his wife in the house; he might hit her on the face with his cap. She came in as civilly as a woman could do.—After a good deal more evidence, Mrs. Hobdy "just told the Bench the whole truth" about her husband's mode of life, which was in effect that he drunk and gambled away the greater part of his earnings, which were said to be very great, and then tied her down to a few shillings, compelling her to account for those by a written statement.—Mrs. Hobdy, on the suggestion of the Bench, was quite willing to accept of a separate maintenance.—Mr. Surtees: Then you had better retire and arrange the terms. If the defendant agrees we shall not adjudicate.—On the parties returning into court, Mrs. Hobdy said her husband would only give her 6s. a-week, and nothing for his child.—Mr. Surtees: You can well afford to allow her 10s. a-week out of your earnings; if you don't we shall fine you £5 for this assault, or two months' hard labour.—Defendant: I'll agree to that (to pay 10s. per week).—He paid the costs of the Court and retired.

ANOTHER WOMAN BEATER.—*Christopher Busby* was charged with having assaulted Mrs. Phœbe Wilkinson.—Mr. Surtees: What are you? Mrs. Wilkinson: I keep a "Jerry" at the Bar House, Medomsley. On the 31st October, this man and another came to my house. They had two quarts of beer and then fell asleep. Mrs. Busby came to seek her husband and ask him why he didn't go to work. Upon that the other man made use of some rough expressions towards Mrs. Busby, who told him that if *he* was going home to his wife, it would look a great deal better on his side." This nettled Busby, who rose up, and 'drew his hand across his wife's face' [struck her]. Then he struck her again. I got up and said, "Kit don't strike your wife," and he struck me twice, the second time blackening my eye.—Prisoner: I was very drunk. I had spent 14s that day.—Mr Surtees: A most disgraceful admission. You have been guilty of a most unmanly act to strike a woman in this way. The Bench fine you £2 and costs or two months' hard labour.

ASSAULT.—*Thomas Hobdy* was charged with assaulting John Anderson. This arose out of the first case. When Ned Hobdy was assaulting his wife and Anderson interposed, this man came upon him and struck him. On Saturday night last, said defendant, I was coming up the street along with another young man, and when we got to Brown's shop the prisoner came up and said to me: 'Now, fighting man, what fettle?' 'Oh, first class,' I said, just that way. He caught me by the throat, and nearly choked me, saying that he would 'knock my sweet jaw off.' I got away: he followed, and said, 'Dinnet be afaid.' and he caught me again by the throat, bent my head back over some rails, and struck me over the head. I told him I would make him pay for it, and he threatened what he would do if I got a summons.—Anthony Allen gave confirmatory evidence, and the Bench inflicted a fine of 20s including costs.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—*John Bell* was charged with having assaulted Elizabeth Toward. The parties are neighbours, and reside at Mosswood. Bell has, or had, a quantity of raspbushes, of which he said he had taken great care, but the children of Mrs. Toward, who is a widow, had, he alleged, broken into his garden and done great damage to them. On the 31st October, he caught one of the children, a boy of five years of age, followed him into the mother's house, and thrashed him. No doubt the mother's anger was aroused, though what passed was not stated; but, however, the defendant then seized the woman by the shoulders and bent her backwards upon a table, which broke down under the violence.—Mr. Compton was for the complainant. The defendant, a very noisy man, cross-examined the witnesses after his own mode, which was not a strictly legal one, addressing the complainant after this fashion: 'Now, then, Betty, in regard to these childer,' and so on, the familiar style exciting some merriment. 'Now, then, Betty, come here. Didn't thou send thy childer out to call me a club-footed 'leein auld beast,' now didn't thou dee that, Betty?—Betty denied the rough impeachment, and the Bench decided that payment of the costs would satisfy the ends of justice; but then arose this point: the warrants and other proceedings had been taken out in the County of Northumberland, and it appeared that these alone amounted to £2 6s. The Bench thought the costs of Northumberland excessively high, and ordered their clerk to cut them down in this case to the scale of Durham costs.—The Clerk: Now Mr. Bell, you'll have £1 1s to pay as costs of the day.—Mr. Bell: Now, then, Bella, Bella, where are you? Gie' me some money, lass.—The young lady so addressed came forward with the needful, and the costs were paid.

NIGHT POACHING.—*Attiwell Postle* and *Robert Postle*, residing at Cutler's Hall, were charged with night poaching, in the plantation of Mr Wilson, Fell, on the 27th October.—Mr. Compton was advocate for the defendants.—Policeman Davidson, of the Northumberland force, said:—On the 27th Oct., I accompanied Mr. Wilson's watchers to the Fell Plantation. I left the watchers at the gate, and proceeded into the plantation. I saw Attiwell Postle and Robert Postle come up the wood with a lurcher dog. (There is a road there leading to a quarry. I don't know that it is a public road.) They went towards the keepers, and I followed behind them. The keepers stopped them, and Attiwell Postle asked them what they were all doing there that night; Bowman, the headkeeper asked Postle what *he* was doing there, and some altercation took place between the keepers and the Postles.—(It was then half-past eight at night).—The Clerk (to the Magistrates): To constitute night poaching, the offence must be committed an hour after sun set, or an hour before sun-rise. Sun-set on the 27th was at 4.30.—P.C. Davidson: I came up and charged Attiwell Postle with having nets in his possession for the purpose of killing game. He said I have nets, but I am on the high road. He was then on the road leading to the quarry. I asked him to let me see the nets, and after some hesitation he showed me four. The lurcher dog was then at his heels.—By Mr. Compton: By an altercation I mean that Postle and the keepers were squabbling. Postle said it was a high road; Bowman said it was not. (It is a way on the north side of Black Hedley.) Then they had a struggle, and I heard Postle say, "give me fairplay, and you shall see what I have got."—You are a Northumberland policeman? Yes.—Then what were you doing with the game watchers? I was going my rounds.—What, with the gamekeepers? Yes.—Is there not an order against policemen going out at night with gamekeepers? Not in Northumberland.—Why did you lay hands upon Postle? Because I thought I was justified in so doing. It's a misdemeanour.—What's a misdemeanour? Why, night poaching.—In answer to other questions, the officer said that as soon as the elder Postle produced the nets, he let him go. The dog was not ranging.—Mr. Robson, surveyor, produced a plan of the estate, and said that the road on which the defendants were found led to a quarry only, and was not a public road.—Policeman Davidson: There is another witness in the case.—Mr. Compton: Pray, sir, are you the prosecutor in the case? Officer: No.—Then don't interfere.—Mr Bowman, the chief gamekeeper, gave similar evidence to that given by P.C. Davidson, adding; I told the elder prisoner he ought to be ashamed to bring his son into such a way. The preserves consist of hares, partridges, and black game.—By Mr. Compton: The nets were for catching hares.—Is it usual for poachers to take hares in nets? Yes.—Mr. Compton: It is news to me.—By the Clerk: I have been a keeper 29 years. Have known this place for that length of time. It was never a public footpath.

Mr. Compton then proceeded to address the Bench for the prisoners. He said that the act under which this warrant had been issued was a penal Act of Parliament, not permitting of fine but punishing by imprisonment at hard labour. Therefore, however proper it might be as a punishment for night-poaching, it was of such a formidable character as to justify him in saying that the magistrates should not enforce it unless the evidence was very clear and cogent; and he humbly submitted that the evidence was not sufficient in this case to justify the Bench in imposing so heavy a penalty. He could not deny that the defendants were there; but believed that they were doing no wrong, being as they thought on the highway. There was no shirking of the matter on their part: they went up to the watchers and began the conversation, when the policeman came up. He animadverted in strong terms upon the fact that police officers who are charged with the preservation of the peace for all Her Majesty's subjects—that one of these men, without a search warrant, but upon mere suspicion, should wander from his own duty to arrest a man for, as he called it, a misdemeanour—using, evidently, great violence in so doing; for the Bench would remember that the elder Postle said "Give us fair play, and I will show you what I have in my pockets." He submitted that policemen ought not to be allowed to do these things, and hoped that the Bench would not give encouragement to men coming before them under such circumstances. There was very slight evidence against the defendants. They had nets in their possession; that was no proof that they were going to use them, and certainly none that they had used them. If they had used them where was the game?—where was the wet on the nets, which would have been found had they or it been there? Oh but, said the officer, he had a lurcher dog. Well, in a poaching case, it was very easy for the keepers to say it was a lurcher; but where was the evidence that it was a lurcher? They said that his clients were there in the pursuit of game. Surely it would not be sufficient because the officer said so, for the magistrates to enforce this Act of Parliament. The evidence had failed to prove that they were these in pursuit of game. There was neither gun nor other deadly instrument found upon the defendants.

Mr. Surtees: The intent is the offence.

Mr. Compton: Where is the intent proved? There is no proof except the possession of the nets.

The Bench then retired, and on their return Mr Surtees said as there was another charge against the defendants for trespassing in search of rabbits, on the same estate, on the 22nd September last, they should like to hear that case new.—Bowman, the keeper, proved the case. He said he caught the defendant, Attiwell Postle, in the act of drawing a ferret from a hole over which he had placed nets.—The Clerk said in this case the penalty was any sum not exceeding £2 and costs, or one month's imprisonment. In the case of night poaching the penalty was any period of hard labour, not exceeding three calendar months, in one of her Majesty's common gaols, and at the expiration of that term the defendant to find sureties, himself in £10, and two of £5 each, or one of £10, for his good behaviour for twelve months. In default of finding these sureties, to be committed again for any period not exceeding six calendar months.—Mr Surtees: The Bench are determined to convict on the night-poaching, and therefore Attiwell Postle will go to prison for two months, and Robert Postle for one month—both to hard labour. We think that will be a sufficient punishment, and therefore the other case will be abandoned.

The defendants gave notice of their intention to appeal against the decision.

*Patrick Duffy*, *Patrick Haif*, *William Allison*, and another, were charged by P.C. Robinson with a breach of the peace, by fighting on Saturday night last about eleven o'clock. Fined 10s. each, including costs.—*Michael Brown*, Consett, beerhouse keeper, was fined 17s. 6d, including costs, for allowing beer to be drank after hours on the 28th of October.—*Sarah Rock*, beerhouse keeper, Consett, was also fined 18s. 6d. for the same, on the same date.

## ROBBERY BY THE USE OF LAUDANUM.

At the Newcastle Police Court, on Tuesday, *Jane Turnbull*, *Elizabeth Turnbull*, *Ellen Quin*, *Robert Ratcliffe*, *Wm. Watson*, *Robert O'Neil*, *Thomas Johnson*, *Thomas Christie*, and *John Armstrong*, nine of the worst characters in the town, many of whom have been several times convicted, were brought up by Inspector Potts, charged with administering poison to a sailor, named David Ross, and robbing him of £1 3s, in Sandgate, on Tuesday last (this day week). Mr. Bush appeared in defence of Quin and Christie. The prosecutor is a native of Edinburgh, and having left his ship at West Hartlepool, came over to Newcastle, on Monday, the 5th instant. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the next day, he went into the Barley Mow public-house, Sandgate, where he saw Watson, Ratcliffe, and the three females. Quin pretended she knew him, and by way of seeing whether he had any money, Ratcliffe offered to bet him a wager that he did not know what town or what county he was in. Seeing that prosecutor had money, they were not long in asking him to drink with them, which he did. They went on drinking for some time, during which Christie made his appearance on the scene. Prosecutor, about two o'clock, went to Mr. Watson's public house close by, accompanied by the prisoners Watson and Quinn, and he there stood a half-glass each for them, as also for three men who were standing in the bar. He had only a sovereign to pay with, which Mr. Watson, seeing the company he was in, advised him to leave with him. This prosecutor consented to, and got 1s from Mr. Watson to pay his score with. He then returned to the Barley Mow, and got more drink. While there, a woman named Mary Henderson, whose room window overlooks the taproom of the Barley Mow, saw Watson go out about three o'clock, and run across the street towards the chemist's shop, and was only two or three minutes away till he returned and entered the Barley Mow with a man wearing a checked cap. She then saw Watson take out of his pocket a lemonade bottle, containing a liquid the colour of rum, and corked with a new cork. Both men then entered, when Henderson heard Quin say to Watson—"Bill, I can do the man without drugging him." A quart of ale was standing on the table, from which the man with the checked cap half-filled a glass and then, taking the bottle out of his pocket, emptied the whole of its contents into the glass, so that the glass was then within an inch of being full. Prosecutor was lying at that time with his head upon the table, half asleep. Watson raised his head and put the glass to his mouth, and the poor victim drained it of its contents. Having put him into a state of stupor, and no doubt effected their ulterior object—viz., robbing him—the next thing was to get him roused from it. Two powders were procured and administered, without effect; next, some mustard and water, to act as an emetic, which also, as far as the evidence went, proved ineffectual. Among other things, Quin was heard to say to the rest, "I've put my finger down his throat, but I can't make him throw; I think it's a case with us." They then seem to have dragged the prosecutor from place to place, until finally, between seven and eight o'clock at night, he was taken by Elizabeth Turnbull and two of the men to the Portland Arms, where, having had some ale, they left him. P.C. Bates, in the course of his duty, went into the house about eight o'clock, and found the prosecutor lying on a seat there. He tried, but without success, to rouse him, and then took him to Ouseburn police station. His appearance being somewhat alarming an officer was despatched for medical assistance. Mr Dalgliesh, assistant to Dr. Rayne, arrived about half-past ten o'clock, but it was not till three the next morning that the poor fellow was sufficiently restored to consciousness to admit of Mr. Dalgliesh leaving him,—the latter having been employed during the whole of that time in using powerful stimulants, galvanic batteries, &c., for the purpose of rousing him from the stupor. The examination of the several officers who apprehended the accused being next taken, closed the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Bush was about to address the Bench on behalf of his clients, when he was interrupted by Ald. Blackwell, who said that it being then so late (four o'clock) they had decided to remand the case till Thursday. They thought that, with the exceptions of Jane Turnbull, Elizabeth Turnbull, Ellen Quin, Robert Ratcliffe, and William Watson, the other prisoners might be discharged. The case as against all the others was remanded for a week.

WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PERSEVERANCE.—The following telegram from Lisbon has been received from Lieutenant H. Waller of Her Majesty's steam troopship Perseverance:—"Her Majesty's ship Perseverance totally wrecked on 21st October, off N.W. end of Mayo, Capo Verdes. All hands saved. Five hundred troops sent to Gambia by hired barque. One hundred men and officers of the Perseverance arrived in Portugese steamer Africa, under my charge; remainder of troops and crew left at Mayo in charge of Major and Senior Naval Lieutenant."

## Foreign Intelligence.

### THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The Italian revolution has entered upon, we may almost say, a new phase. Garibaldi has retired from the scene; his army has vanished—a great number going to their homes, and others joining the King of Sardinia's (now the King of Italy) army. The voting on the Marches, at Ancona, and other places, on the annexation to Piedmont, is drawing to a close, an overwhelming majority—almost the entire population—voting for unity with the Sardinian kingdom.

A few days before Garibaldi retired, he addressed the Hungarian Legion (a regiment of horse under the command of Colonel Turr) who had been presented with colours by the Baroness Spedalieri, in these words:—"People of Naples—This is one of the noblest days which this most beautiful and most generous of the capitals of Italy will have to remember. To-day sanctifies the alliance of two nations, and, as the Hungarians have assisted the Italians, so, by this treaty of alliance, the Italians bind themselves to assist the Hungarians. Many things have been now accomplished, but many and great things still remain to be done. Many grave obstacles have still to be overcome. Our worst and chief enemy is Egotism, which masks itself under a thousand different faces. To point out our greatest foe, I must admit that our present Pope is the man. I am speaking to a people rich in great intellects, and which could easily spread the necessary instruction throughout the masses, so as to teach them the distinction between the spiritual and the temporal. Nobody is ignorant how Jesus Christ came down on earth to redeem the world from the slavery of Satan, and from every other kind of slavery; so that Christianity represents the principle of the regeneration of the people, and everybody who labours for their enfranchisement is the true follower of Christ. We, therefore, are the true Christians, and the Pope, who upholds slavery, and allies himself with the fiercest tyrants, is acting in opposition to Christ. The principle of good is represented by us. We are the true Christians—the true disciples of the religion of love and liberty. We will go on in this holy work, and our cry shall be, 'Viva Italy! Viva the King Victor Emmanuel! Viva Jesus Christ! Viva Christian redemption.'"

Garibaldi is next found entering Naples along with and seated side by side in the carriage of, the King of Sardinia. To Victor Emmanuel he said, "I present to your Majesty an addition of 9,000,000 subjects," and the King, deeply moved, replied in terms quite as brief. The Dictator then seems to have considered his mission, for the present at least, ended, and he tendered his command and intimated his intention to retire direct to his small farm at Caprera: the patriot lays aside his sword, and rests, almost in poverty, upon his undying laurels. Garibaldi is a poor man. A letter from Caprera, dated Nov. 5, says:—"Garibaldi having told his secretary and two aides-de-camp to hold themselves in readiness to depart, they felt it indispensable to remind him that he was absolutely without money, and that he must think how to procure a few hundred francs for his voyage. The fact is that the man who has given to Piedmont eight millions of subjects has never taken a sou of pay or salary for himself. Unless he withdraws his resignation of the rank of General in the Piedmontese army—and it is not thought that he will—Garibaldi will have nothing to live upon but his little farm at Caprera, which has hitherto never produced more than 1,500f. (£60) a year. Such is the real position of the man who has conquered the Neapolitan Bourbons, and added one of the most splendid jewels which adorn Victor Emmanuel's crown."

Garibaldi has quitted the field amid the mournful regrets of all Italy, but before going he told his companions in arms to hold themselves in readiness; they would require a million of men in the Spring of 1861! The *Times* joins in the general regret, and swells the prophetic note uttered by Garibaldi that he will be wanted again shortly. In the meantime, the King of Sardinia has appointed a dictator for Naples and another for Sicily. His Majesty was most anxious to retain Garibaldi in his train, but the most brilliant offers failed to induce the general to accept any post, or even to remain in Naples.

We learn that Father Gavazzi, who had some claim to the friendship of Garibaldi, has been prohibited from preaching, as he had before done, in the Jesuits' Chapel, Naples. As to the progress of events between the Sardinian army, and that of the Ex-King of Naples, we learn that on the 8th inst., a body of 15,000 Neapolitan troops, with 4,000 horses and 32 guns, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the Papal States at Terracina. At Cisterna their progress was arrested by the Papal and French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed. The Pope directed the runaway force to be supplied with food. They say they ran away in order to remain faithful to the Pope! Gaeta is the only place remaining in the hands of the Ex-King, whose family circle is as follows:—The King, Francis II., born 16th January, 1836, and ascended the throne the 22nd May, 1859; the Queen, born 4th October, 1841, daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and sister of the Empress of Austria; of five brothers of the King—Count de Trani, born 1st August, 1838, Count de Caserta, 28th March, 1841, Count de Girgenti, 12th Jan., 1846, Count de Bari, 15th Sept., 1852, and Count de Castelgirone, 28th Feb., 1857; also of four sisters of his Majesty—the Princess Mary, born 24th March, 1843, Princess Clementina, 14th April, 1844, Princess Maria Pia, 3d Aug., 1842, and the Princess Maria Immaculata, 21st Jan., 1855. The Queen Dowager is also with the King at Gaeta.

It is asserted that negotations have been commenced between General Fanti and the commander of Gaeta for the evacuation of the fortress, and that that garrison is composed of a few battalions only.

A letter from Naples says:—"Had it not been for the interference of the French a second time, 10,000 Neapolitans would have been probably cut off at Mola. Several shots were actually fired at the Sardinian ships by a French liner, not probably intended to take effect, but simply to drive them away."

We should have stated that the King of Sardinia entered Naples on the 8th. After Garibaldi had handed over the new kingdom, Victor Emmanuel issued the following proclamation:

To the Neapolitan and Sicilian people.

Universal suffrage gives me the sovereign power over these noble provinces. I accept this solemn decree of the national will, not from any ambition to reign, but from the consciousness of being an Italian. My duties increase with those of all Italians. More than ever a serious accord and a constant abnegation have become necessary. All parties must bow with devotedness before the majesty of Italy, which God has rescued. Here we must establish a government guaranteeing a life of freedom to the people, and strict honesty of purpose in the face of public opinion. I rely upon the efficacious co-operation of all honest men. Wherever the law imposes a curb on power and secures liberty, the government can do as much for the public good as the people for virtue. We must prove to Europe that, if the irresistible force of events has conquered the treaties established for the secular thraldom of Italy, we know how to restore among the united nation the empire of those immutable principles, without which every nation is diseased, and every authority meeting with opposition is unstable.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The accounts from the British Legion of Volunteers in Italy are anything but satisfactory, arising, chiefly, from two causes: first, that the officers under whom they left this country, were superseded on reaching Naples, to the great dissatisfaction of the men; and secondly, the want of any commissariat—the men being left almost unprovided for. Insubordination has followed, and the corps is all but broken up, numbers of the men having entered other regiments, particularly Col. Dunn's cavalry. Later accounts record that Col. Peard, who commanded the British Legion, had ordered two of the men to be shot, in consequence of their having been found plundering; but the whole regiment rose against the summary manner in which the Colonel sought to pursue his work, and Col. Peard sent for an Italian regiment to overawe the mutineers, but Garibaldi foreseeing the danger of such a step, declined, and the culprits received a fair trial (which was all their comrades asked for), and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.
### REPORTED CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

(From the *North China Herald Extra*, Sept. 10.)

"Lord Elgin in the Granada and Baron Gros arrived on the 25th ult. A few days afterwards a communication was received from Kweiliang announcing his intention to come here; he arrived on the 31st in company with Hang-fu, the viceroy of this province, and Hang-chu, formerly hoppo at Canton. Correspondence soon commenced between them and the plenipotentiaries, the precise nature of which has not transpired beyond those who are admitted behind the curtain. It is believed to have been the arrangement of certain preliminaries regarding the ceremonies on arrival at Peking, the amount demanded as indemnity, &c. To all these it was reported they had consented on the 3rd inst., but suddenly, on the 7th, it was announced that Kweiliang declined to sign the memorandum embodying all that had been agreed to, on the plea of his not having full powers to do so. Communications were then suspended, and the army put in motion to advance upon Peking. The advanced column started on the 8th, detachments have followed, and the main body will march to-morrow. 2,000 men will remain to protect Tien-tsin. Lord Elgin and staff, including some favoured non-combatants, left on the 9th to overtake the advanced column. Admiral Hope declined going.

"Their plans would appear to have been changed since the creation of the defences of Tien-tsin, which city they may subsequently have considered it politic to surrender, provided we pass the Taku forts, in the expectation that they could stay our further progress by their cunning diplomacy, or, failing in that, concentrate all their resources at Toong-chow, near to Peking, thus leaving a large tract of country for us to cover and keep open for communication with our base, whilst they have the power to harrass us by clearing the country of supplies, and rendering us dependent on our own commissariat and land transport. For a time these tactics may succeed, but we shall, doubtless, overcome all difficulties and reach Peking, the only question being, when? It is reported that Sankolinsin has a large body of Tartars to oppose us between this place and Toongchow, that there are also several intrenched camps on the road, and that opposition will be made to our advance on Peking as a last struggle.

"It is said that there are three other Princes of Tartary who are opposed to Sankolinson's policy, and advocate peace; but that he, in defiance of all, is resolved to make another throw for the stake.

"The people here are in great alarm within the last two days, and those who have been prominent in rendering their services by the supply of provisions, &c., are now keeping out of the way, believing we shall be worsted, and they punished as traitors. Baggage carts and coolies have become scarce, and indeed not obtainable; it is true upwards of a hundred have been loaded and sent on, a large portion of which carry Lord Elgin's baggage, stores, &c.

"Mr. H. S. Parkes, with his peculiar aptness, soon discovered that there was a commissariat for the supply of Sankolinsin's army. Their services were promptly transferred to the allies; a change very acceptable to them, as they have a certainty of payment, and considerably more profit.

"Sept. 12.—News was received last evening from the advanced column. It reached Yan-teun-yeh on the 10th, being 60 le from hence, and was still there on the 11th, heavy rain having prevented their marching further. To-day they are to advance to Nan-tai-wan, and thence to Ho-se-woo, which is 120 le from Tien-tsin. Some persons, dressed as officials, had met them and endeavoured to persuade them to return, saying mandarins of high rank were coming to treat. All the drivers had decamped with their mules, leaving the loaded waggons behind. This will retard their march to Toong-chow considerably. Yang-tsun-yeh being on the Peiho, they were endeavouring to procure boats. The weather is beautiful, and the roads dry again after the storm on the 10th.

"Ensign Chaplin, of the 67th, was the first to plant the British flag on the upper part of the first fort when assaulted, for which he is to be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

"General Sir R. Napier had his glasses broken by a gingal ball, and was scratched also in two places at the taking of Taku.

"Large quantities of ice were found in the forts, and it is now being used by the several masses."

### AUSTRALIA.

The arrival of the monthly mail from Australia has brought us advices from Melbourne to the 25th of Sept. The *Melbourne Herald* of that date, summarising the events of the month mentions the return of Mr. Nicholson to office, the passage of the Land bill though both Houses after stormy discussions to the last, an attempt by the mob to overawe Parliament, and the passage of the bill for the protection of the Legislature.

On the 18th inst., the prorogation took place in the usual form. The Governor's speech was one of the commonplace kind. The royal assent was given to the Land Bill and to a few minor bills of local interest merely. A bill to abolish pensions to retiring Ministers of the Crown, and the Divorce Bill, have been reserved for Her Majesty's decision. On the whole, the political position of the colony is decidedly improved. It is safe and quiet, if dull. The ultra-Democratic party, even though headed by Mr. Duffy, have been utterly foiled and beaten. The public mind has leisure at length to turn its thoughts in the direction of practical improvements, and is gradually forming the wise resolution to do so.

On the 28th August a disturbance took place in the street near the Parliament House. The *Argus* says:—

"The crowd, composed for the most part of mere harmless spectators, began to collect from an early period of the afternoon, and thronging inside the reserve soon formed a nucleus, which was continually receiving additions from all parts of the city and suburbs. The crowd, now transformed into a mob, came rolling up Bourke-street in a disorderly and defiant manner, and began throwing stones at the police and the walls of the house. The police succeeded in clearing the mob away from the front of the houses, in the face of a shower of stones. Seeing there was no help for it, and several of the police of both arms having been struck and injured by their cowardly assailants, a general charge was ordered, and in almost less space than it takes to write it, the arrival of a strong detachment of mounted police, under Mr. Winch, about ten o'clock, compelled the restoration of order, though a few stones were occasionally thrown."

GOLD.—We have again this month to reiterate the stereotyped assertion that our yield of gold shows a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year. Since our August summary the escorts have brought to town 155,104 ozs. of gold; while during the corresponding period of 1859 they contributed 185,711 ozs., and in 1858 198,084 ozs. Our shipments for the past month were 130,420 ozs. In the corresponding period for 1859 only 122,980 ozs. were exported, while in 1858 the quantity of precious metal passed through the Custom-house was 187,061 ozs. The quantity of gold brought by the escorts during the present year shows a falling off of about 180,000 ozs. as compared with the corresponding period of 1857, the exact figures being 1,470,386 ozs. 10 dwt. and 1,651,361 ozs. 10 dwt. The shipments show an even greater diminution, the quantities being 1,478,188 ozs. and 1,318,354 ozs. respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The volunteers continue to do military duty in the absence of the regular forces, and the movement is rapidly extending. One of the latest acts of Parliament was to pass a bill empowering the governor to call out a force of 10,000 volunteers, in place of 2,000 (the former limit); and a sum of £5,000 has been voted to pay the preliminary expenses.—The exploration party have crossed the Murray, and are now pushing rapidly on for Cooper's Creek, where a depot will be formed, and whence, as soon as the season becomes favourable, a start across the desert will be made.—Meetings are being held throughout the colony for the purpose of providing aid for the settlers of the disturbed district of New Zealand. The Victorian armed steamer Victoria is still actively engaged in the service of the New Zealand Government.—Several large topazes, chiefly of a light blue colour, have recently been brought to light, and are exciting much interest here. Every day affords fresh evidence that Australia will yet be found rich in precious stones as well as in gold.

The following from a correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* is the latest intelligence of the war in New Zealand:—

"On Monday last a strong force of military, blue jackets, and militia, commanded by the general in person, proceeded to attack W. King in his stronghold, inland of Waitara. The force consisted of 40th, 65th, and naval brigade, and numbered upwards of 1,400 men. The expedition left town on the afternoon of Monday, and camped at a pah named Mahoetahi, about four miles from the rebels' strongholds. On Friday morning they were joined by Major Nelson's division at Waitara, and at six a.m. attacked two strong pahs named Nagataiparirua and Kairau, which were found untenanted, and which were forthwith destroyed. The troops then proceeded to attack a pah called Hiurangi, situated on the edge of the forest. This was also found evacuated, but while in the act of destroying it a small party of skirmishers of the light company of the 40th, who were advancing towards the bush, were fired upon by a party of natives in ambush, killing one man, named Ramsay (a private), and slightly wounding three others. The rebels allowed the skirmishers to advance within a few yards of them, when they delivered their fire from, it is supposed, one hundred muskets, and it is a surprise to every one that our casualties were so few. A skirmish now took place between the troops and the rebels, who kept up a smart fire from the bush, without effect, the balls whizzing harmlessly over the heads of the men, but unpleasantly near, several shots falling near the general, who remained within range. The general would not allow the men to follow the enemy into the bush, and after pouring in shell, grape, canister, rockets, &c., the order for retiring was sounded, and the forces, after destroying Hiurangi and another pah near to it, marched to camp at Waitara, and next day to town. I am sorry to say that Ramsay's body was not recovered, but was taken by the rebels with his rifle and ammunition.

A great many opinions have been expressed regarding the general's return with such a force at his command, without attacking King's stronghold (Mataitawa) in the bush, and leaving the field to the enemy. The natives will, no doubt, construe the affair of Tuesday into a victory on their part, for we did not dislodge them from the bush, and we left our dead in their hands. The General may have his own reasons, and it may be best, perhaps, not to find fault. The enemy were supposed to be about 150 strong, as they were only King's immediate followers, the Waikatos having returned to their homes.

The southern rebels have returned to their pahs on the coast, and to their homes. The majority are prostrated with the influenza.

### ENGLISH INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 15.—The English Government has at length taken a step which, with a due regard to its own dignity, it ought to have taken months and months back; it has directed Mr. Mathew to demand his passport and break off all diplomatic relations with the Church faction ruling in the city of Mexico. The reasons given are good and sufficient,—the constant recurrence of forced loans in spite of the repeated remonstrances of her Majesty's government, the outrages committed on British subjects, the utter disregard of treaties and international law, and the perpetration of atrocities which render it impossible for any nation, having a due regard for its own character and dignity, longer to hold diplomatic intercourse with a faction which had forfeited all claim to be ranked among civilized communities. Every means will be taken to insure the safety of the bondholders' money now deposited in the Legation by placing it under the immediate charge of the Consul; but as the houses of these functionaries in Zacatecas, St. Louis, and elsewhere, have upon more than one occasion been violated by the chiefs of the Church faction and by Miramon himself, it is not to be supposed that the latter will hesitate to avail himself of means so immediately at hand should his necessities be pressing. Sad deeds have lately been perpetrated within the very precincts of the capital. Mr. Lander, a gentleman of the highest respectability, who refused to contribute to a forced loan, was thrown into solitary confinement, and subsequently removed to a dungeon one and a half yard long and one wide, filled with loathsome excrement, the stench from which was so great that he could only preserve his existence by breathing through the keyhole. Another person who made a pathetic appeal to Miramon to grant the country peace, was dragged to prison and sentenced by Miramon himself to receive 500 lashes at day-break the following morning. When 350 had been administered, Miramon was informed that the man was dying. "Let the remainder," he said; "be given on the dead body; my order must be carried out." But a still more horrible tale remains to be told. "A poor woman, endeavouring to favour the escape of her husband, taken by the pressgang to serve as a soldier, was ordered to receive 300 lashes; although in the family way, these lashes were administered without pity or remorse; the poor creature gave birth to a stillborn child and died in the most excruciating agonies." The prisons are filled to overflowing, and the disappearance of persons, never more to be heard of, is of daily occurrence. Mr. Mathew has addressed a most energetic remonstrance to Miramon against these atrocious proceedings.

### FATAL FIRE IN DUBLIN.—TERRIBLE SCENES.

The *Freeman's Journal* gives full details of a terrible conflagration at the Kildare-street Club, in Dublin, on Sunday morning, which resulted in the loss of three lives:—

"Soon after the fire, which made fearfully rapid progress, was discovered, in the top windows of the burning house were to be observed a man and two female servants, calling in heart rending tones for succour. Beneath them the flames were raging with frightful violence, cutting off all escape by the ordinary mode of egress—by the stairs and the front door, while above them projected a heavy stone cornice, rendering it all but impossible for them—the women especially, to get upon the roof. The fire had at this period uncontrolled dominion within the building, and the agonised feelings of the spectators became nearly as great as those of the parties in peril, who were vainly calling for aid and rescue from a fearful death, as floor after floor fell in among the raging flames beneath, leaving those poor creatures suspended over a frightful abyss of fire. When all hope for the lives of these three poor creatures had been lost, the man was seen to climb out upon the upper section of the window with something like the end of a sheet or counterpane in his mouth, and in desperation, to cling with his hands to the outside of the stone cornice beneath the parapet. The poor fellow made good his landing on the roof. He lost no time in extending the end of the quilt to one of the two women whom he left in the room beneath, and in a few minutes she was seen waving to and fro in the air at a distance of 70 feet from the ground, and impelled by the momentary strength she succeeded, with the aid of the man, in getting up beside him on the parapet. By a process similar to that which he had already adopted with success, he accomplished the feat of getting the other female beside him up on the roof, the slates of which were already crackling with heat beneath their feet. Seven other servants of the establishment who had slept in the back portion of the building had gained the roof by means of a window opening upon their dormitory.

This man, who had acted so nobly and with such coolness, self-possession, and courage, is Mr. James Wilson Hughes, book-keeper and accountant to the club. It appears from the narrative of Mr. Hughes himself (who is now lying much injured), that finding that the house was on fire he sought to ensure the escape of the two women servants above spoken of by means of a ladder which led through a skylight to the roof. This ladder used to be raised and lowered by means of a rope, but this rope was so fastened that he could not unloose it. He broke a pane of glass in order to cut the fastenings with one of the pieces, but a volume of stifling smoke and flame drove him back, and he and the two females had to fly to a front window to avoid immediate suffocation. The entire part of the house beneath was in flames, thus cutting off all escape downwards. He made one more attempt to get at the roof ladder, but was driven back by volumes of smoke and heated air. Even in this place of temporary refuge he and the women had to cover their mouths, with a view to prevent their throats being scorched by the fiery vapour. Five times Mr. Hughes attempted to reach the roof ladders, and as often was he driven back scorched and breathless. It was then that he and the two women were seen at the window, calling for aid; and when that aid could not reach them, he conceived the daring feat which we have above recorded. When Mr. Hughes and the two women had climbed to the roof and joined the other servants thereon, the slates became intolerably hot. Hughes crossed the ridge tiles in the direction of the premises of Messrs. Hallows and Hamilton, on the Nassau-street side, but he found that, owing to the height of the chimneys, escape on that side was impossible. He recrossed the tiles, followed by the women, and after innumerable difficulties, he succeeded in getting himself and companions to a place of safety. At the time when the fire broke out there were the female housekeeper, three male, and eleven female servants on the premises. One of the three men servants escaped through the basement story; another jumped from the window to the portico, and from thence to the ground, and so escaped. Miss Smith, housekeeper, Miss Dixon, barmaid, and Anne M'Evoy, housemaid, were caught in the flames in the lower portion of the building, and perished.

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BURNING OF THE SHIP BRITISH MERCHANT.—A telegram from Sydney, New South Wales, was posted in the Liverpool Exchange News Rooms yesterday, to the effect that the ship British Merchant was destroyed by fire at Sydney, together with her cargo of oil and hides valued at £4,000.

HARROW SCHOOL.—A gentleman, an old Harrovian, has given £1,000 to the governors of the Harrow School. The interest is to form a prize or scholarship for such scholar as shall most distinguish himself by his attainments in Scriptural knowledge.—*Windsor Express.*

Prince Alfred arrived home on Friday week, and directly the Euryalus reached Plymouth he went on shore and travelled on by the morning express train to Windsor, travelling in an ordinary first-class carriage in preference to having a royal saloon carriage put on. By this means he reached Windsor in time to partake in the festivities in honour of his elder brother's birth-day.

There was a proposition set on foot last week for an excursion of British volunteers to Paris, said to be under the sanction of the Emperor, and our own Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Secretary at War, Mr. Sydney Herbert. The whole ends in smoke—the Secretary for War having publicly notified that no such excursion must take place, and the Commander-in-Chief endorsing that view of the matter. The Frenchman who "got up" the affair is much chagrined at the turn events have taken, and declares that he did receive encouragement from Mr. Herbert, and the approval of the Royal Duke who commands the British land forces.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—Her Majesty celebrated this auspicious event on Friday week, by a grand review of troops at Windsor, and by decorating several Indian officers with the Victoria Cross, "For Valour," in the Indian mutinies. The recipients were:—Mr. Wm. Frazer M'Donell, Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Sarun, for great coolness and bravery on the 30th of July, 1857. Major Charles Craufurd Frazer, 7th Hussars (now 11th Hussars), for conspicuous and cool gallantry on the 21st of December, 1858. Captain (now Major) George Alexander Renny, Bengal Horse Artillery, for having with great gallantry mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine at Delhi, 16th of September, 1857. Lieutenant (now Captain) Aylmer Spicer Cameron, late 72d Regiment (now of 25th Regiment), for conspicuous bravery on the 30th of March, 1858, at Kotah. Lieutenant John Grant Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for rescuing a brother officer in extreme danger on the 8th of February, 1857. Surgeon Joseph Lee, C.B., 78th Regiment, for most conspicuous gallantry and important services on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow in September, 1857. Also to the following non-commissioned officers and privates:—Colour-Sergeants G. Waller and S. Garvin, 60th Rifles; and J. Munro, late 23rd Regiment. Farrier G. Hollis, late 8th Hussars. Bugler W. Sutton, 6th Rifles. Privates S. Morley, Military Train; J. Kirk and D. Dempsey 19th Foot; A. Addison, late 43rd Regiment; J. Thompson and J. Divane, 60th Rifles.

FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.—The funeral of Admiral Sir Charles Napier took place on Monday at Catherington, near Merchistoun Hall, Hants. Beyond the fact of the deceased being borne to the grave by eight seaman who had served under his command during the greater part of his professional career, the whole proceedings were of a very private and unostentatious character. The mourners present comprised the Rev. J. Jodrell, General E. Napier, the Hon. William Napier, Colonel M'Murdo, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral Erskine, Captain G. T. Gordon, and Mr. William Grant. Messrs. George and H. Turner, of Portsea, had charge of the arrangements for the funeral.

The screw steam sloop Petrel, 11, was launched on Saturday from the Devonport Dockyard.

The Geyser arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from Sheerness, and proceeded into harbour to fill up with coal.

Lord John Russell's eldest son has this year matriculated in the University of Edinburgh, in which the noble Lord himself studied fifty years ago.

THE FRENCH DUTY ON SALT.—The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, publishes an official communication, contradicting a report which had been current that the duty on salt was to be increased.

The presentation of the freedom of the city of London, with swords, to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, which has been delayed principally on account of the visit of the former to the south of France, and the illness of the latter, will take place early in December. The presentation will be followed by a banquet on a magnificent scale at the Mansion-house.

With reference to the reports in circulation reflecting most injuriously upon Sir Henry Keppel, Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station, we have reason to believe that the circumstances in question have been grossly exaggerated. The Admiralty, considering the disputed facts, have done most discreetly in not acting upon an imperfect or one sided statement, and we believe that the case will be allowed to take its regular course in a law court, when Sir Henry Keppel will have an opportunity of showing that the conduct complained of was not such as has been described, neither was it attributable solely to himself, nor to the accused lady. We have strong reasons for believing that the gallant Admiral's character has been wilfully maligned.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Board of Admiralty having decided on effecting several important improvements at Chatham dockyard, and making considerable additions to that establishment, application will be made to Parliament early in the ensuing session for powers to make the extensions and improvements contemplated. The chief improvements intended include the taking in of a considerable portion of land on the eastern side of the dockyard and St. Mary's Island, the whole of which will be embanked, and the extensive area thus gained converted into docks and basins for the reception of the steam reserve. The navigable branch of the Medway, known as St. Mary's Creek, being found to interfere with the contemplated improvements, powers will be sought to stop up the channel at both ends thereof, by which means additional space will be gained. The ferries across the Medway from Princes Bridge will be abolished, and the several wharves on the banks of the river which will interfere with the proposed dockyard extension will be taken possession of by the Admiralty. It has also been determind to extend the dockyard on the Brompton side, which will necessitate the removal of a great deal of private property, and certain of the roads being diverted. The works are likely to occupy several years, but a considerable portion will be undertaken by convicts.

A SAILORS' MONUMENT TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The crews of Her Majesty's ships on the home station have started a subscription, which is to extend throughout the navy, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The movement originated on board the Excellent and the Cambridge, the gunnery ships at Portsmouth and Devonport, on the receipt of the news of Sir Charles's decease, and has since been warmly taken up by the other vessels in port, under the sanction of the respective commanding officers. It is, however, quite a spontaneous offering on the part of the men, and was simultaneously agreed to on board the Excellent and Cambridge, without any previous consultation or understanding. A committee has been formed temporarily on board the Excellent, composed of the petty officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Marines, who will forward subscription lists to every ship in commission, whether at home or abroad. In the circular accompanying the lists they state that:—"The Seamen, Marine Artillery, and Marines of Her Majesty's navy, having heard with deep regret of the decease of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and bearing in mind his untiring energy in promoting their welfare, both ashore and afloat, are therefore desirous of raising a subscription to enable them to erect a public monument at Portsmouth, in testimony of their gratitude for the many benefits his able advocacy has been the means of obtaining for them." Messrs. Grants and Co., bankers, Portsmouth, have consented to act as treasurers to the "Napier Testimonial Fund."

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POPE.—A letter, dated October 6th, has been addressed to Cardinal Wiseman by Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State to the Pope, recommending the systematic collection of St. Peter's pence throughout every diocese in England, to replenish the resources of the Papal treasury at Rome. Cardinal Antonelli says:—"The resources of the public treasury, which had already been diminished by the progress of the revolution, have now become of no account, as it has approached the very walls of Rome, and has thus taken away from the Holy Father every means of meeting the heavy requirements of his army, of his faithful subjects, and of all those who have resigned their public employments, and have embraced exile in order to find in Rome a refuge from the arts and seductions which would tempt them from the fidelity they have sworn to their lawful Sovereign. Under these circumstances, our Most Holy Father, who will never consent to accept any offering or sums of money that any Government might make with compacts or conditions, would, on the other hand, see with pleasure the faithful of the Catholic world come to his assistance with their penny. Having made known to your Eminence this desire of the Holy Father, I regard as needless any argument that I might urge that it may have a speedy and full effect. The co-operation of the Episcopate will powerfully assist in its execution; I therefore beg you to take the trouble to write on the subject to your colleagues in the pastoral office in England, to beg of them to adopt the fittest means that the faithful who are entrusted to them may concur in for assisting their common Father in the heavy anxieties which he suffers from the wickedness of his enemies, and of those even who profess themselves to be his devoted children." Cardinal Wiseman has forwarded copies of Cardinal Antonelli's letters to the several Catholic bishops of England, and has likewise addressed a letter to the Catholic clergy in the district of Westminster, calling on them to organize meetings and committees in their respective localities to carry out the recommendations contained in the Cardinal Secretary's communication.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND SUICIDE ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The Liverpool detective police were on Monday engaged in the investigation of a dreadful affair which occurred on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, on board the Jeremiah Thompson (Captain Blake), an American vessel, lying in the river Mersey, and bound for New York. There appears to have been some quarrel between one of the sailors and John Keegan, the boatswain; during which the boatswain so violently maltreated the sailor, by striking him with his fists, and kicking him about the head, face, and other parts of the body, that the man died between three and four on o'clock on Sunday morning. Alarmed at the result of his violence, the boatswain is supposed to have committed suicide, for about three hours afterwards the mate and pilot heard a plunge into the water, and, turning round missed the boatswain from the deck. About the same time the Egremont Ferry steamer was passing, and the captain hearing somebody crying for help, got out a boat, but only in time to see the figure of a man partially rise upon the surface and then sink.—Later in the day an inquest was opened, and the officers of the ship, with several of the crew, where examined. The first and second mate said that they did not notice Keegan using any violence, but the seamen who were examined described several heavy blows which Keegan dealt about the deceased's head, face, and body; and a surgeon, who had examined the remains, stated that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, produced by some heavy blunt instrument. It was elicited during the evidence that when Keegan assaulted the deceased on one occasion, the capstan bar (near which deceased was) slipped out, struck him, and caused him to fall on the deck. The second mate explained that the reason he sent the body on shore in a box, and told the boatman it was "dry goods"—a circumstance which had at first excited considerable suspicion—was to obviate the boatman's objection to carry a dead body.—Ultimately the jury returned a verdict that the deceased (whose name was said to be Hatchway) had died from injuries received on board the Jeremiah Thompson, but how inflicted did not appear.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS.—We lately announced that it was the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to build three additional iron-plated steam war-ships, and that two of these ships were to be constructed by private contract. In accordance with this decision circulars were addressed to six extensive iron shipbuilding firms, calling upon them to send in to Whitehall tenders for the required work not later than the 5th instant. This was strictly complied with; great was the surprise of all to find that at the twelfth hour the Warrior model, with its upright sides, had been rejected, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to investigate the plans which for some weeks past have been brought under the notice of the authorities by the press, as possessing greater powers of resistance to shot and shell than those hitherto approved by the Admiralty. This decision will equally affect the vessel ordered to be built at Chatham-dockyard; so that, as the matter now stands, we are precisely in the same position as we were prior to the issue of the abovenamed circulars.—*Army and Navy Gazette.* With respect to the cost of armour-clad ships, the *Observer* says:—"The cost at which this armour-clad ship will be built is not much more than would be the cost of an oak timber-built ship of the same tonnage. The price at which the contract was taken was 40*l.* per ton; the cost of an ordinary 80-gun timber ship is 37*l.* 16s. 6d. per ton. Not only is the Warrior an iron-built ship from stem to stern, but she is covered with 18 inches of teak timber over nearly 12,000 square feet of surface, and it is upon this bed of timber, itself reposing upon the iron sides of the ship, that the armour plates are to be fixed. These outer plates will be secured by iron bolts of 32 inches in length, which pass through the 4½ inches of iron plates, 18 inches of teak, five eighths of an inch of iron forming the shell proper of the ship; and, finally, about nine inches of timber, which forms the inside lining of various portions of the structure. To the cost of the hull is to be added that of the engines of 1,200 horses' power; these, however, will cost no more than would the engines of an ordinary screw line-of-battle ship—viz., about 72,000*l.*, at the rate of 60*l.* for each horse power. The cost of the engines and ship will be about 300,000*l.* The ordnance and stores probably about the same as an 80-gun ship, as all the guns will be Armstrongs of the heaviest calibre. If the Warrior accomplishes what may fairly be expected of her she will be the cheapest ship in the navy. The Thames Shipbuilding Company, by whom she is built, have now adopted their machinery to the work required, and a sister ship would no doubt be built in half the time which has been taken up in constructing the Warrior."

The remains of the Earl of Dundonald were, on Wednesday, interred in Westminster Abbey. The ceremony, it need hardly be stated, was of a deeply solemn and impressive character. About 50 carriages joined the funeral procession, and inside the Abbey was collected a select assemblage of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Two days previously, the body of Dundonald's old friend, Sir Charles Napier, was quietly laid to rest in a Hampshire village church-

The *Court Journal* says that Mr. Sidney Herbert is to be raised to the Peerage.

On the 28th of this month, the Royal Society will have attained the age of 200 years.

Another death, making the 13th, has resulted from the dreadful explosion on board the Tonning; Aintz Yoalter, the Dutch cattle man, having died.

The *Macclesfield Courier* announces the appointment of John Jackson, now master of the Harpenden Endowed School, St. Alban's, Herts, to the situation of second master of the Macclesfield Modern Grammar School.

A Clonmel reading-room has "flung out" the *Times*, in consequence of its article on the Irish Brigade. The *Chronicle*, of that town, says that the members literally kicked it across the streets, one of the muddy channels of which received the tattered fragments.

A woman named Woodhouse has just died at Hull, in consequence of her excessive drinking. She sent her child to a dramshop for a pint of rum, which she drank off at once, and then fell asleep. She was discovered to be a corpse some time afterwards.

Our private letters confirm the reports which have appeared in reference to the disorganized state of the British Legion, and to the discreditable conduct of some of its members who, in the city, are disgracing their country in the eyes of the Neapolitans, whilst their comrades are winning credit for gallantry and devotion in the field.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Early on Sunday morning a collision occurred in the river Humber, near Whitton Ferry, between two keels. The master of the keel Providence, William Townsley, belonging to Thorne, thought his vessel would sink, and made an attempt to jump on board the other one, when he fell overboard, and was drowned. His wife afterwards steered the vessel up to Hull docks.

With reference to the recent circular respecting the examination of Militia officers for commissions in the line, it may be well for us to say that no exception as regards age will be made in the case of officers who have served in the Militia. They must be within the age prescribed for civilians, and none are eligible for commissions who cannot comply with the regulations in this respect.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Sir W. C. Trevelyan has placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts the sum of £100, to be awarded as a prize for the best essay "On the applications of the marine algæ, and their products, as food or medicine for man and domestic animals, or for dyeing or other manufacturing purposes." The essays must be the results of original research, not mere compilations, and must be accompanied by a series of specimens illustrative of the best modes of collecting and preserving them, and be sent in before December 31 next.

It is said that great preparations are being made by the proprietors of the forthcoming magazine, "Temple Bar." Among the contents of the first number are stated to be a prefatory article on Mr. Dixon's "Bacon," a paper on "Criminal Lunatics," by the physician of the largest London public asylum; an article on "Circumstantial Evidence," with special reference to the Road and Stepney cases; "Travels in Syria," by the Rev. J. M. Bellew (the most fashionable preacher in London), and numerous other papers. In size, the new magazine will be 16 pages larger than the "Cornhill."

In reference to the statement that a man had been arrested in Tipperary, on a charge of endeavouring to hire an assassin to murder his landlord, a correspondent of the *Cork Constitution* says:—"The intended victim was Mr. Edward A. Herbert, son of the Rev. Thomas Herbert, rector of Killeintierna, Castleisland, and the disclosure was made by the person to whom Creane mooted the sanguinary proposal. The person at once revealed the entire project to the police, and the fellow was arrested immediately. The cause, it appears is, that Mr. Herbert succeeded in law proceedings in the court above during the last week against Creane and others, who have been overholding a farm of which Mr. Herbert is the owner."

DEATH OF COLONEL CHARLES LASCELLES.—Colonel Charles F. Rowley Lascelles, a Waterloo officer, died a few days ago, after a lingering illness, in his 65th year. He entered the Grenadier Guards when in his 15th year, and served during the campaign of 1813-14 in the Peninsula, being present at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, for which he received the silver war medal and two clasps. In 1815, he took part in the campaign in the Netherlands, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and at the taking of Perrone. His commissions bore date as follows:—Ensign, Sept. 10, 1812; lieutenant and captain, June 9, 1814; captain and lieut.-colonel, Feb. 21, 1828; and colonel, Nov. 23, 1841.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.—On Saturday last, the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of this steamer was concluded at Hull, after having lasted eight days. Captain Harris, nautical assessor to the Board of Trade, has acted in the inquiry, along with the Hull stipendiary magistrate; and Mr. O'Dowd, barrister, has conducted the proceedings. The evidence of the various witnesses has gone to prove that no effort was made to save the lives of the female passengers. It appears that almost immediately after the vessel struck the captain and crew made for the rigging of the vessel's masts as a place of safety. The lady passengers, who were in the cabin, then came on deck, but no effort was made to save them, and a heavy sea came and swept them overboard, and they were drowned. The evidence with regard to the deck cargo was of a somewhat conflicting character. The stipendiary magistrate and Captain Harris have intimated their intention of reporting to the Board of Trade that Captain Bowes has "committed a default," and the owners of the Arctic will have to pay the costs of the inquiry.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is understood that Mr. Hope has withdrawn from the board of directors of the great ship, or that, if he has not already retired, he has intimated his intention of shortly doing so. It is also stated that the vacancy in the board caused by the retirement some weeks since of Mr. Crosskey has been accepted by Mr. Fothergill Cooke. This gentleman was one of the earliest directors of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and the resumption of his connection with the undertaking is regarded favourably by a large circle of shareholders. Everything connected with the ship remains *in statu quo*, and no steps have yet been taken for carrying out the additional works that are required. According to the recent published statement of the board, there will be no demand made upon the shareholders for increased capital, except in the event of the company having to pay the demand of 18,000*l.* made by Mr. Scott Russell under the award of the arbitrators. This, however, the directors hope to be able to set aside, and the necessary legal steps to this end will shortly be taken.—*Observer.*

A MADMAN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—on Sunday evening week, between eight and nine o'clock, a young gentleman of respectable appearance and address presented himself before the two sentinels at the gate on Castle-hill, Windsor, who stopped him, stating that it was the entrance only for the Royal Family, on which the stranger said, "I am the Prince of Wales," when, from his gentlemanly manners, the sentinel presented arms, and allowed him to pass. He afterwards succeeded in passing the sentinels at the gateway of the York and Lancaster Towers, and having got into the Quadrangle, he entered the Castle by the Augusta Tower. On proceeding along the passages he was met by one of the Royal servants, who inquired his business, when he said, "I am the Prince of Wales, and am going to see my mother, the Queen." The servant introduced him to Superintendent Baker, who, finding the young gentleman to be insane, conveyed him to the Old Windsor Union. The youth is the son of a gentleman named Harding, residing at or near Blackheath. He had recently been discharged from a private lunatic asylum, under the impression that he had regained his senses.

HOW TO LIVE ON 140*l.* A YEAR.—In the Insolvent Court, London, on Saturday, William Thomas Meynall applied for his discharge from the Queen's Prison. He was opposed by Mr. Anderson, wine and spirit merchant, Messrs. Masson and Hollingsworth, cigar merchants, and Mrs. Sampson, hosier. The insolvent was formerly in the Customs, at a salary of 140*l.* per annum, but for some time past had had no occupation. His debts and liabilities amounted to 7,000*l.*, among 54 creditors, and he had 164*l.* owing to him by two debtors. He had contracted a debt of 330*l.* with Mr. Anderson, for wine and spirits, supplied between December, 1857, and the following July. His debt for cigars was 39*l.* He declared that he had drunk all the wine, and smoked all the cigars, and there was nothing left. He was accused of having said that Mr. Meynell Ingram, of Derbyshire, was his uncle, and that the Duke of Devonshire was his godfather. He denied having said that Mr. Ingram was his uncle, but his godfather, he asserted, was the late Duke of Devonshire. It appeared that, for some time past, the insolvent kept out of the way, and had passed by the name of Robinson. He had been in prison since July. The case was adjourned, in order that further information might be acquired, and the insolvent was sent back to prison.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The French Government have given an additional evidence of their sincerity in behalf of the commercial reform inaugurated by the treaty with England, by voluntarily accelerating the date at which the reduced duties already settled are to come into operation. The period might have been deferred until the 1st of January, but they have preferred to give immediate effect to the revised tariff, which has been put in force from the 1st inst. The duties already settled, instead of being put at the 30 per cent., which, under the letter of the treaty, might have been adhered to, are scarcely in any instance above 20 per cent., and range more commonly at 15. At this rate Birmingham and Sheffield will be able to introduce a great deal of the productions which they can supply with such marvellous cheapness as well as excellence. The remainder of the tariff applying to textile and pottery manufactures, is understood to be all but completely settled. Such details of it as have become known are eminently satisfactory. British linens, it has been stated on official authority, are to be admitted to the French market at 15 per cent. specific duty, and 10 per cent. for yarns, to be further reduced, like all the other items of the tariff, in 1864. The woollen trade of Leeds and the West Riding have learnt from the deputation they sent to Paris, to confer with Mr. Cobden and the commissioners, that an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. is to be put upon their manufactures, and at this rate it is expected that a large and beneficial commerce will spring up. The same amount of duty, *ad valorem*, is to be placed upon the hosiery manufactures, of which Nottingham is the chief seat, and which are produced there so cheaply by the improved machinery and processes introduced of late years. There cannot be a question that Nottingham will do a large business in supplying the French market, when her goods can be admitted upon payment of 15 per cent. The duties upon the productions of the Staffordshire Potteries will not probably be subjected to a higher fiscal burden than the articles we have mentioned, and the excellence as well as unrivalled cheapness of their goods will ensure a large demand for them in France.—*Observer.*

In an article from *Frazer* we have the following anecdote of John Bright:—"One day he and an elder brother who took his beer, came to some rough wrestling encounter, when the embryo rough statesman was coming off second-best. At that time the father, old Jacob, came up, and addressed the future Goliath of Radicalism as follows:—'Thou may talk, John, about thy water-drinking as long as thou likes, but take my word for it, lad, ale will always prove stronger than water, I warrant thee.'"

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—The convict, Mullins, is to be hanged on Monday next, at Newgate. Mullins continues to assert his innocence. He occupies much of his time in writing. He has been visited, since his condemnation, three times in each week either by his wife or by some other member of his family. On Monday last he saw his wife and daughter, and after again asserting his innocence, said, in allusion to the possession of the cheque for £10, which was the principal point of evidence against him, that this could be accounted for without his being in any way connected with the murder. The prisoner has never attempted to give any reasonable explanation of the circumstances under which the property belonging to the deceased, and which undoubtedly must have been stolen at the time the murder was committed, came into his possession. As the period approaches nearer for the carrying out of the sentence, the culprit appears to become more restless and excited, and within the last day or two he has expressed his intention, if he should suffer, to address the crowd from the scaffold, and he says he hopes that his strength will be sufficient to enable him to do so. He is visited every day by the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, a Roman Catholic priest, and they have long and apparently earnest conferences together.

### A LADY ADVOCATE.

The proceedings in the Divorce Court on Friday week were of unusual interest, from the fact that a lady, whose counsel had withdrawn from the case in consequence of not, according to his own statement, having had time to master its complicated details, came forward herself, and addressed the Court in a speech characterised by an amount of learning and ability which excited the astonishment and admiration of the Bench and Bar. The case on was that of *Shedden and Shedden v. the Attorney-General* (Patrick cited to see proceedings). This, the first case under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, was a petition of Mr. William Patrick Ralston Shedden, late of Roughwood, in the county of Ayr. Miss Shedden, in a speech which occupied nearly five hours in delivery, stated her own case, the leading facts of which are as follow:—The grandfather of the petitioner, who had a small estate in Ayrshire, called Roughwood, had a numerous family, most of whom died during his lifetime. He left, however, a son, William Ralston Shedden, who succeeded to his property, and a daughter Marion, who was married to Mr. Patrick, of the neighbouring estate, Trearne, and who bore him three sons, named respectively Robert, John, and William Patrick. Just before the death of his father, in 1770, William Ralston Shedden went out to Virginia, under a contract with Mr. Arch. M'Call, of Glasgow, stipulating for payment of his passage out and home again. He remained, however, at the colony, and espousing at the revolution the royalist cause, he was declared an outlaw, and lost his property. In 1777 he took refuge within the British line at New York, and though he constantly, as was alleged, cherished the expectation of being able speedily to return home, he commenced business in 1780 at Bermuda, under the style and title of Shedden and Co. In 1783 the petitioner's father contemplated an immediate return to Scotland. He was detained, however, in prosecuting his claims to an indemnity as a loyalist, and died at New York. In 1785 he wedded a Miss Kennedy, by whom he had a daughter; and in 1790, being a widower, he married, as was alleged by the petitioners, Ann, the daughter of a Mr. Wilson. Ann Wilson was said to have seen little more than sixteen years of age when she thus became Mrs. Shedden. The marriage was said to have been followed by a matrimonial cohabitation in a house adjoining his place of business in Water-street, New York. In 1792 his first-child, Jane Ralston Shedden, was born, a lady still living. His next child, born 1794, was the petitioner, William Patrick Ralston. Six days before the death of the deceased, namely, on the 13th of November, 1798, he caused himself to be re-married by a clergyman of the episcopal church, for the purpose, as was suggested, of making the legitimacy of his children easier of proof, it being supposed that by the law of Scotland a subsequent marriage of the parents would legitimise even children who had been born out of wedlock. The petitioner asserted that he had been purposely kept in ignorance of the facts relating to his birth, in order to prevent him establishing his claim to his father's property.—On the other side it was contended that Mr. Shedden, the petitioner's alleged father, was not a British subject at all, and that he was never married, either to Miss Kennedy or Miss Wilson, prior to the birth of the petitioner. They also denied the jurisdiction of the Court, under the 10th section of the Legitimacy Declaration Act.—Miss Shedden, in her address, urged that the question was, not whether her grandfather was an American citizen, but whether he had ceased to be a British subject; and of that she had abundant evidence to prove the negative. By the law of New York, no religious ceremony was necessary to constitute a valid marriage; but a marriage might be proved by the parties acknowledging themselves to be husband and wife by living openly together as such, and by doing those acts which are commonly done by respectable married people. She felt that some prejudice might arise against her from thus coming forward to defend the character of her grandmother; and an apprehension might be entertained lest, in an age when so much was said about woman's rights, other ladies might be induced by her example to plead their causes in person. But she felt it was impossible that her example could ever have many imitators. In the first place she was conscious her case was a wholly unprecedented one; and she felt also that the appalling difficulties which she had to face and the painful position in which she found herself were such, that few of the great sisterhood of Englishwomen would venture upon so arduous a task.

The arguments were resumed on Saturday, but Miss Shedden stated that she was unable at once to proceed with her case. At that moment she felt as if she could hardly speak—not that she felt physically weak, but she feared that if she attempted to go on, her brain would hardly stand it. Mr. Macaulay was at that time confined to his room, and Sir H. Cairns (whose kindness and the kindness of whose family she could never forget) had an engagement in the Vice-Chancellor Wood's court, and could not be present. Sir Hugh had told her that he should never think without pain and distress on the state in which he had been obliged to leave the case. Here Miss Shedden, who is apparently about 30 years of age, and a person of very ladylike demeanour, exhibited some emotion, her voice faltered, and she abruptly concluded. A technical point was then argued, and the case was adjourned until Monday.

On Monday Miss Shedden, resumed her opening statement, which had been interrupted on Saturday by the argument in defendant's plea in bar. She again began her observations by a graceful appeal to the court for its indulgence. The case, she said, lay before her like a forest, so bewildering in its intricacy and extent that she should shrink from the idea of journeying through it were it not that she discovered a bright light opening to her in the distance and inviting her to proceed. She trusted as she addressed herself to the task, her path would become less and less obscure, until at length she reached the open day, and arrived at that consummation, the expectation of which alone had cheered both her father and herself in the one great struggle of their lives—the hope of clearing up the fair fame of her grandmother, and removing the stigma which had been cast upon the honour of her family. After this exordium, the learned lady—the epithet is not at all misplaced—continued her statement until half-past two, when the court adjourned, Mr. Justice Wightman having to be present at the ceremony of the pricking for the sheriffs.

The case was resumed on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., appeared alone to-day for the respondent. Miss Shedden (assisted by Dr. Phillimore) appeared in person.

Upon the application of Dr. Phillimore two witnesses were examined, one being in ill-health, and the other an officer of the Court of Session in Scotland. This latter gentleman produced the papers from the Court of Session relative to proceedings which had been there taken in respect of the legitimacy of Mr. Shedden. The witness had some difficulty in leaving the papers, they being records of a Scottish court which he was only authorised to produce. After some discussion, they were left in the custody of this Court, a receipt being given by the clerk for them.

The other witness examined was Mr. Patrick Graham, a writer to the signet in Scotland. He produced a ledger and other account books, the property of Mr. McFarlane, which came into his possession as successor to one Scott, who was factor to the estate of McFarlane.

These witnesses having been examined, in order that they might be permitted to leave the court,

Miss Shedden resumed her statement. Although she appeared much exhausted by the immense fatigue she has undergone during the last few days she addressed the Court with firmness and clearness, informing their lordships what evidence she proposed to adduce in support of her case. She commenced by laying before the Court the testimony of the several witnesses who had been examined by commission in Scotland and America. The case is still pending.

The ill health of millers is a well-established fact. The miller's cough is a too familiar sound in the neighbourhood of any old-fashioned mill, and in the family of almost every baker. He may well cough, for he is breathing dust all the time he is at work. The dust of flour is not so bad as that of needles and razor-blades, nor of the stone-cutter's-work; but it forms a paste in the lungs and air passages, which brings on deadly disease at last. The miller early begins to wheeze; and too commonly he spits blood, after a few years, and dies consumptive. His skin is clogged in the same way; and unless he is extremely careful to relieve it by frequent washing, he is subject to the inflammatory complaints which are caused by a loaded skin. Nobody knows more of the symptoms of asthma and consumption than the widows of the millers of twenty or thirty years ago.—*Miss Harriet Martineau, in Once a Week.*

## Business Addresses.

C. D. ARMSTRONG,
BUTCHER,

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

THOMPSON & MURRAY,
BUTCHERS,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT,

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

WILLIAM LAMB,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the many favours conferred upon him since his commencement in Business, and begs to announce to his Friends and the Public generally that he will REMOVE in a few Days to more eligible Premises opposite, lately occupied by William Bowes, where he hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favours.
Home Fed BACON, KIEL Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, &c.
CHEESE of superior quality.
TINWARE, BRUSHES, of all kinds, extremely cheap.
Goods delivered to any part of the District free of carriage.

MR. BARRON,
BUTCHER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public that he will REMOVE in the course of next Week to the Shop occupied by Mr. LAMB, Grocer, Trafalgar-street, Consett, where he hopes to merit a continuance of their favours, which it will ever be his pride to deserve.

THE NEW SHOP.

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

HOWARD'S INDIAN CONFECTION FLOUR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## To be Let.

TO LET,
AND MAY BE ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

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

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

## Sales by Private Contract.

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

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

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, in a good situation, at Consett. This is an opportunity rarely to be met with, for any Person about to begin Business.

Also, a COTTAGE and THREE ACRES OF LAND; and another Little FARM of FOUR ACRES OF LAND, in a good state of Cultivation, and an excellent HOUSE with all necessary out appurtenances. Very suitable for a Person wishing to commence Gardening in this district.
Apply to
JOSEPH HOWARD,
Commission and House Agent.

## Sales by Auction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gateshead Sale Offices, Nov. 1, 1860.

## Business Addresses.

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

DERWENT MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,
SCHOOL ROOM, BLACKHILL.

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

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



# The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.


## THE GAME LAWS.

It is difficult to say anything that has not already been said on the game-laws, their iniquity and attendant evils. But if we were to stop in the advocacy of social reform, or reform of any other description, merely because all that could be, had been well said, we should often find the chariot-wheels immoveable drags. It was only by keeping before the eye of the public the existence of evils—by a constant lubrication of the engine of social progress, and by the application of the motive power of public opinion, that all our past reforms were achieved; and it is to these means we look for success in the future, in relation to other national evils. It has been said again and again, until everybody knows it well, that one of our greatest national evils is the existence of the game-laws. We need not enlarge upon the fearful tragedies that have arisen out of these penal enactments — of homes made desolate; widows mourning the untimely death of husbands who sacrificed their lives in the preservation of game, and of others whose husbands have terminated their poaching career upon the scaffold. This is terrible enough in all conscience, and sufficient one would think to have induced all those who claim an inherent right to birds of the air and wild animals of chase, to have abandoned their pretensions. To the honour of some of our noblemen be it said, that they have given up their claims, sent the keepers adrift to find occupation in other spheres, and have so far put an end in their domains to the chance of the enactment of mid night, bloody encounters between men whose natures are very similar and whose characters are very often upon a par. But in the large majority of cases the game is still preserved at all hazards—the life of man being held in small estimation in comparison with the preservation of broods of grouse, partridges, hares, and conies. Not only so, but the game is preserved at the expense of the farmers, whose corn fields are pillaged and whose turnip crops suffer by the acre in fattening these inferior, voracious creatures. The promptings of justice ought to have suggested to the lord of thousands of acres that the preservation of game was a flagrant wrong committed upon hard working men, whose farm produce is so much at the mercy of the seasons as to entail upon the producer a constant anxiety of mind. He proceeds, however, regardless of life, and reckless of the wrong inflicted upon the commonalty, and the law sanctions his course. Now, whilst the lad who steals a turnip, to satisfy it may be cravings of hunger, is liable to, and is often punished with, seven days' imprisonment for that offence, my lord, whose rabbits and hares clear the fields by the acre, not only does so with impunity, but the law forbids any man, no matter though he be the suffering farmer himself, to kill a coney under a penalty of "£2 and costs, or one month's imprisonment;" whilst upon the stubborn night poacher, who will have the game at all hazards, it falls with a heavier hand, suffering no fine to meet the case, but condigning the offender to any term, at the pleasure of the magistrate, "not exceeding three months' hard labour in one of Her Majesty's common gaols. At the expiration of which term he is to find sureties that he will not offend again for twelve months, and in the event of his failing in this, he is to be re-committed for not less than six months."

Dickens, in his *All the Year Round*, thus speaks of "the game-keeping tyranny":—

It is the game-keeper's business to repress poachers; to encourage the breeding of every kind of game, feathered and four-footed, on every acre of land under his master's control; and to destroy everything he chooses to call vermin. Rabbits, the especial enemy of the farmer, being the head gamekeeper's peculiar perquisite, are specially protected and multiplied. A gamekeeper has been known to net £300 a-year by rabbits alone. Hares are the next objects of his care, for they are safe and favourite battue marks, and he does not do his duty unless they are at least as plentiful as sheep on turnips within a mile circle of the principal battue coverts. Then, in the breeding season, it is his business to find out every outlying pheasant, and every partridge's nest, and have it watched, as a "political suspect" is watched by a French Mouchard. The farmer (that is, the tenant at-will farmer) and his men are continually under the ever-watchful and malicious eye of the keeper and his understrappers, who are promoted poachers, or lazy labourers. "There is nothing," says Mr Corbet, "they can do but it is 'his duty' to overlook them. He stands by the mowers to see they do no harm to 'his nests.' He struts into the reaping field to make sure they don't harm his 'birds.' The boy with his scarecrow, the shepherd with his dog, and the little lass with her kitten, are alike the objects of his hatred and tyranny. He has been known to wrench a gun from the hand of a farmer's son for shooting a rat; to tell a farmer that he should prefer his not firing at the sparrows in the corn, as it was 'such a trouble to be always coming to see what he was after;' to inform against a farmer for picking up a hare his horse had killed in her form; and against a labourer who had taken a dead pheasant out of a snare which he (the keeper), to secure a conviction and confirm his suspicions, had first put there."

The foregoing is a truthful representation of the case; and yet with all our legislation there has hardly been a step made in the direction of abolishing a system of things which is so entirely opposed to popular feeling. In our report of the Shotley Bridge Petty Sessions will be found a case of night-poaching. We find no fault with the Magistrates' decision. Sitting on the judgment seat they enforced the law—a terrible law it is, consigning father and son to a felon's dungeon, because they had ventured out, "after sun-set and before sun-rise," to take a hare. The law said they did wrong in so doing; and the magistrates "vindicated the majesty of the law." Perhaps they might have done equally well had they said to Postle the elder, "go and sin no more:" their leniency might have reclaimed the determined sinner, and have melted his stubborn soul. Outwardly the man looked as much like a preacher as a poacher. There was no indication of brutality about him—but the reverse. He was quiet, well-behaved, perhaps sullen, under the ordeal. Anyhow he and his young son are consigned to associate with felons. They are two more victims to the game-laws. How far will their punishment go towards enforcing obedience to the law in other poachers? Not a step. Poaching and murder, and injustice and wrong, will continue until the game laws are abolished.

The advocate of these prisoners, Mr. Compton, very properly drew the attention of the Bench (and in so doing he will also draw the attention of the public) to the evil of permitting our policemen to step out of their proper sphere to assist game-keepers in the preservation of game. It was said when the rural or county police forces were established, that the ulterior object was to secure a force whose chief duty should be to assist noblemen's keepers in preserving game. Such seems to be the fact, and, with this case before us, an ugly fact to "get over." The public should see to it that the funds which they subscribe are not applied to the maintenance of a force who, though dressed in blue, are but game-keepers in disguise.

## Local and District News.

The office which Mr. George Ridley, late M.P. for Newcastle, has accepted as one of the Copyhold Enclosure Commissioners, is worth £1,500 per year.

North Shields set its church bells a ringing on Tuesday night on account of the River Tyne Commissioners having agreed to promote the Low Light Docks.

The First Newcastle Volunteer Artillery have received a batch of fifty carbines and sword bayonets. The men carried their new weapons on Wednesday night at the demonstration in the Town Hall.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the Prince of Wales. The royal squadron reached Plymouth on Thursday morning "all well," and the Prince at once landed and proceeded by train to Windsor, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

On Saturday morning last, Bridget Allison, an unfortunate girl, of 18 years of age, was found dead in her lodgings in Back-row. She had been out on the previous night drinking, and returned late. She retired to bed, and not making her appearance as usual on the following morning, was sought for and found as described. A pulmonary disease was, it now appears, the cause of death.

LONG FRAMLINGTON. — The Presbytery of Northumberland met here on Tuesday last. The only business transacted had reference to the second unanimous call addressed to the Rev. M. Davison, of Birdhopecraig, from the Dalston Presbyterian Church, London. Parties having been heard, and Mr. Davison having declared his acceptance of the call, it was unanimously agreed to translate him to London.

VOLUNTEER FUNERAL AT ALSTON.—On Sunday last the remains of Mr. James Slack, of the Alston Volunteers, were borne to the grave by his comrades. The procession was very numerous, and after the funeral ceremony, the men fired the usual military salute over the grave—three volleys. Mr. Dickinson commanded the volunteers, among whom the greatest sympathy was evinced for the loss of one of the most enthusiastic members of the corps.

SUICIDE AT GATESHEAD—On Saturday morning last, the dead body of a man named Andrew Thompson, engineer, (late in the employ of the North Eastern Railway Company), was found in a field near to Swalwell. The deceased had been indisposed for some time, and on Friday left home at noon, when not returning, he was sought for, and the search ended on Saturday as above stated. There was a bread knife found near to the deceased, which Thompson had taken from his own house. With this he had ripped open his bowels. Thompson has left a wife and two children.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL AUTHORITY.—A meeting of the above body was held on Monday the 12th instant. Present, the Rev. E. B. Thompson, chairman, Messrs. Ritson, Barkas, Mosley, F. C. Tregellis, Dixon, Dickenson, and Snaith. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. It was resolved that the quarry at Blackhill should be filled up forthwith, and that the plans and specifications for the draining of a portion of the township of Benfieldside submitted to a previous meeting be adopted. The letting of the contract to be advertised. After some routine business the meeting broke up.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, CASTLE SIDES. —On Sunday last, two sermons were preached in the above chapel, in the morning by the Rev. J. A. Boston, of Alston, and in the evening by the Rev. R. Shield, of Shotley Bridge. On Monday evening, a public meeting was held, and the chair taken by Mr. J. Mole, of Castle Sides, when the cause of missions was ably advocated by the Rev. J. A. Bastow and Mr. Pears (the deputation), G. Whitehead, Baptist minister, R. Shield, and T. Parsons. The collections exceeded those of former years, being £5 6s. 6½d. A vote of thanks being passed to the collectors for their kindness and industry in collecting so ably for the above missions, and prayer being offered up by the Rev. W. Pears, the meeting concluded.

THE NEWCASTLE ELECTION. — The vacancy created in this Borough has been caused by Mr. George Ridley accepting an appointment under Government, as one of the Copyhold Commissioners. There are three candidates in the field—Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor, radical; Mr. Peter Carstairs, representing the dissenting bodies and advanced liberalism; and Mr Somerset Beaumont, who combines the whigs and tories. No meetings have been held during the past week, if we except one of working men held on Thursday, to promote the return of Mr. Taylor.

LANCHESTER.—DEATH IN THE WORKHOUSE.—On the 15th inst., William Crooks *alias* "Billy Straightlegs," an idiot, died after a short illness. He had been an inmate of the workhouse upwards of 60 years, and he had not known during the whole of these years one day's illness. He was well known in the neighbourhood as a harmless idiot, and used sometimes to afford amusement to his particular friends by spelling his name in this style "Zyxtvsupqrsty—Billy Straightlegs." He was a general favourite in the district. He was seized with diarrhœa, and strange to say he became quite sane a few days before he died. Many are the eccentric stories told of him, and all seemed to lament the loss of poor "Billy."

THE COST OF THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—Sir Wm. Armstrong writes to the *Times*:—"Sir,—A paragraph from the *Mechanics' Magazine*, bearing the above title, has been sufficiently dignified by insertion in the *Times*, to warrant a passing remark on my part. The writer arrives at the conclusion that my guns are costing the "amazing sum of £2,000 each," although, as he states, nearly the whole are small field-pieces weighing only 8 cwt. He might just as well have said £10,000 each, while he was about it, for to one who takes such liberties with facts and figures it would have been as easy to arrive at the one result as the other. I thank him, however, for raising the question, which enables me to inform your readers that the Government can be supplied with any number of the 12-pounder rifled guns at two-thirds of the price of the old 12-pounder brass guns, the cost of which is £170. I also take this opportunity of stating that the difficulties which, in the first instance, beset the construction of the larger description of my guns, and which have caused some delay in their manufacture, have now been entirely surmounted, and that no further impediments exists to their rapid production."

ANNUAL SUPPER. — The 15th annual supper was held at Mrs. Robson's Crown Inn, Consett, on Tuesday evening last, when, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the company was not only numerous, but included some of our most esteemed citizens;

"The storm without might roar and rustle,
Tam didna mind the storm a whistle."

After "anatomising" a supper of the most inviting character, Mr C. Wylie was called to the chair, and was ably faced by Mr H. Dufour, resident agent of the *Consett Guardian*.—Mr. Wylie in reviewing the present aspects of England, introduced the "loyal toasts," which were drank with all the honours; while in the "Army and Navy, coupled with our Rifle Corps," Mr. Dufour gave an able epitome of our armed strength, and of the illustrious deeds of Englishmen "by flood and field." The "Trade" of Consett found an able respondent in Mr. Routledge, chemist; and the "Derwent Iron Company" in Mr C. Sterling; while the "Licensed Victuallers" were ably represented by Mr W. Pickering. The "Press, coupled with our Consett Papers," drew a happy review from Mr Dufour, after which the joyous song making the "rafters ring," varied by characteristic speeches, sped the merry hours, until the company, amid eternal vows of friendship, were startled by daybreak. With three times three for "Mrs Robson and fireside," and anticipating many returns, the company separated.

PENNY SAVINGS' BANK.—On Wednesday evening a number of the tradesmen held a meeting, convened by circular, in the Company's School-room, Consett, when Mr. Priestman was called upon to take the chair. Mr. Crocker, of Gateshead, again attended, and gave every information as to the conducting and management of the bank. He laid before the meeting copies of the rules of a number of Penny Savings' Banks in the kingdom, and answered a series of questions which were put to him in a satisfactory manner to all present. The difference between a Savings' Bank and a Penny Savings' Bank was explained, and shewn that a Penny Savings' Bank was a stepping-stone to a Savings' Bank. It was then proposed that a Penny Savings' Bank be established in the neighbourhood, which was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then appointed trustees:—Rev F. B. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Kearney, Mr. Priestman, Mr. Renton, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. George Paul. The following 27 gentlemen were elected as a committee:—Messrs. C. Hill, Carrick, Whitfield, Routledge, Telford, Walton, Fletcher, Surtees, Brown, Murray, Ledger, Pattinson, Davison, A. Brodie, Spencer, Leidemann, Potts, Almond, Smith, Routledge, Elliott, Collinson, Janson, Brodie, sen., Baker, Symm, and W. J. Scott; and as auditors, Mr Compton and Mr. D. Balany. The first meeting night for payment of contributions was fixed for the first Saturday in December, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, at the company's school room. The committee met on Thursday night, at 5 o'clock, to make the rules and transact other business; at which meeting Mr Surtees was appointed secretary, together with a committee of three (viz., Messrs Gledston, Brodie, and Elliott,) to receive contributions, to select and purchase books, suitable for the use of the bank, and to transact the preliminary business of bank. Particulars will be published in a day or two.

THE CLAYTON MEMORIAL CHURCH, NEWCASTLE —No day has, as yet, been fixed for the opening of this edifice, which is fast approaching completion. Early each morning and late at night the new edifice may be seen lighted up—the workmen pushing on the work remaining to be accomplished with all possible dispatch. The painting of the roof is finished, so is the wood-work of the gallery; and two magnificent sunlights furnish an illuminating power which is almost sufficient for the entire lighting of the church. A few brackets will be required, however, where the pillars intercept the light in the gallery; and also underneath the gallery. The church will look exceedingly well when finished.

MR. REA'S CHOIR. — This highly respectable and well trained *corps* of vocalists gave a concert in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, aided by Miss Whitham, who on previous appearances was cordially received by Newcastle audiences. The prices of admission were moderate, and ought to have secured a more numerous audience. The choir sung several glees and madrigals in excellent time and tune; Miss Whitham increased her high reputation by her solos; and Mr. Rea, both as conductor and organist, acquitted himself with even more than his usual ability. Had greater publicity been given to this entertainment we have no doubt it would have been more largely patronized. So far as we can learn the gentlemen who undertake the duties of committee of management belong to the stingy, shabby set who are said to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

While crossing a little wooded promontory in the neighbourhood of Foxville I heard the shrill voice of a female at some little distance in apparent great distress; and stopping a moment to ascertain the direction from whence the sound came I distinctly heard the following extraordinary dialogue:—"Oh, John, my head! my head! Let me die, John! let me die!"—to which the person appealed to so pathetically replied, "Oh, no, Sally, don't be scared—it won't hurt you—live a little longer." "I tell you I'd rather die—I will die." "There, then, if you must die, die." "Yes, but not suddenly—let me die easy." Rushing forward with what speed I could I suddenly caught a view of a young woman seated in a swing, suspended between two trees, having a rope attached to the seat, by means of which her companion forced her backwards and forwards in her pendulous motion. The alarming language she had used, it appeared, was merely the technical term applied to the cessation of the impulse given by the ropes that regulated the movement. And dying, I found to my surprise, meant not to cease to live, but to cease swinging. The fair one who had so unconsciously terrified me by her screams of affright, and, as I thought, by her threats of suicide, was a stout, strong, blooming country girl of 18, and her attendant a good-natured rustic admirer of about the same age. She had "died" as she desired by the time I had reached the spot, the swing being nearly motionless, and was ready to be safely deposited on, and not in, the ground.—*The "Old Judge."*

THE HORN OF THE RHINOCEROS has been strangely regarded, from the earliest times, either as an antidote against poison, or as efficacious in detecting its presence, as well as useful in curing disease. It was used by the Indian kings at table, from the notion that "it sweats at the approach of any kind of poison whatever." "It is generally believed," says Thunberg, "that goblets made of the horns in a turner's lathe discover any poisonous draught that is put into them, by making the liquor ferment till it runs quite out of the goblet. Such goblets are frequently set in gold and silver, and are regarded as suitable presents to kings, persons of distinction, and particular friends; or else they are sold at a high price, sometimes at the rate of fifty-six dollars a goblet. When I tried these horns, both wrought and unwrought, both old and young horns, with several sorts of poison, weak as well as strong, I observed not the least motion of effervescence; and when a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other similar substance, was poured into one of these horns, there arose only a few bubbles, produced by the air that had been inclosed in the pores of the horn, and which was now disengaged from it." Water, drunk from such horns, was regarded as medicinal. In this case the water was to be stirred in the cup-like hollow at the base of the horn, with the point of an iron nail, till it became discoloured, in which state the patient was directed to drink it.—*Cassell's Natural History.*

## THE SHOTLEY GROVE PAPER MILLS.

Chap. II.

(By our own Reporter.)

Perhaps we ought to have said in the first chapter on paper-making, something as to the origin of this very useful article. It is not too late to say now that the earliest kind of paper on which writing was performed, of which we have any account, was the *papyrus*, used by the ancient Egyptians: hence our modern word *paper*. The *papyrus* was a plant, from which thin fibrous membranes were stripped, and, being pressed together, they formed a rude species of small sheets. The Chinese are said to have understood the art of paper-making from the pulp of rags in very early times; but whether the European mode of manufacturing it was derived from that quarter, is not at all clearly known. This much may be said, that the art was introduced amid the obscurities of the middle ages, and most likely through the ingenuity of the Arabians. In the beginning of the fourteenth century a paper-mill was established at Nuremberg, in Germany; and in 1588 a mill was erected in Dartmouth, in this country. Little progress was made, however, in the manufacture of paper in this country until about a century ago, the supply up to that time having been brought from France and Holland generally.

Reckoning,—says a writer on this matter in 1847—that there are 300 paper-making machines now in Great Britain [in 1860 there are far more, and had the duty on paper been repealed, the number would have been very considerably increased], and that they work twelve hours per day [many of them work, however, day and night], the length of their daily produce would be a web equal to 1,200 miles long, and it would cover an area of 3,000,000 square yards! The annual value of the paper manufactured in Great Britain, says the same writer, is estimated at £2,000,000. The annual value now, in 1860, exceeds £4,000,000.

We now proceed with our description:—The reader will find, on referring to the first chapter, that we stopped in our narrative at the bleaching and gasing houses. From these rooms the material is taken to the beating engines—oblong troughs, filled with water, and there the pulp is beaten—some of it for four, some for six, and some for eight hours: the length of time occupied in beating up the pulp depending entirely upon the quality of paper it is proposed to make from it. The longer the process of beating, the finer the quality of paper. And now we approach to the actual process of

PAPER MAKING.

When the material leaves the beating engines, it is run into a circular vessel, called a "stuff-chest." There are two of these in this establishment, and consequently two complete sets of paper making gear. These stuff-chests are four feet deep and fifteen feet diameter—figures which will give some idea of their capacity. We have seen the pulp in a decomposed state before it reached the bleaching and gasing rooms; we have seen it pressed into cakes in a hydraulic press, and left there a dry, hard, cohesive mass; we have seen it again plunged into water and cut up in the beating engines; now we see it in the stuff-chest,—a cream-coloured liquid, revolving under the pressure of an "agitator"—a series of sweeps which revolve upon an axis fixed into the centre of this great tub or "stuff-chest," working the stuff up until it resembles very much a vat of brewers' yeast. Come to the front of this chest. Here is a huge tap, which is turned on and the pulp is rushing from the stuff-chest, a stream of water and a fine substance, of a greyish tinge—the substance being perceptible to the eye, but scarcely so to the touch. In fact, as it rushes down an incline plane which is fixed here into a trough which is called the "sand-trap, you wonder how any sensible man could expect these almost imperceptible atoms to contain any adhesive property or to ever come out of the process other than a useless mass. But on it gushes, a gentle, even, ever-flowing tide, and that which is now running more in a liquid shape than anything else, is in the course of two or three minutes revolving upon a cylinder at the other end of a room some 30 feet long, a clean, dry, firm, and even surfaced roll of paper.

This is, however, somewhat anticipating ourselves. As the water and pulp rush into the sand screen, all sandy matter is freed from the pulp, which thence passes into another trough, which is called the "knotter." The knotting machine crushes up the smallest knot that may remain in the pulp, and thence the latter passes on to an endless wire-cloth, of so fine a texture that there are 65 brass wires woven into every inch. This wire-cloth may be described as a sort of belt without any break, which is kept continually revolving but in such a manner that the upper surface, upon which the pulp is received preserves a perfectly horizontal flat surface. The wire-cloth moves upon a number of small copper rollers, with an agitating, horizontal motion, and this motion distributes the stuff equally over the cloth, and therefore gives a uniform strength and thickness to the paper—for it is now transformed from pulp into paper. After passing between a pair of rollers, it is led backwards again under the frame; and so it goes on in a continuous revolution. Moveable sides are attached to the upper surface of the wire-cloth, which regulate the breadth of the paper, which is here made to a width of four feet eight inches.

"The first pair of rollers through which the stuff next passes are called the couching rollers. The under roller is simply cast iron, while the upper one is covered with flannel of a peculiar texture, manufactured for the purpose. It is upon this texture one that the stuff is delivered. The pressure from these rollers is slight; and the pulp is next led to an endless felt, and passes between two cast-iron rollers. The machinery of this felt must be so regulated that it will go with the same speed as the wirecloth and couching rollers, otherwise confusion would ensue. In passing through the first pair of rollers, only one side of the stuff is rendered smooth; but in the second pair it is reversed, and the rough side is new pressed. These rollers are closer than the first pair, and the pressure being greater, the sheet is now more dry and firm. It often happens that, in passing from these rollers to those that succeed them, the paper breaks, and adheres to the woollen cloth; in the event of which, should the broken parts be carried round on the surface of the roller, they would inevitably injure the part of the sheet which follows. To prevent this casualty, there is affixed lengthwise, along the upper surface of the roller, a large knife, called the *ductor*, the edge of which, being placed in a sloping manner, like the blades of a wright's plane, is brought so close to the roller, as effectually to shave off any substance that may chance to adhere to it.

"The sheet next passes through two other parts of rollers, which press out the water, and render the paper smooth and firm. It is then carried to the drying cylinders, which are hollow, and filled with steam, introduced by pipes placed at both ends of their axes. When these cylinders are too hot, the paper will be observed to shrivel; and by an ingenious contrivance, the extra steam can be let off, so as to reduce the temperature. The water which collects in the cylinder is carried off by means of an instrument shaped like a cork-screw, and which is wrought by the machinery. The paper is again passed through a pair of rollers, to smooth it after being dried, and is then wound upon a reel. As one reel is filled, it is taken off, and another put on in its place; and it is evident that the paper can be made of any length the reel is large enough to hold."

The paragraphs just quoted are from *Chambers' Information for the People*. They very correctly describe the process as adopted in most mills, but perhaps do not altogether convey the idea of the process observed here. After the paper has come from the making machine in this establishment it goes at once to a "sizing machine," where the requisite amount of sizing is put upon it, and then it is run off on to another set of rollers, so as to prevent it adhering one part to another from the sizing not having had quite sufficient time to dry. The paper is then removed to the drying machine rooms. These are fitted up with large cylinders, which revolve at a very gentle speed, whilst inside of each of these cylinders is a fan which is revolving at the rate of 180 revolutions per minute, so that between the drying rooms being heated by steam pipes, and the air produced by these fans, the process of drying the paper is speedily completed.

The paper cutting machine, with a notice of which we shall close the present chapter, is an object of great interest. If we were describing it to printers only, we could say it resembles a printing machine, at the back of which are seven "reels," all feeding the machine cylinder. The seven sheets all pass over the main cylinder at the same time, and at the front of this cylinder is a roller with four knives, which are slitting up the paper in the length-way. As soon as these knives have run up to the length of a demy sheet, that portion of the machinery stops as methodically and accurately as if it were done by hand, and by rule and compass. Immediately it has come to a standstill, a guillotine drops upon the paper, and severs it in a transverse direction. The machine immediately moves on, and delivers three sheets of demy into the hands of a lad who may be called the fly-boy. This will be quite comprehensible to the printer; and we should fail to describe it to the general reader were we to make the attempt. Suffice it, as it must suffice, to say that the paper-cutting is a part of the business of as much interest for its simplicity and accuracy as any connected with the establishment. [To be concluded in our next].

## LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, J. GREENWELL, and M. KEARNEY, Esqs.

*George Thompson Watson*, who did not appear, was charged with trespassing in search of game by a watcher in the employ of the Earl of Durham. The watcher followed the man for some time, and saw him stooping down several times as if in the act of setting "snares" or "hangs" for rabbits. He went next morning early, and found thirteen snares and one rabbit. It appeared that the defendant had been convicted for similar offences several times. To be committed to prison for two calendar months, with hard labour.

*William Mordue*, Burnhope Colliery, was charged by P.C. 130, with a breach of the Beer-license Act. The police had found people in his house at half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon drinking. The defendant said it was about five o'clock, and that it would not have occurred but that the P.C. had a bad feeling towards him. Fined 1s. and costs.

*Mary Freak* was charged by James Hanley with an assault. The defendant after using some *delicate* language threw a stone at Hanley which struck him on the shoulder, for which he summoned her to appear before her betters. Some disgusting language was used on both sides. Fined 1s. and costs.

*Theresa Chater* was charged with stealing coals from Mr. Grey. The prosecutor had brought this case before the magistrates not so much to punish the prisoner, as it was stated that she was not the worst of the lot who made a practice of stealing coals from the colliery, but it was to show others that they meant in future to punish all such delinquents. Dismissed with a suitable caution, to pay costs.

*William Roe* was charged with using a gun unlawfully in search of game. Mr. Briggs appeared for the defendant, and took an objection to the summons, which was overruled. Fined £2 or two months imprisonment.

*Thomas Johnson*, charged with trespassing in search of game, was fined 2s 6d and costs.

*John Roston* was charged with deserting his wife, who had become chargeable to the parish. The young woman appeared to be not more than 17 or 18 years of age, and had only been married about 8 months, but Roston's mother seemed to require all his attention, therefore he left his wife at the end of about 9 weeks, and went back to the old woman. To pay all expenses —15s 6d—or be committed one month to prison.

*Fenwick Scott*, an overman at a pit belonging to the Derwent Iron Company, was charged with brutally beating and ill-using a pony in the pit to such a degree as to necessitate the owners destroying it. It appeared that the pony was not capable of doing its work, and this man was called on this occasion, who struck the animal over the head and nose with a thick stick, breaking its nose and otherwise injuring it.—Mr. Reed gave evidence as to the injuries, and several witnesses on both sides were examined. Convicted in a penalty of £3 and costs.

*James Clapperton* and *Matthew McDougall* were charged with absenting themselves from their employment at Lintz Colliery. Pleaded guilty, and offering to return to their work, were ordered to pay expenses.

*John Purvis* was charged with allowing his father to become chargeable to the parish. Mr. Compton appeared for the defence.—It appeared there had been some family difference, which had caused the separation of the old man from part of his family—and that it was not so much that his son would not pay towards his maintenance as that he could not do so, from being much out of health.—The two sons to pay 1s 6d per week each.

Sarah A. Osborne obtained an order upon *Thomas G. Young* for 5s per week.

## BIRTHS.

At Staindrop, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr Geo. Walker, innkeeper, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

At Durham, at the Registrar's Office, on the 10th inst., Mr T. Snaith, of Medomsley, to Miss Margaret Fairless, of Benfieldside.—Same day, Mr John Pears to Mrs Sarah Doill, both of Brancepeth.

At Kelloe Church, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Rowland Webster, vicar, Mr Edward Robson, of Mainsforth, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr John Reed, of Park Hill, Coxhoe.

At Bishop Auckland, at the Registrar's Office, on the 10th inst., Mr Thomas Hilton to Miss Jane Close, both of Old Shildon.—On the same day, Mr Edward Edwards to Miss Ann Simpson, both of Etherley.—On the same day, Mr. William Brown Morton to Miss Margaret Grey, both of Mount Pleasant, near Crook.—On the 13th inst., Mr Hugh March to Miss Mary Ann Stephenson, both of Etherley.—At the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on the 10th inst., Mr James Thompson, of Byers Green, to Miss Margaret Elgey, of Bishop Auckland.

At Crook Church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. Sandford, Mr Edward Spence, butcher, of Helmington Row, to Miss Elizabeth Burlison, niece of Mr Joseph Coates, innkeeper, of Crook.—Same day, Mr Joseph Gibson Simpson to Miss Thomasin Lonsdale, both of Sunnybrow.—Mr John Ellison, of Mount Pleasant, to Miss Elizabeth Temples, of Crook.

At Crook, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 12th inst., Mr Thomas Higgins to Miss Eliza Bergen, both of Crook.

## DEATHS.

In the Lanchester Workhouse, on the 3rd inst., Mary Quin, aged 55 years.—At the same place, on the 8th inst., Thomas Bell, aged 71 years.—Same place, on the 15th inst., William Crooks, aged 65 years.

At Consett, Middle-street, John Tom, only son of Mr. Ralph Ewart, grocer, aged 2 years.

At Durham, in Gilesgate, on the 11th inst., aged 82, Jane, widow of the late Mr Wm. Moody, blacksmith.—At Neville-street, on the 8th inst., aged 80, Mrs Eliza beth Forster.—At the Workhouse, on the 10th inst., aged 36, Isabella Wright.

At Coxhoe Long Row, on the 10th inst., aged 31, Isabella, wife of Mr Geo. Calvert.

At Coxhoe, Joint Stock Row, on the 9th inst., aged 19, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr Geo. Arkless, innkeeper.

At Low Etherley, on the 9th inst., aged 10 weeks, Isabella, daughter of Mr Jonathan Newton, coal-miner.


[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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


## Sporting Intelligence.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Tynedale Fox Hounds will meet on Monday, the 19th at Nunwick; on Wednesday, the 21st, at Heddon-on-the-Wall; and on Friday, the 23rd, at the Kennels; on Monday, the 26th at Countess Park; on Wednesday, the 28th, at Bolam West Houses: on Friday, the 30th, at Bywell. Each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Morpeth Fox Hounds will meet on Tuesday, the 20th November, at Middleton Bridge; on Thursday, the 22nd, at Nunnykirk; and on Saturday, the 24th, at Bywell, Felton. Each day at half-past ten.

The Durham County Fox Hounds will meet on Monday, November 19th, at Grindon; on Wednesday, the 21st, at Hardwicke Hall; on Friday, 23rd, at Bampton. Each day at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The Haydon Foxhounds will meet on Saturday, the 17th Nov., at Blossom Hill; on Wednesday, the 21st at Sewingshields; on Saturday, the 24th, at Capon's Cleugh. Each day at half past nine.

### SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The Newport Gold Cup (handicap), value 100 sov, by subscription of 10sov each. About a mile and half.
Mr Hodgman's Soothsayer, 5yrs, 6st 5lb ......(Grimshaw) 1
Lord Newport na Ben Webster, 3yrs, 6st 10lb...(Bottom) 2
The Shotts Handicap Selling Race of 3sov each, with 25 added, for two-yr-olds and upwards. About half a mile.
Libellous......................(Fordham) 1
Athens ..........................(Grimshaw) 2
Eight ran.
The Corporation Plate (handicap) of 5sov each, 1 ft to the fund with 30 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Healing na Earl of Essex, 3yrs, 6st 4lb.........(Taylor) 1
Mr Hare's Clemanthe, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb ..............(Grimshaw) 2
Captain Kenyon na Ataman, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb..........(Midgley) 3
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5sov each, for all ages. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Miss Julia......(Fordham) 1 | Tiara ............(Cresswell) 2
The Racing Plate of 20sov, added to a Sweepstakes of 3sov each. One mile.
Rose...............(Parsons) 1 | Jessie Brown ...(French) 2
The Abbey Handicap of 3sov, with 20 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards; second to save stake. About three-quarters of a mile.
Juliet ...............(Bray) 1 | Baron Munchausen(Drewe) 2
Ten ran. Won by a neck.
The Copeland Nursery Handicap of 5sov each, with 50 added; second to save stake. About one mile.
Mr T. Dawson's Black Diamond, 6st 5lb .....................(Buck) 1
Mr Price's Biddy Nuts, 6st 6lb ...............................(French) 2
Mr Ivey's Rosedale, 5st 12lb ..................................(Parsons) 3
A Hurdle Race of 50sov, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 7sov each, 5 ft; second to save stake. About two miles and a quarter.
Mr Owen's Irish Emigrant, 4 yrs, 9st 6lb....................(Sly) 1
Captain Christie's The Bane, 4 yrs, 10st ........................ 2

WEDNESDAY.—The Salopian Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft with 25 added. About six furlongs.
Mr Mellon's Sporting Life ..................................(Aldcroft) 1
Mr R. Harrison's Lady Ripon ...............................(Bullock) 2
Won by half a length.
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. T.Y.C.
Vouralak .........(French) 1 | Bourgojs ......(Custance) 2
Six ran. Won by three-quarters of a length.
The Shrewsbury Cup Handicap, value 200 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft; second to receive 30 sovs. About two miles. (89 subs, 52 of whom pay 3 sovs ft).
Mr Stevens' Timandra, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb .............(Grimshaw) 1
Mr Peck's Joskin, 4 yrs, 7st ..............................(Hampage) 2
Mr Hargreaves' Herne, 5 yrs, 7st 3lb ..............(Madden) 3
Won by two lengths.
The Anglesey Nursery Handicap Plate of 40 sovs, for 2-yr-olds. About five furlongs.
Lord Chesterfield's Jacintha ...............................(Bottom) 1
Mr Hamilton's Nabob's Daughter ..........................(French) 2
Won by a length.
The Stewards' Cup Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; second to save his stake. One mile. (86 subs, 53 of whom pay 3 sovs ft).
Mr Payne's Rockley, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb.....................(Parsons) 1
Mr Barrowes's Nimrod, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb ......(Lambourne) 2
Won by three-quarters of a length.
The Foregate Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Hartley Wintney (Aldcroft) 1 | Dr. Nichol...(Fordham) 2
Won by three-quarters of a length.
The Severn Handicap of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, for 3-yr-olds and upwards; second to save his stake. About one mile 295 yards.
Mutineer ......(Grimshaw) 1 | Ladybird............(French) 2
Won by half-a-length.
Handicap Plate of 30 sovs, for 2-yr-olds and upwards. About six furlongs.
Mr Angell's Tyrant ..................................................(Perry) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Baron Munchausen..............(Bottom) 2
Twelve ran. Won by a head.

THURSDAY.—The Longleate Handicap of 5 sovs each, for all ages; second to save his stake. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Miss Julia .................................................................(Fordham) 1
Juliet ........................................................................(Hughes) 2
The Column Handicap of 100 sovs, added to a Handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5ft; second to save his stake. About a mile and quarter.
Mr Hargreaves's Horace, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb.................(Buck) 1
Sir C. Rushout's Dreadnought, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb...(Pearson) 2
The Monkmoor Handicap of 3 sovs each, with 15 added; a winner after October 25 to carry 7lb extra. About half a mile.
Mr Hamilton's Nabob's Daughter, 2 yrs ..........(Midgley) 1
Mr Devereux's Earl of Essex, 3 yrs ......................(Taylor) 2
Mr Coverdale's Ataman, 3 yrs................................(Bottom) 3
A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added. Five furlongs.
Chantress .....................................................................(Bray) 1
Bentinck ....................................................................(Johnson) 2
The Wynnstay Cup of 5 sovs each, with a silver cup value 35 sovs added. T.Y.C.
Lord of the Manor.................................................(Custance) 1
Sporting Life .........................................................(Grimshaw) 2
The Acton Burnel Stakes of 1 sov each, with 25 added. About a mile.
Duplicity ...................................................................(Taylor) 1
Pescatore ..................................................................(Fordham) 2
Handicap Plate of 30 sovs. One Mile.
Rosedale ....................................................................(Parsons) 1
Ataman ........................................................................... 2
The Grand Annual Steeple Chase of 50 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 7 sovs each, 5 ft; second to save his stake. About three miles and a half.
Captain Christie's The Dane, 4yrs, 9st 12lb ..........(White) 1
Mr Henry's Topsy, aged, 9s 1lb .............................(Marson) 2
A Selling Hurdle Race of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. About a mile and three-quarters.
Ladybird ...............................................................(Nightingale) 1
Mavourneen .............................................................(White) 2

PEDESTRIANISM.—A few weeks ago great excitement was evinced amongst the lovers of this sport on the occasion of a race which took place at Medomsley Edge, between White and Allison. It was then asserted that White had acted unfairly, and that Allison had been "drugged." Since then White has proved himself one of the best runners of the day, for at the Grapes Gardens on Saturday last he defeated Price in excellent style, and did full justice to his Consett friends, who pocketed a handsome sum upon the result. Allison and his friends must now "sing low" in reference to his late defeat, for it is quite evident that he is neither equal to the task nor possessed off the stamina to contend against the Consett hero.

## Market Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a good supply of wheat from the growers, with, however, only a small quantity coastwise, but a large arrival from abroad; fine old moved off in retail, at full prices, but new of all descriptions was 1s lower, with only a limited business doing. Rye unchanged. Barley, unless fine, was difficult to move at late rates. Fine old malt commanded more money. Beans 1s and 2s dearer. Old oats firm, but new neglected. Flour slow, but not much changed in value.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—New land hay, £0 0s to £0 0s; ditto this year's growth, £4 10s to £6 10s; old land hay, £0 0s to £6 0s; ditto this year's growth, £4 0s to £6 10s; clover hay, £3 16s to £4 5s per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 7d to 2s 10d; oat ditto, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; barley ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 11d per thrave. 181 carts of hay, 98 ditto of straw at market.

NEWCASTLE BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; butter, 56s per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 8s 9d; ditto, small, 0s 0d to 9s 0d; hams, large, 9s 6d to 10s; ditto, small, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; butter, 56s per firkin.

MORPETH CORN MARKET.—Average prices and quantities of British corn sold in this market for the week ending Nov. 10:—Wheat, 174 qrs. 0 bush., at 56s 2d; oats, 8 qrs. 0 bush., at 22s 9d; barley, 15 qrs. 0 bush., at 36s 0d; beans, 0 qrs. 0 bush, at 0s 0d; peas, 0 qrs. 0 bush., at 0s 0d.

ALSTON PROVISION MARKET, Friday.—Flour, 50s to 53s 6d per sack; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; potatoes, 8d to 9d per stone; beef, 7d per lb; mutton, 6½d to 7d per lb; butter, 51s to 54s 6d per firkin; fresh ditto, 1s per lb; eggs, 8 for 6d.

DURHAM CORN MARKET, Saturday.—Most of the grain shown was new, and some samples in tolerable condition met a fair demand. Old red wheat, 17s 6d; new do., 12s 6d to 15s; oats, 6s to 8s 6d; barley, 8s to 9s 6d per boll.

SUNDERLAND CORN MARKET, Saturday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat, which sold readily, at last week's rates.

ALSTON MARTINMAS HIRINGS, Saturday.—These hirings were held here to-day, and the attendance was very small, the day being wet and unfavourable. Wages extremely low, and as report says, only three girls were engaged for the ensuing half-year.


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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.