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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

No. 165. CONSETT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. [PRICE ONE PENNY.]

To Lend.

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

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL.
EVENING TUITION.

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

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE BOOKCASE, drawn at Mr. Anderson's, Commercial Inn, Berryedge, is Won by Ticket 243.

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

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be OPENED in the ODD-FELLOWS' LODGE ROOM, ANNFIELD PLAIN, for the Sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles, on DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 18th, from Two o'Clock p.m. each day.
Admission—Adults, 6d.; Children under Ten Years, 3d.
The proceeds to go towards the enlargement of the Wesleyan Chapel.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 22, SERMONS will be preached in the above Church, Morning and Evening, by the REV. F. B. THOMPSON, Incumbent.
FULL SERVICE BY THE CHOIR.
MORNING.
Service—Boyce in A.
Anthem—"With Angels and Archangels."—*V. Novello.*
EVENING.
Service—Arnold in A.
Anthem—"Great and Marvellous."—*Dr. Boyce.*
Collections will be made in Aid of the Cleaning of the Church.
Service to commence at the usual time.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1863.

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

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

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

PART II.

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

Doors open at half-past 7; Concert to commence at 8.
Admission—Front Seats, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. SIDDLE and SMITH, Shotley Bridge; Mr. THOS. WHINNEY, Blackhill; Messrs. BRODIE, Consett.
Book of Words, 3d. each.
N.B.—No Money will be taken at the Doors until Ticket-holders are seated.
Owing to so many Tickets been already sold, it is requested that all Ticket-holders be in their Seats by a quarter to Eight o'clock.

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

18TH DURHAM RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

PURE SWEETS.

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

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

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

BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

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

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SHOW ROOMS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

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

JUST RETURNED FROM THE MARKETS.

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

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

The following are some of the newly revised quotations:—

TEA.

Strong Congou	2s 8d
Useful do.	3s 0d
Fine do.	3s 4d to 3s 6d
A Delicious Mixture of Fine Teas	3s 8d
Finest Congou with Pekoe Souchong	4s 0d

Finest Currants 4d per lb.

COFFEE.

Fine Ceylon (with Chicory)	1s 0d
Fine Plantation	1s 2d
Fine Mountain Plantation	1s 4d
Very Choice East India	1s 6d

Good Crushed Sugar from 3½d per lb.
London Pale Soap 4d per lb.

And every other article of the very best quality at the lowest remunerating Prices.
Your Orders are respectfully solicited, and will have our careful and prompt attention.
FROM BRODIE'S TEA WAREHOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, BERRY EDGE.

NEW FRUITS, GROCERIES, TEAS, PROVISIONS, &c.
AT SMITH'S GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
VICTORIA STREET AND TRAFALGAR-STREET, CONSETT.

W. SMITH respectfully calls the attention of his Friends and the Public of Consett and neighbourhood to his Stock of TEAS, which he is confident cannot be excelled in the trade.

Good Strong Black Tea, from	2s. 8d. per lb.
Superior Flavoured, from	3s. 4d. "
The Finest Souchong, Flavoured, from	4s. 0d. "
Fine new Valentia Raisins, from	0s. 4d. per lb.
Best Currants, from	0s. 4d. "

Other Fruits and Spices at equally Low Quotations.
FANCY BISCUITS, BRITISH WINES, &c., in great variety.
BUTTER, BACON, and CHEESE, of the finest quality, and from the best dairies, at the lowest remunerative prices.
HOME-CURED HAMS.
FRESH COUNTRY BUTTER WEEKLY.
FLOUR, from 1s. 6d per stone. BARLEY MEAL, 1s. 2d per stone. POLLARD, BRAN, &c., &c.
Families will be waited upon at their own Residences fortnightly.

OBSERVE—W. SMITH'S PROVISION WAREHOUSE,
VICTORIA-STREET AND TRAFALGAR-STREET, CONSETT.

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, BERRYEDGE, GATESHEAD.
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF
GLAZED PIPES.
CHIMNEY TOPS.
CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
RIDGE TILES, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
GLAZED SINK STONES.
DO. WATER CLOSET PANS AND TRAPS.
TRUSSES.
FERNERY STANDS.
ORNAMENTAL VASES.
GARDEN BORDERS.
GAS RETORTS.
FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., Proprietors.

THE PROOF OF THE CAKE IS IN THE EATING.
GIVEN AWAY A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH AND GOLD GUARD,
As in Former Years, to the Purchasers of Tickets, ONE SHILLING EACH, on or before FRIDAY, 18th December, for
J. O. STURGEON'S MONSTER BRIDE'S CAKE.

Each Ticket entitling the Purchaser to One Pound of Monster Cake, also the chance of 200 Fourpenny Pieces, 100 Silver Thimbles, and 50 18-Carat Gold Wedding Rings concealed within the Cake.
The Cake will be Ready for Exhibition about the 28th November, and will Weigh the Enormous Weight of Ten Thousand Pounds. It will be cut into for Sale on Saturday, 19th December.
Parties wishing to Purchase Cake where there is no Agent, by sending Post Office Order for Twenty Pounds of Cake or upwards, can be Supplied, Carriage Paid to and within 50 miles of Newcastle.
N.B.—A large Assortment of Christmas Tree Ornaments and Chinese Lanterns.
J. O. STURGEON'S STEAM CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE,
MANUFACTORY, 10 AND 14, MARSHALL'S COURT, NEWCASTLE.

AGENTS FOR THE MONSTER CAKE.
Mr. ROXBY, Easington Lane; Mr. ROBERTSON, Morpeth; Mr. MILLS, Belford; Mr. TAYLOR, Widderington; Mr. DENHAM, Berry Edge; Mr. DAWSON, Warkworth; Mr. MILBURN, Haltwhistle; Mr. COWENS, Felton; Mr. FORSTER ROBSON, Shotley Bridge; Mr. DODDS, Alnwick; Messrs. J. NELSON and SONS, Blyth; Misses J. A. and M. E. ARCHBOLD, Wooler.

CONTINENTAL COFFEES AT AN ENGLISH COUNTER!

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

Business Addresses.

MUSICAL TUITION, PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, &c.

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

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. PARKER, SURGEON-DENTISTS.
One of the Firm attends in SHOTLEY BRIDGE on the Fourth Monday in every Month, at the Commercial Inn, April 27.

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

ATTENDANCE FOR 1863.
One of the Firm attends.
SUNDERLAND—Every Thursday, at 23, Frederick-street.
STOCKTON—First and Third Wednesday in every Month, at Mrs Crosby's, 103, High Street, Nov. 4, 18.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The Third Tuesday in every Month, at Mr Russell's, Draper, Nov. 17.
HEXHAM—The First Tuesday in every Month, at Mr. Stafford's, Market-place, Nov. 3.
MORPETH—The Second Wednesday in every Month, at Mr. Lewin's, Chemist, Newgate-street, Nov. 11.
ALNWICK—Every Friday, at 13, Narrowgate-street.
WOOLER—At the Red Lion Hotel.
BERWICK—Daily attendance at Sandgate—Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.
KELSO—Every Tuesday, at Mr Hardie's, cabinet-maker, 18, Square.
DUNSE—Nov. 26.
PARKER'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH Post Free for One Penny Stamp.
Inspection solicited.

Business Addresses.

HORSES SINGED BY GAS APPARATUS.

J. SHAW,
VOLUNTEER ARMS, FRONT-STREET, BLACKHILL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends for their favours, and respectfully announces that he has commenced his Season for SINGEING HORSES, and hopes, from the flattering approbation paid him last season, to merit a continuance of their patronage.
GOOD STABLING.

£50 FOR ONE SHILLING.
FIRST GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND MONEY CLUB FOR THE MILLION.
8,000 SHARES OF ONE SHILLING EACH.

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

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

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

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

Just Published, Price 1s., post free for 14 stamps, or in a sealed envelope for 20 stamps.

PREMATURE DEBILITY, a popular Medical Work, illustrated with numerous Engravings, treating on Spermatorrhœa, its Causes and Cure, giving full instructions for the Perfect Restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the Married State, also showing the dreadful results from early abuse, Gonorrhœa and Syphilis.
Address—James Allen, Bookseller, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

TRIESEMAR No. I.
is a certain remedy for relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates.

TRIESEMAR No. II.
effectually eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and all urino-genital diseases.

TRIESEMAR No. III.
is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms.
TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Price 11s., or four cases in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.
Agents—Newberry & Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. Sutton & Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; E. Cleaver, 63, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout & Harsant, 229, Strand; Robert Howden, 78, Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William Street, E.C.
Agent—J. H. LEIGHTON, 12, Elvet Bridge, Durham.

COMPARISON THE SURE TEST.

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

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
(4,315 CURES WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!)
SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE AS CERTAIN AS THAT WATER QUENCHES THIRST.
Post Free for Six Stamps, open ends, or 14 in a Sealed Envelope.

INVALIDS will be astonished at the Contents of THE NEW BOOK ON PREMATURE DECLINE, and its READY REMOVAL; the Modern Treatment of certain disqualifications; with rules and numerous prescriptions for the speedy cure by very simple means of nervousness, debility, and all the more common diseases and [illegible] incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr W. DE ROOS, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c., of the Ecole de Medecine, Paris; Graduate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.
By the present law, none but the real Physician or Surgeon dare attach M.D. or M.R.C.S. to his name and openly advertise his fees, as heavy penalties would be incurred. The public should therefore guard against impostors who impudently style themselves "Dr," "Professor," "M.R.A.S.," "F.R.A.S.," "M.A." &c. in order to mislead the unwary as to their true character. None of these men really know more of the diseases they profess to treat than any person may by reading the above work.
From long practical observation in the most famous Institutions of this country and the Continent the Author has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterised his treatment, and he refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their case by letter, enclosing £1 1s for advice and medicines, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured. Postoffice orders to be made payable at the General Postoffice, to Dr Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London. Hours of consultation, 12 till 2, Sundays excepted. It is important to recollect the address, as, to meet the wish of patients, the entrance is strictly private.

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
CURE IN FOUR WEEKS.

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

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

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.
The COMPOUND RENAL PILLS correct acidity of the stomach, and indigestion, promote the function of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder and kidneys with many other serious disorders to which these important organs are subject. Listlessness, weakness, peevishness, and complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; several unsightly eruptions of the skin and face also arise from the same cause, and may be as readily removed by these Pills, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cure with a rapidity almost marvellous. In 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 33s per box, through all Chemists.
Thousands of Testimonials may be seen by any one.
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NOTICE AND CAUTION.—Dr De Roos is the only legally qualified medical man who thus advertises his medicines; and as there are injurious imitations of the above by self-styled Doctors and Professors, who copy his books, advertisements, &c., and forge testimonials to puff off their useless trash, sufferers should guard against the recommendation of the same, or other articles by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony and transportation.

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Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM KENNLEYSIDE, Coke Agent, Leadgate, and Consett, or to Messrs. HEPPLE and PROUD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland.
Bishop Auckland, November 4th, 1863.

TO LET, and may be entered upon on the 23rd November, 1863, all that STEAM CORN and SAW MILL, convenient HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, adjoining, with One-and-a-Half Acre of GOOD LAND, situate in DELVES LANE, near the Station, now in the occupation of R. Surtees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. WM THOMPSON (the owner), Lingey Close, near Brancepeth.

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

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

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MR. HENRY BROWN

BEGS to announce that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, November 23, 1863, a quantity of excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
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MR. HENRY BROWN
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PRIVATE SALE DURING THE DAY.

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At the House of Mr. HOPE, Fox Inn, Dipton, on Monday, November 30th, 1863,
MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

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Business Addresses.

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

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BAKER & BAKER'S TRUE UNCOLOURED TEA.
This Tea is grown and prepared under careful inspection, and imported free from all artificial colour; is highly recommended by medical and scientific men. It combines purity, fine flavour, and lasting strength, and merits a trial from all who desire a Genuine Article at the Lowest Remunerative Price.
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They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box, by all Medicine Vendors.

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

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

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GEORGE ROUTLEDGE respectfully announces that he has OPENED THE PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. BROWN as BREAD and BISCUIT BAKER, CONFECTIONERY, &c. He has laid in a choice STOCK OF GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c, and hopes, by strict attention and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
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Bread and Fancy Biscuits, Wedding and Funeral Cakes of the best quality, and at the lowest remunerative prices.
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Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and delivered free within ten miles.

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STILL continues to Visit this District Monthly, and, whilst attending to the requirements of the numerous circles of Friends, who for so many years have rallied round him, would at the same time have no objection to form *New* Friendships, and would highly esteem any Orders from parties who have not hitherto dealt with him.
The following advantages are secured by dealing with Mr. WATSON:—
1st—All work entrusted to him is *well done*.
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"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success,
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Orders left at Mr. MATTHEW HARDY'S, Leadgate; Mr. JOHN COLLINSON'S, Berryedge; Mr. ISAAC MURRAY'S, Blackhill; or Mr. JOHN JAMIESON'S, Wood-street, Shotley Bridge, will receive prompt attention.
Next Journey the dates will be as follows:—Blackhill and Shotley Bridge, Tuesday, November 24th; Leadgate, Wednesday, Nov. 25th; Berry Edge, Thursday, Nov. 26th.

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A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour. The result of Thirty-five Years successful Practice in the Treatment of those peculiar Nervous and Mental Diseases which tend to embitter and shorten Life. By Dr. JACQUES, 27, New Bridge-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted Daily, as usual.
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BEING A CONFIRMATION BY SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE, OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THIS
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MARRIAGE, its OBLIGATIONS, &c., with full instructions for the SELF CURE of all those diseases arising from the SECRET ERRORS of YOUTH and MATURITY, viz.: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Shaking of the Limbs, &c.—Address, Mr. WALTERS, 25, Crescent-street, Euston-square, N.W.

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

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

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WONDERFUL RESTORATION AFTER 15 YEARS' SUFFERING.—SIR,—It is with pleasure I inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from Dr King's Dandelion and Quinine Pills after 15 years of suffering. I tried every other remedy for Billiousness and a weak Digestion, with sickness, Faintness, and no Appetite. My own most clever doctor said I should never be cured without Blue Pills or Calomel; but I dared not take Mercury, it always weakens me so. I again say I have tried all advertised Billious Pills, but they serve me as Mercury does. I feel that Dr. King's Pills have so wonderfully restored me that I publicly acknowledge it. I can now drink Ale and Stout, and a few months back could not take either. I ardently beg every one I know to give them a trial, they are so mild and gentle.
From JOHN ASH, Esq.
Ash House, Surrey.
In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Prepared only by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer-Street, Cavendish square, London, W. Free by post for stamps and following Agents: Imrie, Consett.—Ismay, Newcastle.—Munroe, Gateshead, Vint & Carr, Sunderland.—W. Trueman, Durham,—and all Chemists & Medicine Vendors.

HAIR REALLY RESTORED.

THE most effectual remedy is MOORE'S CASHMERE QUININE BALM. It is certain, elegant, and agreeable, gives vigor to the roots, and it restores after years of Baldness. Price 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle. Prepared only by JAMES RORKE, and sold by same Agents as in above advertisement.

Original Tale.

THE

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

CHAPTER THIRTY-THIRD.

THE CONFESSION.

A new actor tells a wonderful story—The mystery about Captain Gordon's birth and family is unexpectedly revealed—The Craigcrook tragedy—Blighted love and terrible revenge—Lady Morgan's relationship to the house of Gordon—A hated confidant who has to be richly rewarded for his silence.

Unannounced and unexpected as they were, the sudden arrival of those who were given up as lost, could not fail to awaken, as it did, a profound sensation among the hardy and generous Islanders. Indeed, so thorough and joyful was the enthusiasm that the next day, by spontaneous consent of the inhabitants, was preserved as a general holiday. Every one was asking of his neighbour particulars of news that interested the whole community; and the returned fugitives had each an opportunity of giving a thrilling account of his travels, every part of which was sure to meet with implicit belief. They were the heroes of the hour, whose vivid tales would be remembered for many long years to come. They were the nine days' wonder, that would be in everybody's mouth till, in the ceaseless march of events, something of greater magnitude or fresher novelty arose to cast them into partial obscurity for a short season.

However, there were a few who did not rejoice at the return of the fugitives, and amongst these was Lady Morgan, who had not only to suffer the greatest anxiety on account of her son, but also the bitter mortification of seeing his rival return, with the proud satisfaction of restoring the lost lady to her delighted father. Sanglier's fatal mistake, too, awoke in her heart a deep and unavailing remorse; but of this we will speak later on.

Captain Gordon, also, who was at once the object of unnumbered care and loving solicitude, was about to experience a surprise startling in its nature, and of great personal importance, as it raised the veil which had long kept him in profound ignorance of his birth and family origin.

During the course of this truthful narrative we have on several occasions alluded to this mystery, and in an early chapter we have spoken of a friend residing in London, to whom the Captain owed his early education and professional advancement, so far as money went. Indeed, he might be called his foster-father, and might have passed for his real father, as the Captain had no recollection of ever having had another. But here lay the whole mystery; for this putative father, whose true or assumed name was John Goodall, whilst showing the love of a parent for the child of his adoption, had not only given him a different name, but had frequently impressed on his young mind that that name was the sole one he had a legal right to. If this was perplexing to young Gordon when a boy, it was much more so when he grew to man's estate, although every effort to discover the hidden truth, either by direct or indirect means, had hitherto been unavailing. All that he could get from his foster father was a vague promise that the mystery had to be cleared up some day, but that a premature discovery would bring calamity on others, which ought to be avoided. This, however, was poor consolation to our inquisitive hero, more especially as he could never get his foster father to name the important day, that was so often looked forward to with increasing impatience. Still, in spite of this unpleasant subject that lay between them and entire confidence, Captain Gordon loved his foster-father with all the generous devotion of a noble nature, who felt grateful for every little act of kindness which the ungrateful coldly name parental duty. To be truthful, it must be confessed that John Goodall had always shown a loving kindness towards his adopted son; and had he chosen to call him Goodall instead of Gordon, the boy could never have fancied that any mystery hung over his birth. Ever since he had entered the army his foster-father had always supplied him with abundance of money, and also led him to believe that he would ultimately inherit much more, although the source of this wealth was another unexplained mystery to the young soldier, for John Goodall followed no trade, nor profession, nor did he appear to possess any property beyond a well-furnished house; nor did he either in his manners, education, or appearance seem to have much title to be considered a gentleman.

He was truly a mystery in himself, although he professed to be an unriddler of mysteries. Our hero also thought it an additional mystery, although it was an agreeable surprise, when the day after his arrival at Jersey, his foster-father paid him a visit, and evinced an amount of anxiety on his behalf, and a degree of unusual joy at seeing him, which awakened anew the kindlier feeling that had invariably subsisted between them.

"You cannot tell, my dear boy, how uneasy I have been about you, ever since I heard you were here," said the old man.

"Indeed returned the captain, but why should you be so anxious on my account whilst here, I have often been much farther from home."

"And, also, from danger, my dear boy," resumed the old man, "wherever you have been before, your enemies have been the open and declared enemies of your country; but here you have secret foes, who, under the mask of friendship, will seek your destruction for personal advantage; had it been otherwise, I would not have been here."

"I have made a few friends," said the captain, "since my arrival in Jersey, but I have done nobody any wrong, and therefore cannot have made an enemy. At least I think not," he added reflectively.

"True, true, my noble hearted boy," cried the old man, "I can well believe you. But suppose somebody has done you a great wrong? Have you not learned yet that men generally hate those they have injured—ay, and women too, especially if they have hearts like the nether millstone, and can gain worldly wealth by the destruction of the innocent object of their resentment."

"Here you speak in riddles, as you have often done before," said the Captain, with a sigh, "and I need not ask an explanation, that will not be given."

"You will get it this time without asking my dear boy," returned the old man, "for I have come here to tell you the great mystery of your life, and afterwards lead you to a dear and aged relative, who longs to embrace and bless you before he die."

Captain Gordon started and grew deadly pale at this sudden and unlooked for announcement. "Hope deferred had so often made his heart sick" on this momentous subject, that, now when he was about to have curiosity gratified, he felt that he would have preferred having some time to collect his hurried thoughts, before listening to a tale that was sure to be of engrossing and perhaps painful interest. When he had recovered from his first surprise, however, he reflected that it would be unwise to seek or wish for even an hour's delay in a matter of such vital importance. His foster-father might change his mind and again procrastinate the discovery of a secret that had sat like a nightmare on all the hopes and joys of his life. He was, therefore, prompt in expressing his willingness to hear the long expected revelation, and his foster-father, with a look that betrayed inward pride and emotion, thus began:—

"I fear, my son, the truthful narrative about to be given, cannot fail to lessen me greatly in your esteem and love; for although you will learn that I was the means of saving your infant life, you will also learn that my conduct towards you has, in many respects, been selfish and cruel; for had I done my duty to the helpless son of my dear and too indulgent master, your education and position in the world might have been very different to what it now is. However, time is to be your avenger both on me and on others, who have wronged you far more deeply.

"It is now nearly thirty years ago since the marriage festivities of your father and Lady Emily Lomax were celebrated by the happy tenantry of the Craigcrook estates, in the south of Lanarkshire. Craigcrook Castle was, and is still, the family seat of your worthy grandfather; and seldom before, in its ancient history, had its halls and neighbourhood rung with such merriment as on this festive occasion. Never was there, to outward appearance, a more auspicious wedding-day, and the numerous kind wishes for the health and happiness of the loving pair were, according to all human calculation, likely to be realized. Your father, by his frankness and generosity, and, I might add, liberality to the poor, had long endeared himself to a virtuous and industrious tenantry. His bride, too, though a stranger amongst them, was so young and lovely, so condescending and kind to every one around her, that she took all hearts as it were, by storm, till young and old invoked upon her the blessing of Heaven.

"Perhaps, too, the tenantry, on this occasion, were the more demonstrative in their rejoicings, that only a year before it had been currently reported that their young master was about to marry a lady, who was too well known to be loved by all who had the misfortune to be beneath her in station. The Lady Ann Staunton and her proud, imperious father had been frequent visitors at the Castle, and your father had as frequently been a visitor at their family seat in Warwickshire, where they were rich and powerful. But neither their titles, wealth, nor power could ever gain them anything but dread and dislike among the simple peasantry of Craigcrook. The Lady was even liked worse than her father, and, in spite of her great beauty and lofty lineage, for which she seemed to expect oriental homage from her inferiors, her inferiors soon discovered that she was selfish, cold-hearted, and cruel to an extent that, under the circumstances, awoke their lively alarm. I am inclined to believe, however, that it was her domineering nature more than anything else that made her so generally disliked; for no doubt this disposition was likely to affect most those who might be doomed to live under her. To the unexpressible delight of the Craigcrook tenantry, Providence kindly saved them from such a doom. The projected marriage, if ever it were seriously projected was abruptly broken off; and before busy-tongued rumour had expended herself in vain attempts to publish the real cause, she got the happier office of spreading reports about your father's engagement to the amiable and lovely Lady Lomax.

"Whatever truth there might be in the alleged courtship of Lady Ann and your father was known best to themselves, and as might be expected was strictly kept a secret. Nevertheless, it was a singular circumstance, and one that gave rise to much speculation at the time, that on the very day of the marriage festivities at Craigcrook, there were also marriage festivities at Brandon Hall, to celebrate the marriage of the haughty Lady Ann with Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., who happened to be the full cousin of your father."

The mention of the name of "Morgan" made the Captain start and move uneasily in his chair. It awoke such strange and varied recollections, and seemed to throw light on so many past and inexplicable events and animosities, that he felt a strong inclination to ask his aged friend a number of questions, whose answers might gratify his wondering curiosity. The history of his own parents, however, was awakening even a stronger curiosity, and he resolved to repress his impatience till he had heard all that was to be given unasked.

"I see this name acts upon you like a magic spell," continued his foster father, "and stimulates your desire to know more about it. Alas! my dear boy you are now to learn that which will keep you from ever forgetting it, were your days longer than have ever been allotted to mortal man. Immediately after your father's marriage the happy couple started for the Continent, and I, who had been born as it were a servant in the family, was chosen to accompany them. After a tedious and fatiguing journey, we landed at Ostend, and soon found our way to Brussels, where your father rested till the honey-moon was over. We next visited Hanover, Dresden, Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, Prague, and several other German towns of importance and interest. After passing a short time at each of these towns, we arrived at the famous city of Vienna, and here my master and his fair lady were so charmed with the society of the Austrian capital, that they staid upwards of six months, and even then left it with regret. Vienna was then, and is still, for aught I know, not only the seat of German arts and learning, but her fashionable society was renowned for its gaiety of manners and passionate love of music. Your father, though a man of retired and literary habits, could not resist the temptation of taking his lovely bride out into first-class company, where her modesty, her many and rare accomplishments, but, above all, her unrivalled beauty, made her the theme of general praise and admiration. Indeed she was the belle of the season and the heroine of the beau-monde, in whose circles she passed by the title of *Die Schone Schotlanderin*, a title which her modesty would gladly have shunned, had she not observed the gratification and pride it awoke in her devoted husband.

"These were happy days—far too happy to last, for the evil days were at hand. We left Vienna—passed through the green hills of Tyrol, saw the crownless Queen of the Adriatic, journeyed onward through the fertile plains of Lombardy, passed a few days at Florence, and at last took up our abode within the walls of imperial Rome. I will not attempt to describe our stay here, which was somewhat lengthened. Suffice it to say that after we had seen the follies and wonders of the far-famed carnival, you came into the world to be the first and only pledge of your parents' short yet happy affection. Born in a strange land, and far away from your many relatives, your parents, as if they had a presentiment of coming evil, determined to have some means of proving your identity, should such proof ever be required. It was not the unlikely chance of your being stolen that they dreaded; but they argued wisely that should they die on the Continent, my evidence alone, might not be sufficient to establish you in your legal rights. A skilful practitioner, in the then popular art of tattooing, was accordingly called, and when you were three months old, in the presence of your parents, the doctor, and myself, the artist tattooed, on your little right arm a *bishop's mitre*, with the three letters beneath, *A. E. G.* Your father had some objections to the bishop's mitre, and wished the arms of the House of Gordon instead; but as the artist declared his unskilfulness at such a design, a reluctant consent was given to the prelatic symbol, so unpopular in our native land."

At the mention of tattooing, the captain again started, and mechanically grasped his right arm in his left hand; whilst he thought on the many wild conjectures that had passed through his mind relative to this puzzling mitre and motto.

"I must now be as brief as possible," continued the old man, "for a sad story is best told in few words. We left Rome, in a merchant vessel, for Marseilles, intending to take another passage direct for England, as we were now anxious to return to our native land. Alas! it was otherwise decreed. At Marseilles your father had a long and painful sickness, and when he was sufficiently recovered to travel, he felt his health so shattered, that he durst not venture on a long sea voyage. He resolved, therefore to travel through France, and cross the channel at Calais. On account of his feeble strength, his journey to Paris was slow and tedious; and when he arrived at that gay capital, he was only too glad to put up at a first class hotel, and seek further medical assistance. He had scarcely established himself in his comfortable apartments, when to his surprise and embarrassment, he discovered that Sir Charles and Lady Morgan were visitors at the same hotel. The embarrassment, however, was all on his side; for Sir Charles and his Lady but especially his Lady, welcomed their relatives with a degree of cordiality and kindness that bore no resemblance to her ladyship's usual haughtiness and reserve of manners. Indeed, your innocent and warm-hearted mother took such a liking to Lady Morgan that she gently reproved your father in private for the harsh opinion he had so often expressed of her ladyship.

"Your father himself began to believe at last that he had been both ungenerous and unjust towards her; for she showed such a zeal for the recovery of his health that she sought out for him herself an experienced physician, and was unremitting night or day in her attentions towards him. She seemed to have great skill in the use of drugs, and to hear her talk with the learned doctor one would have said that she had the whole pharmacopœia at her finger ends. In truth, she appeared to be the more learned of the two, and in deference to her superior knowledge of the occult medical science, your unsuspicious mother left her the important duty of administering the medicine to your father. In spite of every care and attention, however, your father never again rallied strength, so that after three weeks of langour and suffering, he breathed his last. It was alleged that his disease was rheumatic fever, of which he had caught the first fatal effects from the malaria in the neighbourhood of Rome.

"Be this as it may, your broken-hearted mother was unconsolable at his untimely loss. Indeed, I never saw anyone in my life so overwhelmed by affliction. She took on so that it would have drawn sympathy from the most callous to see her sad miserable face; and the funeral obsequies of your poor father were scarcely over when she took to bed and manifested the symptoms of the same fatal malady. Lady Morgan, who had simulated great affliction, and shed abundance of tears for the loss of 'her dearly loved relative,' as she called him, became the nurse of her unsuspecting victim.

"At this time Sir Chas. Morgan, who seemed to have fallen into a gloomy state of mind, left suddenly for Scotland, alleging that he had received important letters which called for his immediate presence there. As there was no hurry, however, for his lady's return, she resolved to stay with your unfortunate mother until her recovery, which was not expected to be long—at least so said the learned doctor.

"In spite of this assertion, your mother appeared to derive no benefit from the numerous nostrums she was persuaded to take by her constant and attentive nurse. It was about a fortnight after Sir Charles left, that a horrible suspicion of foul play first entered my mind. Your poor mother was then very ill, and was not expected to live over the night. I was in despair, and knew not what to do. I dared not accuse her ladyship of a terrible crime without some evidence, and where was such to be got, whilst a medical practitioner was in attendance and saw nothing unusual in the symptoms of his patient. Still, I was not satisfied. To have such a suspicion, and remain silent, seemed to be something like a participation in the crime. To ease my mind, I sought a confident, to whom I told my suspicions. This confident was Mary Beverley, the lady's maid of your ill-fated mother. She was a shrewd, clever, Yorkshire girl, who had been making closer observation than I, for, to my surprise, she told me she had had similar suspicions ever since the death of your father. 'The innocent baby in the cot will go next,' said she, 'for with him the male branch of the house of Gordon will become extinct, or nearly so, as there will be nothing between her then and the object of her unscrupulous ambition, but the poor baby's grandfather."

"How so, and what do you mean?" said I.

"Mean!" returned she, "Can your Scotch acuteness not see the whole diabolical plot? If not, let a Yorkshire bite steal a march on the boasted penetration of your country. Do you not know that Lady Morgan's infant son is the lineal heir to the bonny lands of Craigcrook by the female branch of the house of Gordon, and if the male branch die out, the rich inheritance will pass into her family. However, if you don't see this, I do, and perhaps her ladyship will find that a Yorkshire lass can checkmate her after all. You will hear my plan"—

"But at this juncture I was hurriedly called away, and did not again see Mary for some time. My suspicions were now confirmed, and I passed a long, sleepless night in a hundred conjectures about the plan that was to save you from murder and your family from the most flagrant wrong. When I came out of my bedroom in the morning, I learnt what was partly expected, that your dear mother had ended all her earthly sufferings. Scarcely had I recovered from the first shock, caused by this sad news, when the more startling news was brought, that the baby of the poor dead lady had been stolen away during the night, and that Mary Beverley was also missing. It was of course natural to suppose that she and the baby were together; but perhaps no one had such good reason as myself for thinking so: and most devoutly did I wish her success in her flight.

"Lady Morgan seemed to forget every thing but this unexpected flight, and now that my suspicions were aroused, I could observe that it was terror at being robbed of her prey and possibly accused of crime, that urged her on to the most active exertions for the arrest of the fugitives. In spite, however, of her lavishing her money in great profusion, and sending detective officers in every direction, who were promised splendid rewards for success, she found no trace of the lost one. Several days passed away. Your poor mother was carried to her last earthly resting place in the fine old cemetery of *Pere la Chase*, where she lay by the side of her devoted husband, whose loss she so deeply deplored.

"As time rolled by, Lady Morgan grew more restless and gloomy in mind, and she was making preparations for returning to England, when early one morning a *sergeant de ville* waited on her ladyship, and told her that she was wanted at *La Morgue*, where the body of a male child that had been dragged from the Seine, was waiting to be identified. I think I see yet the ill-concealed joy that lit up my lady's face at this announcement, although she was loud in her expressions of fear that it might be the poor baby, who had doubtless been barbarously murdered by that inhuman wretch Mary Beverley. I was taken with her ladyship to *La Morgue*, and on our arrival there, we were told that the body must have been at least a fortnight in the water. In consequence of this, it was greatly disfigured, and in a high state of decomposition. Had it not been for this I could easily have given a positive opinion had it been wanted; but it was not wanted, for her ladyship, after carefully examining the body, declared her conviction that it was the unfortunate baby. Whether or not she was sincere in this expressed conviction, lies between God and her conscience.

"After this, I was surprised to hear that her ladyship had changed her mind about returning to England, alleging that she had just got instructions from her husband to proceed to Vienna, to which city he would follow her in about two months. In the meantime, I was commissioned to proceed to Scotland with the least possible delay, and inform your grandfather of his great family bereavement. I was also to hand him her ladyship's circumstantial account of the sad events. At the same time, she gave me a large letter addressed to Sir Charles Morgan, with particular orders to deliver it only into his own hands. This letter had three large seals upon it bearing the Morgan arms.

"Nothing worthy of notice happened on my way to England, where I arrived after the usual length of time. As I travelled north, I formed the resolution of seeking out the relatives of Mary Beverley, in the faint hopes of learning something more certain about the baby; for I did not believe in his death. For this purpose I travelled by coach through Lincolnshire, and on my arrival at Great Grimsby I took my passage on board a trading sloop there, and soon landed at the thriving seaport of Hull. I knew that Mary Beverley's father and mother lived in this town, and though I had no address I succeeded, after some little trouble, in finding them out in Blackfriar Gate. My surprise and joy can readily be imagined, when on entering their humble home, their Mary beset with the infant heir of Craigcrook on her knee.

"My story must now be brief, especially as I have to tell you the wrong that Mary and I have done you since that auspicious day. After she had related to me all the particulars of her marvellous escape from France, I told her my painful mission, and showed Lady Morgan's carefully sealed letter to her husband. 'This letter,' said Mary, 'you will be unable to deliver, for I read a few days ago in a Northern newspaper, that Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Brandon Hall, Lanarkshire, had shown such strange mental aberration since his return from the Continent that his friends found it necessary to put him under restraint, and have him removed to a private asylum.'

"It was then that the horrible suspicion about your father and mother having been murdered returned to my mind with double force; and anxious to learn by any means the dread secret, I tore open the letter to Sir Charles, and its contents, not only gave proof of her ladyship's guilt, but also implicated her husband, who had evidently been a weak man, and a tool in her unscrupulous hands. This letter will shortly be put in your possession, so I need not repeat its contents here.

"There remains little more to be told now. Mary and I, who had long been engaged to be married, became man and wife, and afterwards removed to Edinburgh. Here (I blush to own it) we made use of our dread knowledge to form a scheme for our own sordid advantage. We resolved to keep your existence a profound secret as long as your grandfather had lived and extort from her ladyship a handsome income, for withholding our knowledge of her crime from the hands of avenging justice. In this our guilty conduct, we have only succeeded too well; and had I not heard that your life was in danger in this island, the secret would, perhaps, not have been divulged even now. Lady Morgan never knew of my marriage, and as she was never able to discover the retreat of Mary Beverley, she lived in the belief, till lately, that you had either been murdered at Paris, or had died subsequently.

"If I may venture any palliation of my criminal silence in this sad story of your life, it lies in the truth, well known to you, that I have employed my ill-gotten money for your education and professional advancement. It is true I have had no children of my own, which may be a punishment from Heaven; but even had it been otherwise, I would still have performed this duty, as my ultimate intention was to restore you to your ancestral inheritance."

This extraordinary confession was listened to by Capt. Gordon with the deepest attention; and the painful parts of the narrative were frequently interrupted by hurried questions, and outbursts of indignant grief, which, for the sake of brevity, we have purposely omitted. When his foster-father had done, he led the bewildered captain, in a state of mental stupor, into the presence of his aged grandfather, John Gordon. We will not attempt to describe the affecting scene of their meeting, which was at once glad and sorrowful, and one that to behold could never again be forgotten in this world.

John Gordon had the frost of eighty winters on his hoary and honoured head, and he was still a hale and hearty old man, albeit there was a cloud of melancholy on his venerable countenance.

Goodall had first made his confession at Craigcrook Castle; and the aged lord of that proud domain, had come all the way to Jersey to meet and bless the youthful scion of his illustrious house.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The Canadian steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec on the 7th inst., entered Lough Foyle at 2 p.m., and, having transferred all mails except Liverpool, she steamed out for the latter port at 2 30 p.m., all well. The *Damascus* brings 11 cabin and one steerage passengers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, Evening.—News from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:—One corps of Lee's army is reported this evening to be encamped at Brady Station, on the Orange and Alexandra Railroad. Stuart's cavalry watch on the north side of the Rappahannock. Lee's head-quarters are at Culpepper. The impression prevails that the enemy will not make any stand this side of the Rappahannock should they advance.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, Evening.—Considerable uneasiness is excited concerning the position at Chattanooga. The shelling of Hooker's position from Look-out Mountain leads to the belief that the Confederates still occupy this point, and that the danger to Thomas's army is not passed.

The Confederates have been repulsed at Colliersville, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The Confederate General Geary and his staff were captured.

Lee's force is said to be diminished to 30,000 men. The Federal Government is reported to be urging Meade to move forward.

The Confederates have been repulsed in an attack upon Pines Bluff, Arkansas. General Price has retreated beyond the Red River.

The conspiracies in Ohio were much exaggerated.

Three out of five of the Administration candidates were elected in Baltimore, the majority of the inhabitants refraining from voting. The Governor of Maryland has protested against military interference with the elections, and has ordered the judges to report to the State Attorney the presence of the military at the polls. The State should support the judges in doing their duty. Money tight. The Democrats have carried the New Jersey elections. The Republican majority in New York State was estimated at 30,000.

The currency question is attracting much attention in the South.

The Richmond papers complain of the scarcity of food. The prisoners arriving from Richmond were starving.

Mr. Seward has made a speech asserting that there could be no peace until Mr. Lincoln was President of the whole United States. He anticipated the early submission of the insurgents, when there would be peace. The angels in heaven might tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace. There was no State that had not been made stronger, and no citizen that had not been made richer by the war.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, Morning.—The New York *World* asserts that General Meade has abandoned the Warrenton route to Richmond, and is moving to occupy a new base, in order to go into winter quarters, where he will be less annoyed by guerillas.

Advices from Chattanooga to the 6th state that Gen. Longstreet was still firing from Look-out Mountains on General Hooker's position, without, however, inflicting much damage. Daily communication has been opened with Bridgport, and supplies were rapidly reaching the Federals. General Bragg's army is reported to have been weakened for some purpose not yet developed. Prisoners report that fourteen Confederate brigades, under Cheetham and Forrest, were at various points beyond the Tennesse river.

The *Philadelphia Engineer* contains a doubtful rumour that the Confederates are evacuating Richmond, and that President Davis has left permanently for the South. Serious rioting had taken place in a Pennsylvania colliery.

(By Telegraph to Father Point.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, Evening.—The steamer *Salcor* arrived at Philadelphia from Charleston on the 4th inst. She reports the capture of Fort Sumter by the Federals, and its occupation by the 116th Pennsylvania Corps. As so much false news has on many occasions been received from Pennsylvania, the public hesitate to credit this report, and await confirmation of the news.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov 7, Evening.—Money tight. Gold 48 per cent. prem. Exchange on London, 152. Stocks steady: New York Centrals 138, Illinois 122¼, Erie 108¾. Cotton, middling upland, 85. Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn advancing. Provisions quiet. Coffee and sugar very firm. Molasses good inquiry. Petroleum improving: crude 30, refined 45.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday Evening.—The extra Inman steamer *City of Cork*, with New York dates to the 6th, morning, arrived at 8·30 p.m. News anticipated. On the 8th inst. the *City of Cork* passed the screw steamer *Bellona* bound east.

ADVANCE OF MEADE'S ARMY. DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The steamship *Etna* from New York on the 7th inst., arrived off Queenstown on Wednesday morning. She brings 146,000 dols., fifty-seven cabin, and fifty steerage passengers. Having transferred mails and latest telegrams, four cabin, and eleven steerage passengers, she proceeded for Liverpool all well. On November 13th the *Etna* passed, inside of Sandy Hook, the American ship *North American* towing out, and on the 17th, the steamship *City of Limerick* bound west.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A despatch from Nashville, yesterday, reports that General Sanders, with his cavalry corps, overtook a Confederate regiment at Meley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee river, on Thursday, and drove them across the river. Between forty and fifty drowned or killed, and forty were captured. All their arms were lost. The prisoners report that forty rebel brigades are beyond the Tennessee.

[Reuter's Telegram].

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, Morning.—President Jefferson Davis has made a speech at Mobile reminding the troops that they were not common soldiers, but the best population of the country poured into the army, and he appealed to them from other incentives than military discipline. Self must be forgotten in present times, and those who were hoarding up wealth were hoarding up infamy, the mark of which they and their prosperity, who have grown rich by war, must bear.

(By Telegraph to Cape Race).

NEW YORK, Nov 9, Noon.—The reported capture of Fort Sumter is untrue. The bombardment continued furiously on the 5th.

On Saturday last, Sedgwick's and French's divisions of General Meade's army advanced to the Rappahannock Railroad Bridge and Kelly's Ford, capturing 1,800 prisoners and seven guns. The Federal loss was 400.

On Sunday Meade and his whole army crossed the Rappahannock, meeting little opposition, and moved forward. His advance has reached Brandy Station. Burnside's (?) cavalry has crossed the river above the Rappahannock Ford. It is reported that Kilpatrick occupied Fredericksburg Heights on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, Evening.—The Confederates have captured two of General Burnside's advanced positions, and half of two regiments stationed there.

Heavy firing was heard this morning near Culpepper.

President Jefferson Davis has visited the Charleston defences, and has expressed his opinion that Charleston never could be taken.

The steamer *Margaret and Jessie* has been captured.

Marshal Forey has arrived at New York from Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, Evening.—Money tight. Gold 48 per cent. prem. Exchange on London 162. Stocks steady: New York Centrals, 138, Illinois, 122¼, Erie, 108¾. Cotton, middling upland, 85. Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn advancing. Provisions quiet. Coffee and sugar very firm. Molasses good quality. Petroleum improving: crude 30, refined 45.

NEW YORK, Nov 9, Evening.—Money tight. Gold 46 per cent. prem. Exchange on London: bankers' bills, 160½. Stocks heavy, the tightness in the money market having caused a panic. New York Centrals, 134, Illinois, 119, and Erie, 105¾.

(*Times'* Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 11 a.m.—Despatches from Chattanooga of the 6th report all quiet, with the exception of a desultory fire maintained by one of the Confederate guns upon Lookout Mountain, which was productive of no damage. The disappearance of a portion of the Confederate camps in front of the Federal right gave rise to much speculation in the army, but no trustworthy explanation of its cause or object had been received.

The recent attack on Colliersville, in Tennessee, by the Confederates, was made on the 5th, and not on the 3rd inst., as reported. After fighting for three hours the Confederates retired, leaving twenty killed and four wounded men upon the field. The Confederate officers actually captured were Brigadier-General Geary, one captain, three lieutenants, and one surgeon. The Federal Colonel Hatch, with three regiments of cavalry, followed the Confederates to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at last accounts.

The Provost-Marshals have experienced serious difficulty in securing the conscripts drawn in the coal districts in Pennsylvania. At Mauch Chunk and Janesville the colliers have formed themselves into organised bodies, obtained arms, and are daily drilled for the purpose of resisting any attempt to force them into the army. At Mauch Chunk, on the night of the 5th instant, a Mr. Smith, a coal dealer, was dragged from his house and murdered by a gang of colliers, out of revenge for having given information to the Provost-Marshal which led to the arrest of some of the conscripts. Other murders have been committed at the same place and at Janesville during the past few weeks. The rioters are mostly Irish.

Washington rumours assign General Forster to the command at Baltimore, which General Schenck will vacate in December, in order to resume his seat in Congress.

A contest arose between the civil and military authorities in Maryland on the occurrence of the late elections. General Schenck ordered the arrest of all suspected disloyalists who should appear at the polls. Governor Bradford protested on behalf of the States and freedom of election, and appealed to Washington. The President modified General Schenck's order, but said it was right in principle.

(Via Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—On Saturday General Meade's army advanced to the Rappahannock and attacked the Confederate outposts at Rappahannock Station, Kelly's Ford. After a short but desperate conflict the Confederates, being overwhelmingly outnumbered, were driven across the river, leaving in the hands of the Federals 1,800 prisoners and several cannon.

The Federals admit a loss of upwards of 200 killed and wounded.

The Federals crossed the river on Sunday. The Confederates fell back towards Culpepper.

The last Federal advices and Confederate telegram to the 5th from Charleston contradict the reported capture of Sumter, and state that the bombardment of that fort still continued furiously. No casualties were reported.

President Davis had visited Charleston, and inspected the defences.

Despatches from General Grant were received at Washington to day, announcing that the Confederates had attacked two of Burnside's advanced positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments. No details are given.

Gold, 146. Cotton, 86½ c.

POLAND.

On the 12th, 300 prisoners left the citadel of Warsaw, condemned to deportation. Many of the women of the poorer class not having been able to conform to the regulations respecting apparel, had been arrested and beaten with rods. All the clergy of the Franciscan Convent have been arrested.

The Russian Government have issued a decree imposing upon the kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of 27,000,000 florins abstracted by the insurgents. The deficit is to be replaced within eleven years. On the other hand the National Government have ordered the realisation of the forced loan of 40,000,000 florins, and state that officers have been appointed by the National Government for the verification of the accounts.

The reported dismissal of Prince Czartoryski as their diplomatic agent abroad, and of General Mieroslawski, as organiser of insurgent forces abroad, by the Polish National Government, is confirmed.

In many districts, especially in Lublin, the Polish bands have gained some successes. General Kruk has ten detachments operating under his orders. In the palatinates of Sandomir and Cracow the detachments of Bosak, Rambajlo, Chmielinski, and Czachowski display extreme activity. On the 1st the Polish horse, under Zychlinski, were engaged with the Russians at Mlochow, near Warsaw. The Russians were completely defeated, with a loss of twenty-three killed. A body of troops from the garrison of Kalisch had been despatched in haste to Wloclawk, to the relief of Prince Wittgenstein, who was surrounded by the insurgents.

In Wilna the convoys for Siberia leave every other Friday. In order to destroy every mark of Polonism in the city, Mouravieff has ordered all the Polish inscription on the shops and at the corners of the streets to be erased, no more Polish bills of fare to be used in the restaurants, the Polish language to be no longer employed by tradesmen in making up their accounts, and the official language to be in all cases Russian, even on seals and stamps.

NEW ZEALAND. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 1.—The war has not ostensibly progressed very rapidly since the latest dates from this place. Yet it is perhaps rather in appearance than reality that a lull seems to have been taking place for the last fortnight or three weeks in the military operations in this province. The great difficulty which stands in General Cameron's way is, in a word, the want of men. With three thousand more troops he could conquer the country in six months; with his present force he is liable to be detained for a month by any good position taken up by the natives in front of his advance.

In making an attempt to trace the stream of the Waikato by land on the Auckland side, it was of course necessary at once to cross the Maungatawhiri river, which was no easy matter, and could not have been performed without great loss, had the passage been disputed. The General's rapidity of advance took the natives so far by surprise that he was allowed to cross unopposed when the war began. From the Maungatawhiri river to the next of like character, the Maramarua, is a distance of about seven miles, and the country continues comparatively open, the forest being confined to not very vigorous patches along the courses of the principal streams and edges of swamps. The Maramarua is joined by another stream, the Wakangutu, and from thence until they reach the Waikato they go by the name of the Whanga Marina. On the edge of the Whanga Marina is the advanced post of the General's force, facing at a distance of perhaps a mile and a half the native position of Mere-Mere. This position is, perhaps, the very best example ever yet afforded of the natural genius of the Maoris for war; it is a steep hill sloping towards the Waikato, and extending about a half mile along its bank, thus effectually commanding the stream so far as unarmed boats are concerned. Its rear and both flanks are defended by a great extent of low swampy country, through which, in the rear at least, there are known to be passages, but of a very intricate character, and such as would be quite impassable for guns or cavalry. The opposite bank of the river is also swampy besides being distant too far for any shells to the thrown, except from Armstrong guns, with good effect. The position must in fact be taken in front, and from the river. The difficulties of this are manifold, and in the days of sap generalship would have ensured the works being let alone, and consequently the advance into Waikato indefinitely postponed.

In the first place there is but one landing, and that not a very large one. Upon this the natives have brought to bear their artillery, which amount to several old ship guns, and have also formed their rifle pits, so that they come down close to the water's edge, while those above command the landing and the approach to it on every side. The whole position is one labyrinth of rifle pits, surrounded by several earthwork redoubts. It is garrisoned by not less than from 1,500 to 2,000 men, and this may very likely be an under estimate, from the extent of the works. Thompson, Rewi, and all the leading men of Waikato are known to be at Mere-Mere, which must be looked upon in the light of the stronghold of Maori nationality and rebellion.

From this it must be apparent how inadequate the General's means are to the task of advancing rapidly. He has not at this moment the power of collecting even an equal number of men to attack this really terribly strong position in front, not to mention the absolute necessity that exist, if he would strike an effectual blow, for having a large force in rear to provide against flight, at which the natives are noted for being perfect adepts.

The clearing on the southward is now nearly completed, and when entirely so there will be a force of about 300 more men set free for service at the front, who are at present occupying posts along its line. Even then, however, the force at the General's disposal will be miserably limited. It is on this account that all here look with such eager expectation for whatever help can be afforded us by the sister colonies of Australia. Every additional man is one man more for the General's advance into Waikato, as he sets free a soldier for that purpose, or supplies a Bush Ranging volunteer equally effective.

An exceedingly clever trick was played by a party of natives out from Mere-Mere last week, in securing a number of stands of arms belong to a working party of the 40th Regiment on the south road. The arms were piled under the guard of a single sentry, whilst the soldiers were felling bush some way off, when a sudden rush was made by a large party of natives upon the arms. The sentry fired, but was forced to fall back: and although the men made every exertion to reach the spot, they were unable to do so until after the Maoris had seized twenty-three rifles, with which they made off to the bush. The soldiers then made a frantic attempt to rush upon them and seize the rifles, unarmed as they were, but were fired upon from the corn fields on all sides, two of them being unfortunately killed. Happily, an escort came up at the very time, and attacked the natives, driving them into the forest and finally compelling them to escape as best they could, leaving three of their dead in our hands, but carrying off the wounded (of whom there were many) and the rifles with them. One of those shot was pulled down by a savage dog belonging to one of the bushmen employed in clearing the road. The total number of natives may be stated at one hundred and fifty; they were put to flight and chased some way into the bush by about fifty men. The re-appearance of the natives in the forest makes it more essential that the forest volunteer corps should be strengthened, and, above all, ably commanded. There are already two corps, but neither is in sufficient strength for its work, as it is always in danger of being surrounded and cut off by vastly superior numbers of natives. This lack of men, I dare say, some of your digging or bush population would gladly supply, and the arrival of five hundred such men would be of untold value to us at this moment.

On Saturday last an old settler was shot by natives as he was mounting his horse on his own farm near the South road. Four men shot at him, but only one shot told. He was struck on the thigh. With great presence of mind he shouted for assistance, although none was within a mile of him, and the cowardly ruffians ran off. The old gentleman, whose name is Scott, and who is upwards of seventy years of age, succeeded in crawling to a hut near, and there lay twenty-four hours unassisted, until, his prolonged absence having caused alarm, a party went in search of and found him. He has been brought to Auckland, but in a dangerous state.

Cases of this kind will be of constant occurrence, so long as the forest is not so thoroughly occupied by our own men as to make it a matter of too much danger for natives to traverse it in search of spoil or bloodshed. For this also, we must await the arrival of assistance from the other colonies. From Otago we hear of prospects of raising 500 men sent for to that place within a very short time. I sincerely trust that this may prove correct as every day is most precious at this time, seeing that if we can reach the plains and cultivations of Waikato before a month is past, we shall cut off the means of subsistence to a great extent from the rebels.—*Sydney Herald*.

A Sydney telegram of September 19th, says:—The troops were massed in front. 2,000 were ready to march on Mere-Mere. The *Kate* arrived from Sydney with a detachment of Volunteers on the 4th September. On the same day, 100 of her Majesty's troops arrived from Hobart Town.

DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

The painful announcement of the death of the King of Denmark is made. The sad event took place at half-past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at Glucksburg, where his Majesty had been seized with erysipelas a day or two before. Almost from its first indication, the disease assumed a dangerous form, being accompanied by violent fever, delirium, and want of sleep, and a tumour on his Majesty's eyelid had been opened, an operation which, in his great state of weakness, appears to have been too much for him. The grief and consternation which prevailed at Glucksburg were represented as indescribable, and, indeed, throughout Europe the bereavement will excite feelings of sorrow. By the melancholy occurrence our own Court is again thrown into mourning, his Majesty being uncle of the Princess of Wales.

Frederick Charles Christian—known as Frederick VII. —the late King of Denmark, was born on the 6th of October, 1808. He was the son of Christian VIII. and the Princess Charlotte Frederica, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In his eighteenth year he set out on a tour through Europe, visiting various German States, Italy, Switzerland, &c. He remained at Geneva for a considerable time, pursuing political and military studies, returned to Denmark in 1828, and married his first wife, the Princess Wilhelmina Mary, the youngest daughter of the then reigning King, Frederick VI., on the 1st of November following. His father, Christian—afterwards Christian VIII.—was at the time heir presumptive to the Danish Crown. There was no issue to this marriage, and in 1837 the Prince was divorced from his wife. The reigning King was not pleased with the divorce pronounced against his daughter, and, a few days after the legal decision, sent his son-in-law to the fortress of Fredrica, in Jutland. There he remained until the death of the King in 1839, when his father ascended the Danish throne as Christian VIII., and at once set his son at liberty. The Prince married again in 1841, his second wife being the Princess Caroline Marienne, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This union also terminated in a divorce in 1846, and there was no issue from the marriage. Prince Frederick then formed the design of allying himself to a Swedish Princess, but the negotiations came to nothing. Christian VIII. died in 1848, and was succeeded by Frederick, his only son, on January 20th of the same year.

Here it is necessary to pause, and take a glance of a phase in the late King's life which is intimately associated with his public history, and which is said to have had considerable influence on the policy he pursued since his accession to the throne. The phase alluded to was his connection with Louisa Christina Rasmussen, Countess of Danner. This lady was born at Copenhagen in 1814, of parents in an humble condition of life. She received, however, a good education, her friends intending her for the profession of a governess. She discharged the duties of that position in Norway for some time, but, not finding it remunerative, went to Paris, where for two years she was attached to one of the theatres of that metropolis. She then returned to Denmark and entered a millinery establishment in Copenhagen, where she first made the acquaintance of the late King, not then called to the throne. An intimacy sprung up between them, which, although it at first appeared likely to be of short duration, and in fact broken off for a considerable time, was destined to be of long continuance. On Prince Frederick becoming King, he contracted a "left-handed marriage" with Mdlle. Louisa—as she was then called—and she at once became a personage of importance at the Danish Court. She was created Baroness and subsequently Countess of Danner, had a palace allotted to her, and was surrounded by nearly all the grandeur and state belonging to the position of a Royal spouse. In 1850 her marriage with the King was re-celebrated in public, in the church of Fredericksburg, and in 1852 and 1851 she accompanied His Majesty in his tours, and participated in all the popular ovations. She was possessed of a firm and intelligent mind, was as jealous of her rank as a veritable queen, and is said to have had great influence in directing the line of policy which has of late years been pursued by Denmark towards the Germanic Confederation.

Shortly after his accession Frederick VII. promulgated a new constitution for his dominions. He appointed four commissioners to draw up the plan of a common form of government for the kingdom and the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. The chief features of this new organization were as follows:—The Common Estates were appointed to consist of fifty-two delegates, of whom the sovereign appointed eight. The remainder were elected by the deputies of the Provincial Assemblies, and of the Clergy, prelates, and landed nobility of the duchies, and the Consistories of the Universities of Copenhagen and Kiel. This arrangement dissatisfied the German inhabitants of the duchies, who reckoned upon being separated from the kingdom on the death of Christian VIII. The general excitement consequent on the French Revolution of February, 1848, induced the revolt of the duchies; and it was not until after two years of hostilities that the movement—which had been supported by Germany—was, with difficulty, suppressed. In 1854 and 1855 the constitution underwent further modifications, tending to adapt it more to the different and conflicting parts of the monarchy. How far success has attended these and subsequent efforts at consolidation may be judged by the actual state of affairs between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation.

The late King had, as already stated, no issue, and the question of the Danish succession was one which had long complicated the difficulties of the monarch. In 1852, however, a treaty was signed in London, by which Prince Christian of Glucksburg was recognised as heir presumptive to the Crown. The law confirming this settlement was passed on July 31, 1853. Prince Christian, now King Christian IX. of Denmark, is the father of Alexandra, Princess of Wales. He was born April 8, 1818, and married on May 26, 1842, Louisa Wilhelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia, of Hesse-Cassel. The issue of that marriage were three sons and three daughters—Prince Christian Frederick William Charles, born in 1843; Prince Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George (now King of Greece), born in 1845; Prince Waldemar, born in 1858; and Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia (now Princess of Wales), born in 1844; Princess Marie Sophie Frederica Dagmar, born in 1847; Princess Thyra Amelia Caroline Charlotte Ann, born in 1853.

On Monday Prince Christian was proclaimed King of Denmark, under the title of Christian IX. M. Hall, President of the Council of Ministers, appeared in the balcony of the palace of Christianborg, at Copenhagen, and proclaimed the new Sovereign. "The King is dead! Long live the King!" When his Majesty appeared on the balcony, the immense crowd assembled gave enthusiastic cheers for Denmark and Schleswig, for the new constitution, and for the Hall Ministry.

On Wednesday, the new King sanctioned the new common Constitution of Denmark-Schleswig of the 30th November. The President of the Council communicated the measure in person to the assembled Rigsraad. The galleries were crowded with spectators, who cheered loudly for the King. The invitation issued by the leaders of the extreme Holstein party of the Deputies of the Diet to meet at Kiel on Thursday was forbidden by the Holstein Government, on account of the meeting being meant as a hostile demonstration to the King's succession.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SUCCESSION. PROCLAMATION OF PRINCE FREDERICK OF AUGUSTENBURG.

A despatch from Frankfort-on-Maine, of the 18th, says that it is asserted that the Grand-Duke of Weimar and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen have recognised the hereditary Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig.

A proclamation issued by Prince Frederick of Augustenburg was published on Wednesday. The document is signed "Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein," and announces the Prince's intention of assuming the Government of those Duchies, and is dated Dolzig, 16th inst. It says, by virtue of the Decree of Renunciation executed by my father in my favour, I declare that I assume the government of the Duchies. Unquestioned right afforded a pretext for the yoke hitherto laid upon you, as the Danish King was at the same time your Duke. Henceforth, however, the rule of the Danish monarch would be usurpation. I do not call upon you to repel force by force. Your country is occupied by foreign troops, and you possess no arms. It is incumbent upon me, therefore, to appeal to the Government of the Federation for protection of my sovereign rights and your national privileges." Addressing himself next to the inhabitants of the Duchy of Lauenburg, and announcing his accession to the Government, the Prince explains the grounds upon which his claim is founded, and promises to preserve their rights and liberties. The Prince, in conclusion, promises to govern the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in accordance with the constitution and fundamental laws of the country, and to uphold the rights of the people.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The arrangements for the great annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in this town, next year, are progressing most satisfactorily. A meeting of the Local Executive Committee was held on Saturday last, in their room, New Town Hall Buildings. After the transaction of some routine business, it was arranged to solicit, by circular, subscriptions from the nobility and gentry of the four northern counties, replies to which are expected by the 1st of December, after which a personal canvass will be made of the various towns and parishes in the counties. On Tuesday, the members of the Trial and Show Ground Committee assembled for the purpose of meeting William Torr, Esq., one of the Council of the Royal Society; and in company with Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., M.P., the Mayor and Sheriff, and Messrs Halliday and Rowell, of the Herbage Committee, proceeded to the Town Moor, where the ground for the forthcoming show was duly inspected and set out. The area appropriated for the show is nearly 40 acres, which will give the public some idea of the magnitude of the exhibition. Two entrances to the show yard were fixed upon, in accordance with the resolution of the London Council, viz., one on the north road, close to the Bull Park, and the other nearly opposite North-terrace, at the back of Claremont-place. After inspecting the drainage, which has been efficiently done, under the auspices of the Herbage Committee, a portion of the committee accompanied the Mayor to his residence, Coxlodge Hall, where they partook of luncheon. They next proceeded to East Benton, where the trial of steam ploughs, and other strong land implements, is intended to take place. The other trials of implements for light lands will be held on Mr Winship's farm at the Moor-edge, whilst a portion of the ground within the racecourse will probably be reserved for exhibiting the process of steam cultivation during the show week. Mr Torr expressed himself extremely gratified with the progress made in the arrangements by the Local Executive Committees. Subscription lists are now being placed at the different banks in the various towns of the four counties, and it is hoped the public will at once come forward with liberal hands, and add their donations, as it is desirable that the money required should be available by the end of the year. Newcastle having been honoured by being twice chosen as the locality for the meeting of this national society, we trust the public generally of the North of England will use all their endeavours to make the forthcoming show a successful one. Besides the impetus it will give to agricultural pursuits, it will also be the means of attracting immense numbers of visitors; and, as the late meeting of the British Association has left behind satisfactory results, it is trusted the same may be the case with the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1864.

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an accident arising, it is supposed, from the incautious use of naked candles, occurred at a colliery at Westbromwich, belonging to Mr. Thomas Millership. One portion of the workmen had descended the shaft, and others were preparing to follow and were standing on the skip over the pit mouth, when a violent explosion took place in the workings and overturned the skip, the consequences being that two of the workmen, James Severn and Edward Baly, were thrown to the bottom and killed. Three others, named Edward Severn, Thomas Downes, and George Evans, were very severely burned, but not, it is believed fatally. The other men escaped.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

MONSTER MEETING AT WILLINGTON.

A monster meeting was held at Willington on Saturday, for the purpose of advocating the union. Soon after mid-day long streams of pitmen marched into the village, each procession being headed by some sturdy standard-bearers, who raised aloft banners, on which were displayed sundry legends and devices, all calculated to impress upon the beholder the fact that "union is strength." The centre to which all these long processions tended was a field about a hundred yards from the main street of Willington, and here about two o'clock a public meeting was held, the chair being occupied by Thomas Ramsay, a miner, at Bowden Close. As usual on such occasions, the speakers, who were chiefly men not connected with the collieries on strike, were seated in a waggon, some two or three thousand men and boys being gathered around them. The meeting was of the same character as all the rest which have been held during the present agitation. The masters were freely abused, and the grievances under which the men suffered stated in general terms. None of the speakers would, however, condescend to go into particulars, stating the precise reason for not accepting the terms now offered by Mr Love. On the contrary, they preferred dealing with vague declamation and common-place recommendation of the principles of the union.

THE EARNINGS OF THE "BLACKLEGS."

The strike on Monday still showed no signs of a change in affairs, though symptoms were not wanting that such a change would come in time. Some of the turn-outs at Brandon have actually commenced working at Oakenshaw, and some of the men on strike at Willington evidently waver between their duty to their masters and their allegiance to the union. A contemporary on Tuesday gave the following examples of the excellent wages made by those men who are working at Sunnybrow, one of the collieries on strike. "For obvious reasons we think it best not to give the names of the men; but we may state that one of the hewers, during the fortnight just expired, earned £5 19s., and the fortnight preceding, £5 14s. Three other hewers made £4 each, and four of the shift men £5 each during the last pay. It is not denied that the men who have made these earnings have been working in what are called "good places." But let us take the average of earnings at this colliery previous to the strike. At the old pit the overman assures us that about a dozen men that have turned out have averaged £3 2s. per fortnight during the last six months. Though we have suppressed the names of the men who are now at work, there is no reason why we should be equally reticent with regard to those who have joined the union. The following examples will suffice:—John Cross worked seven days and then joined the union. During those seven days he filled 13 score and 12 tubs, earning £3 14s. 7d.; E. Colling worked six days and joined the union. During that period he filled eight score and 18 tubs, earning £2 18s. 8d. A shifter, named Ralph Holmes, worked eight days, and left off. He filled 11 score and 19 tubs, earning £3 5s. 6d. The earnings of the putters are even still more extraordinary. E. Hailes, a lad about 15 years of age, at the last pay at which his name appears, received £2 19s. 6d. for the fortnight. Kendal Nixon, a boy about the same age, earned £2 15s. James Luke, aged 16, earned £2 5s. 8d.; and Jos. Kell, aged 16, earned £2 19s. The above-named are what are called galloway putters. E. Hind, a hand putter, earned £3 19s. 3d. during the fortnight. All the above figures have been copied from the pay-bill of the old pit, and may be left to speak for themselves. But, it may be said, these large earnings have been made at the cost of severe and excessive labour, in spite of the confiscation of tubs, and under the "barbarous system of rocking." How stand the facts as stated by the respectable overman of the old pit? In this pit we are informed, there are different royalties, one of which belongs to Lord Boyne. The standard fixed by his lordship's check viewer last year was 9 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb.; but this year the standard has been reduced to 8 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lb. That is the basis on which Messrs Strakers and Love are charged per tub by the owner of the royalty. The standard which they have fixed for their workmen is somewhat below this, namely, 8 cwt. 3 qrs.; and the overman states that if the men were at work, the average throughout the colliery would be 9 cwt. He got four or five of the men to fill six tubs. These tubs were neither rocked nor jolted, and the average amounted to 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 2lbs. As a matter of fact, no doubt, tubs have been set out or confiscated for being below the standard, or as containing stones. The number of these, however, has been comparatively small, averaging not quite two tubs per man per fortnight; but we are assured that there are some of the workmen who never have a tub laid out. The natural inference to be drawn from these facts is, that the penalty of confiscation may be avoided by a certain amount of care; and that some of the workmen do not use the caution they ought, and require just such a penalty as this as a check to their carelessness. The entire proceeds of the confiscated tubs for one year has amounted to no more than £231 for the four collieries on strike, which has gone to the support of schools at which the workmen's children are educated, which schools receive additional support from the owners in the form of smart money. The number of men at present working, at Sunnybrow, is 25, at the A Pit, and 12 at the B Pit; and the amount of work done is 322 score in the fortnight."

Since the strike began there has been about 40 "black-legs" working at the pit, which formerly employed 160 hewers, and these occupy the houses of those ejected a week or two ago. The system of intimidation and writing "threatening letters" still continues. On Saturday, one of the black-legs, named Benjamin Ward, received a notice in the usual style of intimidation, and the owners with a just regard to the safety of these men, resolved to turn out 42 more of the disaffected ones; still leaving for the present one-half of the old pitmen undisturbed.

DISPUTE AT PAGE BANK COLLIERY.

Page Bank Colliery, of which the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company are the owners, has sometimes been held up as the model colliery. It will be seen, however, from the following handbill, which has been circulated in the district, that contentment is not the order of the day even there:—

"Right against Might!

"Notice to the Miners in Tees, Wear, and Tyne,—We, the members of Page Bank Colliery, deem it our duty to lay the conduct of our master before you, in order that you may judge of his treatment towards us. We solicited him for an advance of wages; this he refused. But after standing nine days, we met him, and he gave us a penny per ton, and promised something for the putters. This promise he has fulfilled by giving them one penny per score. Knowing that strikes are injurious we commenced work on the Thursday, expecting to go on peacefully; but judge our surprise when we went to work on the Monday, the policeman had turned our weighman off the heap. We held a meeting and preferred working before striking. We determined to test his right to do so by legal means, by bringing the case to a court of justice.

"Fellowmen—We have regulated our wages to 3s 6d per day, not as a restriction, but as a regulation, so that each man may obtain his equal share; but feel sorry to state that many cannot get that sum, so that we appeal to you as a body of miners to allow us to settle our own dispute. This you can only do by standing aloof from us.

"Hoping you will not allow us to appeal in vain, we remain, yours in the bond of Union.

"The Workmen of Page Bank Colliery.

"He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker."

BEAMISH AND WEST PELTON COLLIERIES.

At these collieries some dispute arose between employers and employed. It appears that the confiscation system prevailed here. If the tubs arrived at bank two inches below woodful, or were filled with a certain quantity of stone, they were confiscated. The men ask for a weigh beam, and that they be paid by weight. They have forcibly expressed their views on the subject to Mr John Joicey, of Urpeth Hall, one of the proprietors of the collieries, and we hope further negociations may result in an amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

FURTHER EVICTIONS AT SUNNYBROW.

The evictions were on Tuesday resumed at Sunnybrow, though happily under different circumstances to those which existed when the proceedings at Oakenshaw were put a stop to three weeks ago. On Monday night, the agents of the owners went round a number of the cottages at Sunnybrow, warning their occupants that they would be evicted the next day, and accordingly, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, a strong force of police went to the place, taking with them the "candy-men" who had become so obnoxious in the district from their alacrity in performing a disagreeable duty. As on the previous occasion, a doctor had given certificates to the occupants of any cottages where there were invalids, so that there was no danger of any persons suffering from illness being turned to the doors. When the work commenced, however, the people did not seem to be disposed to bear their "turning-out" with so much equanimity as they did on the first occasion. A number of them, who are, we believe, members of the New Connexion body, held a meeting after the arrival of the police and "candy-men," at which they sang hymns, offered up prayers, and delivered brief exhortations to each other. All were not, however, disposed to conduct themselves so peaceably as these, and the police, and those whom they were protecting, had to put up with a great deal of abuse, coming chiefly from the women and boys. The day was a very fine one, so that the hardships necessarily attending so extreme a measure as an eviction were not aggravated, as was the case at Oakenshaw, by the unpropitious state of the weather. The course adopted in carrying out the process was precisely the same as that we have so often described of late. The furniture, much of it of good quality, was carried into the streets by the "candy-men," the owners neither helping nor hindering, but looking on with that apathy which is so remarkable a feature of their conduct under the present circumstances. From the road-way, the furniture was transferred to the colliery carts, which were in waiting, and which removed the goods, either to Willington or a field not far from Sunnybrow. Mr. Love had offered the men to take their property to any place within a reasonable distance, when he gave them their second notice to quit, some ten days ago. Either, however, the men have forfeited their right to the boon thus offered them, by their continued occupancy of his property, or his agents have been unable to carry out his promises, for we understand that only a portion of the furniture was brought to Willington, and that people who wished their goods taken to such places as Crook and Wheatbottom could not get them removed thither, though they stated their desire to the parties superintending the eviction. Of course, the miners had no legal right to this concession on the part of the masters, but they complained of it a good deal, and seemed to think that in this matter they were being harshly dealt with. The field to which the furniture was removed was the same as that in which some was placed on the day when the evictions at Sunnybrow were commenced. The work of eviction lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, by which about 40 families has been turned out of doors.

EVICTIONS AT BRANCEPETH.—RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF THE MEN.

As promised, the evictions were resumed at Brancepeth on Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock. Brancepeth is not, as its name implies, the pretty little village which nestles under the shadow of Lord Boyne's princely residence, but is simply a suburb of Willington, in which the men working at the Brancepeth colliery and coke ovens chiefly reside. It is similar in appearance to most other pit villages, consisting of long parallel rows of brick cottages densely populated by miners and their families. It so happens that a large number of those employed at Brancepeth are Irishmen, and as, during the last few days, many of them have been using very violent threats towards Messrs. Strakers and Love, and their agents, some apprehension was expressed there on Tuesday when it was known that they were to be the next parties evicted. We regret to say that those apprehensions have not proved entirely groundless, for the conduct of the people was most disorderly and riotous, contrasting unfavourably with that of the men at Oakenshaw and Sunnybrow.

The evictions commenced, as stated above, shortly after eight o'clock. At that time there were present on the spot Mr. Wood, Mr. Gott, and several other of the chief agents of the owners, Inspector Thompson, and about forty of the county police, and the notorious "candy-men." The last mentioned parties have been so often referred to, that our readers may desire some explanation respecting them. They are a number of tramps and others, belonging to the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland, who have been employed by Messrs. Strakers and Love to carry out the evictions. From the circumstance that many of them have been in the habit of travelling in the district as "candy-men," that term has been applied to the whole body, and has, indeed, now been converted into a general epithet of reproach in the village. The men themselves are detested, not only by the miners but by their wives and families, the women being, indeed, loudest in their abuse of the unfortunate wights. The eviction, when it had once commenced, proceeded very quietly for some time. The females and children were, as usual, pretty noisy, but the men refrained from interfering in any manner with those who were at work. House after house, accordingly, was emptied of its furniture, the goods being, as heretofore, placed in the colliery waggons and removed, part to other houses in Willington, part to the tent erected close to the Royal Hotel here, and a small portion to a field on the road to Sunnybrow, and not far from that in which the furniture of the people evicted on Tuesday had lain during the night. As the day advanced, however, one or two circumstances occurred which served to irritate the people—many of whom, we cannot doubt, must have been suffering from the pangs of hunger—and matters began to assume a threatening aspect. It appears that one of the men engaged in carting the furniture away had turned a corner with a loaded waggon somewhat carelessly, and in doing so, knocked down a woman and child. Neither were much injured, and the man who had caused the accident was at once removed from his work by Mr Wood. But the story, with a thousand exaggerations, soon flew around the thick crowd of spectators gathered about the scene of operations, and increased the irritation already existing. Then followed one or two trifling encounters between the police and men who were putting themselves in the way of the "candy-men." All these served to increase the feeling in the crowd, until from hooting and groaning, public opinion found expression in the occasional tossing of a brickbat. One of these, we regret to say, hit Mr Gott, the viewer of Sunnybrow, on the back, though happily without injuring him very much. Mr Horsbrough, curate of Willington, who was present, remonstrated warmly with the men upon their conduct, and Mr. Ruxton, the incumbent, having also addressed them, Mr. Gott asked what they wanted? They replied that they would not allow the "candy men" to take their furniture out, but that they would remove it themselves. The agents were only too glad to accede to this request, and the men for the rest of the day removed their own furniture. The threats against the "candy-men," however, became so alarming that it was felt necessary to lock them up in one of the cottages to protect them from the violence that was apprehended. This was accordingly done, and some 20 policemen were stationed in front of the door to keep the mob off. Matters went on after this very quietly for some time. The people gathered round the houses from which the furniture was being removed, and left the hapless "candy-men" to their fate. About four o'clock, however, by which time 52 families had been evicted, it was resolved to discontinue operations for the day. As soon as this was made known, the crowd, which now numbered some hundreds of excited men, women, and children, made a rush to where the candy-men were confined, which showed that no friendly intentions were entertained towards these unfortunate men. The whole body of police were brought up to the spot, however, and the "candy-men" having been placed in their centre, they proceeded to escort them to the public house, at Willington, where they had been staying. The people followed, yelling and hooting, and raising an indescribable din. Seeing what was likely to happen, Mr. Ruxton nobly placed himself at the head of the procession, hoping, by his personal influence, to save the "candy-men" from ill-treatment. It was in vain that he did so, however, for no sooner was the party fairly on the move than a number of stones were thrown at the police, and those they were escorting, by people in the crowd. It is but fair to say that, so far as could be observed, those who threw the stones were either women or children, and the men seemed to be trying to prevent their doing so. Be this as it may, it was under a shower of stones that the party turned into the high street of Willington. There was a slight cessation in this species of attack as the police moved down the open thoroughfare, but the noise was as loud as ever. The scene at this moment was most alarming, a serious riot being apparently inevitable. By great good management, however, the policemen got the "candy-men" safely into their public-house, and then turned round upon the crowd who pressed in upon them hooting and yelling as before. Here, however, Mr Ruxton again came to the rescue. Standing on the footpath, he demanded silence, and having obtained a certain measure of quietude, he told the men, in plain terms, that they had disgraced and damaged their cause by the conduct of which they had been guilty, but that he did not think that they had been so bad as the women and children. He implored them to send the latter home, and not to stay any longer there. His forcible words had a good effect upon the mob, who instantly began to move slowly away, and their dispersal was still further accelerated by Doyle and one or two other chief agents of the Union, who went amongst them doing their utmost to pacify and disperse them. They succeeded so far that most of them moved away, but the scene in the street was for some time after most exciting, and the shutters of the various shops were closed in case of a further disturbance. Too much credit cannot, we think, be given to Inspector Thompson for the manner in which he performed his duty during this trying scene. Had he once lost the cool self-possession which distinguished him throughout, the result would inevitably have been an alarming riot. As it was, his forbearance and discretion saved Willington from being the scene of a fierce tumult. After the excitement amongst the crowd had subsided, the "candy-men" were taken to the station by a back way, and, Mr. Thompson having employed a happy stratagem, the crowd who were waiting to see them leave the public house did not perceive that they had already departed until it was too late for any mischief to be done, and there was, in consequence, nothing beyond the usual hooting when the train containing them left. After these men had gone, the streets resumed their quiet aspect, though business was not resumed. The pitmen congregated, as is their wont, in small groups, and eagerly discussed the events of the day, most of them strongly condemning the conduct of the people of Brancepeth.

The Poet Laureate has, it is said, a tragedy in the press, entitled "Enoch the Fisherman."

A Vessel Crushed by Ice: Dreadful Sufferings of the Crew.—By the arrival of the *Damascus*, at Liverpool, we learn that the schooner *Carilla*, from St. John's, Newfoundland, arrived at Boston on the 5th November, with Mr. Hoxies and six seamen, part of the brig *Pavilion*, of Fairhaven, wrecked near to the Island of Goldsmanof. The brig was crushed by ice, and at once filled with water. The crew got out the boats, three in number, landed provisions on the rocks, and remained there eleven days. On the 27th of August they started in the boats, and landed at Resolution Island, where they remained ten days, when they again started and attempted to cross Hudson's Straits, but a heavy gale separated the boats, and the third mate's boat, with six seamen, is supposed to have foundered. On the 6th of September, Mr. Hoxies' boat landed at a point on the coast of Labrador, but, finding no inhabitants there, they sailed next day, and followed the coast until the 25th, when they fell in with the British barque *Ocean Nymph*, bound from London to Hudson's Bay. The *Ocean Nymph* afterwards fell in with the captain's boat, and landed both crews at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 27th October. During their long passage in the boats, the men subsisted entirely on ship's bread soaked in salt water. Their sufferings were very great, both from hunger and the intense cold.

THE COURT-MARTIAL UPON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

The Court-Martial opened at Aldershott on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Colonel Crawley, who appeared in undress, and without his sword, took his place at a small table, on the left of which the members of the Court sat. He was assisted by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and by Mr. Walter, of the Chancery Bar. On a corresponding table to the right of the President, sat the official prosecutor, Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, assisted by the Deputy-Judge Advocate. The President and the members having taken their seats, they were sworn by the officiating Judge Advocate, Colonel J. Pipon, who was then sworn himself to keep the decision and deliberation of that Court-Martial secret. The warrant for holding the Court martial was then read and Col. Crawley was asked whether he would plead guilty or not guilty.

Col. Crawley rose, and addressing the Court, made a protest against being called upon to plead, because the charges were so limited that he would be able to place the whole of the circumstances before the Court, and to disabuse the public mind of the matters which had been stated to his prejudice. He described himself as having been most unjustly maligned by the press, both of India and England. He also read a lengthened correspondence between himself and the authorities of the Horse Guards, in which he had demanded in effect to be permitted to go into all the circumstances which led to the court-martial at Mhow.

The Official Prosecutor objected that the matter had been fully considered by the authorities, and that the Judge-Advocate-General was of opinion that the charges on which the prisoner was to be tried were sufficient in law.

The Court then retired to another room, and on their again taking their seats.

The President said it was the opinion of the Court that they ought to proceed with the trial on the charges as framed.

Sir A. Horsford then addressed the Court, recapitulating the charges, and stating that he should be prepared to bring ample evidence to prove them; observing that it would appear perfectly clear that if Col. Crawley had not himself been guilty of undue severity to Sergeant-Major Lilley, he had not prevented others from being unduly severe, as it was his duty to do.

The Court then proceeded to hear evidence, the principal witness examined being

Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimons, who said—I was adjutant of the regiment on the 26th of April, 1862, at Mhow. I had a conversation with Colonel Crawley that day on the subject of the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley. I was sent for to Col. Crawley's house. He asked me if I knew who was in the conspiracy going on against him. I said I was not aware of it. He said, then I did not do my duty as an adjutant, for I should know everything. He told me that Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval were in a conspiracy against him. He ordered me to place them under arrest, which I did. I asked if sentries were to be placed over them. He told me he would let me know, because, to the best of my recollection, he wished to speak to the General about it. Subsequently, he gave me a written order to place sentries over the quarters of the prisoners. The order now produced by the prosecutor is the one I received. The order was that each of the parties mentioned should be placed under close arrest, with a sentry over each, and that no person was to hold communication with either of them. It was signed by Colonel Crawley, dated April 28, 1862. When I received it I gave it to the acting sergeant-major, Cotton, and told him to have the sentries posted. I did not see them posted, but went afterwards and inspected them. The sentry was in the verandah outside the building. I cannot say that the first sentry I visited was the first posted. I had some subsequent conversation with Colonel Crawley a few days after in the regimental orderly room in the barracks. Colonel Crawley said to me that persons held intercourse with the prisoners, and asked me if I knew what close arrest meant. He said that it meant that a sentry was not to lose sight of his prisoner night or day, and gave me the order that a sentry should be placed inside, so as not to lose sight of the prisoner. The acting regimental sergeant-major, Cotton, made a remark to Colonel Crawley that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man. The answer of the colonel was to the effect, officer or soldier, married or single, he did not care. I am not sure whether the words "a damn," were added, but I rather think they were "duty shall be done," and he ordered the acting serjeant-major to see it done. I also made a remark (to the best of my recollection it was on that occasion) that Mrs Lilley was sick, and that her husband was obliged to rub some liniment on her chest every day. Major Swinlake was present on the occasion, also Captain Weer, Sergeant-Major Woolin, and Sergeant-Major Cotton. When I received the order from Colonel Crawley, I laid before him a written order for the posting of the sentries for his approval. He added to it one or two words, and then signed it. I gave the order to the acting serjeant-major, that he might place the sentries. I have not got that order or a copy of it. I was ill about that time, and Cornet Snell became acting adjutant. That was about the 4th or 5th of May. I was suspended from the adjutancy on the 22nd of May. I had known Serjeant-Major Lilley ever since I had been in the regiment, at the commencement of 1859. I always had the highest character of him. I never saw him in the least intoxicated. He had never been reduced to my knowledge, and I believe his name had never appeared in the defaulter's book. I never visited any of the sentries posted over him as orderly officer. I never received any orders from Colonel Crawley to remove the sentry from inside Serjeant-Major Lilley's quarters. There was an order given about his having exercise some time after the arrest. After the proceedings of the Mhow court-martial the witness proceeded to state that he had leave of absence. On his return from leave of absence he wrote a letter to the acting adjutant of the regiment for the information of Sir Hugh Rose. He wrote that in consequence of remarks made by his excellency with regard to him on the court-martial at Mhow, and also in consequence of certain remarks made by Colonel Crawley with regard to him on the court-martial. On the day after, or the same day that he forwarded the letter, Colonel Crawley sent for him to his house, made several remarks on his letter, and gave it back to him, saying that if witness wished he would forward it, or that he might make any changes in it he might wish. He took the letter, and after considering the matter he sent it back, with a request that it might be sent on to the Commander-in-Chief. About a fortnight afterwards Col. Crawley again sent for him, and read out a letter from Major Champion, who wrote it, he was told, by direction of General Farrell. He had not got a copy of the letter which was simply read out to him.

The letter was read, and contained a reprimand of the witness on account of his appeal, and permitting him to withdraw it.

Witness.—He held in his hand a letter, which he forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, and which the Major-General considered insubordinate.

The President thought that the letter had nothing to do with the case. When an officer withdrew a letter it ought to become a nullity.

Sir A. Horsford said the object was to show that when he heard what Colonel Crawley had said about him he was anxious, as soon as he could, to state what had really occurred.

The President thought it would be better not to put in those letters. The evidence already disclosed that Mr. Fitzsimon received certain orders, and that he carried them out. The letters were useless.

After some conversation the letters were admitted and read. The original expressed the regret of the writer that Sir Hugh Rose had considered his evidence unsatisfactory, and had animadverted on his conduct in placing the sentries, explaining that all had been done under the direction of Colonel Crawley. On being recommended to withdraw that letter he wrote a conditional letter of withdrawal. He was again sent for to Colonel Crawley's house. Colonel Crawley read out a letter from Major Champion, in which it was stated that he was to assign no reason for withdrawing his letter. His (witness's) present position in the regiment was that of lieutenant and adjutant, but not doing duty.

The President—In what year did all this happen that you have stated?

Witness—In 1862. The conversations between himself and Colonel Crawley might not have been what he had stated, but he had given the substance of them.

Private Blake was also examined, and stated that he posted the sentinel outside according to the usual practice, and was arrested for doing so, and tried by court-martial for neglect of duty.

Sergeant Mills, who spoke in favour of the prisoner, stated that no undue severity was used to Sergeant-Major Lilley, and that the sentries were posted in the usual manner; that Sergeant-Major Lilley drank hard, but witness had never seen him drunk on duty.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was postponed, and the Court adjourned till eleven o'clock on Wednesday.

On the opening of the court on Wednesday, Major Champion was called, and his cross-examination by the prisoner lasted the whole of the day. In reference to the two bungalows in which Sergeant Major Lilley and Sergeants-Major Wakefield and Duval were confined, he stated that the first was a commodious one, containing several rooms, well ventilated, with verandahs, and, in point of fact, it had been occupied by staff sergeants with families. With respect to the second, he denied that it was like the Black Hole of Calcutta, the hold of a ship, or an oven. On the contrary, he asserted that it was well arranged in every respect, and when he was leaving Mhow it was occupied by a non-commissioned officer with his family and servant.

Col. Crawley then applied to the court to put in a correspondence with the deputy Adjutant-General, with the view of showing that he endeavoured to obtain for Sergeant-Major Lilley good accommodation when the first bungalow in which he was confined was ordered to be taken down for the purpose of building new barracks.

After a consultation, Sir A. Horsford, on the part of the prosecution, consented to the production of the correspondence, on the condition that it should be considered evidence produced by the prisoner.

The time of the court was taken up for some hours by reading and discussing correspondence.

Some further letters were called for by Colonel Crawley, on cross-examination of witness, and were read, the object being to show that Lilley was placed in close arrest by Col. Crawley on the authority of General Farrell; and a lengthened communication was read from Sir Wm. Mansfield, in which, while stating that though the evidence of conspiracy was not sufficiently strong to bring Sergeant-Major Lilley to trial, yet he was guilty of gross impropriety of conduct towards his commanding officer, and such as fully justified his being placed in arrest.

The portion of the Court set apart for distinguished visitors was crowded, as on the previous day, with officers, who appeared to take deep interest in the proceedings.

A correspondence has been published between the Horse Guards and Messrs. Thorndike and Smith, the solicitors for the surviving relatives of Sergeant-Major Lilley, on the subject of an application by the latter to be allowed to attend and watch the court-martial on the Colonel Crawley, and be furnished with a copy of the charges against him. To this the Adjutant-General replies, that by the regulations of court-martials a copy of the charges is only furnished to the prisoner, and that the Court being an open one the solicitors may attend and take notes if they please. Messrs. Thorndike and Smith reply by stating that the charges, as published in the newspapers, appear not to exhaust the whole complaint against Colonel Crawley, and they submit two additional charges, on which they suggest that he should be tried—(1) for illegally arresting the deceased, and (2) for highly disgraceful conduct in prohibiting a female nurse from attending Mrs. Lilley. The Adjutant General, in a letter dated Nov. 11, contents himself with stating that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief does not propose to make any addition to or alteration in the charges on which Colonel Crawley is to be tried.

THE TRAGEDY IN LONDON. INQUEST ON MRS. HUNT AND THE CHILDREN.

On Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, Dr. Lankester, the coroner for Central Middlesex, resumed the adjourned inquest on the bodies of Mary Anne Hunt and her children, Jessie and Emily, who, it will be remembered, were found dead in a cab on Saturday night, the 7th of November, in the board-room of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. After the examination of several witnesses who spoke to facts already proved, the joint report of the chemical analysts, Dr. John Randall, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and of Dr. Matthiessen, F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at the same institution, was handed to Dr. Lankester, and afterwards read by Dr. Randall. The report stated that four glass jars, one cork, four pewter pint measures, and a paper containing biscuits and figs had been received from the house surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital for the purpose of chemical analysis and investigation. All the jars were stoppered, tied down with string, and sealed. No. 1 contained the stomach and intestines of Mrs. Hunt, No. 2 the brain of Mrs Hunt, No. 3 the stomach of the elder child, No. 4 the stomach, heart, and lungs of the younger child. On opening jar No. 1 there was a faint smell of prussic acid, and the stomach externally smelt of the same poison, and had an acid reaction. On the exterior were three small patches of dark plum-coloured extravasation. Internally it presented a bright red congested appearance, and contained an ounce and a half of thick brown fluid of the consistence of treacle, which smelt very strongly of beer. The fluid was mixed with water and distilled in a water bath. The distillate was tested for prussic acid by three different tests, all of which gave decided evidence of prussic acid. A small quantity of alcohol was also found in the distillate. The other intestines gave slight traces of prussic acid, and on distillation produced an oily substance, which was given to a kitten without any harmful result, proving it not to be essential oil of almonds. Jar No. 2, containing Mrs. Hunt's brain, was then examined with negative results. The third jar, containing the stomach of the elder child, gave no evidence of prussic acid to the sense of smell on being opened. The vessels on the surface were conjested, and internally it had a healthy appearance. It contained three ounces and a quarter of a dark brownish fluid in which were several pieces of apple and cheese. There was a smell of beer and cheese, but none of prussic acid. The contents on being subjected to the same treatment as those in No. 1 jar gave similar indications of prussic acid; they also yielded a similar oily fluid, which gave the same negative results on being tested for prussic acid. A small quantity of alcohol was also detected. On opening No. 4 the smell of prussic acid was doubtful. A small patch of venous extravasation appeared on the exterior. Internally there was a slight venous congestion, and it contained two ounces of a thick light coloured pulpy mass, consisting of biscuit, cheese, and currants. There was no smell of beer or prussic acid, but the odour of cheese and rancid butter was very perceptible. A copious oily substance was produced and tested for prussic acid, with similar results. No alcohol was produced. Two ounces of fluid blood from the same jar gave a negative result. Prussic acid was however detected in the lungs which were congested and of a darkish red. The phial cork only gave indications of oil of cinnamon, and the pewter pots afforded no evidence of prussic acid. The figs and cakes were given to a dog without any harmful effects. Having found prussic acid in the contents of all three stomachs and certain other portions of the bodies, the conclusion was arrived at that the mother and two children died from the administration of that poison. From finding so small an amount of potash in the contents of the stomach on incineration it seems clear that cyanide of potassium was not used, and the characteristic smell of prussic acid being strongly perceptible at the post-mortem examination, and weak when the stomachs were chemically examined, proved that essential oil of bitter almonds had not been administered, the odour of that substance being very persistent, besides which no trace of essential oil could be detected. Another proof that the poison was given in the form of prussic acid is that in making the experiment that acid was found to mix easily with porter. Having added two drachms (120 drops) of prussic acid of pharmacopœial strength—viz., 2 per cent. of real acid—to a pint of porter, it was found that its presence could not be detected either by the taste or smell. The Coroner having summed up, the jury consulted for about half an hour, and, on the public being re-admitted to the room, the Coroner announced their verdict to the effect, "That Mary Anne Hunt was found dead in a cab on Saturday night from the effects of prussic acid, and that the prussic acid was administered to her maliciously, and with intent to take away her life, by Samuel William Hunt." The same verdict was returned in the case of the two children.

MEETING OF PUDDLERS AT CONSETT.

The first annual meeting of the Puddlers' Society was held at the house of Mr John Jopling, Coach and Horses Inn, Consett, on Saturday night last. A dinner was provided on the occasion, to which upwards of 150 partook. It was of a most substantial kind, and was excellently served.

More than ordinary interest was attached to this meeting from the fact that delegates were expected to attend from the National Association for the Protection of Labour. This society is in a very flourishing state, yet they have come to the determination to join the Association. The rollers, mill-furnacemen, &c., were also expected to amalgamate. About seven o'clock the expected delegates arrived, comprising Messrs. William Walker and John Kane, of Gateshead, and Patrick Doyle, of Crook.

The society numbers upwards of 500 members, and on this night a good number of the workmen connected with the Iron Works met at the Crown and Thistle Inn, from whence they proceeded to the Coach and Horses, to meet the delegates and enroll their names as members of the National Association. The arduous task of secretary devolves upon Mr. Thomas Finn, and Mr. Matthew Thynn acts as treasurer. As soon as the tables could be cleared, and arrangements made for the admission of workmen who were anxious to hear the addresses of the delegates,

Mr Doyle proposed that Mr Walker take the chair. This was seconded by Mr Kane, who said it was not in compatible with Mr Walker's situation as a delegate to sit as chairman, as he could state to them what he had to say, and at the same time guide the meeting. The motion was unanimously carried, and Mr Walker took the chair.

The Chairman said he was gratified to find such a change between the present and the past meeting, held about 18 months ago, and hoped the change was for the better. Individually they were nothing, united they were strong; individually the masters commanded unmitigated influence over the workman, but united the workman could demand a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. He, at length, detailed the battle that had been fought in Staffordshire, where now the workmen were the parties to fix the price of manufactured goods, having only to fix the price of labour, and the masters would then find a price for the articles. He urged them to unite, keep united, and not to let any party bickerings interfere with their interests. By unity, and by holding fast by each other, they could purchase even the great works at Consett, which he observed were very often in the papers for sale. By doing this they would defy the capitalists. He was sure there was a sufficient amount of labour in this place to purchase the Consett Works, instead of their being offered for sale from time to time. The speaker then went into a detailed account of the working of the association. It was impossible for two executives for one object to exist, for they would be continually differing about trifles, and of those differences the masters would take advantage. The works in Staffordshire and Wales, and in Scotland, too, were about to unite with this association. The rules of the association are now printed in English and Welsh, and delegates were visiting those places to effect this object. He had no doubt, in a little time, they would show the employers something that would startle them. He commented at some length upon the want of a large room or hall in the place, in which they could hold a meeting of this kind, but he thought by a little exertion they might build a hall sufficiently large for such meetings. They ought to do this, for he found there was some difficulty amongst them on account of part of the members meeting at Blackhill and part at Consett. He alluded to the miners' strike at Sunnybrow, and the subscriptions received at Consett. He then introduced

Mr. Doyle, of Crook, who said he had great pleasure in attending that meeting, if only to thank them for the liberal donation of £5, remitted to their suffering brethren of Willington and Brancepeth. They would find that the collier had a heart that could feel, and should it so happen that the puddlers were ever placed in a similar position, he could assure them that the pitmen would always be ready to assist them. He gave a long account of the rise of Mr. Love, and of his subsequent oppression of his workmen, out of which, the speaker said, he had realised £30,000. He (the speaker) traced the system of "rocking" from a speech of Mr. Love's, eight years ago, in which he had offered a premium for the best filled tub. He was liberal in his abuse of Mr. Love, and in his denunciations of the "rocking" system. He amused the meeting by quoting from Gulliver's Travels, the account of the pigmies conquering the giant by pinning him to the ground by the hair of his head, thus showing what might be done by unity and energy. He urged upon the meeting the necessity of unity and energy to conquer the great giant monopoly. He reiterated the necessity of their getting a large room of their own, also, the necessity of adopting co-operative stores of all kinds. He again thanked the friends of Consett for their donation, and said he would take back to Willington their *love*, but not the Love of Sunnybrow. He would again urge upon them to amalgamate into one great and national society, and then they could be registered under Tidd Pratt, by Act of Parliament.

The Chairman here said that he thought they had heard sufficient from Mr. Doyle to explain the love of the great "Love," of Sunnybrow, towards his workmen, and that they would excuse him cutting Mr Doyle short, as it was getting very late. He would therefore introduce

Mr. Kane who, on coming forward, said he had listened to the remarks of the former speaker with some little interest, but as to his last remark about the registering the society, he could assure them that neither Tidd Pratt nor any other Pratt would register a society for the protection of labour. He then proceeded in a very statistical manner to enumerate the various strikes that had taken place and their consequences. At one time he had no faith in the union as nearly all their strikes had ended in a defeat, and no sooner had an expression fallen from the lips of a speaker than it was conveyed to the employer. But now things were on a different and a better footing. He told his hearers that it was no use for men to attempt to strike unless they had had something to strike for, and some one at their backs to stand out for them. He spoke of various strikes, the want and deprivations of the parties in those strikes, in consequence of the want of union. He described the system of political agitation to cause strife amongst the people, and said it was then that the employers stepped in and conquered. He quoted a statement from a publication of the Messrs. Chambers, in which the writer said "all strikes were a system of folly," and went on to disprove this assertion. He minutely detailed the immense labour of the puddlers, &c., and stated that they could not be fed upon "skilly and tea," they must have something more substantial. He told them of the unanimity of the workmen at Gateshead and other places, and congratulated them upon the great improvement amongst them. He next addressed those men who had not as yet joined the association, and who were reaping the benefit of the union, although they contributed nothing towards it, inasmuch as they were getting the advance of 6s per week whilst they had done nothing for it. He told them if they were united they would find that all reasonable advances when sought for would be complied with. He lucidly explained the cause of all their failures in former strikes, which he thought was from the foolish, injudicious, and mistaken notion of asking all they wanted at once, instead of getting it by portions. He at great length went into the foreign manufacture of iron, and as to why they preferred to purchase their iron in England. He also alluded to America, which he described as like the young colts, for one success generally threw them off their equanimity and led them into great evils. He advised his hearers to weigh everything carefully and do nothing without proper deliberation. After speaking at great length upon the present strike at Sunnybrow, and detailing the state and prospects of the pitmen of Northumberland and Durham, he asked what must they do to advance the interests of their fellow-workmen, and answered—unite with them. He urged the necessity of establishing an organ of their own, thereby to fully ventilate the sentiments of the working class, for he was sorry to say it was with great difficulty they could have the corner of a newspaper. He again urged upon them the necessity of co-operative stores, reading rooms, &c., and whilst they were indulging themselves, as he knew full well many of them were, to bear in mind to keep a little back for a rainy day. The wealth of England lay in the hands of her hardy sons of toil. The speaker concluded his address amid loud applause by reciting an appropriate extract.

The Chairman said it was within a few minutes of the witching hour of night. He was sorry that they would have to bring the meeting to a close.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the delegates who had so ably sustained their parts, was passed with tremendous applause.

It was then stated that they were not often honoured with a reporter on such occasions, but they were glad to see that the press was taking a little more notice of them. Success to the press was then proposed, coupled with the *Consett Guardian* and the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

The chair was vacated at ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

Thus ended one of the largest and most influential meetings of workmen ever held in the district. Everything was conducted in the meeting in most orderly manner, there being no liquor on the tables. Throughout, the addresses were listened to with great attention. It is understood that nearly the whole of the workmen in these great works have amalgamated with the National Association. Copies of a code of laws for furnacemen and rollers were liberally distributed in the room.

Between 200 and 300 people were crammed together in the room, and some hundreds were obliged to leave, who could not by any means get admission.

As announced last week, Mr. J. Jopling prepared a large quantity of soup on Saturday night, but in consequence of the confusion and rush of business, attended upon the serving of dinner to such a large number of men, and the impatience of the applicants, it was found necessary to postpone the distribution till Monday. On that evening, therefore, about 6 o'clock, it was served out to all applicants. The soup was most excellent, as we can testify from personal experience. It is to be hoped that this new kind of soup kitchen may be followed out during the winter.

Miscellaneous News.

The National Bank of Turin has raised its rates of discount from 7 to 8 per cent.

Sir Leopold M'Clintock, of Arctic celebrity, has been appointed to the command of the *Aurora*, a 35-gun screw frigate.

Mr Church has been freely mentioned as one on whom the choice of the Crown may fitly fall to replace Dean Stanley in the chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford.

The working men of Leeds have determined to erect a statue to the late Sir P. Fairbairn, as a public acknowledgment of the great services rendered by him to the borough.

A Cincinnati paper complains of the number of young ladies who, excited by the numerous stories of women soldiers in the army, will persist in appearing in public in that city in male attire.

In the centre transept of the Crystal Palace M. Nadar's balloon now rears its gigantic proportions, and there also is the celebrated ingeniously arranged car, with the numerous implements necesary for the control of the aerial monster.

The late Mr Gilbert, the well-known writer on the principles and practice of banking, has bequeathed a sum of money to trustees to be expended in "a monument or other memorial" to himself, in circulating his works on banking, and in presenting an engraving of himself to all persons with whom he had been officially connected.

A prisoner in Hull Gaol, named Thompson, sprang on a warder on Friday, dealing him two severe blows on the head with a piece of machinery. The warder is very much hurt, and will probably not be able to resume work for a long time. Thompson alleges that the warder was in the habit of annoying him.

The Burning of Kagosima.—On the first Tuesday after Parliament meets Mr. Buxton will move the following resolution:—"1. That this House views the burning of the town of Kagosima by Admiral Kuper with deep regret." "2. That the burning of the town was not justified by the instructions issued to Colonel Neale."

Death from Drunkenness.—A story of a shocking character was disclosed at an inquest in Manchester on Tuesday. A woman, named M'Govarn, kept a second-hand hat and cap shop in Shudehill, and was assisted in her business by one Ann M'Cullough. These two women, it appears, were in the constant habit of drinking to excess; indeed, a man who was frequently employed by M'Govarn stated at the inquest on Tuesday that "he had not seen either of them sober a single day for the past twelve months." Repeated attacks of illness, of course, attended the habitual gratification of their inordinate passion for strong drink, and a woman who waited upon them thought it nothing unusual when she found them both suffering from sickness on Saturday night, the whole of Sunday, and again on Monday. Early on Tuesday morning, however, M'Govarn was found dead, and soon afterwards her wretched companion, M'Cullough, also died. At first it was suspected that they had been poisoned, but the medical evidence at the inquest showed clearly enough that death in each case had been produced by excessive drinking.

At the Privy Council, on Tuesday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 1st of December.

Lord Brougham is now at Paris. He is known to have expressed a very decided conviction that a Congress is impossible.

A Glasgow paper announces "for sale, by private bargain, the wonderful organ of James Watt, the illustrious inventor of steam, made by his own hands for his own amusement, in the city of Glasgow, nearly 100 years ago."

Up to the present time, Mr B. L. Guinness, the wealthy brewer, has expended £110 000 in restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The total cost of the restoration, which will be wholly defrayed by Mr. Guinness, will probably amount to £150,000.

A Dundee whaler brings intelligence of a sad occurrence near Niatlick. Six men from the ship *Alibi*, were sent in pursuit of a whale, but having got too near the fish it upset the boat by a stroke of its fin. The six men were drowned.

By the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Cavendish to the peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Chesham, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Buckinghamshire. The candidates already spoken of on the Liberal side are Mr. N. G. Lambert, of Durham Court, and Mr. Jas. Carson, of Springfield House, Marlow. Captain Harvey, of Langley-Park, has been mentioned as the Conservative candidate.

Smoking within the precincts of Windsor Castle has been prohibited by the express command of Her Majesty. Cards, neatly framed and glazed, requesting that gentlemen will not smoke in the Castle, have been hung in the private rooms of the lords in waiting and equerries of the royal suit, and even in the rooms of York Tower, which are being fitted up for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The servants and workmen of the Castle are also prohibited from smoking within the Castle, by command of Her Majesty.

The "Great Divorce Case."—It is understood, that the respondent has engaged Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C. and Mr. Joyce as her counsel.—*Evening Herald.*

The Loss of the Culloden.—A despatch received in Liverpool on Tuesday, states that Capt. Pi, of the French transport Entreprenante, arrived at Brest, passed a ship burned to the water's edge, with a figure head representing a highlander. The name on the stern, though partly obliterated, left no doubt whatever but the vessal was the Culloden.

The "Miners" National Conference" closed a session extending over six days, at Leeds, on Saturday. Two resolutions of considerable importance were adopted at the final meeting,—amalgamating all the district unions in the country, and the other accepting the draft of a miners' "short time" bill, similar in its principle to the act by which the employment of children in factories is regulated.

Memorial of Lord Clyde.—A public meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Lord Clyde, was held on Friday last, at Willis's Rooms, to consider the propriety of raising a subscription for a statute in honour of the deceased hero. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided, and in terse and eloquent terms narrated Lord Clyde's brilliant career, and warm and impassioned speeches in honour of his services were delivered by Earl de Grey, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, and others. The resolutions, we need hardly add, were unanimously and heartily adopted.

Alleged Confederate War Vessel in the Clyde.—It was currently rumoured on Tuesday night, that the naval authorities at Greenock, have received a communication from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs respecting the war vessel at present being fitted out by Messrs. Thomson, at the Broomielaw, and alleged to be for the Confederate government. The authorities have been instructed, it is said, to adopt means for detaining the vessel, in the event of any attempt being made to take her out to sea, until further investigation has been made.—*Glasgow Herald.*

On Saturday last, the gentlemen of the West Norfolk Hunt had the honour of welcoming the Prince and Princess of Wales in the hunting field. The "meet" was fixed at Westacu High House. The "field" numbered from 200 to 250 horsemen. The Prince rode well to the hounds, and evinced a keen appreciation of the sport, as, indeed, did also the Princess, who, driving a pair of greys, proceeded in the direction the fox had taken, and came up with the "field" at Narford Hall, where a slight check had occurred. Her Royal Highness, who was attended by the Countess of Morton, alighted at Narford Hall. The hounds being again cast off, got into the right track, and the Prince of Wales, with the master of the hunt, were soon in pursuit.

Convict Outbreak at Dartmoor.—A number of the Dartmoor convicts have latterly been employed in enclosing land between the prison and two bridges. On Friday evening last, when the signal was given for the men to cease work to return to the prison, seven men of one gang who had been working about a wall ran to the place where another gang had been stationed, caught up their spades, and called upon the other men to join and make their escape. Four of the second gang joined, and eleven made for a breach in the wall. There they were met by one of the civil guard, who said he would fire at the first man who attempted to pass. The desperadoes then made for another officer, and by him they were firmly resisted; and, by this time the guard and officers had surrounded the rioters, and compelled them to submit. They were then marched off to their cells.—*Western Morning News.*

A Self-Accused Murderess. A woman named Ann Harris, thirty-one years of age, has given herself up to the police authorities at Woolwich, and is now under remand at Maidstone gaol, charged on her own confession with the wilful murder of her daughter, Francis Harris, nine years of age. Her statement to the inspector on duty, which was taken down in writing and afterwards signed by the accused as correct, was to the effect, that during the preceding week she tied a handkerchief round the neck of the child, and threw her at night into the Thames at Woolwich. She adds, that the child sank and was drowned, and that she afterwards walked near the place one hour, when a man came up and asked her what she was doing, to which she replied, "Nothing," and walked away. Inquiries have been made at Chatham, where the prisoner has been living, by Sergeant Featherstone, of the R division, who ascertained that she was well known there, and that she had been seen walking through the town with a child. It is represented as having been younger than the child alleged to have been murdered by her in the manner described. The affair is being still further investigated, the accused solemnly asserting that the statement made by her is correct. The woman has since been discharged, her story having proved to be false.

Colliery Accident near West Bromwich. — Two Men Killed.—On Tuesday morning, an explosion, resulting in the death of two men and injury to others, took place at the Hateley Heath Colliery, belonging to Mr. Thomas Millership, sen., but worked by Jas. Severn, one of the deceased men. It seems that about six o'clock, a "bond" full of miners went down the pit, and immediately afterwards James Severn, Benjamin Bayley, and two others, forming the second detachment, were preparing to descend, and had entered the waggon over the pit's mouth, when an explosion took place, and the waggon was blown off the top of the shaft and upset. The four men were thrown out, and Severn and Bayley fell down the shaft, which is about one hundred yards deep, and were killed, their bodies being mangled and mutilated in a shocking manner. Edward Severn, a son of the above-named deceased; Thos. Downes, of King's Hill; and George Evans and Robert Chilton, of West Bromwich, were all severely burnt, but the other persons, who were at the bottom of the shaft when the deceased fell, escaped unhurt. There is, it is stated, reason, to believe that the lamentable loss of life was occasioned by negligent use of open lights, but Severn had only recently entered upon the workings of the pit, and his assistants were all likewise strangers to the neighbourhood.

Apprehension of an Absconding Clerk.—Recovery of a Large Amount of Money.—On the 2nd September last, Matthew Henry Escott, clerk in the bank of the Northamptonshire Banking Company, Wellingborough, absconded with bank notes to the value of £1,000. A reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension, and an additional sum in proportion to the amount of property recovered. For several days past Cousens, one of the Liverpool detective officers, has been engaged in the task of tracing the stolen notes, and on Monday he ascertained that one of the notes (for £20) had been remitted on the 14th October by Miss Caroline Jones, of Llangollen, to Messrs. Noodall and Jones, wholesale grocers, of Liverpool. Cousens immediately communicated with Inspector Pattison, of the Llangollen police, and this step resulted in the apprehension of Escott and a young man named Turner, a companion of his. It appeared that the parties had been travelling together in North Wales, and that during this time Escott had married a young and pretty woman who had also been travelling with them. It was also discovered that a passage had been engaged by Escott for himself, wife, and Turner in the *Royal Standard* (a vessel of Messrs. Wilson and Chambers' line), about to sail for Melbourne, £100 having been paid for the passage. On Monday, Turner and Escott were brought to Liverpool, and on Cousens going to the Albion Hotel, where some of the luggage of Escott had been sent, he found a portmanteau containing £146 in gold, and a note for £100, while Escott had upon him £114 odd, which made the total amount recovered £463 and upwards. It appears that Escott had been entrusted to take a letter to the post, that he broke open the letter (which contained an order or draft for £672), that he added £357 to the draft, and subsequently got the money at the bank at Lothbury. Escott was brought before the Magistrates on Wednesday, and was afterwards transferred to the Wellingborough authorities.

A Desperate Struggle for Life near Stamford.—A few days ago, a frightful accident occured at Bulwick Mill to Mr. G. Saddington, the occupier. Whilst at work at the mill by some mischance his coat caught one of the cog wheels, and, but for the rare courage and self-possesion he showed, he would have been dragged bodily between the mill stones and crushed to death. As it was, he pulled with all his might to resist the power of the machinery. The coat tore, liberating him; but the sleeve would not give way, and the arm was therefore drawn in among the machinery, and was ground and crushed above the elbow. The only person in the mill besides Mr. Saddington was his apprentice, to whom he shouted to stop the works. This was done instantly, and the courageous man then called for a knife, and on its being brought to him he attempted to liberate himself by severing the mutilated arm from his body, but the knife was too dull and jagged for the work, and it had to be given back to the lad to be whetted. Some time elapsed before anything could be found whereon to sharpen it, and Mr Saddington told him to use an old metal candlestick to take off the rough edge. It was then handed back, and the heroic man severed himself from the crushed and bleeding tendons, leaving his arm between the wheels. Having bound up the stump in his handkerchief, he went home. It was near midnight, and a messenger had to be dispatched to King's Cliffe, four miles distant, for a surgeon, and some hours transpired before his arrival. In the meantime every attempt was made to stop the effusion of blood by applying ligatures. On the surgeon's arrival it was found necessary to put the sufferer to still more pain by amputating some inches of the stump, the operation being borne bravely. The doctors in attendance assert that, but for the heroic fortitude and presence of mind shown from first to last, Mr Saddington could not possibly have survived, but must have sunk under his sufferings and loss of blood.

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The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

Local and District News.

Assault. — We regret to announce that on Thursday, our local reporter, Mr Dufour, was attacked at Lanchester by a person named Charles Balleny, of Little Greencroft, and received considerable injuries, on account of which we are unable to give any report of the Highway Board meeting on that day. We have received no particulars of the affair, which will be fully ventilated before the bench of magistrates, at Lanchester, on Thursday next.

Serious Accident at the Consett Works.—On Tuesday afternoon as John Curry, a blacksmith, under the Consett Iron Company, was in the act of removing a bar of iron from a stock in the warehouse, another bar which had been thrown off its balance fell with great force upon the man's head, inflicting a severe wound on his head and almost knocking his eye out. The man was conveyed home. Medical aid was shortly in attendance, when it was found that the wound on the head was merely a scalp wound and that the cranium was not injured. The eye also was found not to be destroyed. How he had escaped being killed upon the spot is miraculous. The man is in no danger, and said to be going on towards recovery as well as could be expected from such a blow.

Crook Hall Furnaces.—These furnaces were lit on Thursday week, and every preparation made to put them in blast. But on Saturday morning the workmen were withdrawn, and the fires allowed to die out again. Rumour suggested many causes for this sudden change. However, we have been informed that the blowing in of these furnaces has only been postponed for a short while, till the unfortunate strike amongst the pitmen is settled. It is stated that the pitmen under the Derwent Iron Company sent in their notice, on Friday, for an advance of 1s. per score. This has been amicably settled, and the men have got an advance, but not as much as they sought. The Shotley Bridge Iron Company's pitmen have also got settled. It is said they have got an advance of 6d. per score.

St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside.—Most of our readers may know that this beautiful little church has been lately re-decorated and painted, and the result is one which reflects credit alike on the talent and skill of the artist, Mr. Thirlwell, of Shotley Bridge, and on the spirit and energy of the churchwardens. The interior now presents an exceedingly chaste and elegant appearance, indeed it would be difficult to find a prettier church in the neighbourhood. On Sunday (to-morrow) sermons are intended to be preached by the esteemed incumbent, the Rev. F. B. Thompson, M.A., and collections taken in aid of the improvements in the church. We need hardly appeal to the liberality of our readers in such a cause. The service will, on both occasions, be choral. On Monday evening the choir of this church hold their second annual concert in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The solo artistes are Miss Helena Walker, a young lady who possesses an established reputation, and who won golden opinions from all at the last concert; and Mr. Gratton Kelly, also an able and accomplished singer. The choir, under their excellent and indefatigable organist, Mr. John Nicholson, have made rapid strides lately, and their part of the programme, we may safely aver, will be admirably executed. The choiceness of the programme, and the excellence of the object alike demand a large and brilliant audience on Monday evening.

Accident at the Central Station.—On Monday forenoon another accident occurred at the portico of the Central Station, Newcastle. Martin Roberts, 26 years of age, residing at Gateshead, was severely injured. He was standing near the steam crane, which was lowering down from the roof of the portico some iron rails, one of which fell out and struck the poor man on the head. He was immediately taken to the Infirmary, where he died from a fracture of the skull. An inquest was held the next day and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

Death from Burning.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Magpie Inn, Teams, Gateshead, before Mr J. M. Favell, coroner, on the body of T. A. H. Hedley, four years of age, residing with his parents, at the Low Teams, Gateshead. On Sunday morning last deceased was left in the room by himself, and by some means his night dress had caught fire. He was severely burnt, and died in the evening of the same day. Verdict: Accidental death.

The Assault on a Child at Witton Park.—Samuel Elkinton, the man who absconded after making the diabolical attempt to murder his infant (the particulars of which are reported in another column), was apprehended by the authorities at Castle Eden on Tuesday, and sent to Bishop Auckland. He was brought before the Rev. J. W. Hick and S. Smithson, Esq., on Thursday, and as the child is rapidly recovering, the case was taken as an aggravated assault. Defendant urged drunkenness as a plea for his conduct, but as repeated brutal acts were proved against him, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

Sheriffs.—At the court of exchequer, on Thursday, sheriffs were nominated to serve during the ensuing year, those of this and the adjoining counties as follows:—Durham—Mr William Standish, Carr Standish, of Cockenhall; Mr John Harrison Aylmer, of Walworth-castle; Mr William Peareth, of Usworth-house. Northumberland—Mr John Chaworth Musters, of Annesley; Mr H. Ames, of Linden; Mr John Errington, of High Warden; Sir John Swinburn, bart., of Capheaton. Cumberland—Mr Thomas Brocklebank, of Greenlands; Mr William Postlethwaite, of the Oaks; Sir Frederick Ulric Graham, bart., of Netherby. Westmoreland—Mr Matthew Thompson, of Kirby Stephen; Mr Arthur Shepphard, of Shaw End, near Kendal; Mr Jos. Gibson, of Whelprigg.

Murderous Attack on a Female at Hartlepool.—On Monday night, between nine and ten o'clock, a notoriously bad character, who spends the greater part of his life in Durham gaol, named John Garrington, committed a most barbarous assault upon a girl of the town named Kate Macdonald. It appears he had got a little worse for liquor, and, in consequence of her refusing to maintain him, he got a poker, and so beat the poor girl that even those who were acquainted with her were unable to recognize her. Her face and head were bruised and cut in a most frightful manner, and after the cowardly villain had considered he had given her enough, he absconded. The unfortunate girl was assisted to the police station, where she laid a charge against Garrington, who was apprehended, after a long run, by one of the county police on the West Hartlepool railway. He had been at his brother's in West Hartlepool since the assault took place, and was all prepared to take the train to Edinburgh when P.C. Rayson dropped in upon him. On Wednesday the prisoner was sent to prison for six months without the option of a fine.

The Carpenters and Joiners of Newcastle.—A meeting of carpenters and joiners was held on Saturday evening last, at Miss M. Lawson's, Golden Lion inn, Bigg-market, to receive a deputation from the Sunderland Branch of the Amalgamation Society. The objects in view were the establishment of a Branch in Newcastle. One of the Newcastle workmen was called to the chair. Mr. Jas. Elsdon, the secretary of the Sunderland Branch, and one of the deputation, read a statistical statement of the present position of the General Union, and distinctly showed that at present it was on the decline. He showed the great advantages to be derived from the Amalgamation Society, which were of a more permanent and beneficial character, and stated that for the better security of its funds, it had been registered under the Benefit Societies' Act, a step which made its benefits more advantageous and certain than the old society could ensure. After some desultory discussion upon the objects set forth in the rules of the Amalgamated Society, and a comparison with the General Union, in which Mr Gilson, the late local secretary of the Newcastle Branch, took part, during which he stated his intention of never belonging to another trades' society in Newcastle, it was carried that a branch of the Amalgamated Society be established in Newcastle, and that the members meet on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., for the purpose of enrolling names. In the course of the evening it was intimated that there were upwards of 700 carpenters and joiners in Newcastle and Gateshead, although there would not be more than 40 or 50 present to receive the deputation. After thanking the chairman for his services, and the deputation for their attending, the meeting was brought to a close.

A WORKING MEN'S CLUB FOR CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The idea of forming Working Men's Clubs seems to have spread into all the small towns and villages in the North, for every day we hear of working men's clubs being formed. Even the Teams can now boast of its club-room and its fifty or sixty members out of their small population. Then why not Consett, with its 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants? Surely out of that number there are to be found a sufficient number of steady, intelligent working men who would contribute threehalf-pence or twopence per week towards the support of a club, where they might wile away these long, dreary winter nights in pleasant recreation and amusement, instead of lounging about street corners, or drinking in public-houses, as they do at present. And if working men will only look at it in the right light, it is to their own advantage to establish a club, for they will be enabled to see the daily papers, amuse themselves with a game at draughts, chess, dominoes, bagatelle, &c., for the weekly payment of 1½d. or 2d. Now look at the other side of the question? rarely, if ever, are any of these amusements to be found in a working man's cottage; there is no mechanics' institute, no reading-room in Consett, and they are only to be found in the public-house. Now, what do they cost? why, on entering, a man calls for a glass of ale, at the least 1½d., or if he prefers the best room, where generally the best company is to be found, 2d.—that is the week's club money at once. Well, he falls in with a friend who treats him to a glass, and out of common courtesy he must return the compliment, and that is 4½d. or 6d. (at the least) for one night; whereas he might have had four times the amusement for one farthing—a mighty difference. And if some of the men of Consett will only make a move in the same direction as the brick and tile makers of the Teams have done, there are plenty more that will put their shoulder to the wheel and push it along, and instead of fifty or sixty members, we might have 200 or 300.

Trusting, sir, I have not trespassed too much on the space of your valuable paper, I remain, &c.,

A Working Man.

TWO QUACK DOCTORS AT SUNDERLAND.

On Monday, at the Sunderland Police Court, *Richard Lowes* and *Robert Brodie* were charged with obtaining a guinea under false pretences, from James L. Atkinson, a pilot, living in Monkwearmouth Shore. Lowes is a joiner, belonging to Durham, and, it will be remembered, was prosecuted at Durham, a short time ago, for personating, at Shields, Dr. Rooke, of Scarbro'. Brodie is a sawyer, but has been "practising" for a short time, with Lowes, it appears, as a "top sawyer." Mr. Robt. Thompson appeared for the prosecutor, who said—I have known the prisoner Brodie about three weeks. He came to my house and said he was a "professor,"—a doctor, and had three diplomas. He got a shilling from me to get some medicine; but what he brought was a lotion, which I applied to my face. I told him what was the matter with me—that I thought it was from cancer. He visited me several times, and on Wednesday last, he said the case was a difficult one, and he would send for his son, who was a physician, a "star," in Newcastle.—By the Bench: Did he feel your pulse or look at your tongue? (Laughter.)—Witness: Oh, no. Next day, about two o'clock, I found the two prisoners in my house. Brodie said Lowes was his son, a "star" in the profession, and could cure everything. (Laughter.) He added that he had passed at Edinburgh and cost him a deal of money. Lowes said he was Brodie's son, and a physician.—The Bench: Which is the son? Lowes was pointed out, and it was remarked by the Bench that the eldest was the son.—Mr. Candlish: Did he cure you?—Prosecutor: Oh, no, my dear sir; there's all the medicine (pointing to four bottles before him.) It's "nobbit" water. I am worse if anything. The stuff would cost a penny in some shop.—By Brodie: You only got a shilling.—Mrs. Atkinson said when the prisoners came to my house on Thursday last, my husband was not in. Brodie said this is my son Tom, a physician, from Newcastle. Lowes said he had left his horse at the Royal Hotel. (Laughter.) They wanted to look at my breast, but I did not want them to see it, as there was nothing the matter with it but a cold. Brodie said the "physican" was a very clever man, and he had no doubt he could cure me and my husband. After examining my husband, they asked for some bottles, and the "physician" put some "stuff"—(laughter)—into the bottles from some smaller bottles, and mixed it with water. Two of the bottles, he said, were lotions, and the other had to be taken. Lowes said two guineas was his charge, but he would take one guinea, as he said he understood we had behaved well to his father (Brodie.) I paid him the guinea, and he asked if his father owed me anything? I said a shilling, and he gave me it. Brodie came back at night with one of the bottles; but I had heard they were imposters, and when he asked me how I was, I said "I will take you up, you are nothing but imposters;" he immediately ran out of the house. On Saturday night I saw them in a public-house in Wear-street, and I told them if they did not give me my money back I would send for the police. Brodie offered me 5s. 6d., and said he would go home and get the remainder. They were given into custody.—P.C. Davison said he apprehended the prisoners; and Lowes, on being charged, said "This is the second time I have got into the scrape through such as him," (pointing to Brodie) Witness asked him if he had got a certificate.—The Clerk: Of his discharge from prison. (Laughter.) What sort of a certificate?—Witness: A doctor's certificate; and he said he had got a foreign one; but he did not know where it was. It was probably at home. Brodie, on being charged with aiding and abetting in the fraud, said he understood that Lowes was a doctor.—Lowes (to witness): What did I say about the money?—Witness: You said that Brodie had got the guinea.—Brodie: And what did you find upon him?—Witness: I found 5s. 6d. on Lowes, and some bottles—two empty, and four containing "stuff" of some sort. One bottle smelt of camphor. Lowes also said that Brodie had bought some clothes with the money.—The Bench had decided to hear evidence before having the depositions taken, to see if there was a case; but after hearing the witnesses, they determined to remand the prisoners until Wednesday, so that the depositions might be formally taken. On Thursday, both prisoners were committed for trial.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Bramwell, Channell, and Pigott.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

THE QUEEN V. SILLIM AND OTHERS, CLAIMANTS OF THE ALEXANDRA.

A rule *nisi* for a new trial in this case having been granted by the Court, their Lordships sat on Tuesday morning to hear the question argued whether the rule should be made absolute.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Queen's Advocate (Mr. Phillimore), Mr. Locke, Q.C., and Mr. T. Jones were for the plaintiffs; Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., Mr. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Kemplay were for the defendants.

Sir Hugh Cairns proceeded to show cause why the rule for a new trial should not be made absolute. The grounds on which the plaintiffs sought for the rule were seven in number. The first, that the verdict given was against evidence; the second, that it was against the weight of evidence; the fourth, that the learned Chief Baron did not leave to the jury the question whether the ship *Alexandra* was or was not intended to be employed in the service of the Confederate States, to cruise or commit hostilities against the United States; the fifth ground was that it was not left to the jury whether there was any attempt to endeavour to equip; the sixth that it was not left to the jury, whether there was knowingly any aiding, assisting, or being concerned in equipping. All of these grounds were intelligible and definite, and could be easily met; but the third and seventh grounds would not bear that character. The third ground was that the Chief Baron did not sufficiently explain to the jury the construction of the Foreign Enlistment Act; and the seventh was that he misdirected the jury as to the construction of the seventh section of that Act. These grounds imposed upon him a very difficult task, because, after they had all been heard, they were to expect arguments on the other side of the nature of which they had not been in any way forewarned. The argument which the learned counsel intended submitting was, to ask their lordships, in the first place, to what he should submit, irrespective altogether of the learned Baron's ruling or of the evidence in this case, what he considered was the proper construction to put on the Foreign Enlistment Act as it is found in the statute-book. Then to solicit attention to the evidence given in the case, for the purpose of showing that the rule, so far as it states that the verdict is against evidence and the weight of evidence, could not be made absolute; and then to submit the view which the defendants take of the charge of the learned Chief Baron, and the objections which we understand are made against that charge. The offences indicated in the Act are not offences against morality. There were two rules in which the whole of this inquiry will lie. These are rules with regard to the conduct in war of the subjects of a neutral Power. The Government of a neutral Power was, of course, not at liberty to perform the smallest act which would be in itself an assistance to either belligerent. The first of these rules is this: Subjects of neutral Power in time of war are at liberty to supply either of the belligerents, or both of the belligerents, with all of those articles which are termed by the generic name of contraband of war. The authority of this rule is Chancellor Kent, and the ruling will be found in the first volume of his Commentaries, page 142 of the marginal paging, which runs through all the editions. Modifications of this ruling will be found in comments at pages 135 and 118 of the same commentaries. The Learned Council was proceeding to argue on these rules, when,

Baron Bramwell asked if the Learned Counsel desired to establish, by the rulings he had quoted, that a ship might leave a neutral port, and be met by another ship, with an armament which it would take on board, that such a proceeding would not be a breach of neutrality?

Sir Hugh Cairns repeated his argument more concisely. He did not desire to assume what the learned Baron had indicated. He desired at this point of the argument to state this, to which there could be no difference of opinion: that it was beyond all doubt clear upon the rules of international law, that a ship might be brought outside the limit of a neutral port, not from within but from without that neutral port to the verge of it—to the verge of neutral territory and anchored there—you might then fully load another ship or barge, or anything else, with guns and ammunition, which might be conveyed in the barge to the outside of the port, and there discharged into the ship just as it could be done into a foreign port.

Baron Bramwell said he had not previously understood the learned counsel to say that.

Sir Hugh Cairns proceeded to say that he apprehended there could be no doubt about another proposition. It was this, that the law would not permit any one to go inside a neutral territory, and there arm, and prepare for hostilities in a way calculated to do hostile acts, a ship which afterwards might sail out of a neutral territory, go beyond the limit, and commence hostilities with the ship so armed. The intention of the Legislature would be to prevent the subjects from doing anything which would create a difference between the belligerents and them. Then came the history of the Act. The first Act of the kind was passed by the United States' Congress in 1794. Mr. Canning, the Minister, when introducing the Foreign Enlistment Act into the House of Commons, alluded to the American Act. (The learned counsel read an abstract from Mr. Canning's speech, which will be found at page 50 of the fifth volume of his speeches, in which an opinion is given approving of the decisions come to in America in reference to the question at that time.) Mr. Canning refers to certain rules which were issued by the American Government immediately before the Act of Congress was passed. He says that if he wished for a guide in the system of neutrality, he would take those rules as laid down, and he says it was on the principle of these rules that the English bill was enacted. In the course of his argument, the learned counsel adverted to the case of a ship of ambiguous description going out of port unarmed and shipping an armament on the sea.

Baron Bramwell said that if such a case were not a breach of the law it certainly looked like an evasion.

Sir Hugh Cairns—The moment it is said to be an evasion the case is conceded to me.

Baron Bramwell — The word "evasion" has two meanings. A man may evade the payment of income tax by taking care to receive for his annual income £99 19s. 11d., but when you have a law dependent upon a principle, you may say there is no law but the spirit of the law.

The Lord Chief Baron: There are many Acts prohibitory which receive construction according to the spirit, but the moment you come to a question of crime you must be within the words of the act. It will not do to say you are doing that which is as bad. It may be as bad, but it is not the thing.

Baron Bramwell said that he should like information on the question, whether international law prohibited such a quibble as that two ships could leave a neutral port, and, under cover of a fog a distance from the shore, an unarmed becomes an armed one.

Sir Hugh Cairns proceeded to quote decisions in cases which had come before the American Courts.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

On Wednesday, Sir H. Cairns concluded his address. He asserted that the Crown was bringing forward a case which was without precedent during the seven years that an act had been in operation in America, and during the 40 years that the similar act had been in operation in this country. He certainly pleaded, on behalf of his clients, that however interesting it might be to have points of law discussed, their lordships would not allow that discussion to be carried on at the expense of his clients. It was impossible to suppose that cases would not have occurred again and again where seizures would not have been made. In conclusion, he said: The case is against the history of legislation on the subject; it is against the true construction of the principle of the act; it is against the declarations which have been made by every one who had the right to control the actions of the crown, or direct or advise the movements of the crown. And I trust that your lordships will think that justice has been done—perfect and complete justice—between the crown and the claimants.

Mr Karslake, Q.C., commenced on the same side, and shortly afterwards the court adjourned.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE "BLACK-LEGS." EVICTIONS AT OAKENSHAW.

The excitement which existed at Willington on Wednesday evening, led to further riotous proceedings during the course of the night. The accounts respecting these latter disturbances are somewhat vague, but from what has transpired it appears that between eight and nine o'clock in the evening a large number of men—stated to have been upwards of 150 in number—with their faces concealed by handkerchiefs, and otherwise disguised, and armed with sticks, and—it is said—in some instances with guns, went to Oakenshaw, and there conducted themselves in the most riotous manner, pelting the houses of the "black-legs" with stones, discharging pistols, and otherwise acting so as to alarm the peaceful inhabitants of the place. The police were hastily summoned to the spot, and a large body were soon gathered together. By this time, however, the mob had been induced by some of the leading members of the Union to disperse, so that when the constables arrived, they found that the attack upon the "black-legs" was at an end. They took two or three persons who were present into custody, but as it was impossible to prove that they had personally taken any active part in the tumult they were afterwards set at liberty. A strong force was kept upon the spot during the night, but, happily, their services were not called into requisition, the whole neighbourhood remaining quiet after this outburst. It seems that, up to Thursday, there were about fifty of the so-called "black-legs" employed at Oakenshaw Colliery, amongst whom were a number of the Brandon men, their pit having been laid in entirely since the strike. The proceedings, however, so alarmed the men from Brandon, that they have ceased work in consequence.

Chiefly through the praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. Messrs. Ruxton and Horsbrough, and Father Wilkinson, the Roman Catholic priest at Crook, the disturbances which had occasioned so much alarm, were not repeated to any extent on Thursday. The "candy-men" were brought back in the morning from Bishop Auckland, and were at once removed, amid the usual demonstration on the part of the crowd, to their old quarters at the Commercial Hotel. In the meantime, the agents of the owners ascertained that the men at Brancepeth Rows would continue to remove their own furniture, provided the "candy-men" were not produced. Of course, no objection was made to this being done, and the people quietly removed their own furniture from their cottages into the colliery carts, which, as before, were waiting to receive the goods. About noon, the work was brought to a close, so far as Brancepeth Rows were concerned, the whole terminating as quietly as if nothing more than an ordinary "shifting" were going on. Indeed the crowd seemed quite to have recovered its good humour. The men and boys played at ball, and the women indulged in ordinary gossip, whilst hardly a policeman was to be seen on the spot. As soon as all who had to leave their cottages at Brancepeth had done so, the agents proceeded to Oakenshaw to carry on the evictions there. Oakenshaw, our readers will remember, is the place where the evictions were carried on three weeks ago in the midst a dreadful storm. Since that time the people of the village having been left to choose their own course. As they still continue on strike, the owners selected this as the next place at which to proceed with the evictions. Accordingly, the colliery agents proceeded to the houses of the men who had received notice, and asked them whether they would remove their own furniture. This they refused to do, and it consequently became necessary to resort to the services of the "candy-men," who had been spending the morning very comfortably in the Commercial Hotel. A strong body of police, under the command of Inspector Thomson, went to the hotel, and, as before, surrounded the men for the purpose of escorting them to Oakenshaw. Their appearance in the street was the signal for a storm of yells and cries, and there seemed every reason to anticipate a repetition of the acts of violence which have taken place. Happily, however, at this juncture Father Wilkinson stepped forward, and, by dint of word and action, succeeded in partially quieting the people, and preventing any extension of the disorder. Mr. Ruxton and Mr. Horsbrough were both at this time engaged at Oakenshaw, but their place was well filled by Mr. Wilkinson, who placed himself at the head of the "candy-men," and led them boldly up the street of Willington. The road to Oakenshaw lies through the centre of the Brancepeth-rows, which were the scene of the former disturbance, and, when the party approached this spot, a large crowd of men and women were waiting to receive them. Most of these persons, are Irish Catholics, and the appearance of the priest had, therefore a most beneficial effect upon them. They did, indeed, give vent to their feeling in loud howls, but they abstained from any deeds of actual violence, so that the men were permitted to pass them unmolested. The road to Oakenshaw is a long one, and the crowd following the police and their charge increased at every step, so that before they had proceeded far it had become swollen to a considerable size. The efforts of the priest and some of the miners, however, assisted by the coolness of the Inspector, prevented further outburst of popular feeling, and before the party reached Oakenshaw, word was received that the people were now removing their furniture voluntarily, and that the assistance of the "candy-men" was not yet required. This being the case, the lattter were not taken into the village, but were stationed in a public house at the entrance to Oakenshaw, where they were again placed under the guardianship of the police. The men continued removing their own furniture for some time, and matters went on very quietly until about two o'clock, when the "black-legs" employed at Oakenshaw Colliery, which is close at hand, left their work for the day. On account of the number of persons hanging about the place, and the excitement that prevailed, it was thought advisable to have the men escorted from their work by a strong body of police. It was well that this was done, for a large number of people had collected near the mouth of the pit for the purpose of receiving the "black-legs." When they made their appearance, there was the usual howling on the part of the mob; but, unfortunately, they did not confine themselves to thifinnocent method of giving vent to their wrath, for a number of stones and brick-bats were thrown, one of which struck Inspector Thomson on the shoulder, though happily without inflicting any serious injury upon him. With some difficulty, though without the use of force, order was restored, and the "black-legs" permitted to reach their homes in safety. Nothing further transpired until three o'clock, by which time the last man had removed his furniture, and given up his house. The "candy-men" were then removed, escorted by the police, from the public-house in which they had been staying. They were followed by a mob of men and boys, who accompanied them the whole distance to Willington, shouting as before, but without attempting any acts of violence. Mr Ruxton, Mr Horsbrough, and Mr Wilkinson were present, and used their influence in pacifying the people. In passing Brancepeth Rows, a few stones were thrown, and the shouting was tremendous; in all other respects, however, the peace was preserved, and the men were permitted once more to reach their refuge at the Commercial Hotel in safety. In order to get them quietly away, Mr Wood had the fast train to Bishop Auckland at 5·15 stopped, and they were placed in it before many of the people knew that they were going. In this manner they were got away without further trouble, and we trust that it will be some time before Willington sees them again.

These proceedings have brought the evictions to a close. Forty-two families gave up their keys during the day at Brancepeth, and twenty-five at Oakenshaw. All the miners have now left their houses, save those who have medical certificates. The coke-burners, who paid rent for their houses, have not, of course, been meddled with. The furniture removed from Brancepeth was taken either to other houses in Willington, to the tent at the Royal Hotel, or to a wooden shed which has been erected in another part of the village. Most of the goods removed from Oakenshaw has also been brought down to Willington, though a considerable quantity has been placed in the field to which the furniture was carried on the occasion of the first eviction. Much of this furniture has remained in the field for the whole three weeks, tents having been erected to shield it from the weather. Additional tents and a sod-house are in the course of erection on the same field. There is a good deal of excitement amongst the miners, and they seem to be uncertain what course to pursue. One thing, however, is certain—that they have no intention of removing from the neighbourhood for the present. They will hang on here, subsisting on the miserable pittance allowed by the Union, and hoping, by passive resistance, to obtain all that they demand from their employers.

A VISIT TO CONSETT.

No. IV.

THE SHOTLEY COAL FIELD.

Such works as the Consett Iron Works, the Tin Mills, Bradley, and Crook Hall Iron Furnaces, could never have been established had it not been for the immediate presence of coal, available for smelting purposes; and when we examine the geological map attached to that admirable contribution to our manufacturing literature, furnished by our talented townsman, Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq., to the pages of the Hand-Book of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (and which book we strongly recommend to all our commercial friends), we find these works, placed in the immediate vicinity of Delves, Crook Hall, Stokeely, Iveston, South Derwent, the Tin Mill Pit, Eden, Bradley, Gin Pit, and South Medomsley collieries. Had the ironstone of the district proved equal to the expectations formed of it, nothing could have been more admirably placed than the iron works whose history has been one of great misfortune and ruin to many families. But our intention is not to refer to the past, except so far as we may gain lessons of usefulness for the future, and we now propose to visit the coal field, which is the source of all the manufacturing wealth and prosperity of the northern district. The discovery of coal is of very ancient date, for coal and cinders were mixed with the substance of the floor in the Roman baths at Lanchester, showing that the Romans used the coal two thousand years ago; whilst in a survey of the manor of Collierly, in the parish of Lanchester, in 1333, 1345, mines of coal and iron are spoken of. The development of the coal trade has been one of slow progress, until within the last half-century, and well does the writer remember, on an annual visit he paid to Staindrop, the thirty or forty donkeys and mules, each laden with two bags of coals, entering the village of Staindrop from the neighbouring pit at Cockfield. The coal was hawked through the town by the coal cadgers, and then they went on to Barnardcastle, and over to Bowes and the Yorkshire hills, perhaps this flock of pack asses making a journey of thirty or forty miles before each sack was disposed of; when the return journey was made to the pit, with empty sacks over the whole of the distances, the animals feeding by the road side, or straying into fields, wherever a gate was left open. These pits in the interior of the country were all small, and their sale purely for landsale purpose. In the valley of the Derwent the writer saw not more than fifteen or twenty years ago, remains of the first tramways, made of wood, the precursor of our iron rails. These lines formed at the sides of existing roads, or the by way-leaves, were constructed to reach our rivers by horse-power, one horse draws one, two, or three waggons, at the nearest point, and then shot down spouts into keels, then conveyed by water to the ship's side at Shields, and by means of shovels thrown through a hole in the ship's sides by casters, another set being in the ship's hold to level them down. Contrast the present mode of conveyance! The rail, the locomotive, and the truck will convey 50 waggons in one train, each weighing 5 tons, to the sides of our docks in the course of a few hours; when, by simple machinery, the waggon is lowered on to the ship's deck and discharged into the hold, say of a screw collier, which with its 1,000 tons of cargo will make 50 voyages in one year, whilst the old vessel with its 150 tons would not average more than 12 voyages, in the same time. Can we wonder, then, at the immense stride the coal trade has taken? In 1810, the produce was 641,834 chaldrons; in 1862, it reached 20,000,000 tons. In the manufacture of iron the consumption of coal is enormous. Every ton of pig iron is supposed to consume 3½ tons of coals; in the rolling mills, 10 to 13 cwt. are employed in heating the iron, in puddling, 20 to 23 cwt., and about 4 cwt. for engines. In these remarks, culled in a great extent from Mr. Bell's valuable treatise, we have said enough to establish the importance of the coal field in the Consett district, and we must content ourselves with stating that this is the western extremity of the coal field, and as the hills are of very great elevation, the coals are, in some instances, won from the hill sides by drifts (instead of shafts, as in most districts), and this is the case at South Medomsley Colliery.

E.S.H.

A RAID AMONG THE SWEEPS.

During the past week Inspector Hall, of the London and Birmingham Association for the Protection of Climbing Boys, and Francis Peacock, an officer of the London Association, have been paying a visit to the Newcastle sweeps, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they keep inviolate the meaning of the Act, in reference to climbing boys. The result has been that several master sweeps were, on Thursday, summoned before the magistrates, to answer the charges preferred against them by the two officers. The cases seemed to excite considerable interest, the court being crowded during the investigation. The magistrates on the Bench were the Mayor, Ald. Dodds, and Ald. Sillick. The first case taken was the charge against *James Frame*, who was charged with having infringed the Act of Parliament quoted above, by sending a boy up a chimney in the house of Mr Kirsopp, butcher, New Bridge-street, on the 22nd ult. Mr. Joel appeared for the defendant. Mr. Kirsopp's servant was called, but she could only speak to having let the sweeps in and out of the house on the morning in question. Francis Peacock (the officer of the London Association) deposed that on the morning in question he followed the defendant and his boy to Mr. Kirsopp's house; they had no machine with them, but the boy was wearing the usual "sweeping cap" used to draw over the face when up the chimney. The officer further stated that the chimneys being at the gable end of the house he placed himself against them, and could distinctly hear the rattle of the brush as the boy ascended the chimney, and also heard him rattling the brush against the pot when at the top.—Mr. Joel, for the defence, submitted that the case had not been made out, inasmuch as the only evidence offered in it was the surmises and suspicions of Mr. Peacock, which had not been corroborated, as it ought to have been, by the evidence of the boy, who could at once have told them whether he had been up the chimney or not.—The magistrates retired, and after a long consultation, upon coming into court the Mayor said, the Bench were inclined to give the defendant the benefit of the doubt, although, at the same time, they considered there was reason to believe that the boy was sent up the chimney. They, therefore, made the penalty the smallest they could, which would be a fine of 6d, but cautioned him to be careful not to be brought there again, especially if the case was proved against him, because then he would not be so leniently dealt with.

Robert Frame was then placed in the dock on a similar charge to the foregoing. The boy said he was 10 years of age, and nephew of defendant. The offence was committed at the house of Mrs. Mennie. The defence was that he was only sweeping a flue, and the case not being proved, the case was dismissed.

Alexander Lumley was the next defendant, for having, on the 23rd ult., used a boy to sweep a chimney at a house occupied by Jane M'Dougall, in High Bridge. Defendant said on the day in question he was at Walbottle, but could not bring any witnesses to prove that, as he had nobody with him but the machine. (Laughter.) The Mayor said they were of opinion that this case had been proved, and they therefore fined the defendant 2s 6d, and at the same time cautioned him not to do it again.

John Frame was placed in the dock on a similar charge, the offence in this case having been committed at the house of Mr Holloway, about a month ago. Mr Joel appeared for the defendant. After evidence had been given on the case, Mr Joel objected that the boy had not been called to prove his age. He contended that his objection was fatal to the case; but the Bench thought otherwise, and remanded the case till Friday for his production.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

On the assembling of the court on Thursday morning, the examination of Major Champion was concluded. He explained some mistakes made in measurement of the bungalow in which Sergt.-Major Lilley died, the lower wall of which was proved by reference to a plan to be 9ft. 9in., instead of 12ft. 6in.; but he denied that it was like an oven, although it was bomb proof. He certainly did not consider it comfortable, especially for a married man. He put in a letter from Major-General Farrell, in which the surviving sergeant-majors were severely censured for their misconduct, which General Farrell described as almost amounting to mutiny. Allusion was made in the letter to the removal of Sergeant-Major Lilley by an act of the Almighty. At the same time, the two survivors were reminded that their sufferings, although prolonged by circumstances over which their commanding officer could have no control, were entirely brought about by their own folly. Witness said that so far from Sergeant-Major Wakefield being a raving maniac he subsequently returned to his duty, and a year afterwards retired on the completion of his service. Being questioned by the court, the witness replied that he could not answer for Major General Farrell's notion of close arrest being the same as Col. Crawley's, viz., that a sentry should not lose sight of the prisoner night or day, but it was necessary in this case to prevent Sergeant-Major Lilley from communicating with others.

Lieut. Fitzsimon was then called and subjected to a very severe cross-examination, in which he stated that he did not consider the quarters assigned to the Sergt.-Majors healthy, being so very warm; but the same description of quarters was occupied by other married officers. If the quarters were not healthy that was not Col. Crawley's fault. The witness admitted having seen and conversed with Capt. Smailes since his return from India, and that he had visited him, having long been in his intimacy at the time he was being tried at Mhow. He was aware that he had been censured for giving evasive evidence before the court martial at Mhow by the Commander-in-Chief, but not by the court martial. The letter of Sir A. Mansfield was read, it being the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that his answers before the Mhow court-martial were so evasive that he was utterly unfit to continue the position of Adjutant, but he was allowed to resign. Witness was then examined as to the posting of the sentries, and said that the manner in which they were posted the first time did not annoy Sergeant-Major Lilley, but the manner in which they were posted the second time doubtless did; but he could not say whether it was the intention of his commanding officer to annoy the Sergeant-Major in ordering his arrest. All he knew was that he was much enraged with him.

The court adjourned at four oclock.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT WITTON PARK.

An attempt to murder an infant, accompanied with a serious assault upon its mother, was made at Witton Park, a village near Bishop Auckland, on Thursday last. A man named Samuel Elkinton, who comes from the Staffordshire Potteries, has been employed for some time past at the village of Witton Park as a brickmaker. He had during the time cohabited with a woman named Ann Robinson, and a child, now fourteen months old, had been the result of the intimacy. On Thursday morning he left home with the intention of going to Hartlepool, but, falling in with some friends, he remained at Bishop Auckland drinking with them until nine o'clock in the evening, when he returned home. On reaching home he found his paramour absent, and whether instigated by jealously, or some other motive, is not at present known, but he would appear to have been seized with murderous intentions towards the child. Acting upon the impulse, he fastened a piece of cord or a strip of cloth round the neck of the infant, and was in the act of strangling it when its mother entered. She immediately sprang forward to save her child, and a fearful struggle ensued. It ended in his knocking her down, and, after treating her in a most brutal manner, he fled from the house, leaving both his intended victims in a state of insensibility. On regaining consciousness the unfortunate woman called for assistance, and on some of the neighbours entering the room they found the poor child in a shocking condition. Its face was purple, its head much swollen and blood oozing from its eyes and ears. Medical aid was at once called in, and the sufferers attended to. The woman is gradually recovering, but the child is not expected to survive. Up to this time the miscreant has evaded apprehension.

Sporting Intelligence.

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.

MONDAY.—Shobdon Court Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.
Lord Burleigh, 8st 11lb .... Fordham 1
Welland, 8st 11lb .... Custance 2
Queen's Plate of 100gs. Three miles.
Mr Hunt's Blithfield, 3 yrs .... T. French 1
Mr Thellusson's Bally Edmond, 5 yrs .... Fordham 2
6 to 5 on Blithfield, 6 to 4 agst Bally Edmond. Won by six lengths.
Newport Gold Cup, value 170 sov, by subscription of 10 sov each, 5 ft, with 60 added; the second to save stake. About one mile and 200 yards.
Lord Stamford's Gemma, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .... J. Mann 1
Lord Baetman's Despair, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb .... Fordham 2
Mr Jackson's Lady Louisa, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb .... Doyle 3
6 to 2 on Gemma, 7 to 2 agst Despair. Won by a length; bad third.
Racing Plate of 3 sov each, with 20 added. One mile.
Foreteller, 5st 11lb .... Herbert 1
Jessie, 5st 12lb .... J. Grimshaw 2
Carnival Nursery Handicap of 10 sov each, 5 ft, with 150 added, for two-yr-olds. One mile.
Mr Longfield's Caroline, 7st 6lb .... French 1
Count Batthyany's Nucleus, 6st 3lb .... J. Smith 2
Foregate Stakes of 10st each, 5 ft. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Cassidia, 8st 11lb .... J. Mann 1
Summerside, 6st 11lb .... Fordham 2
Abbey Handicap of 3 sov each, with 20 added, for three-yr-olds and upwards. About three-quarters of a mile.
Overture .... J. Grimshaw 1 | Redpole .... Doyle 2
Battlefield Handicap of 5 sov each, with 30 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
Lord Uxbridge's Liston, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb .... French 1
Mr Fisher's Reindeer, 5 yrs, 7st .... Prior 2
Hurdle Race of 7 sov each, 5 ft, with 50 added; second to save stake. About two miles and a quarter.
Mr Dawson's Serious Case, 6 yrs, 9st 13lb .... Babbington 1
Mr Wadlow's Pot pourri, 4 yrs, 11st 6lb .... W. White 2

TUESDAY.—Salopian Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr Longfield's Carolite, 9st 4lb .... Custance 1
Lord Stamford's Alpheus, 9st .... J. Mann 2
Shorts Handicap Selling Race. About half a mile.
Southport, 8st 10lb .... Custance 1
Vigil, 8st .... Hughes 2
Scurry Stakes. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Prescription, 8st 3lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Neilgherry, 9st 3lb .... Doyle 2
Shrewsbury Cup (handicap) value 300 sov, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sov each. About two miles.
Mr Barber's Donne Canne, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb .... E. Taylor 1
Mr Drewitt's Blackdown, 3 yrs, 7st .... Nightingale 2
Marq. of Hastings's Odine, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb .... Clarke 3
Mr Fleming's Magnum Bonum, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb .... Covey 4
2 to 1 agst Blackdown; 100 to 30 agst Mugnum Bonum; 6 to 1 agst Odine; 100 to 8 agst Donne Canne. Won by half a length.
Severn Stakes of 5 sov each, for all ages. One mile.
Corsica, 5st 7lb .... Mordan 1
Fanfreluche, 7st 6lb .... Whiteley 2
Handicap Plate of 50 sov. About six furlongs.
Farfalla, 8st .... Fordham 1
Reindeer, 6st 6lb .... Morris 2
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sov each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.
Mr Hughes's Juliet .... Prior 1
Captain Christie's Spicebox .... Fordham 2
Stewards' Cup (handicap) of 5 sov each, with 30 added. One mile.
Lord Stamford's Knave of Trumps, 5st 12lb .... Mordan 1
Cound Batthyany's Suburban, 6 yrs, 8st 2lb .... Custance 2
Lord Bateman's Despair, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb .... Fordham 3
9 to 2 agst Despair; 5 to 1 agst Knave of Trumps, and Suburban Won by three-quarters of a length.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sov each, for all ages. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Fravola 8st 2lb .... Challoner 1
Zora, 7st 6lb .... French 2

WEDNESDAY.—Handicap Sweepstakes. Five furlongs.
Rest, 7st 2lb .... Nightingall 1
Coronet, 7st 3lb .... E. Taylor 2
Handicap Sweepstakes. Half a mile.
Dolphin, 6st 8lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Miss Julia, 9st 1lb .... Fordham 2
Anglesey Nursery (handicap plate). About five furlongs.
Pegasus, 7st 3lb .... Prince 1
Tomfoolery, 7st 5lb .... J. Grimshaw 2
Wynnstay Cup. Four furlongs 200 yards.
Buckland, 6st 5lb .... Carroll 1
Zelle, 8st 4lb .... J. Grimshaw 2
Column Handicap of 100 sov, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sov each. About one mile and a quarter.
Ld Chesterfield's Bathilde, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb .... H. Grimshaw 1
Mr Fleming's Cadiz, 4 yrs, 6st 11lb .... H. Covey 2
Longleathe Handicap of 5 sov each, for all ages. About three furlongs and a quarter.
Queen Elizabeth, 7st 5lb .... French 1
Pupil 8st .... Hobson 2
Acton Burnel Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.
Spicebox, 8st 6lb .... Fordham 1
Jessie, 5st 8lb .... Mordan 2
Monkmoor Handicap. About half a mile.
Mr Ten Broeck's Peignoir, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .... Fordham 1
Mr Riddell's Leontes, aged, 8st 7lb .... Custance 2
Handicap Plate of 50 sov. One mile.
Zelle, 7st .... Loates 1
Bernice, 7st 9lb .... Harrison 2
New Nursery Stakes.
Bradamante, 6st 12lb .... J. Grimshaw 1
Fauconberg, 6st 10lb .... Whiteley 2

THURSDAY.—The Herbert Handicap. One mile and a half.
Tornado, 7st 4lb .... Murfet 1
Captain Crow, 8st 10lb .... Custance 2
Groby Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Half a mile.
Hesper, 8st 10lb .... J. Mann 1
Fravola, 8st 7lb .... Challoner 2
Attingham Park Stakes.
Neilgherry, 8st 13lb .... Doyle 1
Antipodes, 9st 2lb .... Crouche 2
Handicap Plate of 40 sovs, for all ages. One mile.
Despair, 8st 3lb .... Fordham 1
Juliet, 8st .... Hughes 2
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added. Half a mile.
Virginia, 8st 3lb .... Perry 1
Prescription, 8st 3lb .... J. Grimshaw –
Tomfoolery, 8st 3lb .... H. Grimshaw –
Handicap Plate of 25 sovs, for all ages. Five furlongs.
Dolphin, 7st 2lb .... French 1
Gazelle, 6st 12lb .... Morris 2
Copeland Nursery Handicap. About five furlongs.
Mr Longfield's Blarney, 7st 5lb .... French 1
Mr Hodgman's Confederate, 6st 2lb .... Morris 2
Autumn Steeple Chase. About three miles and a half.
Mr Astley's Arbury, aged, 11st 4lb .... Mr Edwards 1
Mr Naghton's Thomastown, aged, 11st 5lb .... Roderick 2
Longner Hall Steeple Chase. Two miles, over the New Course.
Mr Poinon's Brian Borhoime, aged, 9st 3lb .... Owner 1
Mr Jacob's Nereus, aged, 9st 10lb .... Waddington 2

Fifteen new blast furnaces are in course of erection in the Cleveland and South Durham district.

The Volunteers and the "Tally System."—Capt. Johnson, of the 2nd Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, brought actions against several members of his corps before Mr. Commissioner Ker in the London Sheriff's Court, on Tuesday, to recover for uniforms which had been supplied on plaintiff's responsibility. The plaintiff deposed that the defendants had agreed to pay 10s. per month. His Honour: How is this? You are not a tailor, are you? Plaintiff: No; it is customary to supply the uniforms in this way, when required.—His Honour: I do not call this volunteering. It is all very well for a lot of young fellows flourishing about in a uniform, which has to be paid for at the rate of 2s. 6d. per week. I cannot see any patriotism in it at all, and it is nothing more than bringing the tally system to bear on the volunteer movement. Plaintiff: If your Honour's remarks were taken to heart, I am afraid our ranks would be seriously thinned. His Honour: So much the better. If young men wish to follow up this kind of thing, they ought to be able to pay for their uniforms, and not procure them on the tally system. I cannot call it volunteering when the tally system is called in. Plaintiff: It is volunteering in its strictest sense.—His Honour: It is a voluntary agreement to pay 10s. per month; but if I were a young man wishing to join the force, I should be too proud to submit to such a thing. Plaintiff: We do not want them.—His Honour: Well root them out. Plaintiff: They are mostly young men with limited salaries.—His Honour: Then they have no right to flourish about in a uniform obtained in this manner. It is not patriotism, at least that is my view of the case.—Verdicts for the various amounts were then found.

HEXHAM POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY—Before J. Errington, Esq., (chairman), Sir R. S. Errington, Bart., and S. Mewburn, Esq.

Stealing an Umbrella.—*Isabella Dinning*, a servant at the Anchor Inn, at Haydon Bridge, was charged with having stolen an umbrella, on Sunday morning, the property of Simpson Forster, of Newcastle. Mr Taylor appeared on her behalf. The landlady (Mrs Wilkinson), her son-in-law, called Fairless, and P.C. Tait were examined in proof of the charge, but as the prosecutor either declined or refused to appear to press the charge, the prisoner was discharged.

A Dishonest Nut Vendor.—*Jane Smith*, a hawker of nuts, was brought up in custody for having defrauded a servant, called William Hewitt, of Riding Mill, of a 5s piece, last Wednesday, at Hexham, on the hiring day. The man and his companion were in the White Hart, when the prisoner came in with her basket of gingerbread and nuts, and Hewitt having bought two pennyworth of gingerbread of her, gave her a crown piece to pay with, as he had no smaller change. The woman, having received the money, went away without returning the requisite change, and about an hour after she was taken into custody and charged with stealing the money. Mr. Taylor, in her defence, handed up a legal authority bearing on a like case to the Bench, and, this being satisfactory, the prisoner was discharged.

Assault Cases.—*Philip Smith*, husband of the last prisoner, and *John McKenna*, were charged with having assaulted P.C. Robertson, while he was conveying the former prisoner into custody. The prosecutor was not able to attend owing to some severe injuries he received during the night of Wednesday last, but two parties, named Ellison and Urwin, who witnessed the assault, were examined, and showed that the policeman had been assaulted without any provocation. The Bench fined Smith £2 or a month's imprisonment, and McKenna £5 5s. or two months' imprisonment.—*Alfred Curtis, Jacob Jelley*, and *William Garland* were brought up in custody of Superintendent Stephenson, charged with having assaulted, with intent to commit bodily injury, Henry Robertson, a police officer, at Hexham, on Wednesday last. The prosecutor was the same person mentioned in the last case, but the extent of his injuries is so great that his life is not yet out of danger. Mr. Pearson, surgeon, was in attendance, and stated to the Bench that the officer would not be able to come out for a week or ten days. A woman, called May, deposed to having heard a noise in the back street about ten o'clock, and that the disturbance arose between the prosecutor and a man who wished to fight him, but the officer refused to accommodate him, and entreated him to go away; and while this was going on, three other men came out of an adjoining house, and seeing the officer, one of them went behind him and hit him on the head. A scuffle having taken place, the policeman fell down, and while on the ground the three men brutally kicked him on his face, which bled profusely, and they left him exhausted and unable to speak, and then they ran away. Superintendent Stephenson, hearing of the affair, instantly made search, and apprehended the three prisoners, Curtis being positively identified by May, and she believed Jelley to be one of the others.—Mr. Thomas Lishman was examined in support of the case, as he had assisted Robertson into a house and partly carried him home.—At this stage of the proceedings an adjournment took place, when the prisoners (for whom Mr. Taylor appeared) were remanded till Tuesday next. The origin of this murderous assault was the taking of Jane Smith into custody.

Market Intelligence.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was a good supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers and the coast, and a moderate arrival from abroad. The trade ruled firm, with a good demand for both old and new at prices rather against buyers, an advance of 1s ½ qr on fine English being in some instances obtained. Rye unchanged. Barley, although the arrival was rather more liberal, met a good demand at late rates, choice qualities being the turn dearer. Malt, of fine quality, had more attention, but secondary was neglected. Beans and peas rather lower. Oats: fine fresh old brought late rates, but new were 1s cheaper. Flour about 6d dearer.—Newcastle average prices of British grain for the week ending Saturday, November 14:—Wheat, 1,220qrs., at 40s 11d; barley, 835 qrs, at 33s 3d; oats, 56 qrs, at 23s 9d.—Arrivals into Newcastle for the week ending November 17:—Coastwise—Wheat, 3,305 qrs; barley, 1,698 qrs; malt, 101 qrs; oats, 1,580 qrs; peas, 14 qrs; flour, 2,129 sacks. Foreign—Wheat, 2,973 qrs; barley, 683 qrs; oats, 761 qrs; peas, 232 qrs; flour, 540 sacks.

Stockton Corn Market, Wednesday.—The arrivals of grain coastwise for the past week are liberal. To this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the growers, which met a good demand at prices rather exceeding last week's currency. Barley and oats in fair request. Beans and peas unaltered.

Edinburgh Corn Market, Wednesday.—Wheat had a good sale and fine qualties were 6d to 1s dearer, all descriptions firmer. Barley sold freely at fully last week's prices for all descriptions. Oats, rather better sale but prices unchanged. Beans the turn dearer.

Glasgow Corn Market, Wednesday.—Imports into the Clyde, wheat, 4,611 qrs. At Grangemouth from the coast, wheat 1,470; barley, 1,146; beans, 362 qrs; flour, 1,951 sacks. To day's market was brisk at an advance of 1s per qr. Fine wheats very scarce and taken freely for consumption and speculation. Barley 1s per qr dearer. Other articles maintained their value but no advance obtainable.

Richmond Corn Market, Thursday.—White wheat, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; red. 5s. to 5s. 4d.; barley, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 0d.; oats, new, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.; oats, old, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; beans, old, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; peas, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. per bush. Potatoes, 9d. per peck. Butter, 1s. 10d. per roll of 24 oz. Eggs, 10 for 1s.

GENERAL GRAIN AVERAGES.

The following are the average prices of grain for the six weeks ending Saturday, Nov. 14:—

Wheat	39s 10d	Rye	25s 0d
Barley	34s 0d	Beans	36s 5d
Oats	18s 9d	Peas	31s 1d

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The arrivals from a distance consisted of 198 head of cattle, and 332 pigs from Ireland. The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 121 beasts and 1,340 sheep, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was an improvement to note in cattle, and some superior short-horn bullocks and heifers were from the Tweed, while sheep were only indifferent. The supply of beef comprised 1,173 head. There was an improvement in the state of the trade to-day. All breeds moved freely off, and the tendency was in favour of the sellers, with a good clearance. The number of sheep was 3,860. The mutton trade ruled active, and although in exceptional instances from ¼d to ½d per lb, more money was obtained, the general top figure was 8d, with a fair good clearance. Pigs: 892 were shown. The pork trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, yet prices varied very little from that of last Tuesday, and nearly all were disposed of.

Edinburgh Cattle Market, Wednesday.—Supply of all descriptions shorter, trade generally better, and a clearance easily effected at a slight advance in prices. Best beef 8s 6d per stone; mutton, 8d per lb.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

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

	£	s	d		£	s	d	
Old land hay	4	6	0	to	5	5	0	♃ ton.
Do. this year's growth	4	0	0	to	5	5	0	"
New land hay	0	0	0	to	4	12	0	"
Do. this year's growth	4	6	0	to	5	10	0	"
Clover hay	0	0	0	to	4	0	0	"
Wheat straw	0	1	4	to	0	1	8	♃ thrave.
Barley straw	0	1	10	to	0	2	0	"
Oat straw	0	2	0	to	0	2	6	"

Hay at market, 137 carts; straw, 22.

Newcastle Potatoe Market.—Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a dull sale, and a good deal were left unsold.—English, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; Scotch, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per load.——Thursday.—At our market this morning there was a very good sale, and all were sold at the following rates. English sold at from 6s 6d to 7s; Scotch 7s 6d to 8s.

Newcastle Butter and Bacon Market, Thursday.—Northumberland bacon, hams on, none; hams, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per stone. Butter, 51s. to 52s. per firkin. Cumberland bacon, large, 0s 0d to 7s 6d; do., small, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; hams, large, 11s 6d to 0s ditto, small, 12s 0d to 0s 0d per stone. Butter, 51s to 52s per firkin.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

At Ravenside, Dipton, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Robt. Turnbull, of a daughter.

At Bowdon, Cheshire, on the 19th inst., the wife of Jas. Galloway, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Newcastle, in St. Nicholas' Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Henderson, B.A., Mr. Charles Pollard, to Annie, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Priestman, chainmaker.—Same day, by the Rev. J. Henderson, B.A., Mr. Anthony Smith, blacksmith, to Miss Elizabeth Brown.—Same day, by the Rev. J. Henderson, B.A., Mr. George Robinson, joiner, to Miss Mary Ann Jewitt.

In Bewick-street Chapel, on the 14th inst., Walter John, son of Mr. Henry Glover, of Croydon, Surrey, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Swan, of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

At Mountsett, on the 7th inst., aged 6 months, Margaret, daughter of Mrs. Wardle.

At Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Dodds, mother of the Rev. Thomas Dodds, of Crook.

At Newcastle, at 18, Cumberland-row, on the 16th inst., Melita Josephine, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wilson.

At 81, Hinde-street, Scotswood-road, on the 16th inst., aged 2, William Cook, only son of Mr. Henry Burdett, pork butcher.

At Orchard-street, on the 16th inst., aged 47, the wife of Mr John Grey.

[Advertisement.]—*Holloway's Pills.*—Preventible Diseases.—Many are the maladies which silently work their way into the human system through miasma, noxious vapours, and deteriorated air, which all could be disposed of by a few doses of these admirable Pills. The vitiated gases enter the lungs as we breathe, and there contaminate the blood, which will convey the poisoned particles throughout the body, unless some purifier, such as these Pills, be taken to cleanse it. Holloway's Pills expel all harmful matters from the circulation, and cleanse the solids, likewise, from all the treacherous impurities. Is not the whole body formed from the blood, and the blood only? How necessary, then, does it become to all who value health to employ occasionally some means of purification.

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Saturday, November 21, 1863.